

Oranges, Sorghum, Strained Honey, Fresh Ranch Eggs, Quaker Maple Syrup, Full Cream Limburger Cheese.

Cooper & Levy, 104 and 106 First Avenue, Seattle.

Keep Warm, A CHAMOIS VEST, HOT WATER BOTTLE, STEWART & HOLMES DRUG CO.

The Leader, NEW YORK BLOCK, Many genuine bargains are to be found in the big collection of our spring goods.

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

BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE, Stewart E. Smith, 715 NEW YORK BLOCK, WORTH KNOWING, A. A. SCHUCHARD, M. O.

The American Steel & Wire Co., 108 West Washington St., Seattle, Wash.

FRISCH BROS., 120 First Ave., Seattle, Jewelers & Watchmakers.

CHAS. G. HOLCOMB, OPTICIAN, 216-218 Burke Building.

FRYE-BRUHN CO., HAMS-LARD BACON.

S. R. WAGONER, D. D. S., Painless Dentist, 15-16-17 Haller Building.

TAKE CARE OF THE EYES!, H. CLAY EVERSOLE, Optician, 720 First Avenue, Seattle.

SENATE DISCUSSES PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

McEnery Voices the Democratic Position on Them.

OPPOSED TO RETENTION.

Fearful of Their Competition With the Products of the South.

Dewey Should Have Sailed Away From Manila and Permitted Anarchy to Have Full Swing—The Filipinos Had No Conception of Liberty, and Should Not Be Incorporated Into This Country—Stewart of Nevada Thinks Filipinos Fit for Such a Government as Given to Louisiana.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Without the usual invocation the senate began its session today. It was decided that the senate adjourns today it be until Monday next.

Bacon's resolution declaring the policy of the United States toward the Philippine islands was laid before the senate, and McEnery of Louisiana addressed the senate thereon in accordance with previous notice.

McEnery Afloat of the Philippines. McEnery said the question presented to congress was a difficult one, and time alone could solve it. The Filipinos, he said, had no conception of liberty guided by law.

Order established one day on the islands would be succeeded the next by disorder and anarchy. He deprecated the retention of a country whose productions in the very nature of things were similar to many articles produced in parts of this country.

On the fields of Luzon, he said, cotton and rice, as fine as grown in any part of this country could be produced. Those products would be brought to this country in competition with those grown here.

The growth of cotton in Luzon by the cheap and degraded labor there to be had would interfere with the establishment of cotton mills in the South and New England.

Dewey Should Have Sailed Away. He declared it would have been well if Admiral Dewey had sailed away from Manila after his famous victory and left the Filipinos and Spaniards to fight out their differences.

"It is the duty of this government, now we are established on these islands," said McEnery, "to assert its authority over the Filipinos. I believe we ought to vote all the money, men and ships necessary to put down those who dispute the authority of this country. I am opposed to expansion and don't think we ought to have disturbed those people in the place where God made and placed them. My belief is that God himself will solve the problem by destroying the inferior races."

Would Ruin This Country. This, he said, had been the result in Hawaii, where, through disease and other causes, the population had dwindled to barely 40,000. He declared that while a few adventurers might thrive in the Philippines, with machinery and cheap labor, the products of the islands would drive those of our own country from the markets and ruin the farmers of the United States.

The sums we are expending and would expend in the Philippines would easily reclaim the arid lands of the West and the now useless lands of the Mississippi valley. Through our possession of the Philippines McEnery felt sure foreign complications would result with France, Austria, Germany and Russia, and we would be forced to seek an alliance with our kinsmen, the British, across the sea.

Troubles Enough at Home. In the course of his remarks he adverted to the troubles in Kentucky, where he said an army had been employed to prevent the lawful sessions of the legislature. The people of this country, he thought, had enough to attend to without seeking troubles abroad.

"I am not willing," said he, "that the Philippines or any part of them should be made the property of the United States, and I am unalterably opposed to their inhabitants becoming citizens of this country."

McEnery complimented the efforts of the president to establish civil government on the islands. He said, in conclusion, that he would regard it as extremely unfortunate for the islands to be considered a part of the United States, for if the constitution and laws of this country were extended over them the inhabitants would become citizens of the United States, and we would have repeated the troubles from which the country had suffered from the enfranchisement of the negroes.

Stewart is for Expansion. Stewart followed McEnery with a speech, in which he discussed what disposition would be made by congress not only of the Philippines, but also of the other island possessions of the United States. He said, in part:

Philippines Will Progress. "No one pretends that the Philippines are now fit for statehood, but I repudiate the suggestion that they are not fit for just such government as Jefferson extended to the Louisiana purchase, and Monroe to the acquisition of Florida. There may not be enough Americans in that country to organize a state government without congressional or executive action, as in the case of California, but if the same congressional and executive case that was extended to all other acquisitions of territory."

Continued on Page Seven.

LIGHTHOUSES FOR THE ALASKAN COAST.

Board Preparing to Utilize the Pending Appropriation During the Coming Season.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The government lighthouse board is making every effort to establish a number of light and fog signal stations along the Alaskan coast before the end of the coming season. A bill has passed the senate appropriating \$300,000 for this purpose, and it is expected that the house will take favorable action on the measure very soon.

It has been definitely decided to establish at once a station on Scotch cap, at the entrance to Unimak pass, Aleutian islands. Fog, it is said, prevails there nearly every day during the summer season.

Capt. Perry, U. S. N., the naval secretary of the board, today said that about fifteen stations in all would likely be established this season on the Alaskan coast. Most of these would be located along the southeastern coast and a number of officers are now engaged in locating the most advantageous sites.

DEMOCRATS WILL GO BACK.

Sessions of the Kentucky Legislature Are to Be Resumed at Frankfort.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 15.—The Democrats of the legislature will resume their sessions in the state capitol at Frankfort. Both houses met at noon and after short sessions took a recess until later in the afternoon. A quorum was present in the house but not in the senate, and the interim will be spent in securing one.

A quorum is necessary for the passage of a concurrent resolution to resume sessions at Frankfort.

The committee appointed to investigate conditions at Frankfort will make an informal report.

Nothing Done in Litigation. FRANKFORT, Feb. 15.—Nothing was done in the case of Beckham against Taylor and Marshall before Judge Cantrell today at Georgetown. By agreement between attorneys everything was laid over until next Wednesday.

TRAIN ROBBER IS DYING.

One of the Men Who Tried to Hold 'Up an Arizona Train Got a Load of Buckshot.

TOMBSTONE, Ariz., Feb. 15.—One of the train robbers who held up the New Mexico, Arizona & Texas train at Fairbank last night was found today in a dying condition at Seymour Springs, nine miles from Tombstone.

The robber's name is John Dunlap, alias "Three-Fingered Jack." He was brought from Colorado a few months ago on a requisition, to answer to a charge of highway robbery, but the district attorney dismissed the case.

Dunlap's three accomplices are being pursued by a sheriff's posse. The trail leads in the direction of the Cochise stronghold, in the Dragoon mountains. The wounded robber received the full charge of a shotgun fired by the Wells-Fargo messenger in the abdomen.

IS PAYING ALL EXPENSES.

Cuba's Financial Statement Shows Its Receipts Are in Excess of Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—In response to a resolution of the senate, the secretary of war sent to the senate a statement showing the receipts and disbursements of public funds in the island of Cuba for the year 1899. The statement shows receipts amounting to \$18,346,015, of which \$15,011,089 were from customs, \$24,490 from the postal service, \$787,592 from internal revenue and \$303,331 from miscellaneous sources.

The expenditures amounted to \$14,085,806, leaving \$2,260,209 in the hands of the treasurer.

JUSTICE WENT BACK ON HER.

Says He Married Mrs. Craven to Fair and Then Denies It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—There have been startling developments in the suit of Mrs. Nettie Craven, who claims to be the widow of the late James G. Fair, and therefore entitled to a share of the \$30,000,000 estate left by him. Two days ago Mrs. Craven testified that in addition to being married by contract to Senator Fair a marriage ceremony had been performed by Justice of the Peace Simpton, of Sausalito.

Simpton, when interviewed, stated that Mrs. Craven's story was correct, and that he was prepared to testify to that effect. Now, however, he has made an affidavit before Judge Hunt, of the superior court, in which he says he never performed the marriage ceremony between Senator Fair and Mrs. Craven, but that Mrs. Craven offered him \$10,000 to testify that he had done so. Simpton says that he agreed to do this, intending to expose Mrs. Craven at the proper time. Mrs. Craven says Simpton's latest statement is a fabrication.

Owing to the absence of Judge Trout, of the superior court, today, the proceedings in the Fair-Craven controversy were very brief.

Attorney Pence, for Mrs. Craven, appeared before Judge Hunt, who acted for Judge Trout, and asked the court to commence an immediate investigation of the charges contained in the affidavit of Judge Simpton, of Sausalito, but Judge Hunt refused to do anything in the matter, and ordered a continuance of the case until Monday.

Attorney Pence made the direct charge in open court that his opponents have by the use of money induced Simpton to make a false affidavit.

SERIOUS FLOODS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Rains and rapid thaw have caused many rivers to overflow, and there are unprecedented floods in various parts of the United Kingdom. Several provincial towns are inundated. Great damage has been done to farms, hundreds of sheep and other live stock have been drowned, and much of the railroad traffic is suspended.

PLAGUE IN NEW CALEDONIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—According to advices received per steamer Coptic, nineteen deaths have occurred in Noumea, New Caledonia, from the plague, and there are many cases in quarantine.

ALASKAN CODE BILL HAS RIGHT OF WAY.

On the Republican Programme of Senate.

CAUCUS TAKES IT UP.

Follows the Hawaiian, Puerto Rican and Philippine Bills.

It Will Be the Fourth of the Party Measures to Be Carried Through the Senate This Session—Two Distinct Bills, Both Voluminous, Have Been Presented, and the Measure Which Will Pass Will Be Compounded of the Best Features of Each—It Takes Precedence of the Contest for Quay.

Special Dispatch to the Post-Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The senate Republican caucus today decided to add the Alaskan code bill to the party programme of legislation contemplated at this session, next in order to the three measures already decided upon—the Hawaiian bill, the Foraker bill for Puerto Rico and the Spooner Philippine bill.

Chandler attempted to secure a right-of-way for the Quay case, claiming it was privileged matter under the rules. That much was conceded, but the friends of the Alaskan code bill won the day and the Quay case may be indefinitely shelved.

Two bills are before the senate providing for a general code; one by Perkins and one by Carter. The bill that will be passed will doubtless be a composite of the best features of both. As both are very voluminous, much work has to be done before the senate finally agrees to its passage.

OLYMPIA'S SHIP CANAL.

Representative Jones introduced a concurrent resolution directing the secretary of war to cause a survey to be made and estimates to be submitted of the cost of constructing a ship canal to connect Puget Sound and Grays harbor, via the Chehalis river, in accordance with recommendations made and filed with the department.

Army Orders Issued. Assistant Surgeon James Reagles was ordered from Vancouver barracks to Fort Stevens to relieve First Lieut. George A. Skinner, assistant surgeon, ordered to San Francisco.

DESERT LAND ENTRIES.

Representative Jones has introduced a bill giving the secretary of the interior discretionary power to extend the time for making final proof in desert land entries where he is satisfied the entries have acted in good faith, and where, from no fault of theirs, they are unable to make the proof required by law. This act will apply to past entries where no adverse claim has intervened, as well as to future entries, and the secretary is empowered to make rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of this act.

MAIL CONTRACT LET.

A contract for carrying the mail from Kettle Falls to Republic has been let to L. E. Smith.

AUSTRALIAN BALLOT LAW.

Maine Supreme Court Makes an Important Ruling. WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—A recent decision of the supreme court of Maine will apply to all states having the Australian ballot law. The Maine court held that under its ballot system, which is the Australian, presidential electors are state officers, and that, therefore, they should be selected by the large constituency represented in a convention composed of delegates from the whole of the state, not by the delegates representing the smaller constituency of a congressional district.

Heretofore presidential electors have been nominated by the congressional conventions. Their names have been placed upon the general state ticket, but in their selection only the constituency of each congressional district has taken a hand.

This matter has been brought to the attention of the Republican national committee by Joseph H. Manley, of Maine, by whom it was suggested that, in order to obviate the possibility of any trouble later, all of the states would best conform to the Maine decision.

Chairman Hanna and Secretary Dick, of the committee, believe it will be sufficient if the states merely ratify the selection of presidential electors previously chosen by congressional district conventions, and they will so instruct the national Republican committee in each state.

Senators and members have discussed pretty generally the question of ratifying the nominations of presidential electors at state conventions, and it has been decided that this furnishes one of the chief reasons why congressional conventions should be held early this year.

The notification will be sent to the Republican committee in each state at once, with a view of having state central committees, in their call for state conventions, provide for the ratification of the names of candidates for presidential electors. The decision of the Maine supreme court does not apply solely to the Republican party, of course, and it is probable, therefore, that the Democratic national committee will take cognizance of it and instruct the various state Democratic committees to act in accordance with the decision.

CALL FOR CONDITION OF BANKS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The comptroller of the currency today issued a call for reports of the conditions of national banks at the close of business Tuesday, February 13.

TO KEEP POLYGAMISTS OUT OF CONGRESS.

House Committee Will Submit a Joint Resolution for a Constitutional Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The house committee on election of president and vice president submitted a report in favor of a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment disqualifying polygamists in congress and prohibiting polygamy and polygamous association between the sexes.

The report says this amendment to the constitution is designed to remove all doubtful construction of the law and to effectually provide a means of extirpating the evils of polygamy by making it unlawful in any place. It refers to the Roberts controversy, and says that while the decision of the house established a precedent, it is not one of absolutely binding force, so that a constitutional enactment is desirable.

SAMOAN TREATY IN EFFECT.

Exchange of Ratifications Made in Washington, London and Berlin.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The exchange of ratifications of the Samoan treaty took place today at the state department and it is presumed a similar exchange occurred at the foreign offices in London and Berlin.

This is the last ceremony necessary to give full effect to the Samoan agreement, though as a matter of form and public information here in the United States at least, it may be necessary to proclaim the treaty.

JAPANESE FLEET MANEUVERS.

Imposing Display of the Little Island's New Navy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Advices from Yokohama to January 21 are as follows: The coming naval maneuvers of the Japanese fleet are attracting great interest. The display of Japan's increased naval power, which will make a most imposing spectacle, will undoubtedly tend to increase the war spirit of the nation.

Much interest is taken in the enormous increase of late in the emigration to the Hawaiian Islands. More than 10,000 contract laborers and 3,000 free emigrants have left, between May and December of last year. This large increase is said to have resulted from the laxity with which the immigration laws have been administered by the Hawaiian authorities. It is probable that, owing to reports of trouble given to Honolulu by the large number of Japanese loafers, something will be done to check the tide of immigration.

The news of the court intrigues in China excite the liveliest interest. The relations between the Japanese government and the empress dowager remain undoubtedly of an intimate character, and something of the nature of an accord of the two governments causes all movements among the celestials to be regarded with the liveliest concern.

TORTURED TO DEATH.

Three Americans Murdered With Convulsions of Spanish Priest.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—A dispatch to the Globe from Iloilo says: Three Massachusetts soldiers of the Twenty-sixth regiment, U. S. V., have been tortured to death by the insurgents. The men were Dennis Hayes, William Dugan and Michael Tracey, privates, of Company F, under Capt. William M. Tutherly. They remained behind the column at Banguag last November to get a tuba, and refused to accompany the corporal sent by Capt. Tutherly to bring them along.

They were captured by the insurgents hanging on the rear of the column, and were cruelly tortured and murdered by the rebels in the public place at Banguag, the action being countenanced by the Spanish priest. The padre has since left his parish for the mountains.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Mikado's Empire Apprehensive Over a Recent Move.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—Advices from Japan by steamer Coptic report that the Japanese government has knowledge that Russia will place 50,000 troops at Port Arthur. The Japanese government is apprehensive of the move, as Russia could fill Korea with soldiers in a very short time. As the matter now stands, Japan would have to dispatch transports to Chemulpo with men, and this would be a big undertaking. Recent concessions have been made through Korean officials to a large Japanese corporation to build the railroad from the coast to the Korean capital.

EX-CONSUL MACRUM'S CASE.

A Careful Investigation to Be Made of All His Charges.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The state department has taken steps to make sure of the position it has assumed toward Ex-Consul Macrum, in anticipation of an inquiry from congress, by directing an investigation into every phase of the allegations contained in that official's statement, including especially a thorough investigation of the conditions under which the consular mail and cable service were conducted.

Postmaster Short in His Accounts. LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 15.—Frank G. Simmons, postmaster at Seward, Neb., was arrested and brought to Lincoln this evening, charged with a shortage of \$3,000. Simmons, who has long been prominent in state politics, admitted his shortage. David Fizard, one of Simmons' bondsmen, when informed of the shortage and asked to take charge of the office, dropped dead.

BIG SHIPMENT OF OPIUM.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—One of the largest shipments of opium received at this port for some time was brought from the Orient by the steamer Coptic. It consists of 23,221 pounds and its value, with duty paid, is about \$400,000. The duty on the opium will amount to \$142,926.

CONSIDERING PHILIPPINE MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The meeting of the cabinet today was devoted almost entirely to a discussion of the instructions to the new Philippine commission. The instructions have not yet been prepared.

EXPORTS OF SILVER.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The steamship Eturia, sailing for Europe tomorrow, will take out \$2,500 ounces of silver.

GEN. CRONJE IS IN FULL RETREAT.

Gen. French in Pursuit With His Cavalry.

BRITISH LOSSES SMALL.

Boers Left Quantities of Provisions and Ammunition.

Gen. Roberts Reports That He Found the German Hospitals in Jacobsdal, the Boer Base of Supplies, Excellently Conducted, and a Number of Captured British There—Only a Brief Stay Made by French in Kimberley Before He Pursued Cronje's Army to the Northward—England is Joyful.

LONDON, Feb. 17, 4:45 a. m.—Gen. Cronje, with a start of a day or two, is seemingly in full retreat from Lord Roberts, moving northward. Gen. French, with the cavalry, simply stayed over night in Kimberley and then pushed on to get in touch with the retiring enemy. A long Boer wagon train is moving toward Bloemfontein, followed presumably by a large force of British infantry. In their hasty departure the Boers lost quantities of supplies and ammunition.

Roberts' Transport Problems. Military opinion here is that Lord Roberts will not push far after the Boers immediately, because of transport problems and the need of rest for the troops. He has to feed 20,000 persons in his army, and the whole of Kimberley population. He must rebuild the railway from Modder River town to Kimberley, and re-occupy the latter.

Gen. French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and the heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of re-mounts must be provided.

Gen. French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and the heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of re-mounts must be provided.

Gen. French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and the heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of re-mounts must be provided.

Gen. French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and the heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of re-mounts must be provided.

Gen. French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and the heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of re-mounts must be provided.

Gen. French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and the heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of re-mounts must be provided.

Gen. French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and the heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of re-mounts must be provided.

Gen. French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and the heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of re-mounts must be provided.

Gen. French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and the heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of re-mounts must be provided.

Gen. French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and the heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of re-mounts must be provided.

Gen. French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and the heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of re-mounts must be provided.

Gen. French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and the heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of re-mounts must be provided.

Gen. French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and the heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of re-mounts must be provided.

Gen. French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and the heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of re-mounts must be provided.

Gen. French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and the heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of re-mounts must be provided.

Gen. French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and the heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of re-mounts must be provided.

Gen. French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and the heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of re-mounts must be provided.

Gen. French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and the heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of re-mounts must be provided.

Gen. French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and the heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of re-mounts must be provided.

Gen. French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and the heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of re-mounts must be provided.

Gen. French lost a few men only in action, but the forced marches and the heat have probably made many ill. Numbers of re-mounts must be provided.