

THE POST-INTELLIGENCER

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CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

THIRD AVENUE THEATER. "Two Married Men." SEATTLE THEATER. "The Frayley Company in 'The Dancing Girl.'"

SEATTLE, SUNDAY, NOV. 27.

THE CHARITY BALL.

All over the country, it has become the custom of well-meaning people to secure funds with which to aid charitable institutions by giving a ball...

Occasionally, it meets with opposition on the part of ministers, however, and several preachers of Des Moines have appealed to the Associated Charities of that city to abandon the practice...

There are many good church people who object to dancing, and they are not required to take part in a public ball. It is always open to them to make their contributions to charities direct.

There can be no objection, moreover, to pious ministers who see danger in the dance advising their congregations to eschew it, together with the wearing of jewelry, the display of finery, and the other forms of worldliness to which even church-goers, especially of the gentler sex, are prone.

It will not stop public balls nor put a ban upon dancing to persuade charitable institutions not to take the proceeds. The merry dance will go on just the same, and the charities will have to seek other means by which to find compensation for the loss.

The question of the "morality" of dancing can be considered quite apart from the question whether it is objectionable for charities to accept the proceeds of a charity ball. So long as the amusement is tolerated by custom, it would seem that if there were any special justification it would be when it was enjoyed in connection with the doing of a good work.

Even the Puritans did not object to dancing. They thought that men by themselves and women by themselves might dance without sin "to recreate the mind oppressed with some great toil and labor."

They denounced the schools at which mixed dancing was taught as places for teaching "the noble science of heathen devilry." But in those days they burned witches at the stake and objected to the mingling of boys and girls in classes, and had other notions which have long since been abandoned by a free and intelligent people.

The fact is that if we are to abandon every form of enjoyment because it is "worldly" we shall soon become a race of misanthropes. If dancing is to be prohibited because a man puts his arm about a woman's waist, then we shall go another step and prohibit her putting her hand through his arm; then another, and prohibit his taking her by the hand in welcome or at parting; then another, and veil her face so that man shall not look upon it—and so find ourselves very near the customs of Mohammedan countries.

It does not have a direct bearing on the subject, but it is worth remembering that the dances which civilization regards as most heathenish and lascivious are those of the countries where the sexes dance alone. The dance of the Nauch girls, that of the Turks, and

those hideous carnivals of dancing barbarians are all performed by one sex. The dance of couples has always been the most decorous and the most enjoyable. Of that form of very innocent, exhilarating and pleasurable communion of the sexes, it is not inapt to say: "Evil be to him that evil thinks."

PARDONING CONVICTS.

It is unfortunate, perhaps, for Adolph Krug that his petition for commutation should be circulated at a time when the governor has just laid down a line of conduct with reference to pardons, which seems to preclude any leniency in his case. There are many who believe that Krug was the victim of good nature and inexperience in the handling of large sums of money, rather than guilty of a willful intention to divert the public funds from the treasury to his own pocket.

Nevertheless, it must be admitted that there is a great deal of truth in what Gov. Rogers says about the grounds upon which pardons should be granted. Unquestionably, those who can be proved innocent should be freed immediately that proof is presented. Another possible occasion for intervention is where an excessive sentence has been imposed in order to produce a deterrent effect on the mind of the general public. The instance given by Gov. Rogers is a very pertinent illustration of this class of cases. Having served a good purpose, it might not be unjust to shorten a sentence. In the instance mentioned by Gov. Rogers the prisoner had been found guilty of holding up persons on the streets of Seattle and robbing them. Highway robberies, accompanied by personal violence, were becoming very frequent at that time, and the leniency of the courts seemed to act like an encouragement. One severe sentence was sufficient to drive the other offenders out of town.

It happened that in the robbery which led to the prisoner's capture there was no assault, and for that reason some sympathy may go out to what the governor calls the "poor devil" who was sentenced to thirty-six years' imprisonment as an example. Under no circumstances should a convict who precedes his robbery by a personal assault have any mercy shown him. The desperation of poverty may be a sort of excuse for stopping a man and frightening him into handing over a dollar or so; at least, the loss is not a serious one. But when a man is brutally beaten without any opportunity for defense, the severest punishment should be mercilessly inflicted.

The governor makes another exception, and that is where a convict does some good service to the state. That is a wide field, and action within it would have to be left entirely to the good judgment of the pardoning power. Yet, we submit to the governor that he might have included another class of cases. While we commend his sympathy for the poor devils who are forgotten after they get into jail, we think a distinction may probably be made between the man who is a confirmed thief and one who has made a slip, but whose antecedents and whose conduct during imprisonment justifies the hope that the greatest punishment is the disgrace, and that with another opportunity he would begin a new and honest life.

We know how hard it would be for the governor to discriminate, and it might be difficult to draw the line between the genuine penitent and the cunning dissembler; but as a general principle, it would be a safe distinction to make, doing justice to the individual, losing nothing of the exemplary force of punishment and doing no harm to society.

JOHN SHERMAN'S GRIEVANCE.

If John Sherman would not talk to newspaper correspondents about himself, or if he confined his interviews to talking about himself, a respectful and considerate public would let him spend the rest of his days in honored retirement. It is so difficult to believe that old age is coming on; it is hard for one who has been in the glare of public life since he was a boy to conceive that the world may get along without him. Some public men have retired gracefully, some have had the good fortune to die in the zenith of their fame; some linger too long before the footlights, instead of retiring to the privacy of the wings.

John Sherman has always been a very able man, he has rendered great service to the country, but he has not always been right. The country, in return, has been very good to him. He was sent back to the United States senate term after term, other men with equally justifiable ambition being thrust aside in order that John Sherman might be returned. He has been secretary of state, and stood so high that he was seriously thought of by many for the presidency. Even when McKinley was elected he was once more honored by being placed at the head of the state department, although it was well understood that there was some risk in doing it, because Mr. Sherman had shown signs of forgetfulness which almost amounted to lapses of continuous thought.

What was more serious, however, was that Mr. Sherman was not in harmony with the policy of the president, whose adviser he was selected to be. The cabinet is not a debating school, it is not a symposium of dissenting minds; it is not a Mugwumpian institution in which all opinions are supposed to be represented. The cabinet is an advisory body, consisting of the heads of the departments selected by the president, personally, with a view to having associated with him, in his responsible task, men of like views with himself, men who will work harmoniously with him, and upon whom he may depend to follow out in the executive departments the policy agreed upon in the cabinet council.

Whenever a member of the cabinet finds himself at variance with the president, it is not only inadvisable, but it is almost imperative, that he shall resign. It would be unjust to the president even to expect that he should have to work with men whose tendency would be to antagonize his views and frustrate his plans. Mr. Sherman has not concealed from the public that he did not agree with the president in his foreign policy. President McKinley has made very clear to the public that he takes upon himself the responsibility for his own acts; that he feels he is answerable to the people of this nation for what he does and for the consequences of his acts, and he does not seek to shirk that responsibility by placing the blame upon a secretary or a subordinate.

President McKinley is entitled to a great deal of credit for the manliness with which he has at all times said that he realized this was his true position. The people selected him; they did not select the secretaries; the secretaries are responsible to Mr. McKinley, but it is Mr. McKinley himself who must respond to the demand of the people for an account of his stewardship when the day of reckoning comes.

The keeper of a hotel has been fined \$25 for violating a state law which makes it an offense to use colored oleomargarine. The law is a good one, and it should be upheld. If people choose to eat oleomargarine, that is their business, but it is a fraud to give them oleomargarine under the name of butter. There are many manufactured articles of food which are perfectly wholesome, and there is no reason why they should be given names they are not entitled to. Oleomargarine may be as wholesome as butter, but it is not butter. In the cotton-growing states the seed oil is used for cooking, and those who are accustomed to it seem to like it, but that is no excuse for trying to make them believe that it is something else. The object of the state law is to prevent deleterious adulteration, but a secondary purpose is to protect buyers from paying a higher price for a cheaper article.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat points out that greenbackism, which stampeded the Democratic national convention in 1888, was extirpated in Ohio in the canvass of 1875, in which year that state was carried by Rutherford B. Hayes for governor. Populism, which was greenbackism plus a few other absurdities, got its first start in Kansas, and Kansas has knocked all the life out of Populism that was left in it. The only strength free silver had was in the silver-producing belt—Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Wyoming. Those states are governed by self-interest, which is best served by a great demand for silver. No other Western state was carried by the Populists alone.

That our Oriental brethren are not wholly unskilled in the gentle art of relating surprising snake and fish stories the following, from the Malay Mail, will amply demonstrate: "A huge crocodile was caught in the Klang river last week, and on being cut open was found to contain the remains of the father of one of the operators. The identification was brought out by means of a ring and a belt buckle. This was the first intimation the son had received of the death of his father, who had that morning gone out fishing."

The Populistic press will perhaps take notice of the fact that the business reports from all parts of the country are most excellent. Invariably just before an election there is a dullness, and this fact was made use of by the Populist newspapers to prove a want of confidence in the national administration. The confidence seems to have been redoubled since it is assured that the president will have both a Republican senate and a Republican house to sustain his policy.

Senator Platt, of New York, has expressed the hope that the Empire state will "honor herself by choosing a spotless man for senator." There are very few men as to whom a rival candidate for the same office could not find some objection. Even Mr. Platt discovered that the friends of other candidates for senator could point out spots on him.

Massachusetts is always ready with a league or a society to oppose things. Now they have one called the Anti-Imperialist League, whose object is to protest against any extension of sovereignty of the United States over the Philippine Islands. The members are no doubt very good people, but on this question they are in a very notable minority.

The subscription to the fund for the Olympia silver service is growing satisfactorily, but not so rapidly as it should. Seattle is expected to raise \$2,000, and the sum of \$50 is still needed. Philadelphia undertook to raise a fund for a sword for Admiral Schley, and money came in so fast that it was necessary to refuse subscriptions.

The sultan has been compelled to yield to the demands of the powers, but he still hesitates to sign the order appointing

Prince George of Greece as governor general of Crete. The prince is becoming impatient, because the salary is \$50,000 a year, and it does not begin until the order is signed.

Col. Bryan is reported to be preparing to issue a sort of blue book upon the subject of the war and the late election. He should issue a yellow book on the war; a blue book for his followers on the election is quite appropriate.

SNAPSOTS BY THE WAY.

Secretary Long evidently regards Admiral Schley as a very highly sea-horse.

The new Democracy starts out well equipped with leaders. All it wants now is a following.

Spanish diplomacy does a good deal of wriggling around, but it will deliver the goods on the day Uncle Sam names for settlement.

When it comes to using moral suasion on the New York legislature, Candidate Dewey proposes to allow Orator Platt to do his talking for him.

So far we have refrained from any impetuous references to the fire brand, but we must say we deprecate the violent means he takes to break into print.

The Spanish commissioners are inclined to intimate that American diplomacy is synonymous with hogwash. With both feet in the trough of Destiny.

Jackson's day will witness the reorganization of the new Democracy. The Democracy has been just a trifle forgetful of Andrew J. for the past few years.

Having changed his mind about serving the Yankee pig, Gen. Blanco has sailed for Spain. Gen. Blanco will be chiefly remembered for his vivid proclamations.

The Massachusetts anti-imperialists want to annex no territory "without the consent of the people thereof." This, it will be remembered, is the way the Puritans annexed Massachusetts from the Indians.

Our country contemporaries, who also happen to be holding down fat postmasterships, are now addressing a few remarks to legislators-elect on the senatorial question. It is a singular coincidence that they all advocate the re-election of the gentleman who shook the plum tree for them.

Better Than the Presidency.

There used to be people who worried more or less about the status of ex-presidents of the United States. Some decried that status, and others made Senators for life. Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison have done a good deal to remove all excuse for such solicitude. They are proving that an ex-Presidency is even better than a Presidency. The latest bit of evidence is the statement of Mr. Harrison that he has been retained as counsel for the Venezuelan government before the tribunal of arbitration in Paris, next year, and that he receives a fee of \$100,000 for his services.

An Opinion Worth Considering.

When the venerable Senator Morrill of Vermont was questioned concerning his attitude on the Philippine question, he cautiously replied: "I do not trade for a colt till I see him." Senator Morrill ought to accept the opinion of his distinguished fellow Vermonters, George Dewey, regarding the qualities of the colt.

Cabbages Will Be In Demand.

A new tobacco company has been organized in New York State, and articles of incorporation were filed at Albany yesterday. It is to be called the "Health Tobacco Company." It will use a product which the poisonous nicotine is neutralized. Capital \$100,000.

An Exciting Contest.

In order to outdo Nikol Tesla's plan for hitching up Niagara Falls, Mr. Edison sports that he is going to harness the ocean. It will probably be some time before the rival cockies bring their nags to the track, however.

He's Entitled To All Of It.

Dewey's Manila prizes are estimated to be worth \$1,500,000. This includes everything afloat within a radius of 40 miles. It is not stated how much of this sum is due Dewey.

There Are Compensations.

With Jerry Simpson and James Hamilton Lewis retired and Joe Bailey turned down by his own party, it is believed Speaker Reed can manage to keep in good humor regardless of expansion.

Taking a Practical Interest.

Eighteen thousand men, women and children are studying English in Santiago. That looks like a practical interest in annexation.

Result of the Inquest.

When the Democratic party tries to saw off the free silver limb the corobor will probably discover that the party sawed off the limb between itself and the trunk.

SECRETARY LONG'S REPORT.

The report of the secretary of the navy is the most complete and satisfactory of any of the departmental reports yet made public. The people have taken a deep interest in the work of the navy which is only exceeded by the palpable pride felt in its achievements. The practical work of the navy was inaugurated by the ever memorable order called Admiral Dewey at Hongkong by Secretary Long on April 24. "War has commenced" between the United States and Spain. Proceed at once to the Philippine Islands. Commence operations at once, particularly against the Spanish fleet. You must capture vessels or destroy them. Use the utmost endeavor. Admiral Dewey sailed from Mirs bay, China, on the 21st and just one week from the day this message was sent and four days after leaving China he had steamed 700 miles and destroyed the Spanish fleet. No one can deny that he carried out his instructions to the letter, and in so doing added an additional page to the glorious naval history of our country. The Spanish loss as officially reported was 381 men killed and wounded.

Secretary Long calls attention to one of the results of Dewey's victory, the full benefit of which few have fully appreciated. The destruction of the Spanish Pacific squadron removed all menace to American shipping from that source, which effected an enormous saving in insurance rates, as well as relieving the Pacific coast cities from fear of attack.

The report gives the details of the chase after Cervera's fleet and the operations off Manila. It constitutes the first official account yet given of the movements of Schley's squadron, and the reasons for the clearly apparent delay in reaching the station after the entrance to Santiago. For some reason Admiral Schley was unable to get at least one dispatch to Manila, the importance of taking immediate steps to bottle up the Spanish squadron. He seems to have been convinced the fleet had taken refuge at Cienfuegos. The careful and accurate work of the department was kept upon the Cuban ports is demonstrated by the fact that Cervera's fleet entered Santiago harbor May 19, and on May 20 the department notified Admiral Sampson that it was ready to receive the Spanish fleet at Santiago de Cuba and advised him to order Commodore Schley to proceed to that port with vessels under his command. In obedience to these instructions Admiral Sampson at once sent a vessel with orders to Schley directing him, if he was satisfied the fleet was not at Cienfuegos, to proceed at once to Santiago, open communications with the insurgents on the shore, and ascertain if the Spanish fleet was in the harbor. This dispatch was delivered to Schley on May 24. On May 26 Sampson received a letter from Schley dated May 23 saying he was by no means satisfied that the Spanish squadron was not at Cienfuegos, and that he would therefore remain off that port. On May 27 the Wasp was sent to carry advice to Commodore Schley that confidential reports had been received from Havana stating that Cervera's fleet had sailed on May 25 from the 19th to the 25th inclusive and directing him to proceed with all possible dispatch to that port. On the same day two dispatches were received from Commodore Schley, dated May 24th, which had ascertained that the Spanish fleet was not at Cienfuegos, that coaling was difficult off that port, and that he would go eastward on the next day, the 25th, but that on account of short coal supply in ship he could not block the Spanish squadron was in Santiago, but would proceed to the vicinity of Nicholas Mole from which point he would communicate.

On the morning of May 27 the Harvard, from Mole St. Nicholas, delivered to Commodore Schley a dispatch from Secretary Long stating that the department's information was that Cervera's fleet was still at Santiago, and that the department looked to him to ascertain facts, and that the enemy if therein does not leave without decisive action." To this urgent appeal Schley replied that the sea was too rough to permit coaling, that the collier Merrimac's engines stopped over him, which had been so sharply criticized by the public. As usual, Secretary Long was right.

Gen. Shafter's inexcusable discourtesy in refusing to permit a representative of the navy, whose joint operations with the army had compelled the surrender of Santiago, to be a party to the agreement to the capitulation, is but briefly alluded to and without comment. The public will make the necessary comments.

The most gratifying feature of the report is the fact that of the amount appropriated by congress for the navy, 50 per cent, remains unexpended and will be turned into the treasury. The exact amount returned is \$23,697,740.34. No more eloquent reply could be made to the charges of waste and extravagance in the purchase of auxiliary vessels and supplies made during the campaign by yellow orators and copperhead journals for political purposes.

Secretary Long recommends that the transport service be kept under the charge of the navy, and the establishment of a division of a naval reserve for which the department has prepared a bill, and the passage of the navy personnel bill which is now in the hands of congress.

He Enjoyed It.

Fred—That cigar you gave me did me lots of good. "An' I'm glad of it. When did you smoke it?" "Oh, I didn't smoke it. I gave it to Howard. I hate him, you know.—Harlem life."

One Cure.

"Doctor, I am troubled with falling memory." "My rule, as you know, is pay in advance."—Jewish Comment.

THE SEA KING.

Since the Golden Hind went round the Horn and circled a world unknown, wherever the tides of God have beat and the winds of God have blown, from the sunrise seas to the sundown seas, by the storm and the spindrift of the men who sailed with Drake have roused the water world.

And whether they sail from Plymouth Hoe or out of the Golden Gate, they are probbers in blood-linked heart to wear and to a resister's fate. For the quenchless ardor to rule the sea which the tides can never slake, makes the same blood race through Dewey's veins that throbbled from the heart of Drake.

And all the way out of Trafalgar, down into Manila bay, the sea has called and fought and struggled and won his way. And wherever the tides of God may beat the winds of God may blow, it will be tomorrow as it is today and it was in the first ago! —JAMES H. HARRISON, in N. Y. Sun

You Ought to Know These Things.

They're to Your Monetary Interest.

There's a time fast approaching when you'll be needing what we here talk about. You'll be too busy then to look around, to investigate, and we here make statements concerning your such movements that we stand ready to substantiate. Yes, any minute of the day that you select.

About Handkerchiefs, About Kid Gloves.

AT ANY PRICE FROM 25c A DOZEN, TO \$5 APIECE. We have handkerchiefs worth every cent of the price asked in every instance. We've always been noted for the variety and extensiveness of our showing and now pass all previous efforts.

Ladies' and Children's

- With colored borders, hemstitched. 25c, 50c dozen. All white, hemstitched. 35c, 50c, 75c dozen. All white, all linen, hemstitched, fine and sheer. 10, 12-2c each. All linen superfine grades, all widths of hem, 1/4, 1/2, 3/4 and 1 inch wide. 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c each. Sheer, pretty Swiss embroidered. 10c, 12-2c each. A large line of choice styles with lace edges, embroidered or with hemstitched or scalloped edges. 15c each. The newest lace effects, novel and pretty styles, embroidered and lace edges. 25c, 35c, 50c, 65c, 75c to \$1.25 each. A superb collection of enchanting beauties in embroidered handkerchiefs with both wide and narrow borders, all linen. 25c, 35c, 37 1/2c, 40c, 50c to \$2.50 each. Real lace handkerchiefs. \$1.25, \$1.75, \$3, \$4.50 to \$10 each. Initial handkerchiefs of hemstitched soft and fine Japonette, a few letters already missing. 5c each. Pure linen with hand embroidered initials, hemstitched, unlaundered, now is the time to buy these. 15c each. Extra value, pure linen, hemstitched, with very pretty initials. 25c each. And here's a beauty a neat little pure linen, one with a dainty hand worked initial and a lace edge. 35c each.

Men's,

- Full size hemstitched with either white or colored borders. 5c 8 1/2c each. Hemstitched, white, silk finish, soft Japonette, wash nicely. 10c each. Same with pretty, new idea, colored borders. 12-1-2c each. Pure silk, hemstitched, good quality. 25c each. Same, finer and with pretty, new idea, colored borders. \$1. Pure linen, hemstitched, 1/4, 1/2, and 1 inch hems, special. 3 for 50c. Same, fine pure Irish linen, extra value, worth 40c, no discount for quantities, and extra size. 25c each. Pure silk, hemstitched, with the new two inch high colored borders, elegant patterns. 50c each. Initials and pretty ones too, large size, Japonette, hemstitched. 12 1/2c each. Same of pure Irish linen and a hand worked initials. 25c each. Same of pure silk with a pretty initial, extra value. 50c each. Cashmere neck muffers, assorted colors, special. 75c each. Same, all silk. \$1 each. Elegant plaid silk muffer. \$1.75 each.

A Delicate Affair

It is a glove. It requires the work of experts to so shape and shave the fine skins as to form a fine glove that will not only look well, but that will wear, fit, and will prove generally satisfactory. We have made this glove business a special study. You can use our experience if you desire.

BAILLARGEON'S