

Special for Today. WASHING POWDERS... BORAX-4 POUND PACKAGES, 2 CENTS PER PACKAGE. USUAL PRICE 5 CENTS; 1 POUND PACKAGES, 3 CENTS PER PACKAGE. USUAL PRICE 10 CENTS. BORAX-AID IS MADE OF BORAX AND IS A VERY GOOD WASHING POWDER. BABBITT'S 17% WASHING POWDER, 2 CENTS PER PACKAGE, USUAL PRICE, 5 CENTS. THIS IS A SNAP-COME EARLY. STORE OPEN UNTIL NINE O'CLOCK TONIGHT. COOPER & LEVY 104 AND 106 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH, SEATTLE, WASH.

THE RUSH HAS BEGUN! COOPER & LEVY GROCERIES. We have the reputation of having sold more than any house in town. Maybe it's because we are old hands at the business, know EXACTLY what's wanted and know all about packing it securely, besides selling the best goods for the least money. Better come around and see us and leave your order early as possible. COOPER & LEVY, Alaska Outfitters. 104 and 106 First Ave. South. SEATTLE, WASH.

Stewart & Holmes Drug Co., MEDICAL OUTFITTERS FOR ALASKA. EMERGENCY CASES-Complete with remedies, applications and appliances for one person for one year. SACCHARIN-500 times stronger than sugar. CONCENTRATED VINEGAR-Unlock your vinegar and try it before purchasing. We guarantee ours. EYE PROTECTORS-We have the unbreakable ones. BUCKSKIN UNDERSUITS-Keep the warm in and the cold out. CATRIC ACID-In tin or wooden boxes.

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, Power and Klondike for Circle City, Munak Creek, Fort Cudahy and Klondike gold mines. Reservations for Passage or Freight on Steamers May Now Be Secured by Making a Deposit. Floor and quartz 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 Hamilton on the Lower Yukon. For particulars apply to North American Transportation & Trading Co. No. 618 First Avenue, Seattle, Wash.

Lumber, Hay and Live Stock. SEATTLE CLIPPER LINE. We have space on the bark MERCURY and CAMDEN for DVEA and SKAGWAY. Vessels will sail January 5th and 7th and February 1st and 5th in tow of powerful ocean tugs RESOLUTE and SEA LION. For rates apply to Telephone Pike 24. E. E. CAINE, Manager. Large Consignment of Paper Napkins Just Received. M. FURUYA & CO. We will sell them, wholesale or retail, at lowest cash prices. 32 Taylor Way and 322 Second Avenue. F. B. CO. ENGLISH CURED BREAKFAST BACON For Alaska Trade. FRYE-BRUHN CO.

McKENNA'S CASE DELAYED ONE WEEK.

Allen, of Nebraska, Secures Postponement.

FOUR HOURS OF DEBATE.

Hoar and White Severely Criticize the A. P. A.

Most of the Charges, They Say, Are Based Solely on the Fact That the Appointee Is a Catholic-Religion Has No Place in a Question of Fitness for Office-Opposition Characterized as an Appeal to Bigotry-The Nebraska Senator Demands the Fullest Investigation Before a Vote is Taken. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-Almost the entire four hours of the executive session of the senate today were devoted to the indirect consideration of the nomination of McKenna, now attorney general, to be associate justice of the supreme court. The discussion was the result of an effort on the part of Allen of Nebraska to secure a postponement for two weeks. In the end a compromise was reached, de-

BUILDING MOVEMENT IN SEATTLE.

Permits Issued Yesterday Foot Up in the Neighborhood of \$100,000.

Yesterday was hardly what could be called an exceptional day in the board of public works, and yet building permits were issued which will perhaps fairly challenge any other Western city, so far as the general importance and commercial significance of the contemplated improvements are concerned. To begin with, there are the improvements which are to be at once undertaken by the Pacific Coast Company, of which the nature was fully indicated in yesterday's Post-Intelligencer. A permit was issued yesterday for the new warehouse, which is to be 100x200 feet, and is to cost \$15,000. The terms of the permit call for its completion within 120 days. Co-ordinate with this permit, and forming part of the same general plan, is one which was applied for yesterday and will be issued this morning to the same company, for the construction of a spur track, in accordance with the ordinance passed by the city council on January 10, to the new wharf, together with the track filling of 20,000 cubic yards of earth, which will give the railway tracks a solid approach to the new wharf. The estimated cost of this spur track, as shown in the application for the permit, is \$35,000, making a total of \$50,000, every cent of which will be spent in Seattle. The terms of the application for the spur track call for its completion within six months. Besides these permits, which are of general commercial significance throughout the Northwest, a permit was also issued yesterday to the Haller estate for the construction of a brick building 60x82 feet at the corner of Second avenue and Seneca street, to cost \$2,000. This is really an addition to the building already there, and will help to swell the metropolitan business houses with which Second avenue is rapidly filling up. All the indications now point to the rapid approach of the time when both First and Second avenues will be linked to Pike street in a business district larger than anything Seattle has ever known. A number of minor permits were also issued, the most prominent among them being one to P. Brandt for filling up the cellar and putting in a concrete floor at 119 and 112 First avenue south, just south of Cooper & Levy's.

fering consideration until a week from today, on the condition that the Nebraska senator should agree to allow a vote to be taken on that date. The Hawaiian treaty was not touched upon during the session. The debate upon McKenna's nomination was precipitated by Hoar, chairman of the committee on judiciary, who called up the nomination in accordance with his notice of yesterday and asked for immediate action. In doing this, Hoar spoke briefly of the opposition to McKenna, saying that the judiciary committee had investigated most of the charges made, and had reached the conclusion that they were without foundation. He said that the greater number of charges had been made by members of the American Protective Association, and as they had been founded solely upon the fact that McKenna was a Catholic in religion, they had not been deemed worthy of serious consideration. Hoar dwelt at some length upon this point, exhorting any man who would attempt to inject a question of religion into a controversy over a man's fitness for office. He said that such an effort was unwarranted, and that the American people should not be momentary in their consideration of a fair-minded man.

White of California also spoke of the effort of the American Protective Association to interfere with the course of the senate in giving proper attention to a question, the determination of which should depend upon considerations of fitness and justice as between man and man, rather than upon an appeal to bigotry, prejudice and a false claim of patriotism. He spoke of the American Protective Association as a body which could not be properly characterized in the senate. He had no patience, he said, with men who held the opinion that Catholics must necessarily consult the pope or some other high functionary of the Catholic church in every important transaction of their lives. He added that he was convinced that the American senate would not be influenced for a moment by such representations as an order such as the American Protective Association would make. McKenna's nomination should depend entirely upon different considerations. As for himself, while he did not contend that McKenna was a giant in his legal attainments, still he believed him to be an honorable man, a competent lawyer and a just jurist, and he should support his confirmation. It was here that Allen intervened and proposed to give his reasons for the delay. He thought the senate should have more time for consideration than had been given to it. He called attention to the importance of the office to which McKenna had been named, saying that it was a place which would occupy probably during the remainder of his life, and that the senate should demand that the charges should be sifted to the bottom. He said so far as the opposition of the American Protective Association would make, McKenna's nomination would not be a detriment, but he agreed with all that had been said as to the pro-

priety of any interference in a matter of this character on account of religious prejudice or predilections. There were still other charges which were, to his mind, far more serious, and to prove that such was the case, he read at some length from letters and newspapers attacking McKenna's record as an attorney and jurist on the ground of want of legal attainments. The greater part of Allen's speech was devoted to refuting the charges. He called special attention to an attack made by the bar of the Pacific coast, which, he said, was deserving of more serious consideration. He also stated that he had understood that large corporations had been instrumental in securing McKenna's nomination. He thought this matter should be looked into more thoroughly than the senate had had opportunity to do. Allen disclaimed any intention to favor any charges made by McKenna, but asserted that his sole purpose was to secure time for their proper investigation. He added that he might himself vote for McKenna's confirmation, but said that before doing so he desired to be convinced that the assertions made derogatory to McKenna's character as a jurist were without foundation. It was 4:20 in the afternoon when the agreement was reached for concluding the McKenna matter at the sitting on next Friday, and by general consent the senate adjourned, considering the Hawaiian treaty until next Monday.

IN THE SENATE.

Investigation of Seminole Outrage - Sugar Statistics Wanted. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-In the senate today Quay of Pennsylvania offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on Indian affairs, ordering an investigation into the facts attending the burning to death of two Seminole Indians by a mob in Oklahoma. Lodge of Massachusetts offered a resolution, which was referred to the committee on agriculture, to call upon the secretary of agriculture to supply the senate with information as to the amount of sugar imported into the United States, the amount of best sugar produced in the United States, etc. The senate at 12:30 p. m., on motion of Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, went into executive session, the executive session continued until 4:30 p. m., when in open session a message from the president transmitting his approval of the award of the Bering sea commission was received and read.

AMERICA'S WARSHIPS ARE IN READINESS

Atlantic Squadron Prepared for Service.

ORDERED TO THE SOUTH.

United States Vessels to Be Kept in Striking Distance of Havana.

Administration Anticipates Another Outbreak in Cuba-Admiral Seward Issues Orders to the Fleet at Hampton Roads-Big Battleships to Assemble in the Vicinity of Tortugas-Start Will Be Made Today-Cuban-American League is Seeking to Establish Branches Throughout the United States. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-The situation in Cuba was briefly discussed by the cabinet today, a cablegram from Consul General Lee sent from Havana last night tended to convey assurances of peace and quiet. Gen. Lee's cablegram also stated, it is learned, that while he did not anticipate another outbreak yet, he would not, unless otherwise directed, send a warship to Cuba at present, he intends to keep one or more vessels within reasonable distance of Havana. The north Atlantic squadron, which has been gathered at Hampton Roads, is to sail southward tomorrow. The navy department says the squadron's movements have no relation to Cuba. Orders are made by Admiral Seward, and are issued in identical form to the commanders of the various ships making up the squadron. They are dated Fort Monroe, January 11, on board the flagship New York, and begin as follows: "Sir: The squadron is to be prepared to sail from Hampton Roads, weather and contingent circumstances permitting, with steam for ten knots, at 11 a. m., on Saturday, January 15, for the vicinity of Dry Tortugas, off the coast of Florida. Vessels will unmoor in the morning watch, unless signal is made to the contrary. Squadron under sailing orders at 8 a. m. "The order of ships will be: First division-(1) New York, (2) Iowa, making the first section; (3) Massachusetts, (4) Indiana, making the second section. "Second division-(5) Texas, first section. "The fleet will proceed singly to Key West, unless otherwise directed. "The New York, Iowa and Indiana will proceed from Hampton Roads to the first rendezvous, off Carrizosa, N. C., latitude 36 deg. 30 min. north, longitude 76 deg. 30 min. west, in about fifteen fathoms of water, the lighthouse bearing west-southwest by the north, distant twenty-five miles, and will remain in that vicinity, weather permitting, until noon, Sunday, the 16th. They will then proceed to a second rendezvous off Cape Fear, N. C., latitude 34 deg. 30 min. north, longitude 78 deg. 30 min. west, distant about seventeen miles, and remaining in that vicinity until 6 p. m., Sunday, January 18, when they will proceed to Dry Tortugas, communicating possibly by some light craft vessel with Key West, in passing that port. "It is expected that the Massachusetts will leave the navy yard on Friday, the 14th, and the Texas on Saturday, the 15th inst. The Massachusetts will endeavor to join the flagship first on the Carrizosa rendezvous, and if that is missed then, on the Cape Fear rendezvous. It is hardly expected that the Texas will be able to join the fleet at the Carrizosa rendezvous, therefore, directly the Massachusetts joins there (prior to noon of the 16th inst.), the squadron will not then await the Texas, but will proceed to the Cape Fear rendezvous, and there it is expected that the Texas will be able to go in by 6 p. m., on Tuesday, January 19. "Should the Massachusetts miss the flag at both rendezvous and should any flag be separated from the fleet by weather contingencies, the next third and final rendezvous will be the harbor of Dry Tortugas, where they will await the flag. "While the squadron is on the Florida drill ground, which will include occasional anchorages in Dry Tortugas harbor, the post and telegraphic address will be Key West. "The above dates for sailing and rendezvous are subject to change, due to the completion of repairs to vessels at New York or to heavy weather. "Should the Brooklyn, Maine or other vessels participate in the drills on the Florida drill grounds, detailed orders will be given. It is not intended that any of the battleships or armored cruisers (except the Maine) shall enter the harbor of Key West, except by special order of the commander-in-chief, or in case of emergency. "SICARD. "Commanding U. S. N. Force on the North Atlantic Station." KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 14.-The cruiser Detroit arrived here at midday from Port au Prince and reports all quiet there. The cruiser is short of coal and is taking on large quantities. The Marblehead has been awaiting instructions expected by tomorrow's mail. The Montgomery arrived from Pensacola today with a large ton with coal for the battleships. The Maine, the torpedo boat and the other warships are under full steam awaiting orders. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 14.-A special to the Times-Union and Citizen from Key West, Fla., says: The Marblehead arrived tonight at 10:45 p. m. The Maine received telegraphic instructions previous to the sailing of the Marblehead. Havana Remains Quiet. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-The last news of the day from Consul General Lee came to the state department about 2 o'clock, and was at once sent over to the White House. It was a simple statement by Gen. Lee that at noon all was quiet in Havana.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-One of the dispatches received today stated that there would be no objection to the presence in Havana of Miss Clara Barton, of the National Red Cross Society, the authorities being ready to grant her the same privileges as those given to any other citizen. Press Censorship in Havana. HAVANA, Jan. 14.-A decree has been published forbidding the publication in the daily newspapers of cable dispatches without previous censorship and twelve hours' notice of their receipt. In addition, in future, the postoffice will detain all domestic and foreign newspapers not having been previously censored. MADRID, Jan. 14.-At the cabinet council today a dispatch from Gen. Blanco was read, saying that quiet had been restored at Havana and that the troops would be withdrawn. The council decided to constitute a commission to prepare for submission a project for the reform of legislation dealing with newspaper offenses against the army. It is the belief in official circles that the events at Havana have provoked an agitation among officers of the Madrid garrison. Trial of the Philibusters. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-In the trial of Capt. Edward Murphy, of the steamer Laura, on the charge of filibustering in the United States district court today, William E. Bruce testified that on August 8, 1896, in New York city, he sold and delivered to a man named Esten a cargo of \$50,000 worth of cannon, rifles, cartridges and other arms, and that these were subsequently delivered to the steamer Laura. WHEAT GOES FROM CHICAGO. Large Quantities Shipped to Philadelphia-Expected to Belong to the Letter Combine. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.-Evening paper says: Big shipments of grain were reported today as being scheduled to arrive here from Chicago. It is coming at a rate which is equivalent to 6 cents a bushel, though the usual rate to Philadelphia from Chicago is 10 cents per bushel. It was gossip among commission men today that the wheat was some of Letter's and was destined as cargoes for those steamers which are under contract to load at this port during this and next month. CLAY'S YOUNG WIFE IN DANGER. Her Brother Shoots at Her and Still Threatens Her Life. CHICAGO, Jan. 14.-Special to the Times-Herald from Valley View, says: Gen. Cassius M. Clay's young wife, Dora, barely escaped death at 11:30 o'clock this morning by the hands of her brother, Richard, at whose house she had been boarding ever since she left the general two months ago. He fired two shots at her with a large pistol, a distance of twenty paces, and he then fired a shot at Mrs. John Bryant, her mother-in-law, who was with her. Dora ran to the home of her sister, Mrs. Kelly, a mile distant, where she is tonight. Gen. Clay declares tonight he will kill Dora if she does not leave the Kelly house. BARGE COAL KING PICKED UP. Was Adrift, With Her Crew, for Two Weeks-Refugees Were Found. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 14.-After drifting for two weeks the barge Coal King, Capt. Nelson, was towed into port this afternoon by the tug C. W. Morse. The Coal King left Boston on December 31 in tow of the tug Luckenbach. On January 1 her hawsers snapped. Owing to the darkness the barge's signal light was not seen by those on the tug, which, with two other barges in tow, proceeded on her voyage. The men on board suffered no inconvenience, being plentifully supplied with food. More Victims of the Cyclone. FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 14.-Two names were added today to the death list of the victims of the cyclone: Ann Savage died last night, and H. Hunter died at noon. This makes the number of dead forty-five. It is believed at least two more bodies are under the ruins of the Burgess hotel. The cook and a man named Ennis are missing of the wounded two are expected to die, and it is certain that the death list will exceed fifty. Bucket Shops Raided. NEW YORK, Jan. 14.-The police today raided the Standard Company, the Public Stock and Great Exchange and other bucket shops kept by D. R. Hobart. It is alleged that these concerns are all bucket shops. About twenty-five or thirty prisoners were captured.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-One of the dispatches received today stated that there would be no objection to the presence in Havana of Miss Clara Barton, of the National Red Cross Society, the authorities being ready to grant her the same privileges as those given to any other citizen. Press Censorship in Havana. HAVANA, Jan. 14.-A decree has been published forbidding the publication in the daily newspapers of cable dispatches without previous censorship and twelve hours' notice of their receipt. In addition, in future, the postoffice will detain all domestic and foreign newspapers not having been previously censored. MADRID, Jan. 14.-At the cabinet council today a dispatch from Gen. Blanco was read, saying that quiet had been restored at Havana and that the troops would be withdrawn. The council decided to constitute a commission to prepare for submission a project for the reform of legislation dealing with newspaper offenses against the army. It is the belief in official circles that the events at Havana have provoked an agitation among officers of the Madrid garrison. Trial of the Philibusters. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-In the trial of Capt. Edward Murphy, of the steamer Laura, on the charge of filibustering in the United States district court today, William E. Bruce testified that on August 8, 1896, in New York city, he sold and delivered to a man named Esten a cargo of \$50,000 worth of cannon, rifles, cartridges and other arms, and that these were subsequently delivered to the steamer Laura. WHEAT GOES FROM CHICAGO. Large Quantities Shipped to Philadelphia-Expected to Belong to the Letter Combine. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14.-Evening paper says: Big shipments of grain were reported today as being scheduled to arrive here from Chicago. It is coming at a rate which is equivalent to 6 cents a bushel, though the usual rate to Philadelphia from Chicago is 10 cents per bushel. It was gossip among commission men today that the wheat was some of Letter's and was destined as cargoes for those steamers which are under contract to load at this port during this and next month. CLAY'S YOUNG WIFE IN DANGER. Her Brother Shoots at Her and Still Threatens Her Life. CHICAGO, Jan. 14.-Special to the Times-Herald from Valley View, says: Gen. Cassius M. Clay's young wife, Dora, barely escaped death at 11:30 o'clock this morning by the hands of her brother, Richard, at whose house she had been boarding ever since she left the general two months ago. He fired two shots at her with a large pistol, a distance of twenty paces, and he then fired a shot at Mrs. John Bryant, her mother-in-law, who was with her. Dora ran to the home of her sister, Mrs. Kelly, a mile distant, where she is tonight. Gen. Clay declares tonight he will kill Dora if she does not leave the Kelly house. BARGE COAL KING PICKED UP. Was Adrift, With Her Crew, for Two Weeks-Refugees Were Found. NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Jan. 14.-After drifting for two weeks the barge Coal King, Capt. Nelson, was towed into port this afternoon by the tug C. W. Morse. The Coal King left Boston on December 31 in tow of the tug Luckenbach. On January 1 her hawsers snapped. Owing to the darkness the barge's signal light was not seen by those on the tug, which, with two other barges in tow, proceeded on her voyage. The men on board suffered no inconvenience, being plentifully supplied with food. More Victims of the Cyclone. FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 14.-Two names were added today to the death list of the victims of the cyclone: Ann Savage died last night, and H. Hunter died at noon. This makes the number of dead forty-five. It is believed at least two more bodies are under the ruins of the Burgess hotel. The cook and a man named Ennis are missing of the wounded two are expected to die, and it is certain that the death list will exceed fifty. Bucket Shops Raided. NEW YORK, Jan. 14.-The police today raided the Standard Company, the Public Stock and Great Exchange and other bucket shops kept by D. R. Hobart. It is alleged that these concerns are all bucket shops. About twenty-five or thirty prisoners were captured.

TO AMEND THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

Hoar Would Substitute April 30 for March 4-McKinley's Term Lengthened a Month.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-Hoar of Massachusetts presented in the senate today the following joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution: "That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States: "The term of office of the president and of the fifty-fifth congress shall continue until the 30th day of April in the year 1899 at noon. The senators whose existing term would otherwise expire on the 4th day of March in the year 1899, or thereafter, shall continue in office until noon of the 30th day of April succeeding the subsequent expiration, and the 30th day of April at noon shall thereafter be substituted for the 4th of March as the commencement and termination of the official terms of the president, vice president, senators and representatives in congress." The resolution was referred to the committee on privileges and elections. A clerical error in the resolution placed the date when the change should take place in 1899. It was Hoar's intention that the date should have been 1901, which would extend McKinley's term for a little more than a month, instead of shortening it, as would have been the result if the resolution as introduced became a law. Hoar afterward changed the resolution in accordance with his intention.

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