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CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

SEATTLE, TUESDAY, JAN. 18.

SENATOR WOLCOTT'S REVIEW.

Senator Wolcott's review of the work of the international monetary commission is exceedingly interesting. He had the admirable taste in presenting the result of his mission to his colleagues in the senate never to deviate from narrative to controversy.

Two points seem to be well established as a result of the steps which have been taken to secure international bimetallism; one is that the president has most faithfully and earnestly endeavored to carry out the declarations made in the Republican platform, and the other is that if international bi-metallism is adopted it cannot be at the ratio of 16 to 1. Senator Wolcott thinks that the ratio will have to be something like 20 to 1.

The prospects for international bimetallism have not been decreased by the communications which have taken place between the several governments. France is evidently very anxious to bring about an international agreement, but courteously, yet firmly, adheres to the view that bi-metallism is an impossibility except by international agreement. The government of France will, of course, not presume to tell us what the result would be if we should attempt to adopt it alone, but the inference is very clear that France is not going to jeopardize her prosperity by attempting it. So far as England is concerned, there is no hope until, as Mr. Wolcott points out, the experiment which is now being tried in India has proved a failure. The mints were closed to silver in the hope of bringing about a better condition; they have, instead, become worse. The Indian government is not yet convinced that the closing of the mints to silver was the cause of the troubles. Indeed, the impression seems to prevail that the only hope of India is in the adoption of the gold standard. Probably that will be tried, and when that has been demonstrated to be a failure, both the Indian and the home government will no doubt be in a better frame of mind to listen to suggestions for a system which shall be universal.

Senator Wolcott is very earnest in warning the people of the United States of the difficulties in the way of a revolutionary change in the money system of the world. He says that the result can not be brought about without the expenditure of both time and patience. He adds that the persons entrusted with the duty of negotiations must have back of them the support of the president and of congress. This they will have, as he admits he himself had, although he excepts Secretary Gage. Secretary Gage's attitude is perfectly consistent with the Republican platform and the position taken by the president. When congress had convened it was well known that there was no immediate hope of an international agreement. It was the duty of the secretary of the treasury to suggest a measure which should protect it from the raids which were made upon it in 1896. The friends of bi-metallism need not relax their efforts because a measure has been adopted which prevents the traffickers in gold from taking advantage of a panic to make a run upon the nation's reserve.

The measure proposed by Secretary Gage would not amount to a straw in the event of an international agreement being had. That same public sentiment which forced upon the governments of the world the abandonment of a single standard would elect to congress a body of men who would repeal any measure in conflict with it. There is nothing in the measure proposed by Secretary Gage which commits this country to a policy from which it could not recede if international bi-metallism were once accomplished. It is almost as if Mr. Gage had said to the interests which profit by the handling of money, "you may agree or not among yourselves upon a universal policy, but for my part I intend in the meantime to protect my country and its treasury from your manipulations." Mr. Wolcott taunts Secretary Gage with forgetting that the country has been compelled to pay $9,000,000 for the privilege of keeping the word "gold" out of our bonds. It may safely be assumed that Secretary Gage forgets nothing of the kind; but is anxious to spare the country any more such sacrifices.

It is proposed now to have our bonds paid some time in the future in gold. Gold is now said by such men as Mr. Wolcott to be at a premium. If free silver shall prevail gold will be reduced in value—following the same line of argument—so that by inserting the word gold now, the bondholders would get less. If the advocates of free silver believe that legislation will make silver the equal of gold, and therefore a matter of indifference which coin has to be paid, why should they object to promising to pay in gold?

With this exception, Senator Wolcott gives due credit to every official connected with the government for his earnestness in co-operation with him. Senator Wolcott has learned how difficult is the task, but he is full of courage and it is very evident he has become convinced that the coinage of free silver by this country alone is only to invite disaster, and that when an agreement is arrived at we must adapt ourselves to the conditions prevailing in other parts of the world and accept a ratio which will more nearly meet the conditions of other countries than 16 to 1.

A CANADIAN JINGO HOWL.

It is interesting to observe that the Toronto Mail and Empire, a Tory newspaper, has assumed an attitude decidedly hostile to the proposal to send a relief expedition to the Klondike. It is also significant that the Toronto Globe, the leading Liberal newspaper in the dominion, defends the expedition and the purposes of the Ottawa government in admitting the supplies free of duty. The views of both papers are no doubt largely influenced by their attitude toward the government, and the project of the United States may be said to have already been made a political question in Canada.

The Tory paper bitterly complains that the supplies are to be admitted duty free, and it is likewise in a great state of mind because United States soldiers are to be permitted to enter the Northwest territory. Says the Mail and Empire:

"Mr. Sifton, if he had known anything of the history of our country, should never have consented to the admission of United States troops to the gold region. These troops, entering ostensibly for charitable purposes, are detailed to sell goods which they carry in duty free. Thus our own customs law is evaded, our own merchants lose trade which belongs to them, and a part of the Fifteenth United States infantry is landed into the bargain."

If the Canadian merchants will undertake to go ahead right now and land and sell goods to the hungry miners of Dawson, the United States government will no doubt be most glad to surrender the job.

The relief expedition has no object of taking away trade from Canadian or any other merchants. It is trying only to supply a want which cannot, or will not, otherwise be filled. If this Tory newspaper correctly represents Canadian opinion, the merchants of the dominion simply put themselves in the position of saying to the United States: "We cannot sell needful supplies just now to American and Canadian subjects at Dawson; you shall not." Dog in-the-manger is a very mild term to apply to this selfish policy.

The jingo uproar about the soldiers is all rot. The design is to make them the custodians of the supplies simply because it is a Federal project. It will be expedient, too, to dispatch the troops through to Alaska for police duty. They could and would perform the same service in Alaska territoty along the Yukon that the Canadian mounted police are now employed in. Who will say that it is not a proper and desirable thing from every point of view?

The truth is that certain Canadian newspapers have exhibited reprehensible bigotry as to the relief expedition, in noteworthy contrast to the wise and liberal policy of their government. They have persisted in misunderstanding the motives and misstating the actions of the United States authorities and the promoters of the project. Their course is deserving of rebuke.

THE COINCIDENCE OF CRIME.

Once again the singular coincidence of crime is manifested in the suicidal purpose of three young women, all belonging to about the same plane of society.

The death of Miss Herbert seemed to be explained by her suffering, but there was a mystery attending the death of her friend, who so soon followed her example. In the case of Mrs. Lane, which makes the third of its kind, the attempt has not been fatal and the friends considerately afford an explanation which they probably have received from her. The fact that she did not succeed is not inconsistent with the theory that she may have been actuated by one of those sudden impulses which medical science knows to be due to causes far absent, and whose explanation is attempted by psychology.

But a week or so ago a man was hanged for tying a stone around his child and throwing her into the river. He had not been dead twenty-four hours before another man in another part of the United States was caught breaking a hole in the ice into which he thrust his child and drove it under the water with a pike pole. Now the body of a 5-year-old child has been found at the bottom of a creek in Philadelphia, put there by his murderer, whose crime can be attributed to no other cause than sheer deviltry.

Criminal annals afford many instances which demonstrate that murder has a fascination for some unbalanced minds. One of the most notorious is that of Constance Kent, who at the age of 16 murdered her little brother and was sentenced to practically life imprisonment in an insane asylum, the English court refusing to believe that any girl was mentally sound who could commit such a crime. Her case was so unusually interesting that she was watched most carefully. For some time she appeared to be perfectly rational, but as she was left more to herself her mania was displayed. With great cunning she would hide the evidences of her acts, but it was shown to be the hobby of her life to catch insects and pick them to pieces. She would spend weeks making friends with a mouse until it became tame enough to be caught. Then she would blind it, one eye at a time, and put it away and break a leg off and so slowly kill it. The Philadelphia boy, who tied a child, 5 years of age, to a tree, and then thrust a knife into him, slashed him and crushed his skull, was a murderer of the same kind. If capital punishment is for the protection of society he should be hanged without remorse. Any more merciful punishment would have no effect upon him; it would have no salutary influence upon any other who was similarly cursed. There is no future for him; so long as he lives he will be an enemy to life.

The suicides and murders of similar character are probably due to the influence of the first act upon a nervous and brooding temperament. The regularity of the coincidences and of their number forms a most interesting subject for investigation.

CUBA'S BAD PLIGHT.

The more familiar the American people become with the true situation in Havana, the more assured they are that if we should annex that island we would have a very serious responsibility upon our hands. Everything tends to the conclusion that the people are not fitted for self-government, and that an independent government would become precisely like those part-Spanish part-Indian republics, which have kept South America in a turmoil ever since they were created.

Spain has been, perhaps, to blame for the conditions which prevail. That country never sought to make colonies which should be self-supporting. Great Britain and Spain have for two or three hundred years been rivals for the possession of foreign territory, but the rule of one has led to the formation of great independent communities, either separate or held by friendly ties, while the rule of the other has led to the demoralization of the native races and the establishment of mere pretexts of government which reek with corruption.

Out of the efforts of England to establish colonies have arisen the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Cape Colony. The efforts of Spain resulted only in schemes for the robbery of the natives of their gold and silver either by seizing their mines or by extorting their money through taxation. Cuba is the most deplorable of all these examples. The years of oppression and spoliation have bred a race thriftless and not altogether honest. We learn of the true character of most of the prominent leaders in the rebellion when any one does something which does not please the Cuban press. They are all patriots and high-minded men as a body, but individually they have their faults.

The physician who is accused of having betrayed Maceo to his death was thought enough of to be trusted until the accusation, and then it was revealed that he had always been a rascal. Only a few days ago a brigadier general of the Cubans was shot and his compatriots now say they never thought much of him, and that he used to be a highwayman.

The lawlessness in Cuba has heretofore been confined, so far as known, to districts outside of the neighborhood of Havana. While Weyler was in command that was very safe. But the incidents of the past few days make it evident that the government has lost its grip. Among the rioters were a number of officers, and it was officers of the regular army who a few days ago broke into the newspaper office and destroyed its type and presses. It does not seem that the tumult was particularly against the government, or because of any particular grievance. It is probable that the whole affair originated in the turbulence of the populace.

Autonomy is offensive to the same class in the Cuban ranks as in the Spanish ranks to which these officers belong. Civil government is the last thing they want. With it would come a loss of opportunity for raiding, and termination to the prospects of pillage. The whole island is in a shocking condition, and it is not easy to decide which would be worse, government of the Cubans by the Spaniards, or government of the Cubans by those Cubans whom the force of circumstances would put in positions of power.

The Toronto Mail and Empire finds sore cause for grief because "Canada is ruled" by the United States in the following particulars:

Our binder twine industry for the United States manufacturer.
Our Indian corn interest for the Western States.
Our stamps and Dominion notes printed by a New York company.
Our logs for the Michigan lumbermen.
Our nickel for the New Jersey refineries.
Our Nova Scotia coal for a United States monopoly.
Our Niagara power for New York capitalists.
Our gold for United States miners.
Our Klondike business for the Seattle merchants, free of duty.
Our territory invaded by the Fifteenth United States infantry.

The Mail and Empire's tears have not blinded it to the real situation. It knows why it mourns. But it ought to be added, in the interest of fairness, that American goods are not now admitted to the Klondike free of duty. But that makes little difference to Seattle merchants. They are so far able to undersell Canadian dealers that, with the customs charges added, it is still of advantage to the Klondiker to buy here. Furthermore it should be mentioned that there is an American revenue force at Dyea and Skaguay that imposes charges that quite offset the Canadian duties at Lake Tagish. The bonding privilege has not yet been made easy for Canadians.

It may be remembered that the Victoria Colonist some time since waxed exceeding wroth because the Post-Intelligencer ridiculed its pretense that the Stickeen is an all-Canadian route. It disputed flatly a statement of this paper that no vessel could make continuous passage from Victoria or Fort Simpson across Dixon's entrance and up the river to Telegraph creek. The Victoria paper now makes the following statement:

"The Stickeen route is available now for the transportation of prospectors and will doubtless be available during February and March, and perhaps part of April for winter transportation of freight. Those going by it will take a steamer at Victoria for Wrangel, which is situated on an island about six miles from the mouth of the Stickeen. Wrangel is in territory now occupied by the United States. It is 800 miles from Victoria."

It must be assumed that the Colonist was led into a statement of facts only through inadvertence. It is proper to add, however, that the Colonist declares that "in the season of navigation vessels can sail from points in British Columbia up the Stickeen and past the conventional boundary," etc. Can? But they won't, if they have the slightest regard for the safety of passengers. Persons going by the alleged all-Canadian route will find that they will not escape the same customs regulations as are imposed at Dyea and Skaguay.

We find in the Spokane Record, a People's party paper, a severe arraignment of State Printer Hicks, who is termed an "unprincipled apostate" and is accused of having "scandalously disgraced his exalted political position." His impeachment is called for. Without pretending to assert that the indictment is deserved, we think we are justified in calling attention to the fact that Hicks was nominated and elected as an avowed and tried friend of organized labor, and especially of the printers' union. After election the state printing office is "ratted," and only "scabs" are employed. We do not know that Hicks is not right; but we do know what the result of his quarrel is, and we think his obligation to organized labor was so strong that he should not have violated it except for some extraordinary reason or reasons. It is well enough also to call attention to the fact that the previous Republican state printer, Mr. White, without any noisy declamation about his friendliness to labor, always employed union printers.

The nominal tie that binds together three parties in fusion is silver. A great principle is at stake, we are told, and the Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists must join forces in order to insure its success. It is not easy to see how fusion in the city election is going to bring about that important result, in whole or in part. Silver as an issue cuts no figure one way or the other in the approaching campaign. What, then, is the motive behind the fusion movement? Spoils. The Populists know it. The Silver Republicans know it. The Democrats know it. Everybody knows it, and nobody denies it. No wonder the Populists, who, as a rule, are earnest in the advocacy of principles, wrong or right, are loath to enter again into a combination that involves the distinct abandonment of many of the things they have been fighting for, and simply serves to boost a few self-seekers into office.

Mr. Johnson does not say so, but he implies that he would be perfectly willing to paraphrase Col. Asa Bird Gardiner's celebrated slogan, and engage the hosts of anti-spoilsmongers under a banner bearing the strange but expressive device, "To hell with civil service." For fear that it may be assumed that Mr. Johnson finds the civil service regulations personally troublesome, we hasten to vindicate him by pointing out that he has already secured a very satisfactory government position and is entitled to be considered absolutely unbiased and unprejudiced. Mr. Johnson's candor is commendable, but his argument is far from convincing. His letter is worth reading as a fair exposition of the view of a spoilsman who does not hesitate to avow his entire and irreconcilable hostility to civil service.

The Colfax People's Advocate, a Populist newspaper, is righteously indignant over the recent lynching in that city, and it uses a great many long words to say so. "How long," it cries, "must Christian people stand this outrageous conduct? Must God-fearing people and law-abiding citizens be compelled to associate and cast their ballots annually with red-handed murderers of the most cowardly and violent type?" This is indeed a proper and laudable inquiry, and we find it not easy to answer. No doubt the Populist sheriff could give an adequate reply to the agonized interrogation?

The tone of Minister Sifton's dispatch to Secretary Alger makes it clear that the Canadian government sympathizes fully with the purposes of the relief expedition, and will do all in its power to render aid. The Canadians have ascertained that there is present need for provisions between Skaguay and Dawson, and are anxious that they be hurried forward as rapidly as possible. It is known that many persons are scattered along the route, numbers of them inadequately supplied with food, and it is heartless to throw obstacles in the way of an enterprise that will offer them succor.

Sheriff Sims, of Whitman county, is a most thoughtful man. The lynching being well over, he has now posted up on the Colfax jail door in order to prevent a recurrence of the event: "No one admitted here except on business." The general impression is that the lynchers entered the jail strictly on business.

Gen. Tibbetts' point against the publication of pension lists does not meet the argument. It is designed to make known the names of pensioners, so that it may be discovered if persons openly and palpably not entitled to government assistance are on the list. No pensioner need fear that he will be dropped without due investigation and ample cause. The object of pension revision is not so much to avoid payment of large sums as to prevent payment to persons who do not deserve it.

The delay in the confirmation of Attorney General McKenna as justice of the supreme court will be to his advantage, if the inquiry suggested by Senator Allen shall be conducted on the lines laid down by him. Whether the charges are well founded or not, they have been made, and McKenna should welcome any action which will result in his name being cleared and his ascension to the highest court in the country made free from any suspicion of an attempt to force his confirmation for purely political reasons. The only charge worthy of consideration is that relating to his fitness for the office.

SNAPSHOTS BY THE WAY.

The Corona is just simply offering a few samples of the yellow stuff that will be brought out later.

From the length and frequency of Mr. McCoy's manifestos, we judge he is in the championship class.

Mr. Wolcott will see to it that each member of the Colorado legislature receives a copy of the speech in fine, large print.

Sheriff Moyer says he has gone into no Populist deal. We trust the sheriff hasn't been crowded out of the game by Mr. d'Heirry.

The organization of a successful Elks order in Alaska gives ground for the belief that the prohibition law must have been duly evaded.

It will be necessary next for the knockers to supply Minister Sifton with a few valuable pointers on how to run his business, since he proposes to aid and abet that expedition into the Klondike.

Tribute From a Far Land.

The Grey River (New Zealand) Argus.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer published on October 13 a special Klondike edition of eight pages of closely printed matter in small type. It contains pretty well all that can be known of Klondike as a gold field, how to get there, the time to start, and all the details of the outfit required. The advantages of Seattle as the point of departure and the best and cheapest place for prospectors to procure everything they are likely to require on the gold field are very ably and fully set out. Seattle is the chief town of the state of Washington, has a population of between 65,000 and 70,000, is a depot for three great lines of railway, is to the Pacific northwest what New York is to the East, has a grand street tram service, is electric lighted, and is evidently a live up to date town in every respect. Three-fourths of all the people bound to Alaska and Klondike take their departure from the great city of Puget sound. The special Klondike edition of the Post-Intelligencer is well illustrated with maps showing the different mining locations and the different roads and trails, with an outline of all the western railway lines and those that converge at Seattle, which evidently has a great future before it. At the time the special edition was issued thousands of intending prospectors were gathered in the city awaiting the first favorable opportunity to make a start for the mines. Seattle proudly claims to be the Gateway City to the Klondike gold fields. It publishes a list of miners whose finds total $4,097,600, to say nothing of the many thousands of dollars stored away until the miners are ready to come out.

STATE PRESS.

Ellensburg Localizer: The time is drawing near when everybody will have a chance to run for office or go to Klondike.

Olympian: The Populist party is frequently born again, but it fails to experience a change of heart. Its Methodism therefore is not orthodox.

Everett News: Undoubtedly the most impracticable proposition to reach the Yukon is that offered the public by Kamloops, B. C., under the title of "the all-Canadian, all land route to the golden north," accompanied by maps with big red lines, representing roads and trails, which are being distributed all over the country. According to its own statement, this "all land route" parallels the Pacific ocean for a distance of 969 miles.

Freeman's Labor Journal: Fusion, say the Democrats, for they know their party couldn't elect a dog-catcher. Fusion, say the silver Republicans, for they would like an office or two themselves. Fusion, say the office-seeking Populists, for they also like pie. Fusion, say the rogues, gamblers, political grafters, the office-seeking fraternity. "Let's fuse for office and free silver." But Populists say, "Nit, we'll not be used as a catspaw to pull your chestnuts out of the fire."

Snohomish Tribune: Seattle is certainly the Queen City of the universe. When the hard times had appalled other cities Seattle kept steadily at work making improvements and building up business. Now that the enormous Klondike business is seeking markets for purchase, Seattle is the almost universal choice. It is the natural outfitting point, and the simply enormous stocks of Alaskan goods now carried placed the city beyond all competition. No other place can afford to maintain such stocks, for they do not do the business.

Colfax People's Advocate: Last Friday night our city was visited for the third time by a mob of outlaws—who have for many years infested this county—and a fourth victim taken from the county jail and violently clubbed to death and hanged. Officers were overpowered and the law set at defiance. How long, oh, God, must Christian people stand this outrageous conduct? Must God-fearing people and law-abiding citizens be compelled to associate and cast their ballots annually with red-handed murderers of the most cowardly and violent type? Is the civil, martial and Christian law all to be set at defiance by this band of midnight assassins?

THE BANJO PLAYER.

Swart and dusky and simple-souled,
He stands in the starry dark;
The heavens are silent, the earth is cold,
He knows-th it not,
He careth naught.
In his strings are his warmth and his friendship—hark!
From the stilly depths, a low refrain,
"A-hoo-dah, a-hoo-dah!"
And echoes wake in the wide, still plain,
"A-hoo, ah-hoo!"
'Tis the banjo player a-comin', a-comin',
The banjo player a-comin'.

Tawny is he and brave of build,
Wild son of Africa's wild;
But he touches the strings and lo! are filled
The shadows with wings
And soft whisperings.
And I weep at the thought of a yellow-haired child,
I sigh for the days that are past; but he
"A-hoo-dah, a-hoo-dah!"
He sings from a heart, as a wild bird, free,
"A-hoo, ah-hoo!"
'Tis the banjo player a-comin', a-comin',
The banjo player a-comin'.

Oh, his clothes may beg, his table fast,
But he stands in the starry deeps,
Of hunger unknown, of cold unoppressed,
Unheedful of sorrow,
Uncareful of morrow,
His life in the strings his eager hand sweeps:
He smiles and sings in the wide, deep space
"A-hoo-dah, a-hoo-dah!"
He sings his soul ful' of wide, deep peace,
"A-hoo, ah-hoo!"
'Tis the banjo player a-comin', a-comin',
The banjo player a-comin'.

—A. S. Ethridge.

SEATTLE AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

The advertising which Seattle is receiving in connection with the Klondike and Alaska trade continues to a marked extent in newspapers throughout the country. Of course there is a vast diversity and range of tone in the notes and comments thus published. Some of them concede unquestionably and ungrudgingly that this city is the main entrepot for the vast volume of traffic and transportation now developing in connection with the new northern market. Others show a degree of jealousy that is both amazing and amusing.

In most instances the ignorance displayed by the latter class is so obvious and their misrepresentations so transparent as to defeat their own object. Intelligent prospectors who have set out for the Klondike from eastern states have, without any coaching or urging from Seattle, had their favorable attention directed to this city by vindictive and venomous envy displayed in certain newspapers. The Haverhill-Boston Syndicate, one of the first large parties to outfit in Seattle this season, stated that this was the real cause of their decision to come here.

A good illustration of this particular animus appeared in a press dispatch sent out from San Francisco last Sunday night, stating that the steamer Walla Walla had just sailed from San Francisco for Skaguay. In point of fact of course she sailed for Seattle, and whatever transportation her passengers obtained for Skaguay had to be gotten here. Furthermore the same dispatch stated that the 364 passengers all left San Francisco fully outfitted, carrying 127,500 pounds of baggage and provisions. A little calculation will show that this amount of stuff would just about supply the 64 and leave the 300 absolutely unequipped.

The attitude in California toward Seattle is now rather interesting. Outside of San Francisco there is a manifest and growing conviction that Klondikers had better buy their goods here and that they are going to do it. The Oakland, Cal., Enquirer, of January 7, says:

Col. John O. Hanscom of Berkeley yesterday received a letter from Seattle, which indicates that the enterprising town of the northwest has already outstripped San Francisco in the contest for trade of those joining the rush to the Klondike. While San Francisco merchants are preparing to advertise the advantages of their city as outfitting headquarters for Alaskan miners, Seattle has already begun to enjoy a boom in business that means big profits. The letter received by Col. Hanscom is from William A. Nash, a former Berkeley editor and well known in both Berkeley and Oakland. It was dated at Seattle last Monday.

"People are coming here by the thousands every day and every steamer for the north is crowded," says Mr. Nash. "A person has to get his passage weeks ahead. When the rush fairly sets in I do not know how they are all going to get passage. The Corona came down last night with forty passengers from Dawson and they brought $525,000 in gold dust and nuggets with them. I saw some of it today and it looked fine and gave me the fever worse than ever.

"There will be between 100,000 and 150,000 people try to get in there this spring and money will be very plentiful." Judging by this letter, Seattle is going to have all the Klondike business it can handle.

A marvelous exhibition of its purpose to mislead is shown by the San Francisco Chronicle. In a recent issue it publishes a full page map, explicitly stating that the map was compiled by Prof. George Davidson, late assistant superintendent of the United States coast and geodetic survey. The scale of miles as printed shows the distance from San Francisco to Dutch harbor as 850 miles, when in fact it is about 2,000. Worse still, the map shows such a distortion of territory as to obliterate Oregon and Washington entirely. Puget sound does not appear, and San Francisco is shown to be just 100 miles from Dixon's entrance. The real distance is about 1,500 miles.

The Los Angeles Times makes its fling at Seattle by reprinting the following communication from "a man:"

"Men will rush off to Seattle and lie there waiting for a steamer, and while in this state of suspended animation, spend all the money they have, as everything is so high they cannot economize, and the hotels and lodging houses are the only places of business which derive any benefit from this temporary boom. I have just returned from Seattle, and can say that intending gold-seekers had far better outfit in Los Angeles or San Francisco, as, they will be called upon to pay two prices if they wait to purchase their supplies in the northern boom town."

On which the Times offers the following sage comment:

"This advice is certainly worthy the consideration of persons contemplating a trip to the Alaskan gold fields, for, as is easily understood, whenever gold-seekers flock into a city the size of Seattle to buy mining supplies, they must expect to be called upon to pay boom prices for them, and it is the part of wisdom to outfit at some place in which the fever is not raging."

It seems a trifle absurd for a city as far removed from the great center of the present mining activity as Los Angeles to offer advice about outfits. If climate and oranges were under discussion it would be different.

Not Frightened.

Washington Evening Star.

"Would you be willing to live in a haunted house?" inquired Mrs. Meekton, who had been considering the advisability of moving.

"Well, Henrietta," was the answer, "I must say it would be a good deal of a comfort to be able to hear noises without having to get up and hunt for burglars."

Germany has now electric lights in over 1,000 postal cars, and Austria is about to adopt the same system.

If your children are well but not robust, they need Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil.

We are constantly in receipt of reports from parents who give their children the emulsion every fall for a month or two. It keeps them well and strong all winter. It prevents their taking cold.

Your doctor will confirm this.

The oil combined with the hypophosphites is a splendid food tonic.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

Have You Tried Baillargeon's Sale for a New Dress?

It's Worth Your While, Particularly So, Providing Economy Interests You at All.

40-inch All-Wool Henrietta, black and the best colors ..... Now 31c yard.

44-inch Strong All-Wool Black Clay Serge Now 43c yard.

42-inch Extra Grade Estamine Cheviot Serge, an honest 75c goods, black only.. Now 55c yard.

45-inch Best Quality Imported Bourette Nub Cloth, black and colors, the best $1.25 a yard goods in the United States.. Now 95c yard.

HERE'S A SNAP—New Pretty Mixtures of Silk and Wool that for wear will stand with any goods made, no matter what might be their price; $1.25 or $1.35 a yard would be a small enough price; they're yours for ..... Now 83c yard.

Priestley's High Class Dress Fabrics in black, both plain and fancy weaves, which you'd gladly pay $1.25 a yard for.. Now 88c yard.

One of our strongest lines is this: Either Scotch Cheviots, rough effects, All-Wool Boucle, or other Novelties in medium and dark colorings, strong wearing, good looking every-day fabrics, worth almost double ..... Now 38c yard.

IT'S US IN JANUARY.

HOTEL, RESTAURANT AND BAR SUPPLIES

Largest Line in the City.
Large Quantities Furnished on Short Notice.

Steamboat and Ship Furnishings,
Crockery, Glassware, Marine Lamps, Etc.

Granite Ironware,
Aluminum, Tinware,
Cutlery. } ALASKA GOODS.

M. SELLER & CO.

Nos. 627 and 629 First Av.

No Klondike Outfit Is Complete

WITHOUT Some of the Celebrated Washington Mills

SELF-RISING FLOUR.

Several Car Loads Just Received.

LILLY, BOGARDUS & CO., Inc., City Dock.

FRISCH BROS.

Jewelers and Watchmakers,

Largest Stock of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Etc.

720 First Av., Seattle.

Moran Bros. Company.

SHIPBUILDERS

Yukon River Steamers.

Large Consignment of Paper Napkins Just Received.

M. FURUYA & CO.,
303 Yesler Way and 802 Second Avenue.

We will sell them, wholesale or retail, at lowest cash prices.

THE BON MARCHÉ
Nordhoff & Co.

1425, 1427, 1429 Second Avenue and 115, 117 Pike Street.

A GREAT SLAUGHTER

—IN—

MILLINERY.

Walking Hats at One-Third...
Trimmed Sailors at One-Quarter

THEIR ORIGINAL VALUE.

Walking Hats, Silk and Velvet trimmed, also trimmed Sailors, and a few Klondike Walking Hats; all originally 75c, now..... $ .25

Lines that were $1.25, now..... $ .50

Walking Hats, velvet trimmed, feathers, etc., also a fine satin finish French Felt Walking Hat, velvet bound, feathers, etc., were $1.50 and $1.75, now..... $ .75

The Metour Walking Hat, in fine French Felt, trimmed with wide ribbon, bow, etc., were $2.50, now.. $1.25

Shapes almost given away, bunched in two lots. Shapes worth up to $2.25, now 75c; shapes worth up to $1.50, now..... $ .49