

FRESH Rolled Oats— 9-pound sacks, 25c. 50-pound sacks, each, \$1.75.

HERE is something you can't do every day; neither can we, but for today and tomorrow, Extra Fine Mixture Bird Seed, put up in one-pound boxes, each box containing a piece of cast-tin, 5 cents per box, or 6 boxes for 25 cents.

ITALIAN Prunes—Nice, big, mostly ones, 6 cents per pound.

IF YOU MAKE BUTTER and want an excellent churn, let us sell you a Columbus churn. They are undoubtedly the best ever made. Price, \$1.50 each. They churn from 5 to 6 gallons milk or cream.

COOPER & LEVY, Grocers, 104 and 106 First ave. south, one door south of Taylor way.

DO YOU want a good, heavy Granite Dish Pan, particularly at these prices? 14-quart, each, 90c; 17-quart, each, 90c; 21-quart, each, \$1.05. They're very cheap.

DRESSING Pens—Measure yours; then you will appreciate the price: 7x5, 8 cents; 10x15, 15 cents; 12x17, 20 cents; 16x17, 25 cents.

CHEWING Tobacco—The famous Battle Ax, 6 cents per cut, or four cuts for 25 cents; the same that others are selling for 10 cents per cut; that's a big difference in our favor.

ALREADY calls for Mason's Fruit Jars. Don't be in a hurry. We will have lots of them, and the price will be very interesting.

MR. MILLER ON CUBA.

He Would Wrest the Island From Spain at Once.

WHY TEXAS DISLIKES SPAIN.

Mills Calls Weyler an "Atrocious Scoundrel" and "Villain."

The Naval Appropriation Bill Reported to the House—A Hundred Representatives Have Gone Home—Conference on the Cuban Resolutions in Progress.

Washington City, March 24.—The displacement of the Cuban resolutions had no apparent effect in diminishing the attendance in the senate galleries today, as it was expected the Mills resolution, proposing to use the army and navy in taking possession of Cuba and holding it until the Cuban revolutionaries were recognized, would occasion further debate.

A bill was passed amending the law prescribing the death penalty for Indians convicted of rape and leaving the punishment discretionary to the court. A resolution offered by Hoar was adopted, requesting the president to transmit to the senate all dispatches, correspondence, etc., from November 5, 1895, concerning the pacification of the pending conflict in Cuba.

Mills was recognized at this point in support of the Cuban resolution introduced by him yesterday. He said the resolutions heretofore passed by the senate were steps in the right direction, but very short steps. The people of Cuba had a far greater claim on the United States than mere recognition of belligerency. If Ireland struck for liberty today, the hearts of the American people would beat in sympathy, and so if Poland or Hungary were struggling for liberty, but the United States had much closer relations to Cuba than to Ireland or Poland or Hungary, for it was part of the Western hemisphere.

Jefferson had used plain words in threatening to join England and sweep the French fleets from the seas if France persisted in holding the mouth of the Mississippi river. The great American statesman, fourth President Cleveland's Venezuela message, Cuba stood as the key to the gulf, and our unvarying policy, said Mr. Mills, had been to insist on the independence of Cuba from any monarch. The United States had stood by as a jaller and prevented Cuba from going to France or England. And the United States had Cuba in the possession of Spain, was it not the moral obligation of the United States to see that Spain gave Cuba freedom?

The senator read of the atrocities attributed to Gen. Weyler, and added, "This is the work of the atrocious scoundrel who has ruled Cuba for years. The United States would draw her sword. Who the checks of our American women must be sufficed, how our children must blush at the sight of the mutilated bodies of their mothers, and how our boys must blush at the sight of their fathers' bodies, Spain paid \$7,000,000.

Stewart asked if Spanish bonds were not a potent factor in resisting intervention. Mills replied that certain cases were being brought to the surface. He did not know what the mysterious force was, but he felt that it existed. He did not know how it was connected with the Cuban revolution, but he felt that it was connected with the Cuban revolution, and he felt that it was connected with the Cuban revolution.

At the conclusion of Morgan's remarks Mills resolution went to the calendar and the senate resumed the consideration of the naval appropriation bill. The bill was completed with the exception of the items relating to the compensation of district attorneys, marshals and commissioners.

The legislative bill was laid aside and a bill passed exempting logging camps from the operation of the law requiring cars to be equipped with grab-irons, etc. At 5:35 o'clock the senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE. Confederate Voting Bill Passed. The Members Going Home.

Washington City, March 24.—Senator Mills had to remove the restrictions against the appointment of officers of the army or navy of persons who held commissions in the regular army or navy before the rebellion and who subsequently took part in the war on the side of the Confederacy, which passed the senate during the height of the excitement over the Venezuelan boundary question, passed the house today after an hour's debate, with but one dissenting vote, that of Hiram Bland. The Democrats, except Cummings of New York, who spoke, as he said, "as one of us," Northern Democrats, who fought for the Union, and Wilson of South Carolina, who was drawn into the debate by Boutelle, refrained entirely from

participation. Hull, chairman of the military committee, who had charge of the bill, admitted that it would serve no practical purpose, and was largely sentimental. Mr. Boutelle, who led the opposition single-handed, thought it would furnish a bad object lesson for naval and military candidates who were about entering on careers in the service of their country, and, when he got warmed up, he called attention to the fact that many Southern men in congress in the past had obstructed legislation in the interest of Union soldiers, dwelling particularly to the opposition to the retirement of Gen. Grant, Grosvener of Ohio and Grov of Pennsylvania, however, supported the bill ardently as a graceful and gracious act to be remembered, and when the vote was taken Boutelle alone voted against it.

Boutelle took the floor in opposition to the bill. He did not hold a commission from the Cuban revolution, and he represented nobody but himself. But he could see no reason for the passage of this bill. The sentiment behind it was very beautiful, but what practical purpose would it serve? Was there any officer who could be commissioned under it? Boutelle, proceeding declared that if no practical purpose was to be served, the only effect would be to cast discredit on those who enacted this law. "I hold in my hand," said Boutelle, flourishing a pamphlet aloft, "a copy of the constitution of the United States which provides a uniform tax on all voters in the state save such as served in the Confederate army, who are relieved from taxation." This brought Wilson, Dem. of C., into the field to defend his state. He had been a member of the constitutional convention, and he said, and the only objection was that those over 50 years of age should be relieved.

Boutelle called attention to the condition of the Cuban revolution, which had brought thirty contested election cases into the house because a vote was taken per se, and systematically without over the vote of the majority of the State. He continued: "Does that show a condition of affairs that warrants us in ridding up the legislation of the war? Is it a thing for men to take an oath to support their country, and then draw their swords against it? I do not desire to draw the line against any man, but I do say I cannot see why we should exempt those who have such an object lesson to the boys at Annapolis and West Point."

Grosvener, Rep. of O., got the floor. If it had been left to him, he said, he could not have introduced the resolution, but being brought up, he would vote for it. He did not care, he said, what the South Carolina constitution contained. He was a Republican, and he would vote for any bill that made possible a higher degree of loyalty of every man who served the Confederacy. (Applause on the Democratic side.) He said he would vote for it, "when we need unity on both sides of Mason and Dixon's line."

He cited the numerous statutes relieving the Southern soldiers of the disabilities of the United States. He said he was now in the United States senate; others are in the cabinet, as they have been in the cabinet of the United States. He said he was now in the United States senate; others are in the cabinet, as they have been in the cabinet of the United States. He said he was now in the United States senate; others are in the cabinet, as they have been in the cabinet of the United States.

Then Hopkins, Rep. Ill., made a motion to adjourn, which was lost. Then Pickler, Rep. S. D., spoke in favor of the bill. There is hearty applause when Walker, a Virginia Republican, and at one time a Confederate general in Stonewall Jackson's brigade, said that much of the harmony and feeling among the people of the South depended on the passage of the bill. "Is not there something in sentiment, harmony and good will?" he asked, "and is not this the sentiment which is in the hearts of the South there is today a turning to this Union in the minds and hearts with a devotion that the people of this country cannot conceive, and which in certain cases in which it is presented, they will not learn and cannot forget. There were many old Confederates in the South, who if wars were to come, would carry the battle to the stars and stripes. In the name of those old Confederates and their sons, and of the Republicans of the South, who were not only not against the war, but who were in the front ranks of the fight for the stars and stripes. In the name of those old Confederates and their sons, and of the Republicans of the South, who were not only not against the war, but who were in the front ranks of the fight for the stars and stripes."

Cummings, Dem. N. Y., closed the debate on the passage of the bill as a war Democrat, and said he hoped no ex-Confederate would vote on the question. The bill was then passed with a yeas and nays of 129 to 90. Mr. Boutelle alone rose dramatically and responded "No."

Over 100 members have taken advantage of the fact that the bill is not an important matter pending, and consequently very slim. The bill debated yesterday to abolish the death penalty in certain cases in which it is prescribed in the Federal statutes, and allowing the jury to return a verdict qualified "without capital punishment" in cases of treason, was passed by a yeas and nays of 129 to 90.

Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, called up the message of the senate announcing the senate's disagreement with the house on the Cuban resolutions. On his motion the house insisted on its substitute for the senate resolutions, and agreed to the further conference asked for by the senate. The conference committee of the naval committee, reported the naval appropriation bill. Evans, Rep. Ky., called up the committee on ways and means a bill to amend section 2071 of the Internal Revenue laws, so as to make the sale of spirituous liquors except under the brand by which they are known to the trade, and indicating the kind and quality, punishable by a fine and imprisonment for six months and the forfeiture of the liquor. Evans explained that the bill was urged by the internal revenue commission, and that it was being introduced by the committee on ways and means.

BLOODY WAR IN CUBA.

Gomez Wins Twenty-eight of Thirty-one Battles.

THE RECORD OF TWO MONTHS.

Letter From a Member of the Commander-in-Chief's Staff.

The Cubans Continue to Land Expeditions on the Island—Spain Disavows a Warlike Article in a Madrid Paper.

Boston, March 24.—The Standard tomorrow will publish a letter from Capt. C. S. B. Talbot, of the United States army, who is in the Cuban province, on the subject of the Cuban war. The letter was written to N. R. Johnson, of New Haven, Conn., with whom Capt. Talbot became intimate while at Yale college. The letter says, in part: "It has been a most terrible experience through which I have passed during the last thirty days—blood, blood, blood and blood again, everywhere. No less than six of our headquarters mess have gone to their eternal rest since my last to you—all killed with their faces to the foe."

"We have marched and counter-marched over 400 miles of territory in the past two months, have met the enemy thirty-one times, and have won twenty-eight of them. The severest of these was on the railroad from Havana to Matanzas, in Havana province, about nineteen miles from the capital, the battle of Moro del Rey. The enemy left twenty-nine killed and fifty-one wounded on the field, nine of whom were officers. Gen. Gomez lost thirteen killed and thirty-one wounded. "The Spanish newspaper Imparcial, published in Havana, gave the rebel losses as upward of 300, and I presume dispatches reaching the States exaggerated fully as greatly."

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR WEYLER.

Two Spanish Columns Fight Each Other in the Canabreca.

Havana, March 24.—Two columns of Spanish troops commanded by Gen. Godoy and Col. Holguin at Santa Rosa plantation, near Esperanza, province of Santa Clara, mutually mistook each other for the insurgent forces, owing, it is said, to the thickness of the sugar cane. Each detachment opened fire, and for ten minutes shots were exchanged, resulting in the killing of seventeen soldiers, and the wounding of thirty-two. The Spanish commander of the Santa Clara column, Gen. Godoy, was killed, and thirty-two seriously wounded. The Spanish commander of the Santa Clara column, Gen. Godoy, was killed, and thirty-two seriously wounded. The Spanish commander of the Santa Clara column, Gen. Godoy, was killed, and thirty-two seriously wounded.

THE CUBAN CONFERENCE.

Senators and Representatives Trying to Reach an Agreement.

Washington City, March 24.—The conferees of the two houses on the Cuban resolutions held a session today, but without reaching a compromise. The United States will tomorrow. The entire time of the conference was spent in canvassing the situation and trying to arrive at a common ground upon which the two houses could proceed through the conference. The conferees of the two houses on the Cuban resolutions held a session today, but without reaching a compromise. The United States will tomorrow. The entire time of the conference was spent in canvassing the situation and trying to arrive at a common ground upon which the two houses could proceed through the conference.

Cubans Land Another Expedition.

New York, March 24.—The Cuban Junta has received news of the successful landing in Cuba of an expedition of thirty-eight men is thought to have been conveyed to the island by the steamer "Comodoro," which left this coast some days ago. The party succeeded in landing 600 tons, 50,000 rounds of ammunition, two rapid-fire Hotchkiss cannon, several hundred pounds of dynamite and a liberal supply of medicine and hospital stores. The party landed, it is said, without accident or molestation of any kind, making the eighth expedition which has successfully landed in the last thirty days. Gomez was a veteran of the last revolution, fighting ten years under the leadership of Gomez, who is now a tobacco merchant in Philadelphia.

Spain Apologizes for a Newspaper.

Washington City, March 24.—The Spanish government has officially disclaimed responsibility for an article in the Madrid newspaper El Espectador, demanding that the United States cease talk about the Cuban revolution and return to the status quo ante bellum. The government felt that it might be harmful because it was intimate that the article was inspired by it. According to a cablegram received at the Spanish legation today, the Spanish forces have captured all of the archives of the insurgent government.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Sets Apart \$102,000 to Complete Port Orchard Station.

Washington City, March 24.—The naval appropriation bill for the fiscal year which begins July 1 was completed today by the house committee on the subject of the bill. The bill was passed by a yeas and nays of 129 to 90. The bill was passed by a yeas and nays of 129 to 90. The bill was passed by a yeas and nays of 129 to 90.

three torpedo boats authorized by the act of 1888, \$4,571,541 is appropriated. For completion of the equipment of new vessels, \$27,000.

Under the bureau of construction and repairs \$1,250,000 is carried for the construction of new vessels. A total sum of \$20,000 is made immediately available for work urgently required on the Minnetonka, Bennington, Baltimore, Pelee, Mohawk, and other vessels. The Fortuna and Standish, and the Pensacola and Swatara, the latter two of which are to be sold. It is stipulated that no expenditure be made for the repair of any wooden ships when the estimated cost of repairs exceeds 10 per cent. of the cost of a new ship of the same material and size, and special items are included of \$20,000 for repairs to the Chicago and \$20,000 for the Hartford, the latter vessel being exempted from the 10 per cent. provision. An expenditure of \$7,500 is authorized for the plans and preliminary work for a model tank for trying models of vessels to be built on the naval observatory grounds in Washington City, and to be placed at the disposal of the chief of the bureau of construction private experiments in the tank. For steam machinery of vessels \$75,000 is appropriated, and in addition there are special items of \$10,000 for the Chicago, \$100,000 for the Atlanta (immediately available), \$60,000 for the Dolphin (immediately available) and \$75,000 for the Hartford. For special items are included of \$20,000 for ordnance and ordnance stores, \$282,000; reserve guns for auxiliary cruisers, \$250,000; for arming and equipping the naval militia, \$200,000; for the purchase of arms and accoutrements, \$22,234 for the Marv (land, Cal., yard, including \$30,000 for extension of the quay wall and \$30,000 for a ship fitting shed, and \$20,000 for the Puget sound dry dock, including \$80,000 for the construction of dry docks and \$20,000 for a storehouse.

The New Transcontinental Association.

New York, March 24.—The officers of the New Transcontinental Association of the traffic officials, but there are several points which will have to be submitted to arbitration. One of these is the question of differentials, which are demanded by the Northern Pacific, Great Northern and Canadian Pacific. It is not settled whether the Canadian Pacific will become a member of the association or not, but it agrees to come in if a satisfactory differential is allowed. Several years ago, it was said, the Canadian Pacific was paid a fixed subsidy, amounting to about \$500,000 a year, for keeping out of California business. It is practically certain that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be paid a subsidy of about \$750,000 a month for maintaining rates. It may not be put in this form, for as two of the transcontinental railroads are still in the hands of the courts it might be charged that the agreement is a violation of interstate commerce law, inasmuch as the effect of the agreement is to abolish competition. It is believed, however, that a way will be found that will at least appear on the face of it to be legal. By today's arrangement a certain amount of space on each steamer was chartered.

The Pacific Railway Bill.

Washington City, March 24.—Senators Frye, Wolcott and Bruce have been appointed a sub-committee on behalf of the senate committee on Pacific railroads to act with the house sub-committee in drafting a Pacific railway bill. The committee today gave a hearing to Gen. Barham of California, in reply to Stubbs, general traffic manager of the Central Pacific. Gen. Barham read newspaper extracts bearing on the subject, which, he said, showed that the people of California were not unanimous upon the question of refunding. He quoted the opinion of the attorney general to the effect that the statute of limitations ran against the government as against other creditors. This, he said, was the issue. The United States was not bound, he said, by the supreme court decisions on the question. The government, he claimed, could enforce the original liability of stockholders without refunding. The committee held an assembly in the afternoon, where the Brookfield men turned the tables and petitioned for the seats of the Platt men, on the ground that there were irregularities in the selection of the delegates. The Twenty-second district of New York also presented a contest, the Platt people asking to be seated in place of the Brookfield men. The committee designated by the county committee, the Platt sitting delegates claimed that Mayor Strong's police aided the contestants to keep their names from the ballot. When he was the proper place. The Thirty-second New York district noted a contest, in this case the Platt people asking for seats held by the Brookfield men. There were also contests in the Twenty-third and Twelfth districts, the Brookfield people asking for seats in both districts. There were no contests outside of New York. The committee decided in favor of the sitting delegates in all the districts except the thirty-second, which was irregular. This decision allowed the anti-Platt men in the Thirty-second and Thirty-third districts to keep their seats.

The Eight Hour Agitation.

Indianapolis, March 24.—The meeting of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor has not yet selected a trade to inaugurate the eight-hour day, but has put the subject in the hands of a sub-committee. This committee will report before the council adjourns, and it is probably that some delegates will be selected. At today's session the protest of the St. Louis trades unions against the Knights of Labor was heard, and it was decided that the trades unions must leave the Knights of Labor. President O'Connell was selected to push the investigation of the eight-hour law at the Brooklyn navy yard. He had also attended the adjournment of the men and workers and brassworkers at their convention in June. It was decided not to form a national union of corkworkers, but to wait until local unions of this craft are formed.

Business Failures.

St. Louis, March 24.—Two chattel deeds of trust have been filed by the Kincaid and Douglas Manufacturing Company for the benefit of preferred creditors. Charles W. Bates is named as trustee in both instruments. The first deed conveys to the Kincaid and Douglas Manufacturing Company, valued at \$44,413. The Fourth National bank and thirty-five other firms and individuals are the beneficiaries of the second deed. Their claims amounting to \$1,572,000. The party landed, it is said, without accident or molestation of any kind, making the eighth expedition which has successfully landed in the last thirty days. Gomez was a veteran of the last revolution, fighting ten years under the leadership of Gomez, who is now a tobacco merchant in Philadelphia.

A Rich Man Arrested for Crime.

Philadelphia, March 24.—Samuel P. Langdon, a wealthy cotton merchant, who was arrested today on suspicion of having been implicated in the death of Annie McGrath, found dead in bed in the Girard Avenue house last night. Langdon is 34 years old, the girl is 21. The couple had been living together under the names of McGrath, McDonald and Langdon. Langdon was in the city on business, and was arrested about three hours after he left. There were no marks of violence on it, but physicians say she had been dead twenty-four hours. One hand was clasped against her face, the other was a wet towel lay over the forehead and eyes. Miss McGrath was the daughter of a well-known business man.

Socialist Agitation at Omaha.

Omaha, March 24.—At the last meeting of the Omaha Central Labor Union it was attempted to put through a Socialist platform, but the attempt proved futile. Several members of the Socialist element threatened to disrupt the central body if the resolutions were not adopted, and it is probable that a trades union or other organization will be effected by the skilled workers' unions and a few unskilled, who have not espoused Socialist principles. The last meeting of the Central Labor Union resulted in an investigation committee being appointed to investigate into a charge preferred by one of the former Socialists against two present Socialists, and the committee will report at the next meeting.

Instead of trilling with a bad cold Dr. J. Jayne's Expectant, which will loosen the phlegm, soothe inflammation, and certainly save your lungs and throat much dangerous wear and tear.

Miss F. Wilkins, only female Graduate Optician on the Coast. Eyes examined free. 90 First avenue, corner Columbia, in drug store.

NEW YORK FORM MORTON

Maj. McKinley Cuts No Figure in the Convention.

PLATT THE MASTER SPIRIT.

Platform Declares for the "Gold Standard," and Against Silver.

Senator Davis Withdraws From the Presidential Race, and the Minnesota State Convention, on Being Notified, at Once Instructs Delegates for McKinley.

New York, March 24.—The Republican convention has finished its labors. The preliminary sparring that has been going on for weeks ended in the final battle tonight, and the forces that have been dormant for two years kept within the state boundaries in honor of the presidential endorsement of the greatest state in the Union, the state casting the largest number of votes in the electoral college. This improvement goes to Gov. Levi P. Morton, the delegates electing him as Thomas C. Platt, of Troy; Warner Miller, of Herkimer; Chauncey M. Depew, of New York, and Edward Lauterbach, of Buffalo. The electors-at-large will be Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, of New York, and Edward H. Butler, of Buffalo.

Although the convention was called to meet at noon, it was half an hour later when the gathering spilled wildly and the band playing "Hail to the Chief." After the roll call Chairman Hackett called upon Senator Cornelius R. Parsons, of Rochester, to act as temporary chairman. Senator Clarence Leavew was the chairman of the committee on resolutions. The convention was in session only fifty-three minutes, and adjournment was taken until 7:30 this evening. A motion originating with the Erie county delegation, asking that the names of Platt and Lauterbach be dropped from the list of delegates to the national convention, was defeated by New York, and Mayor F. B. Jewett, of Buffalo, substituted, received twenty-five signatures out of a membership of 600 in the convention.

The committee on contested seats met after the convention adjourned this afternoon. The first contest was from the Eighteenth New York district, and assemblyman Platt was presented by the contestants, adherents of the Platt followers, to attempt to demonstrate that the Brookfield following had been irregularly admitted, striven to compel members to refrain from voting at the regular primaries, and had declared people elected at primaries to be ineligible. The contest was decided by the sitting members of the delegation, who at the appointment of time would show that the same application had been properly refused at the congressional convention. The Platt adherents, however, had secured the signatures of fifty out of the ninety-one delegates to prove their case. Almost the same claims were made in the Twenty-third district, where the Brookfield men turned the tables and petitioned for the seats of the Platt men, on the ground that there were irregularities in the selection of the delegates. The Twenty-second district of New York also presented a contest, the Platt people asking to be seated in place of the Brookfield men. The committee designated by the county committee, the Platt sitting delegates claimed that Mayor Strong's police aided the contestants to keep their names from the ballot. When he was the proper place. The Thirty-second New York district noted a contest, in this case the Platt people asking for seats held by the Brookfield men. There were also contests in the Twenty-third and Twelfth districts, the Brookfield people asking for seats in both districts. There were no contests outside of New York. The committee decided in favor of the sitting delegates in all the districts except the thirty-second, which was irregular. This decision allowed the anti-Platt men in the Thirty-second and Thirty-third districts to keep their seats.

The committee on nominations met this afternoon. Thomas C. Platt, Warner Miller, Chauncey M. Depew and Edward Lauterbach were nominated as delegates-at-large to the national convention. When he read the proper place. The Thirty-second New York district noted a contest, in this case the Platt people asking for seats held by the Brookfield men. There were also contests in the Twenty-third and Twelfth districts, the Brookfield people asking for seats in both districts. There were no contests outside of New York. The committee decided in favor of the sitting delegates in all the districts except the thirty-second, which was irregular. This decision allowed the anti-Platt men in the Thirty-second and Thirty-third districts to keep their seats.

While the secretary was reading Thomas C. Platt entered the hall and the delegates arose and cheered him, when he stopped the proceedings to say "Hail to the Chief." Then somebody proposed "Three cheers for Thomas C. Platt," and they were given with a will. Chairman Lauterbach then called the roll, and also came in for a share of the applause, and it was ten minutes before order could be restored. Congressman Southwick was then escorted to the platform. Mr. Southwick, upon assuming the chairmanship, made a strong speech in favor of a protective tariff, predicting that in that the sitting delegates in all but one district had been allowed to retain their seats there were cheers and applause, and the report was adopted with only one dissenting vote. The committee on permanent organization, reported the name of Congressman G. L. Southwick, of Albany, for permanent chairman, and the list for vice president and secretary.

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"Between a president devoted to bond sales, and a Democratic-Populist alliance devoted to free silver coinage, every measure of treasury relief provided by the Republican house has fallen to receive Democratic support and has been returned to the house loaded down by the crowding in of a free silver amendment. That is the situation which has prevailed for months and prevails today. One more popular expression in line with the elections of the past three years is required to give to the party of tariff protection and sound finance renewed control of the government at Washington City." Mr. Southwick declared that along with the revival of the

HOME PRODUCT. Imperial Hams and Bacon. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THEM.

THE BUTTER. We Offer at 35c Per Brick Is Fancy California Creamery.

SEATTLE TRADING CO., GROCERS, No. 111 Occidental Avenue, Seattle.

A GLASS COUNTER. Fall of bargains this week—Easter Eggs, Easter Egg Dish, Decorated Salt.

THE CHAMPION GLASSWARE. You Must See It. M. SELLER & CO., Inc., Nos. 627-629 First Av.

Why Take Chances. WHEN YOU ARE TOLD THAT OTHER BRANDS OF BACON ARE AS GOOD AS "ISS" IF THEY ARE NO BETTER, PERHAPS IT WOULD BE WELL TO BUY WHAT HAS STOOD THE TEST.

LOUCH, AUGUSTINE & CO.

STEAMER GEN. CANBY. FULLY REFITTED, WILL LEAVE HERE MARCH 26 DIRECT FOR COOK'S INLET

ASK FOR F. B. CO. BRAND. HAMS AND BACON. PURE LARD.

HERBS. WE HAVE THEM GROWN AND IN THE LEAF. SAGE, MARJORAM, THYME, PARSLEY AND MINT, ALSO SAGE AND HOPE IN PRESERVED PACKAGES.

GLASS. Window Glass, Mirror Plates, Glass Sashes and Boxes, Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Brushes, etc. F. W. Devore & Co.'s Celebrated Mixed Paints.

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