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Fresh Ranch Eggs,

Special today—2 dozen for 45 cents.

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In 2½ lb cans—Special today, 50 cents per dozen; 5 cents per can.

Limburger Cheese,

Good grade, 25 cents per brick; Extra Choice Full Cream, 30 cents per brick.

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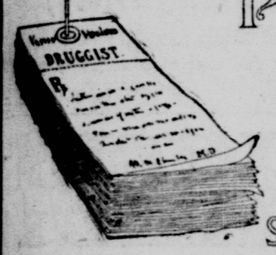

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We will issue letters of credit on our company at its posts—Circle City, Alaska, and Fort Cudahy, Dawson City and Klondike gold fields, Northwest Territory—at a charge of 1 per cent.

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

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—SEATTLE CLIPPER LINE.—

We have space on the barks MERCURY and CAMDEN for DYEA and SKAGUAY. 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

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direct from the mills. No middle-men's profits. Single outfits sold at wholesale rates. Trade discount to parties of five.

CALL AND GET OUR PRICES.

That does settle it; the Miners' Union has pronounced F.-B. Co.'s English Breakfast Bacon the best for Alaska.

FRYE-BRUHN CO.

LINDSAY DECLARES HE WILL NOT RESIGN.

Caustic Reply to Kentucky Legislature.

A DEFENSE OF HIS VOTE.

Refusal to Support Free Silver Not a Betrayal of Trust.

His Action Consistent With His Record and With the Attitude of His State, Which Rejected Bryan—A Stinging Rebuke Administered to "Self-Seeking Political Changelings"—United States Senators Do Not Represent Factions, but the Whole People—Demand That He Leave His Seat Act of Effrontery.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Speaking to a question of personal privilege in the senate today, Lindsay of Kentucky commented sharply on the resolution recently passed by the legislature demanding his resignation as senator. He had the resolution read at the clerk's desk, and then said:

"While this professes to request my resignation, it is couched in language which disregards the ordinary amenities of life, and is in effect a demand that I shall surrender my place in order to create a vacancy and thus make room here for some one holding political views in harmony with the authors and promoters of the resolution. I desire to protest against this usurpation of ungranted power, and I propose to give it a place on the records of the senate, and to make such comments as I deem necessary and proper under the circumstances.

"The substance of the complaint is that I am opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and that I opposed the election of the nominees of the late Chicago convention, and by so doing betrayed the trust reposed in me by my constituency. My constituency is made up of the people of Kentucky, and that people voted against those nominees, and twelve out of the thirteen electoral votes of Kentucky were registered against them."

The senator reviewed his votes against silver in the extra session of 1893, which repealed the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. He continued:

"In the discussion of the bill I declared I would vote for no amendment which merely experimented with a change of ratio, or that did not provide reasonable safeguards to insure the maintenance of the parity of gold and silver dollars. I stand today precisely where I stood when I received that unanimous indorsement of the Democrats in Kentucky for senator. If those who were in accord with me four years ago are not so today, it is because they have changed their opinions, but I protest against being denounced as a betrayer of my trust because my views remain unchanged.

"I deny the right of self-seeking political changelings, who were with me in opposition to free silver when free coinage was unpopular and are not with me now, when free coinage seems to meet Democratic approval in Kentucky, to sit in judgment on my Democracy or to call in question fealty to the constituency I represent.

"I will remind those who voted for the resolution that I am not the mere agent of the Kentucky legislature. I do not exercise my senatorial duties subject to legislative supervision, nor hold my place at the legislative will. I represent not merely a party or faction, but all the people of Kentucky. My term of service is fixed by the constitution of the United States. It cannot be abridged by the action of the Kentucky legislature, and an attempt by certain members of that body to abridge it is the assertion of a right which does not exist and could not exist without imperiling the independence of this great branch of the Federal legislature. I am a senator from Kentucky, but I am also a senator of the United States.

"In questions local to Kentucky, I am always ready to serve her interests to the best of my ability, consistent with the obligations of honesty and fair dealing. When great public interests, affecting alike every portion of the Union, are to be acted upon, they are to be considered from the standpoint of the broadest patriotism, and this I propose to do, no matter who may condemn my action or who may approve it. There are occasions when considerations of local and party discipline must for the time give way, and if a senator who acts upon that principle is to be driven from his place by his state legislature whenever he may contravene local sentiment or temporary passion, the dignity of the senate will soon be a thing of the past.

"A scrupulous regard for the division of powers between the state and Federal governments, and the careful observance of the boundary line which separates these powers is a cardinal doctrine of Jeffersonian Democracy, yet we have here the spectacle of a controlling majority of a state legislature boldly overstepping the line, and in the name of the party demanding that I shall surrender my commission, because, in their estimation, I have ceased to be a Democrat. They seem ignorant of the underlying principles of the historical Democratic party, or else regardless of their obligation to observe those principles. Their right to impeach my Democracy or put me upon the defense of my record as a Democrat I utterly and absolutely repudiate.

"This much I have thought it proper to say, and with these remarks I dismiss the so-called legislative request for my resignation."

At 12:25 the senate on motion of Davis, went into executive session, and at 4:40 p. m. adjourned until Monday.

FILIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE.

A Few Private Bills Passed—Debate on the K. P. Sale.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—This was private bill day in the house, but by systematic filibustering, the private calendar containing the bills reported by the committee on claims was not reached, the whole day being consumed in passing eighteen of the twenty-four private pension bills favorably acted upon by the house at the session last Friday night.

During the consideration of one of the bills an interesting discussion of the approaching sale of the Kansas Pacific, set for February 17, was precipitated by Fleming, Democrat, of California, who desired legislation to require the president to bid the full amount, debt, principal and interest.

Powers, chairman of the Pacific railroad committee, contended that the real purpose of the opposition was to compel the government to take the road and operate it. He said he thought the administration which had secured every dollar owing from the Union Pacific, could be safely trusted to protect the government's interest at the sale of the Kansas Pacific.

Fleming said the claim of the government exceeded $13,000,000, and while it was claimed that the road could be paralleled for $3,000,000, the engineer who built the road, Senator Harris of Kansas estimated its value at from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000. The average earnings of the road for the past ten years, $1,255,675, were four per cent. interest on $30,000,000.

Shattuc, Republican, of Ohio, said that while Senator Harris might be a very competent civil engineer, he knew no more about computing the earnings or the value of a railroad than the posts alongside the speaker's chair.

"Did you hear his speech on the Pacific railroads?" asked Shafroth, Silver Republican, of Colorado.

"I read it," replied Shattuc, "and there is nothing in it. It was wind, nothing more."

Fleming said Senator Harris, by the facts he had furnished the government, had saved the treasury $27,000,000 on the sale of the Union Pacific.

"The press of the county built a fire under the administration," said he, "and forced it to act."

Fleming said he had appealed to the speaker and to Powers for aid in the consideration of the measure reported by the committee. He continued:

"They were both courteous, but I failed to get the speaker to use his influence with Powers, or Powers to use his influence with the speaker. Only yesterday I tried to get recognition from the speaker. Today when I did get recognition it availed nothing, because the chairman of the committee, Powers, said he would object."

Fleming said he did not consider it commensurate with the dignity of the house to wave aside indifferently the millions involved. If the sale took place and the government only bid the principal of the debt, the responsibility would be in the majority. The only hope that remained, he said, lay in the press. It could force the administration as it did in the case of the Union Pacific.

Maguire, Democrat, of California, said the law required that the government should collect the full amount of the debt or take the road, and he believed the law should be obeyed.

"In other words, you want government ownership of railroads," interposed Dalzell (Rep.) of Pennsylvania.

"I want to collect the government debt," replied Maguire.

"We had better have government ownership of railroads than railroad ownership of government," cried Terry (Dem.) of Arkansas.

Powers (Rep.) of Vermont denied that he had stated earlier in the day that the administration desired no further legislation. He alleged that the purpose of those who were opposing the sale was the government ownership and operation of railroads.

"The gentleman has heard me to little purpose for the past five years," interrupted Maguire, "if he imagines I desire government operation of railroads. I am in favor of the government owning the highways of commerce, but not of operating trains any more than wagons."

"I am glad the gentleman has made his proposition more ridiculous than I could," observed Powers.

Bailey (Dem.) of Texas objected to Powers' statement of the position of the Democrats. He said it was not a question of sacrificing the government's debt or gov-

Continued on Page 2.

TWO VICTIMS OF SHOOTING AT SKAGWAY.

Deputy Marshal Rowan and Andy McGrath Are Both Slain.

ED FAY THE MURDERER.

He Is Surrendered to the Vigilantes and Probably Has Been Lynched.

Tragedy Takes Place in the Klondike Saloon, and Arises Through Attempted Arrest of Fay, the Bartender, for Suspected Robbery—The Officer Leaves a Widow and Child Only Two Hours Old—Juneau Courthouse and Jail Destroyed by Fire, and All Records Burned—Prisoners Get Loose, but Some of Them Are Recaptured — Major Walsh to Remain on Big Salmon Till April 1—The City of Seattle Arrives With Seven Klondikers and $10,000 in Gold Dust.

VICTORIA, Feb. 4.—The steamer City of Seattle, which arrived tonight from Dyea, brings word of the killing at Skagway of Deputy United States Marshal Rowan and Andy McGrath by Ed Fay, a bartender.

It is thought that Fay has been lynched, as he was given up to a citizens' committee to have justice meted out to him.

The affray occurred in the Klondike saloon. Fay was implicated in a robbery, and McGrath applied to the deputy to enforce satisfaction.

As they entered the saloon Fay shot them both, first McGrath and then Rowan. Both shots took effect in the groin and the men died shortly afterward.

What adds a pathetic side to the murder is the fact that the deputy marshal's wife gave birth to a son two hours before the husband was killed.

Juneau Courthouse Burned.

Fire destroyed the court house and jail at Juneau. All the records were lost. No one was injured or killed. Fourteen prisoners had to be released and made their escape. Some were recaptured.

Seven Yukoners and $10,000 in Dust.

The City of Seattle has on board seven Yukoners and $10,000 in dust and some drafts. The arrivals are: Hugh Madden, J. Bigelow, J. J. McDonald, C. C. Yeager, Charles Lake, M. J. McNeil and C. C. Savage.

Prospecting Stewart River.

A small-sized exodus has taken place from Dawson to Stewart river, which will be prospected to its source.

Maj. Walsh in Camp Until April 1.

Maj. Walsh does not expect to leave the Big Salmon for Dawson until April 1. He paid $2 a pound for provisions from men going down. His reinforcements were met at Lake Bennett by the returning Klondikers.

SENATOR WHITE ON HAWAII.

Believes the Islands Are Not Available for Defensive Purposes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—White continued his three days' speech in opposition to the annexation of Hawaii in the executive additional points against the availability of Hawaii for defensive purposes, saying that it is 500 miles from the outside islands of the group to other islands. Numerous points must be guarded from hostile assault and a powerful navy would be required to accomplish this. If Hawaii would be acquired, it would be contended that our domains should be extended to other islands, and we would finally embark upon the foreign acquisition business involving an outlay of hundreds of millions of dollars.

CHINESE CUSTOMS OFFICIAL.

Robert Bredon Will Be Deputy Inspector General of China.

PEKING, Feb. 5.—The appointment of Robert Bredon as deputy inspector general of customs is officially announced.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Times, commenting editorially on the appointment of Robert Bredon as deputy inspector general of Chinese customs, says:

"It is a very satisfactory announcement. For the present there is no danger of the customs administration being destroyed by the political or the commercial rivalry of foreign nations."

AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA.

Mr. Hitchcock Is Advanced From the Post of Minister.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The president sent today to the senate the name of Ethan Hitchcock, of Missouri, now minister to Russia, to be ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Russia. Hitchcock is named as ambassador under the law authorizing such rank where foreign countries name ambassadors to the United States. Russia has given notice that she has conferred this rank on Count Cassini, her diplomatic representative in the United States.

Duties Collected in Dawson.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 4.—District Collector Fawcett has notified the Dominion government of the forwarding by him from Dawson of the sum of $80,000 duty collected in that district by the Canadian officers. This makes $196,000 received by the government from that place since the rush to the gold fields began.

Soper's Hanging Postponed.

HARRISONVILLE, Mo., Feb. 4.—The hanging of Soper, triple murderer, set for today, has been postponed, pending an appeal to the supreme court.

FROM BRAINERD TO SEATTLE BY DOG TEAM.

The Blandy Family, Bound for the Klondike, Travel in a Queer Rig Half Way Across the Continent.

NORTH YAKIMA, Feb. 4.—One of the queerest Klondike outfits yet seen in North Yakima is that owned by J. H. Blandy, who, with his family, has come nearly 1,800 miles, all the way from Brainerd, Minn., in a small covered wagon drawn by eight dogs. The animals are all powerful fellows and are exceedingly well-trained, as high as fifty-two miles a day being made with them, according to Blandy. The wagon carries Blandy, his wife and child and perhaps 400 pounds of supplies. Since leaving Minnesota he says he has had some narrow squeaks, barely escaping with his life from a wild-cattle stampede in the Dakota bad lands. When crossing the snow the wheels are taken from the wagon and sled runners substituted. Blandy left here Tuesday for Seattle, from which point the outfit will take ship for Dyea and the Klondike.

WOUNDED STRIKERS APPEAR IN COURT.

Important Testimony in the Martin Trial.

DOCTOR TAKES THE STAND

Some of the Men Were Shot While Lying on the Ground.

Miss Grace Coyle, of the Lattimer School, Tells How the Volley Was Fired as the Victims Tried to Escape—Children Were Sent Home Previously Through Fear of Trouble Between Officers of the Law and the Miners—Defense Scores a Point by Showing That Residents Were Afraid of Rioting.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 4.—The trial of Sheriff Martin and his deputies, jointly charged with murder in shooting striking miners at Lattimer, was continued today. The court room was crowded. The deputies are beginning to realize their position and are paying the closest attention to the testimony of the commonwealth's witnesses. Many of the witnesses bear reminders of the late shooting in the shape of ghastly wounds in the legs, arms, etc.

Charles Guscott, a school teacher, was recalled as a witness this morning. He pointed out by maps and photographs the scene of the shooting, where the deputies and the strikers met, and where the dead and the wounded had fallen.

Dr. William Kellar, who viewed the remains of the strikers and attended many of the wounded, testified that many of the strikers were shot in the back, thus bearing out the allegation that the deputies fired when the men were running away. Dr. Kellar mentioned in order each of the thirty-nine patients taken to the Hazleton hospital, and described their wounds minutely. It was evident that they had been shot in all positions, some while fronting the strikers, some while running away, and some while lying on the ground in the hope of escaping injury. Forty-six wounds on thirty-nine men were inflicted by 44-caliber Winchester bullets, and only a small majority of them were caused by buckshot.

Of the patients seven died in the hospital, two are still there recovering, and three have been discharged, all of them cured, except one, who is now in a private hospital.

Rev. E. F. Stafflet, pastor of the Emanuel Reformed church, of Hazleton, testified that the strikers were orderly and apparently unarmed.

Miss Grace Coyle, of the Lattimer school, proved to be the most important witness of the day. She said she was standing on the porch of the schoolhouse and saw the deputies line up along the roadside. Then the strikers approached quickly and orderly. The sheriff stopped them, and some of them gathered around him, but she did not see any of them attack him. Some of them cried, "Go ahead," and a few strikers pushed past the sheriff. At that moment a shot was fired, then came another and in an instant the volley. Miss Coyle continued:

"I saw men fall. Some of them ran toward the schoolhouse, and when they had got half-way they fell. I do not know whether they were shot just before they fell, or if they were wounded by the volley and ran so far before their strength failed them. The shooting continued for about two minutes and after the first volley it was scattered. I helped many of the wounded strikers who fell near the schoolhouse, and did not see any weapons on any of them."

Miss Coyle said on one point just what the defense desired to get at. She said:

"Shortly before 4 o'clock Miss Cora Heinbach came to the school and said, 'The strikers are coming, and I want my little sister to go home with me.' I excused the little girl and then thought it best to dismiss the class, so they could get home before the strikers came."

This will be strong evidence for the defense, as it will show on Tuesday previous to the shooting a number of strikers were rioting in Lattimer and had terrorized the residents.

The commonwealth called Stephen T. Adams, a traveling man, by whom it was hoped to prove that some of the deputies, while journeying to the scene of the shooting, made threats that they would kill some of the strikers. The witness said he could not identify any of the deputies on the car. As he was proceeding to tell his story the defense objected. The objection was sustained, and court adjourned until tomorrow.

CAPT. CARTER'S TRIAL.

Witness Testifies to the Giving of Straw Bonds for Contractors.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 4.—Henry Bug, a ship chandler, was the first witness placed on the stand in Capt. Carter's court martial today. In 1891 Bug went on the guaranty of J. M. Gaynor, bidding for work in Cumberland sound. To this he signed an affidavit that he was worth $50,000, when he was worth about $2,500.

He said he was told that he was putting his name to a small bond. Other witnesses were introduced and gave testimony similar to that given on previous days.