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A Few Lines put together intelligently may make you forget the lines in the effect; so a few words may be a whole chapter of ideas, thus: Man, Cold, Cough. Honey Mint Drops, 5 Cents. ... See? STEWART & HOLMES DRUG CO., 702 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 Wear, Cudahy, Hamilton, Healy, Four and Klondike for Circle City, Munook Creek, Fort Cudahy and Klondike gold mines.

New Aluminum Goods. For Northern trade—Fry Pans, Sauce Pans, Preserve Kettles, Pie Tins, Cups, etc. The lightest metal made there, offers the cheapest to pack over the trails. Hotel, Restaurant and Steamboat Supplies. We are able to furnish in large quantities on short notice.

M. SELLER & CO. 627 and 629 First Avenue. GOLD DUST BOUGHT. JOS. MAYER & BROS., 116 Cherry St. P. I. BUILDING. GOLD DUST BOUGHT. GOLD DUST BOUGHT. GOLD DUST BOUGHT.

Moran Bros. Company. SHIPBUILDERS Yukon River Steamers.

FRISCH BROS. Jewelers and Watchmakers. Largest Stock of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Etc. 720 First Av., Seattle.

M. LEVY & CO., NO. 111 FIRST AV. SOUTH, Terry-Denny Building. Importers and Jobbers of Cigars and Tobacco, Smokers' Articles, Etc. Telephone Main 57.

ALBERT HANSEN, Jeweler and Silversmith, Dealer in Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks, Rich Cut Glass, Etc. Wm. Knabo & Co. Pianos. 706 First Av., Seattle.

THE HANNA CABAL IS VERY CONFIDENT.

Combine Claims a Gain of Two More Votes.

GERRARD TO THE FRONT.

Wealthy Free Silver Man of Cincinnati May Lead the Race.

Unsuccessful Effort to Unite Democrats and Bolting Republicans—Indications Point to a Prolonged Deadlock Unless Hanna is Able to Break Down the Opposition—Republican State Executive Committee Issues a Call for a Mass Convention—A Plan Proposed to Gerzmander the Offensive Partisans.

COLUMBUS, Jan. 6.—Conservative estimates tonight placed the legislative vote at 75 to 70 against Hanna. The workers for the senator claim 71 votes and assurances of the necessary two additional votes and possibly four more. The opposition insists that Hanna will never have 70 votes in joint ballot, and that they have gained two votes since the legislature adjourned over till Monday.

So far the opposition to Hanna is not only holding its men well in line, but it has executed all the plans provided for previous to the caucus on last Saturday night. The opposition managers say they are not having trouble in holding their men out against Hanna, but admit their trouble in finding any candidate for whom all the bolting Republicans and Democrats will vote.

The solicitude of the combine on this issue is shown in the following editorial leader in this evening's issue of the Democratic Press, the organ of the combined opposition to Senator Hanna:

"The Democratic members of the legislature now have it in their power to defeat M. A. Hanna for the senate, and the blame for a failure to do it will rest with them. They can make no satisfactory explanation if they fail. Stupidity in such an emergency as the present is as intolerable as guilt.

"Every Republican vote against Boxwell for speaker was cast to show unfavorable opposition to Hanna, and has no other meaning whatever. If so, the overthrow of Hanna can be accomplished by the same union of Bryan Democrats and Foraker Republicans that defeated Boxwell and elected Mason speaker. How can this be brought about?

"Of course Hanna cannot be elected so long as every Democrat and Foraker Republican is in his seat and refuses to vote for him. But if any of them remain away when the vote is being taken, he may be elected (or so declared) by less than a majority of all the members elected to the assembly. To guard against this chance, let every Democratic member be present when the ballots for senator are taken.

"But let them vote for the same candidate in opposition to Hanna, and let this candidate be one for whom every Foraker Republican can vote.

sentatives and petition the legislature for the rectification of grievances.

"On call upon you the exercise of this right to meet in mass convention at the Auditorium in Columbus, O., on Monday, January 10, 1898, at 3 o'clock p. m. The Republicans of Ohio in county, district and state conventions assembled last spring and summer, promised the people they would return Hon. M. A. Hanna to the senate of the United States.

"Upon this issue one of the fiercest political campaigns in the history of our state was fought until it achieved a splendid victory.

"Overwhelmed and defeated by your ballots, they have since conspired with your enemies for the purpose of defeating your will, solemnly expressed at the ballot box. By these acts they have shown that they do not love the great and beneficent principles of our party, and that the wishes of the people are not to be regarded by them.

"Not in anger, but with shame, we inform you that your representatives in the assembly have joined in this unholy compact, and there is danger that they will disregard your wishes and expressed instructions.

"Wherefore, we call upon you to assemble and consult as to how our state can be saved from this infamy, and to petition your representatives by your presence and by your words to faithfully perform the duty which you imposed upon them.

"By order of the committee. GEORGE KNASH, Chairman. JOHN R. MALEY, Secretary. W. F. BURDETT, Treasurer.

"PHILO S. CLARK, GEORGE A. MYERS, G. L. MARBLE, S. HOLENBECK." The plan of the anti-Hanna people is said now to be to force all the Democrats into line and defeat Hanna at the outset. They are entirely on the defensive now, and it is claimed a long deadlock would weaken their position.

The Democrats are now demanding, it is said, a congressional gerzmander. At present but five of the twenty-one Congressional districts in the state are counted as Democratic. It is said that Senator Pink, of Perry county, whom Grosvenor defeated one year ago, is engaged in preparing the redistricting measure. He seeks to put himself and Grosvenor in a strong Democratic district so that the old battle can be fought over.

A report was current tonight that a telegram had been received by the Democratic leaders from John R. McLean, that his name be kept out of the senatorial matter, and urging the Democrats to agree upon a candidate for senator to defeat Hanna.

Independent Democrat Elected. MEMPHIS, Jan. 6.—Joseph Williams, independent Democrat, was today elected mayor of Memphis over Hon. Capp, the present incumbent, by a majority of 56 votes. The entire independent ticket was also carried by reduced majorities.

Money Nominated for Senator. JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 6.—A joint Democratic caucus to nominate a United States senator to succeed Senator George Money was nominated by acclamation.

Maryland Deadlock Unbroken. ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 6.—The deadlock over the speakership of the Maryland house of delegates was unbroken today, and there were no indications that it will be settled for some time to come.

Gov. Wolcott Inaugurated. BOSTON, Jan. 6.—Roger Wolcott took the oath of office of governor of this commonwealth at noon today for the second term.

RAILROAD MEN CONSULT. O. R. & N. and Southern Pacific Try to Settle Differences. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—Two officials of the Oregon Railroad & Navigation and two of the officials of the Southern Pacific Company arrived here from Portland today and spent a portion of the day in consultation with Vice President J. B. Stubbs on matters of traffic in which the two carriers are interested.

METHODIST MISSIONS IN AFRICA. Bishop Hartzel Received With Great Enthusiasm on His Trip. NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A correspondent of the Associated Press at Delagoa Bay writes that Bishop Hartzel, of the Methodist Episcopal church, is being received with great enthusiasm on his African trip. One donation included 5,000 acres under the British flag in a mountainous and healthy region. The bishop is on his way to Belvidere, 80 miles further north on the east coast, from which point he will go inland to locate his concessions. His plan is to make this a base of operations from which to extend missions northward to the equatorial lake regions, and northward to Angola, on the west coast, from which a chain of Methodist missions are arranged to be pushed. The bishop's wife accompanies him.

U. S. CONSUL BLACKBALLED. Canadians Show Their Disinclination to Cultivate Social Relations. MONTREAL, Jan. 6.—United States Consul Bittinger was tonight blackballed by the Junior Club, the leading social organization in the city, which numbers among its members the present and past governors general of Canada and the principal citizens of Montreal. It is said that no less than fifty blackballs were cast against the election of the representative of the United States.

Redmond and Guinness Arrive. NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—John E. Redmond and Hon. Robert Guinness, champion amateur oarsman of Great Britain, arrived here today on board the steamer Teutonic from Liverpool. Mr. Redmond has come to this country to lecture in various places on the rebellion of 1848, and in a general way will endeavor to arouse the interest of Irish-Americans in the proposed pilgrimage to Ireland next July, which will celebrate the rebellion.

New York's New Chief of Police. NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The police commissioners today named John McCullach as chief of police in this city.

THEODORE DURRANT MUST HANG TODAY.

Blanche Lamont's Slayer Faces His Doom.

HIS MOTHER WITH HIM.

Last Resource of the Law Is Exhausted to Save the Murderer.

Appeals to the Courts, Both in San Francisco and Washington, Fail to Place Obstacles in the Way of Execution—A Final Attempt to Be Made Before the Supreme Court Today—The Condemned Man Retains His Self-Possession, Reasserts His Innocence and Declares He Will Unflinchingly Die.

SAN QUENTIN PRISON, Jan. 6.—On the eve of the execution of Durrant the only indication of the final scene in his life's tragedy is the presence of the grim gallows near the condemned cell, and of the unusual number of civilians who are to witness the hanging tomorrow morning. Durrant passed the day, as he has spent most of his days lately, reading his Bible, praying and pacing to and fro across the condemned cell. Chaplain Drabens administered spiritual consolation this morning, the prisoner joining him in prayer.

This afternoon Attorney Deuprey, of counsel for Durrant, accompanied by United States Marshal Baldwin, came over from San Francisco and served on Warden Hais a certified copy of the bill of exceptions taken today in the United States circuit court, together with a notice of appeal from the order denying the application for a writ of error. The warden was asked to defer the execution on the ground that the appeal acted as a stay. The warden took the 3:30 boat for San Francisco to consult with Attorney General Fitzgerald, who advised him to proceed with the execution, disregarding the service, as the questions raised had already been settled and the new application was frivolous.

This left Durrant only one hope, the governor having declined to interfere. This was the possibility that Attorney Boardman's mission to Washington might be successful, and that he might secure a stay from the United States supreme court.

At the request of Durrant an Associated Press correspondent was brought tonight to the death-like structure, surrounded by a close wire netting, in which the condemned man is confined. His mother sat outside conversing with him in whispers. Durrant's eyes were red from weeping and his lips were parched. The failure today of the various moves in his behalf was referred to.

"It was a great surprise, but I am prepared for it," replied Durrant. "How do you feel?" "Hopeful, buoyant and ready to meet my maker," answered the condemned murderer. "I know the Lord is with me. No one knows what faith is until it is tried. I am going to a judge who has never committed a wrong and who cannot. My faith has been so strong that I have been kept up and will be sustained to the end."

When turning to his mother he said: "Mother, I have come to the conclusion that it needs trial to know God. And you may say that to the world," he added. "A sudden thought seemed to strike Durrant, for he added in a very different tone from the accents of his previous remarks: "I have had offers of remuneration for a talk with me from the East. I have had three or four telegrams in the past—'I will make no reference to the past—all will be made clear, if not in this world, then in the next. I feel that I am perfect for Christ.'"

"What will you say at the last?" he was asked. "This was a rather different question, but the answer was quick and in a firmer voice than he had been using. "I shall only proclaim my innocence—loudly, strenuously," answered Durrant. "Make this as strong as you please; I will not falter at the end. I will die bravely, knowing that I am going to a better world. I thank God my hands are clean, not stained with blood, but the fair name of California will stand stained with a crime that can never be wiped out—the blood of an innocent man, say boy."

Shortly before midnight Durrant prepared to retire, telling Capt. Edgar that he wanted to get some sleep before morning. He showed no signs of weakening and all who have seen him tonight agree that he will die game. His mother remained with him until 11:30, and will see him in the morning. The officers are confident that Durrant will not attempt suicide.

Gov. Budd delayed his decision upon the appeal for executive clemency which had been submitted to him yesterday until a late hour this afternoon, in the belief that Durrant's attorneys would call upon him; but either they were too busy or considered that it was a loss of time, for they failed to appear.

Meantime Durrant's parents announced their determination to call upon the governor for the purpose of making a final appeal for their son's life, but the governor absolutely refused to see them, and they then came to San Quentin, in order that they might spend the night with their son and bid him farewell.

Amos Lunt, the hangman, visited Durrant's cell this afternoon for the purpose of taking his measure and determining on the length of the drop. The machinery of the gallows was tested, and everything found to work smoothly today. About 150 invitations have been issued by Warden Hale.

NO HOPE IN SUPREME COURT. Boardman's Applications Are Denied—He Will Make One Last Appeal Today. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Justice Brewer refused both of Attorney Boardman's applications for interference in the Durrant case. Immediately after the ad-

judgment of the supreme court at 4 o'clock, Justice Brewer repaired to the attorney general's room, where he received Mr. Boardman and went over the case in detail with him. He first considered the application to sign a citation of an appeal which has sought to be taken from the judgment of the Federal circuit court of California, denying the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams.

Just this afternoon, word was received from the supreme court at 4 o'clock, Justice Brewer repaired to the attorney general's room, where he received Mr. Boardman and went over the case in detail with him. He first considered the application to sign a citation of an appeal which has sought to be taken from the judgment of the Federal circuit court of California, denying the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams.

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ABUNDANT REASON FOR CEILING AID.

Mr. Alger is Convinced of Food Shortage.

ALL ACCOUNTS AGREE.

Situation in the Klondike Demands Measures of Relief.

Mail Carrier Brauer, of Seattle, Clearwater States the Danger of Starvation—Department Has Yet No Word of Capt. Ray—Many Impracticable Claims Offered the Government—Hugh Wallace's Trainway Being Built Without Authority of Congress—His Offer to Transport Supplies Receives no Answer.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Of the mass of correspondence filed away in the war department relative to the Alaska gold fields and the relief of those who rushed there so illy provided with the necessities of life that they are in danger of death by starvation, there appear some small matters of particular interest to the people of Seattle which have not been already spread before the public through the medium of the Associated Press.

Everything of a general character, such as the Post-Intelligencer's offer of the service of its expedition to the secretary of war as an avant courier of the great relief expedition that is to follow, has been widely exploited and the name and fame of Seattle is not confined even to the American continent. During the conferences between Minister Sifton, of the Canadian government, and Secretary Alger and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, the name of no other city fell so frequently from their lips as that of Seattle. In fact, as an official of the war department remarked the other day: "Klondike without Seattle is like the play of Hamlet without the melancholy Dane."

Mail Carrier Brauer's Story. Just before congress adjourned for the holidays, Secretary Alger transmitted to the president of the senate for its information a copy of a letter which he had just received from John W. Brauer, of 567 Pontius avenue, Seattle, who is the mail carrier between Juneau and Circle City. He had returned to Seattle November 28 from a round trip over his route and seems from his letter to be pretty thoroughly familiar with the situation. He writes:

"When I left Circle City, September 14, their supply of provisions was practically exhausted, but the last steamer that succeeded in getting up the river were held up and sufficient provisions taken from them to do the people at Circle City. On September 28, at Dawson, Capt. Hanson, who had charge of the Alaska Commercial Company's mail, ordered the miners together and told them that the company could not furnish them with provisions, and that he would deliver all gold that did not have their winter outfit to go where the provisions were—the nearest point was Fort Yukon, 200 miles below Dawson—or to get out of the country, and that they had no time to lose. Our party sold up the river from Circle City to Dawson, 200 miles, in eleven days and three hours; weather cold; about eight inches of snow in Circle, and ice forming on poles and on river bank.

"From Dawson, which we left September 28, we pole up the Yukon to Fort (post), about 285 miles, arriving there Sunday, October 24. On this part of the trip we experienced a cold winter—twelve degrees, five to eight inches of snow, river running full of slush ice. We were compelled to stop at a place known as the Dalton trail, about 300 miles to Chikilak, where we arrived safely after twenty-five days' traveling through two to three feet of snow over a mountain trail. We started with twelve horses, and they were all killed, leaving us only two. I give this brief outline of the trip to show the difficulties of the trip out during the winter.

"The assertion is often made that the gravity of the situation at Dawson is overblown. This I do not believe to be possible, as at least one-half of the miners were very short of provisions, and of those going in Circle, September 1, a great number were afraid that they would not succeed in reaching Dawson before the river froze up, so they sold a large part of their outfits and went in flying light. We met between twenty and thirty boats on the river, and many inquired as to their outfit. While one in a great while they had sufficient to carry them up the trail, many came up next spring, the majority had only four months' supply where they should have had seven or eight months'.

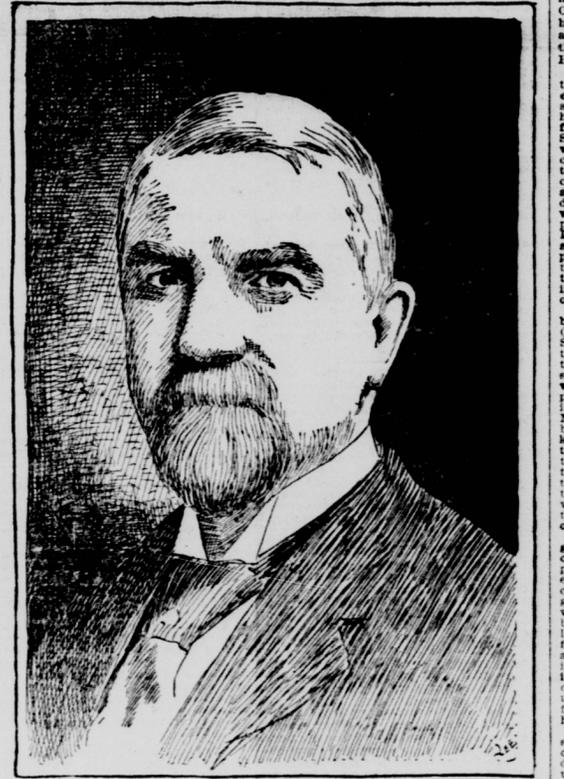
"So long as the companies had provisions to sell, the price remained unchanged, but when they saw that their doors private parties commenced to speculate, and the day we left Dawson, September 28, some flour was sold for \$15 a sack, 20 pounds; bacon, \$1 a pound.

"There was quite an exodus to Fort Yukon, which is a comparatively easy trip so long as the river remained open, but once frozen up is not only a tedious but a hazardous one. Quite a number started up the river, but so far as I can learn, not to exceed about thirty succeeded in getting out.

"As to freighting provisions up from Fort Yukon to Dawson, by the time you carry food for about thirty to forty days for a man, food for dogs, bedding, stove, tent, etc., then food for return trip, you will readily see that to supply several thousand men for three or four months would be almost out of the question. The most of the helping lay with the miners themselves, as they had ample time to go down to Fort Yukon before the river froze up. As to outside help, it would seem to me the best plan is to take provisions to the lake, build scows, and wait until the river opens, which will be some time in May, then run down this way. One can reach Dawson about twenty to forty days earlier than the steamers from Fort Yukon, as the upper river opens first."

Where is Capt. Ray? The officials of the war department are becoming more and more concerned every day as to the whereabouts of Capt. P. H. Ray, Eighth Infantry, and Lieut. W. P. Richardson, whom the secretary sent to the Alaska gold fields August 4 last, and from whom no word has been heard since a letter which was written at Fort Yukon September 16. The mission of Capt. Ray to Lieut. Richardson was not so much to find out if any suffering was likely during the winter, as to learn whether there was any lawlessness in the mining districts and whether the presence of troops would be necessary there to maintain order. Their instructions were to maintain order.

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NEW PRESIDENT OF THE U. P. Mr. H. G. Burt, third vice president of the Chicago & Northwestern, being selected by the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific as president of the new company, and will have his headquarters at Omaha, Neb. Mr. Burt began his railway career in 1867 as roadman on the location of the Vandavia line and was afterward, until the fall of 1883, division engineer on construction of the same road. He then went to Kansas as loading and constructing engineer of a road being built by James P. Joy, and from 1871 to the spring of 1873 he was in college at Ann Arbor, Mich. In the spring of 1873 he entered the engineering department of the Chicago & Northwestern, and in 1881 was made superintendent of the northern Iowa division of that road. Two years later he was transferred to the superintendency of the Iowa division, and in the fall of 1887 was appointed chief engineer. On November 1, 1888, he was made general manager of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley and Sioux City & Pacific roads, which form a part of the Northwestern system, and retained that position until July, 1896, when he accepted the general management of the Chicago St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, also a part of the Northwestern system. On October 1, of the same year, he succeeded Mr. W. H. Newman as third vice president of the Chicago & Northwestern.

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