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We are selling a very good grade of Canned Corn; it has not been bleached out with lye and other chemicals, but is as near its natural condition as is possible.

Per Can, 10 Cents. Per Dozen, \$1.10.

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FRESH RANCH EGGS,

13 Cents Per Dozen.

Remember Sunday is Easter. Better procure the Eggs early, as there are not very many in this shipment.

COOPER & LEVY

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

EASTER EGG DYES

All the Colors of the Rainbow for 5 Cents.

Decorated Turkey and Duck Eggs for Easter Souvenirs. Call and See What We Have.

STEWART & HOLMES DRUG CO.,

FOOT OF CHERRY STREET.

TO THE New El Dorado

WITH Safety AND Comfort

On the Yukon River

Alaska and Northwest Territory.

NAT. & T. CO.

North American Transportation & Trading Co.'s

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.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR YOU TO DIG IN THE GARDEN.

We have a large line of Garden Tools for your inspection. Call and see them.

Seattle Hardware Co.,

FIRST AVENUE AND MARION STREET.

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The Canadian Regulations provide that a man must carry with him at least 1,000 pounds of provisions. Will a freight receipt and certified invoice that goods are being shipped via St. Michael be accepted?

YES—IF BY THIS COMPANY.

Read the Following Telegram:

"PACIFIC POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY."
"A. L. HAWLEY—"
"Your letter 11th inst. to Minister Interior, instructions being issued to follow persons holding certified invoices and freight receipts for provisions from your company to pass on at Skagway. Instructions apply to Dyea also."
"JOHN R. HALL, Secretary."

Seattle - Yukon Transportation Co.

90-92 Columbia Street.

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Ride the EASY-RUNNING "CLEVELAND" '98 STANDARD MODEL, \$50.

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SPECIALLY CURED BACON. The Best for Alaska.

FRYE-BRUHNS CO., Packers and Jobbers.

ALL THINGS ARE TAKING HEAD FOR IMMEDIATE WAR.

McKINLEY, IMMOVABLE AND CALM, FACES THE CRISIS.

No Change in His Attitude Since Delivering the Ultimatum.

SPAIN MUST NOW ACT DECISIVELY.

But Nothing Has Been Done at Madrid Looking to the Withdrawal of the Spanish Flag From Cuba—Consul General Lee Ordered to Leave Havana Tomorrow—That Step Will Be Regarded as an Overt Act—Senators and Representatives to Stand Behind the Administration.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—There is no longer any doubt as to the purposes of this government with respect to the situation in Cuba. War, in the opinion of the administration is inevitable, except in the unlikely-for event of a surrender on the part of Spain. The president's message which he had intended to send to congress yesterday has not been changed in any particular whatever, and it embodies the unanimous views of the cabinet without the slightest variance or exception. Any movement to avert war must now come from Madrid, and must concede American demands including an end to Spain's dominion in Cuba.

Three features stand out plainly in the developments of today. At noon the six great powers of Europe, through their representatives, called at the White House and presented to President McKinley a joint note, expressing urgent hope for a peaceful adjustment between the United States and Spain, to which the president replied with unmistakable plainness as to the duties and unselfish efforts of this government to terminate the present situation in Cuba.

Another and probably the most significant actual step showing the finality reached by the United States government, was the authoritative statement that Consul General Lee would leave Havana on Saturday. This step, it is known, will be regarded by Spain as akin to an overt act preceding war, as it will terminate the medium of official intercourse between the United States and Spain.

Third, and almost equally important, was the ominous tone of the press advices from Madrid, where the war feeling seems to dominate. Instead of concessions, the opening of prison doors and other manifestations of peace and good will which Holy Thursday was expected to bring forth, and the more definite announcement of action that would bring peace to Cuba, a heavy guard about Minister Woodford's house, the imperative character of his note, the war utterance of Minister Correo and the turbulence at the Spanish capital left little hope that pacific counsels would prevail.

THE SITUATION REMAINS UNCHANGED.

No negotiations are proceeding at Madrid on the part of this government, but the powers of Europe, it is understood, are doing their utmost to persuade the Spanish government to yield and thereby avert war. On the highest authority, it can be stated that no instructions have been given as yet to Minister Woodford contemplating his withdrawal, the only step in that direction being the determination that Gen. Lee shall leave Havana on Saturday.

The note of the European powers presented to the president today has not, in the opinion of the members of the administration, changed the situation in the slightest degree. What pressure was brought to secure even this mildly expressed hope that further negotiations would result in the maintenance of peace is not known, but it is confidently believed that it is the result of persistent appeals on the part of Spain for some expression in favor of peace between the two countries. The note is not regarded in any sense as a protest against the course this government has pursued thus far or is likely to adopt to secure a stable government in Cuba. Some of the governments represented in the note are known to be in full accord with this government in its purposes with respect to the Cuban question, and therefore any theory that the note was intended as a remonstrance is not regarded as tenable.

The reply of this government, which had previously been read and approved by members of the cabinet, is not considered as indicating any change in the fixed purpose of the president to intervene in Cuba at once, nor is it believed it was the expectation of the majority of the representatives present that the United States should change its policy or regard the joint note as other than an expression in behalf of peace and without special significance.

NO FURTHER PROSPECT OF A CHANGE OF FRONT.

So far as known in administration circles, no further representations on this subject are expected. No offers of mediation on the part of any European power has been received, and there is some authority for the statement that none will be accepted or proffered. This has been the fixed policy of the government from the first, and there is no prospect of a change in this regard.

At the embassy and legations, the presentation of the joint note of the powers was regarded as the event of the day. An ambassador from one of the great powers of continental Europe stated that it was without a parallel in history; that it was the first and only time that the six great nations of Europe, representing in the aggregate the power of civilization, had united in this solemn manner to secure the peace of the world. It was, this high authority stated, a movement historical in character and one fitting to occur as an event of the twentieth century.

Calls at the various embassies and legations today showed that the response of the president had created a most favorable impression in foreign quarters. The president's answer was looked upon to some extent as a counter appeal to the powers for their co-operation in the cause of humanity and against the intolerable condition of affairs in Cuba. In some diplomatic quarters there was a disposition to read the joint note "between the lines," and to give it a suggestive character beyond the mild phrases adopted. This was not the generally accepted view, however. The favorable manner of its reception was looked upon as a wise move at this critical juncture, for, without rejecting as an intrusion those foreign suggestions, they were so received as to give the greatest promise of sympathy, rather than opposition, from the most powerful joint influences in the world.

MOST CONSERVATIVE STATESMEN LOOK FOR WAR.

At the capital the situation was ardently discussed among individuals, and came up for debate in both houses. Senator

"ABSOLUTE INDEPENDENCE." LAST WORDS SENT TO SPAIN.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—"Absolute independence." These were the words flashed across the Atlantic to Minister Woodford today.

It is considered that this puts an end to all diplomatic relations between Spain and the United States.

Consul General Lee will probably leave Havana Saturday and Minister Woodford will depart from Madrid about the same time.

President McKinley's prompt reply to the note of the six great powers, thanking them for their friendly interest and saying emphatically that this government proposes to take such immediate steps as would end forever the present deplorable condition in Cuba, is everywhere creating the greatest enthusiasm.

Both the senate and house adjourned till Monday.

ALLAN B. SLAUSON.

THE GREAT POWERS MAKE A PLEA FOR PEACE.

European Diplomats Present a Conciliatory Address to President McKinley.

RESPONSE IS FIRM, COURTEOUS AND DIGNIFIED.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The representatives of the six great powers of Europe, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, Austria and Italy, gave official form at noon today to the recent conference in the interest of a peaceful settlement of the Cuban situation. Their procedure was unique in the United States, though doubtless a familiar one in European courts. They called in a body at the White House, presented an address to President McKinley in the blue parlor, received the reply, and then proceeded to the state department, where with solemn punctiliousness they were received by Assistant Secretary Day in the diplomatic room. They were accompanied by their secretaries. The ceremony was impressive. The ambassadors and ministers had agreed upon a line of action at a meeting at the British embassy Tuesday afternoon. Early there was evidence of great activity at the foreign establishments, and while the customary secrecy was observed, yet no further effort was made to question or deny the fact that the ambassadors had agreed on a concrete form of action. The additional fact was made known for the first time that Sir Julian Pauncefote had communicated with the state department authorities last evening on this subject, and while the full form of the movement might not have been made known, the United States authorities were made



SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

aware of what was being done, and of the further fact that an official presentation of the subject would be made at noon today.

THE GOVERNMENT NOTIFIED IN ADVANCE.

This government was also undoubtedly made acquainted with the address to be delivered, and then, in the light of it, prepared its reply.

The fact developed this morning that Russia had joined the other five powers, Mr. De Wollant, charge d'affaires, pending the arrival of the new Russian ambassador, Count Cassini, acting for Russia.

The diplomatic officials congregated at the British embassy shortly before noon, and then proceeded with their secretaries to the White House and state department. The party was made up of the following: The British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, dean of the diplomatic corps; the French ambassador, M. Cambon, and M. Thiébaud, first secretary of embassy; the German ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, with Baron Speckstein, first secretary of embassy; the Austrian minister, Mr. Hengelmüller; the Italian charge d'affaires, Count Vincini, and the Russian charge d'affaires, Mr. De Wollant.

AN ADDRESS IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE.

Arriving at the White House, they were ushered into the blue room, and were there received by President McKinley. After a social exchange and mutual well wishes, the ambassadors, ministers and charge d'affaires, speaking through Sir Julian Pauncefote, delivered their address. Sir Julian Pauncefote said:

"Mr. President: We have been commanded by the great powers of Europe, whom we represent here today, to approach your excellency with a message of friendship and peace at the present critical juncture in the relations between the United States and Spain, and to convey to you the sentiments expressed in the collective note which I have the honor to place in your hands.

"The undersigned, representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia, duly authorized in the premises, address in the name of their respective governments a pressing appeal to the feelings, humanity and moderation of the president and of the American people in their existing difference with Spain. They earnestly hope that further negotiations will lead to an agreement which, while securing the maintenance of peace, will afford all necessary guarantees for re-establishment of peace in Cuba. The powers do not doubt that their humanitarian and purely disinterested character and representation will be fully recognized and appreciated by the American nation."

AMICABLE RESPONSE BY THE PRESIDENT.

President McKinley replied as follows:

"The government of the United States recognizes the good will which has prompted the friendly communication of the representatives of Germany, Austria-Hungary, France, Great Britain, Italy and Russia, as set forth in the address of your excellency, and shares the hope therein expressed that the outcome of the situation in Cuba may be the maintenance of peace between the United States and Spain, affording the necessary guarantees for the re-establishment of order in the island, so terminating the chronic condition of disturbance there which deeply injures interests and menaces the tranquillity of the nation, by the character and consequence of the struggle thus kept up at our doors, besides shocking its sense of humanity.

"The government of the United States appreciates the humanitarianism and disinterested character of the communication now made on behalf of the powers, and for its part is confident that an equal appreciation will be shown for its own earnest and unselfish endeavors to fulfill its duty to humanity, by ending a situation the indefinite prolongation of which has become insufferable."

CONFERENCE AT THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The party then withdrew to the state department, and repaired in a body to the diplomatic room, where they held a conference with Judge Day, assistant secretary of state, Secretary Sherman having gone home to lunch before their arrival. This conference took a wider range and went considerably outside of the address delivered to the president.

While the diplomats were first received together, they soon separated into groups with the apparent purpose of presenting the views of their several governments. The British ambassador, the Austrian minister and the Italian charge were the first to retire, coming away together. The Russian charge was the next to leave. The German ambassador and his secretary then had a private conference with Judge Day. These conferences lasted for about half an hour, the several diplomatic leaving rapidly. Shortly afterward Judge Day left the state department, declining to say more than to refer inquirers to the ambassadors, and the reply of the president.

An inquiry at the several embassies and legations shows that the reply of President McKinley has created a most favorable impression among the ambassadors and ministers. It was cabled immediately to London, Paris and all other European capitals.

SPAIN MAKES NOT A MOVE TO AVERT THE CALAMITY.

Madrid Government Maintains an Uncompromising Attitude.

LIMIT OF CONCESSION IS REACHED.

Advices Received From Rome Without Apparent Effect—People Are Bellicose and Approve the Inaction of the Cabinet—Newspapers Declare That an Appeal to Arms Is Inevitable—Additional Guards Placed Around the United States Legation—Correo Declares Himself for War.

MADRID, April 7.—A hitch has occurred in the peace negotiations, and the Cuban armistice declaration was not issued today as expected.

A semi-official note issued at 1:30 a. m. says the cabinet adheres to all its previous declarations without modification, and has adopted resolutions to that effect. The war feeling runs high.

It is explained that the decisions to which the Spanish government adheres, as announced in the semi-official note, refer to those outlined at the last conference between Gen. Woodford and the Spanish ministers.

There appears to be much mystery connected with last night's events. It seems that after the regular cabinet meeting had adjourned and Premier Sagasta had returned home, the papal nuncio, Mgr. Nava, in company with Minister for Foreign Affairs Gullon, arrived with a communication from Rome. This was considered of such importance that the other ministers were consulted and remained in council until 1:30 a. m. It is believed that the result of their deliberations was telegraphed to Rome, whence it is to be cabled to the United States. No explanation has been furnished of this procedure, but these facts are furnished on official authority.

WAITING IN VAIN FOR A DECISION.

1:15 a. m.—Inquiries show that Gen. Woodford yesterday believed that Spain would accept the proposed armistice, and that orders to that effect would be immediately promulgated in the official gazette.

Other diplomats also expected a satisfactory solution of the crisis, but at the moment when the cabinet council was convening the minister for foreign affairs received the following letter from the United States minister:

"Having fruitlessly waited since noon yesterday for the decision of the Spanish government, it is my duty to announce to you that I will still wait until midnight. I beg of you to kindly communicate this decision before midnight, and that this decision may be couched in terms which may prevent the sad consequences that I should greatly regret, but which I believe inevitable if things continue in their present state."

The letter was sent as a private communication.

ADHERED TO FORMER POSITION.

2:30 p. m.—It is asserted here that the communication from Rome which the papal nuncio and the minister for foreign affairs placed before the cabinet after the regular meeting had adjourned last night asked what concessions would be made. The cabinet, it is further stated, decided to reply that the government still asserted its former decisions, already known, to President McKinley.

EXCITEMENT AT THE BOILING POINT.

5 p. m.—An extraordinary cabinet council has been summoned to meet immediately. The session has created more pessimistic impressions. The ministers refuse to furnish any explanation. The excitement in Spain has reached the boiling point, but there are no demonstrations recorded anywhere yet.

The Herald's leading article will applaud the government's conduct in reply to Gen. Woodford, whose proceedings, the article says, are considered extraordinarily brusque and blamable. Briefly summed up, the Herald's information points to the fact that war is inevitable, but that newspaper still attaches importance to the action of the ministers of the powers at Washington.

The Liberal says it considers the rupture between Spain and the United States an accomplished fact, as a consequence of the Spanish cabinet's decision of last evening, and adds:

"The government has done its duty. When it arrived at the conviction that it could not proceed in any other way with the United States, the response of the government to President McKinley's commentarial note was compatible with the honor of the nation."

The Imparcial also applauds the decision of the government, and the Globo says the government will do its utmost to "maintain peace without impairing the national honor."

WOODFORD REPLIES TO HARSH CRITICISM.

5:30 p. m.—United States Minister Woodford has issued the following statement to the Spanish press:

"The Madrid newspapers of this morning are filled with statements concerning the American minister which are so inaccurate that he asks the courtesy of the press to correct them. He does this in the interest of friendship and peace.

"The proprieties of his diplomatic position forbid him making any statement with regard to his diplomatic action with the Spanish government. But last September the Spanish foreign office received written permission to publish the text of an official correspondence which he should have at any time with the Spanish government, and this permission is effective today. The Spanish government is at complete liberty to publish every word he has ever addressed to the foreign office by letter, memorandum or statement.

"The second secretary of the United States legation has called for New York to resume the practice of his profession. He has resigned from the diplomatic service. The American minister's wife left with her niece for France Tuesday night. She is in poor health, and the excitement of the past fortnight has compelled her to seek rest. The daughter of the minister remains with him at Madrid. He has not given up his residence, where he expects to reside so long as he shall remain accredited to the Spanish court.

"The American minister has received nothing but courtesy from the people of Madrid. He has never had the slightest apprehension as to his own personal safety or that of his family. He is working for peace, and, despite all rumors to the contrary, he still hopes that peace will be kept between Spain and the United States, and that peace will soon be re-established in Cuba, based upon absolute justice, with protection for the great