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STILL MORE LIGHT ON SAMPSON-SCHLEY

Second Letter From Secretary Long Published.

DISPUTE AS TO ORDERS.

Effort to Disprove Statement of the Conqueror of Cervera.

Senate Committee on Naval Affairs Makes Public Further Documents in the Controversy—Explanation of the Start Toward Key West—Commander-in-Chief Said Not to Have Relinquished the Command—Letter From Sigbee Submitted in Order to Show the Exact Truth as to the Discovery of the Fleet.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The senate committee on naval affairs today made public Secretary Long's second letter in the Sampson-Schley controversy, this communication being in reply to Admiral Schley's letter. The first matter which the secretary takes up is Admiral Schley's mention of Admiral Sampson's letter of May 23, which the secretary says seems to have given certain senators the impression that the department had withheld that letter. On this point he says:

"First, that this letter was not in the possession of the department on February 6, nor was its existence known to the department at that time. "Second, that it was in the possession of Admiral Schley until the 16th of February, when it was sent to the department upon its request to be furnished with all official records relating to his duty as commander-in-chief of the flying squadron and as a flag officer in the Atlantic fleet. "Third, in its instructions with regard to maintaining the blockade of Cienfuegos, it was not more explicit than the letter of Admiral Sampson of May 19, which accompanied the communication of February 6, and which is published in the appendix to the report of the bureau of navigation on page 464.

"Fourth, that on May 21, the day after it was written, Admiral Sampson sent a copy to Commodore Schley in duplicate by the Hawk and Marblehead, which orders were received by Commodore Schley during the early forenoon of the 23d and 24th respectively, directing Commodore Schley to proceed with all dispatch, but cautiously, to Santiago, if satisfied the Spanish squadron was not at Cienfuegos. The set of these orders as sent back by the Hawk was received on the same day as the letter of February 6, and bearing the later date, May 21st, of course, revoked the instructions to blockade Cienfuegos contained in the letters of the 16th and 20th.

"Fifth, that in obedience to these instructions the flying squadron left Cienfuegos on the afternoon of the 24th, but did not reach the immediate vicinity of the port of Santiago until the morning of the 26th of May."

His Start Toward Key West. The secretary quotes the admiral's reference to the department's order received by him May 27, directing him to positively ascertain if Cervera's fleet was in Santiago harbor, and the order not to allow him to leave Santiago if found certainly to be there, "without a decisive action." The secretary gives the admiral's reply in full, and says:

"It will be seen that Rear Admiral Schley's statement to the senate does not show that he started to return to Key West, and signaled to the squadron, that effect, and so informed the department, and it might be inferred that he immediately obeyed that order and ascertained the presence of the enemy at Santiago. On the contrary, his telegram above, dated May 28 and written May 27, shows that, though having just received the telegram of the department and having on hand a sufficient supply of coal to return to Key West, he reported that he could not obey the order, and continued to proceed toward Key West. However, it later became evident to him that this was unnecessary, and he resumed the movement toward Santiago."

No Relinquishment of Command. Another point in Admiral Schley's letter is touched upon in the following manner:

"Admiral Schley's mention of the signal by Admiral Sampson at 8:45 a. m. July 3, 'Disregard movements of the commander-in-chief'—and his mention of the commander-in-chief's movement toward Santiago is followed by an incorrect inference to wit: 'This left me senior officer present and necessarily clothed me with the responsibility of the command.' The signal above mentioned is one which is frequently made in squadron, and is never held as in any sense a relinquishment of command. It is made where for any reason the flagship leaves its assigned position, as was the case when the New York left her habitual blockading station the morning of July 3. Without further signal the responsibility of command would not be shifted until the senior officer had gone out of signal distance."

The statement concludes with the following: "The department furnishes the foregoing statement only to complete the record, in compliance with the request of the senate of January 23. Desiring to do Admiral Sampson and Schley full justice for services rendered, it has with full consideration of all the circumstances, recommended to the president their promotion to the grade of rear admiral, and begs to express the hope that his recommendations as to the same may be concurred by the senate."

Sigbee's Reply to Schley. Annexed to the letter from the secretary is one from Capt. Sigbee in reply to Admiral Schley's request to him as commander of the scout steamer St. Paul, quoting him as authority for the opinion that Cervera's fleet was not in Santiago harbor. On this point Sigbee says: "What I actually said to the admiral Continued on Page Three.

GEN. OTIS HAS COMPLETED PLANS TO CRUSH THE FORCES OF AGUINALDO.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The war department is anticipating important news from Manila within the next fortnight, as it is said that Gen. Otis has completed plans for the invasion of the territory to the north of Manila held by the insurgents. The troops have become restless under the annoying fire of insurgent sharpshooters, who are concealed in the jungle. They want to clear out the jungles, and the general has concluded to do so and capture Malolos, the alleged capital of Aguinaldo.

It is believed that when he clears the country between Manila and Malolos of insurgents and takes possession of the latter place, he will effectually end the campaign.

Gen. Otis now has about 25,000 men, and in the next two weeks will have his force increased to nearly 40,000. He has ample force to make the offensive movement contemplated, and it is expected he will capture Malolos within a fortnight.

KIPLING'S DAUGHTER DIES.

CHILD SUCCEEDS TO PNEUMONIA WHILE HE RECOVERS.

News of the Death is Kept From Him and the Funeral Will Be Conducted With the Utmost Privacy—Kipling Gaining Rapidly.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Josephine Kipling, the 6-year-old daughter of Rudyard Kipling and the eldest of his three children, died this morning from pneumonia. The improvement of Kipling's health continues. Mr. Doubleday, at 7:30 o'clock said: "Mr. Kipling has had a splendid day; that is, a comfortable day. He is beginning gradually to take nourishment of a more substantial kind. Of course, he has the appearance of a man who has been at the point of death and his mind works very slowly. He has not been told of his daughter Josephine's death. Elsie has been somewhat better today, and I think she is well on the road to recovery."

Then referring to a slip in his hand, he said: "After talking the matter over with me, Mrs. Kipling decided to make this request to the newspapers: 'It is Mrs. Kipling's earnest wish that all matters connected with the funeral of her daughter Josephine may be entirely private. She appreciates the fact that information concerning Mr. Kipling is of public interest, but this sorrow is her own and she feels sure that newspaper reporters and editors will not wish to intrude upon her privacy.'" Mr. Doubleday went on to say that this meant that Mrs. Kipling did not wish even the time or place of her daughter's funeral to be made public. Mr. Doubleday said there were a number of reasons that induced her to make that decision and one of them was that for Mr. Kipling's sake the death and funeral of Josephine must be passed as quickly and quietly as possible. Mrs. Kipling knew, he said, that the papers could find out everything if they tried, but in this case she asked them not to do so.

Much Regret in London. LONDON, March 6.—Deep regret is expressed here on all sides at the death of Josephine Kipling, the 6-year-old daughter of Rudyard Kipling, in New York today, and sincere hopes are expressed that the shock and bereavement will not retard the progress of the father, who is seriously affected by the death of the mother, already weakened by nursing.

THE QUEEN MAY BE DEAD.

Henriette of Belgium Thought to Have Passed Away—Palace Strongly Guarded.

BRUSSELS, March 6.—Queen Marie Henriette, of Belgium, passed a better night, but her strength is much diminished and a fatal termination of her illness is still feared. LONDON, March 7.—The Daily Telegraph publishes the following dispatch from Brussels dated midnight: "The entrance to the Chateau Latken, where Queen Marie Henriette is lying, are guarded by sentries and telephonic communication is interrupted. There is a persistent rumor that the queen is already dead, but a bulletin issued at 1:30 p. m. said her condition was 'comparatively satisfactory' and that the malady was following its normal course."

Pope Still Doing Well.

ROME, March 6.—Another satisfactory bulletin regarding the health of the pope was issued this morning.

DEATHS.

Jacob Lenz. VICTORIA, B. C., March 6.—Jacob Lenz, who came here in 1832, and was for years in a large way of business in Cassiar and Victoria, died here to-day, aged 81. He founded the large wholesale dry goods firm of Lenz & Leiser, being also interested in other mercantile enterprises here. The remains will be interred at San Francisco, leaving here tomorrow. Alvin W. Coleman. WASHINGTON, March 6.—Hon. James Coleman of this city has received a dispatch stating that his son, Alvin W. Coleman, died Sunday morning at Tororo, in a mining district in the state of Washington. John Mark King. WINNIPEG, Manitoba, March 6.—The Rev. John Mark King, principal of the Manitoba Presbyterian college for fifteen years and author of numerous works, is dead of pneumonia, aged 73.

THIS COUNTRY WILL REMAIN PASSIVE.

Will Keep Hands Off From Chinese Empire.

DISREGARDS INTIMATIONS. Will Not Change Its Policy Unless Trade Is Interfered With.

Occupation of Chinese Ports by Foreign Powers Has Gone so Far That Not a Single Desirable Harbor or Roadstead is Left in Possession of the Chinese Government Itself—At Shanghai This Country Has Already a Distinctive American Concession, and It Is Not Disposed to Ask for More.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The United States government has remained absolutely passive throughout the execution of the Italian project to secure an "open door" on the Chinese coast through the acquisition of San Sun bay and outlying islands. Some days ago United States Minister Conger at Peking acquainted the state department with the fact that Italy had preferred a request from China for lease of the spot selected, but has made no report since, and it is not known officially whether the Italian forces have been landed at San Mun. One of the highest authorities today said: "The government of the United States will not take any steps in regard to the Italian demand for Chinese territory." In other words, our government, resisting from motives of broad policy all intimations from other powers that the time is ripe for a raid by the United States on some part of the Chinese coast line, has determined definitely to keep hands off. But one motive could induce the government to change this policy, and that would be a desire to protect our enormously valuable commerce with China from the danger of being completely cut off through the gradual extension of the leaseholdings of Europe. So long as our trade is let alone, or is at least allowed fair opportunity for development and is not made the subject of discriminations, so long will the United States government refrain from any interference in Chinese affairs. Mr. Conger has reported that Peking has been unusually quiet during the past winter. He does not undertake to say whether or not the presence of marines at the United States legation and at other embassies in Peking had anything to do with repressing disorder, but his statements bear the affirmative interpretation. The Chinese minister called at the state department today and had a conference with Secretary Hay. There is a mass of information on hand in both the navy and state departments relative to the encroachments of foreign powers on the Chinese coast, but it is in such shape that a concise statement of the situation is difficult to attain. The fact is, however, that the occupation of available ports along the coast has gone to such lengths that the majority of the desirable harbors, both in value as roadsteads and for communication with the interior, are in the hands of foreign governments. With England in possession of Weihaiwei, the Russians at Port Arthur, the French at Annam and Tonkin, the Germans holding Kiaochow, and with the additional ports of Hongkong and Singapore in the hands of the English, there is little left in the way of desirable ports on the Chinese coast. Shanghai is nominally in control of the Chinese government, but really is controlled by the various treaty nations, all of whom have advantages in their occupation over the Chinese government itself. At Shanghai the United States has its only direct interest in a "Chinese holding," being one of the treaty powers, and having a distinctively American concession.

OHIO RIVER RISING FAST.

IS GAINING THREE INCHES AN HOUR AT CINCINNATI.

Water Receding at Charleston, W. Va., Where 5,000 People Have Been Driven From Their Homes—Several Drownings in Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, March 6.—The Ohio river at this point has reached a state of fifty-three feet nine inches at 10 o'clock tonight and was rising at the rate of three inches an hour. But little damage has been done here, though many business men in the lowlands are removing their goods from cellars. Up the river at Portsmouth many families have been driven from their homes and several factories have been flooded. Water Subsiding at Charleston, W. Va. Charleston, W. Va., March 6.—The city is still nearly half submerged, but the river is steadily falling. Five thousand people have been driven from their homes and will not be able to return for several days. A Number of Persons Drowned. LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 6.—Specials to the Post say that all the streams in Kentucky are out of their banks and are doing great damage. If Franklin county J. W. Gordon was drowned in La Rue Jacob Ewing was swept away while riding across a stream. William Abshire, of Madison, and Cal. Carter, of Montgomery county, were also drowned. The river here is rising rapidly and river men say that the chances for a flood are strong. Fleeing to High Land. PORTSMOUTH, O., March 6.—The river has swept over the lowest part of the city and residents have fled to higher ground. The rise last night was rapid.

WORK OF THE TORNAO.

A Swath Cut Through the Country for Twenty Miles.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., March 6.—The Madisonville storm horror is even greater than was at first reported. The section devastated by the terrible hurricane of Saturday night has been visited by thousands today. It is the universal verdict that never in the history of East Tennessee has such an event been known. The tornado extended twenty miles, commencing near Jellico Junction, continuing to a point twelve miles north of Madisonville. It so happened, however, that no residences were in its course, save those razed at Madisonville, and four small houses in the town of Kingsburg. Many barns were destroyed, and at least fifty horses, mules and cattle were killed. In addition to the list of injured furnished last night there is Dillon Rogers, a prominent jeweler of Madisonville, struck on the head by a falling brick. His home was almost completely demolished. Miss Willho Erwin, who was the most seriously injured person, cannot recover. Her condition tonight is critical. Mrs. Horton, wife of the man who was killed, is in a serious condition. A subscription was started today for the benefit of the storm sufferers.

STILL SNOW-BOUND.

Relief Fails to Get Through to the Blockaded Train.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 6.—The passenger train on the Cheyenne & Northern is still snowed in at Iron Mountain, where it has been since Thursday last. The relief train that started out yesterday got only twenty miles and was compelled to return. Another train went out this afternoon, but the melting snow has frozen along the rails, making progress very slow and difficult. It is understood the passengers have been supplied with flour and there is no immediate danger of starvation. On the Union Pacific No. 1, which left Cheyenne at 10:45 last night with a snow plow, is fast in the drift three miles east of Sherman, and No. 4, coming east, is in a like predicament with a rotary about one mile east of the siding. Efforts were being made to get the train near the siding back on the switch all day today, so that a snow plow could break the way over Sherman hill and open the road before midnight tonight. It has been drifting badly on the hill today, and all efforts may be abortive.

CONSTANT FIGHTING AROUND MANILA.

An Advance Made on Santolan and Mariquina.

LARGE BODY OF NATIVES.

Rebels Dislodged From Their Position and Retreat.

Several Attempts Made to Cut Off the Water Works Guard, But All Proved Unsuccessful—The Filipinos Seem to Lack Any Concerted Plan, Each Chief Fighting for His Own Band—Other Natives Tired of the Tagal Oligarchy, and Are Desirous of Seeing the Americans Clean Them Out.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer.

MANILA, March 7, 7:30 a. m.—An advance was made yesterday by Gen. Hale's brigade on Santolan and Mariquina. The Americans met with resistance from the largest body of natives they have yet encountered. The Colorado, Nebraska and Wyoming regiments, with eight guns from the Utah artillery, and two companies of the Oregon regiment were engaged. A gunboat took part in the fighting. The Twentieth infantry was held in reserve. The fighting spread to Gen. Wheaton's brigade, consisting of the California, Washington and Idaho volunteer regiments, and the Sixth artillery. The rebels were dislodged from their positions and compelled to retreat. Eight Americans were wounded. Gen. McArthur and Gen. Hale's forces remain at the water works. This morning Gen. Hale sent out three Nebraska and two Oregon companies to drive back about 500 rebels who had returned after last night's repulse in front of Mariquina, and were trying to cut off the Nebraska company on outpost duty. The rebels had a strong position, but were soon outfanked and routed by the Americans, who had three men slightly wounded. While this affair was in progress, the rebels south of the water works attempted to cut into the rear of that station, with the evident intention of isolating that post from the rest of the American line. The water works guard got into line promptly and the rebels were driven back. The rebel fire was heavy, but the marksmanship was unusually bad. Seventeen of the enemy were killed in a fight last night in which the pickets of the Second Oregon and First Nebraska took part. Two Americans were wounded. Fighting was resumed this morning. The apparent object of the Filipinos was to capture the water works six miles from the city. There was considerable outpost skirmishing last night at Santolan, in which the Colorado and Nebraska infantry with the guns of the Utah battery took part. Gen. Hale's brigade today located 200 insurgents with two guns near San Pedro. The guns were so placed as to be capable of enfilading Gen. Wheaton's brigade. The rebels have been concentrating in the vicinity of the reservoir. Today a patrol of Company G, Second Oregon volunteers, was taken in ambush. Two men were wounded, but the organization held their ground under a heavy fire until the remainder of the company, assisted by two companies of the First Nebraska regiments, flanked the enemy, killing thirty and wounding several more. Two battalions of the Twentieth infantry have reinforced Gen. Hale's brigade. All the native huts have been destroyed at Mariquina and the country there is pretty well cleared, but the rebels were returning in small bodies at sundown. Apparently they have secured a new supply of smokeless ammunition recently, as there has been a noticeable difference during the last few days. The rebels are placing guns at various points, but show little skill in handling artillery. The rebel movements show a lack of comprehensive design and seem as if made by independent chiefs, each fighting for his own band. The opinion of almost all competent observers here, military and civil, is that the Tagal oligarchy, of which Aguinaldo is the nominal head, must be thoroughly broken before peace can be restored to the islands. Many natives who have no use for Aguinaldo, fear to express their real sentiments until assured that the United States will not abandon them to the vengeance of the rebel chiefs. The rebels, anticipating the American advance, are busy in throwing up defenses in every direction, and it is reported that they are looting men and supplies in every province. As a result great dissatisfaction prevails among the tribes ordinarily unfriendly to the Tagalos, particularly among the Ilocanos, who assert their desire to assist in conquering the Tagalos if furnished with arms. The troops which arrived on Saturday on the United States transport Senator and those that arrived yesterday on the transport Ohio are disembarking, and all the preparations are being made to proceed with an aggressive campaign before the wet season sets in. The Spanish commissioners who are endeavoring to secure the release of the Spanish prisoners in the hands of Aguinaldo have returned to Malolos to offer \$2,000,000 for their release. As Aguinaldo has been demanding \$1,000,000, it is not likely their mission will be successful. The remaining Spanish prisoners have embarked for home on the transport Buenos Ayres. Elcano from Iloilo reports business there at a standstill. There are occasional skirmishes beyond the city, but thus far no casualties.

Continued on Page Seven.