THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER.

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SUPPLIES...

for One Man for One Year.

Flour	400 lbs.	Knives and forks	1 each
Corn meal, 2-10s	20 lbs.	Spoons	3 tea and 3 table
Rolled oats, 4-9s	36 lbs.	Spoons (basting)	1 large
Rice	25 lbs.	Quaker Bread Pan	1
Beans	100 lbs.	Cups, granite	2
Sugar	75 lbs.	Plates, granite	3
Saccharin, powdered or tablets		Whetstone	1
Dried Fruits, apples, peaches, apricots, assorted	75 lbs.	Coffee pots	1
Dried Raisins	10 lbs.	Sled	1
Yeast cakes (6 in pkg.)	12 pkgs.	Pick and handle	1
Candles	1 box of 120	Prospector's Pick	1
Dry salt pork	25 lbs.	Hatchet	1
Evaporated potatoes	25 lbs.	Saws, Whip	1
Evaporated onions	10 lbs.	Saws, hand	1
Butter	20 lbs.	Shovels	1
Bacon	150 lbs.	Nails	20 lbs.
Dried beef	30 lbs.	Files (assorted)	½ doz.
Extract of beef (4 oz.)	½ doz.	Ax and handle	1
Baking powder	10 lbs.	Draw knife	1
Soda	3 lbs.	Plane	1
Salt	20 lbs.	Brace and bit	1
Pepper	1 lb.	Chisels (assorted)	2
Mustard	½ lb.	Butcher knife	1
Ginger	½ lb.	Sheath Knife	1
Chocolate	5 lbs.	Hunting Knife	1
Cocoa	10 lbs.	Pocket Knife	1
Coffee	25 lbs.	Compass	1
Tea	10 lbs.	Awls and Tools	1 set
Citric Acid	1 lb.	Revolver	1
Condensed milk	2 doz.	Rope, ½ or ⅝ inch	100 feet
Soap (laundry)	5 lbs.	Medicine case	1
Soap, toilet (tar)	5 cakes.	Pitch	
Matches	can of 60 pkgs.	Oakum	
Tobacco, smoking and chewing		Fry pan	1
Compressed soups	3 doz.	Fish Lines and Hooks	
Compressed Soup Vegetables	10 lbs.	Gold Scales	1
Bouillon Capsules	2 doz.	Chalk Line	1
Jamaica ginger (4 oz.)	2 bottles	Tape Line	1
Evaporated Vinegar	1 qt.	Money Belt	1
Crackers (Hard Tack)	25 lbs.	Cartridge Belt	1
Stove	1	Gold Dust Bags	
Gold pan	1	Snow Glasses	1 pair
Granite buckets, covered	3	Towels	
Galvanized pails	2	Razor	1
		Shaving Soap	2 cakes

The above list comprises the Supplies that we have furnished a great many Klondikers. Everything about it is first-class. A few minutes' notice is all we require.

COOPER & LEVY

208, 204 AND 206 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH, SEATTLE, WASH.

"NAME ON EVERY PIECE."

Lowney's Chocolates and Bonbons, Candies fresh this week. "Not how cheap, but how good." Every lady knows this and takes them. The name on the box is the guarantee. See our display at the Food Exposition.

STEWART & HOLMES DRUG CO.

KLONDIKE

A Commodious and Fast Sailing Steamer Will

LEAVE SEATTLE ON OR ABOUT JUNE 10, 1898,

And every ten days thereafter, taking freight and passengers,

For Fort Get There, St. Michaels Island, Alaska, mouth of the Yukon river, making connections with the river steamers Weare, Cudahy, Hamilton, Healy, Power and Klondike for Circle City, Minook Creek, Fort Cudahy and Klondike gold mines.

Reservations for passage or freight on steamers may now be secured by making a deposit.

Placer and quartz mines bought and sold. Investments in mining property made, saving expense of sending agents. Our agents and experts are on the ground, and have been for years.

We will issue letters of credit on our company at its posts—Circle City, Alaska, and Fort Cudahy, Dawson City and Klondike gold fields, Northwest Territory—at a charge of 1 per cent.

Large stocks of supplies of all kinds will be found at Fort Get There and Hamilton on the Lower Yukon. For particulars apply to

North American Transportation & Trading Co.

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John J. Healy	Dawson, Klondike Gold Fields.	Michael Cudahy	Chicago, Ill
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Goods Made by the

PLYMOUTH (Mass.) WOOLEN MILLS

DO NOT FADE.

For they use the very best dyes that money can buy. We know this to be the truth. Plymouth goods are not made of cheap, greasy wool, and loosely woven to stretch out of shape and bag at the knees. We carry an assortment also of imported goods for the benefit of those who imagine there is no such thing as a high grade fabric produced in America. For the Fall trade we have secured mechanics second to none in the city, while our customers (come and see the list of prominent names) advertise OUR CUTTER, Mr. T. P. Sanders, as an artist of the highest rank. Out of hundreds of sales not one suit has been rejected. We have no misfit garment sale to advertise. Our prices are based on the large volume of business we do—that is why our prices cannot be understood. Satisfaction or no money. Come and see us.

SMITH & SMITH.

710 Second Avenue.

DEVELOPMENT OF GOOD CITIZENS.

Speech of President McKinley at Cincinnati.

A RIGHT ROYAL WELCOME.

Guest of Honor at a Musicale. Followed by a Banquet.

Surrounded by Distinguished Guests of All Parties, the President Dwells on the Advantages of Commercial Clubs—Good Citizenship the Foundation of the Government—Indifferent Citizen an Enemy of Freedom—Benefits of Reciprocity and the Need of Able Consuls to Develop Our Foreign Trade.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 30.—President McKinley has had continuous ovations here today from the time of his arrival at 10:50 a. m. until after midnight, when the banquet of the Commercial Club was over. He received ovations at Xenia and all along the Little Miami valley before reaching this city. When the presidential party left the train at Torrence roads, there was a multitude of suburbanites there to greet him, and the ovation continued en route to Walnut Hills, where Kirsheim, the Schmidlap mansion, is located. Then followed the ovations en route into the city at noon, the public receptions by the Chamber of Commerce and the Young Men's Business Club in the afternoon.

From these "down-town" receptions, the presidential party was driven back to the Kirsheim mansion to attend late in the afternoon the musicale given by Mrs. Schmidlap in honor of Mrs. McKinley. The guests were confined to Mrs. Schmidlap's Cincinnati friends, with the exception of Col. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, who accompanied the presidential party. The great picture gallery of Kirsheim made a fit setting for the beautiful music rendered by Corner, Marian, Matioli, Marie Schwill and Mr. and Mrs. Hoase.

Compliments to the Singers.

The president and Mrs. McKinley occupied chairs beneath the archway which separated the picture gallery from the great reception hall, and made evident in no uncertain manner their enjoyment of the programme. The president rose from his chair to greet Miss Schwill after her ballads had been sung, and told her of the pleasure her singing had given him.

Mrs. McKinley remained seated throughout the programme and the reception which followed. She looked very beautiful in her gown or heavy satin brocade, pale blue in color, the bodice swathed in point lace, which extended in falls over the sleeves. Superb solitaires glittered in her ears and some pearls and diamonds gleamed among her laces. The little Schmidlap children hovered about her chair constantly and were her most devoted admirers.

The guests included the most prominent ladies in Cincinnati, notably Mrs. Fielschman, wife of the Hon. Charles Fielschman, state senator; Mrs. Perry S. Heath, wife of the first assistant postmaster general; Mrs. Lawrence Maxwell, wife of the ex-solicitor general; Mrs. Judson Harmon, wife of the former attorney general; Mrs. Charles P. Taft, wife of United States Congressman Taft; Mrs. J. T. Carew and Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, wife of Senator Brice. Mrs. Schmidlap was assisted by her two sisters, Mrs. Dr. Koehler and Mrs. Koehler.

The Commercial Club Dinner.

The purpose of his visit was accomplished when tonight the promise given a year ago was fulfilled by the president becoming the guest of the Cincinnati Commercial Club at its annual dinner. The function was exclusive, though the thirty-eight members of the club present were reinforced by fifty-two guests, including ex-Attorney General Judson Harmon, Col. Myron T. Herrick, Mayor Tafe, M. E. Ingalls, J. Addison Porter, L. C. Weir, president of the Adams Express Company; Judge W. H. Taft, of the United States court, and Col. M. H. Cochran, of the Sixth infantry, U. S. A.

The elegant rooms of the Queen City Club have rarely been seen in gayer dress than tonight. The stairways were well-nigh hidden by palms and plants, and the dining room was brilliant with the national colors, under the soft glare of hundreds of bright lights. The menu and toast lists were handsomely engraved on heavy cards, tied with pale blue satin ribbons. At the plate of each guest was a triangular box containing a miniature silver loving cup, gold lined and bearing on the surface the engraved monogram of the club, the date and the legend, "President McKinley, guest of honor." The toast list began with an address by the president of the club, Lucien Wilson. Following this was the toast, "Our Guest."

"They love their land because it is their own
And scorn to give aught other reason why;
Would shake hands with a king upon a throne
And think it kindness to his majesty."

President McKinley responded. Following this was "The Commercial Club: Its Past and Future," response by M. E. Ingalls; "The Executive and the Legislature," response by Hon. Judson Harmon; "Party Government the Nation's Safety," responded to by Hon. John H. Warrington; "The Legislature and the Judiciary," response by Hon. W. H. Taft.

Lucien Wilson, president of the club, introduced the president as a guest entitled to the respect of every man, no matter what party, as the representative of the highest ideal of American citizenship. As President McKinley rose to respond to the address of Mr. Wilson, the guests rose and cheered. It was some minutes before the president could proceed.

After greeting the members of the Commercial Club, and referring pleasantly to the people of Cincinnati, the president said:

The President's Speech.

"There is much that is gratifying in this assembly, because it is represented by all parties and creeds, united in a common aim and a most worthy one—that of promoting good government and disseminating those ideas which will best insure the honor and prosperity of the country. We gain by intelligent discussion of public questions, carried on in such an organization as yours, not from a standpoint of partisanship, but of good citizenship. What will make the nation strongest and best? What will make its citizenship the most useful and effective in government? These inquiries are ever pressing for an answer with every thoughtful man. What will arouse the public and private conscience to the just appreciation of our civil obligations is the vital creed of your organization and the most deep concern of us all. Nothing makes for the government more than intelligent and virtuous citizenship. It is the foundation of governmental success and is essential to the highest destiny of the republic. It should start in the home and be taught in the schools. It should have the inspiration of example in public and private stations. The public officer should illustrate it in his life and show it in the administration of his public duties.

"One great element in the strength of any government is the patriotism of its people, their love for its institutions, their pride for its name and achievements. This element finds a field for exceptional development in the United States. We have everything to inspire good citizenship, because we have equal and responsible citizenship. Responsible citizenship comes from direct participation in the conduct of the government and imposes equal responsibility upon every citizen. If we could quicken and increase appreciation of this responsibility and every citizen was made to feel its weight and importance, it would go far toward improving our present national life.

Government and People Are One.

"The government and people are inseparable under our present system. We could not separate the government from the people if we would, and we would not if we could. This unity is the strength of your political structure. Our public policies and our public laws are properly determined by the people. The people therefore have every incentive to noble purpose and right action in government. They are the beneficiaries of the government, and have every reason to love our institutions and regard our laws, because they support and make them. There is no greater enemy to free government than careless and indifferent citizenship; there is no better friend than the vigilant, enlightened and patriotic citizen.

Benefits of Reciprocity.

"Not only are we interested in the fundamental elements which constitute the national strength, but we have a deep interest in the material development of the country. No subject can better engage our attention than the promotion of trade at home and abroad. Domestic conditions are sure to be improved by larger exchanges with the nations of the world. We are already reaching out with good results. Our manufactured products go to every nation of the world, and I hope the time will not be far distant when our ships under the Stars and Stripes will be on every sea where commerce is carried and the wants of mankind are to be supplied. Commerce is a teacher and pacificator. It gives mankind knowledge of one another. Reciprocity of trade promotes reciprocity of friendship. Good trade insures good will. The heart as well as the mind contributes directly to the progress of mankind, and whenever we secure just and fair commercial relations with other nations, we are sure to have friendly relations with them.

"Abating none of our interest in the home market, let us move steadily out to new fields and increase the demand for our products in the foreign market. It should be our settled purpose to open trade wherever we can, making our ships and our commerce messengers of peace and amity.

Need of Good Consuls.

"The consular service of the government should be closely scrutinized and carefully officered, and we should have at every commercial port of the world a sensible and practical American, who, while discharging his other duties with honor to the government, will not omit in every proper way to promote American exchanges and encourage reciprocal trade.

"Finally, if we are entering upon an era of prosperity, such as many believe and all fervently hope, remembering our recent panic and financial experiences, we should strengthen the weak places in our financial system and remove it forever from ambiguity and doubt."

The president's address was listened to with the closest attention, and was punctuated now and then with applause, but at the close the explosion was spontaneous and long continued.

BRITISH LION BEGINS TO ROAR.

Because France Twists His African Tail.

A COLLISION MAY RESULT

Each Country Sending Forces to the Disputed Territory.

France Seeks to Extend Her Colonies From the West Coast to the Nile Valley, Where England Claims Supremacy, and Thus Enrages the Great Landgrabber—A French Move Against Grain Gambling—Radical Employers' Liability Bill Passes the French Chamber—Agitation for Capt. Dreyfuss' Pardon.

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LONDON, Oct. 30.—The African situation has been aggravated by the French semi-official note, made public on Tuesday last and reading:

"The news from West Africa foreshadows great difficulties at Nikki and in Boregu. The Niger Company (British) is sending officers there to increase its rebellion and distribute arms to the natives. In view of this situation, French troops have been dispatched to the district from Senegal as a preventive measure. Moreover, the British negotiators for a settlement of the Niger question have been in Paris for over a week, and everything points to Great Britain seeking to let matters drag. Seemingly she does not intend to discuss the question, but means will undoubtedly be found to foil these tactics."

Then the situation was further aggravated by the reply of the British colonial office, issued the same day, declaring that there did not seem to be any reasonable fear of complications at Nikki, capital of the Boregu territory, "provided the French government behaves reasonably." It was added, however, at the colonial office that Great Britain has taken the determination to more effectively police her territories, and if the French persist in trespassing, complications will naturally arise.

England Growing Angry.

The wording of these statements, it is pointed out, shows that both sides are inclined to lose their tempers. Even the unexcitable Times says:

"If the French are unwise enough to persist in carrying out the theory of effective possession constituting a title, they will find that we shall be reluctantly obliged to apply it, too."

It is one of the rare occasions upon which the press is unanimous, papers of all shades of opinion promising the Marquis of Salisbury the nation's support in "bringing the French filibusters to their senses."

It is amusing to hear the world's most notorious land grabbers condemning France for following a similar policy. France, however, seems equally determined not to recede. In fact the St. Louis speech of the French colonial minister, M. Labon, seems to show that the cardinal feature of French policy in Africa is the extension of French influence from the west coast to the Nile, which means an uninterrupted series of posts and protectorates. In short, with extremes rampant at home, there is eminent danger of the roving armed expeditions meeting in Africa. The situation is brim full of dangers, and it looks as if a conflict can only be avoided by a humiliating surrender of the aspirations of one of the would-be grabbers of Central Africa and the Upper Nile valley.

Sir Edward Gray, in 1895, informed France that any invasion of that territory would be regarded as an unfriendly act, and the present secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has indorsed his words. Yet two French expeditions are now there, and Great Britain's position in Upper Egypt is thereby dangerously imperilled.

To the Victors, the Spoils.

The lord chancellor, Lord Halsbury, evidently believes in the policy of the spoils belonging to the victors, and that it should be the predominating influence in making appointments. The appointment of Charles John Darling, Q. C., Conservative member of parliament for Deptford, to the judicial bench is severely criticised.

George L. Watson, it is announced, has designed a racing cutter of about the size of Bona, the property of the Duke of Abruzzi, nephew of the king of Italy, for Herr Krupp, who is now building the yacht at his works at Essen. The new boat is to meet Emperor William's Meteor in the Baltic races early during 1898.

To Stop Grain Gambling.

The anti-grain gambling crusade is taking shape in France. The chamber of deputies has appointed a committee to investigate and report upon the proposed prohibition of speculation in grain and articles of food generally. Almost all the members of the committee are favorable to the idea of stopping gambling, but they recognize the difficulty of doing so without interfering with legitimate speculation. The committee is, however, determined to thoroughly investigate the reports of commerce and industry and will try to determine where legitimate speculation ends and gambling begins.

Employers' Liability in France.

The employers' liability bill, which was adopted on Thursday by the French chamber of deputies, is of a drastic character. It imposes upon the employer the payment of an indemnity to workmen who are actually disabled, if they are made idle for over four days. If a workman is disabled for ten days, the employer must pay him a pension of two-thirds of his wages lost, and in the case of partial disablement, the employer must also pay him two-thirds of the wages thereby lost. In the case of temporary disablement, the employer must pay half the wages the workman thereby loses, and in the case of death by accident, the employer must pay a pension to the workman's widow amounting to 20 per cent. of the wages he earned, in addition to 15 per cent. for a single child, rising to 40 per cent. for four children, until they reach the age of 18. In the case of orphans, the pension to be paid by the employer is 20 per cent. of the wages formerly earned by the workman for each child, up to a total of 60 per cent. In the case of bachelors supporting their parents, the indemnity goes to the parents. In order to secure these payments, even in the event of employers' insolvency, the bill compels employers to insure their workmen against accident.

A Move for Dreyfuss' Pardon.

There seems to be some substance behind the latest agitation in behalf of Capt. Alfred Dreyfuss, the French artillery officer who, in 1895, on conviction by court-martial on the charge of selling important military plans to agents of a foreign government, was sentenced to imprisonment for life in a fortress, and who is now confined on a small island of the French group off the coast of French Guinea. The prime mover in the present steps taken in behalf of the prisoner is M. Schurer-Kestner, one of the vice presidents of the French senate and president of the Paris Societe Chimique, who, like Dreyfuss, is a Hebrew, and who is related to Messieurs Floquet and Ferry, the former ministers, and to other families of influence.

M. Schurer-Kestner claims to have irrefutable proof of the innocence of Dreyfuss, and he asserts that he knows the real culprit. The interest taken in the case by the vice president of the senate is said to have aroused the interest of President Faure, and it is understood that Schurer-Kestner is resolved to have it carried through.

The Patrie of Paris tonight, on authority of a member of the court-martial which condemned Dreyfuss, declares that the proofs of the latter's guilt involve a state secret which might become a casus belli.

The Union Trust Company's building at Pittsburg, Pa., caught fire from an overheated smokestack and is in ruins. Loss, $200,000; insurance, one-half.

IN MOURNING FOR THE DEAD LEADER.

Fifty Thousand Workmen Will March.

GEORGE TO LIE IN STATE.

That His Admirers May Look Their Last on Him.

Arrangements to Make the Funeral Ceremonies a Splendid Tribute to the Worth of the People's Tribune—His Friends Will Deliver Orations Over His Bier and Then the Labor Unions Will Escort His Remains to Brooklyn—Words of Sorrow and Admiration from All Sides—Effects of His Death.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—The committee in charge of the funeral ceremony of Henry George has arranged the following order of services: From sunrise on Sunday until sunset of the same day the body of the great leader will lie in state in the Grand Central palace. Ushers will be present to direct the people in their passage before the platform upon which the body will rest. Every one who feels the nobility and single-heartedness of Henry George's life work is invited to be present at this ceremony.

During the afternoon, beginning at 3 o'clock, the funeral services, which will be non-sectarian, and orations will take place. The eulogists will be Rev. Dr. McGlynn, Rev. Dr. Heber Newton, Rev. Dr. Rainsford, Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and Bishop Henry C. Potter. Dr. Heber Newton will be the officiating clergyman in the services. He was Mr. George's pastor.

Immense Funeral Procession.

The funeral car will start from the Grand Central palace at 7 o'clock on Sunday evening and proceed, by a route to be announced later, via the Brooklyn bridge to the Brooklyn city hall. In this informal procession every friend and admirer of Henry George is invited to take part. John Brisben Walker will be chief marshal.

Fifty thousand workingmen, members of unions, will participate in this march of honor. The Central Labor Union of this city, with its sixty affiliated bodies; district assemblies 49 and 253, Knights of Labor, 30,000 strong, and district assembly 75, Knights of Labor (railroad employes), and the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, 20,000 strong, will make up that tremendous body.

The remains will be escorted to the home of Mr. George at Fort Hamilton, where the body will remain until Monday afternoon, when interment will be made in Greenwood cemetery.

It was definitely announced that the following would be the pall bearers: Tom L. Johnson, August Lewis, Andrew McLean, Thomas G. Shearman, Arthur Moran, Louis F. Post, Jerome O'Neill and Charles Frederick Adams.

The plaster cast of the dead single taxer's face, made last night under the direction of Richard George, has been intrusted to Sculptor John A. Walthauson, who will make a bust of Mr. George.

Bourke Cockran's Burning Words.

Fully 1,500 people gathered in the Grand Central palace last night to hear W. Bourke Cockran speak in support of the Republican state, city and borough candidates. Mr. Cockran was applauded when he made his appearance on the platform inside the large hall. The ovation he received was as noisy as any ever given in Tammany hall. Mr. Cockran began:

"The death of Mr. George has introduced a new complication into this campaign of many changes and perplexities. A great figure has fallen. A great shadow enwraps this town. The fierce notes of contention are softened by the tones of sorrow. One of the most conspicuous opponents of the candidate whom I support has been laid low by the hand of death. While we all condemn his theories, we all respected his virtues. (Applause.) We opposed his platform, but we confess his sincerity. (Applause.) We have assembled tonight to do battle against the doctrines which he preached, but before we proceed with the business of the evening we pause an instant to pay tribute to his memory. (Applause.) Honest men, patriotic citizens know how to respect the virtues and courage of an opponent.

"If either Van Wyck or Low is elected, the delegates from the Empire state will go to the national convention supporting a readoption of the Chicago platform. Al-

WILLIAM BOURKE COCKRAN.

WOLCOTT AND PAYNE COMING HOME

Chairman of Money Commission Made a Mysterious Trip to Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The chairman of the United States monetary commission, Senator Edward O. Wolcott, arrived in London from Paris last evening on his way back to the United States. The senator's visit to the French capital is classed as being mysterious, as he had written to the United States ambassador to France, Gen. Horace E. Porter, saying that he would not return to Paris, but would proceed direct to America. The French government, it is understood, is not inclined to take any further steps in the matter.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30.—The Cunard liner Campania, which sailed from this port for New York today, had on her passenger list the names of Edward O. Wolcott and Gen. Jackson Payne, members of the monetary commission.

Secretary Wilson's Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Secretary Wilson presented his report to the president, reviewing the operations of the department of agriculture for the past year. The most important recommendation made by him is one that agents for the department had been stationed at each of our more important embassies for the collection of information of interest to American farmers.

Gold Reserve at High-Water Mark.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—At the close of business today, the last day of the month, the gold reserve in the treasury amounted to $153,551,811, which is by a few thousand dollars the highest point recorded since November, 1890. The deficit for the month was $9,322,653, or $1,019,725 greater than the deficit for the same month last year.

Appointed by the President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The president has appointed John H. Hall United States attorney for Oregon.

Typewriters at $20.

We are selling the O'Dell writer, a perfect writing machine, at $20, over a three-year guarantee. All makes typewriters second hand. Fobes Bros. & Niles, 1120 Second avenue.

Rainier Beer adds zest to the appetite.

GOOD WORDS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

(Pottsville Saturday Night Review, Oct. 20.)

ARE YOU READY FOR KLONDIKE?

Seattle Is the Port to Sail From If You Go.

On to Klondike, is the motto adopted by persons with a love of gain and adventure, who have some money to risk in the hope of increasing their store.

The Post-Intelligencer, of Seattle, State of Washington, contains the following suggestions to prospective Klondikers:

1. Come to Seattle at once, the expense of living there being naught to the advantages to be gained.

[illegible] not purchase your outfit until [illegible] Seattle.

[illegible] funds deposited sub- [illegible] in a home or [illegible] good [illegible] at

The Review, an Important State Paper, Devotes Nearly a Column, Under a Display Head, to the Klondike Edition of the Post-Intelligencer.