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That does settle it; the Miners' Union has pronounced F.-B. Co.'s English Breakfast Bacon the best for Alaska.

FRYE-BRUHN CO.

WHIPPED BACK INTO LINE.

Democrats and Silver Republicans Are Forced to Yield.

POPULISTS DICTATE THE TICKET.

After a Bitter but Unavailing Struggle of Twenty Hours the Joint Committee Was Unable to Reach an Agreement---Report Produced Wild Excitement---Members of Both Other Parties Had Been Affronted by the Domineering "Pops" Who Insisted on Having the Head of the Ticket---Silver Republicans First to Give Up the Fight and Concede the Coveted Position---Democrats Make Wry Faces at the Nauseous Dose.

THE FUSION TICKET.

MAYOR .....S. C. CALDERHEAD (Pop.)
CITY COMPTROLLER .....JOHN WALLACE (Silver Rep.)
CORPORATION COUNSEL .....FRED RICE ROWELL (Dem.)
CITY TREASURER .....J. M. LYON (Dem.)

COUNCILMEN.

AT LARGE...H. H. KULIES (Dem.), WILLIAM CHAPMAN (Silver Rep.)
FIRST WARD .....THOMAS NAVIN (Pop.)
SECOND WARD .....HOMER M. HILL (Silver Rep.)
THIRD WARD .....R. MERCHANT (Silver Rep.)
FOURTH WARD .....R. L. HODGDON (Silver Rep.)
FIFTH WARD .....LEONARD DILLER (Dem.)
SIXTH WARD .....ALBERT MUELLER (Dem.)
SEVENTH WARD .....W. C. KILTZ (Dem.)
EIGHTH WARD .....W. S. PITMAN (Silver Rep.)
NINTH WARD .....WILLIAM CRAWFORD (Pop.)

Fusion of a certain kind was effected yesterday by the three city conventions—the Populistic, Democratic and Silver Republican—that met on Thursday morning, and a complete municipal ticket was placed in nomination, the Populists heading the ticket with the name of S. C. Calderhead.

Not in all the history of Washington politics was there ever a more bitter struggle, closed by apparent harmony. The conference committee, consisting of nine members from each of the three parties, remained in session almost continuously from 3 o'clock on Thursday afternoon until 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning. At that hour, to the members of the committee themselves, no agreement seemed possible. The Democrats and the Silver Republicans, who together constituted two-thirds of the committee, offered an olive branch in the shape of a proposition that both would support a nominee for mayor from either party, leaving to the Populists to say which of the two should have the nomination. This, however, did not suit the People's party men, who, as events showed, went into the conference with instructions to stand out for a Populist for the head of the ticket. So bitter at one time grew the contending factions that the Democrats and Silver Republicans held a separate conference among themselves. Judging by their own statements, they were highly incensed at the treatment they received at the hands of their Populist brethren, and unless words are absolutely meaningless it will take many a day to soothe the pangs of bickering and jealousy aroused during that twenty hours' session.

The latter part of this long session was spent in the office of Prosecuting Attorney McElroy, where the various members of the committee made themselves comfortable for the night in an impromptu fashion, somewhat after the manner of a hung jury. Through the dull gray of the morning they still haggled and argued and pleaded, but without avail. At 8:30 o'clock they adjourned to meet again at 10. Again they could reach no agreement, and at noon they reported to their respective conventions that no basis of fusion had been reached.

S. C. CALDERHEAD.

The People's Party Candidate for Mayor.

A Scene of Wild Excitement.

The subsequent results of the day are shown in the proceedings of the three conventions. The report of disagreement on the part of the conference committee precipitated the real climax of the two days' sessions of the conventions. In the hall of the Democrats there was a scene of wild excitement. The whole temper of the convention, as displayed up to that moment, had been against yielding the head of the ticket to the Populists. The speeches which immediately followed the report were in the same tone. But the appeal to national politics, together with the fine work that had already been done among the Silver Republicans, stemmed the tide and carried the day if favor of fusion, even at the cost of a party name and a party head; and the Democratic members of the conference committee, who themselves made the strongest speeches against further consultation, were sent back to confer again, with the implicit understanding that they yield to the Populist demands.

The Silver Republicans, upon receiving the report of their committee, had already agreed to concede the head of the ticket to the Populists. What magic spell charmed them into such docile submission can only be surmised. The afternoon session of the joint committee was brief, but to the point, and at 5 o'clock a compact had been reached on the basis of the following nominations from the respective parties: Populists—Mayor and councilmen from the First and Ninth wards. Democrats—Corporation council, city treasurer, one councilman-at-large and councilmen from the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh wards. Silver Republicans—City comptroller, one councilman-at-large and councilmen from the Second, Third, Fourth and Eighth wards.

And the name under which both Democrats and Silver Republicans must march to the polls was decided to be "The People's Party."

After the several conventions had finished making their nominations in accordance with the committee's apportionment, a ratification meeting was held last night in the Jefferson theater, at which members of all three parties were present.

Facts About the Apportionment.

There are some facts about the apportionment of the various places on the ticket which will hardly appear to the casual reader. The Populists reserved for themselves not only the head of the ticket, which was the bone of greatest contention, and the party name, which, though it may be a mere shibboleth, is still highly prized by the Democrats, who cherish the traditions of former campaigns and cling to their political heroes with idolatrous devotion. They did more than this. In selecting the other places on the ticket they took as their choice the councilmen from the two wards which they felt most secure of being carried by the fusionists. So patent was this move that it was brought out in the sessions of the conference committee, and the Populist members, headed by "Boss" Way, were upbraided for having taken those places. They acknowledged that they had done so for the very reason above stated, viz., because they felt sure those wards could be carried against the Republicans.

The results of the day showed a complete triumph for the Way-Hart combine, whose plans were carried through almost without a break, and with great political shrewdness, though for half an hour in the early afternoon things looked very much as if fusion had received a knockout blow. Speaker after speaker in the Democratic conven-

Continued on Page 6.

BANK DIRECTORS WIN THEIR FREEDOM

Spokane Court Grants Motion to Dismiss.

IT WAS NOT INSOLVENT.

Newbery, Hyde and Dwyer Are Discharged From Custody.

Similar Action Will Be Taken on the Information Against Olmsted and Wetzel—The Judge Thinks the Statute May Be Unconstitutional—Strict Construction of the Law Results in the Defendants Being Absolved From All Culpability.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

SPOKANE, Feb. 18.—Judge Richardson this morning dismissed the case against the directors of the Citizens' National bank and discharged the defendants, A. A. Newbery, E. B. Hyde and W. J. Dwyer, from custody. The same action will be taken on the charge pending against the defendants, E. D. Olmstead and D. F. Wetzel, the other two directors against whom information has been filed. The court, in granting the defendants' motion to dismiss, said in part:

"I do not think that the proof in this case shows that the Citizens' National bank, on the 20th day of November, 1894, was insolvent within the meaning of that term as defined by the supreme court of this state. Since the beginning of this trial I have carefully considered the statute upon which this prosecution is based, and I must say that I have a very serious doubt as to whether the statute itself, under the decisions and the constitution of this state, is a valid statute. There are two conditions, or supposed conditions, of a banking institution that are referred to in the statute. One is where the bank is insolvent, and the other is where it is in a condition of failing circumstances. It is one of the elementary principles of construction of a criminal statute that it is not allowable to give it a liberal construction in order to convict a person of an offense, but the defendant is entitled to a strict construction of the terms used in the statute. Adopting that construction, a defendant, charged with an offense under this statute, would have a right to have the court construe the term in the most liberal sense in which, under the law of the state, it could be used as applied to him. Giving it that construction, manifestly under the proof in this case, the Citizens' National bank was not insolvent on the 20th day of November, 1894."

The court also pointed out the fact that the proof submitted by the state was in several instances at fatal variance with the charge in the information.

MAIL SACKS STOLEN.

Taken From the Depot at Rossland on Two Successive Nights.

ROSSLAND, B. C., Feb. 18.—A robbery of mail bags occurred here on the 11th inst., but is only now made public. The mail from Nelson and Columbia river points arrives in Rossland daily about midnight and is left at the Columbia & Western depot until the following morning. Of the pouches that arrived on the night of the 10th two were missing, and one of these was discovered in the ditch about 100 yards from the depot. It was cut open and the contents rifled, every letter, whether registered or otherwise, being opened. It is supposed that a second robbery occurred on the following night. Ten bags in this batch are missing and all trace is lost. The missing bags came from Nelson.

The postal authorities declare that five registered letters have been stolen, and it is not yet known how many unregistered letters with money in them may have been taken. One of the missing registered missives contained at least $125, addressed to D. D. Birks, a local mining broker. The balance contained valuable documents or small sums of money.

Traveling Postoffice Inspector Macleod arrived here in response to a wire from Postmaster Wadds, of this city, but has so far nothing to work upon to locate the robbers or find any trace of them. Inspector Fletcher's whereabouts is not known, but he is expected here tonight or tomorrow. The police are working on the case.

Permission for the Relief Expedition

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Sir Julian Pauncefote has advised the secretary of state of Great Britain's consent that our military relief expedition to the Klondike shall pass over British territory provided the arms and ammunition go through Canadian territory as baggage. An escort of Dominion police will be furnished. The proposition will be accepted.

Confirmations.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The senate today confirmed these nominations:

C. Wilkins, to be Indians agent at the Umatilla agency, Oregon.

L. B. Clough, to be receiver of public moneys at Vancouver, Wash.

J. F. Malloy, to be register of the land office at Waterville, Wash.

J. M. Gleaves, surveyor general of California.

Postmasters: Washington—F. A. Davis, Oakesdale. California—I. N. Hoag, Redlands.

MASON BREAKS THE SPELL.

Senate Suddenly Is Plunged Into a Tumult of Debate.

OVER AN INQUIRY INTO THE MAINE.

Demand That Investigation Be Pushed Immediately---Spanish Treachery Denounced in Burning Words---Hale Deplores Criticism of the Navy Department---Wolcott Thunders a Crushing Reply to an Implied Slur---The Truth Is What the Country Wants---Awful Calamity Not a Time for Words---Speeches Full of Gloomy Forebodings of Grim-Visaged War---Statue to Be Erected to the Victims of the Slaughter.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The day in the senate was full of sensational incidents, growing out of the destruction of the battleship Maine. Soon after the senate met Hale, of Maine, introduced the following joint resolution:

"That the secretary of the navy be and he is hereby authorized to engage the services of a wrecking company or companies having proper facilities for the prompt and efficient performance of submarine work, for the purpose of recovering the remains of the officers and men lost on the United States steamer Maine, and of saving the vessel or such parts thereof, and so much of her stores, guns, material, equipment, fittings and appurtenances as may be practicable; and for this purpose the sum of $200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated and made immediately available."

A Letter From Secretary Long.

The resolution was prepared at the navy department and introduced at the request of Secretary Long, who in forwarding it to Mr. Hale also sent a letter explaining its purpose. He says in this letter:

"It is deemed proper and important that steps should be taken immediately to recover the remainder of the officers and men lost on the occasion of this most deplorable catastrophe; to raise the vessel or to save such parts of her armament and equipment as may be practicable."

To this the secretary adds:

"The meager information received respecting the nature and extent of the injury sustained by the hull of the Maine renders it difficult to determine at this time whether there is reason to hope that the vessel herself may be raised, but it seems probable, as she lies within the protection of a harbor and is not wholly submerged, that much valuable property may be recovered, if the necessary action is taken without delay.

"The vessel, with her stores, guns, material, equipment, fittings and appurtenances, cost approximately $5,000,000. As an illustration of the value of single items which may have escaped serious injury, it may be said that the 10-inch guns, of which the Maine carried four, were worth, with their mounts, $43,500 each.

"Aside from the melancholy duty resting upon the government to recover and to bring to this country for burial, if this may be done, the bodies of the officers and men who lost their lives in this disaster, it is believed that much valuable property may yet be saved from the vessel.

"In any event, it is of the utmost importance that whatever is to be done in this matter should be entered upon without delay.

"The sinking of the Maine will be made the subject of immediate and exhaustive inquiry, and congress will be fully advised of the result of such investigation."

Mr. Long states that in fixing the sum asked for, the department is at this time unable to estimate the necessary expense with any degree of accuracy, but he says he has conferred with the bureau of construction and repair, and if the appropriation required be made, only so much as may be found necessary will be expended in the work.

The secretary incloses a table showing the cost of a number of items of ordnance outfit of the vessel, aggregating $502,152.

Resolution for Burial in America.

Allen thought it very desirable that a provision be inserted in the resolution for the transportation and burial of the remains of those who lost their lives in the disaster.

Hale called attention to the fact that reference was made to the transportation of the bodies in the letter of the secretary of the navy. In many cases, he said, it would be impossible to bring to this country the remains of the men killed, as the bodies were so badly mutilated and the facilities for embalming so inferior in Havana that already the remains of many of the dead were decomposing, and it would be necessary probably to bury them at once.

Mason hoped that provision would be made for the transportation of the bodies to the United States and for their burial in this country. To that end he proposed an amendment to the resolution, as follows:

After the word "thereof" and before the word "and," insert the following: "And for the transportation and burial of the remains of the officers and men, so far as possible."

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was passed.

Debate Forebodes Gathering War Clouds.

The resolution offered yesterday by Allen, directing the committee on naval affairs to make an investigation of the disaster to the Maine, was then laid before the senate. It precipitated a most furious debate.

Chandler of New Hampshire thought that if the word "immediate" be stricken out and the matter be left within the discretion of the committee, there would be no objection to the resolution.

Mason proposed an amendment striking out all after the word "resolved," and inserting the following:

"By the senate, the house of representatives concurring, that a joint committee of five, consisting of three members of the house of representatives and two members of the senate, be appointed to investigate the disaster to the battleship Maine."

Hale expressed the hope that Mason would not press his substitute. The disaster, he said, was even now being thoroughly investigated by the executive department of the government, and that as soon as tangible results were reached the facts would be communicated to congress.

Hale urged that Mason withdraw his substitute, as it would tend only to embarrass the executive in the matter.

"I had hoped," said Mr. Hale, "that this entire matter might be disposed of today. It seems to me that, under the circumstances and in the light of the utmost facilities, it is idle to indulge in debate."

Hale said he was willing to withdraw his objection to the resolution of Allen, but the substitute suggested by Mason was even more objectionable in its formula.

Mason Demands an Immediate Investigation.

Mason followed Hale in a speech replete with sensational utterances. He said in beginning that he had no disposition to inflame a situation already so exciting, but he felt that his substitute was fully justified by the feelings and desires of the people.

"I understand," said he, "that the navy department is making an investigation of the disaster, but I also understand that congress has the authority to make an investigation. It is a congressional investigation that people are demanding. They are fast coming to the conclusion that matters concerning this Cuban affair, including the De Lome letter incident and the loss of the Maine, of which they ought to know, are being concealed from them. The people want to know the facts, and they will know them."

Mason said he did not desire to reflect upon the motives or honor of anybody, but he suggested that the officials of the navy department in making the investigation would be trying their own case, and would naturally endeavor to cover up any blame that might attach to them.

"The trouble with us is," declared Mason, with great vehemence, "that we have adopted the Spanish policy of putting everything off till tomorrow. Let this disaster to our navy and to our country be thoroughly investigated by congress, and then we shall know that it will be done right.

"Let the people have the facts. They want nothing less than an investigation in their interest by the senate and the house. Only in this way can the facts which are locked up in the departments be gotten out. The country is tired of the secret consideration of such questions. I am not willing to strike out of this resolution the word 'immediate.' Every one is interested in knowing who blew up the Maine, and all want that information now. Why delay? Why adopt the Spanish custom of putting off