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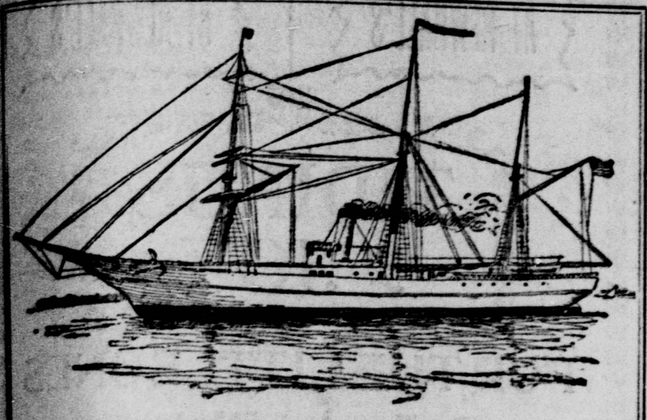

We Furnished the Supplies

For the United States steamer Bear for her relief expedition to Point Barrow, to the ice-bound whalers.

Estimates were given to the leading firms in this city, but the contract was awarded to us

Because Our Prices Were Lower Than Any Firm in Seattle.

Everything was thoroughly inspected by the government officers and found perfectly satisfactory.

The contract was a very large one, but easily handled by us, as we carry the most complete stock of provisions to be found in this state.

COOPER & LEVY

Wholesale and Retail Grocers.

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Those Cold Feet!

Keep You Awake at Night.

A HOT WATER BOTTLE

Will Change All the Conditions..

We Have Them All Sizes and Styles.

STEWART & HOLMES DRUG CO.

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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.

No. 618 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

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John J. Healy ..... Dawson, Klondike Gold Fields.	Michael Cudahy ..... Chicago, Ill.
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VESSELS For Copper River or Cook Inlet . . .

I have for sale or charter two schooners with gasoline power, which are just the thing for parties of from forty to sixty going to either of the above points. The vessels are new and staunch, carrying sail enough to make good time without their engines. Will carry 250 tons each. For rates apply to

E. E. CAINE, Arlington Dock.

Plymouths

ALL WOOL AND GUARANTEED NOT TO FADE.

For Monday Only, Fine Suits Worth $30 for $15.

Don't ignorantly turn up your knows (") and say we can't do it; for we know we can and do and will for you; and it's none of your business whether we can afford it. It is our own proposition and our own reasons are back of it. We guarantee you PERFECT SATISFACTION; but you needn't come on Tuesday and "guess you'll try one of 'em," for we "guess you won't get it" unless you LEAVE YOUR ORDER ON MONDAY.

THE OFFER IS FOR **MONDAY ONLY.**

SMITH & SMITH,

710 Second Avenue.

DANGER IS LURKING IN GAME OF GRAB.

England and France on the Verge of War.

NO BATTLE YET FOUGHT.

But Roving Expeditions Occupy the Disputed Territory.

A Collision Is Inevitable Unless the Governments Come to an Agreement—Chamberlain, the Colonial Columbus, Makes a Serious Mistake, and Gives Great Britain's Adversary an Advantage in the Seizure of Boussa—More British Officers and a Battery of Maxims Are Started for the West Coast.

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LONDON, Nov. 27.—The rumor of a conflict between French and British forces near Nikki, West Africa, is authoritatively denied, but the general credence that was given to the rumor shows how grave is the situation.

Since the initiation of the wild policy of sending armed bands from Dahomey and Lagos, led by hot-headed officers, to assert the authority of their respective nations and grab anything in sight which still might be unoccupied, it has been believed that a collision was bound to occur sooner or later. Both governments have been repeatedly warned to recall these roving expeditions and await the settlement of the delimitation commission, sitting in Paris.

It is difficult to apportion the blame for this state of affairs. That the French initiated the system of raiding the contested territory in West Africa is indisputable; but the "Colonial Columbus," as Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the Liberal leader, has nicknamed Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, has made a serious false step in following suit. If a diplomatic protest on the subject had been promptly lodged in Paris, and vigorously pushed, the whole question would probably have been amicably settled by this timee. But instead of this, the French have been permitted to boldly invade the admitted limits of British Lagos territory, fight the natives and occupy towns so that they might more easily reach and occupy the Say-Boussa-Nikki triangle, which is the subject of dispute.

So far as known, the Marquis of Salisbury has not asked for reparation, or even for explanations, and the whole story appears to be incredible. If Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain have a settled policy regarding West Africa, they have failed to make it known, and all they seem to be doing at present is to impress the French with the fact of Great Britain's unlimited "squeeze ability."

The present situation is fraught with perilous humiliation and the loss of the little self-respect the Tory minister has left. For this the country and press, even the Conservative newspapers, are demanding reprisals by the re-seizure, for instance, of the town of Boussa, lately seized by the French, though believed to be unmistakably within the British sphere, and by the breaking off of the negotiations in Paris until the acts of the Dahomey officials are formally disavowed.

In the meanwhile another batch of eight British officers and non-commissioned officers sails from Liverpool today for Lagos, accompanied by a battery of six twelve-pounder Maxim-Nordenfeldt howitzers, specially supplied by the colonial office without consultation with the war office. It is computed that when the forces in process of being dispatched are joined to the troops already there, Great Britain will have 250 officers and non-commissioned officers and 4,000 troops in West Africa. Commenting on this fact, the semi-official Temps, of Paris, says:

"The British troops will be received by our troops, who are already de facto in possession, and who propose to remain so until the pending negotiations are settled by equitable compensation, legitimately shared by France and England. Until then we shall not swerve."

If this means anything, it means that France intends to extract further "graceful concessions" from the Marquis of Salisbury, similar to those in connection with Siam, the United States and Madagascar.

GOLUCHOWSKI PLAN RIDICULOUS.

No Union of Europe, for America Furnishes the Bread.

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BERLIN, Nov. 27.—The appeal of the Austro-Hungarian minister for foreign affairs, Count Goluchowski, asking Europe to unite against American competition, is variously commented upon here. The Liberal and Radical newspapers condemn such a step. The Volks Zeitung says:

"It is easily seen who would have to pay the bill when all the European agrarians are united. The people of Europe, who absolutely need for their daily bread the cereals of America, India and Australia, would have to sacrifice untold millions at the altar of international agrarianism. This is the meaning of it."

The Vorwaerts says:

"The tariff war begun by the United States or Europe would be answered by closing the markets of the United States of America. The first measure of the powerful big republic across the ocean would be the embracing of all American countries, including perhaps the English colonies there, into a Pan-American tariff union, by which the United States would create large and assured fields for supply and sale and would narrow the exports of their adversaries still further."

The Cologne Gazette, discussing the continuance of the deficit of the receipts of the United States, says:

"The new offer of Commissioner Kasson (the United States reciprocity commissioner) appears to be nothing more than a regular recruiting office to induce nations to come there, for commercial treaties would of course stimulate the imports of the United States and consequently the tariff."

United States Consul General Goldschmidt says the present export figures for the United States show an unmistakable increase. From October 10 to November 15, the exports in his district amounted to 2,118,858 marks as against 1,845,682 marks for the same period of 1896, an increase of 15 per cent. Reports from other consular districts show, with few exceptions, similar increases.

THE PRINCE HOT FOR WAR.

William's Brother Eager to Win Renown in China—The Grab Is Approved.

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BERLIN, Nov. 27.—The presence of Emperor William at Kiel on the occasion of swearing in the naval recruits has had the expected effect of clearing the situation, so far as Germany's attitude toward China and Hayti is concerned. Within two months a squadron of eight fine cruisers, having on board 3,500 men, will be assembled in Chinese waters, and the fact that Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of his majesty, is to command half this force, lends probability to the reports current in government circles that hot work is expected, as Prince Henry's great ambition for years past has been to win naval laurels.

Furthermore, the correspondent here of the Associated Press has been told by gentlemen who were at Kiel upon the occasion referred to, that Emperor William, in conversation with Admiral von Knorr, commander-in-chief of the imperial navy, and with Prince Henry, made use of the expression:

"We must forestall England."

This remark was made while the emperor was enlarging on the situation in China and dwelling on the fact that the advantage gained by the quick action of the German naval forces in Kiao Chau bay must be followed by an adequate strengthening of the squadron by the forces available.

In this connection the correspondent of the Associated Press learns that within three days of the receipt of the news of the murder of the German missionaries, the emperor, through the German ambassadors at Vienna and St. Petersburg, made confidential inquiries as to whether Germany would be opposed in Chinese waters in case circumstances should render a seizure of territory necessary. The replies obtained were wholly satisfactory. It was because of Russia's assurance that a free hand would be given Germany, that Emperor William was so extraordinarily attentive to Prince Tonsky, the commander of the Russian cruiser Vladimir Monarch, which vessel was at Kiel upon the occasion of his majesty's visit to that port.

The German newspapers are almost unanimous in demanding that Germany sieze the present opportunity to obtain adequate and tangible compensation for her support of China in the peace negotiations with Japan in 1896. The Deutsche Zeitung is the mouthpiece of this feeling when it says:

"We rejoice to say that we thus give a guarantee that the German empire sends out a fleet with the firm purpose of obtaining tangible results on the coast of the Yellow sea, for it is the second time a Hohenzollern prince hoists his flag against exotic piracy, and we are certain he will only return crowned with laurels."

A semi-official forecast of the government's naval bill was issued this afternoon. It endeavors to make it appear that the scheme gives scope to the reichstag's judgment, and provides a total fleet of nineteen seagoing ironclads, eight coast defense ironclads and forty-two cruisers, an increase of five seagoing ironclads and nine cruisers. The additional expense involved is 165,000,000 marks, the amount to cover seven years, when the warships are to be completed, the reichstag to decide yearly the number of vessels to be commenced and the amount of the naval budget. This increases the budget from 118,000,000 marks to 150,000,000 marks, but, according to the forecast, the additional expense will not necessitate the levying of any special taxes.

The police have confiscated this week's issue of the Kladderadatch because it contained a cartoon ridiculing Emperor William's speech to the recruits.

STANDARD OIL WINS AGAIN.

Occupies the German Field Alone—All Opposition Crushed.

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BERLIN, Nov. 27.—The tariff on sugar and petroleum is occupying the attention of the press extensively. The negotiations between the German sugar syndicate and the owners of the refineries, after pending for months, have ultimately failed, and the plan to form a pool has been definitely dropped, at least for the present, as many of those interested have decided to remain outside. The purpose was to grant each member of the pool a premium of 2 marks per 100 kilos, inland consumers to pay double and exporters to receive a like sum from the trust.

In spite of the action of the South German dealers, after the announcement that the Mannheim Pure Oil Company, a competitor of the Standard Oil Company, had purchased an island on the Rhine, on which it is proposed to build gigantic tanks, to exclusively patronize the Mannheim Pure Oil Company, the impression prevails in commercial cities that the German representatives of the Standard Oil Company have won the fight and will crush all competitors.

The Vossische Zeitung says:

"Evidently, in accordance with the agreement with the Standard Oil Company, the Russian petroleum dealers have withdrawn from competition in the German market. Of the petroleum import of the current year, America furnished 83,642 tons and Russia furnished 43,000 tons. Reports from Bremen and Hamburg show that the Standard Oil Company is now virtually alone in the field."

Nearly $1,500 in Klondike and Alaska tickets are being given out by the Post-Intelligencer. Look it up and get one.

Start of an Ocean Race.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—The British ship Montgomeryshire and the bark Blairhoyle started today on an ocean race. They are bound for Great Britain, and are laden with grain and merchandise. Before starting their captains made a wager dependent upon the result of their long voyage and each was confident of beating former trans-oceanic records.

HAVE you seen the New Hallwood Cash Register? It leads them all.

ALL THEIR HOPE HANGS ON FUSION.

Democrats Gather At the Banquet Board.

COMMUNION OF FRIENDS.

Harmony Among Themselves and the Glad Hand to Populists.

Congressman James Hamilton Lewis Presides at a Love Meeting of His Political Brethren—There Was Harmony in the Toasts, Harmony From Soup to Meats, Harmony Everywhere—Organization Necessary for Campaign of '98—Gold Democrats to Be Welcomed to the Fold If They Will Wave Olive Branch.

One hundred Democrats gathered around the banquet board at the Stevens hotel last night, their purpose being to cement as far as possible their party organization and to draw together the seams and scars that discord and dissension in the past had opened.

In some respects the meeting may be regarded as the opening gun of the municipal campaign of 1898, for throughout the speech making the one sentiment that was placed above all others was the necessity for party reorganization, harmony, and a union of forces against the Republicans. Preparations for a rejuvenation of Democracy, so to speak, were begun several days ago by a committee of active young politicians, resulting in the summoning of about a hundred true and tried henchmen in the army of the great unwashed to the banquet hall.

Congressman James H. Lewis presided. On his right sat Judge William H. Moore and Prof. J. Allen Smith. On his left were J. M. Carson, Leander Miller and George King.

At 8:30 the assembled admirers of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson marched into the dining hall of the hotel to the military strains of a string orchestra. The tables, formed in the shape of a hollow square, were laden with salads of several kinds, cold meats, fruit and other delicacies. Refreshments of a liquid character were served during the evening, and at the conclusion of the meal coffee and cigars were passed around.

Congressman Lewis, acting as toastmaster, began the ceremonies by delivering a neat and graceful little speech of acknowledgment and appreciation of the distinction that had been shown him in choosing him to preside.

"It is a most commendable thing," he said, "that there were those among you vigilant enough to see the appropriateness and utility of such a gathering as this, which is designed to afford opportunity for the cultivation of that feeling of personal kindness and consideration for others that is the well-spring of true Democracy. To come together in a convivial gathering such as this—to speak our thoughts and hear others speak of those principles to which we have dedicated our best efforts—this is our privilege and pleasure this evening.

"All men who come to us with the olive branch of peace should and will be welcomed into our ranks. Planting our feet squarely on the Chicago platform, believing that our cause is just, we are to consecrate ourselves to that Democracy whose seeds and roots were planted by Thomas Jefferson. It must not be understood that we are here to draw lines of separation and divorcement from those who have been our allies in the past and who are our friends now. In the political contests of the future we need the support and encouragement of these—in that battle against oppression which we are called upon to wage." (Applause.)

The First Toast.

To the first toast, "To Our Allies and Our Friends," Fred Rice Rowell was called on to reply. Apologizing to Mr. Lewis, who, he said, had a patent on darky stories, Mr. Rowell proceeded to tell a good narrative of the South, illustrating the position in which the members of the conference committee at Ellensburg found themselves. Mr. Rowell said that some people had regarded the fusion of '96 as a special providence. He declared that it was the result of hard work done by brainy men.

"We must not, in the fervor of party devotion and pride of ancestry, overlook our allies," said Mr. Rowell. "Too much cannot be said in praise of those who, standing shoulder to shoulder with us in that fight, walked up and deposited their ballots unscratched, as did we. (Applause.) The victory that we won in the campaign of 1896, when we rescued the state from the control of our political enemies, was due not solely to any one party, but to the union of three parties. In the perpetuation of that union largely depends our future hopes."

In a similar vein, George H. King spoke for ten minutes, referring, as he began, to the days when he first came to Seattle and attended a primary before he was legally entitled to vote. "In my ward," said Mr. King, "there were so few of us that it required the full strength of the organization to muster a delegation to attend a convention." Here the speaker started to name a few of those with whom he has been associated in the early political history of the state, when he was interrupted by Lee Hart, who said that if he could not remember the balance it was likely because they were represented by proxy. (Laughter.) Mr. King urged that the fusion organization be maintained.

The City Campaign.

"The Organization of the Party for the City Campaign" was a theme to which F. F. Randolph responded willingly. He declared that the gathering was the nucleus of success for the spring campaign. "It has been a task to make the Democrats of the city realize that they themselves must be united before it is possible to effect a union with the other members of the fusion alliance." Said he: "If we stand together as a man we must succeed. I want every one of you to pledge to me and to yourselves that there shall be no bickering, jealousies or factions among us. We shall be and remain Democrats in the approaching campaign. If the hand of help is extended to us by our associates in the fusion movement, let us grasp it, and in helping them help ourselves."

This was a sentiment that appeared to take well and it was loudly applauded.

"The County Schools" was the text assigned to Supt. Meredith. He declared that there was an intimate connection between popular education and true Democracy, as the father of the one had been the progenitor of the other.

"Fidelity to Party" was responded to by Charles E. Patterson. He said that great good would come of the meeting and urged that good fellowship among Democrats be fostered on every possible occasion.

S. S. Carlisle was asked to respond to the toast "A Communion of Friends," which he did with vigor, praising Tammany for the victory won in Greater New York this month. "Do not pass the poisoned chalice to any lips—'You did not support the Chicago platform'—Array yourselves in solid phalanx to meet the enemy and sweep him from the last citadel he occupies in this state," were Mr. Carlisle's sentiments.

Daniel Kelleher, Judge Moore, J. F. McElroy and Mr. McCardle, formerly of Mississippi, and the other speakers. Mr. McCardle, who has lately become a resident of Seattle, made a very appropriate and graceful speech, emphasizing the theory that Southerners are born to speech making. His effort was warmly applauded.

The last speech was not made till after midnight. The toasts were selected on the spur of the moment by Mr. Lewis, and the speakers had no notice that they would be called on. Taking this into consideration the forensic efforts were quite praiseworthy.

Those Who Attended.

Following is a list of those in attendance:

Frank B. Ingersoll	F. Donahue
F. H. Pike	L. B. Hart
A. G. Lane	J. M. Carson
Marian Ashley	James Kelly
John Y. Terry	William Blackman

Continued on Page 6.

JAMES HAMILTON LEWIS.

HAWAII IS ANXIOUS TO APPEASE JAPAN.

Then the Way Is Clear for Annexation.

DISPUTES ALMOST AT END.

Indications All Point to a Settlement by Arbitration.

Unfounded Report That the United States Has Offered to Pay the $200,000 Indemnity Demanded of the Island Republic—Pettigrew and Dubois Homeward Bound—A Visit to Honolulu Leads Them to Oppose the Treaty—Anti-Annexationists Committee Is at San Francisco Bound for Washington.

HONOLULU, Nov. 20 (Via San Francisco, Nov. 27.)—Advices received today from Japan state that no progress has been made in the negotiations about immigrant affairs, owing to the fact that Hawaii sticks invariably to the policy of procrastination, in the hope, it is claimed, of transferring the responsibility of paying a compensation to the United States by effecting the proposed annexation.

At this juncture, another difficulty has sprung up. A certain immigration company in Honolulu has unlawfully appropriated the deposit money of the immigrants, and Minster Shimamura has attempted to bring the matter before the tribunal. The company was greatly astonished at the action of the minister, and threatened to disclose all the weak points of Japan's contention at issue should the minister insist on carrying out his plan to the bitter end.

Meanwhile, the relations of Japan with the United States have become more friendly, and the latter, it is said, is inclined to advise Hawaii to pay the indemnity at once to Japan, if it really desires annexation. Before long instructions will be transmitted to that effect to Minister Sewell at this place; in fact, the Hawaiian government may be induced to accept the proposal of the United States and pay the damages, as a heavy expense will be incurred in leaving the dispute to arbitration. Should this turn out to be a fact, Hawaiian affairs will be settled earlier than was expected.

Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, and ex-Senator Dubois, of Idaho, will leave for San Francisco today. Both men are practically against annexation. It is a change of front on the part of Dubois. When he was a member of the senate it was remarked and repeated frequently that he was one of the most enthusiastic supporters of annexation.

Early Settlement With Japan.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—When shown the Honolulu dispatch concerning the progress of negotiations with Japan, Minister Hatch, of Hawaii, tonight said that he had no advices confirmatory of any part of it. He added that when he left Hawaii very recently the indications were favorable to the settlement of the dispute by arbitration, and, he continued, that instead of Hawaii seeking to postpone the adjustment of the claim until after the question of annexation of Hawaii to the United States is settled, the opposite is true. Hawaii is anxious to present a clean slate to the United States, but she cannot of course allow her concern in that direction to lure her into making concessions regarding Japanese immigration in case the annexation treaty should fail.

The officials here know nothing of any intention on the part of our government to advise Hawaii to pay immediately to Japan, without waiting on arbitration, the sum of money claimed by Japan on account of the turning back from Honolulu of Japanese laborers last spring. On the contrary, the department of state, it is said, has cheerfully refrained from interfering, by suggestion or otherwise, with Japan and Hawaii in the settlement of the matter at issue, and there is no reason now to expect a change of course. It is not understood here that the naming by Japan of the sum of $200,000 as the claimed indemnity binds Hawaii to pay that much. It is merely a maximum limitation which the rules of arbitration require to be placed on a claim wherever possible.

Touching the theory that the settlement of claims is being purposely delayed by Hawaii in order to throw it upon the United States after annexation shall have become an accomplished fact, it is said that nothing could be gained by such a course since the pending annexation treaty provides in terms that the United States shall not assume a liability exceeding $4,000,000 on account of annexation, and it is understood that there are already outstanding obligations to nearly that amount.

Anti-Annexationists Arrive.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—A committee has arrived here from Honolulu on the way to Washington to plead with the United States government against the annexation of Hawaii. The committee consists of two full-blooded Hawaiians and two half-Hawaiians. The leader is James K. Kauila, president of the Hawaiian Patriotic League. There are besides, David Kalaukalani, leader of the second Hawaiian society, which differs only in its opinion on local matters from the patriotic league; William Auld, who is the possessor of considerable property on the island of Oahu, and John Richardson, a lawyer from the island of Maui.