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CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

SEATTLE, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

LABOR DAY.

Not for many years has labor celebrated its especial occasion of rejoicing under more propitious conditions than today. It is only the beginning of a period of industrial activity such as this country has never before seen, but even at this incipient stage the occasion is in marked contrast to that of a year ago. Thousands of men who despaired of getting enough to provide food for their families last year congregated idly at the corners or hung around the doors of the closed and silent mills. Today no man who is capable and willing can fail to find employment. It is true that too many have yet had to enter upon occupations requiring less native ability and trained skill than they are capable of affording, and that they are not yet receiving the compensation to which they are entitled. But the great fear of want has passed away; old store bills are being liquidated and the larder is no longer bare.

Prosperity does not only bring food and clothing for the body. It exercises a high moral and mental influence over man. It does not only smooth out the wrinkles of anxiety and exchange comfortable raiment for the faded coat; it puts manhood into the demeanor and good will into the heart; it stimulates the mind to new and ingenious devices and sends the willing blood coursing through the veins which feed the muscles and make deft the hand.

Necessity is the mother of invention, but not the necessity of want. The necessity meant by the adage is an unsatisfied demand, not the cankering despair of an ill-fed body and the appeals of hungry children. The most skillful workman and the most ingenious inventor is to be found among the nourished and well-paid workmen of the United States, or, indeed, of any country, and not among the half-starved and poorly-paid peons of countries where the struggle to get daily food is never ending, beginning each morning and knowing no change of season or of quickened industry.

The great secret of the superiority in mechanics, of the greater achievements of skilled labor in the United States lies in the better social and material condition of its workingmen. It is objected to by the short-sighted that the higher wages of workingmen in this country has produced an independence not to be found in the older countries and that this forms a menace to our progress. This is not true; it is very far from true. It is true that American workingmen are sharper intellectually, more acute in development and more independent in the maintenance of their rights than the laboring men of many other countries, but if strikes and rioting, distress and contention, are the only evidences of menace they are to be found in a far more aggravated form among those nations where labor is most repressed and its condition most unfavorable.

There can be no permanent peace in society nor rapid advancement in mechanics where the rights of labor are not duly recognized. The more generally diffused is contentment among the workingmen—that is the toilers for days' wages at the artifices of trade—the more securely will a nation be based. Labor is often compelled to accept wages below what civilization calls for in affording the comforts of life, and to submit to exactions which it feels to be unjust; but that can only be for a time. The sense of injustice always smoulders even though it be repressed for necessity's sake.

The employer is not always the gainer who succeeds in apparently wresting from his employe the fruits of his labor without giving a fair and honorable return. He may force his terms as an individual, but as a factor in the commonwealth, he is weakening his force. Society needs, for its own welfare, to intervene, and in all possible ways secure to labor its proportionate reward for the work of its hands.

THE LAKE AS A NAVAL STATION.

The Philadelphia people are making heroic efforts to have a large navy dock built at League Island. The fact that a United States warship has been compelled to go to Halifax, in British territory, in order to be docked has called the attention of the whole country to the absence of adequate facilities in our own ports. It is a mortifying admission to have to make that we are so poorly provided for in a matter which would become so important in the case of war.

Admiral Matthews, chief of the bureau of yards and docks of the navy department, declares emphatically that a large dock ought to be built at League Island, but he also mentions several other localities. Leaving the people of the Atlantic coast to look after their own interests we must be active in securing attention not only to the need of better docking facilities on this Coast, but to the great advantage presented by Lake Washington as a fresh-water harbor. There is already on this Sound a dock as large as any in the United States, but its usefulness is crippled by the absence of machine shops and a permanent repairing establishment.

Many of the arguments advanced in favor of League island apply so well to the lake that it might be almost sufficient to paraphrase the memorial submitted to the government by the Business Men's Association, of Philadelphia.

As affording all the advantages needed by a first-class naval depot it is urged that League island consists of over 900 acres, but the chief consideration sought on this side of the continent now is the area and accessibility of the water basin. League island is ninety miles from the sea, and yet is so situated as to be capable of being made impregnable to the attack of any hostile fleet. As a strategic naval station it has been officially declared to be the most important on the coast. All other ports on the coast could be put under contribution by fleets within a few weeks after the declaration of war. There is room in League island's basin for all the armored vessels the United States may ever possess. Being surrounded by fresh water, vessels would always depart with clean bottoms, thus avoiding the expense of docking. League island is in close proximity to coal and iron mines. It is within the confines of a large city, where the skilled labor necessary to the conduct of a navy yard abounds.

Slightly changing the phraseology of this memorial, the location of Lake Washington responds almost remarkably to the qualifications called for by a naval station on the Pacific coast no less than on the Atlantic.

FOREST RESERVES.

Quite a new aspect is placed upon the intention of the government, or perhaps it would be more just to say the forest reserve commission, by the intelligent presentation of it made by Mr. Gifford Pinchot. There is no doubt that the commission never contemplated such a sweeping withdrawal of public lands from settlement as seemed to be intended by the proclamation of President Cleveland; and that the effect of the work of the commission will be most beneficial to this state.

It was wise for our people, however, to make the prompt and vigorous remonstrance which went up in a roar of protest at an order whose first effect must be to take out from utilization great tracts of territory, whose chief value was for mining and agricultural and not for timber growth. If it had not been for the stimulus given to official investigation by that emphatic appeal to congress it might have been several years before the plans of the commission were put into operation. Had the order been submitted to quietly the whole matter would have been left to department officials with very limited discretionary powers, and if objection was raised later, the governing body might well be asked, why, if the order were so mischievous, protest had not been made in time to enable congress to make those modifications which were so willingly accorded, when the conditions were immediately and clearly laid before the representatives.

The eastern newspapers did not have the advantage of knowing either the conditions here or understanding the purpose of the commission. They jumped to the conclusion that every man who objected to a railroad, thousands of mining claims and fully as many agricultural settlements being withdrawn from use, must necessarily be timber thieves. Even newspapers which should have been better informed, used the most violent language in denouncing the purpose of those who were seeking to preserve from confiscation the fruits of their labor. It was not until the commission itself came to the defense of the people of Washington and explained that the order was only preliminary to a more detailed and systematic administration of forest reserves, without seeking to molest those whose interests lay in farms and mines, that the eastern newspapers moderated their tone.

It should hardly need repetition of the assurance that the people of this state welcome any measure which is to protect the forests from wanton destruction. They fully appreciate the adavntage of replanting the area from which merchantable timber is taken and of keeping intact the forests at head waters which form such a beneficent storage for precipitation. No objection will be raised to any regulation which has these objects in view without shutting up from development the fine agrarian lands and the rich mineral deposits of the state.

Nothing has done more to bring about a reconciliation of the views of the forest commission and the interests of settlers than the intelligent presentation of the subject by Mr. Pinchot. He has found no lack of sympathetic aid in his work in this state. On the other hand he has by conscientious investigation segregated the areas so that the purpose of the commission and the act based upon their report shall be made most effective. He will be able to carry back with him to official sources the assurance that no antagonism on the part of the people of this state will arise to thwart or even to make more difficult the object of the government. Carried out as it is now intended the reservation of forests from destructive invasion will retard in no way the legitimate development of the state's resources or interfere with vested rights secured at a great outlay of time and money.

EFFECT OF THE NEW ALLIANCE.

The apathy of England is attracting attention all over Europe. The news of the Franco-Russian alliance cannot fail to have impressed the British government, but it has maintained an appearance of indifference which it is impossible to feel. That the government should have avoided seeming to take any cognizance of so important an event attracts notice, but it does not seem incompatible with a studied policy. The wonder is, however, that the English people should have manifested so little interest in a diplomatic understanding between France and Russia which seems to shut out all hope of that country being able to depend upon either in laying future plans.

When Germany and Russia were supposed to be entering into an alliance it was not regarded as of much lasting importance, because it was in the nature of things that the jealousy of those two powers would soon disrupt their amicable relations. It seemed probable, too, that England, relying upon the ill-feeling in France towards Germany would seek closer relations with that country, and in union with Italy and Austria form a quadruple alliance fully able to cope with the two northern powers. The visit of Lord Salisbury to M. Hanotaux early this year was hailed with delight in England. At another stage it looked as if the British premier intended to make advances to Russia, and the notable speech in which he admitted that England had taken the wrong path when she humiliated Russia in the interests of Turkey, was received as an indication that a better understanding had been reached during the visit of the young czar to the queen.

All these plans, if they were plans, have gone askew. Russia is evidently bent upon mortifying Great Britain in revenge, and she has shrewdly selected as her aid in that project the country with which England would have been most likely to affiliate. The insular antipathy to France which spread over the island during the time of Napoleon I. almost died out under the tactful administration of Napoleon III. Concurrent with this was an increased ill will to and jealousy of Germany, which has been aggravated by the course of Emperor William. Any alliance between Germany and England is now out of the question, and Great Britain stands more isolated than she has been in half a century.

The growth of Russia is one of the most astounding events of this century. The liberal policy inaugurated twenty years ago has not only brought more contentment to the people, but has wonderfully stimulated the commercial spirit. Hemp and lumber are no longer the only important exports of that country. Internal development has also gone on rapidly and railroads have been built in every direction. The people have advanced, their wants are greater, and the government has fostered them by encouraging manufacturing to such an extent that the people are rapidly becoming independent of other nations. There is no limit to Russian ambition. Its outward manifestations are seen in the persistent efforts that country is making to extend its dominion to the Mediterranean in Europe and to acquire possessions in India.

British diplomacy may see a solution ahead of the predicament in which that country is placed, and may depend for an ultimate triumph upon influences not patent to the ordinary observer, but the European situation seems to be fraught with danger to the British Empire.

The English speaking people cannot look upon the advancement or Russia without misgivings. The commercial enterprise of Great Britain is of more service to civilization than the military supremacy of Russia.

There is no doubt of the far-reaching effect of the discriminating duty of 10 per cent. against foreign shippers, and it is wise for the government to clearly comprehend its operation; but no important movement toward a revival of our maritime force can be made without affecting interests dependent on the present condition.

Sometimes there is a pretty sentiment in an old Indian custom, but tying a wife by the heels to a horse and dragging her to death has nothing to recommend it.

Now that terms are being discussed, there is reason to hope the strike among the coal miners will be brought to a satisfactory termination.

As prefect of the propaganda, Cardinal Satolli will be kept in touch with the new areas with which he familiarized himself.

Venezuela is having one of her characteristic elections. Thousands of armed peasants are being taken to the polls.

Affairs are getting serious at Skaguay pass; but the amount of gold at the end of the journey remains undiminished.

France can get excited more easily than any other nation. The Russians must be enjoying a quiet smile.

The rainfall is a source of great anxiety in some parts of Eastern Washington. It came just a little too soon.

Lord Kelvin would be a welcome guest at Seattle, where his great scientific achievements are appreciated.

Shingles are moving at a lively rate, and the best of it is prices afford a fair margin of profit.

Gen. Blood is after the Swats, and he will teach them what's what.

If wishes could make good weather, Labor day would be perfect.

Canton has reason to be proud of her distinguished son.

THE STATE PRESS.

Mount Vernon Post-Argus: A woman in Ohio buried her baby, dug it up five days later and found it alive. And even then she wasn't satisfied. But the sheriff was.

Eatonville Eagle: Harvest hands have struck for higher wages at Oakesdale, this state. The wages demanded is $2 per day. They are likely to gain their point, as hands are not numerous.

Whatcom Reveille: The charitable view of Mr. Debs is that he is a lunatic. A man who says—abolish the supreme court, disperse congress and enthrone the sacred rights of the American citizens, is crazy, perhaps both drunk and mad.

West Coast Trade: Judge Moore, of the Seattle superior court, has set a good example in settling the strike of coal miners employed by the Seattle Coal & Iron Company at Issaquah. The property is under the guardianship of the courts through a receiver.

COAST PAPERS.

San Francisco Bulletin: Tom Watson, of Georgia, announces his formal retirement from politics. To avoid all appearance of jocularity is should be stated that politics retired first.

San Francisco Post: Col. Mary Lease has not been heard from since wheat embarked upon the reprehensible course of climbing up to one dollar, leaving silver floundering in the morass of calamity, along with Mr. Bryan; but when she does speak, the grain that has taken all the farmers of Kansas into the camp of the plutocrats will shrivel and shrink as though the north wind had struck it in the milk.

Sacramento Record-Union: By his reception and after-dinner speeches in the state of New York, President McKinley is proving that he is a very successful and eloquent speaker along patriotic and social lines. If he keeps this thing up he will pile up laurels rivaling those won by President Harrison as a successful post-prandialist.

Salem Statesman: Before departing in his balloon Prof. Andree told his brothers that if nothing was heard from him within two months he would probably have landed in some remote region and might not be able to open communication for a year. There were other and more serious contingencies that he did not care to mention.

BITS OF HUMOR.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—You women remind me of an ostrich.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—I don't understand you.

"Well, you know, the ostrich buries its head and believes it cannot be seen.

"Yes; I've heard of that."

"Well, you women cover your head with a bonnet and think you are out of sight."—Yonkers Statesman.

"A woman," remarked the man who would fain be facetious, "always reads the last of a story first." "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne, "and yet the men are so stupid as to go on putting the advertisements in that same place, as if we wern't on the lookout for them all the time."—Washington Star.

It was the eve of their bridal day. "Perhaps after all," he faltered, gazing tenderly yet seriously down into her lustrous eyes, "we shall make a mistake in marrying." "How you frighten me, Edwin," she exclaimed with a shiver. "Come, let us rehearse again, and make assurance doubly sure."—Detroit Journal.

It is not necessary to repeat his remarks. When his wife heard them imperfectly, being in the next room, she said:

"Oh, do say that over again, dear."

"Look here, woman," he replied in a constrained voice, "when a man gets his finger caught between a sprocket and a chain it is no time for his wife to get funny."

"Oh!" she said. "Was that it? I thought you were repeating one of those Christian Endeavor yells."

NEED OF LIFE PRESERVERS.

Olympia, Sept. 1, 1897.

To the Editor: Everybody's business is nobody's business. On Sunday last I took the small steamer F. C. Reed from Westport to Aberdeen. The little steamer was crowded with returning excursionists. I took particular pains to investigate if the boat had the required number of life preservers which the law prescribes in other states, and usually the officers of the law or inspectors of hulls and steamers there see to it that the law is complied with. In case of an accident there certainly would have been a fearful loss of life, as the two small lifeboats which the steamer carries would hold but few people. For humanity sake I would ask you kindly to call attention to this reckless disregard of safety to passengers, and no doubt thereby call the attention of the authorities to this neglect.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

G HARD IN BOTH WORDS.

New Whatcom, Sept. 2.

To the Editor: Is the "g" in Skaguay soft or hard; also the same letter in Wrangel. P. F. WHITING.

WHY PEOPLE ARE NERVOUS

A distinguished German physician declares this to be the age of Nervousness, and thinks the civilized race is deteriorating under it. Our lunatic asylums are filling up at a frightful rate; women who should be plump and rosy are pale and emaciated; school children, instead of being joyous, active, vigorous, are debilitated, overworked and unhappy; business men are engines of perpetual worry and victims of insomnia, social life is a nerve-destroying whirl of excitement; cities are clamorous with distraction of railroads, traffic, manufacture, and all hustling affairs that destroy repose and murder quiet. Everything is at high pressure. Headlong, mad activity is the law of circumstances.

Dr. Charcot's Kola Nervine Tablets are famous for curing Nervous Diseases where other remedies had failed. They will make you strong and well; try them.

Fifty cents and $1 per box at druggists, or sent direct. Write us for testimonials of cures. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.

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Located on First Ave., Between Madison and Marion.

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ACHES AND PAINS.
For headache, toothache, neuralgia, rheumatism, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys, pleurisy, swelling of the joints, and pains of all kinds, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure.

When the Eyes
Become tired when reading or working at close range,
And letters and objects appear blurred, it is a
Sure symptom of defective sight.
Properly fitted glasses restore the sight
And give comfort and pleasure to the wearer's eyes.
I sell only the best centered lenses
And guarantee every pair I sell.
Yours for Good Sight,
MISS F. WILZINSKI, Graduate Optician,
Office in Mayer Bros.' Jewelry Store, 705 Second Avenue, Seattle.
"GUARD YOUR SIGHT.

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Washington and Alaska S. S. Co.'s Steamship
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70 Hours
SEATTLE to DYEA and SKAGUAY.

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Her accommodations are unrivaled. She is the finest, fastest and most comfortable vessel on this route. In connection with above

The Alaska S. S. Co.
Will operate their elegant and fast sailing steamship
"ROSALIE."
From Seattle on the 6TH OF SEPTEMBER, for Skaguay Bay and Dyea direct.

For freight and passage apply to
C. H. J. STOLTENBERG, General Ticket Agent, Under N. P. Ticket Office.
Or
CHARLES E. PEABODY, Manager.

KLONDIKE!
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Steamer GEO. W. ELDER
Will leave Portland on
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For Mary Island, Metlakahtla, Ketchikan, Wrangel, Juneau, Skaguay, Dyea, Killisnoo and Sitka.

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N. Poston, agent, 146 Third street, Portland.
City ticket office P. C. S. S. Co., 606 First avenue, Seattle.
Or, to J. F. Trowbridge, P. S. Supt., Ocean Dock, Seattle.
Same rates apply from Seattle as from Portland.
Passengers and their freight will be transferred by rail from Seattle to Portland to connect with the steamer.

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The very latest styles, pretty plaid Waists. Fleeced Twills $1.25, All-Wool $1.50, Wool Plaids $2.00, Velvet $3.50, $5.00. Splendid value, much beauty.

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Our fall stock of Columbia Brand Yarns is now here. Saxony, Spanish, German Knitting Zephyr, Germantown Shetland Wool, Floss, etc. Undoubtedly the largest line in town.

SPECIAL FOR TODAY ONLY...
Double Fold Plaids,
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THESE ARE A SOFT WOOL FINISH, IN PRETTY BRIGHT, CLEAR PLAIDS THAT WILL BE SPLENDID FOR CHILDREN'S SCHOOL DRESSES OR LADIES' WRAPPERS.

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Our new, heavy Cloakings are now here. New Astrakhans, Boucle, Heavy Cheviots. The Black Astrakhans at
$2, $2.50, $3 to $6 Yd.
The proper time is this to commence making up.

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Swansdown Flannel, thick, fleecy and soft, very pretty Persian patterns. New colorings.
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Call on our representative at his office, corner of Railroad avenue and Columbia street, over the Northern Pacific passenger station. He will show you samples of a few of the many goods we sell and will advise you what they cost delivered at Seattle.
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The scenic route for tourists, fishing and camping parties.
Commencing Monday, April 26, the Everett & Monte Cristo Railway Company will inaugurate a daily train service.
Trains will leave Everett for Monte Cristo every morning, except Saturday and Sunday, at 7:45 a. m.
Train will leave Monte Cristo for Everett at 7:45 a. m. every morning except Sunday and Monday.
On Tuesdays and Thursdays No. 2 will run to Silverton only, and on Wednesdays and Fridays between Silverton and Everett only.
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9:19 a. m.	Nelson	5:45 a. m.

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Coast Line ..... 8:15 a. m. 4:45 p. m.
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