

PURE HOME MADE LARD—Special today: 5-lb. cans. 10-lb. cans. 20-lb. cans. 50-lb. cans. 40 cents. 80 cents. \$1.65. \$3.85.

Cooper & Levy 104 and 106 First Avenue, Bet. Yeeler and Washington Street. Telephone Main 182.

Citrus Soap. Try it, if other soap leaves your skin rough. Contains no animal fat. Stewart & Holmes Drug Co. FIRST AVE., FOOT OF CHERRY.

WATERPROOF SHOE WEATHER Seems to be coming very regular. We have a large variety of the satisfactory kinds of waterproof shoes to choose from. Fact is we're headquarters for waterproof footwear.

Brown Bros., 722 FIRST AV., CORNER COLUMBIA ST.

PIPE FITTINGS AND VALVES. MANUFACTURERS OF SAW MILL, SHINGLE MILL AND ALASKA MACHINERY.

PUGET SOUND MACHINERY DEPOT Corner Washington Street and Railroad Avenue.

FANCY PARLOR LAMPS AT COST AND LESS. Every Parlor Lamp in the store has had its price trimmed down to clear it out, cut in many instances to way below cost.

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GLASS Window Glass, Mirror Plates, Glazed Sashes and Doors, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, etc. F. W. Devore & Co.'s Celebrated Mixed Paints.

NELLE & ENGELBRECHT, 84-94 Columbia Street.

MORAN BROS. COMPANY, STEEL AND WOOD. LUMBER MILL. Engine and Ship Builders.

FRISCH BROS. MANUFACTURING Largest Stock of WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY. 720 First Ave., Seattle.

NOBODY WANTS TO WEAR GLASSES. But to prevent eye strain, sick headache, nervousness and many of the so-called nervous diseases, properly fitted glasses should be worn, as relief is sure to follow.

ASK FOR Frye-Bruhn Co.'s Genuine Pork Sausage. Fulton, Yakima and Seattle Markets. 10c Lb.

S. R. WAGONER, D. D. S., Painless Dentist. Best teeth... \$7.00. Silver fillings... 50 up. Gold fillings... 1.50 up. A five years' guarantee with all work. Offices 15-17 Haller Building. Telephone Main 468.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED. If your eyes ache, something is the matter. It may be a temporary or it may be a permanent matter. We carefully and scientifically examine your eyes with the latest and most perfect instruments known to science, and furnish you the best glasses that can be made. H. CLAY EVERSOLE, Optician, 720 First Ave.

WOLCOTT ROASTS SOUTH DAKOTA SILVER LEADER.

Scores Pettigrew as the Man Who Never Had a Kind Word for Any Person or Cause.

Referring to His Championship of the Filipinos' Cause, He Intimates That Aguinaldo Would Have Been a More Patriotic Senator Than Pettigrew.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—A spirited debate on the Philippine question occupied the attention of the senate for nearly three hours today. Berry first addressed the senate in support of the resolution recently introduced by Bacon regarding the disposition of the Philippines. He was followed by Pettigrew in support of his resolution of inquiry. Pettigrew was very bitter in his attack upon the administration.

dorsed, he said, by the administration leaders, yet it conferred an authority and a power upon this country as absolute as was possessed by the czar of Russia. What is imperialism, Berry asked, if it be not the assertion of such a power as is asserted by the resolution of Beveridge? He declared his unalterable opposition against such a declaration and believed the people of the United States would not approve of so plain a violation of the constitution.

Senator Gear was warmly congratulated today by the Iowans upon his nomination for the senate. The congratulations were accompanied by a large basket of American beauty roses which was placed on Gear's desk in the senate at the opening of today's session.

Pettigrew presented a petition from the Woman's Suffrage Association, of South Dakota, asking for a sixteenth amendment to the constitution affording women the right to vote, and providing that the women of Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines also be allowed to vote.

A resolution was offered by Perkins, calling upon the secretary of the navy to inform the senate how many naval vessels are now under construction, when those vessels will be completed, how many officers will be required to man those vessels when placed in commission and how many men and officers are now on each vessel in the naval service. The resolution was adopted.

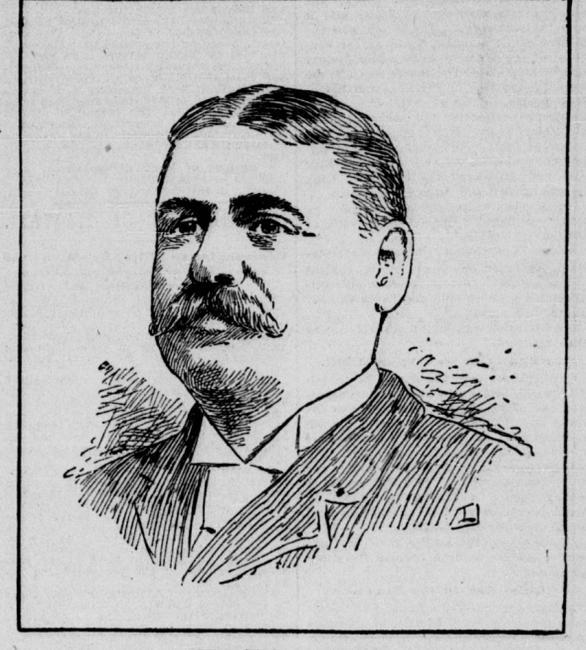
At the conclusion of the routine business the resolution of Pettigrew calling on the secretary of war for certain information regarding the Philippines insurrection was laid before the senate.

Berry did not admit that the American people were the trustees of the Lord in the Philippine matter. He said that when men asserted that they were trustees of the Lord he wanted some more substantial proof of the assertion than their own words.

He placed the responsibility for the insurrection on the president, declaring that if his declaration had not been issued not a gun would have been fired and not a drop of our soldiers' blood would have been shed. He said, in his opinion, the president had issued the proclamation unwillingly; that he had been forced into the position he now occupied by scheming politicians. It was not too late to repair the wrong done, and it could be repaired by the adoption of the Bacon resolutions.

A bill extending the time for the completion of a bridge across the Missouri river at St. Charles Mo., was passed.

Pettigrew resumed his speech on the general Philippine question, his text being his resolution of inquiry. Those who deny freedom to others, he said, cannot long retain it for themselves. Such a policy would be the destruction of the republic. He entered upon a sharp attack on the treaty made by the Americans with the sultan of Sulu, charging that polygamy and slavery were not only indorsed but



SENATOR WOLCOTT.

stipulate for his resolution on the same subject the one presented by Hoar. Berry had read the resolution offered Bacon, and also that by Beveridge.

Those who desired to discuss the Philippine question, he said, were met by the objection that they were aiding those who were in arms against the United States and were responsible for loss of life among our soldiers. He regarded this as absolutely unwarranted, and declared that no man who was a man would be deterred from speaking by charges that were absolutely unfounded on facts. Berry believed that two resolutions which he had read from the desk fairly represented the views of the two great parties in this country. He was certain that the resolutions of Beveridge reflected the sentiment and feelings of the administration because it had been favorably commented upon by the administration speakers and newspapers throughout the country. The resolution had been in-

maintained by the United States through the treaty with the sultan. He declared that the Republican party was going out of power as the champion of slavery and a repudiator of the Declaration of Independence. Egypt, said Pettigrew, had been brought under England's civilizing sway. As a result over 3,500 millions of the English government were wringing taxes from the oppressed people in Egypt in the name of civilization. Ireland—Catholic Ireland—was also bowed down under the English yoke. If we desired to make war on Catholics, however, we could find them nearer home. Aside from all these considerations, Pettigrew argued that the Americans could not dominate the Philippines. The race could not live in the tropics any more than could a polar bear. Kipling's poem, "The White Man's Burden," he characterized as contemptible. Turning to the commercial side of the question,

ANDREW CARNEGIE PAID THE FREIGHT.

He Cabled Hoar's Speech to the Filipino Junta.

IT COST HIM \$4,000.

Other Interesting Information in Captured Filipino Archives.

When They Reach Washington They Will Be Transmitted to the Senate, and an Opportunity Will Be Afforded to See How Far the Filipino Sympathizers Carried Their Aid and Comfort, and What Effect Their Words of Sympathy Had in Causing and Keeping Alive the Insurrection in Luzon.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—John Barrett's statement that Senator Hoar's anti-expansion speech was the cause which precipitated the Philippine insurrection is no news to the administration officials here. It cost something over \$4,000 in cable tolls to send Senator Hoar's message of sympathy and comfort to the rebellious Tagalogs. Andrew Carnegie paid the bill. This fact has been known to the president and his cabinet for some time, but this is its first publication.

It is intimated tonight that still further exposures may be expected. Some time ago the American forces captured a large part of the official records of Aguinaldo's so-called government. These records now are on their way to Washington. That they contain matter implicating other prominent American Filipinos besides Mr. Carnegie and Senator Hoar is insinuated. What course the administration will pursue when these documents reach Washington cannot be learned. Probably they will be included with other matters pertaining to the Philippine insurrection, which will be sent to the senate if one of the resolutions requesting information from the president is adopted.

The constitution, statutes, and a long line of judicial decisions have defined treason as giving aid and comfort to the nation's enemies.

Representative Hitt, member of the Hawaiian commission, in his testimony today before the house committee on territories, favored an extension of the anti-contraband and Chinese exclusion laws to the islands, and did not think a single vote would be recorded against these provisions.

Senator Morgan said today the committee on construction of the Nicaragua canal had decided to take up the senate bill, corresponding to the Hepburn bill, at once, without waiting for the commission's report.

Governor Brady, of Alaska, now in Washington, has wired to the clerk of the United States court at Sitka to relieve Homer Bird, the former Louisianan, now under death sentence for the murder of two mining companions, whose execution was set for February 9, that an appeal may be taken to the United States supreme court.

The secretary of the treasury today sent to the house a letter from the secretary of the interior recommending the reimbursement of \$225 to John E. Crane, United States commissioner in Alaska, for expenses incurred by him in relieving sick and destitute Americans at Circle City.

House committee on revision of laws took up the matter today of a civil code for Alaska and expects to secure the passage of a bill at this session. The bill will establish a code of civil procedure similar to the codes of the leading states. The house granted permission to the committee to sit during the sessions of the house so as to expedite consideration of a code.

Special Delegate Price appeared before the committee.

Senator Foster today introduced a bill in the senate, providing for an appropriation of \$150,000 to erect a military post near Tacoma, also a bill calling for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the erection of a memorial at the Annapolis naval academy to the memory of Ensign Monahan.

Representative Jones today introduced the following memorials of the Washington legislature: Concerning merchant marine; in relation to Porto Rico, Hawaii and other islands belonging to the United States; urging an appropriation of \$20,000 for removing obstructions to navigation in Snake river, between Asotin City and the mouth of the Grande Ronde river; favoring an amendment of the act of July 1, 1898, relating to railroad company relinquishing lands sold or contracted by it; against ceding any portion of Alaska to Canada; favoring the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people; urging the opening of the Columbia river at Priest, Rock Island, Orondo and Methow rapids; urging the passage of the bill to promote commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States, and to provide auxiliary cruisers, transports and seamen for government use when necessary.

Postmasters appointed: C. V. Roberts, Elberton, Whitman county, vice Anderson Wait, dead; C. C. Johnson, Seabeck.

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BULLER'S FORCES HAVE STARTED FLANK MOVEMENT.

Warren's Division Crosses the Little Tugela River And Is Shelling the Boer Trenches.

Many Commissariat Stores Intended for Ladysmith Have Gone Forward; and the Speedy Relief of the Be-leaguered Town is Anticipated.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Standard gives prominence to the following dispatch dated January 13, from Durban: "A man who has just arrived here from Springfield, says that a British column, proceeding to the relief of Ladysmith, has crossed the Little Tugela. When he left it was facing the Boer position on the big Tugela and a Howitzer was shelling the Boer trenches. "He says also that 270 wagons, laden with commissary stores for Ladysmith, had left Pietermaritzburg and it was expected that the column would join hands with Gen. White Monday evening. "The traction engines have been doing excellent work in hauling heavy wagons out of holes and swamps. This they accomplish with the greatest ease. "British patrols have discovered parties of Boers in the direction of Enderdale, between Frere and Estcourt."

Gen. Warren is in Command. CAPE TOWN, Jan. 13.—There is good reason to believe that the statement that Sir Charles Warren, with 11,000 men, has gone toward Weenen is correct and we may expect important news shortly.

RUMORS CONFUSE LONDON. In the Absence of Authentic News, There is an Atmosphere of Disquieting Suspense.

LONDON, Jan. 16, 4 a. m.—Gen. Buller's latest authentic word as to what he and his 30,000 men are doing, was wired from Springfield after his first forward step. Striving to think out the unknown, London is confused by surmise and rumor and disquieting suspense.

Spencer Wilkinson, the lucid military expert of the Morning Post, asserts that the Boer force in northern Natal is larger than Gen. Buller's and Sir George White's together, so that the Boers are able to leave a force around Ladysmith larger than that within the town, and yet to oppose Gen. Buller with a force superior to his own.

Reports from the Boer camps affirm that the circle of investment has been drawn closer by the occupation of some hills near the town, thus liberating reinforcements to oppose Gen. Buller.

Rumors Circulated to Deceive. The Daily News suggests that a multitude of the rumors that originate in South Africa and London are given currency by the English military authorities in order to mislead the Boers. The war pages of the great dailies this morning are almost barren. Nevertheless, the instruments on the loops connecting the war office with the cables continue to click.

Trouble in Recruiting Yeomanry. The yeomanry recruits are disturbed by the fact that they are able to get only one and one-half companies out of upwards of 1,000 applicants in the metropolitan districts. All the other applicants fall short of the requirements. One thousand would be regarded as a very small number even were all accepted. The provinces are doing better, although to reach 10,000 appears far from the easy matter it did a fortnight ago.

An Old Interview With Kruger. J. B. Robinson, the South African millionaire, in a signed article in the Daily News this morning, relates a conversation he had with President Kruger and describes several interviews in which the Jameson raid was talked over. On one of these occasions President Kruger said: "Do you mean to tell me that you do not know that the men who organized and engineered the raid organized it for their own benefit? They had decided how they would divide the Transvaal, and how each of the parties was to have certain interests in the country. "Many reformers who were put in jail were perfectly innocent. They were ignorant of the schemes of the men in the inner circle. There were only twelve men in that inner circle, and they were to divide the Transvaal among themselves. "They and their companies found the money for the raid. Do you think we are so innocent as not to know that Rhodes, metaphorically speaking, held a pistol at the heads of certain men in England and said to them: 'If you do not support me I shall denounce you and your complicity in the raid?'"

Boers Removing Their Guns. Advances from Pietermaritzburg, dated January 13, say that since their defeat on January 6 the Boers have been removing their guns from positions south of Ladysmith. The same dispatch confirms the report that the Thirteenth Hussars reached Groblerskloof without meeting the Boers. As the trenches at Groblerskloof were perhaps the strongest position held by the burghers, their vacation has considerably astonished the British.

Ladysmith Expects Relief. Merchants at Pietermaritzburg have received messages from Ladysmith, saying: "Bring up jam, etc." indicating that the Ladysmith agents anticipated immediately opening communications, while Ladysmith also telegraphed that the belief was prevalent there, January 13, that the Boers were moving and concentrating their forces elsewhere.

As corroborative of the British activity in the direction of the relief of Ladysmith, a dispatch has been received in London from Buller to the effect that he expected all dispositions for a synchronous movement of the various columns against the besieged would be completed this morning. Under these circumstances it is considered quite probable that an advance on the beleaguered town has commenced, and that fighting is progressing. Optimists go so far as to say that it is expected that Ladysmith will be relieved tonight if all goes well.

Military Critics Divided. Military men are divided in opinion as to whether Buller is at Springfield or personally directing the flank movement from Weenen. Officials are inclined to credit the report that the British have crossed the Tugela river in that direction, although there is no confirmation of the report, and altogether there is more hopeful feeling in official circles. There is little news of importance from elsewhere.

French Rout a Boer Camp. French's forces have succeeded in dragging a fifteen-company to the summit of the steep rocky Coteskop, a thousand feet above the surrounding plain, and they successfully routed a Boer camp three miles away from Stormfontein.

An interesting item of news is that three hundred Boers, escorting a party of reporters, have successfully gathered all day

the cabinet will immediately appeal to the country, and the ministers having decided to stand together and not to permit any individual minister to be made a scapegoat. Kruger's Characteristic Circular. A dispatch to the Daily Mail, dated January 13, from Lourenco Marques, says: "President Kruger has issued a proclamation ordering all burghers to the front. The Volks Stem, the Transvaal official organ, suggests that the moment the British forces cross the border the gold industry should be irretrievably destroyed. "President Kruger issued a circular, dated January 8, to Boer commandants and burghers, urging them to show more energy in the Transvaal cause. He quotes Psalm xxxiii.7, as God-given instructions to the burghers, and says that the British have fixed their faith in Psalm lxxxiii. He also quotes Psalm lxxxix.13-14, and asserts that he has searched the Bible without being able to find any other mode which can be followed by the burghers, who must fight in the name of the Lord. "Commandeering is progressing busily at Pretoria, where the town guard is exchanging Mausers for Martinis, as the former are badly needed at the front. It is said that there are nearly 3,000 British prisoners in Pretoria. "Many Boers Trekking Northward. The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Pietermaritzburg, telegraphing January 11, says: "The gallantry of the Ladysmith garrison last Saturday appears to have depressed, if not actually demoralized, the Boers generally. It is expected that they lost at least two, if not three, killed as against our one. "Many Boers are believed to be trekking northward. The magistrate at Nautu, Zululand, telegraphs that scouts report having seen many Boer families with wagons proceeding north via Zululand, while a European who formerly resided at Durban, declares that after the repulse at Ladysmith a number of Boer wagons, loaded with dead and wounded, passed through that mining township and that the Boers burned some of the public buildings as they departed. Five days have passed since then. "New Zealanders Worrying the Boers. It is said dispatches have been received from Colberg, dated January 15, saying Col. Porter, with the mounted New Zealanders, and the New South Wales lancers, were worrying the Boers from kopje to kopje by plucky, hazardous moves. The colonials, it is added, were completely non-plussing the burghers. "A party of Remington scouts, eluding the Boer pickets, entered Norvalspont and secured valuable information. "Comprehensive Movement on Foot. Up to the present, the reported crossing of the Tugela river by Gen. Warren's division remains but a rumor. Nevertheless the whole tenor of such news as has been dribbled in from South Africa during the last forty-eight hours indicates that a combined forward movement of comprehensive character is proceeding. It is not necessary to believe the unconfirmed stories of the Boers being in full retreat from Colenso, because it has been learned that the column is proceeding via Weenen to Helpmaker to cut off their retreat, but at the same time, credible information from many sources indisputably points to momentous changes in the disposition of republican forces. "Boers Removing Their Guns. Advances from Pietermaritzburg, dated January 13, say that since their defeat on January 6 the Boers have been removing their guns from positions south of Ladysmith. The same dispatch confirms the report that the Thirteenth Hussars reached Groblerskloof without meeting the Boers. 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