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Every Day.

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STAR MEDICAL CASE.

A complete outfit of REMEDIES, APPLICATIONS and APPLIANCES likely to be needed on a trip north.



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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 Wade, Cudahy, Hamilton, Healy, Power, Barr and Klondike for Circle City, Munook Creek, Fort Cudahy and Klondike gold mines.

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Large stocks of supplies of all kinds will be found at Fort Get There and Hamilton on the Lower Yukon. For particulars apply to

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The Largest Stock of Hardware in the Northwest Is Carried by the

SEATTLE HARDWARE CO.,

First Avenue and Marion Street.

WASHINGTON'S DAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

President McKinley Delivers the Address.

THE BUILDING IS PACKED.

Students' Parade Is Reviewed Prior to the Exercises.

In His Oration He Covered the Career of Washington, Not as a Soldier, but as a Constructive Statesman, Charged With the Work of Putting an Experiment in Government Into Operation Without Precedents and Without Predecessors, and Drew Special Attention to Points in the Farewell Address.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—President McKinley ate an early breakfast today with the family of Charles C. Harrison. He did not leave the house until a few minutes before 11 o'clock, when, in company with Harrison, he was driven to the Academy of Music, where Washington birthday commemorative exercises of the University of Pennsylvania were held.

Over 2,000 students assembled on the university campus at 9:30 and marched four abreast to the Academy of Music. When the head of the long column reached Harrison's house McKinley appeared at the door. There, with bowed head, he bowed to hundreds of undergraduates in response to the hearty college greeting. As each class reached the house its members shouted the college cry.

The president's face lighted up, and he beamed with pleasure.

President McKinley addressed an intelligent and appreciative audience at the academy. By his side on the stage were assembled the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania and many professors and executive officials of other prominent educational institutions. The seating capacity of the academy is 2,800. All seats and boxes were occupied and from 400 to 500 persons stood in the rear of the several galleries. The main portion of the auditorium was reserved for the students of the college.

The appearance of the president on the stage was the signal for thunderous applause, and as it died away, the students broke out with their thrice repeated college cry of "Pennsylvania," and the municipal band followed with "Hail to the Chief" and the "Star-Spangled Banner."

Introduced by Provost Harrison.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Bishop Whitaker, of the Protestant Episcopal church, Charles C. Harrison, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, then delivered an address, on the closing of which he introduced President McKinley. Mr. Harrison said:

"It is the peculiar pride of the University of Pennsylvania that so much of her history is associated with the years that Washington was the servant of his country. We justly feel that we have a pre-eminence in this relation, and now, in these latter years, in the vigor of renewed youth, we have commemorated the 23d day of February as our 'University day' with a propriety that cannot be challenged. 'Seven years of Washington's presidential life were spent in Philadelphia, and at a time when the American city was circumscribed within a short radius, when its institutions were few in number, and when a comparatively small group of its citizens were the active spirits in affairs. 'During Washington's presidency, two of his nephews, George Steptoe and Lawrence Augustine Washington, took here their degrees as bachelors of arts. In 1783 the University of Pennsylvania conferred upon Washington its highest honorary degree. 'The theme of today's ceremonies is the 'Memory of Washington.' For many years the university has been standing in the celebration of this high day. But never since the day when the president of the United States, Gen. Washington, opened the law school of the university have we been honored by his presence and voice of a president. The president will address today those who gratefully feel his generous aid in that, amid the cares and duties of his exalted office, he has counted it worthy of his time and effort to be our orator upon this occasion. 'I have the distinguished honor of presenting the trustees, the faculty and the students of the university and their guests, this great audience, to the president. 'President McKinley, as he stepped forward was greeted with spontaneous hand-clapping from all over the house and the students gave their college cry. It was some minutes before quiet was restored. The president's address was delivered in his customary easy, graceful manner, and with clear, distinct voice, and could be clearly heard by every person in the audience. His remarks were interrupted at frequent intervals with applause. The phrase that Washington and his companions had founded the financial operations of the government upon principles that the national credit was the national honor, met with especially enthusiastic approbation. President McKinley said:

"Mr. Provost, officers and students of the University of Pennsylvania, ladies and gentlemen: We are gathered here, in every part of our country, the birthday of a great patriot who assured the beginning of a great nation. This day belongs to patriotism and the people, but in a personal sense the University of Pennsylvania has a special reason for honoring the 23d of February. It is our own birthday, with ever-increasing popularity and public recognition, who have witnessed the occasion, either as a holiday or with patriotic exercises, participated in by faculty and students. No other American institution

of learning has a prouder title to the veneration of Washington's memory than this whose foundation was laid in colonial days nearly fifty years before Pennsylvania became a state. Her progress has largely been due to the activity of Franklin and other zealous and far-seeing patriots and whose trustees were on terms of sufficient intimacy with Washington to congratulate him upon his election to the presidency and to receive from him a notable reply which has passed into the history of the times. 'Washington, too, belonged to the brotherhood of the alumni of this institution, and it is a source of pleasure that the laws conferred upon him in 1783—an honor doubtless yet the more appreciated when he realized the reverence with which he is held in our country—has been so closely and so peculiarly attached to the city of Philadelphia. 'I wonder that your great institution has made the 23d of February its most impressive ceremonial, and devoted its annual exercises to special tributes to the memory of the great patriot of the United States, and the patriotic themes which cluster thickly about his life and work. I rejoice that through the broad land, the birthday of the patriot leader is faithfully observed and celebrated. I am glad to witness the earnestness which testifies to the virtue and gratitude of the American people. It would not be possible in the comparatively short time to which these exercises must today be limited to follow Washington in his long and distinguished service at the head of our army and executive of our government. My purpose is simply to call to your attention a few points in Washington's career which have especially impressed me and refer to some passages in his writings that seem peculiarly appropriate for the guidance of the United States, under our form of government have in their keeping the well-being of their country. 'Washington a Constructive Statesman 'In its entirety Washington's public life is as familiar to the Americans as the history of the United States. They are associated in holy and indissoluble bonds. The one is incomplete without the other. Washington's character and achievements have been a part of the school books of the nation for more than a century, and have moved American youths and American manhood to aspire to the highest ideals of responsible citizenship. We estimate him as a great soldier, the world has recognized his equal accomplishments in the patriot's citizenship. As a statesman, he was peerless in the times in which he lived and as a statesman his rank is fixed as the most illustrious in any country or in any age. 'With all our pride in Washington, we do not infrequently fail to give him credit for his marvelous genius as a military and statesman. We are constantly in danger of losing sight of the sweep and clearness of his mind, and of the way in which he accurately grasped the problems of the remote future, and which formulated the policy of our government. He was committed to Washington to launch our ship of state. He had neither precedent nor professor of mutual force, and he became the masterful spirit of the Continental army, and the mightiest single factor in the conduct of our nation's independence. Apparently without personal ambition, spurning royal honors and the highest titles of the world, he more glorious destiny as the guiding force of a civilization freer and mightier than the history of man had ever known. Though Washington's exalted character and the most striking acts of his brilliant career are the more familiar to us because of the frequent mention of his name, we have received eloquent and deserved eulogy, yet often as the story is retold, we are struck by the noble unselfishness, his broad purposes, the power of his imagination, his high sense of duty, his achievements, and his stalwart devotion to independence, liberty and union. Those who have known him tell of his too familiarly known.

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