United States in seeking such redress as would be appropriate to the case as finally established. In this connection it was recalled that Japan's relations to the Philippines was analagous to our relations to Cuba.

During the course of the day similar inquiry to that made by the Japanese legation as to the number of her subjects aboard the Maine came to the navy department from the German and Swedish legations, and it is expected that others will follow.

Nearly every nationality was represented in the Maine's big crew.

While these lines of comment were set on foot by the inquiries of the legation to the state department, both gave assurances that at the present time the inquiry related only to identification.

CHICAGO, March 3.—A special to the Daily News from Washington says: Spain will have to reckon with Japan as well as with the United States in the event that the responsibility of the Maine explosion is laid at the door of the Don. The navy department has ascertained that on the Maine were several Japanese subjects employed as cooks or other servants, and they were lost. The fact of their death has been made known to the Japanese government through the state department.

THEY HAVE OTHER TESTIMONY.

Court Will Not Have to Depend Upon the Divers Alone.

HAVANA, via Key West, March 3.—A naval officer here today, in reply to a suggestion that it was a pity such an important decision as the verdict of the court of inquiry into the Maine explosion should rest solely upon the testimony of the divers, who seemed men of only average intelligence, replied:

"The court of inquiry has not had to depend upon divers' testimony alone." Then realizing that he had said more than he intended, the officer resumed his habitual reserve. It is believed that the testimony of Lieut. Commander Wainwright was highly important as bearing on the question of the existence of submarine mines. The government has employed an expert photographer now in Havana, who will send to the navy department in Washington photographs of armor plates and different portions of the wreck immediately upon recovery from the water.

If the Spanish court of inquiry under Capt. Pefal has a definite plan of action, which seems doubtful, it has not been made public. The Spanish divers will, of course, report the result of their observations to the Spanish court of inquiry, but when or where has not been made known.

FITTING OUT THE WARSHIPS.

Officers Detailed to the Miantonomah, Columbia and Minneapolis.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Lieut. William A. Gill, U. S. N., in charge of the hydrographic office for the past two years, received orders from the navy department today to report for active duty on the monitor Miantonomah March 10. The vessel is in course of hurried preparation for sea service, and is expected to join the Amphitrite, Monadnock, Terror and others of her class at that time.

Lieut. Gill was to have reported on the Maine before the day of her sailing from Key West for Havana harbor to relieve Lieut. Blandon, who was the officer of the watch on the night of the disaster.

Two officers of the big monitor, the chief engineer and his assistant, arrived today, and were formally received by the commandant. These are Chief Engineer M. W. Parks, who has lately been inspector of the Columbian Iron Works, at Baltimore, and Past Assistant Engineer Matthews, late of the Brooklyn navy yard. After submitting their orders to Capt. Casey they made an examination of the Miantonomah.

Both were well pleased with her condition.

Three drafts of seamen were received at the navy yard today, aggregating thirty men. Nine of these came from the Brooklyn navy yard and were assigned to service on the Columbia. Twelve from Boston and nine from Norfolk were quartered on the Richmond, to await service on board the Miantonomah.

The commanding officers of the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis have not yet been announced, but it is said unofficially at the navy yard that Capt. Bands, formerly of the Columbia, will be in command of the Minneapolis, and Capt. J. I. Reed, of Mount Holly, N. J., now on the reserve list, will have charge of the Columbia.

The announcement from Washington that Capt. Mortimer Johnson has been assigned to the Miantonomah as commanding officer was received with much favor on board that vessel. The choice is a popular one among the men who will make up her crew.

The work of scraping the cruiser Columbia will be started tomorrow.

An examination of her bottom was made today, and it was found that in some parts where the paint had been rubbed off she was slightly rusted.

The two big turrets on the Miantonomah were turned today for the first time in a year and worked satisfactorily.

The deck of the Katahdin, within the steel casing, is now being caulked. Her machinery is reported to be in first-class condition.

OLD MONITORS PLACED IN TRIM.

Government Brushing Up Vessels at the League Island Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the course of the inquiry into the naval resources of the United States, an order has been issued to make a test of the machinery of the monitors at the League Island navy yard. These are single-turreted crafts that are armed with big smooth-bore guns, but they would still be of service in an emergency.

There are eight of these monitors at League Island, and the government owns several others that are now loaned to the naval militia organizations of some of the states. Those at League Island are the following: Canonicus, Mahopac, Manhattan, Catskill, Jason, Lehigh, Montauk and Nahant. They are all between 1,100 and 2,100 tons' displacement, and draw very little water, so that they can take up advantageous positions on shoals commanding channel approaches. The intention is to turn over the old engines and work the machinery that is made to turn the turrets, if it can be made to work at all.

FOR THE RETURN TO HAVANA.

The Mangrove at the Disposal of the Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Secretary Long said at the close of the day at the navy department that no word had been received from the court of inquiry, and that no orders had been or would be given as to the movements of the court from Key West, as the court was fully authorized to shape its own movements. The original orders to the court were issued by Admiral Sicard, and it has the technical status of an admiral's court, reporting directly to him both as to its movements and as to its final report of the cause of the disaster.

The understanding here is that the court has not concluded its work, but will return to Havana to take testimony which has been delayed by the difficulties in the way of the divers. That Admiral Sicard expects this move back to Havana was shown by a dispatch from him a few days ago, suggesting that arrangements be made for a vessel to take the court back. As the lighthouse tender Mangrove had been doing this service, the treasury department was asked to assign the Mangrove for the return of the court to Key West, and this was done.

With these arrangements concluded, it is said at the navy department that the court will proceed without consulting officials here.

For the complete outfitting of minors under one roof the firms of

Leach, Augustine & Co.,
Seattle Hardware Co.,
J. A. Dollargeon,

Have incorporated the

Seattle-Alaska General Supply Co., Inc.,

Dexter Horton Bank Building, First Avenue South.

SENATOR PROCTOR IS RETICENT.

Will Make a Strong Speech on His Return to America.

HAVANA, March 3.—Senator Proctor has seen much in a short time, and there is good authority that he will make the results of his observations known in a strong speech in the senate on his return to Washington. At Matanzas, Miss Barton and Senator Proctor, under the guidance of United States Consul Brice and Mr. Govas, the British vice consul, saw extremes of suffering they had never conceived possible.

Senator Proctor was reticent on the subject but others of the party declared that the whole east of the island was under the control of Gen. Maximo Gomez. Senator Proctor, however, went so far as to say to the correspondent of the Associated Press:

"Certainly a peculiar state of affairs exists. A resident of Matanzas told me that if I wished to correspond with Gen. Gomez he would send my letter to him and have an answer back in a short time."

FOUND TROOPS IN GOOD SHAPE.

Gen. Merritt Returns From His Tour of Inspection in the South.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Gen. Wesley Merritt returned from his tour of inspection of the Southern fortifications in the department of the East. Probably within a week he will start for Key West.

Gen. Merritt was especially interested in the work now going on in the New York arsenal. During the past few days hundreds of eight, ten, twelve and thirteen-inch projectiles have been shipped from the arsenal at Fort Preble, Me. Speaking of his tour, Gen. Merritt said:

"I am pleased to say that I found the troops in excellent condition.

"I may have a few suggestions for the improvement of some of the posts I visited, but I do not care to discuss them just now. I have nothing to say on the subject of the Maine disaster more than that it was lamentable and deplorable in the extreme."

CATHOLICS WILL REMAIN LOYAL.

Circular Issued by Archbishop Gross to the Clergy and Laity.

PORTLAND, Or., March 3.—Archbishop W. H. Gross has addressed a circular to the clergy and laity of this diocese in which he says all Catholics of this country should support the United States in case of war with Spain. The circular says:

"As it is evident that there is imminent danger of war breaking out between our country and Spain, let us pray God that through the intercession of His immaculate mother it may be honorably averted. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to call to the mind of our Catholic brethren that, should war break out between our republic and Spain, we are obliged in conscience to be loyal to the flag, the stars and stripes."

ONE MORE BODY BURIED.

Remains of an Unidentified Victim Reach Key West.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The only telegram relating to the Maine disaster that came to the navy department during the day was the following from Commander Forsyth at Key West:

"Bache arrived. Brought one body, unidentified, and Paul Loftus, private marine; Jeremiah Shea, coal passer; John Haffner, ordinary seaman; Thomas J. Waters, ordinary seaman, wounded, from Tortugas. The wounded will be sent to the army hospital. The funeral of the body has started for the cemetery."

RELIEF FOR SUFFERING CUBANS.

Large Amount of Supplies Being Forwarded to the Island.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—Arrangements are being made for the trip of the cruiser Montgomery and the gunboat Nashville to Cuban ports with relief supplies. The navy department was advised that the Mallory line steamer leaving New York next Saturday would carry free of charge seventy-five tons of supplies, to be transferred to the Montgomery and Nashville at Key West. The Mallory steamer is expected to take about four days in the run down the coast, so that the transfer to the warships and their start to Cuba cannot be made before next Thursday. The two warships are poorly adapted for carrying supplies, having scant quarters for their own supplies of cordage, provisions, canvas and ship's equipments. It is only because they can make the run in daylight that any attempt is made to carry the seventy-five tons of supplies. These will be stored on the spar deck, and with good weather and daylight the run will not subject them to any damage.

The relief measures are proving unexpectedly successful, the supplies running into the car loads and hundreds of tons. The state department has had notice from the Cuban relief committee at New York that there were shipped on March 1 from New York to Santiago 100,000 pounds of relief supplies; on March 2 to Havana 75,000 pounds; today to Matanzas 100,000 pounds and to Sagua la Grande 100,000 pounds. In these shipments are 500,000 grains of quinine consigned to each of the posts except Havana.

Chairman Barton, of the Central Cuban relief committee, has advised the state department as follows:

"Donations are coming forward in great abundance, not only in money but more particularly in the form of provisions, from all directions. The Oregon committee promises ten car loads and possibly twenty, and Omaha, Minneapolis and other Western committees are making shipments by the car load. We had today upon the pier of the Manson Line nearly 100 tons ready for their steamer, sailing Friday, which they had kindly offered to take to Matanzas and Sagua."

The Maine relief fund under Mrs. Long's management today reported a total of $2,113.

Destitution Is Indescribable.

NEW YORK, March 3.—W. W. Howard, of this city, returned from Cuba today on the steamship Vigilancia.

"I was in Armenia with Clara Barton," said Mr. Howard, "but nowhere in Armenia did I see such suffering and famine as I have witnessed in Cuba among the pacificos and reconcentrados. Men, women and children are so emaciated from privation that their ribs and bones almost come through their shriveled skins. If ever people needed relief it is those wretched reconcentrados. The insurgents are well-dressed, well armed, well horsed and well groomed—indeed they are sleek and live easy lives. Cuba has been laid waste. Outside the towns one rarely sees a building, for the reason that all the buildings in the country have been razed or burned. Grass and weeds grow where once the highest cultivation existed."

CHAMPAGNE FOR KEARSARGE.

Mrs. Winslow Will Not Grant Request of the W. C. T. U.

NEWPORT NEWS, March 3.—Mrs. Winslow, who will christen the battleship Kearsarge, to be launched here March 24, will not use water in the ceremony. The Women's Christian Temperance Union has requested that she adopt the course outlined by Miss Bradley, who has announced her intention of breaking a bottle of sparkling spring water over the prow of the Kentucky, as it begins it initial voyage, but Mrs. Winslow refuses to adopt this suggestion. She says she will abide by the wishes of her husband, and will use champagne. She is the wife of Lieut. Commander Winslow, U. S. N., a descendant of the commander of the old Kearsarge, which defeated the Alabama.

SPANIARDS TO THE RESCUE.

Manifesto Against America Distributed in the City of Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 3.—A manifesto signed "A Spaniard" has been profusely distributed in the streets here, in the porticoes of the houses and cafes. It refers to the imminence of war between Spain and the United States, and is a patriotic call on Spaniards to come to the rescue of their country, which, as the manifesto states, "has been wantonly proclaimed by the most powerful nation."

CONTRIBUTION FROM HAWAII.

President Dole Gives $500 to the Maine Relief Fund.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—President Dole of Hawaii has sent the navy department a check for $500, which has been turned into the Maine relief fund.

Ammunition for San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 3.—The war department has issued orders for the immediate transfer of ammunition from the Benicia arsenal to this city. The object is to supply the needs of the mortar batteries and heavy ordnance at the Presidio and Black point, which constitute the most important of the harbor defenses of San Francisco.

Torpedo Boats Exceed Requirement

BRISTOL, R. I., March 3.—The two new government torpedo boats, the Gwynn and the Talbot, just completed by the Herreshoffs, were given their official speed trials today in Narragansett bay, under favorable conditions, and both exceeded their contract speed, the former making an average of 29.9 knots per hour and the latter 21.1.

One Seaman With a Bad Record.

OMAHA, March 3.—A letter just received from Havana shows that among the seamen on board the Maine at the time of the disaster in Havana was young Pat Ford, who escaped from his jailer in Omaha in January, 1896, with a sentence of eight years for highway robbery over him.

The Lancaster Outfitting.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 3.—Orders have been received at the navy yard to make the outfit for the U. S. S. Lancaster with the quickest possible dispatch. It is expected that the Machias and Essex will be ready for service at the Portsmouth yard at once.

ILWACO IS READY NOW.

Pacific County Will Do Its Duty in Case of War.

Ilwaco, Wash., March 1, 1898.

To the Editor: We notice in your issue of February 27 a dispatch from South Bend that there is a talk of organizing a company of volunteers to be in readiness for a possible war with Spain; and Ilwaco wishing to be in the swim, would be glad if you will let your readers know that there is no talk down here, our boys are ready. Sons of Veterans and G. A. R. Please so state, so that it can be known that Pacific county expects to do its duty.

A PATRIOT.

South Carolina Militia Ready to Go.

COLUMBIA, March 3.—One thousand militiamen of South Carolina tendered their services to Gen. Ellerbee today in case of war. The offer was made through Col. Robertson, colored, of Charleston.

CONTROLS TEHAUNTEPEC ROAD.

English Contractor Secures a Lease on the Mexican Line.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 3.—Arrangements have been concluded between the government and Sir Welman Pierson, an English contractor, whereby the latter leases the railway across the Isthmus of Tehauntepec for ninety years.

Austria's Representative Attends.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 3.—The trial of Sheriff Martin and deputies progressed slowly today. Deputy Hess' cross-examination was continued. Attorney George A. Coxe, of Philadelphia, representing the Austrian government, made his first appearance since the trial commenced. Coxe stated that his visit was purely unofficial, as he had a representative here all the time and was kept well informed.

Shep Young, a prominent young farmer of Cordele, Ga., quarrel with his brother Thomas over business matters, and shot him dead. He then sent a bullet through his own brain.

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Usually kept in an up-to-date Jewelry Store at

GRAHAM & MOORE,

JEWELERS,

708 Second Avenue.

Fine Repairing and Engraving.

LOUD BILL IS VOTED DOWN

FORTY-SEVEN REPUBLICANS OPPOSE ITS PASSAGE.

House Decides to Lay the Measure on the Table, 144 to 104—Proposed Law Loses Many Supporters During the Three Days' Debate.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The Loud bill to correct alleged abuses of the second-class mail matter privileges, which last year passed the house by a majority of 144 to 104, was buried under an overwhelming majority by the house today. The vote was not taken directly on the bill, but on a motion to lay it on the table. By a vote of 162 to 119 the motion was carried. Forty-seven Republicans joined with the Democrats and Populists in accomplishing this result, and ten Democrats voted with the majority of Republicans. The refusal of Loud to allow a vote on an amendment at the last minute was responsible in a measure for the result, but the strength of the measure undoubtedly waned throughout the three days' debate.

By the terms of the special order under which the hous ewas operating, the bill was read for amendment under the five-minute rule. Vandiver of Missouri offered an amendment to exclude from the operation of the act books and reprints of books designed for the use of school children and students as texts for study.

Clark of Iowa, in opposition, said the countrty owed the school book publishing companies nothing. They were engaged in business, and if given this bonus they would use their profits in increasing their lobbies at state capitols.

After an extended debaate the amendment was voted down—47 to 72.

Griggs of Georgia offered the amendment, of which he gave notice yesterday, to allow newspapers and periodicals to transmit at pound rates 1,000 sample copies. He offered this as an amendment to Loud's amendment to permit the transmission of sample copies to the extent of 10 per cent. of the bona fide circulation of publications entitled to second-class privileges.

After some discussion the Griggs amendment, slightly modified, was adopted.

Quigg of New York moved to strike out the clause providing that news agents shall not be allowed to return to publishers at the pound rate unsold publications, but shall pay postage at the rate of 1 cent for four ounces. It was defeated—24 to 99.

The Loud amendment, as amended, was agreed to without division.

An amendment to include the publications of state medical associations within the list of those entitled to second-class privileges was lost.

At 4 p. m., the hour set aside for the vote to be taken, Richardson of Tennessee moved to lay the bill on the table. A rising vote gave the verdict to the opponents of the measure, and on Loud's demand the roll was called. But the record-making vote only confirmed the rising vote. By a vote of 162 to 119 the bill was laid on the table.

The announcement was greeted with a burst of applause.

The following Republicans voted with the majority of Democrats and Populists to lay the bill on the table:

Baker (Md.), Barney, Barrett, Beach, Bingham, Boutelle (Me.), Broderick, Brown, Brownlow, Brumm, Bull, Burleigh, Capron, Conning, Cooper (Wis.), Curtis (Kas.), Davenport, Davidson, Dayton, Dingley, Dovener, Gibson, Hopkins, Howell, Hurley, Kerr, Kirkpatrick, Knox, Kulp, Linney, McEwan, Olmstead, Pitney, Powers, Pugh, Robbins, Russell, Sauerhering, Southwick, Stewart (N. J.), Sulloway, Updegraf, Walker (Va.), Weaver, White (N. C.), Wilber, Williams (Pa.).

The following Democrats voted against the motion:

Allen, Davis, Hinrichsen, Howard, (Ga.), Love, Ogden, Taylor, Underwood, Young (Va.).

At 4:35 p. m. the house adjourned.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NAMED.

Appointments From the Republican Congressional Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The executive committee of the Republican congressional committee was announced today as follows: Representatives Hull of Iowa; Cannon of Illinois, Mercer of Nebraska, McCleary of Minnesota, Loudenslager of New Jersey and Pearson of North Carolina; Senators Proctor of Vermont, Gallinger of New Hampshire and Wilson of Washington.

In addition to the executive committee, it was also announced that McCleary will have charge of the literary department of the congressional committee. This is an important position, as a large amount of Republican literature will be put out this campaign and circulated through the country.

Chairman Babcock, of the congressional committee, said today:

"The coming campaign will be fought out on the lines of the platform adopted at St. Louis. That will be our only guide, save as new issues are created, as contingencies arise and new policies made in congress. No committee has a right to make a platform for the party, and so we will be governed by that adopted in 1896."

Amendments to Sundry Civil Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The senate committee on public buildings and grounds today made a favorable report on the following amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill: Extending the limit of the cost of the public buildings at St. Paul to $250,000; extending the limit of the cost of the buildings at Stockton, Cal., to $156,000, and appropriating $50,000 for the purchase of a site for a public building at Butte.

Fort Hall Treaty Ratified.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The secretary of the interior sent to the senate today a ratification of the Fort Hall treaty. The Indians agree to cede 456,000 acres for $600,000. Of this sum $75,000 is to be spent by the secretary of the interior in a school. The first payment of $100,000 is to be made within three months of ratification and the balance paid in nine annual installments.

An epidemic of "black blister" has broken out in Hyderabad, India. Fifty deaths are occurring daily.

THEY ARE GROWING PROGRESSIVE.

Way Says Last Year It Was Jordan, Now Calderhead, and Next Year It Will Be a Church Man.

An evening or two ago "Boss" Way, accompanied by some of his satellites, took a turn through the Tenderloin district. It must not be presumed from this statement that Mr. Way's footsteps are strangers in that region. On that particular occasion he had a mission to accomplish.

Now and then on his round he met a man who did not appear to be wholly satisfied with the way things were going, whereupon Mr. Way would take him over into some convenient and quiet saloon niche and proceed to argue with him in this wise:

"What's the reason you are not satisfied with Calderhead. Now, see here. Two years ago we gave you Jordan. He was a liberal man. Now we offer you Calderhead. He is a liberal man. If he is beaten, two years from now we will put up a church man. Now, just put that in your pipe and smoke it."

Newhall's Klondike Clothing.

The most complete stock of reliable goods and by far the

BEST VALUES SHOWN ANYWHERE.

Don't fail to look through and note the low prices.

E. W. NEWHALL & CO.

Corner Second Av. and Madison St.

BRITISH FLAG UP ON AMERICAN SOIL.

Continued From Page 1.

of the Northwest mounted police, corroborated the news sent out by the Associated Press last night that the Canadian customs ports were established at the summit on both the Dyea trail and White pass on February 23, and that the British flag is flying there. He says there can be no doubt as to where the summit crosses the trail, and the mounted police are simply in possession of the inside line where Canada claims the boundary to be. There can be no dispute over the ground where these customs ports are and not the least trouble has been met with.

The snow road over White pass is at present in such a condition that supplies are being sent over by horse and sleigh right through to the lakes. Chilkoot pass is also being extensively used for packing over. Supplies can now be taken from Skagway to the lakes for 4 cents per pound.

A dispatch from Vancouver, B. C., giving another interview with Maj. Perry reached this city early this morning. It read:

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 3.—Maj. A. B. Perry, of the Northwest mounted police, arrived here from Skagway this morning. When asked by a reporter if the rumor was true that the British flag had been raised on soil claimed by the United States he answered:

"The British flag has not been raised on American soil, but it is floating over the summit. Under the treaty it is English territory wherever there is a definite summit, but where there is no summit the boundary is to start ten marine leagues from the coast. As there is a definite summit at the end of Skagway trail, the customs house has been removed there and the British flag hoisted."

A dispatch from Ottawa reads:

OTTAWA, Ont., March 3.—When shown the Victoria dispatch stating that reports from Skagway had confirmed the report that the British flag had been raised at Summit lake, also that the Canadian government intended establishing a custom house at Crater lake, both places being in disputed territory, Minister of the Interior Sifton said tonight:

"This is an old story revived. There is a Canadian customs post at Summit, but it is not in disputed territory. The British flag has not been raised and customs ports are not being established in disputed territory. There is nothing in the story."

Mr. B. F. Jones, of Denver, Col., who went across the Skagway trail to Lake Bennett and returned to Skagway last week, arrived here on the Queen. He claims that a Canadian official is at Summit lake merely to warn Klondikers against attempting to push on to Dawson unless they are properly provisioned. This official informs them that it will be useless to proceed further unless when they reach Tagish lake they have 1,000 pounds of provisions. Every prospector is required to have that amount, otherwise the Canadian authorities will refuse to permit him to continue on his journey to the land of pebbly gold.

OUR TRIBUTE TO CANADA.

The Amount of American Goods Carried Under Bonding Privileges.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In view of the numerous inquiries by members of congress and others and the increasing interest in the subject, the treasury department has prepared a comprehensive statement showing the amount of domestic merchandise of the United States which, during the calendar year 1897, passed through Canada in bond from one point in the United States to another. The statement shows that the law authorizing these shipments is in no sense local in its application to points on the Canadian frontier. On the contrary, its shows that every state and territory in the union has contributed to the totals in one or both directions.

The amount of domestic merchandise in the United States so shipped during the year is shown to have been 5,251,250 tons, requiring for its transportation 443,875 cars. The merchandise is classified as follows:

	Tons.
Agricultural products	2,090,373
Animal products	1,174,156
Products of mines	665,761
Products of forests	295,987
Manufactures	844,900
Miscellaneous	280,173

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR BEGUN.

The Pope Receives Congratulations From the Diplomatic Corps.

ROME, March 3.—The pope today received in separate audience each member of the diplomatic corps accredited to the holy see. They were allowed to congratulate his holiness on the twenty-first year of his pontificate, which opens today. Afterwards there was a commemorative mass in the sistine chapel. The pope, wearing the triple crown, arrived in the sedia gestatoria, surrounded by the usual guards and other officials. The galleries were occupied by the members of the sacred college, the diplomats, and Knights of the Roman Patricians. Cardinal Vannutelli celebrated mass, and at its conclusion the pope intoned the Te Deum and pronounced the apostolic benediction.

There was an immense congregation present, and his holiness was warmly acclaimed.

Old Cattlemen's Fatal Fight.

JACKSON, Cal., March 3.—After branding cattle all day, James Currier, aged 77, and Edward Kirtley, aged 65, indulged freely in wine, and in the course of a subsequent disagreement over a trivial matter Currier stabbed Kirtley in the neck, cutting his jugular vein. The wounded man died immediately. Both the men are pioneer ranchmen of Drytown.

Nomination Not Satisfactory.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The senate committee today decided by a unanimous vote to report adversely the nomination of Henry Demas to be naval officer at New Orleans.

AT NEWHALL'S.

Next Monday, March .

The Trade Event of the Spring Season of 1898.

OUR ANNUAL SPRING OPENING

MADE DOUBLY ATTRACTIVE BY

A Special and Extraordinary Sale of Fancy Taffeta Silks.

New and choice styles in large variety at one price.
The price will be announced next Sunday.
Taffeta Silks will be the fashionable fabric for shirt waists and skirts this season.
See our show window for sample styles.

NOTE.

The dress goods damaged by the fire in our store will be on sale some time next week.

E. W. NEWHALL & CO.

Cor. Second Av. and Madison St.

The Largest and Finest Stock of

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, RICH CUT GLASS, ETC.,

Is to Be Found at

Albert Hansen's Jewelry Store,

706 FIRST AVENUE.

Skilled workmen for fine watch repairing. The most complete jewelry manufacturing department in the Northwest.

GOLD DUST BOUGHT FOR CASH IN ANY QUANTITY.

ASSAY OFFICE BILL PASSES THE SENATE.

Continued From Page 1.

cauliflower that weighed twenty-five pounds; yet, when they were cut they contained nothing but water. As to the grasses which Dr. Jackson refers to so eloquently, it was "vegetable blasphemy" to compare them with the blue grass of Kentucky. He thought the purchase of Alaska for $7,500,000 had been made recklessly and heedlessly. In 1891 it had cost the government $441,000, and the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, D. D. and LL.D., missionary to the Aleuts, manager of reindeer, $20,000 for spending his winters in Washington and his summers in Alaska.

The motion of Vest to strike out the first section was by a yea and nay vote defeated, 31 to 35.

Section 2 of the bill was amended by the insertion of the following declaration:

"That all such rights (tide lands and beds of navigable rivers) shall continue to be held by the United States, in trust for the people of any state or states which may hereafter be created out of said district."

It was further amended by the adoption of the following provision offered by the committee:

"That all charges for the transportation of freight and passengers on railroads in the district of Alaska shall be fixed, subject to the approval of the secretary of the interior, and when so approved shall be printed and posted as required by section 6 of the act to regulate commerce, as amended on March 2, 1889, and new rates of charges may be prescribed by the secretary of the interior from time to time, as he may deem necessary."

Without completing the bill, the senate, at 5:40 p. m., adjourned.

SPREADEAGLEISM FROM WILLIAM.

Where Germany Fixes Its Claws It Will Retain Hold.

BERLIN, March 3.—The semi-official North German Gazette says the following passage occurred in the speech which Emperor William delivered on Tuesday at Wilhelmshaven, upon the occasion of swearing in the naval recruits:

"Where the German eagle has seized hold and fixed its claws, that country is German, and will remain German."

The Budget committee of the reichstag today adopted eleven additional paragraphs of the naval bill. Its ultimate passage is regarded as assured.

WILHELMSHAVEN, March 3.—Emperor William embarked today on the first-class battleship Kurfurst Friedrich Wilhelm and proceeded to sea.

Will Occupy Weihaiwei.

SHANGHAI, March 3.—The China Gazette says Great Britain will occupy Weihaiwei in the event of Japan withdrawing from that port.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

Hon. Granville Stewart, of Montana, formerly minister to Paraguay and Uruguay, arrived in New York on the steamer Allanca from Colon.

Three masked men entered the house of Dr. Bliss at Ryan, I. T., and tortured Bliss and his wife until they gave up $114, all the money in the house.

A French artist became insane over the Dreyfus case, and under the delusion that he was Maj. Esterhazy, jumped out of the window and was killed on the pavement.

Dr. Francis Brooks, a prominent young Chicago physician, became insane and alarmed his family by flourishing a large carving knife. Police were sent for, and when two arrived he attacked them and they fired upon him, inflicting wounds which may prove fatal.

Klondike Meteorology.

New York Times.

Men with a scientific turn of mind have not been numerous as yet in the Klondike country, and therefore it is not strange that the meteorological information from that region is in most cases more exclamatory than exact. Still, thermometer readings that extended over considerable periods of time have been taken and recorded there, and they probably give a great idea of the climate's eccentricities in the land of ice and gold. A complete record for 1896 was made by a Canadian official stationed near the scene of the present excitement, and it shows that the tales of extreme cold were not exaggerations. The most severe month was January, and in the course of it the mercury ranged between 3 and 68½ degrees below zero. In February it went down to 64½ below, but there were several days when the zero point when passed and one when the temperature was only half a degree below the freezing point. In March the minimum was 36 degrees below and the maximum 40 degrees above; in April, 26 degrees below and 51½ degrees above. From May 1 to October 1 there was no zero weather, but only in July was the temperature constantly above the freezing point. Both June and July had days of real summer, the thermometer recording 81 degrees. Fall seems to have begun in August, the minimum record in that month being 27 degrees. This fell to 4 degrees in September, and October brought 1 degree below zero, November 36 degrees below, and December 44½ degrees below. There were comparatively warm days, however, in both November and December, the zero point being surpassed by 21½ degrees in the former and by 10 degrees in the latter. Taking this year as a sample specimen of Klondike weather—a somewhat rash proceeding, for 1896 may have been abnormally severe or abnormally mild—it is evident that the period for really comfortable outdoor work is very short, and that the problem of keeping warm is one to which the miners will have to devote much of their attention.

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