

FRESH DAIRY BUTTER—2 cents per brick. CHOICE CREAMERY BUTTER—30 cents per brick. FANCY LEMONS—10 cents per dozen. ROLLED OATS—3-pound sack, 27 cents. STEEL-CUT OATS (oatmeal)—3-pound sacks, 27 cents. BUREN POTATOES—50 cents per 100 pounds. BATTLE AXE TOBACCO—1-pound plugs, 20 cents each. LEMBURGER CHEESE—2 cents per brick.

COOPER & LEVY WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS 64-66 FIRST AVE. SOUTH, ONE DOOR SOUTH OF VESLER AVE.

Phosphate, The Friend of the Cyclist And Athlete. Have you tried it yet at our fountain? It is better than ever and just the drink after a long spin.

STEWART & HOLMES DRUG CO., 703 First Ave., Seattle.

See Our Windows Today.

FINE VALUES. 45c—Fine Derby Ribbed Undergarments. 50c—Fine line of Colored Shirts. 75c—Fine line of Percale Dress Shirts. \$1.50—Fine line of Hats, new spring shapes.

We Show Today the Best Line of \$7.50, \$10 and \$12 Suits In This City, and Will Prove It.

The Famous Clothing Co. H. HERSIBERG, Manager. Corner First Avenue and Cherry Street.

Better Than Poor Celery FOR SALADS.

At this season of the year housekeepers find it impossible to get good celery, and the question arises, What is the best substitute? We answer: "Heinz's Celery Sauce." It is especially prepared as a base for salads, and certainly superior to inferior celery.

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Moran Bros. Company, MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS Mining Machinery.

REMEMBER Two Important Objections To Rolled Oats are Hulls and Black Specks. This Brand Is Entirely Free From Both.

FRISCH BROS. Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry, 720 FIRST AVE.

A Hog.. Strictly speaking, is not calculated to make one's month water, but when a certain portion of his make-up is transformed into IMPERIAL HAMS, BREAKFAST BACON and LARD the case is different. Ask your grocer for IMPERIAL BRAND.

ALBERT HANSEN, Manufacturing Jeweler. 706 First Av. DEALER IN DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, RICH CUT GLASS, ETC. Fine Watches and Jewelry Made to Order and Repaired.

W. KNABE & CO.'S PIANOS. Class Makes of... PIANOS.

NEVERSOLE Are You Blind? No; but you may be nearly so if you do not take proper care of your eyes. Our experience is second to none on the Pacific coast, and our advice will be of service to you. Glasses ground to comply with any prescription. Office, 720 First Ave.

WHY Does Everybody Buy SEEDS AT MALMO'S? Seed store? Because they are the best and the cheapest.

J. H. WISE, Reports on Mine, Engineers Development, advice on Concentration and Milling of Ores. P. O. Box 537, Rooms 56-57, Upper Block. Take elevator McDonald Bldg.

DEBATE ON GILSONITE.

House Considers the Valuable Mineral of Utah.

MOVE TO BLOCK SPECULATORS. Indian Bill Amended so That Lands on the Uncompahgre Reservation Be Open to Lease in Limited Areas for Limited Terms of Years—Corporations and Monopolists Allowed No Opportunity to Corner the Deposits—Bland Tries to Secure Action as to the Pacific Road But Is Ruled Out.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The house today, after a sharp debate involving the question of appointing committees, went into committee on the whole and resumed consideration of the senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill. The pending amendment was that relating to the opening of the Uncompahgre reservation.

Cooper of Wisconsin contended that members of congress sat there as trustees of the interests of the government and that they would be derelict in their duty if they gave away these deposits, worth millions of dollars, for practically nothing.

Cooper read a letter from an Indian agent in Utah, who said the governor of Utah, the secretary of state, the state treasurer, Senator Brown and other public officials, had through the state mining inspector, as agent, filed claims on the reservation March 4, when it was presumed the Indian appropriation bill had been passed.

Lacey of Iowa offered a senate substitute proposition to instruct the conferees to insist upon a provision to lease the gilsonite lands with such limitations as would prevent their control by combinations.

Shafroth of Colorado protested against a change of policy toward mineral lands, and said that the value of the deposits was greatly exaggerated.

Maguire of California opposed the amendment. The policy pursued toward the natural resources of the country had resulted in their monopoly.

Barthold of Missouri, in supporting the motion to concur in the senate amendment, said that the St. Louis company which controlled the lands in the vicinity of the Uncompahgre reservation did not desire any of those lands. All they desired was the opening of the reservation, so that a railroad might be built.

Fleming of Georgia maintained that the Indians held an inextinguishable right in the land under their feet, and that they were allotted acceptable lands elsewhere. He offered an amendment to reserve to the United States in perpetuity a royalty of \$4 per ton on all the lands.

Dingley said the question at issue was as to whether, in this particular case, the laws applicable to mineral lands should apply. This was the only large gilsonite deposit in the country. If the lands obtained by Great Britain on asphaltum land in Trinidad were obtained, the government would profit to the extent of \$30,000,000.

When the senate amendment to strike out the provision in the bill to ratify the gas and oil leases of the Seneca Indians was reached, C. W. Stone of Pennsylvania introduced an amendment to give six months' notice of the opening of the reservation, explaining that under the terms of the senate amendment by which the lands were to be opened on the signing of the bill, speculators who had agents in Washington would secure them all through advance information.

When the committee of the whole made its report to the house, under the threat of a strike on the part of the Uncompahgre reservation were not pressed, with the understanding, however, that this question should come separately before the house.

The motion to concur was defeated, 40 to 70. The motion was equivalent to agreeing to a motion to non-concur.

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TURKS HARD PRESSED.

The Greeks Capture Edhem Pasha's Supplies.

MOSLEMS ARE VERY CAUTIOUS. The Porte Appoints Osman Pasha Commander-in-Chief and Leaves Edhem Pasha in Charge of the Eastern Army—Greeks Rejoice at Their Successes—Active Operations by Their Warships, Both East and West—Col. Vassos Ordered to Begin Active Hostilities in Crete—Bulgaria Appears Ready to Revolt.

LONDON, April 23.—The Athens correspondent of the Chronicle says: "The Turks are greatly dismayed by the destruction of their stores at Katerina and at Lithochalco. Commodore Sachtouris destroyed the stores from the coast to the foot of Mount Olympus. Nothing remains, therefore, for Edhem Pasha to carry away but hunger. The coast road being barred, the only remaining road from Salonica is the Ferris road, eight days from Elassona."

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IS SHERMAN'S ASSISTANT.

Judge Day, of Ohio, Is Selected—Will Soon Be in the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The selection of Judge Day to be first assistant secretary of state overruling the plan of the president to send him to Cuba as special counsel to watch the prosecution of the Ruiz investigation. It would be without precedent for such an official as the first assistant secretary of state to go to another country to prosecute a case, when later on he might have to engage in diplomatic negotiations with that same country on other subjects.

At 11:30 a. m. a committee of the senate met to consider the nomination of Judge Day to be first assistant secretary of state. The committee was composed of Messrs. Sherman, McKenna, and McKim.

Mr. McKenna, who is responsible to the heirs of his wife's father for the management of their estate, which has for some time been in anything but a satisfactory condition, did not feel that he could take either this post or that of solicitor general, which he was also urged to accept.

Mr. McKenna, it has been remarked, goes to the supreme court every day and listens to the proceedings. Among his intimate friends there is an understanding that he expects to go on the bench within a year or two in case there should be a vacancy. Whether or not Justice Field will be willing to retire next August when the term of service will expire that of Chief Justice Marshall, remains to be seen.

Removal of Pension Chiefs. WASHINGTON, April 23.—The removal of the following chiefs of division in the pension office has been decided upon, to take effect May 1: John Gray of Delaware, chief of the Western division; Thomas C. Featherstonhaugh, of New York, chief of the Eastern division; J. McLea Lippcomb, of Virginia, chief of the certificate division; T. C. Kirtland, of Tennessee, chief of the mail division; Frank C. Anderson, of Virginia, chief of the law division.

Gen. Miles Granted Permission. CHICAGO, April 23.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says: "The president has granted permission to Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commander of the army, to be authorized by the president to go to Europe to visit the members of his staff, probably by M. P. Maus, of the First Infantry."

Col. Green Reinstated. WASHINGTON, April 23.—Col. A. R. Green, of Kansas, inspector of survey corps, general and district land office, has been reinstated in that office by the secretary of the Interior.

Beardlee Continued in Command. WASHINGTON, April 23.—The order detaching Rear Admiral Beardlee from command of the Pacific station has been modified so that he will continue in command until July.

EARLY FIRE AT AUBURN. City Hall Burned With All Its Contents, Loss, \$2,500. Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer. AUBURN, April 23.—A few minutes after midnight fire was discovered in Unity hall, where all the secret societies of the town hold their meetings. The alarm was at once given and the citizens, forming a bucket brigade, worked hard to save the building.

The flames had a good start when discovered, and it was soon apparent that the building was doomed. The fire burned fiercely, and Unity hall in half an hour was a mass of ruins.

When it was seen that the building could not be saved the citizens directed their efforts to adjoining buildings, which were threatened. A hard fight was made successfully to hold the fire within bounds. Luckily, there was no wind, and the flames did not spread.

The loss of Unity hall and contents, consisting of furniture and regalia, will reach \$2,500. The insurance is about \$1,100, which \$400 is on the building. The loss falls heaviest on the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

The cause of the fire is a mystery. During the evening the A. O. W. held a meeting in the upper story and there was a churr, slouchy entertainment on the lower floor. The flames are thought to have started on the stairway.

A fraternal meeting set for next Monday will, it is thought, be abandoned.

BLAKELEY ISLAND MURDERER EXPIATES HIS CRIME.

Speaks from the Scaffold.

Thankful for Conversion From Infidelity, and Grateful to Those Who Were Kind to Him—He Goes to His Death With Malice Toward None—Execution Proceeds Without a Hitch, and Death is Instantaneous—Story of the Murder of Leone Lanterman, and the Murderer's Subsequent Rescue From a Mob.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer. ANACORTES, Wash., April 23.—Straub, the Blakeley island murderer, was hanged at Friday Harbor, San Juan county, today at 11:15 o'clock. Sheriff Newton Jones had made minute preparations for the event, but awaited the arrival of the mail steamer from Seattle to give the condemned man a last chance, but as no reliever was received, the death penalty was paid.

The hanging occurred in an inclosure probably 150 feet in size, of fifteen-foot sides, and the scaffold was built against the wall, which was on the hill slightly back of and overlooking the town. About twenty people in all were present, including Sheriff Jones, of San Juan county, Sheriff Eastabrook, of Whatcom county, one man Salvationist and Mrs. Gillette, also a Salvationist minister, the gospel, two physicians, and others whose curiosity had led them to apply for admittance and whose position entitled them to the sheriff's recognition and favor.

A neatly printed blue ticket was issued to those entitled to admission. This ticket bore the words: Present This Ticket at the: Do not bring a gun, knife, or any other dangerous weapon. NEWTON JONES, Sheriff.

These tickets were in great demand, but the sheriff issued them very sparingly. The scaffold and trap within the inclosure were of the ordinary character. Shortly after 11 o'clock Sheriff Jones walked into the inclosure, followed by Straub. The condemned man took his place on the trap, his hands and legs were tied and he was then asked if he had anything to say.

With a voice almost strangely calm and peaceful he spoke for nearly ten minutes, saying that if nothing but the truth had been told at the trial he would never have been condemned to hang. "Nevertheless," he continued, "the trial is past, and I can honestly say that I feel no malice or revenge toward anybody."

He talked of religion, and said that since his conversion he had felt better than in all his life before. He thanked the people of Whatcom for their kindness during his incarceration there, and likewise the people of Friday Harbor. He expressed gratitude to the Salvation Army, and especially the woman Salvationist who was present, saying that had it not been for her he would have taken his life weeks ago. Last of all, he thanked the sheriff and bade him good-bye. Not until the very last words did his voice falter even in the slightest degree.

Sheriff Jones replied: "Good-bye, Mr. Straub; God bless you." The sheriff then began to draw the black cap, and the minister present started to say something, but was interrupted in a quiet manner by the sheriff, who proceeded in the discharge of his duty. The cap was drawn, the sheriff felt Straub's jaw to make certain that the noose was being placed at a proper angle, and stepping backward the signal was given for the drop.

A second later Straub's body was hanging in the air. Death must have been instantaneous and Straub's neck must have been broken, as there was not the slightest movement of the body, merely his toes fluttering a trifle. Later the body was cut down and placed in a coffin.

The funeral was to have taken place in the military reservation at 3 o'clock this afternoon, which was after the departure of the steamer from Friday Harbor. Sheriff Jones did his duty calmly and well, there not being the slightest hitch or mishap in any of the details.

The feeling of San Juan county seems to be universal that Straub's hanging was richly deserved.

R. H. Straub was convicted of the murder of Leone Lanterman at Blakeley Island, August 30, 1895. The victim was in the tragically murdered and Irving Parberry, who was killed by Straub, and R. H. Straub. The place of the killing was at the farm where Leone Lanterman and Mrs. Burns, who were the father and sister, and Blythe, who is their half-brother, were at work. They were in the field digging potatoes, when Parberry appeared and began abusing them and using indecent language. Lanterman and Blythe started toward Parberry, but after they had gone a short distance Straub jumped up and fired a low shot with his rifle and said: "Fill 'em up."

At this he fired, the ball penetrating Lanterman's waist and the lower part of the stomach. Straub then saw Blythe, who had been not far behind and to one side of Lanterman, and shot and fired at him. Blythe fell, but was unhurt, although it is probable that Straub thought he had hit his mark, as he turned on Mrs. Burns, and chasing her, fired several shots, which had no effect in her shooting. Blythe had regained his feet during the confusion, and was making for the brush, when Straub opened fire on him with a rifle and young Parberry emptied a revolver at him, but he reached the brush without injury and escaped. Mrs. Burns also escaped.

While Mrs. Burns and Blythe were being pursued, Lanterman attempted to get away. He reached and crawled over a fence, but fell exhausted. On his fall, Lanterman noticed Lanterman's disappearance, and from the footprints in the earth it was evident that he had been shot, and standing on the opposite side to where Lanterman lay, shot him twice in the head.

Mrs. Burns, suffering from the painful wound in the shoulder made her way more than a mile through the woods to the home of a neighbor, Theodore Spencer, and gave the alarm. Blythe went through the brush by circuitous route to the Burns house, and procuring a revolver, returned to the scene of the trouble to learn the fate of Lanterman. Mrs. Burns was taken in a small boat from the Spencer place to the home of her parents, on Friday island, Blythe being picked up on the way.

Straub and Parberry were arrested for the crime and lodged in jail at Friday Harbor. On September 3 they narrowly escaped lynching, and undoubtedly they would have been hanged by a mob but for the presence of Lieut. Carden, then in command of the United States revenue cutter. After Sheriff Jones had locked up the prisoners, forty or fifty hundred men gathered. Their intention was evident, and while the mob was at supper the prisoners, separately manacled, were hurried to a hill on the water front, while a deputy remained at the jail, as if on guard. But the action was seen by a number of the mob stationed on a hill between the jail and water, and he fired his pistol as a signal to the others. The mob gathered in the street, and the launch had not arrived, and the sheriff, to gain time, ran in an opposite direction, in the pursuit of some one and told the mob one of the prisoners had escaped. The launch steamed past the wharf to the mill, and the sheriff ran to the renegade and hurriedly all armed with rifles, followed Lieut. Carden, drew a pistol and said he would fire upon any man who fired upon the prisoners.

Continued on Page 2.



Edhem Pasha, Commander of the Eastern Army.

Though a Mohammedan by education and religion, the leader of the sultan's forces in Macedonia is said to be a Greek, a native of the island of Sio, where he was born in 1822, about a year after the great massacre, when so nearly depopulated the island. When quite a boy, says the San Francisco Call, he became the slave of St. Bartholomew's day and the terrible massacre of the French revolution of 1793.

His loyalty and ability were highly appreciated by the sultan, and upon the downfall of Midhat Pasha, February, 1877, he was appointed to the office of general vizier. He affiliated with the "young Turkish" party, of which Vefik Efendi, the president of the chamber of deputies, was then leader. His course as general vizier, though short, contrasts to advantage with that of any of his day.

Edhem Pasha came from the rank of colonel on the general staff to his present position of field marshal without serving time in the intermediate grades of general of brigade and general of division. He is now the most important figure on the stage of action.

Upon the dismissal of Ali Pasha, minister of foreign affairs, he was appointed to that office, and subsequently represented the sultan at several European courts. While holding the position of ambassador to Berlin he was recalled to Constantinople to perform the more important duty of second plenipotentiary of the sultan at the conference of the chamber of deputies of the European powers held in that capital in the latter part of 1876 on the eve of the Russo-Turkish war. In that assembly of diplomats he showed abilities of the highest order, though he was rather more outspoken than politic.

During the sitting of the conference some of the other plenipotentiaries, having referred to the atrocities committed by the Turks in Bulgaria, he retorted with a stinging reference to the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day and the terrible scenes of the French revolution of 1793.

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