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Cologne. Norvell's Tool Sets. Pipes. Alarm Clocks. Children's Garden Tools. STORE OPEN UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK TONIGHT.

COOPER & LEVY. 100, 104 AND 106 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH, 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.

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

North American Transportation & Trading Co.

No. 615 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash. DIRECTORS: John J. Early, Michael Cudahy, etc.

FOR DYEA AND SKAGUAY.

First-class steamer Noyo will leave Seattle December 26, 1897, for above points.

Krusse S. S. Line. Steamer Lakme will leave San Francisco for Seattle and Tacoma December 23, connecting with steamers for all Puget sound points.



Only A Few Days Remain OF OUR 11TH ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE

If you need anything in the jewelry or watch line, call and see us. We have the most complete stock. We handle only the best. Our prices are always the lowest, and at this sale more so than ever.

FRISCH BROS., Watchmakers and Jewelers, 720 First Avenue, Seattle.

SENECA WOLCOTT IN MOOD TO DESIGN.

Said to Be at Outs With the Administration.

FINANCE IS THE CAUSE.

Unable to Reconcile the Views of the President and Mr. Gage.

A Hint That the Secretary of the Treasury is at Variance With McKinley, and Yet May Leave His Portfolio—No Chance for Agreement Between Mr. Gage and Mr. Wolcott—The President Will Have to Approve the Position of One or the Other—The Senator Addresses New England Society of New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The Washington correspondent of the World, in a special to his paper, predicts that Senator Wolcott will resign his seat in the senate because of the alleged betrayal of the cause of bi-metalism by the McKinley administration.

The World prints the following from Washington: "The exclusive publication in the world of Senator Wolcott's threat to resign from the United States senate, created a sensation in the political circles. While many believe his indignation may sufficiently cool to prevent the relinquishment of his seat, all agree that his return to the advocacy of the free and unlimited coinage of silver is certain."

The position of Senator Wolcott as understood by all those who realize the peculiar situation which has developed with respect to the administration and the monetary commission of which he is a member, is embarrassing. Either President McKinley and Secretary Gage are at variance, or Senator Wolcott and his sympathizers are utterly deceived as to the president's attitude. Mr. Wolcott, since his return from Europe, has talked long and earnestly with the president, and he defends the president, while taking a position of open antagonism to Mr. Gage.

"The assertion is made by Mr. Wolcott's sympathizers that Mr. Gage misrepresents the administration, and that if it were not for a position which he holds, he would resign. Mr. Gage to retire from the cabinet. This statement, which is now made privately, is likely to be made public before long. If it is done, the issue will be raised and the public will know the facts. It is probably that Wolcott has misunderstood the position of the president, and will then announce his indignation at the administration. The president can hardly be in sympathy with both Secretary Gage and the Colorado senator, as Mr. Gage stands simply for gold, and Mr. Wolcott for silver alone. As things are now trending, the president will probably have to break with one or the other of them, and unless he is misunderstood by the leaders of his party and the persons close to him, the break will not be with the secretary of the treasury.

"The committee room of Wolcott today was besieged by those desiring confirmation or denial of the authenticity of the statement that he contemplated forwarding his resignation to the governor of his state unless the president's approval of Mr. Gage's plan should be less pronounced. No satisfactory information was given to these inquiries. Without making a definite statement Mr. Wolcott left the city, and will not return until Thursday.

"Senator Teller will not discuss the question affecting his colleague. He foresaw the inevitable break. President McKinley, he thinks, cannot long ride two horses going in opposite directions."

Mr. Wolcott was entertaining a party of friends at dinner when a World reporter called with the special dispatch from Washington. Mr. Wolcott would not consent to an interview, but in answer to a note of inquiry asking him to affirm or deny his reported intention of resigning, he wrote the following: "You have given me the first information of the fact."

MR. GAGE DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Replies to Resolutions Questioning His Motive in Financial Reform.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Secretary Gage has written the following letter to President Comptroller of the Federation of Labor: "I have read the resolutions adopted at the Nashville convention of the Federation of Labor, which recite as follows: 'Resolved, That we declare ourselves most positively opposed to the Gage financial bill recently introduced in congress by the secretary of the treasury. It is a result of a law, which will only the more firmly rivet the gold standard upon the people of the country and perpetuate its disastrous effects in every form. Resolved, That we denounce the Gage bill a disguised effort to retire our greenback currency and all government paper money, with a view to the substitution of national bank notes in their stead, and thus fasten the national bank system for many years upon the American people. Now, if it be true that the gold standard, by which things have been measured as to prices for the last sixty years in this country, is inimical to the interests of the laboring classes of the United States, I think it is inimical to all classes. In other words, I do not believe that the extension of the gold standard, or the substitution of one class of money for another through false weights, partial laws or a bad monetary system, can be made to work for the permanent benefit of the existing class itself, or for the general well-being which is defendable on any ground of right or justice, which it is not. Granted,

therefore, that the permanence of the gold standard (for which I argue) operates in this evil direction, then your resolutions of condemnation are well founded, and I am justly charged either with an ignorance which constitutes me a foolish adviser, or with a perversity of motive which makes me an evil adviser."

"I have tried to disavow the charge of perversity or evil purpose, since there is nothing in my whole life as related to my fellow men that in word or deed, which the possession by use of such a characteristic can be inferred, much less demonstrated. But I cannot do so, since I am actually working as deep injury as myself might do, and to the sin of ignorance, if it be a sin, I must confess myself to be a possible victim. This confession, however, ought not to classify me as separate from my fellow men generally, whether they be considered as individual units or as congregated in groups. Ignorance is a relative, not an absolute term, since few are totally ignorant, and none is absolutely wise. Nor does the number constituting the group change this fact, since the wisdom of a group, however large, cannot be greater than that of the wisest man in it."

"This remains true, whether the subject matter involving knowledge and judgment be astronomy, physics or finance. The condemnation, then, involved in the result referred to is measured by the just or imperfect apprehension of questions relating to monetary science held by the wisest men who supported them. Laying these general considerations aside, let me say through you to the great body who honorably represent, that, if instead of denunciatory resolutions, which are not arguments, but mere expressions of opinion, independent members, I will abandon them without hesitation. My present conviction, the honest fruit of my study and reflection, is that a breakdown in our present monetary standard would be a most disastrous blow to all our commercial and industrial interests, and that upon the wage workers as a class would be entailed the most serious effects of the disaster. Believing this, I must so far withdraw."

ASPEECH BY MR. WOLCOTT.

Address Before the New England Society on "The East and the West."

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The ninety-second annual festival of the New England Society of the city of New York was held at Delmonico's tonight. Four hundred members of the society and their friends, including many distinguished men, were present. The tables were devoid of decorations except for the miniature pyramids of yellow doughnuts and rose red Baldwin apples.

Senator Wolcott, who presided, in his address, denominated the present monetary standard as "the East and the West," and that upon the wage workers as a class would be entailed the most serious effects of the disaster. Believing this, I must so far withdraw."

LAND SELECTIONS DISAPPROVED.

A Ruling Against the Northern Pacific on Tracts Between Tacoma and Portland.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Acting Secretary Ryan, of the interior department, has disapproved clear list No. 43, embracing lands selected within the Walla Walla land district, Washington, on account of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Lands located opposite the portion of the road between Portland and Tacoma were specified as bases for selection.

Some doubt appeared to exist whether there was a deficiency in the grant to the Northern Pacific, as has been reported to congress, and in November the general land office held that there is "an approximate deficiency in the entire grant of 50,073 acres."

This, the acting secretary holds, shows there has been no actual ascertainment of the amount of the deficiency, or that any deficiency exists. Confusion and uncertainty in the matter prevents him, he says, from finding or saying with any degree of confidence, or at all, that there is an ascertained or established deficiency in the grant. The list is therefore disapproved.

The company will specify other bases for selection.

An hour was spent in social intercourse, and although the dinner was set for 6 o'clock, it was 8 o'clock when the guests seated themselves. Among those who sat at the guests of honor table were J. Pierpont Morgan, Joseph Choate, Gen. Wesley Merritt, James Whitcomb Riley, Charles Olney, Senator E. O. Wolcott, Gov. Frank Black, Senator George F. Hoar, President Charles W. Elliott, Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Mayor Strong.

The dinner was made up of good old New England dishes, and during the discussion a quartette, assisted by the greater number of those present, sang popular airs.

The speeches began at 10 o'clock, when Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott responded to the toast "Puritanism's Day." He declared that if Puritanism reigned in Massachusetts at the present time it would not be safe for Dr. Eliot to remain there for a moment, and he himself would have to depart for New Amsterdam.

Gov. Black responded to the toast, "The State of New York." President Charles W. Elliott, of Harvard university, said that the Puritan spirit survives, and that the descendants of the Puritans are now doing just such things as the Puritans themselves had

NOVEL SCHEME FOR A YUKON SLED.



Among the many experiments in Alaska transportation to be launched next year, none is more novel than the invention of three Seattle men, John C. Peterson, Nils H. Peterson and Frank E. Adams. It is a house set on tubes with spiral flanges. The principle is the old one on which the screw is worked. The tubes revolve and the spirals catching in the snow or ice

propel the entire structure. Application has been made for a patent. The machine is being constructed in North Seattle. The intention of the builders is to make the device of sufficient length and strength to scale the rough ice. It is contended that the machine will act even better than the more frailly attack the surface of the ice or snow.

greatly through the failure of the loan. Russia is now negotiating a loan with the British. The latter demands the dismissal of the British railroad engineers in North China, and it is probable the demand will be granted. The German drill instructors will also be dismissed, and at the expiration of their commissions they will be replaced by Russians. Russian officers have already been appointed to drill the armies of North China.

ENGLAND'S HANDS ARE TIED.

Russians Rejoice at Great Britain's Discomfiture.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.—In a strongly anti-British article today, the Novosty says: "In consequence of the failure of England to compensate herself for Russia's occupation of Port Arthur by the acquisition of Port Hamilton or Lasareff, and in view of the possibility of disarming action on the part of Japan, Europe is on the brink of grave diplomatic complications. The reinforcement of the German squadron in the Pacific permits Russia, France and Germany effectively to prevent a disturbance of the balance of power among

AMERICA WILL NOT INTERFERE IN CHINA.

England Would Favor an Aggressive Step.

NO ACTION TO BE TAKEN.

But Citizens of the United States Will Be Protected.

The Government is Sounded Unofficially—Great Britain Much Concerned at the Situation, as Her Interests Are Greater Than Those of Russia and Germany Ten Times Over—This Country Not Affected by Seizure of Territory—The Cause Is in Full Swing, and Will Embarrass Still Further the Englishmen.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—It is understood that the authorities here have been unofficially sounded as to the attitude of the United States toward the complications in the far East, with a view of learning whether American interests in China were regarded as sufficient to warrant any active step by this government.

From what source the inquiries have come is not disclosed. If from Great Britain, it must have come through Col. Hay, the American Ambassador, as the British officials here have received no instructions as to the Chinese situation.

It is well understood, however, that Great Britain would look with favor on any active step by the United States which would serve as a check for the advances of Germany and Russia. The British interests in China are ten times greater than those of Germany, Russia and the United States, and yet, with Germany and Russia firmly located on Chinese soil, Great Britain is left in a sort of cul de sac.

It is known also that the Chinese authorities would welcome a movement by the United States, and that this has been communicated to officials here.

Although these soundings, for they amount to nothing more as yet, have not taken official form, they have been sufficient to gain a pretty general understanding as to the attitude of this government.

This, in brief, is that the United States has no interest in the territorial extension now going on in China; that she will not land at any of the coast ports of China, as Germany and Russia have done, and that her only consideration is to guard established American interests in China.

Germany's occupation of Chinese territory has been officially reported upon by Rear Admiral McNair, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station.

CONCESSIONS TO RUSSIA.

Chinese Emperor Considers the Case to Be His Only Friend.

PEKING, Dec. 22.—The Chinese government has granted Russia permission to winter a squadron at Port Arthur. Great Britain demands a quid pro quo of the concessions made to other powers. It has been suggested that the Japanese and British occupy Weihaiwei jointly. The situation at Kiaochow bay remains unchanged. The Germans remain unyielding, and Chinese counsels are divided as to whether it should be peace or war with Germany.

China regards Russia as her only friend, and asks her advice alone. In spite of official denials it is regarded as certain that Port Arthur and Kiaochow bay were promised Russia by secret treaty. British influence is still having suffered

the three powers on one hand and Great Britain and Japan on the other, such as might be produced by violent seizures of territory.

The Novosty expresses the hope that the isolation of Great Britain in regard to other European powers will paralyze her action sufficient to permit the preservation of peace for the dangers threatening it at the present moment.

The greatest reticence is maintained here in government circles. The censorship has forbidden the press to attack Germany on account of the occupation of Kiaochow. Emperor Nicholas presided to-day (Wednesday) at a special meeting of the council at Alexander palace, including the grand duke and the chief military and naval authorities. The Chinese situation was discussed, and it is rumored that Grand Duke Michaelovitch advised the immediate strengthening of the Russian squadron in China.

JAPAN WILL NOT OBJECT TO THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Minister Hoshi, of Japan, was in conference with Secretary Sherman at the state department today. The status of the Hawaiian negotiations has changed materially since the minister's return from Japan. There is no further protest on the part of the Japanese government to the annexation of the islands, and it is asserted that Japan's policy never went to the extent of a protest. The present purpose of the Japanese authorities is to secure specific assurances from the United States that in case Hawaii is annexed Japanese interests will be protected.

RECIPROCITY HANGS FIRE.

Negotiations With Germany, France and Great Britain Lapse.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The reciprocity negotiations between the United States and Germany are practically suspended. They never got beyond the initial stage. There appears to have been a willingness on the part of both governments to look into the matter, but there have been no material concessions on either side.

The utmost extent of a reciprocity treaty between the United States and Germany under the present law would be a 20 per cent. reduction of duty on certain agreed upon German products. Germany is chiefly concerned about sugar, but the 20 per cent. from what source the inquiries have come is not disclosed. If from Great Britain, it must have come through Col. Hay, the American Ambassador, as the British officials here have received no instructions as to the Chinese situation.

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JOE LADUE'S BOAT COMING TO SEATTLE.

He Buys the Morgan City From Huntington, and Will Put Her on the Run to Alaska.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—C. P. Huntington has sold the 2,000-ton steamer Morgan City, now here, and it will sail in the course of two or three weeks for Seattle and South Alaskan ports. The purchaser is Joseph Ladue and the price is about \$250,000.

Mr. Ladue has given an order for several steamers for the transportation business.

The Morgan City will be added to the fleet and will run between Seattle and Dyea and Skaguay until June, when she will start with freight and passengers for St. Michael, connecting at that place with the river boats owned by Ladue.

trade against bounty-paying nations. It was thought that the arrival of the new German ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, would give an impetus to the negotiations and perhaps result in the conclusion of a treaty, but on the contrary the subject has lapsed, and neither government is showing any anxiety to urge the matter to a conclusion.

The negotiations with France are similarly at a standstill, owing to the course of the French government in raising the duties on lard and other American products. The reciprocity negotiations with Great Britain as to the British West Indies are proceeding slowly, but an agreement is expected in the near future.

SENATE SUB-COMMITTEES.

Allison Names Members for the Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Senator Allison, as chairman of the senate committee on appropriations, has announced the sub-committees on the regular appropriation bills for the present session as follows: Agriculture—Cullom, Quay, Perkins, Pettigrew and Berry. Army—Quay, Hale, Sewell, Faulkner and Berry. Deficiency—Hale, Allison, Quay, Cockrell and Teller. Diplomatic and consular—Hale, Perkins, Cullom, Faulkner and Murphy. District of Columbia—Allison, Cullom, Sewell, Cockrell and Gorman. Fortifications—Perkins, Hale, Cullom, Murphy and Gorman.

the inventors believe that, used as a boat in shallow water, it will dig its way through sand bars. The one now in course of construction is over 50 feet long. The helical or spiral flanges are of opposite hand on opposite barrels, and have concave faces, that their edges may be more firmly attack the surface of the ice or snow.

"We visited a third house, left our list and said we would call the next day and find out what it would charge to fill the order. We went back the next day and the man told us that we should get prices elsewhere and then come back to him and he would give us the goods, and 'as low as the other fellow.' Well, we went to a fourth house, and this time we said we wanted to buy big outfits and supplies and desired to know what they would cost. The answer came back: 'We will not give you the price unless you wish to buy.' 'We do wish to buy if you will tell us what the things cost,' was our reply. And then we were told: 'Give us your order, and when we have filled it we will tell you what it will cost.' We gave it up. We concluded that San Francisco was not in the Alaska outfitting business, and as soon as we could make our arrangements, we boarded the steamer Umaticilla and came to Seattle.

The Difference. "Here we have received treatment such as we did not expect. We knew that Seattle was the great outfitting center, but we did not believe that such courteous treatment would be given to all who came here. Why, when we visited the stores and asked for prices they were given to us as cheerfully as though we were going to buy. When we went away without buying we were shown every courtesy. Seattle merchants seem to have constituted themselves a bureau of information where any and all things relative to the Alaska country can be learned without the expenditure of a penny. There could be but

TO SAVE AT LEAST TEN MILLIONS.

Debt Bill Intended to Eliminate Debt of Postoffice Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Chairman Loud, of the house committee on postoffices, has completed the report of the committee on the Loud bill. He believes the measure will effect a saving of at least \$10,000,000 annually, and will wipe out the enormous debt that confronts the postoffice department every year. The bill is a sweeping one, and eliminates several million dollars in surplusage from second-class mail matter.

HAD TO COME HERE TO BUY OUTFITS.

Californians Could Not Get Supplies at Home.

A PROFITLESS SEARCH.

Five Days' Trial to Get Goods Ends in Utter Failure.

Five Men Who Lived at Los Angeles and Santa Anna Tell How They Were Forced to Come to Seattle Because They Could Not Get Their Goods in the One Time "Metropolis"—Courteous Treatment of Seattle Merchants Surprises and Delights Them—Hundreds of Californians to Follow Their Example.

The magnificent farce comedy which San Francisco is giving to the commercial world by her fruitless endeavors to rob Seattle of a small percentage of the great Alaska trade, has had a certain result to it by five Californians who have come to Seattle to outfit for the Copper river country, because, according to their own admission, they tried for five days to accomplish that task in San Francisco, failed, and were compelled to take the first steamer for the only city recognized by the country as the natural outfitting center for those going to Alaska.

The statements of these men is most remarkable. The men who make it have resided in California for years, their wives

and families still make it their home, their interests are to be found in that state, and, like native sons of any state, they are anxious to see it advance along commercial lines. But they are compelled to confess that San Francisco is unable to outfit miners for Alaska, that they were virtually driven to Seattle to outfit, and that the treatment they have received in this city has so pleased them that hundreds of other Californians to whom they have promised to write will be advised not to invest one penny in outfitting until they can get to Seattle.

The names of these five men are: H. M. Marple, C. E. Durfee, Harry Spencer, Ernest White and Paul Tyson. Marple and Durfee live in Los Angeles, and Spencer, White and Tyson are residents of Santa Anna. The party call themselves the "California Bears." Everything they possess which will go to Alaska with them bears the stamp "California Bears," and the characteristic coat-of-arms of California is stamped on a big sign to which they carry. While as a matter of fact Seattle is getting about all of the Alaska trade, it borders on the ludicrous to announce to the world that the California Bears, all sons of California, and flying the California flag, should come to Seattle to outfit. But, listen to the statement which H. M. Marple, the spokesman of the party, made to a Post-Intelligencer reporter in his room at the Tremont hotel last night, in the presence of his partners:

"We decided some time ago that we would go on a two years' prospecting trip to the Copper river country. We are all residents of California and naturally enough we wanted to outfit there. San Francisco has been talking about being prepared to outfit miners at the lowest possible cost and pointing out the absurdity of making the trip to Seattle for that purpose. We thought that California had the proper spirit and we believed the press of San Francisco when they said 'stay at home and outfit.'"

"Well, we went to San Francisco prepared to place big orders, for we desired supplies and outfits for a two years' trip. We had the money to pay for all we wanted and were willing to pay fair prices. We did not wish anything for nothing. On the contrary, we were willing to do the right thing. We made out a list of things we wished to buy and went to one big house and asked that they let us know what the stuff would cost us. We were given the information that nothing of that kind could be done. They told us that if we wished to buy the house would try and fill our order, but that they would not tell us what the goods would cost until we had bought them. We concluded that this particular house possessed a few eccentricities and went to another house, submitted our list and were told the same thing.

"We visited a third house, left our list and said we would call the next day and find out what it would charge to fill the order. We went back the next day and the man told us that we should get prices elsewhere and then come back to him and he would give us the goods, and 'as low as the other fellow.' Well, we went to a fourth house, and this time we said we wanted to buy big outfits and supplies and desired to know what they would cost. The answer came back: 'We will not give you the price unless you wish to buy.' 'We do wish to buy if you will tell us what the things cost,' was our reply. And then we were told: 'Give us your order, and when we have filled it we will tell you what it will cost.' We gave it up. We concluded that San Francisco was not in the Alaska outfitting business, and as soon as we could make our arrangements, we boarded the steamer Umaticilla and came to Seattle.

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for the Christmas season, the city is in a state of excitement. The streets are thronged with people, and the shops are filled with goods. The weather is cold, but the spirit is warm.

The city is preparing for the New Year. The streets are being decorated, and the shops are being cleaned up. The people are in a festive mood, and the city is full of life.

The city is a beautiful sight. The streets are wide and clean, and the buildings are grand. The people are friendly and hospitable, and the city is a pleasure to visit.

The city is a great place. It has everything that a person could want. The shops are full of goods, and the prices are low. The people are nice, and the city is a wonderful place to live.

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