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Alaska Sealskins Our Specialty
Latest style Jackets, Eton, Capes, Collarettes, Animal Scarfs.
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You would not buy a bicycle upon which you could not ride without years of training. Yet a man will buy a piano which requires years and years of instruction to play. It is shut up most of the time for lack of a performer, whereas the whole family and friends could be enjoying all the music there is in that piano if it could be gotten out in the right form. The Pianola will accomplish all this at a comparatively small cost, and with lasting satisfaction. Call and see the instrument.
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We are sole agents for the Pianola. It is exhibited only at our warehouse.

CLARA BARTON ILL.
EXPLOSION AT INDIAN HEAD
Her Condition Is Such as Seriously to Alarm Her Friends.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.—An explosion occurred at the Indian Head proving grounds about 11 o'clock tonight. A flash of light, visible some distance, accompanied the explosion, which was followed by a fire. The explosion shook the windows of houses in Alexandria, 19 miles from Indian Head. There is no direct communication with the proving grounds by which details can be had tonight. The grounds are 25 miles down the Potomac River from Washington, and many of the big guns and much of the armor for the battleships are tested there.
It is believed the powder mills and other mills were destroyed. The first shock was felt over a radius of 20 miles. A number of other explosions followed at intervals, illuminating the surrounding country and the opposite bank of the river. At Quantico, 11 miles below Indian Head, one explosion after another was heard, and bricks were shaken from chimneys. Forts Hull and Washington, 11 miles north of Indian Head, were shaken by the explosion. The tug "Indigo" left the navy-yard soon after the explosion for the proving grounds. There are several officers and a number of enlisted men and workmen at the place.

THE DANISH ANTILLES.
People of the Islands Protest Against the Sale.
ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Oct. 24.—Intense adverse feeling has been excited here by the renewal of the report that Denmark intends to sell the Danish Antilles to the United States. A meeting of the Colonial Council has been convened at St. Croix for the purpose of making a formal protest. The newspapers discuss the question, declaring in bold type: "We do not wish to be sold." There is no desire, much less enthusiasm, among the population to belong to the United States.
The Report at Canton.
CANTON, O., Oct. 24.—Secretary of War and Mrs. Root arrived today for a few days' visit at the McKinley home.

NO SHOW FOR BRYAN

But Hard Fight for Governorship in Washington.

GREAT EFFORT TO ELECT ROGERS

Both Republican Congressmen Will Be Elected—Trying to Make "Jap" Labor an Issue.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 24.—(Staff correspondence.)—Republicans make the most sweeping claims about the result of the coming election in this state. They believe in them, too. Democrats make equally extravagant assertions, and only half believe them. Chairman Schively feels entirely confident that Washington will give a majority of 10,000, and perhaps 15,000, for McKinley. He has his eye on every county and nearly every precinct, and he has raised the easy-going signal for the information of his fellow-workers. He has named for beyond the worrying point as to the National ticket. His utmost effort now is to help the state ticket along, so that Mr. Frink and the other candidates will have somewhere near the majority given to McKinley. Mr. Schively is perfectly aware that the ammunition of the opposition is being centered on Mr. Frink and he does not disguise from himself that the command of the state ticket will be given to him. He knows that some dissatisfied Republicans will scratch Frink, and that some dissatisfied Democrats, who are tired of Bryan, will vote for the McKinley electors, and not for anybody else on the Republican ticket. But he says that a strong sentiment for Frink has set in, and he thinks that in the wind-up the Seattle man will be many thousands ahead of Rogers.

A similar atmosphere of confidence pervades Democratic headquarters, so far as Rogers is concerned. Chairman Henry Drum, who is by nature a cautious and reserved person, is somewhat noncommittal on the subject of Bryan. He says he thinks Bryan is going to carry the state; and that the claims of the Republicans are absurd. He does not pretend that Bryan will get anything like the majority he had four years ago, but the stay-at-home vote, which left the Fusionists sadly in the breach in 1896, will come out and retrieve the lost Democratic fortunes. That stay-at-home vote is a wonderful puzzle. No one knows why they stayed at home in 1896, and no one knows what they will do if they turn out this time. Now it is estimated that the total vote in the state will be from 100,000 to 120,000, which will be more than 20,000 greater than it was in 1896; and these thirty-odd thousand are going to determine this election. "The stay-at-homes," says Mr. Drum, "are for us; of the new voters, we ought to get half, or nearly half. If we do, there's nothing to the fight." True enough; but there is quite a formidable If in that assertion.

But one thing Mr. Drum declares without qualification, and that is that Rogers will be elected Governor. Undoubtedly he believes it. Mr. Schively says the same thing, and he is quite as earnest and obviously quite as sincere about it as the rival manager. It would seem, then, that there is a straight question of victory between the two gentlemen. But there is not. It is simply a difference of opinion, each being fortified by an array of facts and figures that appears to him invincible. Mr. Schively hears from Eastern Washington that Frink has fully squared himself with the farmers, who object to his record on the freight-rate reduction bill. Mr. Drum hears from the same quarter, but not from the same source, that Governor Rogers has bagged the entire stranger vote, and that he cannot be got away from him. For example, reports as to Whitman County show the most violent conflict. Mr. Armstrong, secretary of the Republican committee, a resident of that county, and a man of reputation for conservative judgment and thorough knowledge of political conditions, is satisfied that Whitman will give a Republican majority, or come close to it. Judge E. K. Hanna, who is one of the Democratic campaign managers, and is also from Whitman County, and is not given to "talking through his hat," says he hasn't the slightest doubt in the world that Whitman will at the least calculation give Rogers 1000 majority, and he says he should not be at all astonished to see it reach 2000. Apparently nothing could astonish Judge Hanna. And there you are.

But estimates and expectations of campaign managers, who are naturally optimistic and prone to self-deception, do not need to be used as an exclusive basis for opinion as to the outcome in Washington. If they were so used, there must needs be two results—the election of both tickets. But an average can be struck, the drift of public sentiment can be ascertained, and the opinions of unbiased observers rounded, and an approximate conclusion can be reached. By this process I am able to arrive at a satisfactory judgment—satisfactory to myself—as to the National ticket, and no clear view at all as to the Governorship. It seems to me unquestionable that McKinley will beat Bryan here. So many uncertain factors enter into the state campaign that they cannot be analyzed by any person with the certainty that all have been estimated at their proper value. It is just as well for me to state bluntly my belief that if Frink is elected it will be because he is carried through the McKinley overflow. This opinion is not at all my own, but is shared generally by the public. You can easily get even money here on Rogers; you can get no money at all on Bryan. I have my self-run across acquaintances who say they are going to vote for McKinley and for Rogers. These are in part persons who were sympathizers with Mayor Humes in the late primary fight in this county, but they are not influenced by the fact that Humes has declared that he stands by the whole ticket, and advises his friends to do the same. The Humes faction as such is ostentatiously supporting the party nominees; but it

will hardly be able to prevent a great deal of scratching when election day rolls around.

The belief that Rogers has made a good Governor is firmly anchored in the public mind. Republican papers have made strenuous effort to correct this widespread impression, but they have not made much headway. The argument against the Rogers administration runs something like this:
First—He has turned the conduct of the state institutions over to the politicians, the jobbers and the crafters.
Second—He has been little or no more economical than previous Governors.
Third—He has paid for private telegraph service out of the public moneys, and he has made the state pay for family junkets.

Fourth—He is an enemy to organized union labor, because he advocated a scheme to do the public printing by contract labor.

Fifth—He convicted at the rotten school-book job.

Sixth—There has been scarcely a department of the state administration that has escaped a scandal of some sort.

Seventh—He defeated the state capital project at Olympia and he tried to kill the state normal schools at Cheney and Watston.

Strong criticism for conduct of the asylums at St. Helens and Medical Lake, and of the state penitentiary at Walla Walla, and of the state fair at North Yakima, may be included under some of the above heads. Little that Rogers has done has escaped severe partisan scrutiny and reprobation. A great deal of it is doubtless justified, in the sense at least that several departments of the state government there has been deplorable want of efficient management and perhaps even positive criminality. Of the utter venality and wanton dishonesty of the fusion Legislature, of the infamous memory, in the early days of the Rogers regime, there is none now to offer excuse or apology. Somehow it is not a factor, perhaps because it was so long ago. And some way the Eastern Washington farmers blame Frink for failing to give them remedial railroad legislation, when the blame may properly be laid at the door of this corrupt Legislature. Yet it must be admitted that all these things do very little damage to Rogers. The most current and the most potent Democratic campaign howl as that "Rogers is the best Governor the state ever had." This is a sad reflection on the memory of the honored Fryer.

The Democratic managers are fostering a new issue, with which they intend to oppose the well-nigh overwhelming sentiment for expansion. It is the Japanese labor question. They call attention to the fact that the Great Northern Railroad and the Seattle & International (especially the former) have imported and employed large numbers of Japanese to the exclusion of white labor. At Everett the other night a mass meeting was held, and the railroads were roundly denounced. Now the Democrats declare that if the Philippines are retained, it will be impossible to exclude vast numbers of Chinese and half-breed natives from immigrating to this country; and they point to the recent decision of Judge Eate, relative to Chinese in Hawaii at the time annexation was accomplished, to sustain this contention. A meeting is soon to be held in Seattle, under the auspices of the labor unions, to discuss this same question. The Republicans declare that there is no politics in it, and they say that they are not fearful that the labor vote can be influenced against them by Democratic professions that they alone are down on Chinese and Japanese cheap labor. So are Republicans hostile to Oriental labor competition; and they will demonstrate it at the labor meeting or anywhere else. It does not now seem probable that agitation of this matter can avail much.

A very sharp contest is being waged here over county officers. Interest seems to be chiefly in the office of sheriff, and between Vandewater, Republican, and Cuddehe, Democrat, and for Prosecuting Attorney, between White, Republican, and Fulton, Democrat. Much money has been bet on both. It is acknowledged on all sides that the county is Republican. No Republican estimate is under 1500 majority for McKinley, and 2000 to 3000 are commonly the figures. This county gave Bryan 1100 four years ago. But no Democrat—that is, to say, no Democrat worth listening to—calculates that he will carry it this year. They concede from 500 to 1000. A remarkable metamorphosis in the political state and atmosphere of Seattle has occurred in four years. Then the Bryan sentiment was aggressive, intolerant, irreconcilable. Now it is strangely subdued and apologetic. One sees no Bryan banners, sees few Bryan buttons. They are as scarce as they are in Portland. There are no street corners and store fronts without a dollar in their pockets standing on street corners and instructing all who care to listen in great problems of government finance and administration. There is no light in the eyes of the full-blooded Republican. It has no complaint to make against fortune or Federal Government. The registration here has reached 16,500, and everybody is fairly tickled to death that the other party has not yet this money. One local newspaper is loudly complaining that it is unable to learn from any source what the full registration in Portland is. The vote here will not much exceed 12,000. The registration in the Spring vote, to which is now added nearly 6000 for the Fall campaign. There are, of course, large numbers of new voters in this city and county. The campaign here is a very quiet one. The Democrats are doing, it is thought, better work than the Republicans. Nevertheless it is conceded by Democrats that the bulk of these votes are Republican.

Just a closing word as to the Congressional contest. There are no signs here of any great struggle for the seat. Doubtless he will get numerous Republican votes. But the city as a whole is taking no special interest in him as a Seattle candidate. Cushman appears to have satisfied Republicans generally, even in Seattle. There are some business men here who feel that it is a public duty to elect Ronald, and they have been diligently working to that end. But they have had little response. The Congressional fight is, as a matter of fact, obscured by the Presidential and Governorship contests. It appears to me that both Jones and Cushman will be elected by handsome votes.

HARVEST FESTIVAL

Prosperity Banquet Given by Marquette Club.

HANNA THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER

Good Times the Normal Condition in This Country—Bryan the Apostle of Anarchy.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The Marquette Club held a prosperity harvest home festival at the Coliseum tonight. Twenty-five hundred people sat at the banquet tables on the main floor, besides a number of spectators in the galleries. The immense hall was decorated with grain, fruits,

and flowers. The program was as follows:
Invocation by Rev. J. C. Fullerton.
Song by the choir.
Address by Senator Hanna.
Song by the choir.
Address by Senator Hanna.
Song by the choir.
Address by Senator Hanna.

HON. J. C. FULLERTON.

ROSEBURY, Oct. 24.—Hon. J. C. Fullerton, Republican candidate for Presidential Elector, was born in Butler County, Ohio, December 10, 1845. With his parents he crossed the plains, and arrived in Oregon in 1853. He settled in the southern part of Douglas County, in which state and county he has resided ever since. In the Spring of 1865 he enlisted in Company A, First Regiment, Oregon Cavalry, and served one year. He received the appointment of Receiver of the United States land office at Roseburg in 1873, which position he retained until 1885. He was elected to the State Senate from Douglas County on the Republican ticket in 1888, and served in the Legislative sessions of 1889 and 1891. In 1892 he was elected Circuit Judge of the Second Judicial District, which position he filled with dignity, ability and credit for a term of six years. Since his retirement from the bench he has been engaged in the practice of law in this city, and is considered one of the most talented and successful attorneys of Southern Oregon. Mr. Fullerton has long been a prominent and influential factor in Southern Oregon politics, as well as in the advancement and upbuilding of the country. He has filled with the greatest honor and credit the various responsible positions which he has occupied, and is a man of sound and mature judgment, a staunch Republican, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of a wide circle of friends, regardless of party affiliations.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR.

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pumpkins and other products of the farm, giving the appearance of a most beautiful of an old-fashioned country fair. Two columns 12 feet high stood behind the speakers' platform, wreathed with corn and oaks. The supper consisted of turkey, beef, pork and beans, doughnuts, cider and other rural viands. Speeches were delivered by Senator Hanna, J. K. Cushman, of Kansas, and Henry D. Estabrook, of Chicago.

Senator Hanna was very late in reaching the Coliseum, having addressed a meeting at Aurora early in the evening. When he made his appearance, he was given a tremendous ovation, the entire assemblage rising and cheering him for several moments. He said in part: "Prosperity in this country is a normal condition, and it is only interfered with when clouds arise on the horizon which frighten capital and drive it from the channels of trade into hiding places, and capital withdrawn from its usefulness brings idleness and poverty with it. In the interest of the people, I recommend that we should arise, and that will be the condition just as soon as there is any change in the present Administration."

"Mr. Bryan has descended to the lowest plane of demagoguery when he attempts to array employer against employee, labor against capital. It is a significant fact to me; it means sure defeat, because nothing but desperation or demagoguery would drive a man who aspires to the highest office in this country to such arguments. He is sowing the seed of anarchy and business men will not risk his capital in any venture if these clouds arise, and that will be the condition just as soon as there is any change in the present Administration."

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WHAT HE WOULD DO

If Elected, Bryan Would Abandon the Philippines.

ANSWERED A SET OF QUESTIONS

As for Paying National Obligations, He Says He Would Enforce the Law As He Found It.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 24.—The first of Mr. Bryan's night meetings in this city was held in a big tent, and, while the big meeting began much earlier, Mr. Bryan did not appear before 9 o'clock. He had a long and busy day, and found it necessary to have a long rest after his arrival in this city. The tent was crowded to suffocation and there were far more people on the outside of the tent and in its immediate vicinity than there were on the inside of the canvas. The great crowd yelled itself hoarse when Mr. Bryan entered, and some time was required to secure the silence. Mr. Bryan took cognizance of a series of questions propounded to him by John P. Niekirk, of this city. These questions were as follows:

"Will he, if elected President, as Commander-in-Chief immediately withdraw the Army from the Philippines?"

"How soon does he contemplate that a stable form of government can be given to the Philippine Islands?"

"How soon after a stable form of government is established does he propose that Congress shall declare the independence of these islands?"

"How long after a stable form of government is established and independence is declared does he propose that the American protectorate over the Philippine Islands shall continue?"

"Will he pay the obligations of this Government in silver or gold, if elected President?"

Mr. Bryan read the questions and replied to each of the inquiries. He said in effect that he would get the Army out of the Philippines as soon as possible, and with reference to the question of the National debt, that he would obey the law. Introducing the subject, Mr. Bryan said:

"If I were to permit a Republican in each town to select the subjects which I was to discuss, I am afraid that everywhere some Republican would avail himself of the opportunity in order to present to me 'doing the things that Republicans don't want done.' And when I heard that some questions were to be asked, I suggested that it was only proper that the Republican committee should back the questions, so that the questions would be responsible party known in the transactions. I have not heard whether the Republican committee was willing to ask those questions, and I am now assuming that they are not. But I thought that I would make an exception of this case and answer the five questions and then ask some."

He then took up the questions and replied to them as a reply to the first question he quoted from his speech of acceptance, saying:

"I stated that I would convene Congress in extraordinary session and would ask Congress to declare the Nation's policy to establish a stable government in the Philippine Islands, as we are now establishing a stable government in Cuba; to declare our purpose to give independence to the Philippines as we have promised to give independence to the Philippines; to declare our purpose to give protection to the Philippines as we have promised to give protection to the Cubans and have for 17 years given protection to the governments of South and Central America."

On the second question he said:

"No one has attempted to fix the number of hours, or days, or weeks, or months, or years, or I don't know what it means in Republican."

Answering the fourth question, he said:

"If the questioner had read my speech, he would have seen that there was no limit on the protectorate, and we believe that this Nation can assert the doctrine that when this Nation helps a republic to stand on its feet the ground whereon it stands is holy ground and that no King shall ever set his foot on it."

On the fifth question, relative to paying the obligations of this Government in gold or silver, if elected President, he said:

"I want the Republicans who want this question answered to find out what the law requires, and then I want them to know that, if elected President, I will enforce the law just as I will enforce the law against the trusts, and put striped clothes on big thieves as well as little thieves. If you ask for a receipt in law, I reply that I shall not construe a law until it becomes my duty to enforce it."

Having replied to the questions, Mr. Bryan then propounded some of his own. He said:

"Now, I want to ask five questions, and when I ask these questions I want some responsible man to answer them. It is hardly fair for a man who has no responsibility to place his responsibility against that of one who has responsibility placed upon him by a party, and I want your party leaders to answer the questions that I am going to ask."

Mr. Bryan then quoted from the President's message of December 5, 1898, recommending increase of the Army to 100,000 men, and asked if the Republican party, through any one authorized to speak, will declare that Republican supports this Fall means a standing Army of 100,000 in the United States. His second question was:

"If the Declaration of Independence is true, and governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, then I want to ask how can you buy the right to govern people or secure title to them by force. The third question: Is the Filipino going to be a slave or a citizen? and the fourth question: Can you purchase trade with human blood?"

The fifth question related to the establishment of a protectorate in the Philippine Islands, concerning which Mr. Bryan said:

"Republicans say that we cannot protect the Filipino without a great deal of trouble. We have protected the Republics of Central and South America for 75 years, and we have had no authority in those South American Republics; we have never governed them, but we have protected them from outside interference. It has never cost anything, but it has been valuable to them. The Republican

SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Political.
The Marquette Club, of Chicago, held its Harvest Home Festival. Page 1.
Bryan says, if elected, he will immediately withdraw the Army from the Philippines. Page 1.
Big crowds heard Roosevelt on his third day's tour of New York. Page 2.

China.
The United States is holding back its answer to the Anglo-German agreement. Page 3.
American troops withdrawn from Peking. Page 3.

Foreign.
Wahsh, the Colorado millionaire, forms a partnership with King Leopold. Page 3.
Sweden is suffering from a scarcity of money. Page 3.

Domestic.
The miners' strike question will be settled today. Page 3.
Alford, the New York embassier, is still at large. Page 3.

California's population is 1,455,053. Page 5.
It is reported that Harriman-Vanderbilt interests have secured control of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Page 5.

Pacific Coast.
No show for Bryan in the State of Washington. Page 1.
Clyde Vaughn, confessed brutal assailant of Lulu Jones, in jail at Salem. Page 4.
Great Northern train ran into landslide near Ballard; two men killed, three injured. Page 4.

Government will begin at once improvement of Columbia River channel opposite Astoria. Page 4.

None mortality list for year ending September 1, 1900. Page 4.

Financial statement of Oregon Agricultural College. Page 4.

State Association of Photographers begin three days' session today. Page 7.
License officers are serving notices on all business houses. Page 8.
Formation of parade and line of march for A. O. U. W. silent parade announced. Page 8.

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Political.
The Marquette Club, of Chicago, held its Harvest Home Festival. Page 1.
Bryan says, if elected, he will immediately withdraw the Army from the Philippines. Page 1.
Big crowds heard Roosevelt on his third day's tour of New York. Page 2.

China.
The United States is holding back its answer to the Anglo-German agreement. Page 3.
American troops withdrawn from Peking. Page 3.

Foreign.
Wahsh, the Colorado millionaire, forms a partnership with King Leopold. Page 3.
Sweden is suffering from a scarcity of money. Page 3.

Domestic.
The miners' strike question will be settled today. Page 3.
Alford, the New York embassier, is still at large. Page 3.

California's population is 1,455,053. Page 5.
It is reported that Harriman-Vanderbilt interests have secured control of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Page 5.

Pacific Coast.
No show for Bryan in the State of Washington. Page 1.
Clyde Vaughn, confessed brutal assailant of Lulu Jones, in jail at Salem. Page 4.
Great Northern train ran into landslide near Ballard; two men killed, three injured. Page 4.

Government will begin at once improvement of Columbia River channel opposite Astoria. Page 4.

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