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"A FAIR FACE CAN NOT ATONE FOR AN UNTIDY HOUSE." USE

SAPOLIO

SPECIALLY CURED BACON. The Best for Alaska. FRYE-BRUHN CO., Packers and Jobbers.

FATAL DUEL BETWEEN ITALIAN DEPUTIES.

Cavalotti, the Poet, Killed by Signor Macola.

HIS JUGULAR SEVERED

The Affair Was the Outcome of a Newspaper Controversy.

Cavalotti was One of the Most Prominent Figures on the Italian Stage, as a Poet, Dramatic Editor and Politician of the Radical Extremists—He Fought With Pen and Sword for Italian Independence and Unity, and Politically Was the Life-Long Opponent of Crispi, Italian Premier.

ROME, March 6.—Signor Felice Carlo Cavalotti, poet, dramatist, publicist, and the well-known radical member of the chamber of deputies for Cortelona, was killed here this afternoon in a duel with swords with Signor Macola, member of the chamber of deputies and editor of the Gazzetta Venezia.

The encounter was the outcome of a press polemic in the columns of the Milan Secola and the Gazzetta Venezia. It took place at an unfrequented spot outside the Porta Maggiore. Signor Macola's seconds were deputies Signor Guido Fusiato, a professor at the University of Turin, and member for Foltre, and Signor Cavalotti's seconds were Signor Bizzoni, the publicist, and Signor Tassi, member of the chamber of deputies. Shortly before the meeting Signor Cavalotti seemed in excellent spirits and even joked with his seconds. When the word was given he attacked his opponent vigorously.

The first two engagements were without result, but in the third Signor Cavalotti received a thrust in his throat that severed his jugular. At first it was thought he was only slightly injured, but the gravity of the wound was soon perceived on his putting his hand to his mouth. He withdrew it covered with blood and could not utter a word. The doctors and his seconds carried him to Zellino and laid him in a bed in the residence of Countess Celeri. There tracheotomy was performed and artificial breathing attempted, but all efforts were useless. Signor Cavalotti expired in ten minutes without speaking again. Signor Macola did not receive a scratch.

The news on reaching the city caused a great sensation. Numerous deputies and friends hurried to the scene, and there is universal regret at the tragic death of Cavalotti.

The late Signor Felice Manuel Cavalotti, who was a member of a family originally Venetian, was born in Milan November 6, 1842. At the age of 18, having become already noted for his poetry breathing hatred for Austria, he threw himself with ardor as a writer and soldier into the struggle for Italian independence, taking part in various expeditions and publishing in the newspapers of the day articles and verses whose revolutionary audacity attracted wide attention.

He made his debut as a dramatic writer in 1871 in Milan, presenting a grand historical and patriotic drama entitled "L'Pezanti" (the beggars), which was hailed with loud acclaim as a new departure in romance. This was followed by a series of dramas and comedies whose action was located at Milan, Rome and Florence, and by several plays based on ancient classic themes. Signor Cavalotti published also a volume of poems, for the most part political in theme; a collection of lyric pieces under the title "Anticaglio" and a translation of "Fragments do Tyrtée." Some years ago he gathered his various publications together and published them as "Oeuvres Complètes" in an elaborate edition.

Often elected to the Italian parliament, his career in the chamber from time to time was signalized by no less agitation than the publication of his poetic efforts. More than once his interpellations and his speeches invoked parliamentary tempests. He was a life-long opponent of Signor Crispi, and was glad to be known as one of the Italian politicians who resisted with all their energies the tide which, under the auspices of Crispi, carried Italy toward Germany. In 1895, when the Banca Romana scandal was the sensation of Europe, Signor Cavalotti, then the leader of the opposition in the Italian chambers, discovered what he called a new and most promising lode.

Going through the list of great and little men entitled to wear the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Maurice and Lazare, he came upon the name of Dr. Cornelius Herz. Rightly conjecturing that it would not be there except for a cash consideration, he prosecuted his inquiry until he felt warranted in making the public declaration that Sig. Crispi, the premier of that day, was guilty of an illicit trafficking in decorations. Not long after he published a pamphlet against Crispi, repeating this charge and adding the charge of bribery in the fifth district of Rome, where the premier defeated the Sicilian Socialist, De Felice Gufrida. He even gave notice in the chamber of a motion to annul the election. When the matter came up Crispi flatly declined to make any

statement as to the quarrel, and the chamber sustained his action. Sig. Cavalotti then renewed the attack in his paper, the Secola di Milan, and announced that he would prefer charges in the courts. This threat he carried out, and in his denunciation of Crispi to the criminal authorities he asked for the examination of Marquis di Rudini and Sig. Berti, secretary of the department of decorations, as witnesses in support of his charges, as touching Cornelius Herz, the Panama canal lobbyist. The proceedings with various modifications, were continued until the court of cassation recently transferred the whole matter to parliament. Pending this decision, however, Sig. Cavalotti proposed the impeachment of Sig. Crispi, then fallen from power for the disasters in the Abyssinian campaign.

To the last he relentlessly pursued Crispi and the latter, in the death of his brilliant and fearless adversary, will probably see the end of the long campaign against him.

Sig. Cavalotti made his will immediately before the duel, which was the thirty-second he had fought. The body will be embalmed and be in state at his residence. The sword entered his mouth and pierced his tongue. Though political opponents, Sig. Cavalotti and Sig. Macola were personal friends. For this reason their seconds tried to avert the duel, but the matter becoming ridiculous in the public eye, the principals decided that they must fight. The death of Cavalotti is a great loss to the Radical party.

Italian laws regard killing in a duel as "qualified murder," but Sig. Macola has gone to Venice unmolested, under the protection of his parliamentary prerogatives.

SENATOR MILLS DRAWS OUT.

Will Not Be a Candidate for Re-Election to the Senate.

HOUSTON, Tex., March 6.—The Post will in the morning print a letter from Senator Mills, that he formally withdraws from the race for re-election, which leaves the field to Gov. Culberson. In his letter Mr. Mills gives as the principal reason for his withdrawal the recent action of the state executive committee, which made a stringent test for all persons desiring to participate in Democratic primaries and conventions. He says that the action of the executive committee in disfranchising a large element of the party was done to dictate the nomination of certain others.

He denies that he has deserted bi-metalism, and goes into his record at length, concluding by saying: "Now that the great body of the commercial world has taken its stand against silver, I do not believe it in the power of the United States alone, by its independent action, to restore the value of silver to par with gold at 16 to 1. I believe that the United States can restore the demand which they withdrew, but don't believe they can restore the demand which was withdrawn by other countries, when they closed their mints against silver." He then attacks the principle of tax-

CAPTURE OF HAVANA WOULD BE EASY.

Only Four Heavy Guns Are Mounted There.

A PLAN OF THE CAMPAIGN.

These Are Topics of Discussion in Havana at Present.

Abnormal Activity Is Displayed on the Vizcaya, Which Keeps Out Patrol Boats Both by Day and Night—Activity at the Navy Yards Continues, and No Rest Was Indulged in on Sunday—At Port-mouth One Thousand More Men Will Be Put to Work Within Two Days—Old Monitors Are Fitted Up.

HAVANA, March 6.—Via Key West, March 6.—As the conviction becomes settled that the court of inquiry will decide that there was a mine explosion under the Maine, discussion among American naval officers and civilians here is prevalent as to the warlike measures which it is believed the United States government will adopt in case the question of the payment of indemnity by Spain is overruled. A majority believe that American troops will be landed at some port east of Havana and the insurgents communicated with; that the Spanish soldiery will be defeated or captured in detail, and that in the meantime a fleet of United States vessels will blockade, if not bombard, Havana. No one seems to doubt that the reduction of this city would be comparatively easy. Four twelve-inch guns, two west and two east of the city, are the only ones that are considered dangerous. These are not likely to be well served, while their emplacements are not modern.

Activity on the Vizcaya.

That some Spaniards are of the opinion that an attack on Havana will be made is believed to be shown by the abnormal activity displayed on board the Vizcaya. The Associated Press correspondent has the best naval authority for the statement that the Vizcaya is in a constant state of readiness for emergencies, and that picket boats are on the alert day and night, inside the harbor and outside the harbor at night. It is pointed out that the men-of-war Vizcaya and Almirante Oquendo, when the latter arrives, might be caught in a blockade and fall an easy prey to a United States fleet. The cruiser Alfonso XIII. is without boilers and would be of no account. All this discussion of the probability of war among the Americans and Spaniards

proves nothing, and only shows the state of feeling here.

Spanish Pro Forma Examination.

The conduct of the Spanish divers who are investigating the wreck of the Maine is a mystery. Thus far they have not been down five hours in the aggregate, and they show no disposition to make a thorough inquiry.

It is impossible to learn the truth fully regarding the purpose of the Spanish court of inquiry, but it is generally believed that the divers went down for form's sake only, and that a report will be made in accordance with instructions from Madrid. It may be that the Spanish divers have discovered that the whole port side of the Maine forward is gone, and, having so reported, further examination is deemed unnecessary. The work of our own divers henceforward is bound to be slow, owing to the ponderous weights to be moved, and the safety clamps, nuts and rivets to be cut.

Proctor Shocked by the Suffering.

Senator Proctor is likely to make a speech in the senate on his return that will have great weight in determining the future policy of the United States. He is much affected by the suffering that he found in Matanzas and highly indignant at what he calls the "inhumanity of the course pursued." During a visit to Artemisa, this province, he saw thousands of reconcentrados who refused to beg, though starving. They were evidently of a class accustomed to make their living and unwilling to become paupers. He saw thousands of acres of the best tobacco and banana lands in the world reduced to waste, with trochas and garrisons at every village and crossroads. His driver, pointing to the mountains miles away, said: "There are plenty of insurgent camps there that the Spanish have never discovered."

The work of distribution of American relief under Miss Clara Barton, Mr. Eilwell and their assistants is, in Senator Proctor's judgment, carefully and effectively carried on. The demand is far in excess of the supply. The supplies expected at Matanzas and Sagua del Grande, to be brought by American cruisers, will afford unspokeable relief.

Think They Are Safe.

Now that the Almirante Oquendo and the Vizcaya are lying in the harbor, the Spaniards exultantly declare that their city is safe, and it is given out officially in the papers that the new arrival is of the same size, armament and complement as the Vizcaya.

Recruiting Men for the Navy.

BOSTON, March 6.—Orders have been received at the Charleston navy yard calling for the enlistment of men for the several ratings in the enlisted force of

SPANISH REQUESTS PROMPTLY DENIED.

The President Will Not Recall Gen. Lee.

COURSE IS SATISFACTORY.

Neither Will Shipment of Supplies by Naval Vessels Cease.

The Replies to the Spanish Demands in Both of These Particulars Were Made Sharply and at Once, Without Even Calling a Cabinet Meeting to Consider Them—As Far as Shipping Supplies Is Concerned, the Condition in Eastern Cuba Is Such That Prompt Assistance Is Needed Ere More Starve.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The Spanish situation developed two new phases today, when it became known that the Spanish government had formally requested the recall of Consul General Lee at his post at Havana, in which request the United States had courteously but firmly refused to comply, also that the Spanish government has suggested the impropriety of sending relief supplies to the Cuban reconcentrados on the cruiser Montgomery and gunboat Nashville, to which question the United States government had given a like answer in the negative.

The first intimation of these steps came in a brief and explicit cablegram from Madrid. Prior to its receipt, however, the authorities here had been fully conversant with the facts, although no intimation had been allowed to get to the public on either subject.

The disclosures from Madrid left no further ground for reticence in Washington, and after a conference at the White House between the president, Assistant Secretary Day, of the state department, and Secretary Long, of the navy department, the following authorized statement was handed to the Associated Press by Judge Day, as comprising everything that was to be said by the administration on the subject: "The president will not consider the recall of Gen. Lee. He has borne himself throughout this crisis with judgment, fidelity and courage, to the president's entire satisfaction.

"As to the supplies for the relief of the Cuban people, all arrangements have been made to carry a consignment from Key West by one of the naval vessels, whichever may be most adapted for the purpose, to Matanzas and Sagua."

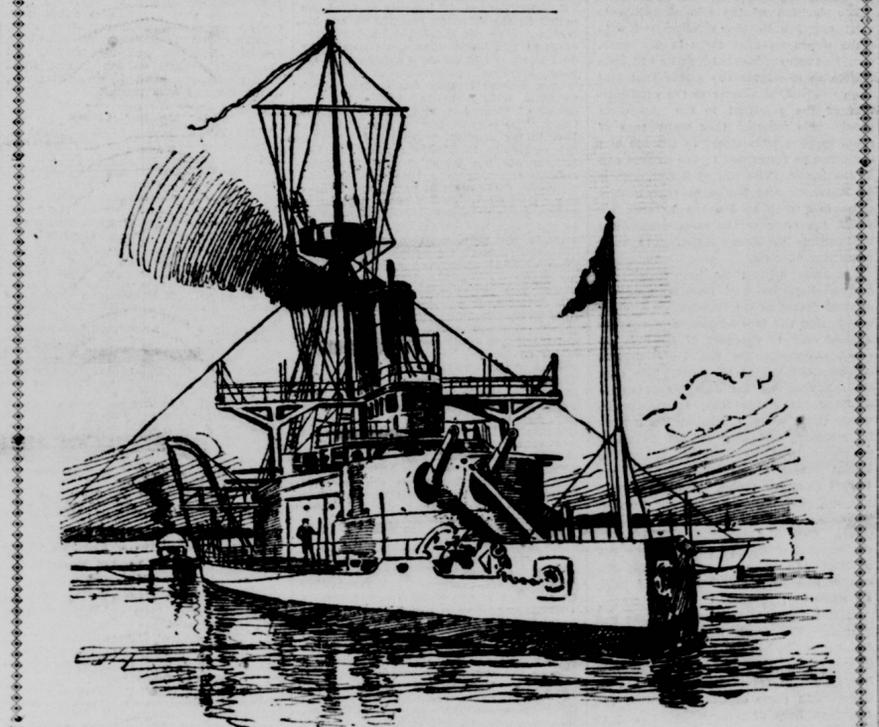
Beyond the foregoing, those who had participated in the conference at the White House would not discuss the subject, and it was stated positively that the authorized statement comprised everything that would be given to any one.

The advices from Madrid, together with the authoritative statement here, left no room for doubt as to what had occurred. The request for Gen. Lee's recall is understood to have come within the last few days, and doubtless since the last cabinet meeting on Friday, as no reference was made to it at that time. It came through Minister Woodford, a somewhat unusual procedure, as the common mode of requesting the withdrawal of a minister or a consul is through the representative of the government making the request, which in this case is Senator Du Bose, the Spanish charge d'affaires. Mr. Du Bose has received no instructions on the subject, and was in complete ignorance of the demands made through Minister Woodford. The other suggestion of the Spanish government that relief supplies should not be sent in warships did not come through Minister Woodford, as the Madrid dispatches state, but was presented by Senator Du Bose to the state department last Friday.

The response in both cases went direct to Minister Woodford. There was no loss of time, however, in assembling a special session of the cabinet, or even in any general conference between the president and his cabinet advisers individually. In the protest against the Montgomery and Nashville Judge Day conferred with Capt. Crowninshield, chief of the bureau of navigation. There appears to be no reason why a change should be made in the plan for sending these ships on the relief mission, and without attaching significance to the request of the Spanish government, the answer was made that the plans for the trip were completed and that the stay of the ships would be brief and of the most pacific character.

In responding to the request for Gen. Lee's recall, the president does not appear to have deemed the subject open to such discussion as would require the views of his cabinet associates, and after a brief exchange between the White House and the state department, the negative answer was dispatched to Minister Woodford. One phase of the incident that tends to show the firm stand taken by the administration is the expedition with which the action was accomplished. Such a matter ordinarily is laid before the cabinet, the views of all its members personally given, and the fullest opportunity

Coast Defense Vessel Puritan, Most Formidable Monitor Afloat.



The coast defense monitor Puritan, which has taken the place of the Terror at Hampton Roads, is the most terrible and destructive war vessel in the world. The Terror does not displace 4,000 tons of water. The Puritan displaces 6,000 tons. This tonnage is that of a second-class battleship, but the Puritan is not precisely a battleship in the sense in which that term is generally used. She is purely a coast defense vessel, and, owing to her extremely low freeboard, she does not care to go far to sea, although she can sail if she has to. The Puritan, like her sister ships, is a floating fort. She has two turrets, instead of one, and can hurl a most destructive charge at an enemy. She carries twelve-inch guns in her turret, instead of the ten-inch guns of the Terror. There is no ship of her kind on water that can compare with the Puritan for fighting ability or for tonnage.

ing free raw materials, which is advocated by Gov. Culberson and by Congressman Bailey, the Democratic leader in the house, both of whom he mentions by name. He concludes:

"The coinage of all the silver in the world would accomplish no good while exhaustive taxation is eating away the life of the country day and night. It is taxation that is stopping the wheels of industry, keeping men out of employment, forcing down the prices of farm products, forcing up the prices of manufactures, building up a moneyed aristocracy and tearing down the pillars of the republic."

Gov. Pingree, of Michigan, is deluged with invitations to speak at public gatherings all over the country, and his correspondence is so great that it furnishes constant work for two stenographers and three assistants.

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the navy. No definite time for the discontinuance of the recruiting was given.

Commander Howison, commandant of the yard, was of the opinion that enlistments were simply to fill the vacancies in the service caused by the loss of the Maine and to help fill up the complements of the Minneapolis and Miantonomah.

NO REST AT NAVY YARDS.

Work Being Rushed on the Vessels at League Island, and the Old Monitors Will Be Refitted.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Today was a repetition of last Sunday in the general activity at League Island navy yard. No definite time for the discontinuance of the recruiting was given. Commander Howison, commandant of the yard, was of the opinion that enlistments were simply to fill the vacancies in the service caused by the loss of the Maine and to help fill up the complements of the Minneapolis and Miantonomah.