

Fresh Ranch... Eggs... One and a Half Dozen 25c

Cooper & Levy, GROCERS. 104-106 FIRST AV. SOUTH, ONE DOOR SOUTH OF YESLER WAY.

IMPERIAL Hams, Bacon, and Lard.

They Are Beauties. Large Fancy Navel Oranges, 25c Per Doz.

SEATTLE TRADING CO., GROCERS, No. 111 Occidental Av.

Take something warm. A consignment of Dried Italian Peppers and Japanese Capsicums has just reached us.

It Is No Experiment. PADLOCK CORN.

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

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

Albert Hansen... MANUFACTURING JEWELER.

SMOKE THE... EL MODELO CIGAR.

M. LEVY & CO. 111 COMMERCIAL STREET.

MOUNT VERNON PURE RYE WHISKEY.

PAINTS... NELLE & ENGELBRECHT.

NETHERLANDS AMERICAN MORTGAGE BANK.

H. CLAY EVERSOLE. We examine the eyes and fit glasses.

THE FLORIDA CIGAR CO., TAMPA, FLORIDA.

VOTE ON SILVER TODAY

Unanimous Consent Given for Roll Call at 2 P. M.

VILAS SPEAKS ON FINANCE.

He Is Glad That Silver Strangled the House Bond Bill.

The Silver King of the Rockies More Powerful Than the Great Mogul, He Says, and Points to the Bones of Dolph and Carey—House Filibusters Block a Pension Bill.

Washington City, Jan. 31.—When the senate convened today the silver bill had the immediate right-of-way.

Mr. Vilas, called attention to the absence of a quorum. The necessary roll call, which brought senators from the committee and cloak rooms and dislodged forty-six senators present, one more than a quorum.

Mr. Vilas addressed the senate in opposition to the bill. "I will," said Vilas, "doubtless never be necessary to discuss this bill as it came from the house. But it may be said that it deserves its fate, strangled by silver."

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ous cloud of a party never known in the world, fantastic theories of social disorganization and wild schemes of remedy, threatening should it grow apace, no one can foresee what a violent social tempest. This party will continue on its career, yielding neither on one side nor the other to the reactionary forces of old absolutism or the real life of democracy.

As Vilas proceeded there were occasional sharp exchanges between him and other senators. Mitchell interjected a question which was answered by Vilas. The roll call, which brought senators from the committee and cloak rooms and dislodged forty-six senators present, one more than a quorum.

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NO HOPE FOR ARMENIA

Salisbury Says England Is Not Bound to Interfere.

NEW VIEW OF BERLIN TREATY.

It Didn't Mean Anything at All, the English Minister Says.

He Does Not Think the Sultan Ordered the Massacres—England Is Not Going to Stop the Killing, Nor Are the Other Powers, and Gladstone Is Wrong, Salisbury Believes.

London, Jan. 31.—The banquet of the Non-Com Union at the Hotel Metropole tonight was the occasion of an address by the Marquis of Salisbury, prime minister and secretary of state for the colonies.

Mr. Salisbury then turned abruptly to the Armenian question, and he reproached the religious communities with laboring under a mistake when they supposed that England had undertaken to protect the Armenians, which means to go to war with the sultan, in order to force him to govern the Armenians well.

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London, Feb. 1.—The Times this morning has a dispatch from Pretoria, containing a long interview with President Kruger, in which he repeated that he had long considered how to meet the wishes of the Uitlanders. The executive council held today discussed an education scheme acceptable to them and against objections of its members. He had refused to be influenced by recent events, and it had been decided to submit this scheme to the volksraad, and also a scheme for local self-government in Johannesburg. He could give no promise, he said, on the question of the franchise. The settlement must discover which were the loyal element of the Uitlander population. The franchise could not be given to every newcomer, for they arrived by thousands every year, and would swamp the original population.

The Times correspondent adds: "The interview left upon me the impression that as far as possible without jeopardizing the interests of the burghers President Kruger is anxious to meet the wishes of the loyal newcomers. Next Monday has been definitely fixed for the investigation of the charges against the political prisoners."

London, Jan. 31.—In view of the alarming reports about regarding the situation at Johannesburg, the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, has ordered the British agent at Pretoria to go to Johannesburg and report the true situation of affairs to the colonial office.

Washington City, Jan. 31.—Senator J. P. Jones has received the following message from John Hays Hammond, who is in jail at Pretoria, South Africa, and who was arrested with sixty-four others, charged with sedition and high treason. The charges are as follows: The history of the Transvaal is that of a small, unenlightened, retrogressive community. The government is a narrow oligarchy, with a bad, inefficient administration. The population, including many prominent Americans, comprises more than twice the number of the governing class. They are the wealth producers, capable of all industries, yet they bear the burden of the taxation. They feel themselves alone, have no voice in affairs, are excluded from the franchise, have no municipal government, no advanced education, no public schools. They are oppressively taxed and badly treated. The independence of the republic is constantly assailed by the legislature. The condition of the republic is deplorable for years. All petitions for redress of grievances and remonstrances to the Boer legislature were treated with scorn. In December the leading citizens of Johannesburg, including all the prominent Americans, constituted a reform club, to obtain constitutional redress, and issued a manifesto of their demands, having first hoisted the Transvaal flag and sworn to maintain the integrity of the republic. While negotiating the question constitutional reform, an incident occurred. It was quite dissociated from the reform movement. On December 31 the government sent a committee to Johannesburg, asking the reform committee to send a deputation to Pretoria. The deputation went and conferred with the government. No understanding was arrived at. The battle of Donkey was fought. Jameson's column surrendered, and the Johannesburg reformers were asked to lay down their arms, which was done, on an understanding with the government that their demands would be favorably considered, which were "in no way to protect the lives of our women, children and property. The government agreed to send a commission to investigate the detention of all the prisoners in unjustifiable and the confiscation of a monstrous sum of money to the government. The government was reasonable and based on the primary principles of the republic. Protest against the treatment of all, and of the Americans in particular. If the Transvaal government persists in its present course, our government can only invoke the aid of Great Britain, the paramount South African power to coerce the Transvaal, which then forfeits the moral support of a sister republic. Demands of the Transvaal government of the consequences of the loss of support and involvement of Great Britain, which is much disliked by the Transvaal government."

LOUISIANA FOR REED. The Speaker Gets the Four Delegates at-Large From the State. The New Orleans, Jan. 31.—The Republican state convention elected the following delegates for the state at large to the St. Louis convention: William Pitt Kellogg, A. Leonard, H. A. Demas, J. Madison Vance, Thomas J. Gage, but the combination formed against him by Hero, Warrenton, Guichard and others, and elected permanent chairman of the convention, J. B. Clinginger, for lieutenant governor. J. W. McFarland, for secretary of state; John Pickett, for treasurer; Lucien E. Sothorn, for attorney general; E. A. Wardell, for auditor; J. M. Cook, for superintendent of education.

The Kentucky Deadlock. Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—The ninth ballot in joint assembly for United States senators at noon today resulted in no election. The friends of Mr. Hunter are warring over the decision of one or two Republican members to vote for some one else. Blackburn's friends seem to be encouraged for some reason. The ballot result: Hunter 61, Blackburn 12, McCreary & Carlisle 2, Evans 1, Bate 1, Buckner 1.

Discrimination Against Our Products. Washington, Jan. 31.—The house adopted a resolution providing for investigation of discrimination against American products and the effect of the tariff reciprocity laws. The resolution was introduced by Tawney of Minnesota. Experts to make the investigation are provided for.

Business Failures. Boston, Jan. 31.—The brokerage firm of George H. Stayner & Co., with branches in several cities in the New England states, suspended payment today. No account of assets and liabilities can be made today.

Gold for South America. New York, Jan. 31.—Mellor, Schall & Co. have withdrawn \$50,000 in gold coin from the sub-treasury for shipment to South America tomorrow.

Unlike most proprietary medicines, the formula of Dr. J. C. Ayer's Sarsaparilla and other preparations are cheerfully and reciprocally shared with the world. Hence the special favor accorded these well-known standard remedies by the World's fair commissioners.

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DUNRAVEN IS WRONG.

Decided by the Yacht Club Investigating Committee.

THE LANGUAGE VERY PLAIN.

Dunraven's Charges Not Only Unsubstantiated, but Wholly Disproved.

If the Irish Earl Had Stayed to Hear the Evidence He Would Have Withdrawn His False Accusation, the Committee Thinks—Dunraven Won't Talk.

New York, Jan. 31.—The New York Yacht Club's Yacht Club on Madison Avenue was crowded tonight by members who were anxious to hear the report of the investigating committee which was appointed several months ago to hear the charges preferred by Lord Dunraven against the owners of the victorious Yankee craft Defender. Commodore Brown called the special meeting of the club for 9 o'clock tonight, and after the secretary called the roll the report of the investigating committee was read. In the absence of E. J. Phelps, who was chairman throughout the investigation, the report was read by J. P. Morgan.

The findings review the charge of the Earl of Dunraven that after being measured by the Yacht Defender was surreptitiously loaded so as to sink her four inches deeper in the water; that she sailed in that condition the first day; that immediately after the race the ballast was secretly removed, so that when measured the next day no discrepancy was found to exist between the two measurements.

The conclusion reached by the investigating committee is that the charges made by Lord Dunraven had its origin in a mistake; that it is not only not sustained by the evidence, but is completely disproved; and that all the circumstances indicated by him as giving rise to his suspicion are entirely and satisfactorily explained. They deem it, therefore, but just to Mr. Jellin and the gentlemen concerned with him, as well as to the officers and crew of the Defender, that the committee should express emphatically their conviction that nothing whatever occurred in connection with the race in question that casts the least suspicion upon the integrity or propriety of their conduct, and the committee is not willing to doubt that if Lord Dunraven had remained present throughout the investigation, so as to have heard all the evidence that was introduced, he would, of his own motion, have withdrawn a charge that was so plainly founded upon a mistake, and that has been so unfortunate in the publicity it has attained and the feeling to which it has given rise.

During the reading of the report every point made elicited hearty cheers and applause. When Mr. Morgan had finished, the report was accepted and adopted. It was decided that the annual meeting of the committee's report be postponed until the general meeting of the club on February 14. London, Jan. 31.—Copies of the decision of the special committee on investigation of the New York Yacht Club were delivered to the press and to Lord Dunraven at 10 o'clock tonight. Lord Dunraven spent the evening at the Marlborough Club, and arrived at his residence just in time to receive the decision. Lord Dunraven immediately entered upon the perusal of the report. An interview was arranged with Lord Dunraven, but he refused to express an opinion or to speak for publication on the decision.

COAL TO BE DEARER. Result of the Conference of the Anthracite Presidents. New York, Jan. 31.—The meeting of the presidents of the anthracite coal companies, held in New York last night, and which was adjourned last night, and it was announced that an agreement had been reached regarding the division of tonnage between the respective companies. This compact was not signed, but adopted by vote. It goes into effect from February 1, 1896, until January 1, 1897. After the expiration of this period, the agreement will continue operative, subject to the right of any interest on thirty days' notice to challenge the agreement. A committee was appointed, consisting of President Thomas of the Erie, Maxwell, of the New Jersey Central, Wilbur, of the Lehigh Valley, Harris, of the Reading, and Walters, of the Delaware, Susquehanna & Schuylkill. This committee will adjust any difficulties that may arise. The importance of this agreement between the interests conducting the great anthracite industry to the public is estimated. It is expected that advances of from 10 cents to 25 cents per ton will be ordered from actual ruling figures. This will put stove coal at approximately the last official circular price of \$3.15 per ton. The high price was not actually realized, there being a decline of about 75 cents below the nominally quoted figures.

The sales agents of the anthracite coal companies met today to consider the production and prices for February. It was recommended that 2,500,000 tons be mined in that month, and the following schedule of prices was adopted: Grade A, \$3.20; grade B, \$3.15; grade C, \$3.10. These are free on board prices. They show advances of from 10 to 20 cents per ton above the recent actual selling price, but are from 50 cents per ton below the prices established last fall. The sales agents adjourned until February 7. All interests were represented.

BIG DEFICIT IN JANUARY. Government Expenditures Continue to Exceed Receipts. Washington City, Jan. 31.—The forthcoming monthly statement of government receipts and expenditures for January will show the aggregate receipts to be approximately \$2,571,500; expenditures, \$2,596,400; leaving a deficit for the month of about \$24,900, and for the seven months of the present fiscal year of \$2,513,875. The receipts from customs in the present month will amount to about \$550,000; from internal revenues, \$1,941,400; from miscellaneous sources, \$1,513,472. This is a decrease of about \$1,000,000 in receipts from customs as compared with \$2,000,000 in the receipts from internal revenue. As compared with last month, there is an increase of \$4,000,000 in receipts from customs and a decrease of \$1,700,000 in receipts from internal revenue. Pension payments this month amounted to about \$9,500,000, a decrease from last month of \$1,350,000.

Halfour on Monetary Reforms. Glasgow, Jan. 31.—At a meeting of the Monetary Reform Association today a letter was read from A. B. Fournier, first lord of the treasury and Conservative leader, stating that the writer's earnest desire was unshaken that the nations of the world should adopt some means to end the monetary difficulties now checking industry and embarrassing international commerce.

The Canadian Militia. Ottawa, Jan. 31.—The annual report of the minister of militia, now before parliament, gives the total expenditures for militia last year as \$2,541,112. The permanent force has been reduced to 800 men. Only 20,377 put in their annual drill of twelve days last year. The adjustment of militia to the obsolete rifles with which the force is equipped.