THE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Delivered by City Carrier.

Daily and Sunday, per month	$0 75
Daily and Sunday, six months, if paid in advance	4 00
Daily and Sunday, one year, if paid in advance	7 50
Sunday edition, per month	25
Sunday edition, one year	2 00

Persons desiring the Post-Intelligencer served at their homes or change of delivery can secure it by postal card request or order through telephone Main 7. When delivery is irregular, please make immediate complaint to this office.

BY MAIL, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Daily and Sunday, per month	$0 75
Daily and Sunday, six months	4 00
Daily and Sunday, one year	7 50
Sunday edition, one month	25
Sunday edition, six months	1 25
Sunday edition, one year	2 00
Sunday and Weekly, one year	2 50
Weekly edition, one year	1 00
Weekly edition, six months	50

OFFICES.

Seattle, Second avenue and Cherry street.
New York, Rooms 13, 14, 15 Tribune bldg.
Chicago, 217 Chamber of Commerce.
Tacoma, 1223 Pacific avenue.

Give postoffice address in full, including county and state.

Remit by express, money order, draft or in registered letter, at our risk.

Telephones: Business Office, Main 7. Editorial Rooms, Main 382.

Address all communications and remittances to the POST-INTELLIGENCER PUBLISHING CO., Seattle, Wash.

A GUARANTEE.

The Post-Intelligencer hereby guarantees its advertisers a bona fide paid circulation, Daily, Weekly and Sunday, double that of any other newspaper published in the state of Washington. Advertising contracts will be made subject to this guarantee.

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

SEATTLE, THURSDAY, OCT. 14.

PROSPERITY FOR COAL.

We are now out of the region of theory through which the country passed during the presidential campaign and the debates on the tariff in congress. We have arrived at that point where the proof of the pudding is to be determined in the eating.

The staple products of Puget sound are lumber and coal. Lumber is easily accessible, and has therefore formed a much more considerable share than coal, which can only be obtained at a considerable outlay beyond that required for a skid road and a temporary camp. The extent of the coal fields of Western Washington has long been known and highly eulogized, but their development has been retarded of late years by the competition of Australian vessels, which carried coal to San Francisco almost as ballast—naturally our principal market—and took away wheat in return. Our mines could not compete with such cheap transportation, and our trade has languished until the present time.

Since the Dingley tariff went into effect the number of mills has increased considerably, but what is of more importance, the loggers are receiving better prices, and the millmen as well as the employes are able to make a profit. For the past three or four years lumber and its products have been shipped from Puget sound in enormous quantities, but it is well known that this was done only for the purpose of keeping the larger mills running, and has been done at a sacrifice on the part of the mill owners.

The increase in the volume of business in the lumber trade may therefore not be so notable as in the coal trade, although the difference in the aggregate of value would afford all the evidence needed, if that could be obtained. The wonderful improvement in the coal business, however, is to be seen at a glance. The statistics of production at the mines, of freighting over the railroads, and of exports, scheduled in ships' manifests, form a triplicate check, which makes it impossible to indulge in any exaggeration. The increase has been apparent ever since the new tariff went into effect; the coal mines of the district have been running on full time, and many thousands of dollars have gone into the pockets of the miners. Every stage of the movement of coal has required the employment of more men. The novel sight of four large ships loading coal for San Francisco at one time is seen. The Columbia & Puget Sound Railroad Company has doubled its net earnings in a year. The coal department of the Oregon Improvement Company netted $12,693 for the month of August, an increase of more than $5,000 a month over the year 1896.

These are the conditions which are putting money into the pockets of the coal miners and the storekeepers at the mines, affording additional employment to men on the railroads and at the bunkers, and incidentally keeping busy longshoremen, ship chandlers, foundries and all the other occupations incidental to the presence of ships in a harbor.

These are the facts which are convincing people that we can better suffer the disadvantages of a tariff, and be prosperous, than enjoy all the advantages of free trade, and be poor.

WIDE-AWAKE SUGGESTIONS.

The suggestions made by Mr. I. A. Nadeau cannot fail to be of value to the trade of Seattle. He is a practical transportation man and has visited the Alaska trails, so that he is able to form a very good idea of the needs of prospectors and of the means to meet them.

The merchants of Seattle who make a specialty of the Alaska trade saved their customers much trouble by coaxing them out of the amateurish schemes of many who thought they knew how easy it was to plan an expedition across a mountain divide and pack through a narrow pass. Thousands of dollars' worth of provisions were cast away or sold at a loss by disheartened men, who realized that their packages could not be carried either by horse or man.

It is satisfactory to learn that the Juneau merchants have adopted uniform standards of quality and weight. It is the most foolish economy to take advantage of the ignorant prospectors by palming off upon them inferior articles or insufficient weight. If a firm ever gets a bad name in a mining camp it may as well give up all hope of a second order. Mr. Nadeau's suggestions are not strictly on that line, because he is a gentleman of trusting disposition, and he would not be likely to suppose that any Seattle merchant would need to be reminded of these facts. What he suggests is that the packages shall be of a standard size and weight, both for convenience in handling and in determining dues for packing or landing.

The merchants must work together if the trade is to be held together. They need to know what others are doing here and elsewhere, what plans are being adopted to make trade more attractive at other places than Seattle, and this can best be done by a comparison of views and information at the weekly meetings of the Chamber of Commerce.

SPECIAL EDITION A SUCCESS.

The special Klondike edition of the Post-Intelligencer is an achievement of genuine and permanent value to the city of Seattle. It will serve, more than any other agency, to cement the relations of this city to the gold fields of the north, and to establish an identity of interest between Seattle and Klondike that will remain fixed in the public mind. It is a moderate, careful, attractive and convincing presentation of the superior merits of this city over all others as an outfitting point for the Yukon, and its broadcast circulation throughout the entire United States gives abundant guaranty that all the facts will be known.

No paper on the Pacific coast, or, as far as known, west of Chicago, ever before attempted to distribute 200,000 copies of a single edition. It was a herculean task. It was designed to provide every postoffice, every public library, every mayor and the thousands of newspapers in the United States with one or more copies of the edition; and, besides, care was taken that inquirers from all parts of the world be supplied. These latter run up into the thousands. With characteristic enterprise many citizens have undertaken to distribute thousands of copies; and railroads, merchants and private individuals have contributed their share toward making the name of Seattle better known abroad. The public spirit, the loyalty to Seattle, the liberality and the wisdom of these various concerns and persons the Post-Intelligencer is happy to commend unqualifiedly. They have made Seattle great.

The special edition the Post-Intelligencer has submitted for public consideration, certain that it deserves the hearty approval it has already been accorded.

A REBUKE TO A SENATOR.

The fate of Wellington, the Republican senator from Maryland, is a distinct advantage to the Republican party. He is an experienced politician who has had things so much his way in the wards and in the precincts that he concluded he would be all powerful in the senate. He was encouraged in this belief by the semi-official announcement by President McKinley that he would be guided to the extreme limit of prudence in his selection of officials by the recommendation of Republican senators for their own states. This courtesy to senators, which was also intended as a warning to warring factions that the hatchet must be buried and harmonious action insured, has been interpreted by Senator Wellington, and possibly by others, to mean that neither character nor fitness was to be the test, but only the word of the senator.

If that had been the intention of President McKinley the country would have suffered a severe disappointment. It was tired of mugwumpery and of the hypocrisy of a civil service system which kept in all who were desired and kept out those who were not wanted, but it had no wish to return to that system which grew up gradually under Republican prosperity and the arrogance of political leaders, and which culminated in star route scandals and the injection of unworthy but shrewd politicians into office to become a burden upon the people and the bane of the party. Fortunately Mr. McKinley proved to be not that kind of man. He wanted political harmony, but not at the expense of efficiency; he desired to bring together discordant elements, but he did not mean by that to ignore personal character. This Senator Wellington very soon learned. He was determined to force his unwelcome nominee not only upon the president, but upon the exasperated people of his state, and both rebelled.

The president positively refused to make an appointment which was not likely to bring credit to his administration; the people thanked him for relieving them by defeating Senator Wellington upon the very first opportunity. It was their way—and the most efficacious way—of demonstrating their determination to resent the selection for high office of men in their community who were unpopular personally, whose past record was such as should have made them modest about thrusting themselves into the front rank, men who would have been tolerated in efforts to rehabilitate themselves, but whose pretensions to lead where they should have been content to follow were regarded by their fellow-citizens as effrontery.

Every earnest Republican who believes in the principles of the party, and that those principles must be maintained by the selection of irreproachable men to office, will commend the action of the president, and plead with him that he can in no better way bring harmony into the ranks and success to it at the polls, than by continuing on the high plane from which he rebuked Senator Wellington.

LET LOFTIN STAY.

The case of the Hogansville postmaster has attracted national attention, and the McKinley administration is not likely soon to hear the last of it. Over the protest of the white residents of Hoganaville, Ga., the president appointed I. H. Loftin, a colored man and a Republican, as postmaster. The nomination stirred the race prejudice of the Hogansville community to the profoundest depths. The Southern colonels and their cracker dependents wanted no nigger presiding over their postoffice. No, suh. It was an insult, suh, to expect their wives and daughters, to say nothing of gentlemen of their refined sensibilities, to ask for their letters from a common nigger, suh. They wanted to remove the offensive obstacle, suh, and show President McKinley, suh, that he could not with impunity disregard public opinion and the rare old chivalry of Hogansville, suh.

So Kuklux methods were revived and a plot conceived to kill the obnoxious Federal appointee. Loftin escaped with his life, but he was wounded. It was widely reported that he was to be transferred to Washington and given a clerkship. But this seems to be an error, and he still holds the fort.

The wisdom of the appointment of Loftin may be questioned; but it is not to be questioned that the United States government cannot yield to the spirit of lawlessness prevalent at Hogansville as a consequence of the colored man's selection as postmaster. Loftin represents the power and dignity of the United States. He is entitled to the support of President McKinley and all the president represents, and an attack upon him is an attack upon the government. If the citizens of Hogansville have been outraged by the nomination, they have their redress through the proper and usual channels. The right of petition for the postmaster's removal has not been denied them. They are not justified in assuming that it would not be properly considered. As a penalty for their display of violence, and as a manifestation of the government's policy toward any of its officers who do their duty, it is to be hoped that it will persist in its purpose to keep the colored postmaster in his place. It can afford to do nothing else.

It is only fair to give the devil his due, and many crimes have no doubt been laid at the door of Gen. Weyler that he not only never committed but never contemplated. A case in point is the imprisonment and escape of Senorita Cisneros. She was arrested and jailed because she was implicated in the insurrection on the Isle of Pines. She acknowledged her complicity, and her apprehension and forced detention by the Spanish government must be regarded as strictly within its proper authority. Consul-General Lee testifies that she was well treated in prison, and that the cruelties and indignities to which she was said to have been subjected existed only in the imagination of yellow journals. The sensational press has shamefully and unscrupulously misrepresented the Spanish government for advertising purposes only, and it is to be regretted that some way cannot be devised to provide proper means of redress.

At least one London newspaper has the courage to break away from insular prejudice and speak the truth about the United States and Cuba. The Spectator says:

"Spain has not only made no progress in putting down the rebellion during the last four years but has actually lost ground. To prolong the war any further and to forbid the return of peace to the miserable island is a crime, and if America chooses to undertake the work of putting a stop to the hideous cruelties practised in Cuba, all Englishmen should applaud her."

If the United States should go a step further and stop the war, the British lion would do nothing more than growl, if he did that.

The people of Connecticut have adopted an educational qualification for voters. The following amendment has been added to the state constitution:

"Every person shall be able to read in the English language any article of the Constitution or any section of the statutes of this state before being admitted an elector."

Every town in the state cast a majority of votes in favor of the amendment. Educational qualification for electors has long been talked of and discussed in the United States, but no state has adopted it in so clear and radical a form as Connecticut. The result of the experiment is problematical, and will be awaited with interest.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, thinks Hawaiian annexation is certain. Ratification may not be accomplished, but in that event there is a joint resolution on the senate calendar that will meet requirements, and will not need a two-thirds vote. A majority of the senate is assured. Senator Lodge says: "If it appear probable that ratification may fail we shall simply slip in the resolution and act upon that in place of the treaty." This would not be a satisfactory method of accomplishing annexation. If it is done, let it be done in the open and without humbuggery.

Ogden Goelet, millionaire, has retired into his tomb and left no monument by which posterity will honor his name and praise his memory. It is said that his estate is valued at $50,000,000, and the vast accumulation was not the usufruct of the activity and energy of Goelet or his father, but it came from the natural increase of land values in New York. Ogden Goelet left nothing whatever to charity or to any public benefaction. His duty to society and the general good he deliberately refused to acknowledge. His debt to nature he had to pay. Capitalists of the Goelet type do more to promote dissatisfaction with our laws and our institutions than all the Henry Georges in the country.

Cripple Creek, Colorado, has secured a lot of gratuitious advertising in the East by springing a fake scheme to charter a train for the purpose of carrying one month's gold output to the mint at Philadelphia. Let us see. At the outside, one month's gold product from Cripple Creek is $1,000,000. That amount of gold bullion would just about fill a very small trunk—less than two cubic feet. It would not require a very large part of a train for its transportation. Cripple Creek ought to put some of its boomers on exhibition. They would really attract a lot of attention.

A very painful, but not unprecedented condition confronts Mr. F. W. Cheat, of Lexington, Ky., who is in Seattle for the purpose of opening up a wholesale liquor establishment. He cannot find a vacant store room, and two carloads of the best Kentucky bourbon are on the way. There were days in Seattle when a number of prominent establishments conducted business in tents. If Mr. Cheat rises to the emergency there is no danger that his whisky will spoil for want of consumers and appreciation.

SNAPSHOTS BY THE WAY.

Since the winter snows are falling, it has been noticed that the coolness between Dyea and Skaguay is increasing.

÷ ÷ ÷

Bob Ingersoll has a new lecture, which he calls "Truth." Robert talks just as fluently and eloquently as if he knew all about his subject.

÷ ÷ ÷

It may be remarked that there is no necessary connection between the first rain of the season and the assembly of the Baptists in Seattle.

÷ ÷ ÷

Mr. Bryan drew $2,500 as his share of the gate receipts at a Kansas fair. It is better to have run for president, and been licked, than ne'er to have run at all.

÷ ÷ ÷

Having charge of the ballot box in the journalistic poll the New York Journal will be able to see to it that Henry George pushes ahead of Van Wyck on the home stretch.

÷ ÷ ÷

"We want," says Mr. Croker, "we want every man to have every confidence in his fellow man." We do, Mr. Croker, we do. We also keep our hands on our portable property when you are around.

÷ ÷ ÷

If they stay they're afraid of the yellow fever; if they run away they are liable to be lined up by train robbers. A large cyclone cave, guaranteed against microbes, is about the only refuge of Texans.

÷ ÷ ÷

Oh, dear! oh, dear! Here the Methodist women are again demanding that they be given a voice and vote in church affairs. What unreasonable creatures women are! The brethren already suffer them to do three-fourths of the work.

Seattle Points the Way.

Hartford, Conn., Times.

It is a pity that we could not have had an American commission appointed a year ago to prepare a well-balanced scheme of representation which would have enabled this country to "put its best foot foremost" at the big Paris show. Nothing of this kind was done. So far as any preparations are under way in this country they are confined to individuals or to corporations, with the single exception, so far as we are aware, of the city of Seattle, in Washington. That city has determined, if possible, to boom itself at Paris, and the city council has formally requested Major Handy to ask some Eastern city of the space for a complete ethnographical exhibition of Seattle as a representative Western city. The resolution requests Mr. Handy to ask some Western city of the same size to make an exhibition in competition with Seattle, showing its mineral and agricultural resources.

Such an exhibit as the Seattleites propose might prove very interesting, and a good representative American feature. But for the credit of the American people there should first of all be a plan, and those who are best fitted to represent us in all lines of manufactures, agriculture and the arts should be invited to prepare exhibits which together should make up a harmonious whole. We have generally managed to make a disgracefully poor showing at foreign world's fairs, because of our way of leaving such things wholly to individual effort and initiative.

STATE PRESS.

Spokane Chronicle: Rumors of war and bloodshed are given color of probability by the announcement that Fitzsimmons and Corbett are swelling up again.

Spokane Spokesman-Review: Eastern Washington is reaching that desired position where taxation is reduced to a minimum. The recent levies of commissioners of Walla Walla and Whitman counties show that the rate has been materially reduced from that of the preceding year, when it was thought the limit had almost been reached.

Walla Walla Statesman: The real test of prosperity is not the booming of the stocks of great trusts or corporations. But the real test is the ability of a man, willing to work, to earn by reasonable exertion a comfortable living for himself and his family; to provide for the education of his children, and to rise toward a better scale of living.

COAST PAPERS.

Los Angeles Times: The waters of North America are stocked with 1,800 different varieties of fish, and the land with not less than 45,000,000 liars, who tell whoppers about catching them.

San Francisco Call: Emperor William's enjoyment in directing his troops in drill so that a number of the soldiers committed suicide to escape the ordeal must have been intense. Otherwise it was hardly worth the price paid for it.

Sacramento Record-Union: It is heralded as something to his credit that Henry George walks ten miles a day. But is that any reason why he should be made mayor of New York? We can name a salesman in a great store who walks thirty miles a day, but he has no political ambitions to achieve on that ground.

San Francisco Chronicle: The Swede governor of South Dakota disconcerted Mr. Bryan at a political meeting the other day by his original views on the interdependence of wheat and silver. According to a Pierre dispatch, he said: "Des baen happiest day of ma life, standing on platform with such statsman as Ister Bryan. Ay baen gov'r al same. Ay baen watchin' des poitical questions, an' ay tank jes lak other statsman—ay tank wheat and silver ba all sam price—dollar bushel."

THE PASSING THRONG.

"I have just read that article in today's Post-Intelligencer concerning the great amount of food at Dawson City," said Martin Maloney, the Juneau lawyer and partner of Jack Dalton, at the Butler yesterday afternoon. "The article states that S. P. Randolph of this city, writes from Dawson City under date of September 1. Randolph says there will be no starvation; that he has just made a trip through the warehouses and that he saw food stacked up high as the ceiling. Randolph is a new man at Dawson, knows very little about the condition of affairs as they actually exist and for that reason he wrote that there would be no starvation. If Mr. Randolph had struck Dawson without any supplies and had tried to buy some of that food stacked up to the ceiling he would not have written that letter. The food is there and no one ever said it was not. But the Alaska Commercial Company and the North American Transportation & Trading Company do not own it. They would have no more right to sell one penny's worth of it than I would have were I at Dawson. That food belongs to miners, who have been working their claims on the various creeks near Dawson. They came to Dawson in the summer and ordered their winter's supply of food. They bought just what they actually needed, paid for it and have stored it in the warehouses of the companies. If the latter were to attempt to sell it there would be a very serious row at Dawson. But the companies will not try it. They know that it does not belong to them. Just as soon as there is sufficient snow on the ground these miners who own it will go to Dawson and pack it on sleds to their winter homes. As I say, it will be sufficient to keep them going during the winter, and that is all it will do. It will not be sufficient to supply hundreds of others who are there without any food; men who were not so fortunate as to contract for supplies early in the summer.

"When you speak of a shortage of food at Dawson some people lose sight of your meaning. When I tell you that Dawson will have starvation this winter at her doors, I do not mean that there is no food at Dawson at the present time. There is food at Dawson. But taking into consideration the number of mouths that must be fed, there is not sufficient to supply the city during the long winter months that will soon be on in the Arctic country.

"Conservative men at Dawson would have no particular object in saying that the food supply is inadequate if it were not. They have their claims, and the more people arrive the cheaper labor will become, and the less it will cost these claim owners to take out their gold. But these miners told me over and over again that there was not enough food at Dawson to feed its population during the winter, and that unless the river steamers arrived there would be actual starvation. Then, too, I was there for a month and in a position to get at the true situation of affairs. A great many of the men at Dawson were formerly of Juneau, and I know them as well as I know my own family. They talked to me about the food question and agreed with everybody else that the river steamers would have to arrive to relieve suffering.

"The sole reason I deem it advisable to correct Randolph's statement is the fact that some men encouraged by it might attempt to get into the Klondike country this winter. It would be about the same as committing suicide in the states.

"When I left Dawson men who were already short of food were running around trying to get sufficient, as they said, to supply their temporary wants. As a matter of fact, they knew the real situation and were trying to get a little supply on hand so that if the representative of starvation laid its hand on Dawson this winter they will not be among those who will be called to their long home. The companies are not selling any food because they have none to sell, and the restaurants, at the time I left, were about to close because their supplies were giving out, and they could not get any more.

"No, Mr. Randolph, to the contrary notwithstanding, Dawson is not well supplied with food."

Mr. Maloney is satisfied that the party of Dawson people which was booked to leave Dawson in charge of his guides September 26, are now on their way out. The guides are white men and thoroughly familiar with the country. "I told them," said Mr. Maloney, "to leave Five Fingers not later than September 27, as I did not wish to have any mishap come to the party. Then, too, if they left later they would be in great danger of losing a few horses. When I came out with the Galvin party we encountered snow in the divide, and one day towards the close of our journey, we struck a blizzard. By the time the party leaving September 26 gets out things will have a wild appearance in the dreary Alaska mountains."

Among the miners and prospectors who have collected in Seattle to spend the winter and interest capitalists in their discoveries is Zebedee M. Keller, who sailed for the Pacific coast from Machias, Me., on the clipper ship Cleopatra in the year 1855, landing in San Francisco the same year, finally making his way to Puget sound and Seattle. In an interview with a Post-Intelligencer reporter, Mr. Keller said:

"I have not been in Seattle for twenty years, although it was my home for five years when it was a mere village of 300 or 400 and I could call every person in it by name. There is a wonderful transformation, indeed, from a small village to a busy, bustling, commercial city, and you can probably imagine but can scarcely comprehend the feelings of one placed in my peculiar position. I can only liken it to that of Rip Van Winkle when he came down from the mountains to the village of his nativity after his sleep of twenty years. It is a strange awakening."

Apparently lost in the recollections of the misty past, he stroked his long, white beard for a few moments and then continued:

"Among the many strange faces here I occasionally note a few familiar ones, changed, it is true, by time, but nevertheless familiar. I can almost count them on my fingers, and, let me see—there's Dexter Horton, Amos Brown, Dave Kellogg and his brother Gard, now chief of the fire department. Then I had some relatives here; one was a niece, Isabella Keller, who married James Murphy, of Port Townsend; the others are cousins, named Vorse and Munson. I am informed since I came to the city that the Post-Intelligencer last winter published a letter of inquiry regarding me, in which it was stated that I was heir to an estate in Maine and that my whereabouts was unknown. Perhaps this statement will discover me to my friends and will furnish a plainer lead for them to follow.

"I was in the Fraser river stampede, and I have followed a number of them, finally bringing up in the Cascades, where I have been prospecting for several years with fair results. My operations more recently have been confined to Okanogan county, in the Methow district, along the Twisp. Myself and partners brought over a string of twelve or fourteen good prospects, but we find that Klondike has the call and capital is disposed to give home properties the cold shake, and men of money are slow to take hold of properties, no matter how meritorious they may be.

"I never was in a more highly mineralized country or a more promising mining country than the Methow. It is high grade as well as low, but where the ore is richest in gold the pay streaks are narrow and continuous; where the ledges are wide the ore is low grade, but it is found in great abundance. These are the class of properties that require capital to open up and operate, and they are the properties that last. This is demonstrated in the Treadwell, of Alaska, and the Homestake, of Dakota. We have ledges in our group that are from 30 to 110 feet wide, and a number that are 60 feet in width, carrying good values in gold, copper and silver. Our 100-foot ledge on the surface gives assays of from $6 to $9 in gold and copper. These properties are about twenty miles from the Columbia river and from one to two miles from what is known as the state road, for which an appropriation of $20,000 was made for construction.

"Business men of Seattle should not lose sight of the fact that this mining country of which I speak is all tributary to this city, and they should remember that within the past few years about 1,200 miners, prospectors and ranchers have settled in that section and are making it a prosperous and productive portion of the state. The climate is very attractive, being mild and pleasant, so that work can be prosecuted all the year round in the mines. Transportation facilities are also better than they were, and as the districts improve and shipments of ore increase, more steamers will be placed on the Columbia to run in connection with the Great Northern."

Dr. Albert J. Forrest, who has just returned from an extended trip East, says things which should please Seattle people. Everywhere he went he met residents of this city. Some were traveling, others had left Seattle during dull times. It was in New York that Seattle was best represented.

It would be well if those who have any doubt as to the free silver question would visit New York, says Mr. Forrest. They would find that the leading commercial city of the United States can get along very well without silver dollars. During the two months Dr. Forrest was there he received but one silver dollar in change, and that was at the postoffice, paper dollars being the medium used.

Dr. Forrest believes that Seattle is the best known town in the United States. The name is in everybody's mouth, both rich and poor, and all desire information about it. So intense was the desire for information that he seldom registered at the hotels without having applicants for his knowledge of the city. He was bothered so much that it was hard to get along with his business. Even when calling upon people he would avoid mentioning the name of Seattle, but if he said "Seattle," he had to tell about it. He found the excitement the most intense in New York, for there everything is Klondike and Seattle.

"It looks as if all those who possibly can are coming west next spring," he said. "The maps in the transportation offices show that the most direct route to Alaska is from Seattle and is indicated by a thick heavy line. San Francisco and Victoria are on the maps but appear to be merely tributary to the metropolis of the Northwest."

Among the people who placed their names on the register at the Rainier-Grand yesterday was S. Ban, a Japanese merchant who makes his home at Portland, Or. He has spent a number of years in the United States and reads, writes and talks English with as much ease as the average college man.

Mr. Ban is here for the purpose of arranging to increase the great trade that is being built up between the United States and the Orient, and as usual the headquarters in this country will be in Seattle.

"I propose to ship assorted salmon to Japan," said Mr. Ban to a Post-Intelligencer reporter. "I am satisfied that it will be a paying move. Japan has fish and in plenty, but the people want your salmon and they are willing to pay well for them. The first shipment of 2,000 boxes will be made on the next Japanese steamer, which will leave this port in November. Japan's trade is growing all the time, and the United States, particularly the northwest, will benefit by it. Japan is moving all the time. Her lumber and flour trade with this country is much greater than it was a year ago, and it will be much greater a year from now than it is today.

"The West is making rapid strides towards prosperity. When I was here two or three years ago Seattle was not as lively as it is at present. In fact, I am very pleasantly surprised at the progress your city is making."

Secretary of State Will R. Jenkins was in the city yesterday. He is one of the best known men in the state and whenever he comes to Seattle he stays a day or two longer than he contemplated. "It does me good," he said, "to visit Seattle. I always go back to work feeling happy. When a person strikes this place they jump to the correct conclusion that it is prosperous. It reminds one of the good old days after the fire to look up and down the streets and visit the hotels. Everywhere you go you meet strangers. They have a healthy look, financially speaking, and it makes you feel all right to look at them.

"Seattle is a great place. You will have 100,000 people here in less than eighteen months, and they will all have money, and everybody will be happy. Yes, Seattle is a great place and before long it will be greater."

Mr. Jenkins has seen considerable of the farming portion of the state during the past three months, and he confirms the story told many times that the farmers never felt better.

Wash Rutter yesterday paid this tribute to the late Senator Pusey: "I knew V. A. Pusey intimately for the past eight years, and under all circumstances he was one of the best men that it has ever been my good fortune to know. As a public man his conduct and official life were such as to commend the praise of even his political enemies. Honest, courageous to do his duty as his excellent judgment indicated, he was one of those men of whom it can truly be said, that the world is better from his having lived in it, and I feel that in his death I have suffered a personal loss, and this county and state the loss of one of its noblest characters."

"I have made up my mind not to go east for the present," said Miner W. Bruce yesterday afternoon. "Instead, I will devote the next two weeks to writing my '95 book on the Alaska country. Unless I change my present plans I will leave for the east next month. I will spend part of the winter there."

Personal Mention.

John Maloney, of Skykomish, was registered at the Stevens yesterday.

John F. Morton, ex-mayor of Sioux Falls, N. D., is registered at the Diller.

C. J. Baugh, of Mount Vernon, Mo., is among the guests of the Northern.

L. Simmons, one of the well-known residents of Whatcom, is at the Butler.

A. P. Collier, of Ottawa, was among the guests of the Rainier-Grand yesterday.

Mrs. G. W. Thompson of San Francisco, is among those registered at the Rainier-Grand.

John and George Richardson, two prominent Port Gamble residents, are guests of the Butler.

John R. Hayes, a Philadelphia, merchant who is on the Coast for pleasure, was at the Butler last evening.

Pat Galvin, of Dawson City fame, left on the Kingston last night for Victoria. He will stay there two days, then go on to New York, whence he will sail for Ireland.

Sam Furland, of Arlington, and Miss Nettie Homstead, of the same place, were yesterday married at the residence of the bride's parents. The young couple came to this city last night, and are enjoying their honeymoon at the Diller.

NOTABLE PEOPLE.

The bronze statue for the memorial to Harvey Rice, "the father of the Ohio school system," will soon be cast.

Robert Piere, the lord mayor of Belfast, Ireland, and president of the Harlan & Wolff Shipbuilding company, who is now visiting in this country, is about 50 years old, and has traveled nearly all over the world.

Mrs. N. DeG. Toll, who recently celebrated her 100th birthday in Monroe, Mich., is the widow of Captain Philip R. Toll, who was a leading member of the convention called for assenting to terms upon which Michigan was admitted as a state.

Professor F. Brown, professor of physics in the University of Strasburg, is now in Washington, and said while talking recently of the probability of war between any of the great powers: "In my opinion war between these nations would mean the complete destruction of the defeated power."

Aloise Manhardt, of Vienna, who died at the beginning of the present year, left to his heirs a number of huge cases filled with railroad tickets which he had collected from all parts of the world, and for which he had spent a fortune. When the heirs caused the value of this strange legacy to be estimated, their disillusion was painful. The 400,000 tickets had to be sold to an English house for 2,000 florins, or less than $1,000.

...YOUR MACKINTOSH—

How Much Will It Cost You?

$4.50, $4.75, $5, $6, $6.25, $7.50, $8.50, $9, $10, $11.50?

Well, select your own price. We've a great match for it. As a certain Seattle carpenter remarked, "Twill be plumb and more as plumb."

$4.50 buys one of Henrietta, navy or black, double texture, double cape, velvet collar.

$4.75 buys one of a Tan Mixed Covert Cloth, double texture, velvet collar, double cape.

$5.00 buys one of a Cardinal, Navy or Black Henrietta, double texture, etc.

$6.75 buys the same in navy or black, with capes and garment silk lined.

$7.50 buys a nobby garment of a Brocaded Garnet material.

Among the better ones are some pretty novelties with the new Argyle cape.

$4.25, $8.65 buys a Misses' Double Texture Mackintosh of Navy or Black Henrietta, with double cape and velvet collar.

Ours Are All New.

BAILLARGEON'S

"Ripans Tabules

have proved decidedly beneficial in my family," said a clergyman from Rhode Island. "For years I was troubled by excessively severe attacks of indigestion. Many times I have been from four to ten days with no evacuation of bowels whatever, and the pain and sense of heaviness has been most intense. I saw an ad of 'Ripans Tabules' in a magazine that comes to my study (the *Homiletic Review*), and secured a supply and began taking them according to directions given. I shortly began to have full, regular and painless evacuations; my sleep became sweeter and more resting, appetite increased, and within a few weeks the trouble entirely left me, and no relapse has taken place and none is anticipated. I regard myself as having been *entirely* cured by 'Ripans Tabules.' Since then my mother has been cured of a similar trouble and by the same means, and I sincerely hope the time will come when every family in the land will learn the value of Ripans Tabules."

Moran Bros. Company.

SHIPBUILDERS

Yukon River Steamers.

WASHINGTON RICE MILL

215-217 Fourth Ave. So uth. P. O. Box 224.

Rice mill capacity 7 tons daily; large line all kinds of rice always on hand. Broken rice for breweries; rice bran for animal food. Fifty tons fireworks all kinds just received.

H. Clay Eversole

Optical Specialist.

SKILLED FITTING

Of Glasses is our exclusive business for many years. The important science of optics is NOT A SIDE ISSUE with us; we are optical specialists. We say no more, but if you are wise Seek Optical Work of Exclusive Opticians. If for sa cause your sight is defective, call on us. We have the appliances, skill and experience to fit any eye that glasses will help. Office 720 First avenue, Seattle.

THE BON MARCHÉ

Nordhoff & Co.

1425, 1427, 1429 Second Avenue and 115 Pike Street.

Four Specials in Jackets ...

We have many other styles of Jackets, of course, some higher, some lower priced; but we are willing to have the entire stock judged by these four.

Children's English Cheviot Jackets, in plain and fancy effects, only $2.25.

Ladies' Black Boucle Jackets, box fronts, new storm collar, large and small buttons, perfect fitting and well finished, worth $6.50; special, $4.95.

Ladies' Black or Blue, Satin Finished, English Beaver, trimmed with braid, 3-4 length, new sleeves, pleated back, box front, perfect tailor-made, worth $9.50; a special, only $7.25.

Imported Heavy Siberian Boucle Jacket, trimmed with straps of broadcloth, new high collar, new coat back, lined with Roman stripe silk, strictly tailored throughout, worth $12.75; today, $11.

NOTICE—We close 6:30 p. m.