

The SEATTLE REPUBLICAN

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PRICE FIVE CENTS

MCKINLEY ACCEPTS

Nomination for Presidency
Tendered by Republicans.

COUNTY PROSPEROUS

During His Administration According
to Official Figures.

MANY FUSIONISTS FLOP

In Wyoming and Montana on Account of
Better Times Under McKinleyism.

Believing the readers of The Republican would be much interested in that part of President McKinley's letter of acceptance which refers to the prosperity the country has made under his administration, it is herewith quoted in full:

"Our foreign trade shows a satisfactory and interesting growth. The amount of our exports for the year 1900 over those of the exceptionally prosperous year of 1899 was about half a million dollars for every day of the year, and these sums have gone into the homes and enterprises of the people. There has been an increase of over \$50,000,000 in the exports of agricultural products; \$2,692,229 in manufactures and in the products of the mines over \$10,000,000. Our trade balances cannot fail to give satisfaction to the people of the country. In 1898 we sold abroad \$615,432,676 of products more than we bought abroad; in 1899, \$529,874,813, and in 1900, \$544,471,701, making during the three years a total balance in our favor of \$1,689,779,190—nearly five times the balance of trade in our favor for the whole period of 108 years from 1790 to June 30, 1897, inclusive.

"Four hundred and thirty-six million dollars of gold have been added to the gold stock of the United States since July 1, 1896. The law of March 14, 1900, authorized the refunding in 2 per cent. bonds of that part of the public debt represented by the 3 per cents, due in 1908, the 4 per cents due in 1907 and the 5 per cents due in 1904, aggregating \$840,000,000. More than one-third of the sum of these bonds was refunded in the first three months after the passage of the act, and on September 1 the sum had been increased more than \$33,000,000, making in all \$330,578,050, resulting in a net saving of over \$8,379,520. The ordinary receipts of the government for the fiscal year of 1900 were \$79,527,060 in excess of its expenditures.

"While our receipts, both from customs and internal revenue, have been greatly increased, our expenditures have been decreasing. Civil and miscellaneous expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, were nearly \$14,000,000 less than in 1899, while on the war account there is a decrease of more than \$95,000,000. There were required \$8,000,000 less to support the navy this year than last, and expenditures on account of Indians were nearly two and three-quarters million dollars less than in 1899. The only two items of increase in the public expenses of 1900 over 1899 are for pensions \$139,394,929 and for the fiscal year 1900 our payments on this account amounted to \$140,877,316. The net increase of interest on the public debt of 1900 over 1899 required by the war loan was \$263,408.25. While congress authorized the government to make a war loan of \$400,000,000 at the beginning of the war with Spain, only \$200,000,000 of bonds were issued, bearing 3 per cent. interest, which were promptly and patriotically taken by our citizens. Unless something unforeseen occurs to reduce our revenues or increase our expenditures, the congress at its next session should reduce taxation very materially.

"The Republican party remains faithful to its principle of tariff which supplies sufficient revenue for the government and adequate protection to our enterprises and producers; and reciprocity which opens foreign markets to the fruits of American labor and furnishes new channels through which to market the surplus of American farms. The time-honored principles of protection and reciprocity were the first pledges of Republican victory to be written into public law.

"The present congress has given to Alaska a territorial government for which it had waited more than a quarter of a century; has established a representative government in Hawaii; has enacted bills for the most liberal treatment of the pensioners and their widows; has revived the free homestead policy. In its first financial law, it banks of issue with a capital of \$25,000 for the benefit of villages and rural communities and

bringing the opportunity for profitable business in banking within the reach of moderate capital. Many are already availing themselves of this privilege.

"During the past year more than nineteen millions of United States bonds have been paid from the surplus revenues of the treasury, and in addition \$25,000,000 of 2 per cents matured, called by the government, are in process of payment. Pacific railroad bonds issued by the government in aid of roads in the sum of nearly forty-four million dollars have been paid since December 31, 1897. The treasury balance is in satisfactory condition, showing on September 1 \$135,419,000 in addition to the \$150,000,000 gold reserve held in the treasury. The government's relations with the Pacific railroads have been substantially closed, \$124,421,000 being received from these roads, the greater part in cash and the remainder with ample security for the payments deferred.

"Instead of diminishing, as was predicted four years ago, the volume of our currency is greater per capita than it has ever been. It was \$21.10 in 1896. It has increased to \$26.50 on July 1, 1900, and \$26.85 on September 1, 1900. Our total money on July 1, 1896, was \$1,506,434,966; on July 1, 1900, it was \$2,062,425,496, and \$2,096,683,042 on September 1, 1900.

"Our industrial and agricultural conditions are more promising than they have been for many years; probably more so than they have ever been. Prosperity abounds everywhere throughout the republic. I rejoice that the Southern as well as the Northern states are enjoying a full share of these improved national conditions and that all are contributing largely to our remarkable industrial development."

BYRANITES FLOPPING.

At the rate the Byranites of 1896 have been flocking to the Republican camp it begins to look as if there will be a regular McKinley landslide at the election in November. The following is a brief list of some of the leaders who have flopped in two Western states:

Wyoming—Hon. J. M. Wilson (sheep business), Douglas.

Hon. Timothy Kinney (sheep business), Rock Springs.

Hon. Melvin Nichols (supported Bryan on silver issue), Sundance.

Hon. A. D. Chamberlain (prosperity), Douglas.

Hon. John Beckwith (prosperity), Evanston.

Silas Guthrie (sheep business), Moorcroft.

William Daley (sheep business), Rawlins.

Thomas Painter (prosperity), Evanston.

A. M. Bunce (sheep business), Lander.

Hon. John McDermott (sheep business), Glendo.

A. W. Phillips (prosperity), Douglas.

W. W. Crook, M. D. (prosperity), Cheyenne.

John Cahill (prosperity), Cheyenne.

Frank Bon (prosperity), Cheyenne.

Montana—Hon. Lee Mantle, ex-United States senator and chairman of the Silver Republican state committee, Butte.

The Hon. J. E. Richards, ex-governor, Butte.

The Hon. W. H. Swett, ex-speaker Montana house of representatives, Butte.

W. McWhite, chairman Silver Bow county Silver Republican committee, Butte.

Col. C. F. Lloyd, lieutenant Third volunteer cavalry, Grigsby regiment, Butte.

Col. Byron H. Cook, lieutenant colonel First Montana volunteers, Butte.

Malcolm Gillis, chairman Silver Bow county Republican committee, Butte.

The Hon. A. F. Bray, merchant and ex-member Montana legislature, Butte.

Col. P. R. Dolman, ex-trustee Montana Soldiers' Home, Butte.

Eugene Carroll, superintendent Butte City water works, Butte.

M. L. Holland, ex-assessor Silver Bow county, Butte.

Charles Lyford, Republican nominee for assessor, Silver Bow county, Butte.

J. R. Thompson, mining broker, Butte.

J. Chaubin, merchant, Butte.

Savin Lisa, merchant, Butte.

C. W. Ellingwood, merchant, Butte.

B. J. Girard, merchant, Butte.

B. F. Plummer, stationary engineer, Butte.

Col. J. D. Jenks, contractor, Butte.

David Maule, capitalist, Butte.

Silas F. King, capitalist, Butte.

Charles Madison, attorney, Butte.

Charles M. Parr, attorney, Butte.

George Haldron, attorney, Butte.

Miles Cavanaugh, attorney, Butte.

B. N. Beebe, clerk, Butte.

Henry C. Smith, judge district court, Helena.

The Hon. D. J. Tallant, ex-member Montana legislature, Great Falls.

Joseph M. Dixon, nominee for legislature, Missoula.

These men oppose Bryan because of his Populistic tendencies and anti-expansion views.

Maine remains the same, Republican by 32,000.

W. R. Logan, ex-agent Blackfoot Indians, Helena.

J. E. Morse, banker, Dillon.

A. J. Bennett, banker, Virginia City.

those men who give it out cold that they are going to handle the colored vote up there than they will to blocks of wood. Franklin will give Senator Frink a rousing big vote."

Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Penn, who have been at Franklin or Newcastle for so many years, have moved to California, where they expect to make their future home. They visited quite extensively in the city during the past week with friends and acquaintances.

The many friends and acquaintances of George A. Ogelsby, of New-

Mrs. Mathew Brown is moving her household effects from Newcastle this week. She has been quite ill for the past two weeks, and her trip to the mines this week was her first getting about.

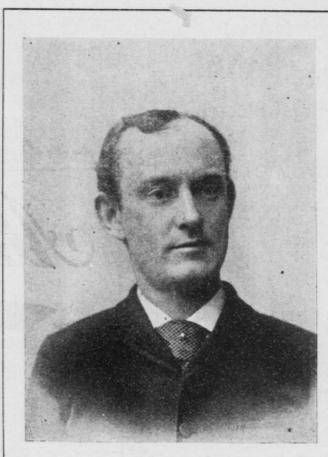
For some unaccountable reason quite a few of the colored miners have left Newcastle for British Columbia and California within the past month. It does not pay to keep changing around, as it takes much money for traveling expenses.

Master Benny H. Moore, the messenger at the Republican headquar-



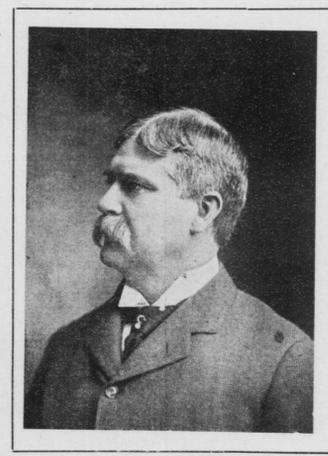
A. T. VAN DE VANTER

HON. AARON T. VAN DE VANTER—If any county in this or any other state has a citizen among its number, who, as sheriff of a county, has made a better record in that capacity than A. T. Van De Vanter, the present sheriff of King County, then let them trot him out. Mr. Van De Vanter is a prince of good fellow to all men, but in no sense does he allow that prince-of-good-fellow business to interfere with the execution of his official duties. Six years ago he was elected sheriff, but went down before the silver craze, two years later. He was again elected in 1898, running ahead of his ticket, and he believes, as do all his friends, that he will defeat his opponent 2,500 votes this year. Hon. John Wooding his convention opponent, is personally working for his re-election at present.



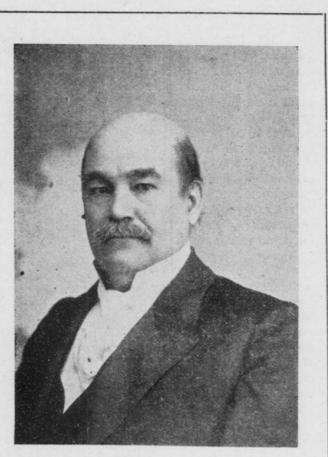
WILL H. WHITE

WILL H. WHITE—An excellent portrait of the next Prosecuting Attorney of King County. Hon. Will H. White, is herewith presented to the voters of King County. When it is said that Mr. White is a very popular politician with the voters it is truthfully said, as was shown in the last County Convention, he outstripping his opponent for the nomination nearly two to one. Mr. White is one of the popular attorneys in this city and is much interested in the upbuilding of the city. He will be elected next November and he promises to do business for King County when he is elected.



HON. CHARLES SWEENEY

NO MORE SUCCESSFUL business man could have been found in the Northwest than Hon. Charles Sweeney, one of the four presidential electors named by the Republicans of this state for the suffrage of voters. For many years Mr. Sweeney has been one of Spokane's leading business men as well as one of her honored citizens. His nomination was by no means the result of political shrewdness, but a genuine case of "the office seeking the man." No nominee on the ticket will bring it more personal votes than Mr. Sweeney, who is largely interested in all the leading mining communities of the Northwest. Sweeney and Cosgrove are splendid subjects to represent Eastern Washington.



HON. SAMUEL G. COSGROVE

HON. SAMUEL G. COSGROVE—Search where the Republicans would or might, no more popular man could have been found to cast in connection with his three associates, the vote of Washington for McKinley, than Mr. Cosgrove, the political idol of Garfield County. He has been a resident of that section now for many years, and the only thing any one has against him is that he has always been for the Republican ticket's success. Had not the nomination for governor gone to King County it most assuredly would have gone to Garfield County, and Sam. Cosgrove, in that instance, would have been the nominee.

THE NEGRO AS A VOTER

In the North and the South
in This Republic.

MR. TILLMAN'S TALK

About Negro Suffrage in South Carolina
and Its Elimination.

MCKINLEY IS LOYAL

Though Disfranchised He Still Appoints
Them to High Official Circles—
There is a Long List.

For the political edification of those colored men who are thinking of voting the Democratic ticket the following extract from a speech made by Senator Ben Tillman in the United States senate February 26th, 1900, will be of much service to them in that direction:

I have examined the bloody shirt for a brief moment and am waving it like a red flag to a bull and the latter will not fight or budge, and I will call the attention of my friends from the North—I have a great many on that side, I am proud to say—to the fact that they do not know yet, and never will know until they come South and live with us, just what we have had to contend against and just what we have to contend against even now. They do not realize it; they cannot realize it; and it is for the purpose of trying to have them study this question of race a little more and analyze it that I have attempted, in my feeble way, to intrude on this body for the brief remarks I have made on this subject.

I will tell you, while I am talking about Negro suffrage, why they are so dangerous as voters. In any state where the whites divide—and they have divided in every Southern state except mine and Mississippi—into Populists and Democrats, the Negro has been the balance of power through which one side or the other has controlled the elections by means of bribery, for the Negro voter was a purchasable one.

Therefore we have been confronted by the condition of a large, ignorant, debased vote, thrust upon us by the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. Other states, not so peculiarly situated as mine, have retained that Negro vote. They have taken no steps looking to its elimination by educational qualification or any other system. That vote today stands as a menace to the freedom, to the purity of the ballot box, to the purity and honesty of elections, to the decency of government, and it is there forever until there is a constitutional provision made here which will relieve us from it.

Let me tell you how we were situated in our state. We had 125,000 Negroes of voting age and we had a hundred thousand whites. Now, can you lift yourself over the fence by your bootstraps and beat that by honest methods? Yet we stood up here and insisted that we must give these people a "free vote and a fair count." They had it for eight years, as long as the bayonets stood there, and in 1876 they sent more bayonets because we had got the devil in us by that time and we did not care whether we had any government. We preferred to have a United States army officer rather than a government by carpet-baggers and thieves, who had stolen everything in sight and had mortgaged posterity; who had run their felonious paws into the pockets of posterity by issuing bonds.

When that happened, we took the government away. We stuffed ballot boxes. We shot them. We are not ashamed of it.

With that system—force, tissue balls, etc.—we got tired ourselves. So we called a constitutional convention, and we eliminated, as I said, all of the colored people whom we could under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

MCKINLEY AND THE NEGRO.

Now, in contrast to the position the Democrats take on the race or Negro suffrage, the following, showing the number of appointments by President McKinley will be of interest to such would-be Democratic Negroes:

- H. A. Rucker, collector internal revenue, Atlanta, Ga.
- J. H. Deveaux, collector of customs, Savannah, Ga.
- C. C. Wimbish, collector of port, Atlanta, Ga.
- I. J. McCottrie, collector of port, Georgetown, S. C.
- Budd Coffee, collector of port, St. Marys, Ga.
- R. R. Wright, paymaster in army.

Rev. C. T. Walker, chaplain in army.

Dr. Geo. C. Stoney, chaplain in army.

E. R. Belcher, deputy collector customs, Brunswick, Ga.

M. P. Morton, postmaster, Athens, Ga.

I. H. Lofton, postmaster, Hogansville, Ga.

J. T. Jackson, postmaster, Darien, Ga.

Mrs. E. L. Bamfield, postmistress, Beaufort, S. C.

Dr. A. M. Curtis, surgeon-in-chief, freedmen's hospital.

Rev. B. W. Arnett, jr., chaplain in army.

John R. Lynch, paymaster in army.

James Hill, register of lands, Jackson, Miss.

Frank P. Bronson, postmaster, Duncanville, Miss.

Thomas Keys, postmaster, Ocean Springs, Miss.

H. P. Cheatham, recorder of deeds, District of Columbia.

John C. Dancy, collector of port, Wilmington, N. C.

Dr. J. E. Shepard, internal revenue service, North Carolina.

Rev. O. L. W. Smith, minister to Liberia.

John T. Williams, consul to Sierra Leone, Africa.

Mrs. S. E. Jones, postmistress, Bladen, N. C.

Colin Anthony, postmaster, Scotland Neck, N. C.

Joseph E. Lee, collector of internal revenue, Florida.

D. N. Pappy, collector of port, St. Augustine, Fla.

Dr. L. W. Livingston, consul Cape Haitien, Haiti.

W. F. Powell, minister to Haiti.

Robert Pelham, special Indian agent.

J. C. Leftwich, receiver of public moneys, Montgomery, Ala.

H. V. Cashion, receiver public moneys, Huntsville, Ala.

R. A. Parker, internal revenue service, Alabama.

Dr. A. M. Brown, surgeon in army.

Rev. I. Dawson, postmaster, Eutaw, Ala.

M. W. Gibbs, consul, Tamatave, Madagascar.

J. E. Bush, receiver of public moneys, Little Rock, Ark.

Fred Havis, postmaster, Pine Bluff, Ark.

M. B. Van Horn, consul, St. Thomas, Danish West Indies.

Dr. George H. Jackson, consul, La Rochelle, France.

John P. Green, superintendent of stamp division, P. O. department.

C. L. Maxwell, consul, Santo Domingo.

W. T. Anderson, regular army chaplain.

H. Y. Arnett, comparer, office recorder of deeds, District of Columbia.

E. P. McCabe, Oklahoma.

N. T. Velar, postmaster, Brinton, Pa.

J. H. Jackson, postmaster, Pennsylvania.

J. N. Ruffin, consul, Asuncion, Paraguay.

Gen. Robert Smalls, collector of port, Beaufort, S. C.

F. J. Baker, postmaster, Lake City, Fla.

J. E. Wilson, postmaster, Florence, S. C.

T. C. Walker, collector of port, Pappahannock, Va.

R. T. Greener, consul, Vladivostok, Russia.

Dr. H. W. Furniss, consul, Bahia, Brazil.

W. A. Gaines, internal revenue service, Kentucky.

Dr. J. O. Holmes, pension examiner, Kentucky.

J. R. Spurgeon, secretary legation, Monrovia, Liberia.

Henry Demas, naval officer, New Orleans, La.

James Lewis, surveyor general, Louisiana.

Mrs. V. E. Bahn, postmistress, Madisonville, La.

E. L. Simon, postmaster, South Atlanta, Ga.

Only two dollars a year for the SEATTLE REPUBLICAN.

Morgan's for a clean shave.

PERSONAL.

Do not use other folk's things without their consent.

Hon. J. E. Hawkins reports a most pleasant stay in Portland. He returned last Sunday.

Mr. F. B. Morton, of San Francisco, is attending court in this city. Mr. Morton is one of the most conspicuous Afro-Americans on the Pacific coast.

Mr. H. B. Jones spent a few days in the city this week. "In my opinion the colored men of Franklin are going to vote as suits them best, and they will pay no more attention to

castle, were much pained to learn of his death at that place last Saturday. Mr. Ogelsby went down in an old deserted mine to rescue a boy who had gone down there for some trivial matter, and was overcome with black damp. Both were instantly killed. No blame is attached to the mine authorities, and, according to an experienced miner, Mr. Ogelsby did no more than would any other miner have done—go to the rescue of a man in a dangerous mine. He was buried last Sunday. He leaves a brother somewhere in the state and a mother and three children in the East. He was one of the best miners in the camp.

ters, is making an ideal messenger and is unanimously liked by the officials.

The Louisiana Quartette, composed of colored talent, rendered some excellent music for the Democratic convention last Monday night. It is said that this quartette of colored singers is to be a feature of the Democratic campaign.

Fine optical work done with neatness and dispatch. M. A. Goldman, 501 Second avenue, Burke building.

The Republican's office, 712 Third avenue, one door north of Seattle theater.