

THE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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County and City Official Paper.
SEATTLE, TUESDAY, FEB. 25.

TARIFF AND THE FARMERS.
We used to hear very sarcastic speeches by tariff reformers on the claim made by Republicans that the tariff was paid by the producer and not by the consumer.

Why is this? Are Canadian horses, sheep, hay and barley so much better than those raised in this country? Are all European goods imported into this country so far superior that we cannot equal them in quality, with all our boasted skill in handicraft and ingenuity in mechanical devices? Why is it that these foreign goods are poured into this country, and that the millions of dollars formerly paid into the American treasury, as the Canadian authority asserts, are no longer there?

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the Canadian seller who would be better off.
The explanation is given by the same authority. "The new tariff," he says, "except in the case of lumber, maintains parity on Canadian produce sent, but at a very much lower rate. The duty on hay has been reduced one-half, on barley 15 cents per bushel, on eggs 3 cents per dozen, on sheep 75 cents per head, on poultry 3 cents per pound, and on horses \$10 to \$15 per head."

The same authority goes on to say that this condition of things "shows what unrestricted trade between the two countries would do for our (Canadian) farmers." Yes, indeed, it does, but what about our American farmers? They were told that if the tariff was lowered the markets of the world would be thrown open to them. They seem to have been thrown open all right; but what shall it profit a farmer that he can buy in the cheapest market if he cannot sell his own products at a price that will enable him to pay his taxes, to say nothing of buying South African diamonds, French silks, English woollens and other luxuries the low tariff tempts him with?

THE TRUE ISSUE.
An unusual disposition of circumstances in the kaleidoscope of politics has almost diverted the municipal campaign of party feuds. It has narrowed down to a square issue between Jordanian and Deceany; between a foul blot on the city's fair name and our good reputation abroad; between all that represents progress, revived prosperity and good order on the one hand, and degradation, discredit and viciousness on the other.

There is a class of storekeepers who have suffered from hard times. They are honest, well-meaning men, good citizens and genial neighbors. They are deeply interested in promoting the commercial activity of the city. They are rather disposed to catch at a straw. Jordan's trusty henchmen are holding out that straw—the most flimsy, brittle, rotten bit of straw ever clutched at. Their real substantial interest lies in the election of one of themselves to the office of mayor. Any man who has been in business on First or Second avenue, above or below Yeaser way, for the past five years, must have become pretty familiar with the varied necessities of trade; with the means of bringing it here, and the business inducements to be held out. A merchant in the hardware trade of Seattle knows how much Seattle would benefit by the stay during the winter months of miners and loggers down from the hills and in from the woods. The city they visit is the one where they will buy their chains and their picks, the clothes and their outfit for the following summer. A merchant of Seattle understands his fellow merchant in the dry goods, grocery, tobacco, liquor, tent, sporting goods or any other business, what their troubles are, how to join them in attracting business and building up the city.

Is it not reasonable that he would be a better counselor than, and fully as broad in his views and as practical in the exercise of his discretionary powers as, a quack who is in sympathy with nothing but his own ambition?
Jordan is a man who uses labor as a tool, stands on party as a step-ladder, and knows no principle except personal aggrandizement. He has affiliated with Democrats, Populists and single taxers, and betrayed them all. He has never done a thing for labor except talk; he has never been identified with a good movement, except as a player to the galleries; he never passed a good measure; he has confined his legislation to criticism of others; he has had no hand in any public work, although he has often shot off bombastic resolutions, which meant nothing, accomplished nothing and hurt nobody.

What a contrast! A clean, honorable business man, who has kept out of the turmoil of politics and built up by good sense and honest methods a reputable business. Opposed to him is a man who is up to his neck in the mire of the cheapest politics, who is enabled to dress well and live well on the confidence of sufferers, who have been beguiled, whose social ambitions are those of the night-hawk, and whose only platform is an assurance of police protection to lawlessness.

The issue is not between Populism or Democracy and Republicanism; it is not a fair and honorable difference of opinion between men of equal rank. It is a crusade of good citizenship against the rag, tag and bobtail of every party in the rag, the onslaught of outraged public opinion upon the toads and the bats; the assertion of civic manhood, of municipal credit and liberal business principles over nabby demagogues, tarnished reputation and unbridled licentiousness.

ENGLAND'S FOREIGN POLICY.
The Tory government must be causing Queen Victoria lots of trouble. She has seen under Lord Salisbury some of the most cherished doctrines of her reign discarded. She was heartily in accord with that policy, which found its most distinguished advocate in Disraeli, and is compelled to deal with conditions which are almost diametrically opposite to those which that premier so long worked to bring about.

Disraeli believed that England's safety lay in checking Russia's advance. He believed that one of the best means to that end was the preservation of the Ottoman empire. Incidentally, although he never realized the rapidity with which the United States was becoming a national power, he believed in cultivating friendly relations with this country.

Lord Salisbury succeeded in arousing intense feeling between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations, in stirring up antagonism between England and Germany, in placing the Turkish empire in danger of dismemberment, and in dallying so with Russia, that the Muscovite got the better of him to the extent of winking from England important concessions.

It was a blunder to quarrel with the United States, but the outbreak against Germany could hardly be guarded against. It was a blunder, so far as distant critics can determine, to permit Russia to get into such a position with regard to Turkey that she no longer cared for England's friendship or alliance. The result may be good in the long run, because Russia's friendship for Turkey means that the latter will eventually lose in territory, independence and prestige. At the same

time, Russia's protectorate of Christian Turkey will not precipitate a religious war such as most have followed, involving the Indian empire, had England attempted to protect the Armenians by making war on the Mussulmans.

A MINORITY FACTION.
It is all very well to say that the West should have its rights recognized, and that its demand for free silver should be accorded to as being that of a majority of the people, but an investigation of recent votes on this question shows that the silver people are being allowed much more consideration than they are entitled to. Of the forty-five states of the Union only eighteen—Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming—gave a majority of their votes to free silver in the house of representatives when the free silver substitute was before that body. These eighteen states represent less than eight per cent of the seventy-two millions of people in the United States. Their assessable wealth is less than \$5,000,000,000 out of a total of more than \$25,000,000,000 in the country.

In the senate the members from the free silver states have thirty-six votes, against only fifty-four for the remainder of the country. From the silver states there is a senator to every 500,000 population. From the anti-silver states one senator to the million population. For every senator from a silver state there are two and one-half representatives in the lower house; for every senator from an anti-silver state there are five representatives in the popular branch. Each silver senator represents \$100,000,000 of taxable wealth; each anti-silver senator represents nearly \$800,000,000 of taxable wealth.

In the electoral college, notwithstanding the undue weight given to small states, they have only 128 votes out of a total of 447.

In view of this showing, is it to be wondered at that the people of the country are not tumbling over one another to support the free silver idea? The free silver faction is a minority faction, and until it becomes a majority faction it is unreasonable that all legislation should be made secondary to a measure which is not indorsed by the country at large.

Naval circles are stirred up over a recent announcement of Mr. Bowers, assistant comptroller of the treasury department, that he would no longer allow officers of the navy and marine corps to make allotments from their pay for the support of their families and relatives, and for their own savings or for other proper purposes, during such time as they may be absent at sea, or on such distant duty that it is rendered impracticable for them to make proper provision for such obligations directly. The custom has been sanctioned for three-quarters of a century, and it is thought to discontinue suddenly the allotments at present authorized would work great hardship and injustice to families and relatives of officers long absent on duty. Navy department officials look upon Bowers' decision as ridiculous, and congress has been appealed to for a law that will overcome the action of the assistant comptroller.

Senator Dubois says that the silver Republicans of the Northwest will permit no tariff legislation in this congress or any other that does not recognize free silver. It may be that these so-called Republicans may prevent tariff legislation in this congress, but so far as the next is concerned, a good many of them can rest assured that any opposition they exert to tariff legislation will be from the outside in the capacity of private citizens.

The recall of Ballington Booth has evidently created an uproar in Salvation Army circles, and it is not improbable that his withdrawal will leave much hard feeling in the ranks and very materially interfere with the work of the Army. The commander has been so successful in America that one may well wonder what good reasons could have been advanced for making the change.

Kaiser William now and then has rational moments, as is evidenced by a recent report to the effect that he has forbidden the wearing of the monocle by officers of the army. He declares if officers are near-sighted they can wear spectacles or eye glasses, but that the monocle is not only more nor less than ridiculous affectation.

There will be delegates to the St. Louis convention—two members for each representative in the congress from each state, two delegates-at-large for each United States senator, and three delegates from each of the five territories—New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma, Indian Territory and Alaska. The vote necessary to nominate will be 456.

Tillman, of South Carolina, says that his party is the Democracy of that state. It proposes to select the delegates to the Chicago convention, that these delegates will go into the convention and vote every time for silver and a silver man, and that if silver is defeated they will bolt and go with their constituents into a silver party.

It must have been a blow to William E. Russell when the young Democrats of Massachusetts indorsed Secretary Olney for the presidency; but it may be some consolation to him to know that he has never been very seriously thought of as a presidential timber outside of his own state.

In 1892 there were 25,897 applications for patents at the patent office. Of these applications 20,882 were granted. New England still seems to be the home of Yankee inventive genius, Connecticut receiving one patent for every 993 of her inhabitants.

A vote for Jordan probably means no little activity and much influence for the persons who ran the Democratic convention in Jordan's interest. Does the public care to have those workers high in the councils of the next administration? We think not.

For a man who attended a Republican convention, and who if nominated would probably have announced himself Republican to the core, it seems to take Mr. Treen some time to decide just what course of action he will pursue.

Abdul Pasha violently declares that if the Armenians again begin to agitate, not even the name of Armenia will be allowed to remain. Probably it won't remain long, anyway, if the name is one which can be Russianized.

The Irish are very strong in Boston. According to figures and much inference gathered from Irish citizens in that place the Celtic race is in the majority. In 1885 Boston had a population of 493,820. Out of this number 34,676 were born in Ireland and

20,777 were of Celtic extraction or parentage. This would mean 17 per cent of Irish born and 41 per cent of Irish extraction, or 58 per cent of the entire population of the city.

Secretary Smith recently gave a dinner with a miniature lake in the center of the table, in which floated live gold fish. He was very considerate of the feelings of the president, else he might have put a few bass in it.

John K. Brown is a good lawyer and a first-class Republican. He will, therefore, receive every Republican vote cast, and as this is a Republican city, that means he will be elected.

Tacoma's financial affairs are badly muddled, but the people there appear to be working hard to get out of the difficulties. If one is to judge by the number of convictions and sentences.

Gov. Morton, of New York, has signed a bill ceding to the United States jurisdiction over the palisades of the Hudson, as a military and national park.

A long list of speeches is promised the senate this week on all sorts of important subjects. What the country wants is more voting and less talking.

The present senate need not think it will be accused of railroad legislation through. The charge will rather be that of impeding traffic.

For the sake of the city's good name don't let it be announced all over the country that Seattle has elected a Populist mayor.

Some say Harrison is out of it, but as the day has been named he may be regarded as being decidedly in it.

It is conceded on all sides that George F. Meacham will make an honest, able and efficient city treasurer.

There are doctors and doctors, and if the people wish one for mayor, select a doctor who is a doctor.

Secretary Morton ought to be enough of a farmer to know that he is reaping what he has sown.

R. F. Stewart has made an excellent city clerk, and faithful service deserves reward.

THE STATE PRESS.
Tacoma Ledger: When a citizen is registered he is all right; he can vote if he wants to. If he isn't registered he might as well be an alien.

Colville Index: This world would be another place to live in if we all practiced what we preached, if we relied more upon example and not so much upon precept.

Centralia News: The immigration movement in this state can only be made a success by the hearty encouragement and active assistance of all the people. Let us have a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether to lift Washington out of the rut she has got into, and place her once more on the road to prosperity.

Vancouver Columbian: The English newspapers, while they cannot conceal their surprise at the enormous aggregate of the bids for our new loan bonds, comfort themselves with predictions that the relief to the treasury can be only temporary. They seem to side with the boy who objected to blowing his nose because it "would not stay beyond."

NOTABLE PEOPLE.
Last year Queen Victoria signed about 50,000 documents.
The only bust of Gen. Robert E. Lee that was taken from life was made by Frederick Volk, the sculptor, at about the time of the battle of Chancellorsville.

PERSONAL.
Charles Verd, of the Bryant shingle mill, is a student of the Diller.
Daniel Lyons, of the Portland hotel, is a guest of Manager Presbury, of the North-ern.

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SWISSES, PERCALES, GINGHAMS, DIMITIES, ORGANDIES, PIQUES, SUITINGS, CREPONS, DUCKS, FLANNELLETTES, ETC.

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