

THE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Delivered by City Carrier. Daily and Sunday, per month, \$1.00. Daily and Sunday, six months, \$5.00. Daily and Sunday, one year, \$9.00.

BY MAIL, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE: Daily and Sunday, per month, \$1.00. Daily and Sunday, six months, \$5.00. Daily and Sunday, one year, \$9.00.

OFFICES: Seattle, Second and Cherry streets. New York, rooms 12, 14, 15, Tribune bldg. Chicago, 111 Chamber of Commerce. Tacoma, 1232 Pacific avenue.

Give postal address in full, including county and state. Send all orders, money order, draft or registered letter, payable to order.

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 circulation, daily, weekly and Sunday, double that of any other newspaper published in the state of Washington.

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

SEATTLE, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 12.

TO ALL WASHINGTON MINERS.

Inquiries are daily being received in Seattle relative to the mines of Washington. The publication by the Post-Intelligencer of the elaborate and complete description of the mining development of the state, supplemented as it has recently been by the advertising of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce committee and the exhibition by the bureau of information in Eastern cities of samples of Washington gold, taken together with the Klondike excitement, is attracting the attention of miners and investors in other states to the mining resources of the state of Washington.

For several years past it has been the practice of the director of the United States mint to include in his general reports statements of the mining work done in the several states. In the past few reports the state of Washington has been inadequately represented. For the next report the director of the mint has made special request of Mr. E. B. Braden, United States assayer at Helena, to procure reports for the state of Washington. Mr. Braden is on the point of distributing blank questionnaires, so that detailed tabular reports of production by counties may be made.

Mr. Braden says that last year there were many instances among the Washington producers where returns were not made. The Post-Intelligencer respectfully urges that all Washington miners should answer his questions fully and in detail, and if blanks have not been received by any Washington miner let him write to Mr. Braden for blanks. Only culpable negligence will prevent any person or corporation from making full returns as requested. All figures reported to the United States officials are confidential if desired, so far as the parties reporting are concerned. Any one can see the inestimable value to the mining interests of this state of a publication having the authority and stamp of the United States government. Figures which might not be accepted on a private statement carry the fullest weight if adopted and published by the director of the United States mint. Taking the most sordid view of the subject, the value of a full United States report on Washington mines, considered merely as an advertisement, it will be seen is of great value and can be secured at no expense.

The Post-Intelligencer is sure that the showing which Washington mines can make will astonish any one who is not familiar with their worth, and we urge not only miners, but our state exchanges published in mining districts, to take the matter up and see that Washington mines for once get the full publicity that can be given by the Federal government.

POLITICS IN CITY ELECTIONS.

Non-partisanship in municipal politics is almost impossible in cities. In smaller communities, where men are better known to each other it may be practicable to merge party lines and select candidates without regard to national politics, but, whether that plan is desirable or not, it will seldom be adopted in the larger towns. Nobody questions the fact that a municipal government should be conducted on strictly business lines, but party organization requires that party responsibility shall be maintained. Nevertheless there is a growing disposition of citizens to recognize that a part of party responsibility is the insurance of all advantages of business management by the selection of men especially qualified for civic positions and by the divorcement of national issues from local issues. This is a wise policy. The formulation of a national party's platform should be a special task of delegates specially selected by the people at large to embody their views in planks to be submitted at the national conventions. So long as these are unchanged they should be accepted as the party principles until the next opportunity arrives in a similar assemblage to modify, endorse or reject them. Meantime, municipal platforms should be restricted to local issues. A national policy must be general; a local policy must be based upon exceptional circumstances.

Attempts to fight national issues in a

local contest are unsatisfactory and sometimes misleading. No party, feeling strong in the objects it has in view, need fear to meet a rival on these grounds. No party can long hope to retain local control by confining itself to national issues and neglecting to fortify itself by attention to local requirements.

These are general principles, without any more significance for one place than another, but they are sufficiently general to include Seattle. The Republican party here is entitled to confidence because of its economical and business-like administration of city affairs, and it is entitled to the renewed confidence of the people by its broad adoption of new measures when they are found to advance the interests of the taxpayers. Municipal government is in a sense mechanical, so far as the executive departments are concerned, but it will not be a success unless the legislative body is alive to increasing needs, changing conditions, and the necessity for a progressive policy. This the present council can fairly claim to have been; it has been economical, but has not hesitated to incur expense when the best interests of the city made that seem wise. It has modified legislation so as to keep up with the growth and expansion of the city. It has laid its plans so as to admit of increased service as the demand increased. Some mistakes may have been made, but if there are any, they have not been made stupidly, but in an experimental effort to harmonize conflicting interests and views.

These are the tests of non-partisanship and of business capacity which should be applied by a body of electors in determining the selection of future officials; this is the sort of politics which should be incorporated in municipal party platforms.

HANNA'S FIRST VICTORY.

The first vote on senator gives Hanna a majority. It is exceedingly improbable that any of those who voted for him yesterday will recede. That was the ordeal; promises and evasions served during the preliminary stages, but the crucial moment was when the member's name was called and he defied all efforts to influence him by casting a vote for Hanna. Several of those who were claimed by the anti-Hanna people are now pledged beyond revocation to him. Griffiths, of Union, that "weak sister" who has not known his own mind for twenty-four hours, and once took refuge behind his wife's skirts, having once voted for Hanna, will not dare break away again. Manuel, Joyce and Kemper were also claimed by the Foraker people, but are now committed to Hanna.

In the senate the surprise of the day was the vote of Burke to McKisson. It was understood that he had finally decided to vote for Hanna. Circumstances rather seem to indicate that having nominated McKisson and voted for him for several ballots, he will consider his allegiance to McKisson, who is mayor of Cleveland, which is Burke's home city, at an end, so far as his vote is concerned, and go over to Hanna. He was the only Republican in the senate who did not vote for Hanna. He is in a very peculiar position. He owes his election to the senate to the friendship of McKisson, and his position as president of that body to the anti-Hanna combine, yet the Republicans of his city, who have a greater regard for the party than for factions, have expressed themselves most bitterly at his avowed determination to vote with the Democrats. At one time he exclaimed that he was going to vote for Hanna, but he was immediately surrounded by McKisson influences, and as the sequel proves, had to nominate him. His only colleague in the senate was a fusionist Republican.

The fact that three votes were scattered shows that the Democrats are not united, and some of those who disapprove of the unholy alliance may be conveniently absent when their absence can effect some result, should Hanna fall of election today, which is exceedingly improbable.

MODERN DETECTIVE SERVICE.

France has at last abandoned its antiquated method of dealing with prisoners and has now placed itself among the civilized nations, which presume a prisoner's innocence until he is proved guilty. We have only slowly arrived at the present stage of our dealing with criminals by gradations, and we are not entirely without need of still greater reforms. Some of our improvements may seem to be retrogressive, but in fact they are only steps receding from an extreme to which, as is often the case, we had gone in our desire to be just.

Instead of assuming altogether that a man is innocent, it will be better for the law to be strictly impartial, and let the testimony work its own way. We have not adhered so closely as some countries to the absurdity, for instance, of the rule which excluded from the witness box those who were charged with crime. It is an assumption of the law that a man's refusal to go on the witness stand shall not be used to his discredit; but the more common-sense view is that the innocent has nothing to fear and that the guilty should bear all the responsibility of his acts.

But it is in the detection of crime and in the treatment of prisoners by police officers that we most need a revision of our old-fashioned notions. We do not adopt the right means to discover who are criminals by treating every man as a gentleman until he has been caught red-handed picking a man's pocket or ransacking his house. The innocent, untried-guilty theory need not be extended to the criminal element. The function of the police, including the de-

tective, should be more in the line of preventing crime than of trying to find out after its commission who committed it. In the days when innocent men could be thrown into dungeons or kidnaped for political purposes, the methods now suggested were not safe. But with the publicity given to all proceedings there is no reason why the police should not be accorded greater freedom in the handling of prisoners.

If a man is caught lurking in the shadow of a house and acting suspiciously, why should an officer warn him that anything he may say will be used in evidence against him? Of course it will; that should be a foregone conclusion. What better protection could an innocent man have than his explanation given on the impulse of the moment without any opportunity for preparation and deception? And if he were not innocent, why should he be allowed the advantage of a falsehood or a discrepancy in his statements?

With a competent chief of police there should be given confidence. He should be permitted the use of a certain sum of money for the employment of men whose association with the police department should never be known even to any but two or three regular detectives. We are feeling the need of a thorough detective system in Seattle now. Instead of having secret detectives who know the thieves, we have secret thieves who know the detectives. Of course men skilled in the ferreting out of crime are needed to direct inquiries, but no successful police system can long be maintained where every man on the force is known by sight to those whom he is seeking to shadow or investigate.

Here is where we can learn a lesson from France in return for the lesson that France has learned of us.

Two or three cities have published comparative lists designed to show that it is cheaper to procure Klondike outfits in these places than in Seattle. Statements of this kind are valueless unless quality and brand are considered. It signifies nothing, for instance, to declare that a sweater costs \$1 in Portland and \$1.50 in Seattle, or a pair of gloves \$2 in this city and \$2.50 in Portland. On the face of it, this is an absurd method of instituting comparisons. What buyers want to know is, where can they buy standard brands the cheapest? They have found out that they can do it in Seattle, and that is one reason a majority of them are securing their outfits here.

James Bryce, an English member of parliament, who has made a close study of conditions on this side of the Atlantic and has written one of the best books on American politics, made a speech recently in which he declared that electrical appliances and bicycles were produced in the United States enormously cheaper than in England. He also pointed out that this was not due to protection, because if that should be overthrown the competition would be even more severe. It seems almost incredible that in such a few years Great Britain should have been driven out of the field in which she was so long pre-eminence.

Mr. Croker, king of New York, has been attacked by a sudden fit of modesty. Here is his latest declaration: "I am powerless to do anything, as I am not in politics and hold no office in the city. But I have some friends in the news and newspaper world. I will speak to them and see if it is not possible for something to be done."

For many years the shy Mr. Croker has been misunderstood. It has always been supposed that New York was his game, and whoever went into it had to buy his ticket of him. But it now appears that Mr. Croker simply sits next to the dealer.

The best news brought from the Klondike is that the weather is so mild that the suffering of prospectors is not so great as it might be with a normal temperature. The next best thing is that there is scarcely a creek or a gulch in the Klondike district but is turning out rich results. It is ill to wear men of the hardships they must undergo when they know that at the end of their journey there is a prospect of securing gold.

"S. A. Perkins, of Tacoma, private secretary to Senator Mark Hanna, is one of the most valuable friends that this state and city ever had. Perkins' influence in Tacoma sometimes gives me a blast for my work in behalf of Tacoma, but I take it all with good grace and saw wood."

In putting Capt. David L. Brainard, of the subdivision department, in charge of the supply and food part of the Klondike relief expedition, Secretary Alger chose the man who had been farther north than any other man in Alaska, particularly in journey. Brainard, then a cavalry sergeant, was a member of the Greely expedition, and accompanied Lieut. Lockwood on his expedition for relief. For his services he received his second lieutenantcy from congress direct in 1885. His Arctic experience under such conditions is of invaluable aid in Alaska, particularly in knowing what not to do. Maj. Louis H. Tucker, Fourth Cavalry, whom Gen. Merriam has appointed to the command of the expedition this year, reached his present rank this year, and has had considerable experience in hard winter Indian campaigns. He is a man of vigorous physique and hard to hardships. The war department has received a number of applications for this detail from officers eager to break the monotony of garrison life by a trip to the Klondike.

POLITICS IN OREGON.

The probable refusal of the United States senate to seat Mr. Corbett will add a new aspect to the already extraordinary complications of Oregon politics. It will doubtless lead to the application of heavy pressure on Gov. Lord to call an extra session of the legislature for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the delegation caused by the enforced retirement of Senator Mitchell, March 4, 1897, when his term of office expired. Inasmuch as convening the present legislature would in all probability mean the election of Mr. Mitchell, the governor, who is opposed to him, will not be likely to yield to the demand of the Mitchell men. He is strongly fortified in this position by the extraordinary conduct of the state's business during the past year without the usual appropriations by the legislature, which met, but failed to organize and pass the customary bills.

A hasty sketch of Oregon politics will show a most unusual situation. The Republican party in Multnomah county is badly split, the divisions in Portland are more or less affect the entire state. The Populists are likewise out into Penneyer and anti-Penneyer factions. The Democrats have been badly demoralized by Penneyer and the fight over free silver. The silver Republicans do not know where they are going finally to land, but it will probably be to the right of the Populists, and if there is a fusion, the Republican disunion has arisen both over men and principles. Its origin is in the free silver fallacy, which once had a strong hold on the Republicans of Oregon. But Senator Doherty stood up for the party at a time when the prevailing sentiment could have made his re-election certain. In the legislature of 1895 the silverites made war on Dolph. There were some features of similarity in that fight to the present Ohio campaign. Dolph was short one or two votes. Mitchell declined to help him as Dolph declines to help Hanna. Mitchell's nominal reason was that his colleague was for the gold standard, while he was an uncompromising advocate of free silver; but personal animosity was behind it all. Later Dolph's friends took up the fight on Mitchell. They had two motives: They were nearly all against free silver, and they wanted to avenge Dolph's defeat. The clash between the two factions in the Portland primaries, and led up to the county convention, was marked by almost unparalleled disorder and excitement. The Mitchellites stormed the convention and then bolted. The state convention later gave equal representation to the contending factions. The Mitchell Republicans put up a county and legislative ticket. They elected a majority of thirteen. On June 1 a Republican legislature was elected.

Later the St. Louis convention was held and declared for the gold standard. Mitchell was in a sore dilemma. If he bolted, of course he alienated all his Republicans following in a legislature already chosen. If he did not bolt, he would likely lose certain Populists and silver Republicans who had agreed to vote for him. He tried to select a middle course, and stand on the conditional universal bi-metallic plank of the platform. This displeased the Populists and silver Republicans, and later, when the legislature met they united with the gold standard Republicans in a common fight on the straddler. They succeeded in preventing organization of the legislature, and by this means caused his defeat. One remark that was made at the contest against Mitchell was that no candidate was brought out against him. Gov. Lord appointed H. W. Corbett to fill his vacant seat.

The fight was carried into the Portland municipal campaign. There were two Republican candidates, and as a consequence Penneyer was elected mayor for a fusion candidate. His administration has been the most rotten and corrupt the city ever saw, and that is saying a good deal. Penneyer is a low demagogue, who has until the present always been able to cover his cunning, hypocrisy and dishonesty with a mask of benevolence, straightforwardness and friendship for the people. The defeat of all his schemes of future political conquest would now be easy but for the unfortunate schism among Republicans.

Last week there was in Portland a conference of Populists, silver Republicans and Bryan Democrats. It was called by a man named Cooper in the interest of toning up the several parties decided to retain their organizations, and to unite on candidates, and to that end state conventions of Democratic and silver Republicans were called for March 23, when the Populists have already been asked to meet.

But the way to fusion is not yet clear. The Populist machine is square against it except on terms made solely by Populists, and that means acceptance of their principles and candidates. Their state central convention is to meet January 18, and at that time there will undoubtedly be an effort made to change the date of the convention. It is likely to be successful. Recently the Mitchell Republicans sent to the regular Republicans an offer to unite in the future. In terms, contained in a very long address, were substantially that there be one primary and one convention and that Hon. George H. Williams be accepted as arbiter of all disputes. The regular (or Simon) Republicans made a caustic reply, flatly declining, mainly on the ground that the offer was not made in good faith, and that they had no reason to expect fair treatment from Judge Williams. The judge was chairman of the last state Republican convention and it was largely through his influence that the Multnomah delegation was divided and the Mitchell men gained control of the state machine.

There is to be elected in Oregon next June a full state ticket, two congressmen and a legislature. The result of all these varied contentions is that there will probably be four tickets in the field. They will be the Republican, Mitchell Republican, Populist and fusion, the last named made up of Bryan Democrats, silver Republicans and Penneyer Populists. There may also be a gold Democratic candidate, though it is not probable. The outcome of the election it is impossible to foretell with any degree of confidence. It will simply be a scramble.

Seattle's Recognized Vaudeville Resort. PEOPLE'S THEATER. Miller Bros. & Co., Proprietors. Moore Goldsmith, Manager. Another Klondike of amusement! A complete change. Special engagement of Col. Fred Wilson, the wandering minstrel. A unique, novel and entirely original feature. First time in Seattle. The great DeMario and Orlando, the most finished athletic performance ever seen here. Armstrong and O'Neill, Ed Dolan and fifty others. The performances at the People's are the best. Admission, 10c; reserved front seats, 25c; cafe seats, 35c; box seats, 50c; boxes, \$2.50 and \$5.00, according to location. Telephone Main 438.

DIKE ST. THEATRE. Cor. Pike St. and Fifth Av. Telephone Pike 11. Levino & Townsend, Proprietors. Delph Levinson, Manager. THE NORTH SIDE FAMILY RESORT. TONIGHT! TONIGHT! Harry Sedley's Roaring Comedy Drama, "SOLOMON ISAACS."

Housekeepers... Are You Taking Advantage of January Sale? BAILLARGEON'S There's Many a Saving Awaiting Simply Your Action. HAVE YOU INVESTIGATED IT? Bear in Mind, if You Neglect Your Own Interests You Alone Are the Loser.

Grand Boxing Contest Under the Auspices of the Seattle Athletic Club, Seattle Theater, Friday Eve, Jan. 14, at 8:30 sharp. Dal Hawkins San Francisco, 130-lb. Champion of the World, vs. PROF. Jack Green of the Seattle Athletic Club. SIX ROUNDS Four Set-tos by Well-Known Boxers Admission 50c, 75c, \$1. Third Avenue Theater. Popular With the People. W. M. RUSSELL, Manager. Change of Bill. TONIGHT, THE FAVORITE Broadway Theater Co. Edwin Milton Royle's Great Play of "FRIENDS." Wednesday and Thursday only. Friday and Saturday the Chinese Play. A Celestial Maiden. Matinee Saturday. All the Comforts of a Home. Unchanging popular prices. Telephone, Pike 5.

THE BON MARCHÉ Nordhoff & Co. 1425, 1427, 1429 Second Avenue and 115, 117 Pike Street.

Some Extra Specials For Today's Trade. Dark Colored Dress Prints, always 5c, only... 3c Per Yard. 36-inch Rustle Taffeta Skirt Lining, only... 5c Per Yard. Ladies' Fast Black Hose (secco lined), cheap at 15c, only... 12c Per Pair. Black Satin Ribbon, No. 9, 9/16, No. 12... 9c Per Yard. 45-inch Table Oil Cloth, only... 10c Per Yard. Gents' Natural Wool Underwear, cheap at 50c, only... 39c Garment.

What We Can Do for You in Blankets. Cheaper Here Than Elsewhere. An extra full size White Woolly Blanket, various borders, worth \$12.00, only \$1.25 a pair. All-Wool Gray or White Blankets, full size, worth \$2.75, only \$2.75 a pair. An extra fine All-Wool California Blanket, heavy weight, white or colored, cheap at \$6.00, only \$4.50 a pair.

For the Alaska Climate... A Yukon Blanket. Weighing 9 1/2 pounds, in dark gray—no use in going down town and paying \$5.00 or even more for the same Blanket, when you can get them here for \$7.25 a pair. We also carry a full line of Men's Heavy Underwear, Hosiery and Shoes, just suitable for that country. Men's Vicuna Overshirts, strictly all wool, better than any sweater or Jersey—suitable only for Alaska; too heavy for this climate—worth \$4.25, only \$2.50. Washable Embroidery Foundations of Initials. We have all letters and in all sizes and sell them from 10c to \$2 a dozen.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.