

"It's a clean Cutter" Knife Sets.

One Bread Knife, one Cake Knife, one Paring Knife (three knives), all complete, for 20c. At this price they will go fast. If you want a set, better come around soon.

WE HAVE GOT THE BEST THING AND ARE PUSHING IT ALONG.

LAST DAY AT THIS PRICE—

Roller Oats, 9-pound sacks..... \$.18
Roller Oats, 90-pound sacks..... 1.60

Cooper & Levy, GROCERS.

104-106 FIRST AV. SOUTH, ONE DOOR SOUTH OF YESLER WAY.

IMPERIAL HAMS, Bacon, Lard.

Ask Your Grocer for Them. Home Product.

Evaporated Peaches, Four Pounds for 25c.

Fancy Stock, and Today Only.

SEATTLE TRADING CO., GROCERS.

No. 111 Occidental Av.

Imperial Granum will assist a weakly child to become a strong man.

Louch, Augustine & Co.

It Is No Experiment. PADLOCK CORN.

It is a Maine Product and its price is \$1.75 dozen, 15c can.

CONNOR BROS., Grocers, 720 Second Av., Boston Block.

Did You Ever... FRISCH BROS., Watchmakers and Jewelers, 720 First Av.

Have trouble in getting your watch properly repaired and regulated? When your time piece is out of order bring it to us. We guarantee all work. Prices low.

ASK FOR F. B. Co. BRAND. Hams and Bacon. PURE LARD.

Seattle Products.

Albert Hansen... MANUFACTURING JEWELER.

Dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Etc.

RICH CUT GLASS. 706 FIRST AV., SEATTLE.

GLASS. Nelle & Engelbrecht.

Window Glass, Mirror Plates, Glazed Sashes and Doors, Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Etc. F. W. Devoe & Co.'s Celebrated Mixed Paints.

80 West St., Cor. Marion. Telephone Red 21.

MORAN BROS. CO. Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works.

Irrigating and Drainage PUMPS in Stock or to Order.

M. LEVY & CO. 111 COMMERCIAL STREET. Terry-Denny Building.

Importers and Jobbers of CIGARS and TOBACCO, SMOKERS' ARTICLES, ETC.

Puget Sound Machinery Depot. SEATTLE, WASH.

Manufacturers and Dealers in—

Machinery and Mill Supplies

Engines, Boilers, Injectors, Insulators, Belting, Pulleys, Pipe, Pipe Fittings, Valves, Link Belt, Sprocket Wheels, Shafting, Etc.

WE HAVE A LARGE AND EXCELLENTLY EQUIPPED MACHINE SHOP AND SOLICIT REPAIR WORK

NOTICE ON SILVER VET

Perhaps the Senate Roll Will Be Called Saturday.

MITCHELL ON FREE COINAGE.

Stewart Threatens Free Silver Amendment to Tariff Bill.

Chandler Taunts the Free Silverites With Unwillingness to Vote Though They Have a Majority—Stewart Says the Debate is Dross Parade, and Chandler Suggests That He Stop It.

Washington City, Jan. 30.—The senators were late in arriving at the senate chamber today. Hale, Rep., Me., reported back the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, gave notice that he would ask to take it up tomorrow.

A bill was passed providing for the appointment by the secretary of war of a chaplain for the United States military academy. A committee amendment to the bill was agreed to, making the president the appointing power.

Morrill, Rep., Vt., called up the bill for the payment to the widow of the late Samuel F. Miller, justice of the supreme court, of a sum equal to the balance of his salary for the year in which he died. Mr. Morrill explained that the justice had left only a house, encumbered by a family, and that the widow's circumstances were such as to make the appropriation desirable. The bill was passed.

The resolution directing the secretary of agriculture to execute the law relative to seed distribution was then taken up, and George, Dem. Miss., spoke in defense of the course of the secretary. Gallinger, Rep., N. H., and Allen, Rep., Neb., supported the resolution.

The resolution gave way at 2 o'clock to the silver bill, and Call, Dem., Fla., delivered his speech yesterday. Mitchell, Rep., Or., followed in support of the silver substitute.

Senator Mitchell on Silver. Mitchell said that the question presented was whether it was necessary to increase the bonded indebtedness to maintain the gold standard, or by a greater use of silver restore it to its primary place as the money of the constitution. Mitchell pointed out that our indebtedness during the past twenty-five years had greatly increased, notwithstanding the fact that during the time there was a balance of trade in our favor of \$1,525,000,000, and gold exports of \$28,311,000, and gold exports of \$27,190,721. "The cause," said Mitchell, "is that this vast balance of trade in our favor during this period in merchandise, gold and silver, goes to foreign lands, mostly to Europe, to meet the expenses of freight charges in our carrying trade, to pay interest on our foreign indebtedness, and especially in the travel of Americans in Europe. This is the manner in which the debt has been created, and is constantly accumulating, and we are unable to meet the interest, much less the principal, for the simple reason of the great depression in the value of our exports since 1872.

"There are, in my judgment, two remedies to be applied. First, the shipping laws must be amended, our merchant marine must be encouraged and built up, and we must become our own carriers; and, second, we must endeavor to increase the value of our export commodities, so as to enable us to meet, reduce, and, if possible, wipe out the debt which today makes the people of this country virtually slaves to the money lenders of Great Britain. We must reduce our expenses, and instead of issuing new bonds, stop incurring obligations abroad, and increase, if possible, the value of our exports, including silver, with which to meet this indebtedness.

Mitchell discussed at some length the competition of China and Japan with the United States. "It is incredible," said the senator, "that the United States is unable to realize the great transportation fact, so absolutely apparent, that the effect of the operation of the single gold standard is to bring our competitors, including China, our artisans and our farmers, as well into direct and ruinous competition with the laborers, the manufacturers and artisans and the farmers of every silver-standard, silver-using country in the world. We have as a nation proclaimed loudly and properly and legislated vigorously and wisely against Chinese immigration, but we are threatened today, and especially in the so-called Pacific coast states, with an invading, desolating army, in comparison with which Chinese immigration is an evil thing in character, and the result of which is not only made possible by the destruction of bi-metallicism in this country, and by the practical operation of the single gold standard, but is actually generated, warmed into life, promoted, encouraged and sustained by the mono-metallic gold policy." He said this was so, "because the purchasing power, as measured in silver, of our exports has not depreciated. It is as great today as ever before. The purchasing power of silver bullion, even in this country, is as great now as ever at any time in the past. The standard of value is silver. The silver coin of Japan and the tael of China go just as far in paying wages, in tilling the ground, in the manufacture of goods, in operating machinery, in herding sheep, in growing cattle, in manufacturing cloth, as they ever did at any time heretofore, whereas gold in the single gold standard, gold-using countries has depreciated, as measured in silver, 100 per cent. Their products, their goods, therefore, are prepared for the market, even were there no difference in the cost of labor in the two countries arising out of the different national and climatic conditions, at just one-half what it cost to produce the same articles in the gold standard, gold-using countries. What is the result? Chinese and Japanese, the people of South and Central America, can afford, without trenching on their profits, to sell the produce of their farms or of their shops, of their factories, to the people of a gold standard, gold-using country for just one-half the price in gold they would have been compelled to sell for, if bi-metallicism had been maintained and the destruction of the parity value between the two metals had not been brought about by silver demonetization." Mitchell described the great industrial development of Japan, and how it had been maintained, and the result of the agreement. He said he did not believe that those who were talking of an international agreement expected that such a result was possible. He was in favor of independent bi-metallicism, and there was no prospect of an international agreement.

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On the face of the above figures Tacoma seems to have decidedly the best of the proposition, but the commission has a wide area in which to exercise its discretion in deciding as to which is the best bid, an important consideration, which will be duly weighed by the commissioners. They will not take it for granted that the lowest is necessarily the best, and all things considered. To enter into the details of the eleven bids and fully consider the responsibility of the sureties offered is a task that will occupy the members of the commission for several days before a final decision is reached. To summarize the matter, it may be stated that good and responsible bids were made which will safely within the limit fixed by the last legislature as to the cost of the building. The commission remained in session until a quarter of 12 o'clock, and when adjournment was taken, and it was announced that nothing was accomplished beyond a general discussion of details.

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