

COOPER & LEVY
205, 204 AND 106 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH, SEATTLE, WASH.

Our 50c Pipes are selling around town for.....\$ 0.25
Our 10c Pipes are selling around town for..... 30
Our 5c Pipes are selling around town for..... 50
Our 2c Pipes are selling around town for..... 1.50

Very few ladies use pipes, but they have gentlemen friends
that do. A good Pipe will make a nice Christmas Gift, and cost but
a trifle at our store.

Medicine Outfits for Alaska...

We know what you want. We know how you want them. We will study to make your supplies practical and reliable.

STEWART & HOLMES DRUG CO., 703 First Av.

KLONDIKE

A Commodious and Fast Sailing Steamer Will
LEAVE SEATTLE ON OR ABOUT JUNE 10, 1898.

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 Wearo, Cudahy, Hamilton, Healy, Power
and Klondike for Circle City, Minook Creek, Fort Cudahy and Klondike gold
fields.

Reservations for passage or freight on steamers
may now be secured by making a deposit.

Freight and goods mines bought and sold. Investments in mining property
made, saving expense of sending agents. Our agents and experts are on the
ground, and have been for years.

We will issue letters of credit on our company at its posts—Circle City, Alaska,
and Fort Cudahy, Dawson City and Klondike gold fields, Northwest Territory—at
a charge of 1 per cent.

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

North American Transportation & Trading Co.

No. 918 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

VESSELS For Copper River or Cook Inlet.

I have for sale or charter two schooners with gasoline power and one sailing
schooner, which are just the thing for parties of from forty to sixty going to either
of the above points. The vessels are now and staunch carrying sail enough to make
good time without their engines. Will carry 250 tons each. For rates apply to
E. E. CAINE, Arlington Dock.

A Pointer in Diamonds

TO ANY INTENDING BUYER OF DIAMOND JEWELRY, LARGE OR
SMALL, WE WOULD SAY: "COME IN NOW AND MAKE YOUR SE-
LECTION." WE ARE SHOWING SOME EXCEPTIONALLY FINE
GEMS AT PRICES WAY BELOW WHAT YOU WOULD ANTICIPATE
PAYING FOR THEM.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL THE LAST DAY OR
HOUR AND BE OBLIGED TO
CHOOSE HURRIEDLY FROM A "PICKED-OVER STOCK," BUT
COME NOW AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OUR

Clearance Sale Prices.

Have You Seen
The Latest, the
Enamelled
Chatelaine
Watch?

They
Are Beauties
And So Cheap.
Come in and See
Them.

FRISCH BROS., Watchmakers and Jewelers,
720 First Avenue.

**THE CHILD'S SILVER CUPS AT
5 CENTS ARE GOING FAST; SO ARE
OUR STERLING SILVER THIMBLES
AT 15 CENTS AND GOLD-FILLED
WATCHES FOR \$10.00.**

FRISCH BROS., Watchmakers and Jewelers,
720 First Avenue.

THE FIFTY-FIFTH CONGRESS OPENS.

No Incident Attends the
Convening.

SESSION SIMPLY FORMAL.

No Business Transacted Except Lis-
tening to the Message.

**Senators and Members Follow the
Reading with Grave Attention,
Particularly the Sections Relat-
ing to Currency Legislation and
Cuban Affairs, and Immediately
Thereafter Adjourn Until Today—
The Galleries Crowded Despite
the Uninteresting Proceedings—
The Senate Chamber Decorated.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—At noon today
the first regular session of the fifty-fifth
congress was launched upon the unknown
seas of legislation. Simultaneously at
both ends of the capitol, Speaker Reed in
the house and Vice President Hobart in
the senate, dropped their gavels and
called to order the bodies over which they
preside.

The sun shone brightly from a cloudless
sky, making glorious the light of December
day, with a tinge of frost in the air and
a breeze just strong enough to keep the
stars and stripes snapping from flagstays.
At the capitol crowds swarmed into the
corridors at an early hour and choked the
marble steps as they ascended to the
galleries from which they were to view
the show. As usual on such occasions,
the reserved galleries were carefully
guarded, admission being only by card, and
the public had great difficulty in wedging
itself into the limited space set aside for it.

In the Senate.
The attendance upon the session of the
senate today both on the floor and in the
galleries was notably large, despite the
well understood fact that little business
beyond the presentation of the president's
message and the proceedings incident
thereto would be transacted.

Prior to the convening of the senate,
the members passed a half hour in ex-
changing greetings. Hanna, of Ohio,
who has been ill for a week, was given
a cordial welcome by his Republican col-
leagues. Volcott of Colorado, one of the
members of the monetary commission,
was given a warm reception.

Dr. Godfrey Hunter, of Kentucky, the
recently appointed minister to Guatemala,
was an interested spectator to the pro-
ceedings.

When the senate convened after the re-
cess, Hon. H. D. S. Money, the new sen-
ator from Mississippi, entered the cham-
ber, but the oath of office was not admin-
istered to him during the session. The re-
ception and the reading of the president's
message was the only feature of the day.
The senate chamber at the opening of
the session today was a veritable beau-
tiful. Precisely at 12 o'clock the gavel of
Vice President Hobart fell, and the sen-
ate was called to order. The invocation
was delivered by Dr. Milburn, the blind
chaplain. Seventy-seven senators re-
sponded on roll call. The venerable Mr.
Morrill of Vermont was the first recog-
nized by Vice President Hobart. He of-
fered a resolution, which was passed in the
usual form, that the secretary inform the
house that the senate was in session and
ready to proceed to business.

Allison of Iowa presented a resolution
that a committee of two senators be ap-
pointed to join a like committee from the
house to inform the president that con-
gress was in session, and prepared to re-

Mr. George W. Walthall presented the usual
resolution of condolence with the family of
the deceased senator. The resolution was
adopted, and as a further mark of respect
the senate adjourned until tomorrow.

In the House.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The opening
day in the regular session of the house
passed without incident of any character.
The formalities attending the inauguration
of the session are dry, and, except as a
spectacle, hardly authorized the crowds
which thronged the public and private gal-
leries. Yet the visitors sat through the
whole proceedings.

Dingley, the floor leader of the majority;
Bailey, the recognized leader of the minor-
ity, and Grosvenor of Ohio enjoyed the dis-
tinguished honor of being appointed to wait
upon the president, whose message was, of
course, the event of the day. Its reading
was long and tedious, but it was followed
with close attention by the members and
spectators in the galleries. There was no
demonstration until the reading was con-
cluded, when the Republicans joined in a
hearty expression of approval.

Immediately after the reading of the mes-
sage, the house adjourned out of respect
to the memory of Senator George, of Mis-
sissippi, and Representative Wright, of
Massachusetts, who died during the recess.
The house of representatives presented an
animated appearance long before noon.
The surrounding corridors were filled with
jostling, moving crowds, and before 11
o'clock the galleries which overlook the
floor were black with people. Floral trib-
utes for members were numerous and in
some instances imposing.

As the hands of the clock pointed to 12
o'clock Speaker Reed, attired in a black
cutaway coat and wearing a red tie, as-
cended the rostrum. On the crack of the
gavel the din on the floor and conversation
in the galleries were subdued.

In the deep silence which followed calling
the assembly to order, the prayer of the
eminent divine Rev. Charles A. Bonny, of
England, who delivered the invocation, was
solemn and impressive. The speaker then
declared the house in session.

The roll call showed the presence of 391
members. There were fifty-three vacancies
from deaths and resignations during the
recess, and the credentials of members-
elect were read by the direction of the
speaker, who administered the oath of of-
fice to them.

On motion of Dingley a resolution was
adopted for the appointment of a com-
mittee of three to join the senate commit-
tee to wait upon the president and inform
him that congress was ready to receive any
communication he desired to make.

The speaker selected Dingley, Grosvenor
and Bailey for this honor. On motion of
Henderson of Iowa, it was ordered that
the daily sessions begin at noon each day.
The house then took a short recess.

When the house reassembled the commit-
tee appointed to wait upon the president re-
ported having performed its mission.

Mr. Pruden, who had followed the com-
mittee into the hall, immediately pre-
sented the message, which, by direction of
the speaker, was read at the clerk's desk.

The message was listened to with great
interest, and the portions relating to the
currency reform and our attitude to-
ward Cuba. There was no demonstration
until the conclusion, when the Republicans
joined in a round of applause.

Lawrence, Rep. of Massachusetts, offi-
cially announced the death of his predeces-
sor, the late Representative Wright, and
Allen, Dem. of Mississippi, the death of
Senator George. Out of respect to their
memories, the house, at 3:35 p. m., ad-
journed till tomorrow.

ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR.

A Total of \$462,647,885—Light for
Semiannual Bay.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Secretary
Gage today transmitted to congress esti-
mates for the appropriations required for
the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, as
furnished by the several executive depart-
ments. The total amount called for in
the estimates is \$462,647,885, which is about
\$2,000,000 in excess of the appropriations
for 1898, including deficiencies and mis-
cellaneous, and about \$1,000,000 more than
the estimated amount for 1898.

The recapitulation by items is as fol-
lows:

Estimates for 1898—
Legislative establishment\$ 4,465,532
Executive establishment 20,235,493
Judicial establishment 67,729
Foreign intercourse 1,850,439
Military establishment 2,828,042
Naval establishment 29,925,336
Indian affairs 7,323,617
Pensions 7,364,124
Public works 73,364,124
Postals 6,948,112
Miscellaneous 35,187,492

The total sum asked for lighthouses,
beacons, etc., is \$2,288,310.

The amount of the river and har-
bor estimates is \$48,728,180, as against \$39,
516,412, the present appropriation.

The total postal service deficiency is
estimated at \$6,948,112.

The secretary of the interior asks for
\$10,000 to aid in the protection of timber
on public lands, and \$75,000 for the care,
etc., of forest reserves.

PACIFIC RAILROAD CASES.

**The Attorney General's Report Gives
Details of the Sale.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Attorney Gen-
eral McKenna, in his annual report to con-
gress, publishes the report of ex-Gov.
Hoadley, special agent of the United
States in the Pacific railroad case, in
which is set forth the history of the fore-
closure sale of the Union Pacific to the
reorganization committee and the post-
ponement of the Kansas Pacific until De-
cember 15. Nothing of importance not
already made public is disclosed.

As to the Central Pacific, the attorney
general says:

"The general features of the relations
between the government and the Central
Pacific Railway Company (which includes
what was the Western Pacific Company),
are the same as those between the gov-
ernment and the Union Pacific. Credit-
ing the company with all possible items
disputed, as well as admitted to be due
it, there will be due on the first of Jan-
uary next, \$4,628,082. What steps may be
taken to meet the indebtedness in the
meantime remains to be seen and action
of the department will depend upon cir-
cumstances existing at that date."

PROTESTS AGAINST MCKENNA.

**A. P. A. Officials Issue a Special Ad-
dress on the Subject.**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—President Ech-
ols and Secretary Palmer today issued a
special address to the councils of the
American Protective Association.

The address says it is the duty of the
association to protest to the president
against Attorney General McKenna's ele-
vation to the supreme bench; asserts that
the government departments are being
Romanized, and Romanists are being
placed in the office in certain departments;
declares against the president's latest ex-
tension of the civil service, and urges all
members to write to their senators and
representatives in opposition to the ap-
propriation of any money at the present
session of congress for sectarian purposes.

Appointments to Office.

Special Appointment to the Post-Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Dr. A. M. Mc-
Kenner and C. L. Holt have been appointed
special examining surgeons at New What-
com. Frank McKnight was appointed post-
master at Willapa, vice C. A. Hersh, re-
signed.

Postal Savings Bank Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The establish-
ment and regulation of a postal savings
bank system is provided for in a bill in-
troduced by Representative Lorimer of
Illinois.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Today's state-
ment of the condition of the treasury
shows: Available cash balance, \$23,300,
201; gold reserve, \$47,700,000.



SPEAKER REED

COMMENT ON THE MESSAGE.

**English Papers Inclined to Praise
the Currency Feature and the
Moderate Tone on Cuba.**

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Daily Chronicle
describes the message as "weak and color-
less, compared with the vigorous handling
of public questions to which Mr. Cleveland
accustomed us."

The Morning Post, after paying a tribute
to the president's sense of duty, in the
face of domestic trouble, in sending the
message at the appointed hour, says:

"On the Cuban question the president is
vague and diffuse, but studiously correct."
The editorial specifically praises Presi-
dent McKinley's treatment of the currency
question.

The Times says:

"The tone of patronizing tolerance will
make the message not wholly agreeable to
Spain. Probably the president calculates
that if he can satisfy the fingers for a time
with eloquent denunciations and warnings,
he will find it easier to pursue a moderate
policy."

Regarding his currency proposals, it
seems too probable that Mr. McKinley still
clings to the notion that something may be
done for silver. So long as he follows that
will of the wisest he can hardly be expected
to attempt any thorough-going reform of
the currency.

The Standard says:

"The best that can be said of the mes-
sage is that it is absolutely unexciting. As
a distinguished politician, the president is
labored under grave difficulties, and it is no
surround to his skill that he has failed to
reimburse them."

Mexican Views.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 6.—Mexican
public opinion regarding President McKin-
ley's utterances on the Cuban question is
not very favorable. The Mexican govern-
ment and enable it to win
friends in Spain for its reform policy in the
island.

Mr. Bryan's Criticism.

GALVESTON, Dec. 6.—Hon. William J.
Bryan reached here today and left with a
party of friends for Lake Surprise to hunt
ducks. The party will be gone three or
four days. Mr. Bryan expressed himself as
follows on the president's message:

"The message indicates an intention up-
on the part of the president to aid in turn-
ing the issue of paper money over to the
national banks, and in the meantime a pur-
pose to give gold a further superiority over
silver as money."

HAYTI FORCED TO SUCCEED.

Accesses to German Demands Under
Guns of Warships.

PORT AU PRINCE, Dec. 6.—The trouble
between Germany and Hayti, as the result
of the arrest and imprisonment of
Lueders, reached a crisis today. Two
German gunboats entered the port during
the morning and an ultimatum from the
German government was delivered to the
Haytian government, giving the latter
eight hours in which to meet the demands
of Germany for indemnity to Herr Lueders.
The members of the diplomatic corps
believe that the government of the re-
public has decided to accept the conditions
of Germany.

BERLIN, Dec. 6.—Baron von Bulow,
minister for foreign affairs, said, referring
to Hayti:

"We are not satisfied with a mere re-
lease of Herr Lueders, and have demand-
ed satisfaction and compensation for his
illegal incarceration, which was contrary
to Haytian and international law. We
hope the government of Hayti will ac-
cept our legitimate demands and admit
the justice of our claims. We have the
will and power to enforce it."

A dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung
from Washington says Hayti is ready to
pay Germany the indemnity demanded for
the arrest and imprisonment of Herr Lueders,
a German subject.

KINGSTON, Dec. 6.—Advices received
here today from Port au Prince show that
serious trouble is imminent in Hayti. The
streets of the capital are placarded with
"Down with the government," and the
troops have been ordered into barracks.

**FLORENCE BLYTHE HINKLEY WINS
Her Right to the Blythe Millions
Finally Established.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—Florence
Blythe Hinkley has won a most impor-
tant victory in the Federal courts and her
right to the vast property she has so long
struggled for in the courts has been fully
sustained.

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Trains in Collision.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—A train re-
turning from the Ingleside race track col-
lided with a San Jose special near the out-
skirts of the city about 5 o'clock this even-
ing. Six passengers and one conductor were
injured. One man is reported as injured.

HIGHER SALARIES WILL BE NECESSARY.

Both Firemen and Police-
men Ask For Raise.

COST OF LIVING GREATER.

Proposal for Charter Amendment to
Fix Liquor License at \$1,000.

**Councilman James Says More Police
Protection Will Be Needed, and
the Saloons Should Pay the Cost
by the Raise of \$400—The Law
Said to Have Worked Well in
Other States—The Amendment
Will Likely Figure Prominently
in the Spring Election—Many
Needed Street Improvements.**

Important features of the regular meet-
ing of the city council held last night
were the resolution adopted creating a
committee to prepare a revised scale of
salaries for the police and fire depart-
ments and the ordinance introduced by
Mr. James looking to the adoption of a
charter amendment at the next city elec-
tion, fixing the liquor license at \$1,000 a
year, thus taking this important work
from the hands of the city council. The
James ordinance was referred, but will
likely be passed, and at the voters of the
city will be called on at the next election
to say whether the amendment as pro-
posed shall be adopted. There is every
reason to believe that no other proposed
amendment will figure more prominently
in the coming election than the one sug-
gested by Mr. James.

The resolution relative to increasing the
salaries of members of the fire and police
departments was the outgrowth of a long
communication from the members of the
fire department in which they complained
of the low salaries they are receiving. They
insisted that they receive less pay than
the employees of any other fire department
and set up reasons for this contention.

The resolution was introduced by Rudy
and reads as follows:

"Whereas, During the past four years
the compensation of policemen and fire-
men of the city of Seattle has been upon a
minimum basis;

"Whereas, Recent advances in rents and
in the prices of supplies and other items
of the cost of living have operated to still
further reduce the compensation of the
city employees;

"Whereas, Owing to more active condi-
tions in the city's business life the duties
of members of these two depart-
ments have become more arduous and hazardous;
now, therefore be it

"Resolved, That a special committee be
and the same is hereby appointed to pre-
pare and submit to the council, in the
form of an ordinance, a revised scale of
wages for these two departments, to take
effect on January 1, 1898, or as soon there-
after as may be found practicable, said
committee to consist of the chairman on
labor, the chairman of the committee on
fire and water, the chairman of the com-
mittee on police, and the chairman of the
committee on finance and the chairman of the ordinance committee."

Reasons of the Firemen.

The reasons the members of the fire de-
partment give for stating that they are the
poorest paid employees of the city were in
the language of the firemen, as follows:

"First—Because in no other department
of the city is there such wear and tear on
clothes, which means a great expense to
each and every member. We are required to
appear properly uniformed, and at nearly
every fire there is danger to our wearing
apparel, which must be at once made
good."

"Second—Because no favor has been
shown us on account of the fact that, un-
like any other city employee, we are re-
quired to be on duty at all times, and to
reside close to our stations or be reverted
from reaching our homes often than
once or twice a day. In the case of most
employees in the community this entails either
hardship or the payment of rents that are
a severe burden."

"Third—Because, although our hours of
daily service number from two to three
times as many as are required from other
city employees, our salaries average less
than those of other departments. For 24
hours a day continuous duty at our sta-
tion, the duty requiring not only constant
presence within narrow limits, but unceas-
ing watchfulness and considerable loss of
sleep, with only scanty time for meals and
occasional hours of relaxation, we receive
less pay than departments wherein men
have only a few hours of service and may
send the most of each day with their fam-
ilies at their homes."

"Fourth—Because, in fixing our salaries,
proper consideration was not given to the
extra hazardous character of the fire ser-
vice here. There is no city in the United
States where, by reason of steep hills and
grades, the work of getting to fires is half
as difficult as it is here. The fire depart-
ment passes that our lives are not placed in dan-
ger in descending the steep and slippery
streets, and the risks we are forced to take
in answering fire alarms are absolutely un-
known in half our American cities. More-
over, by reason of the deterioration of
planking and bridging the streets are now
full of holes and pitfalls, and the liability
to accident very much greater than in the
years when we were receiving high pay."

"In addition to all this we have the
hazards of fire itself, the risks of burns,
scalds, explosion and falling walls. The
chances of disasters that bring death in its
most horrible form, to say nothing of ex-
posure that result in illness and loss
of health."

"It is unnecessary to state that condi-
tions are changing rapidly and are now
very different from those when our wages
were set at this extremely low figure.
The several reductions were all made, at
least partially, on the plea that rents and
living were very low, and therefore that
less hardships would be worked, but at
present both these items are appreciat-
ing, and next year are sure to increase to
an extent that will affect us very seriously.
This return of prosperity, brings into
marked prominence the great necessity of
keeping Seattle's fire service at the very
highest point of perfection, for the reason
that while the Alaska trade is developing
the city cannot afford to have fires injure
her mercantile and manufacturing inter-
ests. To the firemen this revival suggests
other fields in which the prospect is held
out to him of bettering his condition."

City Printing.

Only one bid for the contract for the
city printing for 1898 was received by the
council. It came from the Post-Intelli-