

THE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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County and City Official Paper.

SEATTLE, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10.

THE CRIME OF '78.

The Seattle News, commenting upon an editorial in the "Post-Intelligencer," talks about the logic of facts, and bemoans the time prior to 1878 when everything was so lively throughout the land.

The people who lived in those days may be supposed to have known something about what they wanted. We will assume that the platforms of the two main parties were made up, as free and independent newspapers like the Seattle News say they are, in the interest of the money classes. In order, therefore, to arrive at an expression of the true sentiment of the people we will look to the platforms of parties which, in those days, answered the same purpose as the Populists and the free silverites of today, namely, a means of attack upon the existing order of things.

The passage of the law which forms what is called "the crime of '78," took place in the year 1878, so we will select platforms adopted prior to that time. In 1872 the Republicans expressed gratification that a uniform national currency had been provided and the national credit contained "under the most extraordinary burdens," and denounced repudiation of the public debt "in any form or disguise, as a national crime."

The Democrats did not adopt any separate platform, but indicated that of the Liberal Republicans. The Liberal Republicans presented the following plank: "The public credit must be sacredly maintained and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise."

But it is to our friends the Prohibitionists we refer for the most unequivocal expression of opinion on the money question. In their platform, adopted at Columbus, February 2, 1873, one year before the gold dollar was made the unit of value, they made the following demand upon the government as essential to the welfare of the country:

"That we are in favor of a sound national currency, adequate to the demands of business and convertible into gold and silver at the will of the holder, and the adoption of every measure compatible with justice and public safety to appreciate our present currency with the gold standard."

Here, then, we have from independent voters a bold declaration in favor of the gold standard long prior to the time when congress succumbed to the demand by a party which in the same document said: "We do hereby renew our pledges of solemn fidelity to the imperishable principles of civil and religious liberty embodied in the Declaration of Independence and our Federal constitution."

Four years before that the Democratic party, which no doubt expressed the idea of the people that a monetary condition which permitted a disparity in either of the forms of currency was undesirable, made the following significant declaration: "One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bond-holder."

There was no talk then about the money of the common people, silver being the friend of the poor; but an earnest desire to be freed from that condition which had made one form of money of less value than the other. We have already shown most clearly that at no time prior to 1878 had there been an absolute and invariable parity, nor before that time had silver been so profusely introduced into the money system as it was from that time to the present.

The entire argument of the Seattle News is practically in favor of the retirement of the greenback. There is much to be said on both sides of that question, and the time will come when it must receive more attention on the part of the people. In 1880, when it might be supposed that the country would be suffering from the effects of the law of 1873, the Republican platform presented the following as the result of the previous four years' administration by the Republican party: "It has raised the value of our paper currency from 33 per cent. to the par of gold. It has restored, upon a solid basis, payment in coin for all the national obligations, has given us a currency absolutely good and equal to every part of our extended country. It has lifted the credit of the nation from a point where 6 per cent. bonds sold at 90, to that where 4 per cent. bonds are eagerly sought at a premium."

"Under its administration railways have increased from 11,000 miles in 1860, to more than 32,000 miles in 1880. "Our foreign trade has increased from \$70,000,000 to \$120,000,000 in the same time, and our exports, which were \$20,000,000 less than our imports in 1860, were \$24,000,000 more than our imports in 1878."

"Without resorting to loans it has, since the war closed, defrayed the ordinary expenses of government, besides the accruing interest on the public debt, and disbursed annually over \$20,000,000 for soldiers' pensions. It has paid \$28,000,000 of the public debt and, by reducing the balance at lower rates, has reduced the annual interest charge from nearly \$20,000,000 to less than \$10,000,000. "All the industries of the country have revived, labor is in demand, wages have increased, and throughout the entire country there is evidence of a coming

prosperity greater than we have ever enjoyed."

All this was in the few years immediately following the resumption of specie payments, and what is now called the demonetization of silver, but which was nothing else than the adoption of a standard accepted by the entire commercial world as the safest. So great was the success of that policy that the Democratic party hastened to take some credit for it, and after declaring in favor of "honest money" in the same year, 1880, congratulated the country "upon the continuance of prosperity at home and the national honor abroad."

These are some of the irrefutable testimonies of experience in the first seven years following "the crime of '78."

ANGELINE'S MONUMENT.

Some of the people who are always ready to bob up and object to anything the rest of the community starts out to do, are very busy objecting to a monument to Angeline, the Indian daughter of Chief Seattle. There are enough people interested in the movement, however, to subscribe all that is necessary for such a monument as fits the occasion. We have no apprehension as to the success of the subscription, but we desire to defend those who are promoting it.

The monument is not for the purpose so much of honoring the memory of a resident distinguished by any particular characteristics, as it is to commemorate the early history of the city. The same feeling prompted the efforts to purchase the log cabin, erected by the Denys as the first residence on Elliott harbor of white men. The reverence was not to the log, but to the occasion of which they became the emblem.

There is considerable interest always in the discovery of remains of peoples of the past, and tablets furnishing information as to ancient inhabitants of any part of the earth are always treasured as possessing a mysterious interest. Such monuments as it is proposed to modestly put up for the departed Siwash, form landmarks in the field of history; and very many expensive monuments have been erected to the memory of people who never amounted to anything in life and represented nothing after they were dead.

The stone slab which will tell posterity that underneath it lie the remains of the daughter of the Indian chief after whom Seattle was named, will be only a memory such as the bent and withered form of Kink-i-on-to itself had been for the last twenty-five years. Sometimes the trunk of a withered tree, a stone, a mound, a wreck, an "covered ruin," will suffice to perpetuate the story of a whole period or of a notable event; and among the most pleasant features of New England life is the abundance of historic memorials with which the land is dotted. Although this is a utilitarian age it is not necessary that every generation shall obliterate the memory of the past, nor blot out from sight all that reminds us of the deeds of our forefathers. It is true that the abundance of books has done away with the need of bardic and epic poets, of tablets and mural records, of legends and ballads, to familiarize us with that which has gone before, but object lessons are afforded by monuments and treasured relics which can be derived in no other way.

We do not believe in the false elevation of such a character as Angeline, and we think it a misfortune that romance has created such a fictitious impression of the true character of Peshonnetas; but we are not altogether out of sympathy with the spirit which seeks to idealize and to symbolize events and periods in an individual. Let us help to put up a monument which shall tell the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of the present residents of Seattle when they stroll through the cemetery of a city of two hundred thousand people, of the time when the Siwash was the sole occupant of the Sound, that her people still dwell by the waters of Seattle when she was a child, and no white man had ever set foot upon the site of the future great city.

ALASKA'S CONDITION.

It will take some time before the conditions in Alaska are correctly understood. The stories told by returning miners, or rather prospectors who have had no experience in mining, should be accepted with due allowance for the disappointment which must come to those who have believed Alaska to be an Eldorado. Something between the pessimistic pictures drawn by tenderfoot and the glowing descriptions given in the advertisements of steamers engaged in the Alaskan trade, the truth may be found. Alaska undoubtedly offers great inducements to those who are strong enough to withstand the rigors of its climate and with the experience necessary in all mining regions where the ore is of a refractory nature. There is nothing attractive about the country except the prospect of wealth, and those who undertake to acquire fortune in those distant regions must be prepared both by physical strength and a sanguine temperament to overcome the difficulties with which they must inevitably contend.

Mining need never be sought except in places where nature is most rugged; unless it may occasionally be in placer diggings. The intending fortune hunter in Alaska must not be misled entirely by the enticing descriptions published by enterprising merchants; or rather they are to be taken with an allowance for the motive which prompts them to promote their own business. Alaska is probably rich in minerals, but they are not to be found on the surface nor reached without hard labor, and the man who expects to find in those northern latitudes the languorous softness of California is likely to experience that feeling of disappointment which some of those returning have expressed.

THE BICYCLE "MASHER."

The last requirement for the bicycle race has been pronounced before another species of contumacious, or a makes it worse than the first named, makes it worse. This recent idiosyncrasy is simply an old nuisance blossomed out in a new place with added embellishments. It is the masher's face. These bicycle mashers seem to have sprung up within a few weeks, and have increased with startling rapidity. It has been a noticeable characteristic in the past that bicyclists generally carried an unhappy expression of countenance and were extremely staid and distant in manner. They have often failed to recognize their most particular friends who were walking by, and, except by way of collision, they have showed little dispo-

sition for contact with other people. But the enormous increase in the ranks of wheelmen and wheelwomen this pre-occupied and sphinx-like reserve has been succeeded by rudeness of an offensive type. The freedom of comradeship which has arisen among cyclists has been seized upon by mounted mashers as an opportunity to approach women riders with master impudence.

It is easy to pick out those of this ilk by the manner in which they endeavor to attract notice. With their heads continually turning like the miniature dummies in a Punch and Judy show, they roll their eyes about in what they consider a very "catchy" way, but to those who witness the antics, as they ride "hand off" and cavort with one foot on the pedal, it is only a silly spectacle.

The bicycle masher is in the field. Whether he is to remain depends on the reception that is accorded him. Perhaps an example or two of the "freshness" among them might tend to crush the untamed before it has time to spread to the extent of keeping respectable girls from quiet enjoyment of the exercise.

THE PRICE OF SILVER.

It is not an impossible thing that an increase in the demand for silver, with a restricted supply and a greatly increased supply of gold, may adjust the money question through the laws of commerce. If it be true, as the silverites say, that all that is needed to make prices higher is a profusion of gold, the output from the newly-discovered mines cannot fall to have some effect. On the other hand, there is a great demand for silver for use in Japan and China.

We are not sanguine, however, that this demand either upon the part of Americans or of Chinese or Japanese can be made great enough to overcome the difference between 90 or 75 cents and a price which would put it commercially on a parity with gold. If the increase of gold production should become very great, and with the corresponding expected decline in its value prices should advance, of course, with other commodities silver should advance, and with an active demand for silver the old ratio might be established by natural operation. Under orders for shipment in one day of 1,000,000 ounces the price only changed from 63 1/2 cents to 65 cents, so that it would take many millions of ounces to be demanded in order to bring the price to the point at which the free silverites desire to see it.

Many free coinage people speak of the hardship of compelling farmers to pay mortgages in a currency which they all have appreciated, intimating that all farm mortgages date back twenty years, or at least to a time before the resumption of specie payments. Mr. Edward Atkinson has made a study of farm mortgage statistics, and finds that by the completed returns the life of the average mortgage is limited to a term of five years, and that more than half of the money advanced on farms is loaned by people of the states in which the loans are made. And he also finds indications that in the country at large the farmers themselves are lenders in almost as many cases as they are the borrowers, while the much-talked-about English sharks make up but 12 per cent. of the mortgage-holders.

The new chief of the fire department has been selected, and it is to be hoped his administration will be a sensible, business-like one and as free from dimensions as that of his predecessor has been. The city pays for an efficient fire service, and under Chief Kellogg will probably get it.

William Waldorf Astor has been allowed to entertain the Prince of Wales, and will become a British citizen. He will come in handy as a friend of his royal highness, now that Baron Hirsch is dead.

Helen Gould gave \$100 for the relief of the St. Louis sufferers. It begins to look as if a good deal of Jay's money is going to be put to uses he never contemplated.

A canvass of the house and senate on the vice presidential preference, and the Coast delegations are quite favorable to Senator Perkins and Senator Mitchell.

If St. Louis doesn't entertain the colored delegates who will attend the convention next week, it is pretty certain it will never again figure as a convention city.

If they do not like being called the do-nothing congress, perhaps it might be well that they should be known as the general deficiency congress.

If the Democracy had any show this year it is pretty certain Henry Watterson would not remain in Europe during the campaign.

Senator Voorhes says he is not ready to retire, but it is doubtful if this announcement postpones the event for any length of time.

To straddle or not to straddle, that is the question which a few of the misguided people at St. Louis believe is the question.

Washington will be a marked state at the St. Louis convention, if for no other reason than that it is for sound money.

The old-timers are beginning to come out and say this is the worst they have ever had in the last twenty-five years.

To keep congressmen in Washington City will be more than a resolution revoking all leaves of absence.

Martin Quinn was last week nearer a seat in congress than he ever was before or ever will be again.

There is not quite as much talk as there once was about Linton for president.

Oh, by the way, don't forget the army post.

Not in sympathy With Him. Dr. J. H. Acton, a Unitarian preacher, in his baccalaureate sermon in the University of Washington at Seattle, has become notorious as a sound. In one speech he has been named for himself that should not be soon forgotten. This hysterical calamity however fortunately exaggerates his own distorted views so much that his ravings cannot do much direct harm. But the danger from such anarchic minds, which Illinois has reason to apprehend, is the invitation their outbreaks breed and the encouragement they give to violence. If Dr. J. H. Acton has been correctly reported, he is a fit subject for close watching by the police.—Chicago Tribune.

preachable they must have gone out from the presence of the preacher bowed down with grief and hopelessly depressed. A young man who goes out into the world without respect for the glory achieved in the past of his country, the grandeur of the present and the hope of the future, is a pitiable object.—Kansas City Star.

The Seattle clergyman tells us that the revolution is to come "by the explosion of expanding indignation, by the final climax of a fruitless patience, which has at last snapped under the restless fury of the tempest." Rev. Acton may call himself a John the Baptist, but he has saluted himself with the wrong title. He is simply a common crowd, a hysterical rant of a type which appeared in the world soon after the advent of Adam. What good is to be had for religion by the posing of such a Pandora's box of woes? Especially what moral benefit is to be accomplished by distorting a body of students from their alma mater with such a distorted and dyspeptic farewell in their ears? It was not a time for the utterance of such sentiments, even if true. But, as a matter of fact, there is no truer note of the semblance of truth, in what Mr. Acton said.—Des Moines Leader.

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In a Nutshell. Globe-Democrat. It is true, as Secretary Carlisle says, that "there is not a gold standard country in the world today that does not use silver as money along with gold, while there is not a silver standard country in the world today that does not use gold as money along with silver," and there you have the whole matter of bi-metalism in a nutshell.

A CONFEDERATE VICTORY. A Texas Colonel Conquers a Life-Long Foe. Story of a Struggle for Years, Ending in Success at Last—The Hero's Own Statement.

Hurray! Another victory won. And after a life of fighting in the youth men recently acquire habits which for a time they can easily manage, but as time goes on the struggle becomes more and more desperate, and in the case of the tobacco habit it is almost hopeless. He who allows the time to go by when he can still say "I will quit" with a constant irritation; brain deadened with overstimulation; nerves shattered by overstimulation; heart diseased with actual poison; destroyed, leave man but an emaciated wreck, who knows not what life is. When tobacco has a hold on a man he has but one hope—No-To-Bac—which has the saving of the soul of man, and is curing thousands every day. If the tobacco victims will but know what it is to be cured, we have a right to expect eye, full of energy, magnetism and vital force, No-To-Bac will eradicate the tobacco habit from the victim of manking. Hear what Col. McClary has to say of his glorious victory, caused by No-To-Bac's timely appearance on the battlefield: Bonham, Tex., Aug. 1, 1896.

Notable People. Gall Manion continues to improve. His physicians will be able to go outdoors in a few days. King and his wife were at Frankfort for a few hours for the celebration and anniversary of the treaty of peace, and within the month were arrested for less majestic in the town.

Bradley Newell, of Vermont, has become a physician. He is a better carter as a healer. In other words, he has made \$5,000 since the first of last January.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is younger even at 77 than she was when Oliver Wendell Phillips called her "seventy young." She presides with her advancing years a fine enthusiasm for everything of feminine interest.

It is understood in society circles at Buda Pesth that the engagement will shortly be announced. Miss Watanabake, daughter of John Watanabake, of Philadelphia, and Count Felix Harnocourt, heir to the title of Baron Sinau, owner of Transcarpathia.

Mrs. Virginia Fraser Boyle, of Memphis, has been awarded the prize of \$100 for the best of the opening of the Tennessee centennial. There were 10 poems in competition, and the award, which was unanimous, was made by a committee of three literary gentlemen, who were ignorant of the identity of the artist.

PERSONAL.

William J. Galbraith, of Colville, is at the Dilley Hotel, of Everett, at the North.

W. A. White, of Colfax, was at the Dilley Hotel, of Everett, at the North.

W. B. Norman, a druggist of Tacoma, is stopping at the Butler.

Dr. R. E. Burroughs, of Ritzville, registered at the Dilley yesterday.

Deputy J. Mayo, of Port Townsend, is at the Northern.

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THE STATE PRESS.

Texas Times: Everywhere in Eastern Washington are evidences of an enormous yield of grain. With a fair price the Pacific country will be able to get on its feet again, and all will welcome the arrival of better times.

Spokane Chronicle: Don't grudge the children the summer vacation that is just beginning. Turn them loose and let them play. Nine months in a year is school enough for anybody. Send them out in the sunshine. Never mind if the boys do get blisters on their hands and the girls have complexion like little Indians before the month is over. Better a sound mind in a sound body than all the "intellectual prodigies" afflicted with headaches and all the "scholarly beauties" with snappish tempers that ever made the interior a better place like a bit of the lower world. Turn the boys and girls out into the open air—send them to the farms or to the hills, if possible.

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Edward Norman, formerly of this city, a member of the old real estate firm of Blue, Norman and Co., is in the city to meet Mr. Andrew Wasson, vice of ex-collector of Customs Andrew Wasson, of Port Townsend, who is returning from an Eastern trip.

Dr. and Mrs. B. L. Limerick, of Snohomish, are in the city to meet Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Acton, who are in attendance upon the sessions of the Blue Lodge Masons and the chapter of the state capital.

Dr. and Mrs. Edward Stewart Robert are registered at the Rainer-Grand. Dr. Robert is a physician and surgeon in the United States navy and is on his way back to the Brooklyn navy yard for three years' shore duty.



Mme. Yale's Skin Food.

Nothing Like It in the World. Removes wrinkles and all traces of age. It feeds through the pores and builds up the fatty membranes and wasted tissues, nourishing the shriveled and shrunken skin, tones and invigorates the nerves and muscles, enriches the impoverished blood vessels, and supplies youth and elasticity to the action of the skin and plumpness to the flesh.

Yale's Skin Food, price \$1.50 and \$3. All druggists and dealers sell it. If they do not have it in stock they will get it if requested. Guide to Beauty sent free to all who request it. MME. M. YALE, Health and Complexion Specialist, Yale Temple of Beauty, Chicago.

TRAIL CREEK STOCKS

Ground Floor. First block of treasury shares of the High Ore, which joins the Jumbo on the north, and of the Diamond Dust Consolidated Gold Mining Co., whose property joins the "Commander," now on sale.

GET IN NOW and profit by the steady advance of these properties. JAS. R. HAYDEN, Jr., Mines and Stocks, Room 23 Safe Deposit, ANGLIO-AMERICAN MINING CO., Spokane.

PHOTO MOUNT AND CARD MFG. CO.

Dealers in Cardboard. Manufacturers of...

- PHOTO MOUNTS... CARDS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, EMBOSSED... RAGGED EDGING, ETC... ARTISTIC SOUVENIRS... PROGRAMS, MENUS... LABELS, SHOW CARDS, ETC...

A. W. Co. Clay and Sausage Sts., San Francisco.

HAVE YOU BOUGHT A '96 WHEEL YET? It's very near time you were giving this matter your consideration.

STERLING BICYCLE BUILT LIKE A WATCH.

FOREHAND BROS. GENERAL AGENTS, NO. 1048 SECOND AVENUE, SEATTLE.

Fireworks

We have a complete stock of best American-made Fireworks. Place orders early. Prices the lowest in town.

HARDY - HALL ARMS CO. No. 606 First Avenue.

THE RAINIER-GRAND HOTEL Del. HARRAUGH, Prop.

The Only Strictly First-Class Hotel in Seattle Located on First Ave., Between Madison and Marion.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. We have a large assortment of the best makes of fire crackers at lowest prices. Country orders filled promptly.

Japan Bazaar. 316 First Avenue. SING LUNG & CO., Merchant Tailors.

Windows. Doors, Building Paper, Glass, Mirrors, Plates, Etc., Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Brushes, Etc. F. W. Devos & Co's Celebrated Mixed Paints.

WASHINGTON IRON WORKS CO. FOUNDRY, MACHINE AND BOILER SHOPS.

MORAN BROS. CO., SEATTLE, WASH. Steel Ship Builders, Founders, Machinists and Boiler Makers. Contractors for the construction of torpedo boat No. 1, and revenue cutter "Guido" for the U. S. Navy. Sole agents and manufacturers for Washington, British Columbia and Alaska for the "Moshier" patent water tube boilers.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE. THE PEOPLE'S STORE. THE PEOPLE'S STORE.