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THE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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SEATTLE, SATURDAY, JAN. 2.

WASHINGTON AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Those who are familiar with the work accomplished give the assurance that Washington's preparations for an exhibit at the World's fair are further advanced than those of any other state. It is evident that the work done for Washington is being done systematically, thoroughly and faithfully, and that the resources of this state will be properly set forth to advantage.

It is fortunate that the preparation of Washington's exhibit has been intrusted to such good hands. A poor exhibit would do the state incalculable injury. A good one will undoubtedly be of the greatest advantage to it. It is encouraging for the people to feel that the money which they have given for this purpose is being honestly and intelligently applied, and that the exhibit of Washington will be one of which no state in the Union should be ashamed.

SHERMAN AND FORAKER.

The contest for the Ohio senatorship between Senator Sherman and ex-Governor Foraker will probably be an exceedingly close one. For a time it was believed that Sherman's re-election was assured, but Foraker has apparently made inroads on the strength of his competitor, for the Sherman managers now exhibit some alarm. Senator Sherman has left Washington City, contrary to his expressed intention, and is now at Columbus managing his own campaign.

Ex-Governor Foraker's supporters number many of the most active and enthusiastic members of the Republican party of Ohio. He is a great favorite with the young men of his state, and it is the younger element which supports him, even against so able a statesman as John Sherman. This active and energetic support is certain to make his candidacy formidable. It is probable, too, that Senator Sherman's cause has suffered because of the illness of Secretary Foster, who is his earnest supporter, and who is by all odds the shrewdest and most powerful politician among the Ohio Republicans.

The Republicans of other states earnestly hope that Senator Sherman will be re-elected, though they admire Governor Foraker's pluck, ability and manliness. Whether the latter wins or loses this fight he is one of the coming leaders of the party.

CHILE IN OUR CIVIL WAR.

It is worth recalling today that during the civil war, when our nation was struggling desperately for life, the republic of Chile was our enthusiastic friend. Her people contributed more money to the sanitary commission for the benefit of Northern sick and wounded soldiers than was sent for a like purpose through all the other legations of the government combined. The Chilean authorities, moreover, at that very time of our history cheerfully acknowledged and paid with interest a large claim that had originally been preferred against their government by our cause as early as 1861. Colonel Thomas H. Nelson, who was the American minister at Santiago, said at the recent annual dinner of the Indiana commandery of the Legion:

One night in the spring of 1863 the American minister at Santiago was awakened from his sleep by a band of music playing "Hail Columbia" in front of the legation. Walking his way to the door he called out a welcome man. This was the president of the Chilean republic, "Richmond's fallen!" the president shouted; "Lee has surrendered! The war is over!" and the music began again, mingling its joyous notes with the glad cries of the people. A day of feasting was proclaimed; all business was suspended, and the whole nation, including in the Chilean capital over the training of Union arms. A procession 20,000 strong, headed by the president and containing in its ranks the cabinet, both branches of congress, the judges of the courts and civic bodies, paraded the streets. At the day grew dim, where the national hymns of both nations were played for the multitude.

MR. BLAINE AND THE PRESIDENCY.

The conviction has now become general that Mr. Blaine will not refuse to become the Republican candidate for the presidency. It is the accepted belief in political circles that, unless his health changes materially for the worse in the meantime, he will accept the standard which the Minneapolis convention will place in his hand, and will again be in name, as he has long been in fact, the peerless leader of his party.

With Mr. Blaine's attitude thus understood, there can be no doubt of the action of the national convention. It is safe to say that Mr. Blaine is the choice of four-fifths of the Republicans of the country. It is equally safe to say that in every state of the Union, with the possible exception of Indiana, a large majority of the Republicans earnestly desire his nomination.

Against such popular strength wire-pulling and secret machinations by federal office-holders can avail nothing.

As to Mr. Blaine's strength before the people there can be no question. He will unite the Republican party as it has not been united since 1860. Every Republican feels, and every Democrat fears, that he will carry New York by an overwhelming majority, no matter who the Democratic candidate may be. The feeling among New York Republicans is expressed by Richard Marcy, an old-line Stalwart and in the past a strong anti-Blaine man. In a recent interview he said: "Blaine has demonstrated his ability and strength. The Democrats could not hold their party

in line against him. All of the Stalwarts will support him today. The old feud has been forgotten."

This is 1892, and it is Blaine's year.

HILL'S LAST JUMP.

United States Senator Hill, of New York, has evidently discovered that the free silver speech he delivered December 5 Mr. Crisp would be a fool to make Mills chairman of the ways and means committee. Mr. Crisp has appointed a conspicuous advocate of "free silver," Bland of Missouri, chairman of the coinage committee, which means that in Crisp's judgment the fight of 1892 is to be for free coinage rather than free trade.

CALMING DOWN.

The latest news from Chile shows that the government of that country treats the Baltimore affair exactly as it would be treated in New York city if a number of Chilean officers in full uniform should, on landing in that city, be attacked and injured by a mob in the streets as the sailors of the Baltimore are said to have been.

In that case the offenders would be indicted by the grand jury and their trial would follow in the criminal courts. Chile is proceeding along these lines and we have no more right to take the Baltimore case out of the hands of the Chilean courts than the Chileans would have to take such a case as we have supposed, or the Italians would have to take such a case as the New Orleans massacre, out of the hands of our courts.

There is not the slightest foundation to the popular assumption and impression that the sailors of the Baltimore who were injured in the fight in Valparaiso were, because they wore United States uniforms, exempt from the jurisdiction of the Chilean courts and under the special protection of international law. For the information of those who need it badly we reiterate that all persons who go ashore either in Chile or New York, except the ministers of foreign powers, become the minute they land, no matter what uniform they wear, subject to the jurisdiction of the local courts and police.

The president in his message pointed out in discussing the New Orleans massacre, where the local courts and police and grand jury completely broke down, that the states having been debarred from international relations by the Constitution, the moral accountability of Louisiana practically devolved upon the Federal government, as was the case in the Wyoming massacre. The president urged congress to enact legislation that would make such accountability effective, and the New York Sun (Democratic) commends this recommendation of President Harrison and Secretary Blaine, saying:

We should not for an instant permit outrages committed on American citizens at Panama to go unredressed at Bogota on the plea that the Colonists' Confederacy did not propose to protect foreigners from the failure of justice in the courts of Panama. It is a practical suggestion which is offered in the president's message, namely, that congress should make offenses against the treaty rights of foreigners in the United States cognizable by the Federal courts.

But Chile is a union of states under a federal constitution; she is a sovereign state, and there is not the slightest evidence that there is to be any such failure of justice in her courts as was exhibited by the paralysis of the judicial machinery of the state of Louisiana.

If Chile should deny us resort to her courts; if, as in Louisiana, the courts refuse to investigate through the failure of the grand jury to indict, why then there would be some justification for the screaming flight of the American eagle that has been exhibited by the correspondent of the Telegraph, who evidently supposes that ignorance and arrogance are all that is essential an effective discussion of the Chilean difficulty. That correspondent, when the Chilean difficulty is settled, will probably know more than he did when he began to denounce the views of the Post-INTELLIGENCER, and he will do well to remember one thing, viz., that a difference of opinion upon a public question between two fair minded men never demands insolent or discourteous language or disrespectful imputations. It is quite possible for a man to differ from his neighbor and not be either a coward, or a fool or a knave, but the correspondent of the Telegraph began his criticism of the Post-INTELLIGENCER by assuming that its editor was "a coward and an ignoramus" because he recited what are the cold facts in the Chile case. Fortunately for the peace of nations, the wishes of the correspondent of the Telegraph are not the fathers of the law and international practice throughout the world; if they were the United States would become what John Randolph called England, "the game cock of the century."

The origin of the Telegraph corresponds with the absurd theory of American sailors' rights on shore in foreign countries recalls the story of the boy who said he "made his top all out of his own head, and had wood enough left to make another." It is seen that the government of Chile did express without delay, in fitting terms, its regret for the Baltimore affray, but this expression of regret, while communicated to Minister Egan, was not transmitted by telegraph but was received at Washington on the 22d ult. by mail, so that President Harrison was ignorant of its existence when he wrote his message.

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This is a moderate programme compared with the Mills-Cleveland proposal of tariff repeal and the enactment of free trade. The views of Springer are supported by the Richmond Dispatch, the Raleigh News, Atlanta Constitution, Augusta Chronicle, Mobile Register, Birmingham Age-Herald, Vicksburg Herald, and New Orleans Times-Democrat and Picayune, while the Mills policy is sustained by the Richmond Times, Charleston News and Courier, Jacksonville Times-Union, Savan-

nah News, Galveston News, Dallas News, Nashville American, Memphis Commercial, Memphis Appeal, Louisville Courier-Journal and Little Rock Gazette.

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