

THE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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County and City Official Paper.

SEATTLE, SUNDAY, JUNE 27.

THE ONLY SEATTLE.

Seattle is showing some of the activity which brought her so great a reputation in her earlier history. It is not a mere assumption of an attribute. It was recognized wherever Seattle was known, and the reputation was earned by hard work.

The pioneers and those who were here before the fire are familiar with the fact that Seattle owes everything to the judgment of those who selected it as a site for a city and the determination of its citizens to make it one. In some things Seattle has gone ahead of the times, and now the people are working to bring the times up to the capacity of the city.

Without counting enterprises started before the fire, or those which owe their existence to the activity immediately following it, we need only point to the efforts now being made to advance the city's interests, and to those accomplishments a comparatively small number of citizens are contributing directly. It will be observed that in every subscription list there are some names which always appear; there are some names which never appear. There is a sufficient number of those who have created what is called the Seattle spirit to carry their project to consummation; but it becomes a heavy tax upon them, and they are entitled to the gratitude of those who are unable or unwilling to bear a share.

The motive power behind all these projects is the same; it is the restless activity of an ambitious and intelligent people, inspired by manifest opportunity and encouraged by the magnitude of the city's possibilities.

THE GREAT BOAT RACE.

The American intercollegiate boat race this year between Cornell, Yale and Harvard was unusually interesting. The crews were picked with rare judgment, and in addition to the strength of the men, systems of training were to be put on trial. There was an intense desire on the part of each of the universities to excel, and there has never been a more friendly but determined rivalry.

ing a great reputation, became identified with that institution and has turned out some magnificent crews.

The methods of the coaches and the differences in the strokes they teach have had a fair test, and Courtney with Cornell carries off the honors. Avoiding technicalities, those differences may be generalized. Lehmann's stroke is that which has been adopted for some years by both Oxford and Cambridge. Its chief feature is the long reach, the body bent forward and the arms stretched out to the utmost and the legs pulled up to their utmost. Little attention is paid to the body line. The oars go into the water at the same time and come out together, and the strength of the men is exerted at the same moment. The stroke itself is long and slow, a steady pull bringing the oar well up to the chin. The recovery is quick, with a long downward sweep and a twist of the wrist.

Cornell's stroke is more like that of the old Cambridge style. Courtney puts more work on the legs at the finish, but he keeps the body well in control to preserve time and rhythm. The oars do not lean so far forward or so far backward, and the stroke is quicker. The heads come back almost before the stroke is finished, yet the stroke is not much quicker than Harvard's.

Cook has partially adopted the English stroke; it is longer and steadier. One notable difference is in the use of the head. The Harvard men pull so that the heads lean a little to the side. Stroke, six, four and two swing their heads to the right as seven, five, three and two swing together to the left, while the Cornell crew would be in direct line, throwing the body back to the bow.

The knowing ones found it difficult to foretell from the methods which was the superior or which crew stood the best chance. The prestige of the English coach gave Harvard a decided following, and the American stroke of Courtney inspired a patriotic belief that it must prevail, while Cook's theory that the American stroke was all right, with the addition of experience derived from a study of English methods, secured for Yale its proportion of admirers.

The Cornell crew showed an average of 158 pounds, Harvard 168 and Yale 171 pounds. The lightest crew came in first and the heaviest second, so that no very decisive judgment can be formed on that score. Another consideration would naturally be the speed of the stroke. Harvard and Yale started with a rush of 26, and then dropped to 22 and 23 respectively, while Cornell started off with a steady 22 and maintained it until over three miles had been pulled, when it was increased to 24 and remained at that till the last stroke. Both Yale and Harvard increased their speed, but Yale was more steady and pulled the last mile stroke for stroke with Cornell, although at the one and a half mile it quickened to 35.

The result seems to have been due as much to trained muscle as anything, and to the perfect control of the Cornell men, which made a steady and regular pull from start to finish. But it was a grand race, and the defeated have nothing to be ashamed of.

CUBANS AS AMERICAN CITIZENS.

How much sentiment has to do with the conduct of public affairs, and especially in the formation of a national policy, is shown by the equanimity with which the plan of the Cubans was received. It is proposed that Cubans who live in the United States who have been contributing toward the expenses of the war of independence shall have a voice in the direction of the affairs of the republic, whose constitutional assembly is to meet in September. This is a privilege exclusively that of a citizen of any country. It will be observed that no distinction is made between Cubans who are citizens of the United States and those who are not; and the presumption is that it is not intended to make any distinction.

There is a very strong sympathy in this country with Cuba, as there would be with any people seeking to become independent of a monarchical government, but we must not permit that sympathy to blind us as to the position into which we may be drawn or to the dangerous precedent that may be set. The United States should afford every protection to its own citizens as such, irrespective of its relations to other countries. It should be required, no less decidedly, that its citizens shall not involve the honor of the nation in any complicated with foreign governments. The citizens of this country, whether native born or naturalized, have no right whatever to participate in or interfere with the government of any other country. Cubans who are citizens of the United States have no right to act as citizens of the Cuban republic. It is true that the republic has not been recognized and, therefore, it is a fact of government so far as the diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain is concerned. Neither country can take official cognizance of the act of Cuban-American citizens as voters to select delegates to the constitutional convention.

If the selection of delegates is all that the Cuban-Americans participate in, it would not be worth while to take any official notice of it; but the suggestion shows a lack of appreciation of the proprieties. Americans might not be so ready to take exception to this proposition were it not that so many Cubans have demonstrated that they sought refuge under the American flag, only that they might the more securely prosecute their plans as natives of Cuba. This is not the object of naturalization. It is hardly reasonable that naturalized citizens should be permitted that which native-born citizens are forbidden to do. It is a basic principle of this government not to interfere in the affairs of any other nation unless called upon to do so in defense of our rights or protection of our interests. When we find this necessary, we do it through our recognized authorities, and not through the medium of private enterprise. On this ground it is very objectionable to have Cubans or the natives of any other state using the privileges accorded them as a weapon to wreak private vengeance, because no private citizen of this country has any public interest in fighting another nation.

States dollar and contain the same amount of silver. It will be deposited at banks willing to receive the quasi coins for distribution to such sympathizers as may be willing to pay it each for them. They will contain exactly the same amount of silver as a United States silver dollar, so that the Cubans will clear about 50 cents on every one they sell. It will be seen whether the American people sympathize with the Cuban cause sufficiently to accept these souvenirs or coins at their face value, or whether they will take the same practical views they do in all matters of business and refuse to accept them in current transactions, except only for the value of the silver at market rates.

TANNER AND STOCK EXCHANGES.

Gov. Tanner, of Illinois, refused to honor the requisition of Gov. Drake, of Iowa, for the extradition of four business men of Chicago, who were said to be doing a bucket shop business under the name of the produce and stock exchange. The indictment upon which the requisition was based charges them with conspiracy to defraud. The governor raises one or two legal questions, but the chief interest in his attitude upon the subject is in his defense of himself against criticisms passed upon him. He says: "I am not surprised at the interest taken in this case, and the criticism passed upon my action by the president of the Board of Trade, the largest gambling house in the world, Monte Carlo not excepted. Therefore, it is but natural that he, like all other boss gamblers, should want all the small fellows pulled."

There is no doubt that so far as the business of exchanges is mainly concerned, there is very little distinction between exchanges and bucket shops. There is a very great difference, however, so far as the public is concerned. Membership in such an organization as the New York Stock Exchange or the Chicago Board of Trade, is almost a guarantee of the integrity and good financial standing of the broker. A seat in the New York exchange was at one time worth \$35,000. A seat in any reputable exchange cannot be had for less than \$5,000, and that sum would be forfeited by any member who failed to keep his contracts with his customers. Brokers, who are not members of stock exchanges, offer no such guaranty of their business standing, and their frequent failure brings odium upon the business of stock jobbing. It is to protect themselves against irresponsible traders and to protect their own business by preserving the confidence of the public that stock exchanges prosecute what Gov. Tanner calls the small fellows.

If men will speculate in futures, which is a sufficiently hazardous investment, they are much more likely to be honestly dealt with by members of exchanges in good standing, because it is a matter of great consequence to them not to jeopardize their business or forfeit the cash price they paid for their seat.

Incidentally, there is an interest in the case because, as a matter of fact, the accused men were not fugitives from justice from the state of Iowa, but in fact it was alleged that they "purposely absented themselves from Iowa," a tacit admission that they had not been there at all. The fact probably is that they had been sending their circulars into that state, and the prosecution thought there would be more prejudice against brokers of their kind in agricultural Iowa than there would be in Chicago.

CONTEMPORARY CRITICISM.

A fugitive paragraph in an obscure newspaper cannot be accounted contemporary criticism of any distinguished public man, but when it is repeated in various forms, but with the same tone of animadversion it forms a good text upon which to base a comparison of historical cases. "We see," says one of these critics, "President Cleveland retire to private life after twelve years of leadership, eight of which he spent as president of the United States, and save the little band of feathered ones who roost and twitter in the Reform club of New York, we detect no symptom of sorrow or regret in the ranks of the Democracy."

Grover Cleveland has played a very important role in the generation and time to which he belongs. He was thrice in succession the candidate for the presidency, agreed upon by one of the two great political parties, after having been elected governor of his state. Twice he was elected president, representing a substantial majority of the voters of the country. No man, so frequently honored by a great people, can be quite unworthy. It cannot be expected that he will be unqualifiedly extolled by those who differ radically from him upon serious public issues, but even those who differed with him may do him justice for such qualities as he manifested. Without, therefore, pretending to compare his caliber with that of any of his predecessors, or undertaking to defend him, it is of interest to note that contemporary criticism is not always the safest test of man's capacity or services.

Posterity has been much more appreciative, for instance, selecting the most notable illustration of the fearlessness of Washington's services as a man and administrator, than his contemporary countrymen were, and much more just than even many of the great men with whom he surrounded himself in the exercise of broad, unselfish and discriminating judgment. Thomas Jefferson, who was fated to experience the same lack of grateful acknowledgment by the people he served so efficiently, and who must have been very intimate with Washington's capacity, covertly sneered at him, and implied that his mental powers, "at no time very great," were impaired by age during his presidency. He did not scruple to say that Washington was easily deceived by practiced intriguers. Pickering, now almost unknown, but who took an active part in public affairs, set Washington down as commonplace, not original in thought, and vastly inferior to Hamilton, whose blundering and unscrupulousness have dimmed a great ability.

held twenty-four years after he left it in deep humiliation; but did not survive, fortunately, to know that son's failure and disappointment in turn. His farewell was as pathetic as his father's. He wrote: "Three days more and I shall be restored to private life. I go into it with a combination of parties and public men against my character and reputation, such as I believe never before was exhibited against any man since this union existed. Posterity will scarcely believe it, but so it is, and this combination is exulting in triumph over me for the devotion of my life and all the faculties of my soul to the Union." Later, as a member of congress, he was threatened with impeachment and expulsion for presenting a petition on behalf of slaves.

Jackson's final triumph was one of revenge, but Adams said of him that Jackson "had wearied out the sordid subserviency of his supporters."

James Monroe spent the declining years of his life in poverty, and his biographer says it was pitiful to perceive the straits to which so patriotic a servant of the country, against whose financial integrity not a word was uttered, was reduced. So obtuse was congress to his merits and services that it was only after years of importunity a few friends secured for him reimbursement of money he had expended from his private means in official life for which provision had not been made.

These few examples of the unreliable character of contemporary criticism are sufficient to guard the people against too hasty judgment. In later instances, but, of course, less available, because of their nearness to the present, we have the case of Hayes, who dropped into an oblivion almost contemptuous. Arthur died a broken-hearted man. Garfield was saved, possibly, from obloquy by his shocking death.

Walter Graham Sumner, in his comments upon Van Buren, says that if a man by chance combination of circumstances finds himself in one of the great currents of the stream he may be carried far and high and may go on long; but if another chance throws him out his career is almost always ended forever.

The course of our political history is strewn with men who were for a moment carried high enough to have great hopes and ambitions excited, but who, by some turn in the tide, were stranded and left to a forgotten old age. Yet these chances did not make or mar the true character of the men, or detract from the value of the services they rendered, and which placed them for a time before all others.

Everybody should take note of the celebration programme and see if some assistance cannot be given towards making the features unusually attractive. The different committees have not been able to consult with everybody, but they have drawn an outline of the events, and all good citizens must co-operate. There is much work to be done, and now that the programme is known, all those who wish to see the celebration a success will certainly not hesitate to take hold and help out on those features in which they may be specially interested.

One of the features of the celebrations should be the decorations. The merchants will, of course, embellish their places of business. Nothing more surely indicates enterprise and public spirit on a holiday than handsome store decorations. The citizens generally should see that their places are gay with colors during the three gala days. Do not spare your flags or bunting, but decorate as much as possible and assist in making the whole city bright and attractive on July 1, 2 and 3.

Nobody wants to see anything but good order and a highly enjoyable time in Seattle on July 1, 2 and 3. Many strangers will be present, and they should be allowed to witness the festivities and amuse themselves in their own way. There is usually more latitude allowed on the occasion of a great national holiday, and a liberal and common sense view should be taken of any points at issue, so that the occasion may be enjoyed by each and all.

On page 15 of this issue will be found the celebration programme as prepared by the committee during the week. At a late hour yesterday it was found advisable to make certain important changes in the original programme, and the events as now scheduled will be found on page 8. Every day will have its features, but the revision will be particularly for the benefit of the out-of-town people.

Gov. John R. Tanner has made many friends among the Chicago street railway people, but he has killed himself politically in the state of Illinois, and he has been in office only five months.

POSTSCRIPTS.

Debs' scheme seems to have that nutty flavor.

Barney Barnato's heirs were evidently not numbered.

The man who does nothing generally does everybody.

Let us hope that July this year will not come in when it rains.

Schlatter, the healer, died of starvation. He wouldn't live by eating his words.

Through delay in passing the tariff bill a good many senators are getting hot.

The First Regiment had went over to Victoria evidently to work, and not to play.

It will take some time to get on to the curves of the Lake Washington cycle path.

Thirty tons of fireworks will make it necessary to import a good supply of "ahs."

which will serve to bind this country with the Orient.

When Harvard men read the news they turned perfectly crimson and the Yale men felt blue.

They say London consumed 4,000,000 bottles of champagne during the jubilee. Boston is a head.

Fortunately for Ambassador Hay, the weather in London is very hot and he can now cut some ice.

The late Father Knepff was one of the first who seem to have been in favor of barefoot school boy laws.

Before his nomination Bryan weighed 153 pounds, he now tips the beam at 210. Intrinsically, however, he has not appreciated.

Couldn't we compromise with the meddling nations on the annexation matter, and square things by letting them have the leper colony?

The Chicago baseball team is next to the bottom of the list, so there is little probability of the Windy City having a diamond jubilee this year.

A good way to find out if the people of the United States want Hawaii would be to have some other power announce that it proposed to annex the islands.

Mayor Wood seems to have agreed that there would be no one o'clock closing during the celebration, but the more zealous are now trying to make him waver.

Some delight in racing horses, Others find great joy in rowing; On the cycle some would be, Some there are who fairly hunger For a dangerous mountain pass. Others find the bestest pleasure Shooting balls made out of glass. Some there are who crave prospecting, Caring not where they may bunk. Yet the boy is far the happier With his crackers and his punk.

EDITORIAL SPARKLES.

No, Mr. Morgan, there will be no war. Call your bluff, Mr. Register.

Laws against high hats should be re-enforced by statutes against theatrical conversationalists.—Philadelphia Press.

The presence of Gen. Weyler in Cuba is not conclusive evidence that a state of war exists there.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Lives of great men often remind us we can't make our lives sublime if we put all our biz behind us and go cycling all the time.—Detroit Journal.

Those Montana red-knives know when to rise up. It looks as if Gen. Miles would have to come to the United States to see any real fighting.—Syracuse Post.

A New York minister is asking for a divorce because his wife is addicted to the golf habit. This appears to be the latest thing in provocations.—Washington Post.

Poor old Coxey! His hobos army is disbanded, his cause has gone to pieces, his daughter has eloped and now his newspaper has "busted." The fate of the reformer is hard in this land.—Philadelphia Press.

An Iowa senator refused to take his salary because he was absent most of the time, and does not think he earned it. This is very reasonable. The more a senator is absent from his state the less can he afford to pay him.—Chicago Tribune.

In Medford, Mass., a town once famous for its rum, the boys have been stealing gravestones for home plate use in baseball games. It is infamous; but the stone dealer, grave digger and contractor for boys to make home runs when there is a ghost of a chance for winning.—New Orleans Picayune.

THE STATE PRESS.

Auburn Argus: The first thing Debs did in his new organization was to vote himself a salary of \$100 a month and his dupes let him do so without a protest.

New Whatcom Revelle: Tom Watson will say some things when he gets to the Nashville convention. He has kept quiet now for six months, and the fusionists near him at the Nashville gathering will have their whistles singed when he gets the platform or else Tom will be too full for utterance.

Toledo Tidings: Mrs. Langry's husband says he won't give her up. She is divorced in California, but he resides in England, and she should be all right to witness the festivities and amuse themselves in their own way. There is usually more latitude allowed on the occasion of a great national holiday, and a liberal and common sense view should be taken of any points at issue, so that the occasion may be enjoyed by each and all.

COAST PAPERS.

Sacramento Record-Union: The most disturbing and threatening feature of the situation in Europe today is the lack of harmony among the so-called Christian powers. When allies do not agree, the enemy slips in between the points of their armor.

Portland Telegram: Debs is by no means the only person who has recently abandoned sixteen-to-oneism, though there is no other deserter so prominent as he. One saving quality about the American people is their readiness to discard an absurdity after having beguiled themselves temporarily with it. While not wanting in respect for that which has been proven good, the average American citizen is a ruthless smasher of false images.

Astorian Budget: Mayor Penoyer has again startled the Democrats, Populists and Republicans by appointing a Silver Republican to the position of harbor-master of Portland. The appointment seems to be so irregular to old party men that they have given up the effort to explain it. They might as well, as Penoyer's methods are past finding out. There is revolution in him; that revolution means progress. He is always figuring so he can do the people good.

Oakland Equinox: The state of Delaware is a new constitution, but not by the vote of the people. A convention was selected, which framed a constitution and then declared it enacted, without submitting it to the people. This is the way in which constitutions used to be made; eleven out of the thirteen original states snatched their first fundamental law in that way, but such practices are obsolete now, and in none but a very old-fashioned state, like Delaware, would such a thing be even thought of.

BITS OF HUMOR.

"You see, it was this way: They were all three so dead in love with her, and all so eager to settle the matter, she agreed to marry the one who should guess the nearest to her age."

"And did she?" "I don't know, but I know that she married the one who guessed the lowest."—Pearson's Weekly.

Stephen Crane, having remarked in one of his dispatches from the seat of war that a battle sounds like tearing cloth, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat suggests that he may have been climbing a fence just then.

NOTABLE PEOPLE.

Figured Silk And Lisle Crepe, Worth 50 Cents.

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THESE WERE SPLENDID 50c VALUES. ABOUT 60 YARDS OF THIS BEAUTIFUL PRINTED MATERIAL GOES ON SALE TOMORROW AT 9:30 A. M. AT 25c A YARD. ALL ARE NEW, THE DESIGN AND COLORS ARE PERFECT.

THIS WILL BE A SPLENDID CHANCE TO SECURE A HANDSOME WAIST, TEA GOWN OR HOUSE DRESS AT THE PRICE OF ORDINARY COTTON MATERIALS.

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New Belts. Black silk, 25c each. 3-inch Elastic belts, 35c each. White Canvas, 15c each.

New Gloves. Black and colored Silk Mitts, 25c, 35c. Black and colored Silk Gloves, 25c, 30c.

New Veilings. All Silk, two toned effects, large dots, new meshes, 25c a yard. Also other late effects.

Ruchings. The late 3-inch neck ruffing with double satin ribbon edge, 6c a yard. New Medici neck ruches, 65c each.

Collarettes. Dotted Swiss, blouse fronts, 75c each. Embroidery collarettes, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75 each. Embroidery Medici collars, \$1.00 each.

Parasols. Printed white and colored silk parasols, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.25. Nobly solid colored Silk Parasols, \$3.50 each.

New Ties. String ties, fancy colors, 3-13, 10c, 15c. Bow ties, fancy colors, 12 1/2c, 15c, 25c.

LADIES' SHIRT WAISTS, 50c Each. Of Good Washable Percale. These All Have Separable Collars. We Have New Shapes and New Colorings.

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