

WASHINGTON FUSIONISTS

Renominated John R. Rogers
for Governor.

CONTEST WON ON 8TH BALLOT

Rogers Men Forced the Nomination of
Robertson, of Spokane, and Ronald,
of Seattle, for Congress.

Congressmen-at-large—F. C. Robertson, of Spokane; J. T. Ronald, of King.
Governor—John R. Rogers.
Lieutenant-Governor—W. E. McCroskey, of Whitman.
Supreme Judges—E. C. Million, of Skagit; Richard Winsor, of King.
Secretary of State—J. A. Brady, of Snohomish.
Attorney-General—Thomas Vance, of Yakima.
Treasurer—W. E. Runner, of Spokane.

Auditor—L. Silverthorn, of Douglas.
Land Commissioner—O. R. Holcomb, of Adams.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—F. J. Browne, of King.
Presidential Electors—James McNeeley, of Pierce; N. G. Blallock, of Walla Walla; J. G. Heim, of Pacific; George T. Cotterill, of King.

Seattle, August 31.—John R. Rogers was renominated for governor by the union Democratic convention on the eighth ballot, at 1 o'clock this morning. He received 708 1/2 votes, or 6 1/2 more than the necessary number. The contest throughout was most exciting, and great disorder many times marked the course of proceedings in the convention. Rogers on the first ballot received 633 votes, and gained on every ballot until his final victory. He was actually nominated on the seventh ballot, but in the confusion and through a misunderstanding as to the vote of the Walla Walla Populists he lost four votes intended to be cast for him. He then wanted only 1 1/2 votes. The chairman ordered another vote, which was decisive.

The unexpected turn of events in Roger's direction came about with the nomination of Robertson, of Spokane, for congressman. This state nominates both congressmen-at-large. It was the plan of the anti-Rogers faction to put J. T. Ronald, of King, whom a great majority undoubtedly favor, against Robertson, for one nomination, and thus kill off Robertson, and leave the way open to Voorhees as a candidate for governor. Robertson proved a very strong candidate, and led Ronald, and as the balloting proceeded seemed certain to defeat him. Many delegates voted for Robertson, expecting to give Ronald the second nomination. The King county man had made a combination with Thurston Daniels for the other nomination, and he could not honorably enter the second contest. Daniels finally solved the problem for King county and saved Ronald's neck by offering to withdraw. Ronald and Robertson were then nominated by acclamation.

The Platform.

The following platform was adopted by the convention:

We, the representatives of the Democratic, Peoples and Silver-Republican parties of the state of Washington, assembled in joint convention this 29th day of August, 1900, respectively reaffirm our faith in the principles enunciated by our respective national conventions; and we pledge our earnest support to the peerless representatives of the people, William Jennings Bryan and Adlai E. Stevenson.

We still believe in the Declaration of Independence, and therefore hold it aloft in preference to the imperialistic policy of the Republican party.

We oppose trusts and combinations which corner the products of industry and levy tribute on the people.

We denounce these twin relics of barbarism—imperialism and militarism—whether in the form of trusts at home or greed of conquest abroad.

We pledge our representatives in congress to work for the passage of a measure providing payment for the time consumed by our state volunteers in the late war with Spain.

We favor just and liberal pensions to the true and faithful soldiers of the United States, including the gallant Indian war veterans.

We demand such legislation as will insure to the farmers and producers of the state of Washington a reduction of freight rates and fares to a just basis.

We demand the inauguration of such measures as shall give the people the right to express themselves, when they so elect, upon all important questions, by the system known as direct legislation.

We commend the official conduct of all our state officers, and call attention to the contrast between the present excellent financial condition of the state and the blight and ruin prophesied by the opposition to surely result from the election of our state officers.

We commend the wise, courageous and patriotic manner in which the Hon. George Turner, our representative in the United States senate, has defended the honor of his country and fulfilled his duty to the people of the state of Washington.

TOO DEEP FOR THEM.

Filipinos Incapable of Comprehending New Conditions.

Manila, Sept. 5.—The Filipinos seem incapable of realizing the scope and purpose of the legislative functions of the commission of peace. There is no possibility of separating the legislative from the executive branches of the government, and, therefore, the commission's announcement of its assumption of power has met with childish comments at the hands of the Spaniards and foreigners, who sneer at the new arrangements, as they are apt to do, at every beneficial innovation on the part of the United States authorities.

The commission enters upon the governmental field under the following conditions: A majority of the islanders desire peace and the resumption of business under American rule, but they are so cowed by a long series of murderous atrocities and destruction of property by their armed countrymen, that they dare not actively show their feelings, especially because experience has taught them what such an expression of sentiment will bring upon them from the mercilessly revengeful rebels. A genuine reign of terror is exercised by insurgents and larders over peaceful country folk in order to collect the revenues and recruits their operations require, and widespread vengeance is wreaked in the vicinity of garrisoned towns. For example, the insurgent General Cailles, in the province of Laguna, put to death the president and officeholders of the town of Bay, on Laguna de Bay, officials who had been installed by the Americans, and gave orders that a similar fate should be meted out to other adherents of the American cause. He also ordered that all Filipino soldiers who sold their rifles to the Americans should be killed.

Any change of policy involving the withdrawal of the United States troops without substituting for them an adequate defensive force is certain to result in fear of retaliation at the expense of the "friendlies." The approaching return of the volunteers tends to influence the situation unfavorably. In Northern Luzon the status quo is fairly well maintained, and the people in that quarter are quiet and engaged in planting, except in the provinces of Nueva Ecija and Bulacan, where there has been a recent outburst of rebel and ladron activity. But in Southern Luzon conditions are far less satisfactory. Life there is not safe outside of the garrisoned towns. Travelers are subject to ambush by guerrillas. Rarely does a day pass without an encounter between the United States troops and the insurgents or larders, resulting in casualties. There are 18,000 troops in that district, General Bates commanding, and in three regiments over a third of the men are sick. The activity of the enemy increased last month. There is evidence that the insurgents have come into possession of new rifles and that they wish to annihilate some small American garrisons.

Conditions in the Visayas continue virtually unchanged. The lack of troops prevents aggression. Negros, Romblon, Masbate, Sibuyan, Talbas and Bohol are tranquil, all desiring civil government. Mindanao also is tranquil, except the districts of Teagayan and Surigam, where occasional encounters with the Filipinos occur. The enemy's fighting force there is limited but it has a number of rifles. The surrenders, although they have notably decreased since May, continue.

The experience of Northern Luzon shows that the American occupation of any locality tends to its pacification and well-being. An unsettled American policy retards the investment of capital. Nevertheless, the imports for the last quarter and a half were greater than during any period of the Spanish regime. No doubt, the needs of the army of occupation are responsible for a very considerable portion of this. The internal revenue collections are a third greater than those made by Spain. This is due to an honest system of accounts, to a lack of favoritism and to impartial enforcement of the law. The military officials will turn over \$6,000,000 (Mexican) to the commission, and this will probably be expended in public improvements, notably in harbor developments, the need of which is greatly hampering the shipping industry.

The commission will first organize municipalities in the provinces, notably in Pampanga province. Subsequently it will turn its attention to needed reforms in the civil and criminal codes, passing, in due time, to other features of its instructions, with the idea of establishing a central civil government during the next 18 months. Twelve Americans, including two captains and two lieutenants, have been killed during the past two weeks. The official reports of the encounters in which these casualties occurred are meager.

Thomas J. Powers Killed.

Philadelphia, Sept. 3.—Thomas J. Powers, commissioner of banking for Pennsylvania, was killed by falling from a train in the outskirts of this city last night. Mr. Powers was 65 years old, and was a conspicuous figure at Republican national conventions, and was one of the 80 who held out for a third term for General Grant. One of his sons, Lieutenant Powers, is in the regular army at Manila.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD WRECK

A Rear-End Collision Costs
Thirteen Lives.

MANY PEOPLE WERE INJURED

Locomotive Plunged Through the Passenger Coaches and Crushed Them as if They Were Egg Shells.

Philadelphia, Sept. 4.—Thirteen persons killed and over 30 others injured in the appalling record of a rear end collision between an excursion train and a milk train on the Bethlehem branch of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad this morning at Hatfield, Pa., 27 miles north of this city.

The wrecked train consisted of 10 day coaches and was the first section of a large excursion made up of people from Bethlehem, Allentown and surrounding towns, to Atlantic City. This section carried only those persons who lived in Bethlehem and Allentown. It left the union station in Bethlehem at 6:05 A. M., exactly 35 minutes behind the milk train. The latter train consisted of two milk cars and two passenger coaches, and had stopped at every station on the road from Bethlehem en route to Philadelphia. At 6:54 the milk train drew up at the milk platform at Hatfield, and in less than two minutes the special excursion train, running at the rate of 35 miles an hour, crashed into the rear of the milk train. The locomotive plowed through the two passenger coaches and crushed them as if they were eggshells. The milk car immediately in front was also badly damaged. Four persons on the passenger car of the milk train were almost instantly killed. Fortunately, there were very few persons on this train.

The excursion train was a picture of indescribable horror. The locomotive, a mass of bent and broken iron, firmly held the bodies of its engineer and fireman beneath its great weight. Behind the engine six of the 10 cars were also a mass of wreckage. The first car was broken in twain and the other five cars were thrown on their sides, completely demolished. Nine persons were killed in the first two cars, and the others in those coaches were badly maimed.

As soon as the crash came, a terrible cry rose from the smashed cars, and those who had not been injured crawled or jumped from the cars and went to the assistance of the injured. Many were pinned down by wreckage and had to be freed by the liberal use of axes. With three or four exceptions, the dead were killed instantly, the others dying on their way to the hospital. All the injured were first taken to a shed at the Hatfield station and the dead were removed to a barn. Messengers were sent to the nearby villages for physicians, and a relief train was ordered from Bethlehem. With 15 doctors and half a dozen nurses, a special train was sent from Bethlehem, but before it reached the scene of the wreck it was signaled to return to Bethlehem, as a special carrying nearly all the injured had started for that place. On the run from Hatfield to the hospital three of the injured died. Much trouble was experienced in keeping the relatives away from the injured on the train, so that the doctors gathered from near Hatfield could attend to the wounded.

The special train arrived at Bethlehem at 11:30 and was met by fully 5,000 persons all clamoring for news from the wreck or trying to learn whether relatives were among the victims. The news of the wreck reached Bethlehem at 8 o'clock and spread like wild fire. All the policemen in town were gathered at the station, and with great difficulty that the injured were removed to the waiting ambulances and other vehicles which conveyed them to the hospitals. All during the day people from Allentown, Catasauqua and other places came pouring into Bethlehem, and confusion reigned throughout the city.

The second section of the excursion, made up of persons from towns other than Bethlehem and Allentown, left soon after the first section, but was flagged before it reached Hatfield. As it could not get through on account of the blocked tracks, it was returned to Bethlehem, and there was great rejoicing at the narrow escape of its occupants from the catastrophe.

The coroner of Montgomery county visited the wreck early and spent the entire day at the scene. He at once directed the removal of the dead to Lansdale, a short distance south of Hatfield. He promises a rigorous investigation into the horror.

Wrecked in Behring Sea.

Seattle, Sept. 4.—Tug Wallowa, from Nome, brings news of the wreck of the dismantled bark Mercury in Behring sea. The bark was being towed to this city by the tug and sprang a leak in a heavy gale. She was stripped of some machinery and abandoned in Cook strait, where she sank. She was owned by Captain E. E. Caine, of this city, and was sent to Nome last June in tow of a tug with a coal and lumber cargo. She had been condemned as a sailing vessel. She was built 49 years ago in New York as a full-rigged ship.

ALUM BAKING POWDERS IN CONGRESS.

Report That Evidence of Their Harmfulness Is Overwhelming.

The committee on manufactures of the senate were some time ago directed to investigate the food adulterations, and accumulated a volume of testimony upon the subject from the best informed parties and highest scientific authorities in the country.

One of the greatest sources of danger to our foods, the committee state in their report, exists in alum baking powders. The committee found the testimony, they say, overwhelmingly condemnatory of the use of alum in baking powders, and recommended that such use be prohibited by law.

Senator Mason, discussing in the senate the report of the committee and the several bills introduced to carry the recommendations of the committee into effect, said:

"When we made this report we made it based on the evidence before us, and the evidence is simply overwhelming. I do not care how big a lobby there may be here for the alum baking powder, I do not care how many memorials they publish, there is no place in the human economy of human food for this thing called alum. The overwhelming evidence of the leading physicians and scientists of this country is that it is absolutely unfit to go into human food, and that in many cases—if the gentleman will read the evidence, some of the physicians say they can trace cases in their own practice—there are diseases of the kidney due to the perpetual use of alum in their daily bread.

"When you mix a mineral poison, as they all say that alum is, it is impossible to mix it always to such a degree that there will not be a residuum left of alum, which produces alumina, and which contributes largely to the diseases of the people in this country.

"I want to give the senate an idea of the class of men we have called. They are the leading scientists from every college of the United States that we could get hold of."

Senator Mason, from a long list of scientists who had testified as to the harmfulness of alum baking powders, and as to the healthfulness of cream of tartar powders, mentioned the following:—

Appleton, John Howard, professor of chemistry, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Arnold, J. W. S., professor, University of New York.

Atwater, W. O., professor and director, government experimental station, Washington, D. C.

Barker, George F., professor, University of Pennsylvania.

Caldwell, G. C., professor, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Chandler, C. F., professor, Columbia University, New York.

Chittenden, Russell H., professor, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Cornwall, H. B., professor, University of Princeton, New Jersey.

Crampton, C. A., professor, Division of chemistry, Washington, D. C.

Frear, William, professor, State College, Pennsylvania.

Jenkins, Edward H., professor, department of agriculture, state of Connecticut.

Johnson, S. W., professor, Yale College, New Haven, Conn.

Mallet, John William, professor, University of Virginia.

Mew, W. M., professor, Army and Medical Department, United States government.

Munroe, Charles Edward, professor of chemistry, Columbian University, Washington, D. C.

Prescott, Albert B., professor, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Price, A. F., medical director, United States Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Wiley, Prof. H. W., Chief Chemist department of agriculture, United States, Washington, D. C.

Wyman, Walter, Surgeon-General, United States Marine Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Pettigrew—Was there any testimony which showed that there were cases of injury to health as a result of constant use of alum?

Mr. Mason—Yes; I can turn you to the testimony.

Mr. Pettigrew—I do not care to have the senator turn to it. I simply want to emphasize the point. I agree with the senator. It has always been my own impression that alum baking powder is injurious, but I wanted to bring it out and make it emphatic, if the proof sustains that position.

Mr. Mason—I quite agree with the senator. It is claimed that there is not a country in Europe that does not prohibit the use of alum. Certainly three or four of the leading countries of Europe to which I have had my attention called prohibit the use of alum in baking powder.

Mr. Pettigrew—Did the chemists who came before the committee, these professors, generally testify—that the result of their evidence—that the cream of tartar baking powder is healthy and does not leave a residuum which is injurious to health?

Mr. Mason—Yes; I say emphatically, yes; that the weight of the evidence is, that whenever any of these distinguished men, who have a national reputation, the leading chemists of the colleges, were interrogated upon the point, they stated that fact, every one of them, to my recollection.

FALL TRADE IS IMPROVING.

A Better Tone to Dun's and Bradstreet's Weekly Review.

Bradstreet's says: Distributive trade, that from jobbers particularly, increases as the vacation season wanes. Reports from leading Western centers are more favorable and a large aggregate of business in dry goods, clothing, shoes, hats and hardware are features noted this week. The iron and steel trade, too, notes a decided gain in tone and volume of sales, though prices except in a few instances harden but slowly. Clearings, reflecting past business and dormant speculation, are very small, but railroad earnings, reflecting the really heavy actual movement into consumption, maintain their old gains. Relatively, the most quiet and least satisfactory conditions rule in the primary textile markets of the East, reflecting the backward state of next spring's business. Corn crop advances are viewed as rather better because of the ending of the late dry, hot spell at the West. Cotton crop conditions are still, however, only partially defined, and leading state authorities are quoted as predicting a short crop. The steadiness of staple prices is a feature in present quietness of trade.

To disappointing foreign advices and the backward state of the demand for cotton goods are to be attributed the shading in raw cotton this week. The season in men's wear, woollens, has been rather disappointing so far, while the jobbing demand for dress goods is quite favorable. Manufacturers are buying only enough raw wool to cover orders for goods and prices are weak at the lowest point reached.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,248,313 bushels, against 2,895,168 bushels last week.

Failures aggregate 165 for the week as against 135 last week.

Canadian failures number 32, against 29 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, 1 1/2c.
Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate.
Potatoes, new, \$15.
Beets, per sack, 85c@91.
Turnips, per sack, 75c.
Squash—4c.
Carrots, per sack, \$1.00.
Parsnips, per sack, \$1.35.
Cauliflower, native, 75c.
Cucumbers—10@20c.
Cabbage, native and California, 2c per pound.
Tomatoes—40@50c.
Butter—Creamery, 25c; Eastern 22c; dairy, 15@18c; ranch, 14c pound.
Eggs—24c.
Cheese—12c.
Poultry—12c; dressed, 14c; spring, 13@15c.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$11.00 @12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$16.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$25; feed meal, \$25.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.50; blended straight, \$3.25; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.25; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$12.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 7 1/2c; cows, 7c; mutton 7 1/2c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 9@11c.
Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 12c; dry salt sides, 8 1/2c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 56@56 1/2c; Valley, 57c; Bluestem, 56c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.10; graham, \$2.50.
Oats—Choice white, 42c; choice gray, 40c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$15.00@15.50; brewing, \$17.00 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$13.00 ton; middlings, \$20; shorts, \$15; chop, \$15 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 45@50c; store, 27 1/2c.
Eggs—19c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; hens, \$4.50; springs, \$2.20@3.00; geese, \$6.00@7.00 per ducks, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14@16c per pound.
Potatoes—40@50c per sack; sweets, 2@2 1/2c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, \$1; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 2c per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, 1 1/2c per pound; carrots, \$1.
Hops—2@8c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 15@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 15@16c; mohair, 25c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2c; dressed mutton, 7@7 1/2c per pound; lambs, 5 1/2c.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$5.00@6.50 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00@4.50; cows, \$3.50@4.00; dressed beef, 6 1/2@7 1/2c per pound.
Veal—Large, 6 1/2@7 1/2c; small, 8@8 1/2c per pound.