

THE PASSING THROUGH.

D. E. Ward, Washington state immigration agent, said yesterday that the four months from date the trans-Mississippi and international exhibition is to open. Few of our people realize the magnitude of this undertaking. Just now the attention of more people is being directed to the people of Washington than at any prior time. It is never always to go with the current than that it would not therefore be wise thing on the part of the people of the state to take advantage of the favorable conditions by seeing that such an exhibition of the resources of this state is made at that exhibition as shall truly show to all the wonderful products of our soil and climate, and the many advantages which as a state we can offer to the intelligent cities and towns? The following, from a late Eastern publication, the Youth's Companion, may be of interest to your many readers, and therefore suggest its publication: "The Trans-Mississippi and International Exhibition is to be opened at Omaha the first of June next, and will continue for six months. The chief purpose is to make a display of the agricultural, mineral and industrial resources of that great group of states and territories, all but one of which lie west of the Mississippi, are represented in the management. Most of the states have commissions engaged in collecting exhibits and some of them have made appropriations to erect buildings of their own. One striking feature of the fair will link the present with the past. This will be the great Indian emporium, extending over many acres, in which through the co-operation of the national government has made an appropriation to the management. Most of the states with their weapons and utensils, and an exhibition of the work of Indian knovels. Other states than those immediately interested are arranging to make their contributions in the way of machinery, and the national government will have a building and extensive exhibits. An international character is given to the exhibition by invitations to foreign governments, some of which have promised to be officially represented and to encourage their citizens to send exhibits. Omaha is less than fifty years old. With its thirteen railroads, its stock market, smelting works and factories, it is a good type of the vigorous and growing region of which it is a center. Such exhibitions as this serve a useful purpose not only in the exhibition of material products, but in showing that community of interests which makes the possession of one state a section the occasion of satisfaction to all. Interest in this display will not wane at the Mississippi river, for the older states rejoice in the rapid growth of the younger. There is not a city, town or neighborhood in the state which may not be benefited by an increase in its population of people of intelligence and means sufficient to sustain them along till such time as they may become self-supporting in their new homes. The growth and development of one part of the state means the good of all. A united effort will accomplish the desired result and not be burdensome to the state. Who will be public-spirited enough to start the ball rolling?" Frederick McMurtre, of Toronto, Ont., is on his way to the Klondike and has purchased his outfit in Vancouver. He wanted to see Seattle, so he came over Friday night and spent yesterday in this city. He is on his way to a Post-Intelligencer reporter that he did not care to compare prices and had made his purchases and was not curious. He is waiting for some Kingston and Hamilton people to come and join him and then the party will go north together. Mr. McMurtre was in Ottawa shortly before starting for Vancouver and stated that the belief was general in Ottawa that the railroad originally



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planned and known as the Sticken river route will be changed so as to be an all Canadian line. Mr. McMurtre says that the legislation now being framed at Washington in connection with the original plan, "is not to the Canadians liking." The changes in the company's intention will be radical if made at all, and will contemplate building from Port Simpson, at Observatory Inlet, which would make the route independent of any connection with the United States. This plan would include the more, miles of construction from Observatory Inlet to Glenora, where the Teslin lake railway starts. This could not be done before 1899. John B. Denny received a letter yesterday from Falcon Joslin, formerly a prominent member of the National Guard of Washington, who went to Dawson last fall overland. Mr. Joslin wrote under date of January 12, at which time he said the people in that country had not heard a word from the outside world for over four months. It has been an unusually mild winter according to Mr. Joslin, which explains why so many people have been able to come out without suffering. Only once, said Joslin during January, has the thermometer reached fifty degrees below zero. January 12 it was twenty degrees below. Meals cost \$2.50, candles \$5 a box and wood \$10 a cord. Wages vary from \$1 to \$1.50 an hour. Mr. Joslin thinks that the gold diggings are good and that a man, if he is willing to do hard work, can make a comfortable stake. He advises those coming in to bring furs. Arthur Griffin, who was a candidate for superior court judge on the Republican ticket at the last county election, is with Mr. Joslin. They are in the law and mining brokerage business, and doing well. State Senator D. E. Lesh, of Yakima, is in the city visiting his cousin, Chief of Police Reed. Mr. Lesh stated to a Post-Intelligencer reporter yesterday that the coast towns are not the only ones that are benefiting by the Klondike excitement. Yakima, so says the senator, is very prosperous at present, and the good times are largely due to the demand for horses, beef, hay and farm produce, for which good prices are being received. Klondike has opened a new market, and while the Washington farmer was far from being in a bad way, from the liberal crops of the year, he is only proportionately more so by finding a ready sale for anything that he can raise. Senator Lesh will return to Yakima tomorrow afternoon. H. S. Keene, of this city, has received a letter from J. Allen Coombs, an old friend who lives at Madison, Wis. In which it is stated that the whole country around there is talking of Seattle and Klondike, and that a colony of 100 Norwegians has been formed to come to Washington and engage in farming. It is also stated in the letter that a party of thirty-five has left Lancaster, Wis., bound for Seattle on the way to the Yukon, and will arrive here within the next few days. Hon. Will H. Thompson left St. Paul yesterday afternoon for home, but he will not arrive in time for the proposed meeting of the Stevens Debating Club of the University of Washington, and that meeting consequently has been postponed until Monday, February 28. On that evening

the club will present an interesting programme, of which Mr. Thompson's lecture will be the principal number. Milwaukee, Wis., has not escaped the Klondike fever. Several parties will leave that city for the gold fields during the spring. The first party of importance has already reached Seattle, and consists of the following: H. J. Loew, John Wandt and Richard Miesfort. They registered at the Occidental yesterday. P. J. Kennedy, manager of "Rice's 1002 Company," registered at the Occidental yesterday. At one time Mr. Kennedy controlled the destinies of Town Topics, a publication that is unique in the history of American journalism. PERSONAL. W. W. Colwell, of Dawson, is at the Diller. Mr. John B. Agen left on Friday for San Francisco. Mrs. Reed, of Chicago, is in the city, visiting friends. Mr. Walter Rutz, of Whatcom, is in the city visiting friends. D. P. Simons, of Los Gatos, Cal., is at the Occidental hotel. J. E. Allen, of St. Paul, arrived at the Hotel Diller yesterday. C. C. Sheldon and wife, of Jamestown, Cal., are guests of the Diller. Mrs. Nellie Hayes has returned from a visit with her sister at Olympia. Mrs. J. Gallagher and daughter have gone to California to visit relatives. Mrs. S. Frauenthal has returned from an extended visit in San Francisco. Miss Emma Hopkins left on Thursday for a year's visit with relatives in Minnesota. Miss Rigen returned from Portland Thursday, after a pleasant visit of four weeks. Miss Helen Noyes left for Chicago last Sunday after a pleasant visit with Seattle friends. Mrs. A. L. Olsen was a passenger on the steamer City of Puebla Friday, for a visit in California. Dr. S. C. Leonhardt and wife, of Juneau, are visiting friends in Seattle, and are stopping at Hill Eighth avenue. See Treen's ad. on page 12. Special sale of shoes. Notice display spring shoes in windows. An attempt is being made in New York to start a co-operative brewery, the stockholders being hotel keepers and saloon men exclusively. EVERYBODY GO EAST. Tickets to Missouri river points, \$30. Includes Denver, Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City, St. Paul and intermediate points. Big reduction to all points. Call at office, 618 First avenue. E. E. Ellis, General Agent, O. R. & N. Co. TICKETS for Skagway and Dyea, first class, \$40; second class, \$25; on a first-class steamer, leaving here Monday, Feb. 21. Inquire 312 First avenue. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is a medicine of great worth and merit. Try it when you have a cough or cold and you are certain to be pleased with the quick relief which it affords. It is pleasant to take and can always be depended upon.

BANKRUPTCY BILL PASSES

INVOLUNTARY FEATURES ARE RETAINED IN THE MEASURE. The Final Vote Stands 159 to 135—Twelve Democrats and One Populist Favor It, While Eighteen Republicans Are Against It. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—After four days of consideration, the house today passed the bankruptcy bill reported by the house committee on judiciary as a substitute for the Nelson bill, passed by the senate at the extra session last summer. The bill is known as the Henderson bill, and contains both voluntary and involuntary features. It is considered less drastic than the measure passed by the last house by a vote of 157 to 97. The involuntary feature, however, has but 18 majority. Today a motion to strike out the involuntary features was defeated by a majority of 34, the vote standing: Ayes, 158; nays, 124. Eighteen Republicans voted against the bill and twelve Democrats for it. The Populists, with one exception, voted against it. Today the bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule. Under the order made, the final vote was to be taken at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Bailey sought to secure an arrangement by which the house could have an opportunity to vote on the senate (or Nelson) bill before voting on the house substitute, but he failed. An arrangement was effected, however, by which the first vote taken at 4 o'clock should be on Underwood's series of amendments, which would strike out the involuntary features of the substitute. During the consideration of a motion to strike out the section defining the terms used in the bill, one of which defined an "insolvent" as one whose property at a fair valuation was not sufficient to pay his debts, Bland stated that the effect of this provision would be to declare over one-half of the business men of the country bankrupt. Lacey, Republican, of Iowa, said he could not give his support to the involuntary features of any bankruptcy law. (Democratic applause.) Bailey of Texas secured the floor upon another amendment, and submitted briefly some observations defining his position. He was as anxious, he said, as any member of the house to see an equitable bankruptcy law passed upon the statute books. But his anxiety would not lead him to vote for a measure which would injure the solvent more than it would benefit the insolvent. Cannon, Republican, of Illinois, created some enthusiasm on the Democratic side by announcing that he would refuse to support the bill. Mahany, Republican, of New York, offered an amendment limiting the operation of the act to two years from the date of its passage. He said he would be glad to vote for the bill, if this amendment were adopted, but he was opposed to putting in operation indefinitely a law of this character. The vote on the motion was taken by tellers and the announcement that it had carried was greeted with loud applause. Henderson immediately moved to reconsider the vote and Bailey moved to lay that motion on the table. The motion to lay on the table Henderson's motion to reconsider was lost by 145 to 116. When this vote was announced the hour set for a vote (4 o'clock) had passed. The motion to reconsider was put and carried without division, and the vote was about to be taken again on the Mahany amendment, when Dalzell made the point of order that the order under which the house

was operating precluded any further action except upon Underwood's amendments, which, under the arrangement, were to be voted upon at 4 o'clock. This point of order the speaker sustained. An interesting parliamentary struggle followed, in which Bailey, Williams, Democrat, of Mississippi, and the speaker took part, which finally resulted in the speaker's deciding that the house had reconsidered its action in regard to the Mahany amendment, and that a vote upon it was now excluded by the house. The Underwood amendment, which struck out the involuntary feature of the bill, was then presented and voted on under the order of the house. The amendment was defeated, 124 to 158. The vote then came up on substituting the Henderson bill for the senate (or Nelson) bill and the motion prevailed 135 to 144. Terry, Democrat, of Arkansas, the senior member of the judiciary committee, then moved to recommend the bill, with instructions to strike out all the involuntary features, except those for actual fraud. The motion to recommend was lost. Terry insisted upon an aye and may vote for the final passage of the bill. The bill was passed 159 to 135. Henderson, Republican, of Iowa; Ray, Republican, of New York; and Terry, Democrat, of Arkansas, were appointed conferees on the bill, and then at 6:30 p. m., the house adjourned. J. W. Clise Goes to New York. Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Pending consideration of army post matters, J. W. Clise has gone to New York, but will return tomorrow, and has an appointment for an interview with the acting secretary Monday morning. See Treen's ad. on page 12. Special sale of shoes. Notice display spring shoes in windows. New Postmaster at Lopez. Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—O. T. Butler has been appointed postmaster at Lopez, vice Ernest A. Taylor, resigned. PURE and bright as Klondike gold—Rainier beer, Seattle's favorite beverage. Ask for it. "SOROSIS," the new shoe for women. Simon Bros., 709 Second avenue, sole agents. CITY NOTICES. RESOLUTION NO. 201.—Be it resolved by the City Council of the City of Seattle as follows: That it is the intention of the City of Seattle to improve Twelfth Avenue from East Jefferson Street to Yesler Way by grading the same and by constructing sidewalks and parking strips on both sides thereof in a manner similar to those used in the improvement of Twelfth Avenue, north of East Jefferson Street. (2) That the cost thereof be paid by assessments to be levied upon the property abutting upon said portion of said Twelfth Avenue and said Twelfth Avenue South under the plan of "immediate payment," in the manner provided by the Charter and Ordinances of the City of Seattle. (3) That the City Engineer be directed to furnish to the City Council an estimate of the cost of said improvement. (4) That the matter of making said improvement will be considered by the City Council at a session thereof to be held on the 24th day of February, 1898, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. at which time all persons desiring to be heard before the City Council upon the matter of making said improvement are notified to be present. Passed in authentication of its passage this 18th day of February, 1898. J. E. CRICHTON, President of the City Council. Filed by me this 14th day of February, 1898. WILL H. PARRY, City Comptroller & Ex-officio City Clerk. Date of first publication February 18, 1898.

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