

THE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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CITY OFFICIAL PAPER. SEATTLE, SATURDAY, MARCH 26.

NO DANGER FROM EXPLOSIONS.

When it was feared that the Maine was destroyed by an internal explosion, while that would have exonerated Spain, it was causing grave apprehension in the minds of many Americans.

So far from this being the case, it is most gratifying to find that not only there is no danger, but that in the presence of a most destructive attack, the main magazines remained absolutely intact.

The friction between the two countries had been increasing for several years, until it seemed as if a conflict could no longer be avoided. In March, 1812, President Madison sent a message to congress in which he complained of the action of Great Britain.

THE FIGHT IN OREGON.

Three silver parties have effected fusion in Oregon for the first time in the state's history. The persistent protests of the uncompromising middle-of-the-road Populists were not heeded, and the schemes of the place hunters were carried through.

The situation in Oregon is complex. Neither the Republicans nor the fusionists will enter the campaign united. There are factions within factions among the fusionists, and there is a square split between the Mitchell and so-called regular Republicans in Multnomah county that extends in greater or less degree throughout the entire state.

Republican success in June depends largely on the attitude of ex-Senator Mitchell. His personal Republican followers are now undoubtedly in great minority; but their support is indispensable.

amounted to little or nothing, and carried away few influential men. The Republicans are likely to retain most of the gold Democratic strength, which founts up several thousand votes; and they are likely to be aided, directly or indirectly, by the middle-of-the-road Populists.

THURSTON'S SPEECH.

The speech of Senator Thurston on the duty of the United States government with regard to Cuba will create a tremendous sensation in Spain if it is published in full or at any length. It will also have a considerable influence on American sentiment, but it will not drive this nation to war.

Brilliant as the speech was and eloquent in describing the miseries of the Cubans, all that he relates has been told before; and the real interest is in the fact that it is all vouched for by a senator of the United States and is told so much more graphically than it has ever been told before.

War is a serious matter, and should be undertaken with calmness and deliberate judgment; nothing should be less subject to the influence of hysteria even of a very moving and heart-stirring kind. It will be a stern body of men who will next week determine whether this country shall be plunged into all the horrors of war and possibly thousands of our people slain or maimed, and their families bereaved or deprived of the health and strength of their support.

OUR LAST EUROPEAN WAR.

It is reported from Washington that documents are being searched for precedents. One of the best precedents afforded by our history is that of the war of 1812 with Great Britain. It was undertaken with great deliberation, and although there was considerable opposition the policy had no sooner been determined upon than the whole nation joined in upholding the president.

The memorable day, however, was June 1, 1812, when the president sent a confidential message to congress setting forth at length reasons for a declaration of war against England. It is a rather lengthy document, and was calculated to arouse the patriotism of the nation.

The message was not a statement of facts upon which congress could base its judgment, but an eloquent appeal to the people. The congress sat with closed doors to consider the confidential message. In a full house the bill for the declaration of war was carried by a majority of thirty only. In the senate the vote was 17 to 12, six Democrats voting with the minority to the end, and even then Senator Bayard said it would not have been carried but for a difference of opinion in the senate on other proposed measures.

CONCORD AND IN MAINTAINING THE AUTHORITY OF THE LAWS.

He also set aside a day for prayer, in which transgressions were to be acknowledged and a plea made "turning the hearts of our enemies from the violence and injustice which sway their councils against us. He would hasten a restoration of the blessings of peace."

One incident of the war was a message by the president to congress, informing them that in consequence of the destruction of the capital by the enemy, it was necessary for that body to provide other accommodations for its meeting.

Jubilantly as the people had gone into the war, and successful as our arms had been, the people were hilarious at the prospect of peace. History records that there was no waiting to know what were the terms; the whole nation was tired of it and gladly accepted an opportunity to close it.

UTILIZING OUR FRUIT WEALTH.

The meeting to be held at the chamber of commerce this afternoon is the most important that has been held since the day when it was determined to establish an advertising bureau. It is one of the most important ever held within the walls of that institution, which has been so conspicuously identified with the development of new enterprises in Seattle.

The object is to devise some means by which the immense fruit crop of this state can be marketed to advantage. This industry should be one of the most important in the state. It is our misfortune, in one sense, that the supply is greater than the demand, because that results not only in so reducing the price that the cultivation of fruit does not afford a profit to the farmer, but thousands of tons are left to rot away every year because the market price will not justify the cost of picking and packing.

The orchardists of King county are not to blame. They have been industrious and even enterprising. They have readily responded to the offers made them by commission houses to ship their fruit East even without profit in order to help build up the business. But the cost is too great. One farmer on Vashon Island last year sent two carloads to the East, paying all expenses of cultivation, picking, and shipping; and when the deal was closed he was presented with a bill of \$15, that representing the loss on the transaction by shipping alone.

There are two reasons for this. This side of the mountains the moisture makes the fruit large, but with a tendency to be "mushy"; that is no disadvantage in the local market, but it spoils the fruit when it has to be packed for several days. The other is, that the crops are so prolific that they keep the price down in the home market; and it is upon that price the shippers base their payments. In other words, the price is not governed by that in New York, where there is a demand, but in Seattle, where the market is temporarily glutted.

The proposed enterprise is one which would receive encouragement because it will not only indirectly bring wealth to the state, but should be a money making investment from the start. The proviso should be added, of course, that no cannery can be successfully run by inexperienced hands or upon merely experimental lines.

A British Columbia newspaper, called the Nation, has turned its sapient intellect to the Spanish-American crisis, and feels constrained to make the following remarks: "Our neighbors over the line have been dragging their coats in the mud and darning Spain to tread thereon. To the outside world this is regarded as a piece of cheap advertising on the part of the United States. But it may be that the great American nation will be called upon one of these days to fight or back down."

The Pacific Northwest is not at all likely to be in danger in case of war with Spain. It is too far away from the probable seat of war, which is Cuba. But the Asiatic squadron will undoubtedly also move to the Philippines, and keep such Spanish vessels as are on the Pacific quite busy. No hostile vessel can enter the Columbia because of the fortifications at the mouth of the river, and because after it left Astoria, it would fear torpedoes, and the probability of being panned in by plane obstructions below at the St. Helens or other bars.

The Monterey will be on Puget sound, at least for a time. She is a fit antagonist for any vessel in the Spanish navy.

The disagreement between the two leading Victoria papers as to the merits of the Stickeen route has reached a reckless ink-slinging stage. The Colonist devotes a column to the Times for "playing into the hands of aliens," by denouncing the route, and the latter paper comes back in this fashion:

"If the editor of that paper would go among the people, the merchants, and hear them discuss the matter he would learn at once what an awful exhibition he has been making of himself. We have already exposed his motives in filling the Victoria public eye with such bumpkins as to think his fine words better any parsnips. The editor of the Colonist is a paid cipherer; the tool of the company, a deserter of his public duty as an editor for the mean hire paid him by the company. He should hold his peace about 'playing into the hands of aliens'; his unblushing sacrifice of the real interests of Victoria for the purposes of the company is too well understood."

The Hon. Thomas E. Watson is awary of empty honors. He pines for the physical ease, mental exhilaration and agreeable dignities an editorial position gives; and he desires to vary his journalistic occupation by practicing law and dashing off a history or two, of which his recent "History of France" was so brilliant an example. So Mr. Watson, who refused to be forced off the Populist ticket with Bryan, declines to be forced on the Georgia ticket as gubernatorial candidate. Mr. Watson has had all the fun he wants in politics.

For the eight months of the present fiscal year up to March 1 the exports for the customs district of Puget sound were \$12,330,465, an increase of \$1,235,554 over the similar period for the previous year. The imports increased \$445,778, and the customs receipts increased about \$64,000. The Dingley bill is evidently doing quite well, so far as Puget sound is concerned; but, even more important, the foreign trade of the Sound is expanding in a most satisfactory manner.

The Colonist complains that the Post-Intelligencer recently stated that a certain American citizen "had the right to dredge for gold on 300 miles of the Stickeen route." The point is well taken, or it would be, if the Post-Intelligencer had made the objectionable statement. The Ottawa government has been so busy farming out special Yukon privileges to its favorites that no ordinary American or British Columbia citizen can expect to be considered.

Seattle again leads all the Northwest cities in the volume of its bank clearances. The figures for the week are \$1,044,338, a gain of 23.5 per cent, over a year since. Portland follows with \$1,457,980, a gain of 70.2 per cent, while Tacoma has \$78,291, a gain of 129.8 per cent.

The testimony from all cities along the Coast is that Klondike traffic has fallen off. What may be termed the winter rush has passed its height. The spring rush will date its beginning with the breaking up of the ice in the lakes and along the Yukon.

SNAPSHOTS BY THE WAY.

Despite her name, the Kentucky is now fairly in her element.

Good red liquor took a share in the launching of the Kentucky, after all.

Capt. Sampson may be short on jawbone and hair, but he will lose no tricks to the Spanish Philistines.

The four-inch fall of snow serves as a reminder that it is not an exclusive possession of the Klondike.

If this sort of weather keeps up San Francisco will also have to look out for her laurels as a winter resort.

"I care not," says Mr. Fawcett, "who plays the role of mayor of a city, so long as I can pass out the plums."

The fusionists of Tacoma are having considerable trouble establishing themselves on a satisfactory war footing.

Tom Watson appears to be having as much trouble declining the Georgia gubernatorial nomination as he did accepting the vice presidency.

A PARTY SOLD FOR PELL.

Pie-Hunting Leaders Simply Looking Out for Themselves.

Rader in Washington State Journal. How the self-respecting Populists of Tacoma can support such a mongrel ticket is more than I can learn. Perhaps they will nominate a ticket of their own and keep up their party organization, if such a thing is even desirable. It is plain to be seen that if the Populist party is to be dominated by the corrupt pie-hunting elements of the cities it has outlived its usefulness. If the man we elected as governor had used his position to advance the interests of true reform and build up the party which has outlived its usefulness, it would be possible for him to advance his own private ambition by infusing life into and perpetuating the democratic party, we would not now be in the position of supplicants to a few party bosses. But we are at the "parting of the ways." The great body of the Populist party will no longer consent to be used as trading capital for a few pie-hunting leaders, while the principles they have fought for are discarded or trampled under foot by those they selected to represent them. If this barrier can be broken, the party is continued the leaders will have to do their own voting.

Poetry of Motion.

She—Poetry seems to have deteriorated of late years. Don't you think so? He—Oh, I don't know. It's quite a moving little verse a day or two ago. She—Indeed? Where did you discover it? He—in a street car. It was an advertisement for something or other.

THE SERVANT GIRL QUESTION.

Seattle, March 25, 1898. To the Editor: In my Post-Intelligencer for Sunday I note the following: "Sixty girls wanted," not clerks, milliners and typewriters, but servants, cooks and waiters girls. All over our land the servant girl question is a perplexing one, and one that is to be remedied in but one way, and that is to make the honest, lady-like and educated servant our equal socially. And why not? Is the girl who prepares dainties for her mistress and family less honorable than the young daughter, who passes her day in idleness. I say, most emphatically, no.

The good girl; the honest, womanly girl; the modest, virtuous girl; the industrious, intelligent girl, find her where you will, in parlor or kitchen, is worthy of all respect. The day is fast approaching when to be idle means disgrace; to be honestly employed, honor. Does the office stenographer, who puts in a plea for the girl to go into camp to do second work, understand the position? I think not. A widow woman, from 30 years of age and upwards, might do second work in a camp and keep herself respectable; but even if there was a woman cook and that cook married and her husband present, a camp such as our wood and logging camps, is hardly the place for a young girl. The reason is plain; the men in these camps come and go. Some are gentlemen and that are not. Many are a rough, restless set, who do not stay long enough in any place to care for a character, and no matter if every man is honest and manly, such constant contact with men only seek to cause a girl to lose that modesty so dear to all girls; they get too familiar. But there is a place for our young girls that better fits them for wives and mothers than any employment I know of, and that is in the private families of our best citizens, where when their day's work is done they can read, study, sew, attend lectures and church, and if they conduct themselves in a proper manner, doing their best to be economical and to please, to make their employer's interests their own, they are sure to receive the commendation they deserve.

The remedy rests with both servants and employers. The servants must do their duty. Their employers must treat their servants more as one of the family, not as the downtrodden girl who is only to do our disagreeable work and keep herself aloof as a social leper. We trust our servants to prepare our daily food. Should this not be considered an honor? Do we demean ourselves if we cook a meal for our loved ones? But in most cases the servant has no rights, or if any, they are much abused. There is no lady who would not like to have good, lady-like servants, and be able to keep them year after year. But good girls must be brave to accept positions in families as servants, knowing that they thus cut themselves off from all social privileges.

Girls, however, make sad mistakes in choosing clerkships instead. I know a young lady clerk today who cannot earn sufficient money to board and clothe herself, and has to depend on her mother for part of her clothing. She is fortunate in that she has parents on whom to call for funds. The lady clerk must dress, and to dress must have money. A young lady in an Eastern city writes me:

"Could you find me employment in some store in Seattle or Tacoma, or in your own county? I am 28, have clerked for nine years in the same store, but have to live up to my income. This time I laid money by for a rainy day; hence my desire to move West, where I am told they pay higher wages."

A young lady, a farmer's daughter, a Christian girl, 21 years of age, asks in a letter to the recently: "Could you find me a place to work in some nice, respectable family, and what wages do they pay?" My reply was, any girl who is willing to work in somebody's kitchen and is a Christian girl need not fear to come to Seattle, and I gave her the address of a lady interested in missions who would kindly help her to a good situation. Girls, be honest, and whatever you do, be the best that is in you, and you will only.

INTRINSIC VALUE GAIN.

Seattle, March 25, 1898. To the Editor: Towne asserted at the Armory, first, gold has no intrinsic value; second, that all authors verified his statement. I have, in your issue, proved the contrary of both propositions by numerous and eminent authorities. Gold measures value in the Klondike, in China, and in fact all over the commercial world the same, less the exchange or charges for transportation. One of Cassa's pieces, if found, is worth as much today as it was 2,000 years ago. Gold has not only intrinsic value, but it is also a measure of value. Bacon, one of the most eminent writers of the English language, says: "Time is the measure of business, as money is of wares." Another statement of Lord Bacon's is applicable in this discussion, as follows: "There is no vice that so doth cover a man with shame as to be found false and perfidious." READER.

DOGS AND ALASKA TRAFFIC.

Salem, March 25, 1898. To the Editor: Have you a humane society in Seattle? If so, is there no way to prevent people taking dogs and cats of any description to Alaska? I recently spent a few days in your city and can still hear the howls of the dogs as they floated upon the air in the vicinity of the warehouses. I should think they would run mad, if they are not so already. I saw dogs and horses taken on board the steamers that are not fit for the work they are expected to do, and will only be taken there to suffer. I think there is plenty of work for "home missions" in this part of the world just now. HUMANITY.

BUT HE'S SAVING WOOD.

Seattle, March 16, 1898. To the Editor: While waiting for Col. Sammy Perkins to prepare his views for the public, what is the matter with an effort to get some word from Gen. P. P. Carroll? He has been silent for three days—so far as known by anyone outside of your omnivorous office cut. Has he left for the front? J. BRIAN BORN.

REMEMBER THE MAINE.

O, Nation of might, in maintaining the right, Remember the men of the Maine, Who here they fell—in the wide jaws of hell— By the treacherous hand of Spain. They sailed o'er the sea, 'neath the "flag of the free," Their ship was the Nation's pride; Now together they sleep in the slime of the deep! Can the Nation forget how they died? What, murdered in sleep! Ah, the Nation may weep. O'er their sorrowful, untimely fate, But her tears shall congeal into bolts of forged steel. For that nation which wrought in her hate. R. K. BEECHAM. Everett, Wash.

Not in a Hundred Years.

The traveler who drinks coffee of rice and each day eats the so-called leather pie—that's for a consideration. Sold at each railway station, Will not get the goat by and by.

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SATURDAY SHOE DAY.

Special Prices For One Day In Ladies', Gents' And Children's Shoes. All new stock; no shop-worn goods. Ladies' \$3.00 and \$3.50 Shoes, only \$1.98 a pair. Gents' Godeyard welt, made to sell at \$3.00, only \$1.98 a pair. Boys' School Shoes, were \$1.50, only 98c a pair. Misses' School Shoes, made to sell at \$1.75, only \$1.25 a pair. Ladies' Genuine Dongola Lace and Button Shoe, new military heel, double sole, only \$1.50 a pair. Pingree & Smith's best waterproof Shoe, made to sell for \$3.00; rather than carry over any we charge \$2.00 a pair. They are made from special tan waterproof stock, and every pair warranted to give satisfaction. Ladies' Patent Leather Lace Shoe, latest styles, cloth top, military heel, coin toe, only \$1.98 a pair. Misses' Kangaroo Calf Top, hand-made, a shoe that combines style with wear, light and flexible, only \$1.45 a pair.

GRAND MILLINERY OPENING TODAY. We are now exhibiting our new Spring Millinery, embracing the best models of both foreign and domestic modistes—also rich and exclusive styles from our own work room, and at prices, the public already knows and acknowledges that we lead in low prices. It is an interesting exhibit of the most glorious productions in the milliner's art. A day worth remembering, whether you buy or simply look.