

THE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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CITY OFFICIAL PAPER. SEATTLE, SATURDAY, JULY 31.

SUNDAY'S "P.L."—20 PAGES.

The opportunity for vivacity in articles upon subjects of unusual interest was never better than now, and Sunday's Post-Intelligencer will be found full of bright articles and excellent illustrations.

YUKON GOLD FIELDS; authoritative information from official sources. EARLY'S GIBBS; a project for measuring it accurately.

MONEY RAISER; experiences in its ascent by the Klondike.

OLD JERUSALEM; discovery of an ancient remains.

AROUND THE HOUSE; articles of interest in homes.

WHAT INSINUATING OMBELT; a story with an object.

MOVING ON WHEELS; the news and newsies about bicycles.

YACHTING COSTUMES; and other fashions for the season.

MAKING SKELETONS; a singular manufacture disclosed.

BLACK DIAMONDS; the storehouse of the nation's coal.

THE PROFIT IN THE TARIFF.

Although in common with every American in the United States we denounce the action of the government of the North-west Territory for its extortion and injustice, its policy suggests a few considerations which may not be thrown away.

The theory upon which the Canadian government is acting is the correct one; the reasoning in its favor applies equally well to a protective tariff, to a tax on inheritance, and perhaps to one or two other political problems, which must be met and solved before long.

It is an old story, but a very good one, that is told of the man who picked up a \$5 gold piece, but found on the back of it the bank it was light in weight and could only be disposed of at a discount of 5 per cent. Next day he saw another \$5 gold piece lying in the street, but passed it by, saying: "No, I lost two bits by one of you fellows yesterday." If the tariff bill results in a development of American manufactures, and we thereby retain the bulk of the proceeds, we may very well afford to pay the penalty—if we play it at all—when it arises through the imposition of a duty upon similar goods imported from abroad.

The prospectors who go to Alaska and take out \$100,000 or even less can afford to pay to the government 5 per cent for the privilege and the benefit. If a distant cousin of a rich man, who has had nothing whatever to do with the acquisition of wealth, is bequeathed a large sum of money, he can very well afford to contribute a percentage to the state whose resources, laws, populations have enabled him relative to die rich.

Remembrance of these reasons for advocating a protective tariff is essential, because it is the tendency of human nature to pass virtue over unnoticed, but keenly observe flaws. The tariff bill is now in effect, and its purpose is to protect. In a very short time special interests will complain of the check it places upon imports, and the people will be reminded of what they might have if the duty were taken off. Like the man who found the \$5 gold piece, they will forget that they would not have been called upon to lose the two bits if they had not found the \$5. They will forget that it has been the ruling purpose of the framers of the tariff not to deny to any American industry in need a sufficient defense, but to "apply protection wherever there was reason to believe that industrial progress could be secured."

"No one authority can speak positively as to the effect of the tariff on all the items embraced in the schedule, but from the various sources to which recourse has been had it may be accepted that the tariff is remarkably low in its average rate of duty of protective value. A synopsis of its provisions has been made by a careful observer, and from his conclusions a few examples may be given. The tariff is even lower on many important iron and steel products than in the Wilson tariff, and lower on nearly all the cotton goods than in the McKinley tariff, and just the same as the Wilson tariff on nearly all; lower than the McKinley tariff on liquors, on the great majority of chemicals and on many of the agricultural products.

One of the notable features of the new tariff is that while the rate is not higher on many goods it will afford better protection to many home products, especially in earthen and glassware, products of flax and silk goods, and woollens, through its more effective classification of the higher grades. The general range of duties will be found much the same as articles dutiable under the act of 1890 than that act pre-

scribed. The few advances over its rates are either on luxuries, because of the need of increased revenue or on more advanced products of manufacture, which may now for the first time be produced here with such protection. The controversy over sugar has brought out such diametrically opposite views that it is not an easy matter to determine the truth. A writer in the New York Tribune, who seems to state the case very fairly, says the sugar duty has become in the best sense protective in its nature by reason of the successful development of beet sugar culture. If that industry can be made to thrive it will soon render this country absolutely independent of foreign supplies of sugar, as Germany is, and will also make impossible the control of the market by any monopoly in refining. The duty necessary for revenue in this case also has full justification as a protective measure, since the bounty offered by the act of 1890 has demonstrated the practicability of successful beet culture in many of the states, and a greater benefit to the agriculturist could not be devised. The free traders will begin their work soon, and the people must be on their guard; when they taunt American citizens with having to pay a discount of 5 per cent, let them be prepared to reply that "we had no discount to pay when we had no \$5 piece."

CANADA'S INIQUITOUS DUTIES.

A telegram from the collector of customs at Victoria to the Seattle Chamber of Commerce announces that "duty will be collected on miners' outfits in every individual case." This means that with a view of compelling prospectors to make purchases on Canadian territory the government there proposes to exact a duty on the personal effects of every miner, as well as upon all he takes with him for his own use.

Why hasn't this been done before? Because there is no country under the sun pretending to be civilized which exacts such a duty. All over the world a man may carry his own personal baggage and necessities with him, and be subjected to no frontier vexations in the way of tariff charges.

The fact has finally been drilled into Canadian heads, however, that Americans have been doing all the hard work up north and getting the benefits, while the sons of "our lady of the snows" have been fawdling away, thinking that some chance fortune might enable them to get back to London without enterprise, labor or any sort of effort on their part.

As a means of compelling prospectors to purchase rusty and old-fashioned outfits at the provincial stores, the order is issued that every dented thing a foreigner takes with him shall be subjected to a Canadian duty. To such extremes do the Canadian officials seem to be put that it would not be surprising if a duty were placed upon the character and good name which a person carries with him.

The whole proceeding is ridiculous, and will be denounced as an arbitrary attempt to bolster up local interests by means that would not be approved by the most sorely pinched monarchy in the universe. A tariff on goods taken into the Yukon country for sale or barter in the ordinary course of trade could not be objected to, but the idea of harassing mining miners by taxing the few belongings they may be carrying with them is preposterous.

There should be no delay in taking this matter up and dealing with it quickly and decisively. The order making duty a sub-part of entry should be revoked. This will prevent British vessels landing cargoes and passengers there and effectually put an end to passing Canadian goods through American territory in bond. If the Canadians desire to go north they can go on American steamers or follow the trails through their own country.

There is no need for mining matters at this critical period. The Canadian government has already announced that it proposes to gobble 70 per cent of the wealth discovered and developed by American grit and enterprise, and a halt might just as well be called now as at any other time. The interests of the hundreds who have gone or are going from this country should be looked after, and such aggressive action taken as will put a damper on all this Canadian Dick Turpinism.

The Chamber of Commerce will meet today for the purpose of considering the matter, and it should speak out in no uncertain tones. The government at Washington should be apprised immediately of the gross exactions now being practiced by the Canadian officials, and such retaliatory measures demanded as will bring this eleventh hour robbery to an end.

THE NEW YORK MAYORALTY.

While Seth Low, the candidate of the Citizens' League for mayor of greater New York, seems to be in the lead for the Republican nomination, the Democrats are casting about for a winner. At present the choice seems to lie between Rowell P. Flower and Amos J. Cummings.

Flower has served as governor and filled the office with tact and ability. He is a banker and is wealthy, but is very democratic in his associations. He is popular in spite of his occupation, and is a very effective campaigner. In business he is shrewd and precise, but during campaigns he rather affects the "honest farmer" role, for which he is fitted by his jovial face and rotund figure. It is predicted by Tammany that he can beat any straight Republican candidate and would carry many of the Republican politicians against even Seth Low. The reason for this is that he recognizes the claims of political service and can be depended on to live up to any "deal" which the managers on both sides might make for a fair apportionment of the offices. His business standing, it is expected, will insure him the support of the sound money Democrats. The Tammany element does not care anything about free silver, although it supported the Chicago platform, as it would support any "principles" adopted by the regular Democratic organization.

Amos J. Cummings is a man of a very different type. For many years he has been connected with the New York Sun, his work being entirely in connection with politics. He is a brilliant writer, and his descriptions of conventions had made him famous long before he became a member of congress. He was first elected about ten years ago, and with one or perhaps two exceptions has been a member of

every house since. He developed after his entry into public life, and has become an influential member, even when the Republicans have been in a majority. Cummings does not believe in free silver any more than Flower does, but he remained in the party ranks and supported Bryan. His newspaper work gave him a thorough insight into the official business of New York, and he is one of "the boys," but cannot be controlled, and the Tammanites fear that he would be less tractable than Flower. He might, they apprehend, regard the office of mayor as affording an opportunity to show that he was greater than the power which created him—for that is the relation Tammany considers it bears to him.

Flower has the advantage of the favor of W. C. Whitney, who is a power in New York state politics. The only Democratic newspaper opposing Whitney is the Sun, which, with a bad taste rarely shown by that able journal, taunts him with having left the Chicago convention "a discredited politician." As he was leading a brave and manly fight for the same principles as the Sun, and took his defeat with grace, the Sun's bitterness has caused surprise and regret, especially as Cummings is a member of its staff.

The Republicans are watching the Democrats with great interest, hoping that a false step may create the opportunity to put up a straight Republican ticket, but Seth Low so far continues to stand as the only available candidate.

PENNSYLVANIA'S ROAD LAW.

This state is not in a position yet to appropriate a million dollars for the betterment of its roads, but it will be, in the long run, before it will be, and in the meantime we could profit by the experience of other states. Pennsylvania is far from being as advanced as the age of the state would seem to demand, but at the last session of the legislature a bill was passed after considerable discussion which promises some excellent results.

So far as the bill is concerned it may be open to improvement, because it provides that the present objectionable system shall be continued until the state is rich enough to contribute a million dollars as a bounty to the taxpayer for accepting a road law that promises to furnish better roads. Apart from that, however, the bill in itself has some good points.

It provides for the election of a board of three road supervisors in each township, who shall have the power to levy a road tax not exceeding 10 mills on the dollar of valuation, and if additional road poll tax. They will divide the township into road districts of not less than five miles, each to be under the charge of road masters appointed by the supervisors. The board is required to appoint a treasurer, who receives the road taxes, of which not less than one-fourth or more than one-half are to be required to be paid in money. It is given control of road masters, laborers, wages to be paid, contracts to be let, and power to purchase scrapers, plows, stone crushers, rollers and other necessary machinery. Upon the petition of the board of road supervisors to the court of quarter sessions an additional tax of 10 mills may be authorized if necessary. Road supervisors are prohibited under heavy penalties from furnishing materials or labor, or being interested in any road or bridge contract, their emoluments being limited to \$150 for each board meeting, of which there may not be more than one per month.

This is a great improvement upon the present system in Pennsylvania, and it is unfortunate that its operation is made contingent upon appropriation which the state may not be able to make for some time. It is a long way, however, from the system which will be necessary before county roads can be constructed as thoroughly and uniformly as in Europe and perhaps as economically. The law is based upon the idea that the board will consist of those who have no monetary or other selfish interest in the performance of their duties, but some experience justifies the doubt whether the pleasant theory will be borne out in practice. There never will be any great amendment until the whole system of roads in the state is controlled and directed by a central body, and even then the opportunities for fraud, extravagance and favoritism are so many that it would take a singularly powerful combination to at once insure that the work should be done at the lowest possible price, and that no local political influences should govern the directing board from its plan. It would be hard to convince those whose property was not to be improved first that favoritism had not something to do with it, no matter how careful the board might be. But if the survey were first made and a method arranged that objection could not arise so well, and when once that idea was abandoned there would be less chance of extravagance and corruption.

Good as the law is for Pennsylvania, contrasted with what it has been suffering from, it is antiquated in the Western states. By the time Pennsylvania arrives at the stage where the state of Washington now is, we shall have advanced so far that the problem of public roads will be practically disposed of.

Those who have interested themselves in flax culture in this state have long been convinced that the soil and climate here is peculiarly well adapted to its successful production. Their views have been confirmed by experiments made in Ireland with Washington flax, Secretary Wilson having been recently informed that this region will compare favorably with that of the best flax-producing countries of Europe.

At last it would seem that something is being done towards really settling the Turko-Grecian trouble. If a man like Bismarck had been at the head of one of the governments which are trying to adjust the difficulties, the matter would have been fixed up long ago.

Think of charging a man \$100 on his outfit, as is reported by one man from Victoria. Has anything equal to this been heard of since the Younger brothers went through Northfield, Minn.?

The returning miners from the Yukon probably have less to fear from Chinese pirates than from members of that fraternity who frequent the large cities.

The demand for the Post-Intelligencer special Clondyke edition will continue.

It was found to be full of just the information wanted, and thousands of copies have been sent out to those making inquiries about the new gold fields.

There is a fair chance of the Republicans carrying the election in Greater New York, for Tammany believes that it can win on a free silver platform.

Europe is aching to get our wheat. In ten days forty-seven tramp steamers were chartered to load in New York for foreign ports.

The rainy season has commenced in Cuba, the insurgents beginning it by raining bullets into the very suburbs of Havana.

They shouldn't find fault with our policemen if the reports from San Francisco concerning Mayor Wood are true.

If the Clayton-Bulwer treaty shows its head again it should be hit. The treaty ought to have been abrogated long ago.

Mr. Bryan should look out or some of his followers will be springing President Andrews as the candidate for 1900.

The alliance between Japan and Spain against this country does not seem to be so strong as it was a week ago.

To Go by Balloons. Chicago Inter-Ocean. "The best and quickest way to reach the rich gold fields of Alaska," said Prof. Rufus Gibson Wells, M. D., physician and scientist.

"I propose to construct a balloon that can be propelled by the force of wind and can be utilized to live in after the gold fields have been reached. The balloon will cost \$100,000 and will be carried by the St. Louisian who offered to carry supplies to the Cubans by balloons. He has had a varied experience in balloon work and claims to have made over 500 ascensions far more dangerous than would be a voyage to the Alaska gold fields by balloon.

Seattle Should Profit. Ellensburg Capital. If the reports of the Clondyke prove to be true, Seattle should reap more benefit from the strike than any other place. The business men, and bankers in particular, should prepare for the rush and see that everything from there passes through Seattle. They will have to wake up to a realization of its importance. Such an undertaking is not to be undertaken on narrow lines. It must be run on the broad-gauge plan and wide open.

Hold on to a Good Thing. Roslyn News. While the new Eldorado at Clondyke is doubtless surpassingly rich, the thousands that will rush in there during the next sixty days will bring down wages and the chances for making money, and it would be well for many to remember that there is no wisdom in sacrificing a good thing near home for a chance in a scramble several thousands of miles away.

THE CLONDYKE CRAZE. New Whatcom News: Instead of "dying out," as some prop. predicted, the Clondyke fever continues to rage all over Puget sound and has spread with the speed of lightning over the United States and Europe.

Ellensburg Capital: While the reports from the Clondyke gold fields may be exaggerated, there is no doubt about the land being extremely rich, and even the claim that it is the richest region ever found on earth may be substantiated. It is to be hoped that the reports are true, and that it may bring riches to all who are taking such desperate chances to secure it.

Alaska promise to equal California and South Africa in gold production, and it may surpass them both. Its climate is as good as that of any other in the world, and it is already made manifest, and enterprise will find a way to reach them, though winter bolts and bars them with ice for so many months in the year. The desolate Yukon will forget its desolation with the multitude of adventurers faring thither, and the reports of the Clondyke discoveries, being now on the way to found a Debs commonwealth, if there were not something better for them to do than to go to the Klondyke. A more rational one in which free silver does not promise to come a pressing issue for some time to come. Not all of them will go for a golden harvest, but those able to live through the coming winter will have a good chance in the spring.—New York Tribune.

STATE PRESS. Olympian: Let the people of the state of Washington remember that George Turner as their representative in the United States senate voted against better prices for lumber, coal and wool.

New Whatcom News: The News acknowledges the receipt of a handsome letter from a man who has no monetary or other selfish interest in the performance of their duties, but some experience justifies the doubt whether the pleasant theory will be borne out in practice. There never will be any great amendment until the whole system of roads in the state is controlled and directed by a central body, and even then the opportunities for fraud, extravagance and favoritism are so many that it would take a singularly powerful combination to at once insure that the work should be done at the lowest possible price, and that no local political influences should govern the directing board from its plan. It would be hard to convince those whose property was not to be improved first that favoritism had not something to do with it, no matter how careful the board might be. But if the survey were first made and a method arranged that objection could not arise so well, and when once that idea was abandoned there would be less chance of extravagance and corruption.

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with apparent impunity. The other day three Chinese in the oldest scarcely 14, escaped from their masters to whom their mother had sold them, and sought refuge in a mission where the parents are now seeking to take them by invocation of the law.

FACTS OF INTEREST. To deaden the noise made by the striking of the keys on the roller or platen of a typewriter a new roller is made of a tube of rubber fitted with a fiber core, which softens the blow of the key and at the same time gives a strong surface on the roller to make a plain impression.

A handy device for artists to use in spraying plants has an atomizer attachment to the side of a pail, with the tube in the handle on the back of the neck, and two rows at a time, the squeezing of the handle forcing the liquid from the pails onto the bushes.

A St. Louis man has discovered a new disease, which he calls "telephone nausea." The other day, after sending a telephone message, his face grew pale, his lips twitched and he pressed his hand against the pit of his stomach. "I'm deathly sick," he remarked to a friend; "telephoning does it. Every time I talk through one of the things I'm overcome with nausea, which seems seated right in my stomach. Sometimes it is an hour or so before I recover." "That is just my fix exactly," said his friend. "I am made ill every time I use the telephone. Sometimes I feel as if I would faint."

NOTABLE PEOPLE. Henri Meilhac, the well-known French playwright, is seriously ill in Paris with congestion of the brain. He is 65 years old.

Six of Europe's queens smoke, the dowager empress of Russia, the queen of Portugal, the queen of Roumania, the regent of Spain, the empress of Austria and the queen of Italy.

Whittier, of Amesbury, Mass., was elected on Friday by 50 members of the Old School Athletic Society, Boston's Latin school and various other Boston societies.

Aprina Turapa Ngata, a full-blooded Maori, who holds the degree of bachelor of arts from the University of London, has been admitted to the bar at Auckland, being the first of his race to accomplish the feat.

Rev. Elias Riggs, D. D., LL. D., of Constantinople, Turkey, is the second oldest living alumnus of America. He is an eminent philologist and has translated the Bible into the Sanskrit, Armenian and Bulgarian languages.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Ellis Jones, the new president of Hobart college, was present at the commencement exercises of the college and made an excellent impression. He delivered an address, at the conclusion of which the boys gave him an enthusiastic college yell.

"Tom Taggart," says an Indianapolis man, "was at one time a messenger boy in Indianapolis, and today he is the mayor of the city. I think, and then he got control of the Grand hotel, which is the Democratic headquarters for the state and state politicians. He is a good mixer, and a 'hall fellow' well met." He is a shrewd politician. Now it is said that Taggart will lead the Bryan Democrats in Indiana, and will be their candidate for governor."

MISS F. WILZINSKI GRADUATE OPTICIAN. Headquarters for Clondyke Glasses.

Also for glasses to correct any defects of sight. "Guard your sight."

OFFICE—NO. 765 SECOND AVENUE. In Jos. Mayer & Bros.' Store.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Boston National Bank of Seattle, at Seattle, in the State of Washington, at the close of business, July 23, 1897.

RESOURCES. Loans and discounts \$17,759 71. Overdrafts, secured and unsecured 219 12. U. S. bonds to secure circulation 50,000 00. Fronting on U. S. bonds 4,000 00. Stocks, securities, real estate 6,312 11. Banking house, furniture and fixtures 5,500 00. Other real estate and mortgages 48,025 24. Owned 21,219 16. Due from approved reserve agencies, less 3,785 75. Checks and other cash 436 38. Exchange on clearing 3,625 67. Notes of National banks 84 00. Fractional paper currency 25 05. Lawful money reserve in bank, viz: Specie 20,219 85. Legal tender notes 25 00. U. S. treasury (5 per cent. of circulation) 2,250 00. Total \$49,547 26.

LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in \$100,000 00. Undivided profits 6,238 08. National bank notes outstanding 45,000 00. Due to national banks 4,533 51. Individual deposits sub. 129,641 78. Demand certificates of deposit 4,682 17. Deposits of 28,564 90. Certified checks 19,079 12—190,212 15. Total \$49,547 26.

State of Washington, County of King, ss: I, A. M. BROOKER, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of July, 1897. (Seal.) Notary Public for Washington, residing at Seattle. HERMAN CHAPIN, H. G. STRUVE, I. A. NADAVE, Directors.

J. C. Redman 410 Occidental St. Tel. Main 105. Merchandise of all kinds stored and distributed. Railroad truckage direct to warehouse. Negotiable receipts acceptable to local banks as collateral. Low insurance rates.

THE RAINIER-GRAND HOTEL. Del. HARRAUGH, Prop. The Only Strictly First-Class Hotel in Seattle. Located on First Ave., Between Madison and Marion.

Neither Mothers! Mothers! Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over 50 years by millions of mothers for their children's colic, whooping cough, and all the other ailments of infancy. It is the best remedy for all these ailments, and is the only one that is safe and reliable. It is the only one that is safe and reliable. It is the only one that is safe and reliable.

Los Angeles Times: The Clondyke fever is raging in every town and hamlet in the land, and if it is not allayed until next March there promises to be an exodus to the land of frost and snow that will discount "the days of old, the days of gold, the days of '49."

Sacramento Record-Union: There appears to be humiliating incapacity on the part of American officers and laws to put an end to the traffic in slaves and slave machinery by the Chinese in California. They buy and sell female children in San Francisco

Catarrah

Mrs. Josephine Polhill, of Due West, S. C., had a severe case of catarrah, which finally became so deep-seated that she was entirely deaf in one ear, and part of the bone in her nose sloughed off. The best physicians treated her in vain, and she used various applications of ointments, sprays and washes to no avail. Fourteen bottles of S. S. S. promptly reached the seat of the disease, and cured her sound and well.

S. S. S. never fails to cure a blood disease, and it is the only remedy which reaches deep-seated cases. Guaranteed purely vegetable. Books free; address Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

IF YOU LOVE YOUR WIFE BUY HER A GAS STOVE.

Signature is printed in BLUE diagonally across the OUTSIDE wrapper.

of every bottle of (the Original and Genuine) Worcestershire SAUCE.

As a further protection against all imitations. Agents for the United States, JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.

LEA & PERRINS

CLONDYKE. DYE and SKAGUAY BAY DIRECT.

The elegant and fast sailing steamer ROSALIE. Has been chartered to make two trips. For information call on FRANK E. BURNS, 200 Cherry Street, Thurston's Ticket Office.

That . . . Kitchen of Yours!

Bring It Up to Date by Using . . . A GAS RANGE.

WHY? It is ready whenever you are. Does its work quickly. Can be promptly extinguished when its work is done. You do not have to wait for the fire to burn or the heat to come. It is suited for every kind of stove work from the heating of water to the preparation of a full meal for a family of any size, and the beauty of it is, it is cleanly, does not add to the labors of house-keeping; furthermore, its usefulness is not confined to summer, but it is equally serviceable and efficient the year round.

Seattle Gas & Electric Light Co. 216 Cherry Street. Washington Dental and Photographic Supply Co. Opposite Postoffice, 211 Columbia Street.

SEATTLE GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.

216 Cherry Street. Washington Dental and Photographic Supply Co. Opposite Postoffice, 211 Columbia Street.

Cameras

We keep the best styles. Any one can use them. No charge for showing you how. Mail orders a specialty.

New Whatcom Morning Train

Take Seattle & International at 9:00 a. m. to Wickham; transfer to electric car and take steamer on Lake Whatcom, arriving at New Whatcom. Manager Stage Line, Wickham, Wash.

The Perfume of Violets

The purity of the Perfume of Violets, and the fact that it is the only one that is safe and reliable. It is the only one that is safe and reliable. It is the only one that is safe and reliable.

Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Summer Suits.

Made of Splendid Washable Materials. In up-to-date styles and the best colorings. \$1.25, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$3.50.

Ladies' Flannel and Cheviot Bathing Suits.

All made in the right way, prettily trimmed with braid, navy or cardinal, all wool. \$2.00, \$3.00, \$3.75, \$4.00.

Ladies' Special Value Fine Hosiery.

Black or tan, fast colored, fine Maco cotton, spliced heels, toes and toes, full finished. 19 Cents a Pair.

Ladies' Special Value Handkerchiefs.

Half linen, pure white, hemstitched. 5 Cents Each. Ladies' Shawls, Sweaters, Gloves, etc., for Alaska use.

BALLARGEON'S



The lion of strength and vigor sometimes becomes entangled and held in the net of disease. The fable has it that once a little mouse released the lion from the toils that bound him.

RIPAN'S Tabules

are simple little things, but they possess the peculiar qualities that will serve to release every unfortunate from any thrall of knots and threads of disease that was ever created by a disordered stomach, a disarranged digestive apparatus, or a sluggish liver. Ripans Tabules

and can be carried in the pocket or portmanteau. One Ripans Tabule taken after each meal will set a dyspeptic free from the entangling meshes of disease; because nearly every ailment is a direct result of a disordered digestion, and Ripans Tabules overcome the cause and cure the disorder.

WARNING TO YUKONERS.

Don't make a mistake and go to the Clondyke with a lot of cheap goggles or so-called eye-protectors usually sold by peddlars. We have the best eye protectors that are made, and number of the cheap ones.