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A Commodious and Fast Sailing Steamer Will LEAVE SEATTLE ON OR ABOUT JUNE 10, 1898, And Every Ten Days Thereafter, Taking Freight and Passengers

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We have space on the bark MERCURY and CAMDEN for DYE and SKAGWAY. Vessels will sail February 10th and 15th and March 5th and 10th, in tow of powerful ocean tugs RESOLUTE and GOLDEN GATE. For rates apply to Telephone, Pike 74. E. E. CAINE, Manager, Arlington Dock.

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PARTISAN DEBATE STILL CONTINUES.

House Is the Scene of Another Wordy War.

HARTMAN ASSAILS RULES.

Dolliver Makes an Eloquent Defense of the Republicans.

Witty Reference to the Leadership of the Opposition—Indian Appropriation Bill is Passed—The Teller Resolution Occupies the Attention of the Senate—Lodge Shows That Free Coinage is Fraught With Danger—Lindsay Declares the Question of Good Faith is Not Involved—Vote Taken Today.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The house today finally succeeded in passing the Indian appropriation bill, and the political debate which has been raging since Monday was transferred to the District of Columbia bill, which followed it.

The senate bill, granting American register to the barkentine Sharpshooter, of San Francisco, was passed.

A bill was passed making Santa Fe the permanent capital of New Mexico.

Hitt, chairman of the foreign affairs committee, reported from his committee with the recommendation that it lie on the table, the Lewis resolution calling upon the president for the authority in the constitution under which he may negotiate a treaty that will bind the treasury to pay \$4,000,000 to Hawaiian bondholders. The Democrats manifested a desire to discuss the report, but the question was not debatable.

The house then went into committee of the whole and resumed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. Hartman secured the floor, and for fifteen minutes held the attention of the house in a speech denouncing the Republican party for its position on the financial question. Hartman said he knew many Republicans were opposed to the retirement of greenbacks. He then added:

"But what will they do about it when the banking and currency committee report the bill to retire greenbacks. If we may judge the future by the past there is little doubt of the result. This is no longer the house of representatives. It is the house of registers. It is the house to register the will of those who control it. In this house we should change the oath. Instead of taking an oath to support, protect and defend the constitution of the United States and perform our duties to the best of our ability, we should at the opening of each session swear to support, protect and defend the constitution, provided we can obtain the consent of the leading nations of the earth, and to perform our duties, if the speaker will permit us to do so."

Hartman proceeded to say that he had no criticism to make of Speaker Reed personally. It was the system he opposed, not the man.

"If we must have a tyrant," he shouted, "Thomas B. Reed is good enough for me." Again Hartman adverted to the mutterings he had heard in the cloak rooms against the tyranny exercised by the speaker.

"I have told these complainants," said Hartman, "time and again, that if they did not like the tyranny of the speaker they should shear him of his power."

"I am afraid the gentlemen from Montana has got his cloak rooms mixed," interposed Quigg of New York. (Republican laughter.) "Perhaps I have," retorted Hartman, "but I give notice that those who are mixing their cloak rooms now will do so in 1898 and 1899, and will triumph eventually upon the declarations of the Chicago platform, and under the leadership of William J. Bryan." (Prolonged Democratic and Populist applause.)

Barrett of Massachusetts followed with some criticism of the house rules, under which he asserted the legislative functions of the government had been transferred to the senate end of the capitol. De Armond of Missouri criticized the Cuban policy of the administration, and with fine sarcasm ridiculed the official explanation of the visit of the battleship Maine to Havana harbor.

This drew from Dolliver of Iowa an eloquent reply, in which he said:

"The question of Cuba is not a new question. For seven years the administration of Grant was called upon to deal with an insurrection similar to that of today, and at the end of that time, seven years of responsibility, seven years of anxiety, of worry, in a message sent to this house, he vindicated the policy of the administration, and warned the country that any intervention in the affairs of Cuba would be not only unwise, but injurious. For my part, I do not aspire to the official career of Ulysses S. Grant. For my part, if I were looking for a wiser patriotism I would not resort to the rural districts of Missouri." (Laughter.) "My friend complains that the Republicans on this side of the house are under a tyranny and the mastery of one man. I deny it. There is no authority that constrains the Republican party, except the policy of the Republican party, and the administration of a Republican president. My friends say that we are slaves. It is a little peculiar that we have got to go to Missouri for information in respect to the condition of servitude under which we labor and under which we have suffered so many months.

"It is true, we have a leadership in this house, and I, for one, have very often felt a certain sense of satisfaction that I have not possibly expressed, that we have a leadership of brains and character that

men may follow and follow without any loss of self-respect. (Great applause.)

"I understand perfectly well the failure and difficulty of my friend from Missouri, and I appreciate it. The only leadership the Democratic party in this house has had is the leadership in its own party. It was put into the hands of a distinguished young friend of mine from Texas (Bailey), and he had to fight for it every day at the extra session. (Laughter.) One day the gentleman from Kansas (Simpson) got it away from him, and the next day the scepter of the authority and influence of party was seized by that picturesque character that has appeared among us from the far distant coast of Washington (Lodge). (Laughter.)

"The next day the gentleman from Tennessee was fighting to see who should have the leadership of the Democratic party, while in the background, always melodious and ready with his advice, and ready to seize the falling scepter of his friend, was the gentleman from Missouri (De Armond), who has just taken his seat, and who in that congress and in this has delivered more speeches with more ease and less effort than any man that has appeared in the deliberations of congress for the ten years that I have had the honor to serve on this floor." (Great laughter and applause on the Republican side.)

King of Utah made a point of order against the provision in the bill for the allotment of the lands of the Uncompahgre Indian reservation and the leasing of the glaucous lands on the reservation under the direction of the secretary of the interior. After some debate on the point of order, it was sustained.

The provision authorizing the secretary of the interior to lease the coal and other mineral lands of the Kiowa, Apache, Comanche and Wichita reservations in Oklahoma also went out on a point of order.

Without further amendment the committee rose and the Indian bill was passed.

The house then immediately went back into committee and took up the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The general debate drifted quickly into the question as to whether prosperity had come with the Dingley law.

Greene of Nebraska said that not a single farm product, except wheat and wool, was higher today than a year ago.

Grosvenor of Ohio, as the latest evidence of prosperity, called attention to the 40 per cent. per ton advance in the wages of coal miners agreed upon at Chicago yesterday. The increase, he said, affected 200,000 miners.

Swanson of Virginia submitted some remarks on the situation in the cotton industry in the South, attributing the depression in the country to the excessively high tariff duties.

At 5:50 p. m. the house adjourned.

SENATE WILL VOTE TODAY.

Teller Resolution Set for 6 O'Clock—Spirited Discussion by Lodge and Lindsay.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—Tomorrow at 6 p. m. the senate will vote upon the Teller resolution and the pending amendments thereto. When the senate today took up the resolution the agreement made last week that the final vote upon it should be taken before adjournment today was changed in order that all senators might have an opportunity to speak.

Tomorrow's session will begin at 10 a. m., and after 2 p. m. the speeches will be confined to fifteen minutes each.

Today's session continued for more than six hours, the resolution being under discussion practically throughout the entire

M'KINLEY SPEAKS ON GOOD TIMES.

Address Before a Notable Gathering in New York.

THE TARIFF IS SETTLED.

Country Now Should Meet the Money Question Squarely.

St. Louis Platform Is the Basis on Which Action Should Be Taken—Neither Labor nor the Obligations of America Ought to Be Paid in Devaluated Dollars—Enthusiastic Reception of the President by National Association of Manufacturers at the Waldorf-Astoria—One Thousand Guests at the Banquet.

NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The third annual banquet of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, which took place tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, was one of the largest and most elaborate affairs of the kind ever given in the city. One thousand guests were seated at the table. The fact that President McKinley would be present caused a rush for tickets.

President McKinley was driven from the Windsor hotel and was received at the Waldorf-Astoria at 6:30 p. m. by the committee of merchants, and at once taken to "the royal chambers." Half an hour later he appeared in the reception room, where he held a levee for more than an hour.

The banquet hall was magnificently decorated, the tiers of boxes being draped with silken banners. The president's flag was suspended over the head of the table from the president's box. Seven long tables extended the length of the room, and sixteen small tables were placed on either side of the rows of long tables. In the Astor gallery annex were thirty-three other tables. The tables were elaborately decorated with flowers and potted plants.

From the reception room up the broad staircase to the banquet room were lines of palms and ferns. Owing to the double banquet rooms, there was much confusion in making the assignment of guests to their seats at the table.

The march to the banquet hall began at 7:35 and lasted almost until 7:50, being a straggling line. President McKinley,

the president and the members of the Manufacturers' Association.

Noted Guests in Seats of Honor.

Among those who occupied seats of honor on the dais were: President McKinley, M. E. Ingalls, Darwin R. James, R. S. McArthur, Thomas W. R. Gridler, Randolph Guggenheimer, Elihu Root, John Addison Porter, Attorney General John W. Griggs, Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff, Senator W. P. Frye, Charles Emory Smith, Warner Miller, Theodore C. Search, ex-Mayor W. L. Strong, Clement A. Grison, St. Clair McKelway and Abner McKinley.

Among the other guests were: Albert Pope, Henry W. Galton, Gen. Samuel Thomas, Louis Nixon, E. A. McAlpine, W. C. Whitney, Collis P. Huntington and George Gunter.

The menu cards were very elaborate. These were volumes of vellum, bound in undressed calf, with a monogram burned into the cover, surrounded by a scroll and etchings of "Liberty," the "Brooklyn Bridge," "Industry," "A Scene on Wall Street," "Commerce and Transportation" and some of the large buildings in New York.

The president's menu card was the same as that of the other guests, except that the edges were in gold and the words "The President" were embossed in gold on the cover.

At 10:30 o'clock Warner Miller rapped for order. He referred to the youth of the association, and said the meeting would be productive of more good than anything that had been held in this country for some time. He said there was nothing political in the organization. The chief end of the organization, he declared, was to extend the commerce of the United States abroad. "This association," he said, "would advocate another department in the cabinet, namely, a secretary of commerce."

Mr. Miller then introduced Theodore C. Search, president of the association, who spoke briefly.

President Enthusiastically Greeted.

The wildest enthusiasm prevailed when President McKinley was introduced. Men stood on their seats, women in the boxes waved their handkerchiefs and the uproar drowned the speaker's voice. The cheering and clapping of hands were redoubled when a toast was drunk to the president.

President McKinley spoke slowly and was plainly heard in every portion of the hall. His reference to the cold day in Cincinnati, January 22, 1895, was received with laughter, which broadened into a perfect roar when he spoke of the extension of business instead of notes. President McKinley said:

"Mr. Toastmaster, Members of the National Association of Manufacturers, and Guests: For the cordial character of this greeting I return my thanks. The genuineness of your welcome is full of compensation for having left Washington at a usually busy season in order to participate in this interesting meeting. I scarcely need remind you that we do not meet as strangers. Neither your business organization nor your social relations are altogether unfamiliar to me. I have been with you before, not as a guest as now, but rather in the capacity of host. I recall that, as the governor of the state of Ohio, it was my pleasure to welcome you

GEN. ARANGUREN CAUGHT IN A TRAP.

Insurgent Slayer of Lieut. Col. Ruiz Killed.

HIS CAMP IS SURPRISED.

Remains Delivered to Military Authorities in Havana.

At the Time of His Death He Was Dressed in Clothes Belonging to the Envoy Hatched Under a Flag of Truce—Spain Assembling a Fleet at Cadiz—Prosecutor at Madrid Demands Sentence on Weyler—Measures to Protect Minister Woodford—Capt. Sigbee Visits Acting Captain General Farrado.

HAVANA, Jan. 27.—At noon today Lieut. Col. Benedicto, with the Spanish Reina battalion, surprised near Tapaste, this province, the camp of the insurgent Brig. Gen. Nestor Aranguren, killing Aranguren and four privates, capturing five of the insurgents and wounding others, who made their escape.

The body of Aranguren was brought by train to Havana this afternoon, and delivered to the military authorities. After identification it was sent to the morgue.

According to the Spanish authorities Brig. Gen. Aranguren was surprised while on a visit to a young woman on the Pita farm, between Campo Florida and Tapaste. He was wounded, and in trying to escape was shot dead.

Among the prisoners is the father of the young woman. He was the dynamiter of Aranguren's band.

Brig. Gen. Aranguren was evidently about 22 years of age, of fair complexion, with blonde hair and a small mustache. The body, which shows two bullet wounds, one in the head and one in the right leg, is dressed in cashmere pantaloons, gray woolen coat, yellow shoes and gaiters, comparatively new. It is said that the gaiters and the vest once belonged to Lieut. Col. Joaquin Ruiz, the aide-de-camp of Gen. Blanco, who, having gone last December to Aranguren's camp with terms of surrender, was executed by Aranguren, or with his approval.

Spanish Fleet Concentrating.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—Admiral Bermejo, the minister of marine, has ordered the fleet to concentrate at Cadiz. A transatlantic steamer will be chartered to supply the ships with coal and stores.

Demands a Sentence on Weyler.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—The public prosecutor demands a sentence upon Lieut. Gen. Weyler of two months' imprisonment.

To Protect Minister Woodford.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—A local newspaper asserts that measures have been taken to keep United States Minister Woodford's residence "under surveillance."

CAPT. SIGBEE ON SHORE.

Commander of the Maine Visits the Acting Captain General.

HAVANA, Jan. 27.—Capt. Sigbee, of the United States battleship Maine, accompanied by Consul General Lee and Lieutenants Howard and Halem, of the Maine, paid a visit today to Gen. Farrado, the acting captain general, who received them courteously and cordially. Tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock Gen. Farrado, accompanied by Consul General Lee, will return the visit on board the Maine.

Gen. Blanco has arrived at Manzanillo, where he has been formally received by the authorities and by the autonomists. Large crowds turned out on his arrival.

MADRID, Jan. 27.—United States Minister Woodford's note announcing the cruise of the Maine and the reply of the foreign minister, Senor Gullon, intimating that a Spanish warship will visit America, are both couched in markedly polite and friendly terms. It has been decided to send the first-class cruiser Infanta Maria Teresa to America, instead of the Vizcaya. The Infanta Maria Teresa, which was in New York harbor at the Grant mausoleum ceremonies, is an armored cruiser (barbette) of 7,500 tons displacement, and has a complement of 1,900 men.

C. P. R. GETS HEINZE LINE.

Road Running From Robson to Rossland—Rossland Smelter Goes With It.

MONTREAL, Jan. 27.—The Canadian Pacific railway has acquired control of the Heinze line, running from Robson to Rossland, B. C. Mr. Heinze has been in the city for two days conferring with Sir William Van Horne, and as a result of their meeting the Heinze line will pass into the hands of the Canadian Pacific, as will also the smelter at Rossland.

GREAT DAMAGE BY HURRICANE.

A Number of Villages in Southern Kansas Are Devastated.

ODESSA, Jan. 27.—A hurricane has wreaked immense destruction in this district. Whole villages have been devastated and the damage to shipping is enormous.



DAILY SCENE IN ANY SEATTLE HOTEL.

It is doubtful if any other city on the globe today can present such human mosaics as can Seattle, and while they lack those elements of cosmopolitanism that it is possible to find in the hotel lobbies of the European capitals and of the larger cities of the East, they are surely more interesting, and in many instances much richer. The mad rush for the gold fields has fairly set in, and there are gathered in Seattle, waiting for chances to go north, a conglomerate population that contains within itself all of the elements of American economy, represented by all classes of its society. The college-bred man, who has cast aside his hopes for a place in some chosen profession rubs elbows with the hardy laboring man whose thrift has enabled him to join the great procession, and the miner of years' experience in the old camps of the country hobnob familiarly with the "tenderfoot," who starts away for the first time from the home influences that have until now hampered his growing manhood.

session. While the speeches for the most part were studied efforts, the session was livened with lively incidents and spicy colloquies.

Danjel made a legal argument in support of the pending resolution, holding that the law never contemplated giving the government's creditor an option as with the committee of thirty-six, marched into the hall, the band playing "Hail to the Chief."

It was after 9 o'clock when Warner Miller rapped for order. He then announced that Rev. R. S. McArthur would invoke a blessing. Mr. McArthur in his prayer called for special protection for

to the city of Cincinnati January 22, 1895, at the initial convention of the Manufacturers' Association. I will remember the occasion. It was a cold day. You had lost everything but your pluck, or thought you had; courage was the only friend your grief could call its own.

"I note with satisfaction your improved

Continued on Page 2.