

THE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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Counties and City Official Papers. SEATTLE, MONDAY, MAY 3.

THE RAILROAD DEAL.

Competition between railroads is the best protection the people doing business with them can have. The prosperity of the state of Washington is assured because of the competition between the Great Northern, the Northern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific. So long as the last named is independent, as it inevitably must be, of either or both the others, there is not much reason to fear extortionate rates. That fear has had much to do with the lively interest taken in all the rumors about a comity of interest between the Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

So long as rates are kept down to a point which will enable our producers and importers to meet the competition of other states, and to stimulate new enterprises, we need not worry over the character of any agreement between the two transcontinental roads.

There are many ways in which the two roads, run on business principles, with the chief object of developing our resources and so increasing their traffic, could work in harmony. It would, for instance, be a greater advantage to have two through trains a day at a convenient distance apart than to have two starting at the same time and running a race to a given point. The same is true of freight trains. Some people are in such a hurry always that they will always give the preference to the road making the quickest time, but the great body of travelers and shippers are more interested in low rates than in quick transit.

One of the great necessities of our trade is a medium between the high express rates and the low freight rates. This could be obtained by running one through train which should stop only at important points where there were heavy shipments and deliveries to justify it, and for which a higher rate could be paid in return for the saving of time, and a second accommodation train which should stop at every station for small consignments and by which all shipments could be made at the lowest possible rate, speed being of far less importance than the economy of transportation.

One road, with our present limited traffic, cannot do this; but the two roads could by arrangement afford it. The trains could start on both roads on alternate days, and the economy in manning them would enable the roads to put the rates down. Passenger traffic can be accommodated in the same way.

It is too well established to call for much argument that the most successful road is that which has the greatest number of short hauls. It is in its interest, therefore, to stimulate local traffic. The past policy of the Northern Pacific has been extremely shortsighted in this respect, while that of the Great Northern has been much more enterprising. If the new management of the old road is now aroused to a sense of the necessity of opening up the country along its route by more liberal terms in the sale of its lands, and by adopting the plan of its new rival, the whole state will benefit.

President Hill's method is to stimulate trade by economy in management and by giving a good share of the saving to shippers by lowering rates, and not by keeping them up to the highest point the tariff will bear. It is the true business way to make friends for his road and to make a satisfactory trade for both transportation company and shippers. If that should be the result on the Northern Pacific we shall have reason to rejoice over the proposed co-operation of the two roads.

THE TWO BANKRUPTCY BILLS.

The Nelson bankruptcy bill will have to run the gauntlet of the lower house of congress, and the indications are that a strong effort will be made by Eastern members to change it. As the Washington correspondent of the Post-Intelligencer points out, the preference of Eastern people would be for a strong law of involuntary bankruptcy, while the Western people would be better satisfied with the Nelson bill, which provides for voluntary bankruptcy.

While it is to be hoped that the return of better times will make the provisions of such a law of interest to a smaller and decreasing number, it is to the interest of both creditors and debtors that it afford reasonable protection to both. As there is to be a contest over it, merchants should become familiar with the merits of both the Torrey and the Nelson bills. One of the chief objections to bankruptcy proceedings is the great expense. Judge Torrey had this part of the matter in view and devoted considerable attention to that phase of it. So far as that is concerned he was, perhaps, more successful than Senator Nelson, but as to the general principles the latter's bill is preferable.

Judge Torrey, in explaining his plan, said that in some of the large cities the

receivers in bankruptcy received from \$20,000 to \$40,000 for their services. The corresponding officer, under his bill, would receive an annual salary of \$1,000 and a fee of \$10 for each case, payable after the records were returned to court, and the clerk of the court would receive a \$10 filing fee. The assignee would receive 5 per cent commission on the first \$5,000 paid in dividends to creditors and a diminishing percentage on higher amounts. The effect of this would be to stimulate assignees to pay dividends as promptly and as high as possible. The commission is not inordinate. It is not greater than that usually allowed administrators, executors and assignees under the laws of most states, but the method of determining it is an innovation and is greatly superior.

The Nelson bill fixes the attorney's fee at a maximum of \$100 and that of the assignee at not more than \$3 per day. There are two serious objections to this plan. Those fees, in the administration of large estates, would not be sufficient to secure the services of business and professional men of the ability required to give the best results. The per diem of the assignee creates a temptation to prolong settlements. It is to his interest to spin out the proceedings, whereas the percentage on results provided by the Torrey bill is the best means to secure the highest skill and the most expeditious settlements.

This feature, important though it is, cannot be considered as of such general value as the principle of voluntary bankruptcy, which forms the basis of the Nelson bill; but the two branches are entirely distinct and it is both feasible and wise to so blend the two that the Nelson bill, so far as it relates to the acts of bankruptcy, shall be retained, but the practice shall be in conformity with the Torrey bill.

GRANVILLE O. HALLER.

There will be mourning wherever Granville O. Haller was known. No private citizen, occupying no official position during the many years of his life in Washington, was more generally esteemed than the aged veteran who, at the mature age of 73 years, has passed so quietly and, in a sense, so suddenly, away.

His death is the coming of restful night upon the prolonged evening of a well-spent life. Since 1853, when he first came to this Coast, Col. Haller's name was identified with the work of the pioneer. While age forbade his continuing to bear the physical hardships of life in a new country, he has manifested the same spirit by being constantly engaged in the development of resources and in extending a helpful hand and a cheerful word to those still struggling with the difficulties of him who first breaks the sod and drives the first plow.

The old soldier lived in him to the last. He treated misfortune until he triumphed over it, and bore the honors and rewards of his victories with modesty and dignity. Once in his life he was struck down by a wrong which would have discouraged most men, but he persevered, aided by many loyal friends, until the wrong was righted and he was restored to the position he had so richly deserved.

For meritorious service and courage he was advanced step by step from a subordinate office to that of colonel in the army; and by no less meritorious service and courage he rose in the estimation of his fellow-men in the ranks of civil life. Courteous as a gentleman of the old school, dignified by nature no less than by the habit of command, Col. Haller was at the same time the most approachable and lovable of men. A few months after the great fire in Seattle, in 1889, and while the city was yet in ashes, he was sorely bereaved by the untimely death of his son; and the heart of the people went out to him in tokens of general mourning which have never been surpassed in the history of this city. Sorrow did not embitter his soul, and from that day to the closing hour of his life his gentleness increased, and he was greeted by all as one whose grief was a common cause.

The grand old man had rounded out more than the three score and ten of years allotted by the psalmist of old, and the fate of all was known not to be far distant, but the mourning for him will be no less poignant and his loss no less keenly felt.

ENGLAND'S PERIL.

Nothing so sensational as the speech of the Austrian minister to Germany on European politics has occurred since the incident at Berlin when the late emperor slighted the French ambassador at Berlin on the memorable day from which the Franco-German war may be dated. It is startling because it comes from such a source that the English government will be compelled to notice it. It is such an unheard of thing for an ambassador to express himself as Count von Sczygony-Mariich has done that it is obvious he has been selected to sound the note of European policy. The selection of a representative of Austria to do this is a compliment to that country and a dramatic announcement that Austria is in the league against England.

This is the most formidable combination the island has ever had to face in its history; and it may well try the nerve of the ministry. Diplomacy has been more than a match for England, and for the first time that country finds herself absolutely without a friend or ally except bankrupt Italy and stricken Greece.

Some of the powers engaged in this business will rise, and particularly Austria. The jealousy between Germany and Austria can never be abridged by treaties; the memory of Sadowa cannot be obliterated by alienating terms which Austria could have. For many years England has not been on intimate terms with the composite empire, although there has been no coolness. It has been assumed that the jealousy between Austria and Germany would always be strong enough to make them antagonistic on any question.

There must be a secret agreement between the powers as to the disposition of territory. The utterances of the Austrian ambassador, although determined and even aggressive in tone, do not furnish any adequate reason for the intervention of Austria on behalf of Russia or Germany, from both of whom she has everything to fear, and against England, from whom she has nothing to fear, unless the other powers have offered a price.

Austria has no interests in and cares nothing for the Transvaal or any other part of Africa. Her interests in the Orient are not to be furthered by peace, but

by war. Austria proper is a mere province. It has been patched up by the addition of principalities and duchies until it has fair proportions, but in the midst of these is set the great state of Hungary, almost as large as the rest of the empire and utterly alien to the Austrians. The hope of Austria lies in an extension of territory toward Salonica, so that she may have an outlet for the eastern part of the empire as she now has in the Adriatic for the western end.

The dispatches from London indicate that it was suspected Austria was to be invited into the alliance, and the newspapers express the belief that Count Goluchowsky is not such a simpleton as to enter into an arrangement that would make Russia mistress of Europe. At that time the interview with Sczygony at Berlin had not appeared. It will create great excitement in England. It opens up a startling programme. Turkey demanding the restoration of Egypt and backed up by France; Russia attacking India, Germany keeping up the fight in South Africa, and Austria helping to patrol the Mediterranean and helping wherever necessary. Turkey will not get Egypt, but the hope of it will be sufficient to enlist her in the general war.

The language of the ambassador is carefully chosen. He says that the emperor of Germany has taken the lead in suggesting that joint steps be taken "to neutralize the danger of hostilities" in South Africa. How are they to be neutralized? Can the dangers of hostilities in the Transvaal be neutralized by the dangers of hostilities in Europe? It means simply that Russia and Austria are in secret accord, as to redistribution of territory in the Balkan provinces, and that they are playing on the vanity of the emperor of Germany in order to secure his co-operation in holding England in check elsewhere.

Unless the Austrian ambassador has only been put forward as a feeler, the seriousness of the situation cannot be exaggerated. It is the first time in a century, the first time since the United States declared its independence, that England has been dictated to. Her demands have been resisted, but she has always been the aggressor. Now she enjoys the novel experience of reading in a foreign newspaper that she will not be permitted to do something she has undertaken to do, and that "the remonstrances of the continental powers will no doubt have their effect."

Whether England backs down, or the powers modify their attitude, or war follows, the incident is bound to afford one of the most striking and dramatic historical scenes of the nineteenth century.

The so-called "Greek letter societies" have started a movement to gather contributions for the aid of the modern native Greeks now so sorely pressed by the Ottoman power. This is all nonsense. It will be money thrown away. The question of differences between Turkey and Greece, both of which are bankrupt, will be settled by the great powers, which hold the bonds of these two countries and side with one or the other as political expediency dictates. Under the circumstances, to raise money for the Greeks is only sentimental folly.

It seems that the president has decided to appoint Judge Morrow to the place occupied by Judge McKenna up to the time he entered the cabinet. Mr. McKinley is very friendly with the latter and there is no doubt he was largely governed by McKenna's advice. It would have been eminently appropriate to have appointed a Washington jurist to the circuit judgeship, for the Federal litigation in this state has become not only as important as any other on the Coast, both civil and criminal, but has involved more money and property as well.

It is said that New York is now agitating the question of erecting a monument to Washington near that of Grant, and removing the remains of the father of his country. Judging from the time required to finish the Grant mausoleum this new idea is something that will have to be settled by a generation yet unborn.

Most of the fault-finding papers of New York state which hailed with glee what they supposed to be the supplanting of Mr. Platt by Gov. Black as a state boss are now finding more fault with the governor than they did with his predecessor.

People are generally coming to the opinion that the war in Europe will be over before Gen. Miles can get there, and consequently it will be useless for him to make the trip if he is really anxious to observe active military operations.

The Tennessee exposition was successfully opened on Saturday. King George of Greece had been officially invited to be present, but pressing engagements prevented his running over for the occasion.

Mr. Cleveland bases his hopes upon a "true Democracy, redeemed, regenerated and disincorporated," but there will be many a convention split before it is determined what this thing is.

When Russia, Germany and France say that they aim to maintain the present status not only in Europe, but in Africa as well, it shows that Oom Paul Kruger has not been asleep.

Three inches of snow fell in Bucyrus, O., yesterday, but that is not enough to chill hopes for some post of political preferment under the new Ohio administration.

The Grodan legislative chamber was able to count a quorum on Saturday, but it is doubtful if it will be able to do so when the Turks come a little nearer.

plish little this week. As the senate is to vote on the arbitration treaty and then arrange for a discussion of the tariff bill, that house will also accomplish but little.

Already the question has arisen as to whether bicycle sextettes should be allowed on thoroughfares frequented by pedestrians.

The Hartford Courant appropriately remarks that the real and everlasting monument to Gen. Grant is the undivided country.

The powers are having considerable difficulty in tuning up for another concert.

THE STATE PRESS.

Whitcomb Revelle: The reduction to 50 cents for admission to Bryan's lectures is a step in the right direction, but they are 50 cents too high yet.

Tacoma Union: It is somewhat peculiar that the great plethora of water should come from Iowa with the passage of the law allowing the manufacture of whiskey.

Spokane Chronicle: Waterville is one of the most prosperous of the inland cities of the state and should long ago have had railroad transportation. It is in the center of a rich farming country, and with adequate transportation facilities Waterville would grow rapidly.

Walla Walla Union: It would appear that a system that would save \$50,000 a year could be made to be acceptable to the people of Chicago, but it seems that corruption and extravagance prevailed over economy and prudent reform. Place and plunder won the late election.

Rauch and Range: The spirit that animates the citizens of Seattle is the same that has built up Chicago and other important cities. If they want an army post or Lake Washington canal all political or commercial jealousies are forgotten for the time, and one spirit dominates all citizens. When the fire of 1889 wiped out all the business part of the city they began rebuilding among the smoking ruins, with no loss of confidence. That spirit still like suits will bring success to any community, and other towns would do well to cultivate it.

COAST PAPERS.

San Francisco Post: The information from Greece that the life of King George is in danger from an uprising of his angry subjects indicates that Grecian fortitude, in the face of defeat, survives only in history.

Los Angeles Times: Rhodes is a modern imitator of Warren Hastings, and the Britishers are so thoroughly imbued with the idea of doing their duty that they are ready to fall prostrate and worship any man who is in favor of acquiring more territory for England.

Los Angeles Times: In many cases the duty imposed by the McKinley law was greater than the actual retail price of the article protected, in the domestic market. Yet the trader persistently clings to the moribund theory that the amount of the duty is in all cases added to the market price of the article protected. He is irrevocably joined to his idols.

Oakland Enquirer: When the government of the United States was organized and Alexander Hamilton was appointed secretary of the treasury, he undertook what was thought to be a gigantic task in dealing with a debt of \$75,000,000, and indeed there was much anxiety felt lest the enormous debt should crush such a huge burden. Hamilton's success in funding the debt gave him an international reputation. But in these days a railroad company makes a debt of \$8,000,000 with ease or refunds it without exciting more than passing interest.

FACTS OF INTEREST.

One of the principal exports of the Philippine Islands is hemp. In 1894 the hemp market was valued at \$7,583,000 in gold.

Berlin spent last year \$75,000 on street cleaning, lighting and sprinkling; for the police \$1,200,000, and for the maintenance of the poor over \$2,500,000.

The odor of the sweet pea is so offensive to flies that it will drive them out of the sick room, though it is not usually in the slightest degree disagreeable to the patient.

Some quaint and curious toys, 1,500 years old, were recently found in a child's grave in course of some excavations made in an old Roman cemetery in Rheinhessen, Germany. Most of them were made of glass.

No great tower will be provided at the Tennessee exposition, but lovers of the adventurous will get all the excitement they desire out of a giant saw with a beam 150 feet long, pivoted 75 feet above the ground. The car at each end will hold twenty-five people.

At a recent dog show in Glasgow a novel substitute for return checks was used. The dogkeeper was invested with a rubber stamp, wherewith he embossed a large "D" on the back of each visitor's right hand as he retired for refreshments. On his return he had to show his hand—no getting in on a friend's ticket in canny Glasgow. The "D" ostensibly stood for "Dog," also for "Drink," to which it was the passport.

BITS OF HUMOR.

"One time," said the traveled boarder, "I got snowed in on the Rocky mountains and the only thing seven of us had for two days to sustain life was a half-barrel of pickled pigs' feet."

"You were, indeed," said the cheerful idiot, "routted to extremities."—Indianapolis Journal.

"My favorite march" she repeated shyly. "Yes," he said, "That is what I asked you."

"Oh, most any old wedding march," she answered. Shortly thereafter arrangements were made that will result in a wedding march being played a little later.—Chicago Post.

"What became of that Samuels girl that Pottersby was flirting with last summer?" "You mean the girl that Pottersby thought he was flirting with? She married him."—London Tit-Bits.

NOTABLE PEOPLE.

Miss Ethel Barker has won the Gamble \$5,000 to the Middlesex, England, hospital essay, entitled "Some Sketches of the Chateau Versailles."

Mrs. George Curzon spends such of her time as she spares from listening to her husband's efforts to answer harrangues in parliament on Crete at Lady Henry Somerset's beautiful house at Redgate, which the Curzons have taken. An old watercock body and a half foot high, with a pewter body and a copper ball, which will never rust, and which has been taken down from the spire of a tower in the town of Weymouth, Mass. It will be given to the historical society of the town.

Baron de Couberlin, who was active in the revival of the Olympic games, is trying to remove from the American mind the impression that France consists only of the boulevards and the variety shows of Paris. He has formed a society, the object of which is to achieve this by spreading throughout the United States a knowledge of French civilization, science and scholarship.

Are You Weary?

Not one person in a dozen can withstand the Spring season without having the system pervaded by an unmistakable feeling of lassitude. The accumulated impurities of a year combat nature's effort to throw them off, resulting in a depressed, worn-out, good-for-nothing condition which takes possession of the system. It is now that a few bottles of S. S. S.

Swift's Specific

are needed to thoroughly cleanse the blood and build up the system. It removes all impurities, tones the stomach, and renews the appetite, imparting new life and vigor to the entire body, so that the trying period of Spring is passed without any unpleasant effects. S. S. S. is far ahead of other blood remedies because it is purely vegetable, containing no arsenic, potash or mercury, which are so injurious to the digestive organs. Insist on S. S. S.

There is Nothing Half as Good!

Rookwood Pottery.

We have just received a fine line of this beautiful ware, that stands so high with ceramic art lovers. No two pieces alike in existence. Call and see it.

500 Fancy Decorated Plates.

No two alike. On special sale Monday. These are beautiful, and are composed of Cake Plates, Medallions for decorative purposes, Salad and Dessert Plates.

Ferrettes.

This is the season. A fine line of these goods in Flow Blue, soft finish, in delicate colors, to go with any room or decorations.

Boston Measuring Cups.

Another lot of these just arrived. Secure one before they are out again; 10c. Every housekeeper wants one.

M. Seller & Co.

The Black, Dirt and Rocks Are All Washed Out of

Gilman Washed Nut Coal.

Only Washed Coal on the Coast.

Mother's Mothers! Mothers!! Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over 50 years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea, held by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" and take no other kind. 25 cents a bottle.

AMUSEMENTS.

Third Avenue Theater. W. M. RUSSELL, Manager. Week Commencing Sunday, May 2.

TONIGHT, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

FRANK READICK CO. Presenting

The Unknown

Thursday, Friday, Saturday Night and Saturday Matinee.

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Prices—10c, 20c, 30c, 40c, and 50c. No higher. Phone Pike 5.

SONG RECITAL.

By MADAME Genevra Johnstone-Bishop,

Chicago's favorite lyric and oratorio soprano, assisted by Miss Nellie Cook, pianist, graduate of Leipzig and Vienna imperial conservatories.

Thursday Evening, May 6. Under the auspices of the Ladies' Musical Club of Seattle. Admission, \$1.00, 75c and 50c.

SEATTLE THEATER.

Northwest Theatrical Association. Paul E. Hyper, Resident Manager. Telephone, Main 41.

The strongest popular-priced attraction of the season. 6-NIGHTS ONLY—Commencing Friday, May 7.

The captivating singing and dancing sou-brette, LOTTIE WILLIAMS. And the talented character comedian, ED. J. HERON.

Supported by the pioneer laugh makers, DAILEY'S COMEDIANS. Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Jos. Hartworth's successful comedy drama, "A NUTTY MATRIL." Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Hoyt's famous musical comedy, "A BUNCH OF KEYS." Popular Family Prices—10c, 20c, 30c, 50c.

TODAY..... Princess Fouard Dress Pieces, 54c A YARD.

This is a finely finished cotton fabric 27 inches wide, comes in black and medium and dark navy grounds, with white Fouard designs, all fast colors. TODAY AND HENCEFORTH we are the agents and today place on sale the

Celebrated "Economist" \$3 UMBRELLAS. Guaranteed.

With these you get a written wear guarantee for one year's time. They are pure silk, tight rolling and have steel rods. You cannot buy a better wearing Silk Umbrella at any price.

Black Silk Brocade \$5. Separate Skirts, \$5.

What do you think of that? And made right. 4 1/2 yards long, velveteen faced, percale lined and linen interlined.

BAILLARGEON'S



A city official of Elizabeth, N.J., consulted a physician in the 'd' entry, where he was spending his vacation, about a chronic dyspepsia with which he had been a good deal troubled. It took the form of indigestion, the food not becoming readily assimilated. After prescribing for some time, the physician finally told him he would have to be treated for several months with a mild laxative and corrective—something that would gradually bring back his normal condition without the violent action of drastic remedies. A little later he sent to the Doctor a box of

Ripans Tabules

and wrote him what he understood the ingredients to be and the Doctor forthwith pronounced the formula a good one and just what was needed in the case.

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