



Fish Specials for Today.

FINEST CODFISH— Put up in 2-pound bricks. Per brick, 9 cents. SALMON IN 1-POUND TINS— 8 cents per can; 90 cents per dozen. SARDINES— (American) three cans for 10 cents. MACKEREL— Choice grade, per kit, \$1.00. STOCK FISH— Per pound, 6 cents. Genuine Imported Norwegian K. K. K. Herring, per kit, \$1.00.

COOPER & LEVY

NO. 104 AND 106 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH, SEATTLE, WASH.

THE SKAGWAY WINDS

Blow hard and cold and reach the bones thro' blankets, woollens and Mackinaws.

BUCKSKIN STOPS 'EM...

So say those who have returned. We have the buckskin suits for big lunged men and plucky women.

SOFT, FIRM AND IMPERVIOUS.

STEWART & HOLMES DRUG CO., 703 First Avenue.

TO THE New El Dorado

WITH Safety AND Comfort

On the Yukon River.

Alaska and Northwest Territory.



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Commodious and Fast Sailing Steamer

ROANOKE

WILL LEAVE SEATTLE ON OR ABOUT JUNE 10.

This is the only old established line sailing from Seattle having boats on Yukon river, and our space is limited. For full information call on or address the company.

618 FIRST AVE., SEATTLE, WASH.

NOT FOR BACON, BUT FOR HARDWARE

See Us. We Have a Large Stock and Know What You Want for Alaska.

Seattle Hardware Co., First Avenue and Marion Street.



Lamp Sale..

PRICES CUT IN TWO.

Banquet Lamps, from \$1.10 up. Vase Lamps at 95c. Piano Lamps worth \$12.00, now \$6.00. Every Lamp Globe in the house at almost cost. All Slightly Tarnished Lamps at one-half of cost.

M. SELLER & CO.

Nos. 627 and 629 First Avenue.

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

ALASKA LINE IS CONCEDED TO AMERICA.

Convention Arranged for Settlement of the Boundary.

DISPUTE NOW AT AN END.

Measurements to Be Taken From the Main Land and Not From the Islands.

United States Agrees to Allow Great Britain to Retain the Line as Fixed on the Summit of the Chilkoot and the White Passes—The Washington Government Secures Recognition of Every Claim—Sweeping Surrender Meets With Disfavor Among the Canadians—The Dominion's Stand Has Caused Irritation to England.

NEW YORK, March 11.—A dispatch to the Press from Ottawa says:

Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador has informed the Canadian minister officially that he has arranged a convention with the United States whereby the Alaskan boundary dispute has been settled.

Under the terms of the convention the British government has conceded the claim of the United States that the ten marine leagues should be measured from the shore of the main land and should proceed along the shores of inlets, which are thus recognized as arms of the ocean.

The contention of the British and of the Canadian governments was that the ten-league limit should begin on the ocean side of the islands, and that the delimiting line should be run across the inlets, and not follow their shores.

These inlets are numerous, and extend into the main land a great distance, and the decision, therefore, is of much importance to the United States.

The United States has agreed to the British retaining the boundary on the limit of the Chilkoot and the White Pass, because in the Russian-British agreement of 1825 the line of demarcation was fixed as one running along the tops of the mountains. The decision, while not entirely unexpected by the cabinet, is regarded with disfavor.

It was understood that the British government was irritated at the forwardness of the Canadian ministry, but it was not thought that the surrender would be so sweeping as it is.

PETTIGREW DOWNS POSTMASTER. Nomination Rejected for Abusing the South Dakota Senator.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The senate today in executive session rejected the nomination of Henry S. Williams to be postmaster at Aberdeen, S. D. Williams was opposed by friends of Senator Pettigrew on the ground that he made a personal attack in a paper in which he was owner, on the senator and refused to explain or retract. Senator Kyle supported the nomination, saying Mr. Williams' partner was responsible for the attack. Senator Gear also made a brief speech in his support. Speeches on the other side were made by Senators Pettigrew, Chandler and others. The vote in opposition to confirmation was almost unanimous.

Senator Cannon read the newspaper attack upon Senator Pettigrew, and the latter stated that he would not ask the senate to reject the nomination if he did not feel that if the attack in it was made on any other senator, no matter what his personal relations to him were, he would feel impelled to sustain him. Affidavits were read to the effect that Williams had refused to retract the article, because he said he wanted the postoffice. After this a number of speeches were made, all against confirmation, some of the speakers being Senators Davis, Teller, Allison and Cannon. At this juncture Senator Davis made an

effort to have the Hawaiian treaty considered, but Senator Bacon, who had been expected to speak, asked for further time. He said that his thoughts had recently been directed in entirely different channels, and that he felt that he was entitled to some days for preparations. No other senator appearing prepared to go on, Senator Davis consented that the matter should be postponed until next week, which was done.

Other nominations were then taken up, including some of those of non-residents, who were opposed on the ground that they violated the home-rule principle. There was a roll call upon the nomination of Charles Dekays, of Texas, to be agent at the Fort Apache agency in Arizona, which resulted in a vote of 15 for and 23 against. The result of this vote developed the want of a quorum, and the roll was called to secure the necessary number. These appearing, a viva voce vote was taken, which also resulted against Dekays. In the same way J. J. Power, of Pennsylvania, was defeated for receiver of public moneys at Perry, Oklahoma.

Senator Hanna suggested that the matter should go over until another day, and a motion was entered to reconsider the vote of rejection, which was pending when the senate adjourned. There are several other non-resident nominations, and it was intimated after the adjournment that there might be an effort to have them withdrawn.

VIOLATION OF TRUST LAW.

Kansas Insurance Commissioner Knocks Out Anti-Rebate Rule.

TOPEKA, March 10.—Webb McNall, state insurance commissioner, has made public a copy of a compact alleged to have been entered into by all the leading life insurance companies of the country, which, he says, goes to show that they have formed a combine which they term an "anti-rebate board." The object of the board is to prevent by severe penalties any agent or company from allowing rebates or cutting regular rates decided upon by the companies.

Mr. McNall holds that the operation of the anti-rebate board destroys competition, keeps up insurance rates and is in violation of the Kansas trust law. He has addressed a letter to all companies which have entered the compact, officially notifying them they must immediately abandon the combination or he will revoke their licenses to do business in Kansas.

PROPOSED TRUST FALLS THROUGH.

Everything Off in the Consolidation of Wire and Rod Interests.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—This week's Iron Trade Review will say: Everything is off in the proposed consolidation of the wire and wire rod interests of the country. This statement might be qualified by saying that, while the scheme on the original lines is dead, something may be accomplished in the next three weeks toward a merging of some of the important concerns. But of this there is no certainty at present.

CHICAGO, March 10.—That the proposed amalgamation of the wire industries will be a failure is admitted by John W. Gates, president of the Illinois Steel Company, who was one of the promoters of the proposed combine. Mr. Gates said today:

"The attention of all concerned in the former plan of combination is now being directed toward perfecting a consolidation of some of the companies which were among those in favor of the original project."

ALL AMENDMENTS KILLED.

No River and Harbor Appropriations.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The senate committee on commerce reported adversely on all proposed amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill providing for river and harbor improvements which do not provide for improvements under the continued contract system, and for which estimates have not been made. This decision has had the effect of ruling out all amendments of this character, except the one offered by Senator McBride providing for the improvement of Yaquina harbor, in Oregon, and appropriating \$150,000 for this purpose. On this, favorable action was recommended.

Senator Frye, chairman of the committee, afterwards explained the adverse action to the senate, and the house amendments and various amendments for rivers and harbors were laid on the table.

PATTERSON WILL BE SEATED.

The Gold Candidate From Tennessee to Be Congressman.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—House committee on elections No. 3 has agreed by a strict party vote to make a report in favor of seating ex-Representative Josiah Patterson, who contested the seat of Mr. Carmack from the Tenth Tennessee district. Mr. Patterson, who represented the district in the last congress as a Democrat, ran against Carmack, the Democratic candidate, as a gold candidate.

McKisson Will Contest Hanna's Seat.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—Mayor Robert McKisson announced today that he would contest the election of Senator Hanna when the latter attempted to take his seat for the long term.

Nine Steamers for Hawaiian Trade.

NEW YORK, March 10.—C. A. Sprinkle, of the Hawaiian Commercial Sugar Company, is negotiating for the purchase of two steamships to be engaged in the trade with the Hawaiian islands.

Victoria Goes to South of France.

WINDSOR, March 10.—Queen Victoria started for Portsmouth this afternoon on her way to the south of France.

WORK TO START ON THE ARMY POST.

Order Signed by Secretary of War Alger.

MONEY NOW AVAILABLE.

J. W. Clise Returns From His Mission to Washington.

On the Day of His Arrival in Seattle Comes a Telegram Announcing the Final Step in Securing the Post—Feeling Among Officials of the War Department Favorable to an Early Completion of the Work—Buildings to Be Framed—Appropriation of \$70,000—Working for the Seattle Assay Office.

The order for the immediate initiation of work on the Magnolia bluff army post site has been signed by Secretary of War Alger. Capt. W. W. Robinson, jr., the assistant quartermaster in control of the work locally will receive instructions to that effect today, and will proceed to start preliminary construction at once. J. W. Clise returned to this city yesterday morning after twenty-three days in Washington City in the interest of securing the acceptance of the site and shortly after his arrival received a telegram announcing the step which is final to the success of the negotiations he has so earnestly conducted.

"When I left for Seattle," said Mr. Clise yesterday, "everything regarding the acceptance of the site was complete. Active work had not at that time been ordered but such an order had been formulated in the quartermaster's department, had been approved by the quartermaster general and had to be received the signature of Secretary Alger. A telegram announcing the signing of the order reached me today.

"This means that \$70,000 from this year's appropriation has been made available for the beginning of work. Of this sum \$50,000 is set apart for building; \$8,000 for clearing and \$6,000 and \$7,000 for steam heat and water. After July 1 the next year's appropriation will be available. The \$70,000 is a larger amount than can be expended prior to that time, but by making contracts to cover the entire sum the money will not revert. All that we have to do now is to see that we get just as large appropriations each year from congress as possible. The war department is extremely well disposed to

cases where a positively adverse stand had been taken I was able to secure cooperation and I think it will result in great benefit to the undertaking hereafter. For instance, the chief constructor and chief draughtsman of the quartermaster's department, who will have more or less to do with the work from now on, are impressed with the future importance of the post and take a friendly interest in it. They feel that it will probably be the military and naval headquarters in the northwest.

"The army post buildings will be framed with either brick or stone foundations and slate roofs. Everything will be of the best and the same amount will be expended in construction as though the buildings were entirely of stone. When they took that matter up with me I explained the desire of the people to have the houses entirely of brick or stone but they opposed it on the ground that climatic conditions on the Sound necessitate hollow walls. I was assured also that work could be pushed one-third faster on the frame buildings than on stone and as the amount to be spent remained the same either way I deemed it wise to accept the modification.

May Get the Assay Office.

"After completing my labors on the army post site I was requested by the Seattle Chamber of Commerce to remain and use every effort to further the location of an assay office here. At the request of Representative Lewis, I appeared before the house committee on coinage, weights and measures, of which Gov. Stone, of Pennsylvania, is chairman, and also before a sub-committee composed of Southard, Lovering and Bland. The members of the sub-committee agreed unanimously on a favorable report, and should have met today with the house committee. The great thing to be avoided was an adverse minority report. This, we think, has been accomplished. The next difficulty will be for Lewis, who is pushing the bill, to secure recognition on the floor of the house. He believes he will succeed.

"The principal good I was able to do with the committee was in familiarizing them with general conditions in Seattle and showing the advantages it possesses for the location of the office. I found none of the committee well posted in this. I explained the difficulty and danger of bringing gold out overland, and that on that account it would come out by steamer from St. Michael and pass near no other American port until it reached Seattle. I showed them that practically all the lines to St. Michael would reach Seattle as a first landing point. Miners from the interior are men of little experience, as a rule, and suspicious of any but a government assay office, and if there were no facilities for handling the gold here much of it might be diverted to Canada. In fact, I think they were satisfied that natural conditions virtually compelled the location of a government assay office in this city. Gov. Stone, chairman of the house committee, is a great friend of this locality, and will do what he can for the bill.

Lake Washington Canal.

"I visited the engineering department of the war department to ascertain the feeling on the Lake Washington canal. I found that the protest of James J. Hill, of the Great Northern, against the canal was of so serious a character that the secre-

ORDERS TO BE MAILED TODAY.

Secretary Alger Sets Aside \$70,000 for the Work of Clearing and Building at Magnolia Bluff.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, March 10.—Secretary Alger has set aside \$70,000 out of the army fund now on hand for the Seattle army post, \$20,000 for clearing and \$50,000 for buildings.

Orders will be mailed tomorrow to Capt. Robinson to begin clearing and advertising for letting of building contracts authorized. This will allow contracts for buildings to be let by the time clearing is done. Work will then be in good shape on July 1 to warrant a large slice out of the appropriation for the next fiscal year. It was said at the war department today that money would be provided as fast as it could be profitably expended. The department is favorably disposed toward prompt construction, and there is a general recognition of the importance of the work and also of the desirability of the site at Magnolia bluff now secured to and accepted by the government. As the total army post fund now available is only \$200,000, the large proportion allotted to Seattle speaks eloquently of what the department thinks on the subject. An officer who stands high in the department voluntarily stated to J. W. Clise, of Seattle, who was here recently in the interest of the new post that the department realized that Seattle was entitled to prompt action and to the speedy development of a work which will mean much not only to the local public at Seattle, but to the larger public of the entire country, who will by this new coast fortification have one more safeguard against foreign invasion and one more citadel of military strength and national honor.



SECRETARY ALGER.

ward the proposed construction, appreciating the importance of the work and the desirability of the site. The assistant quartermaster general voluntarily said he felt we were entitled to co-operation on their part and the development of the undertaking as fast as possible. The fact that \$70,000 was set aside will be appreciated when I say that the total appropriation for such purposes is \$200,000, and there are four other posts, requiring each for construction, \$50,000.

Great Benefits Will Result.

"I left here February 5 and have been in Washington just twenty-three days. I found that being there and explaining to the heads of the various departments which will have a hand in the work, familiarized them with general conditions here and aroused an interest that would otherwise have been wanting. In many

CUBAN INTERVENTION IS NOW A CERTAINTY.

Will Result In Recognition of Independence.

SPAIN MAY DECLARE WAR,

McKinley Said to Have Drafted a Special Message.

Government at Madrid in Extreme Alarm at the Situation in Cuba—A Denial That Great Britain Has Offered Mediation—Prospect of an Alliance by England, the United States and Japan—Member of the House of Commons Says That Any Trouble Threatening America Will Be Shared by Great Britain.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The Journal has a special from Washington saying:

Intervention by the United States will take the form of recognition of Cuban independence. Judge Harlan advises this course so as to put on Spain the responsibility of declaring war.

A special dispatch to the Chronicle from Washington says:

President McKinley has completed the draft of a special message to congress in which he recommends the recognition of Cuban independence. It is his intention to send this message to congress within two weeks. To support his claim that the time has arrived when the United States should intervene and stop the devastation in Cuba, the president will submit the correspondence received from consuls in Cuba and Minister Woodford at Madrid.

Denial of the Report.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The presence in the city of persons connected with steamship lines and steel works led to the circulation of a number of sensational stories during the day, but perhaps none of these had the persistence of one that found currency at the capitol until it met with a summary denial at the hands of Assistant Secretary Day, to the effect that Minister Woodford had notified the Spanish government that the president intended to send to congress a message announcing his recognition of Cuban independence. This being diplomatic day at the state department, it would not be a matter of note in ordinary times to see the British ambassador among the callers upon the secretary of state and Judge Day, as he was today. But in view of publications of late touching alliances between the United States and Great Britain, and the reported British refusal to allow us to purchase warships in England, more than usual interest attached to his visit. The ambassador himself refused to make any statement for publication relative to these matters, being visibly annoyed at the prominence that had been given to these publications, but the state department denied both stories. As to the warships, the best proof of the fact that no prohibition has been laid upon their purchase in Great Britain is the satisfactory progress of the negotiations of the government for the procurement of options on such ships as are deemed desirable additions to our navy.

Spain Cause Almost Hopeless.

MADRID, March 10.—Political and financial circles here now realize that Spain is facing a grave problem. In view of the attitude of the United States, it is understood the Spanish government has changed its policy toward Cuba, and is now courting the co-operation of the Cuban constitutional party, urging the maintenance of the military policy predominance over diplomacy. This change is due to the fact that if the radical autonomists insist upon the disarmament of the volunteers or incite the constitutionalists to disaffection, a conflict would supervene, "affording the United States an opportunity for an armed intervention."

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the British ambassador, visited Senor Gullon, the foreign minister, today, in order to deny the report that Sir Julian Pauncefote's visit to President McKinley last Tuesday was made with the object of offering British mediation between Spain and the United States.

Alliance With England and Japan.

LONDON, March 11.—The New York correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: "I have it on the highest authority that a triple alliance between Great Britain, the United States and Japan is pending."

The parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, Curzon, replying in the house of commons today to Mr. Ronald Monroe-Ferguson, Liberal, representing the district of Leith, said no communications on the Cuban question had been exchanged between the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and the government of the United States.

The question which it was announced the Hon. Hubert Valentine Duncombe, Conservative member for the West division of Cumberland, was to ask whether in view of recognizing the identity of interests of all English-speaking people, the British government will consider the advisability of placing the services of the