THE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

(Daily, Sunday and Weekly.)

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County and City Official Paper.

SEATTLE, SATURDAY, FEB. 22.

THE FIRST NATIONAL AMERICAN

The anniversary of the day which gave to human liberty the great and patriotic leader is the most sacred in the calendar of American progress and ranks with that of the national birth. Although one hundred and sixty-four years have passed, the beacon of his glorious life stands out clearer and brighter than in the days of its utmost activity. Time may have idealized it, but it still remains the emblem of all that is pure and noble in human character and human aspiration.

The stirring events which centered about his military career long formed the principal theme in connection with his name, but as the century rounded out from their close they sank into a secondary place, and passed into the domain of history. But as that phase of his life lessened in conspicuous interest, the greatness of George Washington as a patriot and statesman became better appreciated, and his lasting fame will be associated most reverently and affectionately in the hearts of his people with his deeds in peace.

His grand conception of the destiny of the United States extended generations beyond his time, and he prophetically saw the possibilities of the future, as well as the earlier dangers attending the first steps in the grand experiment in government the new nation was undertaking. He foresaw that when once the states were freed from a concentration of interests against a common foe, they would be apt to permit local jealousies to mar the perfect harmony essential to united purpose and national life. In his famous letter to the governors of the states he declared four things to be essential: First, an indissoluble union of the states under one Federal head; second, a regard to public justice; third, the adoption of a proper peace establishment; and last, but most important, the prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States which would enable them to forget their local prejudices and policies; to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity; and in some instances to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community.

These sublime sentiments apply equally to the individual and the state, and they should become a part of the creed and doctrine of every citizen in the American Union.

Not content with the utterances of such theories, he set out to give them practical form. His first great work was to extend the influence of the American character across the entire continent. He set out to bind by interest, trade and habit of communication the Atlantic states with the settlements beyond the mountains; he rolled back the Indian tribes, negotiated with Spain until the Mississippi was opened, obtained the surrender of the British posts, and amidst the greatest opposition of those who were not so far-seeing signed the treaty with France. Although it was many years before his conception of American independence of European politics was formulated it was clearly expressed by him.

"My policy has always been," he said, "to maintain friendly terms with, but to be independent of, all the nations of the earth; to share in the broils of none; to fulfill our own engagements; to supply the wants and be the carriers for them all." His path was not always an easy one, and no incident gave him greater concern than the opposition to the Jay treaty. Yet his faith in the people, his deference to the popular will when calmly manifested, was as profound as that of Lincoln. In his letter to the selectmen of Boston he said:

"In every act of my administration I have sought the happiness of my fellow-citizens. My system for the attainment of this object has uniformly been to overlook all personal, local and partial considerations; to contemplate the United States as one great whole; to confide that sudden impressions, and erroneous, would yield to candid reflections." Once convinced that he was right, however, he would not yield, and on one occasion, when his proposed act was met with violent opposition, he declared that he retained the opinion that the reasons given against it were not entitled to weight, and that though he could not yield, he was "preparing his mind for the obloquy which disappointment and malice are collecting to heap upon me."

Yet notwithstanding this and his embarrassing disagreement with Jefferson, he was re-elected to office, and he had the satisfaction of finding himself sustained in the view that "experience decided the salutariness of the measure" in question.

Washington had many detractors in his own day, and the ambitions and jealousies of other public men have left their impress on the literature of their generation; but he has held his own with increasing luster as the potentiality of his genius lights up events maturing long after the close of his illustrious life, and Lodge's eulogium is well deserved. He was not only an American of pure and noble type, but he was the first thorough American in the broad, national sense, as distinct from the colonial American of the eighteenth century.

He believed thoroughly in popular government; he always spoke of the people at large with a simple respect, because he knew that the future of the United States was in their hands, and he believed that they would fulfill their mission.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CUBA.

Sympathy with Cuba has taken a very active and threatening form. With two speakers such as Frye and Morgan, representing both of the great political parties and spanning the country from Massachusetts to Alabama, to stir up congress, some sort of resolution is most probable. It will hardly take the form of a recognition of the Cuban government, but it will be strong enough to encourage the Cubans and strong enough to irritate Spain. The result will be an earnest diplomatic correspondence between the two countries, with consequences which are inevitable, although they may be deferred.

The annexation of Cuba is probably out of the question for very many years, even if it should ever become desirable. Public sentiment on that subject has been very much the same throughout our history, and a reluctance has always been manifested to undertake the government or defense of territory beyond the shore line of the United States. The task of defending the vast boundaries of the United States is enough to tax the resources of a very wealthy nation, and there seems to be no corresponding gain for the anxiety and expense attending any effort in time of war to extend protection to islands lying far from our coasts and even farther from our material interests.

The attempt made by Grant in 1870 to acquire San Domingo was defeated through Sumner's antagonism to Grant, but it is fortunate for this nation that the unpleasantness occurred. Grant had gone so far as to negotiate a treaty with the president of the republic of San Domingo, and congress authorized the appointment of three commissioners to visit the island and ascertain the wishes of the people as to annexation. Their report was favorable, but public opinion had become cooled on the subject and it has never been revived.

Even more could be said for the annexation of Cuba. It is more wealthy in those products which would be commercially profitable to this country than the other island. The business relations between the two are much more intimate and congenial. The military importance is scarcely less, although the relative position is not so advantageous; as a naval station it would facilitate home operations on the Gulf.

But all these advantages would be attainable by the independence of Cuba, without imposing upon us the responsibility of governing a race which, brave and patriotic as it is, must remain alien to our own. The United States has several times reached out and brought within its folds areas occupied by the Latin races, but Louisiana, Texas and California have yielded to influences of the Anglo-Saxon race. Arizona and New Mexico have been outstripped by half a dozen of the states peopled by Germans, Scandinavians, Irishmen and Britons; and even Oklahoma, a territory taken out of an Indian reservation, is forging ahead beneath the spur of a progressive race.

No doubt soil and climate have something to do with the change, but not much. Texas is more southerly than either Arizona or New Mexico, and is as undesirable as either in many parts, but where its bosom has offered welcome there the Anglo-Saxon has nestled and thriven.

Cuba free is all that American sentiment or advantage need ask; and that it seems likely to secure without our help. Recognition would do much to assure us the good will of the patriots, but, having in view the possibility of future complications, it may be wiser to limit sympathy to friendly words until a government is established in accordance with the law of nations.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED.

The people are apt to overestimate the power of the mayor and to underestimate the influence of the city council. An honorable man of average common sense no doubt exercises considerable influence upon the character of appointive officials, but he would be as impotent to refuse to obey the laws as a bad mayor would be to disobey them. It is not very pleasant to have to compare Frank D. Black with J. Eugene Jordan, but there are foolish people who think they see ulterior advantages in having a man like Jordan, for which they would overcome their disinclination to vote for him. Such short-sighted people had better be on their guard. They had better make sure that Mr. Jordan is able to carry out all the promises he makes so freely; the mayor of this city is not an autocrat, ruling it by his own inclinations and orders.

The realization of Jordan's glittering promises is very doubtful, but the assurance that his election would be a serious blow to the credit of the city is by no means uncertain. We have no desire to enter upon a personal campaign, but the news that such a demagogue and such a man had been elected mayor of this city would do it damage to the extent of hundreds of dollars for every one he promises to bring to the city. What will it avail a hackman that Jordan repairs the streets—even if he could do that by his own order—if travel is checked, business droops for want of outside capital and the streets are deserted?

What will it avail the laborer that "things are wide open" if street improvement bonds cannot be sold, taxes remain unpaid and warrants are unsalable.

What will Jordan be able to do to promote the business of retail dealers which any mayor and any council could not be made to do under the pressure of a public sentiment?

The short-sighted business interests of this city need to reflect a little; they need to watch the gentleman who is taking them on to the mountain tops and pointing out to them the grand and pleasant and profitable things he will give them if they only sell their political soul to him.

The delusion will not last many weeks after election.

FALSE HOPES.

A Seattle man thinks that he will receive a slice of the $480,000,000 worth of property in New York which is now waiting for the heirs to claim. The property is said to consist of the ground upon which the Grand Central depot and Trinity church now stand. It is doubtful if there is any estate to be divided, and no doubt many of the New York lawyers who take fees from some of the 400 heirs of Cynthia Post are little better than green goods men. Even if the heirs could trace their descent from a former owner of the property who was unjustly deprived of it, they would probably be no better off. Adverse possession long since divested them of any right, title or interest. The New York papers have often warned the so-called heirs to the Trinity church property not to squander money in trying to get their supposed inheritance, but the claimants consider that Trinity has bribed the press, and they apparently do not lose hope that some time they will come into their own.

Some figures showing the amount of money spent for theatrical and musical entertainment in some of the great cities are published, from which it appears that during last year the theaters of Paris, exclusive of the Grand opera house and those theaters and concert halls at which musical performances only are given, took in $4,000,000. The theaters of London, which are more numerous than those of Paris and charge generally more for admission, took in last year $7,000,000. A recent computation of the revenues of New York theaters puts the total for 1895 at about $2,500,000, exclusive of the Metropolitan opera house, whose receipts would probably bring the total up to $3,000,000.

In connection with the celebration of Washington's birthday the New York Times recalls the fact that the father of his country and the first president of the United States, was born in Wakefield, Westmoreland county, Va., Feb. 11, 1732, and we should have celebrated his one hundred and sixty-fourth anniversary twelve days ago were it not for the fact that, by the change from the old style to the new, made in September, 1752, eleven days were eliminated from the calendar and the date carried forward to the 22d of the month.

Speaking of holidays, there are none now observed in this country, which are made so by national enactment. Not even the Fourth of July, which is observed in every state and territory in the country, is a national holiday. The only act of congress which provides for a holiday is that relating to Labor day, and it has been decided that this law covers only the District of Columbia. Most of the holidays observed in the several states are in accordance with state law.

The Jefferson county Republican club celebrates the party's fortieth anniversary today. The gathering at Pittsburg on the 22d of February, 1856, of Whigs, Native Americans and Freesoilers on the platform of opposing the extension of slavery was the earliest national assemblage on a large scale that came together under the common name of Republicans, and it was there that the party may be said to have been organized formally.

Senator Elkins may not be a great statesman, but all the same to him as much as to any other man is due the abrogation of the plan of the treasury department to make another syndicate sale or a private contract with Mr. Pierpont Morgan. By the breaking off of that arrangement, which the government was compelled to do under the pressure which found tangible expression in Mr. Elkins' resolution, the United States treasury saved $7,000,000.

Canada may have had a few joking comments passed upon it by some American newspapers during the past six months, but there never has been anything so full of feeling as a paragraph in a Toronto paper, which said: "Those d——d Yankees (you must excuse us, ladies and gentlemen, for using the adjective, but since this war scare arose we have not referred to them in any other way)."

The men who wore masks when the old Denver city line was in its glory are not all dead. Here is the latest hold-up from the Denver Tribune. It says: "To a man the silver senators should oppose any tariff legislation until a free coinage bill is sent to the president for his approval or veto."

If Mary Elizabeth Lease is as homely as she is reported to be, there is no danger, now that she has gone into the pulpit, of her getting into such difficulties as some other fascinating clergymen are at present trying to extricate themselves from.

Those who think that Seattle is forging to the front as a divorce milling center are respectfully informed that she is as yet far from the lead, for there were forty more divorces than there were weddings in Fresno, Cal., last year.

The so-called Democrats of Seattle renew with pride their allegiance to Democratic principles, but there is not so much pointing with pride to Democratic practices since March 4, 1893.

It begins to look as if the people of the West, if they are determined to have cheap natural gas, will be obliged to run a pipe line to the senate wing of the national capitol.

Some of the Pennsylvania people, who do not approve Senator Cameron's course, are calling upon him to resign, but he respectfully refers to Ambassador Bayard.

Cleveland may have made a great record as president, but it is one on which the party's nominee this year will have considerable trouble in running.

Already over 1,000 papers have remarked that Nansen cannot convince the world that he reached the pole unless he brings a piece of it back with him.

The streets were lively yesterday and one could not throw a stone without hitting a Democrat who is going to vote for Black.

From the official record, issued by the bureau of statistics of the treasury department, it is found that the total exports, which had been raised by a protective tariff from the neighborhood of $700,000,000 annually to over $1,000,000,000 for the fiscal year of 1892, were knocked down in the fiscal year 1895 to less than $800,000,000.

There is not a candidate on the Republican ticket from top to bottom against whom a single serious objection can be raised. It is a winning ticket.

The Boston Globe says if Lincoln had not been assassinated he might be alive today. There is still a good deal of erudition in Massachusetts.

Think of waiting four or five months for one minute and thirty-five seconds of fun. It won't be worth 10 cents to get a kinetoscope view of it.

Public office may be a public trust, but in the case of some men in recent years it has proved more or less of a public calamity.

Now if the president will endeavor to build up as good a market for goods as he found for bonds, he will deserve credit.

There is reason to hope for peace, for there is no report that Uncle Sam sent Britannia a spiteful comic valentine.

If July doesn't look out, February will be getting away with it so far as patriotic demonstrations are concerned.

The college professors are more successful in handling the X rays than they were in handling the Monroe doctrine.

There wasn't much of "Whitney, Whitney, William C. Whitney," at Jackson, Miss., yesterday.

Rev. Mrs. Lease may be out of politics, but it is doubtful if politics are out of Rev. Mrs. Lease.

We should have liked to see the valentine Mr. Harrison sent to Mrs. Dimmick.

First in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

It is not Maher's eyes which are troubling him, but his jaw.

The Whitney boom in Mississippi has been punctured.

March 3 is going to be a Black Tuesday for Seattle.

Frank D. Black.

Seattle Trade Register.

While this journal makes it a point not to give any political flavor to its news or comments, the fact that the Republican convention of Seattle this week nominated for mayor Frank D. Black, a gentleman who is a member of one of our leading jobbing houses and known as a man of unquestioned probity and broad business experience, and the further fact that he will have the votes of many of the best citizens in the Democratic and other political parties, warrants our paying him the compliment of our good wishes and giving our readers his portrait as a recognition of the appreciation of the good qualities of a gentleman prominently identified with the commercial life of Seattle and the state.

Mr. Black came to Seattle from Ohio in the fall of 1888 and the following year became a partner in the well-known jobbing house, the Seattle Hardware Company. He has never been a political office holder or seeker, and to his honor be it said the Republican nomination for the office of mayor of Seattle secured his consent to be a candidate only after repeated solicitation. Beside being so prominently identified with the commercial life of Seattle, Mr. Black has considerable real estate holdings and other interests in the city which has so long been his home.

Should Mr Black be elected to the office of mayor, as we sincerely hope and feel confident he will be, he assures the Trade Register that he will do so without any political or other pledges to individuals or parties; that he will give his best efforts in leading the city government on such lines as will meet with the approbation of the majority of upright citizens, who desire the advancement of the city's commercial and social life with due respect to law and order and without any narrowness or prejudicial personality of any who might desire to influence such government with the idea that the law can accomplish what is alone the province and duty of the churches. Mr. Black we believe to be not alone competent and honest, but possessed of those broad, liberal and wise requisites which win success alike in private as well as public life that will lead him to abstain from any hasty or ill-advised action as official head of the city; that he will take counsel with those elected to govern with him in all important questions, and that he will give Seattle such service as mayor as will do himself credit and the city honor and assure its advancement during his term. If Seattle will fulfill its duty and assure his election by a handsome majority. This is necessary to prevent the city's credit from being smirched and its government being discredited by quackery and questionable representation.

A Good Ticket.

Tacoma Ledger.

The ticket named by the Republican convention in Seattle on Tuesday seems to be universally satisfactory to Republicans and taxpayers in that city. Mr. Black, the nominee for mayor, is a business man who has heretofore had little to do with politics except to attend to his duties as a citizen. He has not sought the office, does not want it, but will accept if elected, as a good citizen should. If Tacoma Republicans can name a ticket that will as strongly commend itself to our voters and property owners as the Seattle ticket does to the voters of that city, and for the same reasons, its success will be assured, fusion or no fusion.

FEBRUARY TWENTY-SECOND.

Pale is the February sky,
And brief the midday's sunny hours;
The wind-swept forest seems to sigh
For the sweet time of love and flowers.

Yet has no month a prouder day,
Not even when the summer broods
O'er meadows in their fresh array,
Or autumn tints the glowing woods.

For this chill season now again
Brings, in its annual round, the morn
When, greatest of the sons of men,
Our glorious Washington was born.

Lo, where, beneath an icy shield,
Calmly the mighty Hudson flows!
By snow-clad fell and frozen field,
Broadening, the lordly river goes.

The wildest storm that sweeps thro' space,
And rends the oak with sudden force,
Can raise no ripple on his face,
Or slacken his majestic course.

Thus, 'mid the wreck of thrones, shall live
Unmarred, undimmed, our hero's fame,
And years succeeding years shall give
Increase of honors to his name.

—William Cullen Bryant.

PERSONAL.

A. D. Gunn, postmaster of Index, was in town on business yesterday.

Maj. Percy Norton, of the Salvation Army, left yesterday for Chicago.

Col. J. D. McIntyre, an irrigation engineer, arrived from the East last night.

N. C. Healy, a logger of Marysville, accompanied by Mrs. Healy, is at the Diller.

Richard Jeffs, merchant and hop grower of Fialsche, arrived at the Diller last evening.

E. Nordhoff, of the Bon Marche, left the first of the week for New York and the Eastern dry goods centers.

F. W. Goodhue, the popular steamboat manager, who has been ill with typhoid fever for over a week, is now convalescent.

Assessor Seth Warren, of Chehalis county, is in the city from Montesano, accompanied by Deputy Assessor J. W. Bunn. They are at the Diller.

Sir Philip Currie, the present British ambassador at Constantinople, will succeed the Marquis of Dufferin, the present British ambassador at Paris, upon the latter's impending retirement.

HOW TO INVEST.

These Are Suggestions of Value to Any Reader at the Present Time.

"If you are going to make an investment, you look carefully and learn the value of the thing in which you are about to invest. Is this not so?"

"If you are run down, sickly, weak, suffering from a severe cold, rheumatism or any other complaint, you feel that your must invest in something to restore you to health and happiness."

"Can you not see that such an investment is more important than any other, and can you not see that securing the best, most reliable, and that which has the highest standing and best indorsements is always the best investment?"

"There has never been a remedy before the world which for the cure of the diseases of this season, female weaknesses, rheumatism, kidney and liver troubles, and even Bright's disease itself, has ever been equal to that greatest of all known remedies, Warner's Safe Cure. It has accomplished more than any other known preparation, and occupies a standing in medical science wholly by itself and above any ordinary remedy."

"This great preparation has been endorsed by the leading medical men of the various countries of Europe, America, Australia, and even India. It is beyond question the most popular of modern remedies, and it deserves its popularity fully."

The above simple and direct words are laid before you in order that you may avail yourself of the suggestions they may contain, if you so desire."

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MRS. W. H. WHITTLESEY.
MYRON M. GROUT.
GEORGE A. EDMONDS.

Accompaniment, Full Orchestra and Pipe Organ.

Admission, 50c. Reserved seats 100 extra; at Lee's Pharmacy.

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Northwest Theatrical Association.
Paul B. Hyner, Resident Manager.

ONE NIGHT, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

The New England Comedy Success,

Uncle Josh Spruceby

And Company of "Hayseed" Artists.

The realistic SAW MILL SCENE. A full working saw mill with 36-inch steel saw on the stage. Don't miss the street parade of the "Hayseed Band" at noon.

Prices—First floor, 75c; balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c. Seats at theater box office Friday, February 21.

SEATTLE THEATER—
Northwest Theatrical Association.
Paul B. Hyner, Resident Manager.

THREE NIGHTS, COMMENCING WEDNESDAY, FEB. 26,

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KIMBALL Opera Comique Co. 60—PEOPLE—60

And the Peerless CORINNE.

In the Big Operatic Extravaganza,

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Prices—First floor, $1 and 75c. Balcony, 75c and 50c. Gallery, 25c and 35c.

Seats on sale at theater, Monday, February 24.

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JOHN F. CORDRAY, Manager.
W. M. RUSSELL, Resident Manager.

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Every evening this week and matinee Saturday,

THE BONDMAN.

A dramatization of Hall Caine's great novel.

By the Unrivaled

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A better play, a better company, better scenery and costumes than any high-priced attractions at ONE-FOURTH the PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Prices—10c, 20c, 30c, 40c and 50c. Telephone, Pike 5.

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With offering you only a good stocking at 25 cents a pair, but will and do sell the best obtainable for the price, whether for ladies or children. If you haven't seen them, do so. 'Twill pay.

WE'VE CREATED A SPECIAL.... Bargain Counter

For a short time only. It's crowded with children's wear, such as caps, hats, cloaks and gossamers. If you've a child you can use some of them.

The prices are so small they can hardly stand; so small that they're weak; they haven't begun to grow as yet.

You can buy in cloaks for 50c what was $3; for $1 what was $4.50, etc.

The styles are not the newest, but they are good; the materials are all good and the garments in good condition.

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BY

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Magnificent Scenery!

Exquisite Costuming!

School Children to Any Part of the House, Including Reserved Seat, 25c

PRICES: First Floor, 75c. Balcony, 50c. Gallery, 25c.

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