

Dement's Best

IS THE NAME OF THE

FLOUR

That we have been handling for the past six years. Thousands of families have been using it because it has given them perfect satisfaction and sold to them at a reasonable price.

\$4.50 Per Barrel. \$1.15 Per Sack.

If you are in need of flour, better give it a trial.



COOPER & LEVY 202, 104 AND 106 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH, SEATTLE, WASH.

Have You Tried Our Perfumed Almond Meal?

We put it up in large and convenient packages that sell for 25 cents each, and we can recommend it as a most elegant preparation to use where soap roughens the skin.

Stewart & Holmes Drug Co. 1501 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

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.

North American Transportation & Trading Co. No. 618 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Table listing directors: John J. Healy, Michael Cudahy, etc.

THE ARLINGTON DOCK CO. Operating the largest wharf in Seattle. We are equipped for handling the very largest vessels.

The Seattle Clothing Co.

AMERICAN CLOTHIERS. 719 Second Av. NEW FALL GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES.

NOW We are Showing All of Our New HAVILAND CHINA.

The line is a beauty, consisting of all that is new and attractive in the new patterns and decorations. Call and see them.

M. SELLER & CO. Nos. 627 and 629 First Avenue.

Moran Bros. Company. SHIPBUILDERS

Yukon River Steamers.

Table listing gold dust bought prices for various companies like J.S. Mayer & Bros.

Mackintoshes .. Styles

The Washington Rubber Co., (Incs) 714 First Av., Seattle, Wash

RECIPROCAL TRADE IS SURE TO COME.

Conference of Diplomats Already Fruitful.

CANADA EAGER TO JOIN IN

John A. Kasson Chosen to Represent the United States.

Bering Sea Experts Meet for the Third Time—The Dominion Government Asks Protection for the Fish off the Newfoundland Coast—An Offset for Concessions to America With Respect to the Seal Herd—Agreement is Proposed—Adequate Remedies to be Adopted to Prevent Destruction.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Definite arrangements have been made for taking up the subject of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada, and to this end meetings have been fixed between John P. Kasson, who is especially delegated by President McKinley to conduct the reciprocity negotiations, and Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Canadian premier, and Sir Louis Davies, Canadian minister of marine. This is the result of the long and friendly conference held yesterday between Secretary Sherman and Sir Wilfred.

Arrangements are also contemplated for taking up the questions of border immigration, North Atlantic fisheries, lake fisheries and all other subjects affecting the two countries.

The meeting with Mr. Kasson, however, will be confined to reciprocity, as he is delegated by President McKinley to treat on that subject alone. It is not expected that the reciprocity treaty itself can be matured during the present visit of the Canadian officials, the desire being to arrive at some common understanding at this time and perfect the details later.

The third session of the experts on seal life was held at the state department today, all of the representatives of the United States, Canada and Great Britain being in attendance except Sir Wilfred Laurier, who spent the morning in visiting the Catholic university. Mr. Adams, first secretary of the British embassy, took his place as the diplomatic representative of the Canadian government.

It is stated upon good authority that the Canadians will ask a counter concession from this country in the way of a guarantee for the protection of the northern fisheries in return for any alteration of the sealing regulations to which they may give their assent. They take the position that the fish along the Canadian and Newfoundland coasts are as much the property of Canada as are the seals of the Pribilof islands the property of the United States, and contend that they have as much right to make demands for the protection of the fish against American fishermen as we have to ask the Canadians to agree to further restrictions of killing the seals.

Their specific complaint is that, while Canadian laws prohibit fishing except within certain seasons, the American laws do not impose corresponding conditions; and that, while the taking of fish can be prohibited during the closed season within these located on this reservation at the time the reservation was made, will, in like manner, present their applications for permits.

OLYMPIA, Nov. 12.—In reply to a recent letter to President McKinley regarding the establishment of a military reserve at St. Michael, Gov. Rogers today received the following reply: WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1897.—My Dear Sir: Your letter of the 11th addressed to the president has been referred to me for reply. The newspaper clipping to the effect that the order of the war department creating a military district in the vicinity of St. Michael will prohibit other transportation companies from doing business there is a misstatement. It is necessary for persons who desire to conduct a business of this kind to make application to the war department for the necessary permit. The department is showing no favor in this direction, nor does it propose to do so. Yours very truly, R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

SOVEREIGN STEPS DOWN AND OUT.

No Longer Head of the Knights of Labor.

HICKS IS HIS SUCCESSOR.

Change is Made Amicably, With the Master Workman's Consent.

All of the Former Officers Go Out With Him, Although Under Ordinary Circumstances Both He and They Would Have Held Over Until the Next Regular Meeting—He Makes a Characteristic Speech, Denunciatory of the Courts, the Corporations and Injunction—Assembly Will Get to Work Today.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 12.—James R. Sovereign, who has been grand master workman of the Knights of Labor for the past four years or more, was this afternoon relieved of his office by the general assembly, which has been in session in this city since Monday last. Under ordinary



A View of Princeton Inn.

Princeton Inn has been brought into unusual prominence during the present week on account of the withdrawal of Professor Charles W. Shields, of Princeton university, from the Presbyterian church. Dr. Shields signed a petition for a liquor license for Princeton Inn, and was censured by the members of the New Brunswick presbytery. The resignation was accepted, in spite of many protests and a request for a resolution of regret. In his letter of withdrawal Dr. Shields announced his intention of entering "some other portion of the visible church to which the good hand of God may guide him."

conditions, Mr. Sovereign's term of office would not expire until the next meeting. This, however, it is said, makes no difference with the order, whose general officers during a meeting are always in the hands of the assembly, and can be chosen and deposed at the will of the majority. Along with Mr. Sovereign there were three other officers relieved because of this special meeting, viz: T. B. McGuire, general worthy foreman, Sanford Fitzpatrick, of Daniel, Brown, of Montana, and H. B. Martin, of Minneapolis, of the executive committee.

Henry A. Hicks, of District 23, New York city, was chosen to fill Mr. Sovereign's place, and I. D. Chamberlain, of Pueblo, Colo., was selected as general worthy foreman. Sanford Fitzpatrick, of Montreal, and Henry Bostock, of Assembly 200, glass-workers, were chosen as the two members of the executive board, the third member being Andrew Best.

After the annual meeting the change in officers took place. The old officers were relieved and the new ones elected and installed. Mr. Sovereign's name was then deposed from the roll of officers, but he immediately arose and said he would not accept. No one opposed Mr. Hicks' name. The assembly was then deposed from the roll of officers, but he immediately arose and said he would not accept. No one opposed Mr. Hicks' name. The assembly was then deposed from the roll of officers, but he immediately arose and said he would not accept.

the appreciation and in fact the love of his brethren of the order that this is done. The same holds good with the other officers who were relieved. Mr. Sovereign stated tonight that he wished his retirement. He wanted rest from the labor which the office entailed upon him. Hicks, the general master workman elect, was seen after the meeting. He said that he did not intend to outline the future policy of his administration for several days yet. He expressed the highest admiration for his predecessor, saying that he thought him one of the greatest exponents of the age of the prime time represented by the Knights of Labor. I. D. Chamberlain, the worthy foreman-elect, is a newspaper man.

REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY PRESENTS TO THE WORLD THE "SAME UNDISMAYING MEMBERSHIP THROUGH WHOLESALE COURAGE AND COURAGE OF THE SPIRIT OF PROGRESS COMBATS GREED AND AVARICE AND DETESTS THE CANT AND HYPOCRISY OF THE AGE."

The order, he said, was today stronger in membership, stronger in character and stronger in the hearts of the people than it was a year ago.

He recommended that this session continue its deliberations largely to the work of organization. The work of wholesale reform in the labor field, he contended, is retarded through the coercion and corruption of the poor by the holders of idle capital, who dominate the press and debauch the politics of the country, while the courts apply the arrogant lash of despotism in the form of injunctions against the freedom of speech and peaceable assemblage of the poor.

"The St. Louis conference," he said, "was a united labor protest against the most flagrant outrages ever committed against civil liberty in this country. It was the vox populi of an outraged nation thundering against the pomp and arrogance of returning despotism, and since that time free speech has not been suppressed by court injunctions."

Mr. Sovereign then took as his theme the great miners' strike, in which he said the Knights had a large membership directly involved. He said in part:

"That great struggle was a test between underfed, half-starved labor and avaricious, greedy coal barons. It was a strike born of hunger and necessity and appealed to all the highest impulses of humanity. On the side of the strikers stood the charity and philanthropy of the world, beckoning toward the slaves of the mine. On the other hand, the shotgun policy of the corporations and the despotic court injunctions. The armed thugs were more terrible than the restraining orders of the courts. The injunctions sought to give color of official sanction, and the color of judicial dignity, to the vilest expressions of anarchy ever uttered in this country. But anarchy in judicial robes is no more respectable than anarchy in rags; a judge who will suppress peaceable public assemblies is no less a traitor to his country than was Benedict Arnold, and the citizen who will resist such an injunction is no less a patriot than were the signers of the Declaration of Independence or the heroes of Valley Forge. And if it ever comes to a contest between constitutional liberty and court injunctions, I would prefer to wrap myself in the flag of my country and tear down the courts in defiance of the con-

COOK INLET MINERS JUST OPENING UP.

Its Wealth Development Hardly Begun.

LAST PARTY OUT HAS GOLD

Steamer City of Topeka Brings Cook Inlet Miners From Sitka.

They Show \$45,000 to Prove the Riches of Their Own District—W. M. Wheeler, of Sunrise, Reviews the Mining Situation—He Estimates the Total Production of the District to Date at Over \$400,000—A Cheap Country to Live In—No Gold on Copper River—Several Prominent Alaskans on Topeka.

The miners of Cook inlet are by no means prepared to admit that all the good placer ground in Alaska is in the Yukon basin, and they show the gold from their own district to prove it. Among the passengers on the Topeka yesterday were W. M. Wheeler, the storekeeper at Sunrise, on Cook inlet, and Francis Tagliabue, resident of Sidney, and Francis Tagliabue, deputy United States surveyor for Alaska, who is one of the pioneers of the territory. Together with them were about thirty miners from Cook inlet, who brought out about \$45,000 among them. This is Mr. Wheeler's estimate, and as most of the gold of the district passes through his hands, either in trade or deposit, he is in a position to know. He estimates the total production of the district to date at \$400,000 to \$500,000.

"I have been at Sunrise for two seasons," said Mr. Wheeler, "and can say positively that the miners have not commenced to mine; they have not even begun to prospect; for it takes one solid season to thoroughly prospect a claim. Men will work away for a time without getting anything, and then go away and say the district is no good. Here is an illustration of what I mean. There are places where you could turn Six-Mile creek, or Toketna creek, as the Indians call it, out of its channel, and I know one place where you could expose the channel for five miles at small expense. I believe the best-paying property is on Granite creek, a tributary of Six-Mile, but nobody has ever seen bedrock there. The tributaries of Resurrection creek, which are paying are Bear and Palmer. The gold on Bear creek is worth \$14.40 an ounce, while all the other gold in the district is worth \$10 to \$17.

"Only two streams and their tributaries have ever been mined—Six-Mile and Resurrection creeks, both emptying into Turnagain arm. The tributaries of Six-Mile creek which are paying are Canyon Mills (a tributary of Canyon), Gulch and Lynx creeks. They are also mining all along the banks of Six-Mile creek, but it is a big stream, 150 feet wide at Sunrise, and runs an average of three feet of water, with a rapid current. It has any quantity of gold in the bed, but on account of its size and rapid current it is not an easy stream to work, so the miners keep to the gulches, where it is easy to work, and they do not know what is in the bed of the streams, having never prospected them. There are places where you could turn Six-Mile creek, or Toketna creek, as the Indians call it, out of its channel, and I know one place where you could expose the channel for five miles at small expense. I believe the best-paying property is on Granite creek, a tributary of Six-Mile, but nobody has ever seen bedrock there. The tributaries of Resurrection creek, which are paying are Bear and Palmer. The gold on Bear creek is worth \$14.40 an ounce, while all the other gold in the district is worth \$10 to \$17.

"The talk about taking out pans of \$300 to \$500 on the Klondike, but they don't say how much work it took to get to that pan. Of course, when a man gets to bedrock, he can go along with a pan or a sluice to another and take out rich pans all the time. The Poly Mining Company took out \$80 a day to the man.

A FIGHTING NAVY NEEDED.

Roosevelt Says We Want It if Hawaii is Annexed, and Much More if Not Annexed. NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The annual banquet of the Society of Naval and Mechanical Engineers was held tonight at Delmonico's. About 100 members and guests were present. Col. E. A. Stevens was the toastmaster, and among the guests were Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt and A. F. Yarrow, the English torpedo boat builder.

Many a Man

Who is compelled to pay \$300 for a ticket to Dawson City will wish he had one of those given out free by the Post-Intelligencer in connection with a securing of new subscribers, for which work the competitor also receives 25 per cent. of his collections. It's the greatest offer ever made by a newspaper. Read the display advertisement in this issue and consult the manager of the Post-Intelligencer, personally or by mail.

the department with which he is connected. In part he said: "In building up the navy, we have to take into account not only the military needs of the country, but also the possibilities imposed upon us by the necessity of proper economy, and we cannot go ahead as fast as many of us would like. We need a powerful fighting navy. "I think we are willing to be put in the contemptible attitude of those who bluster without being able to back up their words by deeds, we must first have that attitude about the Monroe doctrine is not a sham. "To provide this means we must have a powerful navy. If we annex Hawaii we shall need an adequate navy to control the Pacific. If we do not annex Hawaii, we shall need a much larger navy, as Hawaii cannot stand alone, and some other power must necessarily take it, and at that moment menace our whole Pacific coast." Sure of Ratification. CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington, D. C., says: Ratification of the Hawaiian Annexation treaty by the United States senate is assured. The administration has made a poll of that body, and as a result President McKinley is satisfied that more than two-thirds of the senators will vote for ratification. Enoch Davis, aged 19; Henry Jones, 21; Edward Dorry, 22; and Frank Grady, 24, were struck by an engine at Ashland, Pa., Thursday night. Davis and Jones were killed, the others seriously injured.



JAMES R. SOVEREIGN.