

BANKS. THE INDEPENDENCE

National Bank Capital Stock, \$50,000.00.

H. HIRSCHBERG, President. ABRAM NELSON, Vice President. W. P. CONWAY, Cashier.

A general banking and exchange business transacted; loans made, bills discounted, commercial credits granted; deposits received on current account subject to check, interest paid on these deposits.

DIRECTORS.

R. F. Smith, A. Nelson, L. A. Allen, H. H. Hirschberg, A. J. Goodman, D. W. Sears, H. Hirschberg.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF OREGON

Polk County Bank, MONMOUTH, OR.

J. H. HAWLEY, President. J. L. CAMPBELL, Vice President. H. C. POWELL, Cashier.

Paid Capital, \$30,000.

DIRECTORS.

J. H. Hawley, P. L. Campbell, L. M. Simpson, J. V. Butler, J. S. Stinson, F. S. Powell, J. L. Campbell, H. C. Powell.

A general banking and exchange business transacted; loans made, bills discounted, commercial credits granted; deposits received on current account subject to check, interest paid on these deposits.

Commenced Business March 4, 1889.

Established by national authority.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

of Independence, Oregon.

Capital Stock - \$50,000.00 Surplus - \$14,000.00

J. A. COOPER, President. L. W. ROBERTSON, Vice President. W. H. HAWLEY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. A. Cooper, L. W. Robertson, Lewis Hennick, G. W. Whiteaker, W. W. Collins.

A general banking business transacted; loans and exchange on all important points.

Deposits received subject to check or on certificate of deposit. Collections made.

Office hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

A. PRESCOTT. J. A. VENESS

Prescott & Veness, Proprietors.

INDEPENDENCE SAW MILL

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

FIR and HARDWOOD

Rough and Dressed LUMBER.

J. A. WHEELER, - Manager

American and European Plan.

The Imperial Hotel, THOS. GUINEAN, Proprietor.

Seventh and Washington Sts., PORTLAND, OREGON

Go to the C Street

BLACKSMITH SHOP

And see how CHEAP

You can get your Work Done.

Wagon Repairing of All Kinds,

H. A. FULLER, Proprietor.

If you want a Good Square Meal for 25 Cents

Go to the CITY RESTAURANT

MRS. L. CAMPBELL, Prop.

We clean every day during the season. Clean Dinner every day. Meals served at all hours.

NUMEROUS PANACEAS

Offered to Cure Financial Ills.

Trans-Mississippi Congress in Session.

Every State Represented Here Some Hobby, but Free Silver Pre-dominates.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—With a whole week before them, the delegates to the seventh session of the trans-Mississippi congress gathered slowly.

Early came Governor Stone of Missouri, and not long after him Congressman W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, who as a silver advocate, will fill the place of T. M. Patterson, of Colorado, defeated by Illinois in his family.

Among the others quickly recognized were George L. Cannon and P. J. Cannon, of Utah; Governor Wallace C. Flak, of Colorado; W. L. Merry, of California; F. H. Newell, of the United States Geological Survey; ex-Governor Prince, of New Mexico; and Senator Allen, of North Dakota.

President H. R. Whitmore, who said the last congress, called the new congress to order and introduced Dr. S. J. Nicolais of St. Louis, who prayed the session might be a success in behalf of the general good and prosperity.

The greetings of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, upon whose invitation the congress meets here, were given by President W. C. Floyd, who expressed the hope that this assemblage would cement more closely the relations of the great trans-Mississippi region with its largest city, and that through the gathering would be of a Western character, its deliberations would be broad enough to cover the whole country.

Mayor C. P. Waldridge, in welcoming the congress, expressed the hope that the congress would be a success in behalf of the general good and prosperity.

He declared the congress was not here for the purpose of demanding anything radical, but simply that in the government of the nation the good of the people should be the supreme law.

President Whitmore reviewed the purpose for which the congress exists, declared against allowing this congress to be in any way controlled by political interests, and announced the gathering ready for business.

Upon the recommendation of the executive committee, the state delegations took a recess to allow the state delegations to select the members of the committee on credentials, rules and order of business and permanent organization.

Ex-Governor Prince of New Mexico on invitation of President Whitmore, took the chair. The introduction of resolutions to be referred without debate to the committee on resolutions, also that committee shall be appointed, was begun.

By Delegate Castle, of California, a memorial to congress favoring the construction of the Nicaragua canal under control and support of the United States government.

By Delegate Harding, of Missouri, a resolution demanding a repeal of the free land bill now before the United States senate.

By Delegate Lubin, of California, a resolution favoring the payment of a bounty upon exported agricultural products, as a last resort for the aid of forced manufacturers by protective tariffs.

By Delegate Smith, of Iowa, a resolution favoring appropriations by the federal government for the completion of the Hercules canal.

By Delegate Zenzel, of Arkansas, a resolution favoring a tariff commission with plenary powers, thereby removing that matter from the influence of the intrusions of party.

By Delegate Fry, of Missouri, a memorial covering all subjects to come before congress and suggesting curative processes for all of our financial system, as related to silver.

By Delegate Parsons, of California, a resolution favoring government construction of a deep water harbor for Southern California at San Pedro.

By Delegate Bowen, of Utah, a resolution favoring the restoration by the United States of silver to its status prior to the enactment of the law of 1873.

By Delegate Stoddard, of Colorado, a resolution favoring free gold and silver coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1; providing for the use of coin certificates and directing the retirement of national bank notes as fast as the national banks supporting them can be paid and taken up by the coinage of gold and silver.

By Delegate Stannard, of Missouri, favoring the use of silver coinage to the fullest extent possible at such rate as may be susceptible of being definitely maintained; also endorsing the efforts of the government to secure a more extended use of silver by other nations.

Delegate Rush, of Idaho, introduced a short resolution favoring the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

THE RULES A FAILURE. Football is Doomed if It Cannot be Civilized.

New Haven, Nov. 29.—The report circulated that the Yale faculty intended to forbid the team playing with Princeton on account of Saturday's juggling is denied. President Dwight says he knows nothing of any such intention. A number of the faculty express disgust at the game, saying they lost all interest when the juggling began. The college verdict is that the revised rules are a failure.

A LIGHT ASSESSMENT. Portland, Nov. 27.—The tax roll of Multnomah county was completed on night, and shows the total amount of taxable property to be \$49,000,000, against \$39,000,000 a year ago.

THIRD LIVELY FIGHTS.

The Unusual Sight of Man Knocked Out by Himself.

Coney Island, Nov. 29.—The Seattle Athletic club offered a very attractive cash bounty for the loser of boxing Maxey Haugh and Gene Garcia were the first pair to don the gloves.

The man were weighed in at 100 pounds for a six-round bout, the fight being declared a draw at the end of the third round.

Bobby Dobbs, of Minnesota, and Billy Vernon, the "Haverstraw" brick maker, were scheduled to fight at 135 pounds. Vernon seemed to have a sure thing of it when the fourth round began, but in the rush his blow fell short and the impetus was so great that he fell, his head striking the floor of the ring. The referee counted ten seconds before the "brickmaker" could regain his senses, and the sports had the privilege of seeing a man knocked out by himself.

The biggest contest of the evening was Billy Plimmer, of England, and Chas. Kelly, of New York, at 114 pounds. The battle became a close one, in the third round the police intervened. The referee gave the fight to Plimmer.

IN THE BANDIT REGION. A Freight Train Attacked in Open Daylight.

Fort Smith, Ark., Nov. 29.—Illian Agent Smith and ex-Indian Agent Bennett, both of Muskogee, came down on last night's train from the bandit part of the territory.

At Waggoner they were notified that the freight train just ahead of them had been fired into near Hargraves station, seven men mounted on horseback and armed to the teeth undertaking to halt the train.

The engineer pulled the throttle wide open and ran ahead at full speed. A volley of bullets was fired at the cab, and when the caboose went by it was also fired on and riddled.

The passenger train expected to be held up and preparations were made for a fight, but the train came through without molestation.

VOLLEY OF STONES. San Francisco, Nov. 29.—Dr. Potter, who is charge of the Home for Inebriates, where patients reported to have received brutal treatment, was assaulted by a son of a captain named Harrington at his home last night.

The noise attracted a crowd, which upon hearing the screams of a woman, fired a volley of stones into the building. Several windows were shattered by the missiles, and further damage was threatened when the police appeared and dispersed the mob.

BURGE KNOCKED OUT. London, Nov. 29.—A boxing match of ten rounds for a prize of \$100,000, place fought between Dick Burge and Ted Pritchard in this city. Burge was knocked out in the second round.

THE REPORT CONFIRMED. Port Arthur Taken with a Chinese Loss of 3,000 Men.

Shanghai, Nov. 29.—The report is confirmed of the capture of Port Arthur by the Japanese, of an special correspondent of Reuters Telegram company. The Japanese suspected him of being an officer in the Chinese cause. He was subsequently released.

"I believe that the Japanese army will land at the mouth of the Yalu, and that they will capture, march to Peking."

Yokohama, Nov. 29.—It is now stated the Chinese loss at the battle of Port Arthur was 400 men. It is reported that during the hottest fighting a portion of the Chinese forces fled to the warships that were being held in readiness for the embarkment of troops in the event of the Japanese becoming victorious.

The Japanese squadron fired upon and sank two warships. The advance guard of Marshal Oyama's army and the second Japanese army has started on a march to New Chungking.

FOUND AN EASIER WAY. Indianapolis, Nov. 29.—The suit brought by the Republican state committee to contest the constitutionality of the legislative apportionment passed by the democratic legislature two years ago was dismissed in the supreme court today by the plaintiff.

The Republicans announce that the legislature, which is republican in both houses, will repeal the apportionment law in question and will enact a fair one. It is also announced that the Republicans will re-appropriate the state for congressional purposes.

THE SAW AND FELT. Tacoma, Nov. 29.—L. L. Lowe, an Oregon carpenter, says he and some hunting companions were within six miles of Mount Rainier's top last Wednesday afternoon and that several stocks of caribou were seen.

The Oregonian writes that the hunters saw a caribou and that the hunters were within six miles of the mountain's base. Several great avalanches were heard crashing down the mountain side. This occurred on the north side of the mountain. Rocks were piled over a hundred feet high in the Puget Sound and returning they crossed deep beds of avalanche which was of great depth, half a mile wide and four or five miles long.

A SMALL ROW STARTED. Alameda, Cal., Nov. 29.—Supt. Sullivan of the Alameda school, who was ordered to exercise a censorship over the literature given to public schools by the W. C. T. U., declared that the pamphlets and tracts must hereafter be limited to teaching about the harmfulness of cigarettes and that nothing as to prohibition, temperance or the less injurious forms of tobacco using can be permitted to enter the class room.

THE AMERICAN PRESS

Excluded from Turkish Territory.

Tells too Much of Armenian Troubles.

The Turkish Minister at Washington is Surprised at the Scope of the Editor.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 29.—A recent article calling for the seizure of the frontier of foreign newspapers containing accounts of the Armenian massacres, prohibits the entry of every copy of the American Press into Turkey. This action on the part of the Turkish government is supposed to be due to the attitude assumed by the American press on the Armenian question.

VIEWED AT WASHINGTON. Washington, Nov. 29.—The editor permanently excluding the American newspapers from Turkey, as announced by the Associated Press cable from Constantinople, has not yet been officially communicated to the Turkish legation here. Secretary Northington expressed surprise that the editor should have so far as to issue a permanent exclusion of the American press, and he thinks the report may prove overdrawn in this respect.

There is press censorship in Turkey, but it is not so strict as that in most European countries. The reason for the order of exclusion is doubtless to be found in the fact that American papers at present abound with long articles discrediting the Ottoman empire, and that the Turkish government is properly apprehensive that the free circulation of such literature in the disaffected provinces may stir up an open rebellion, the outcome of which in the present temper of Europe it would be difficult to forecast. So far as the Armenians are concerned, our government can do nothing for them, and how much disposed it may be to alleviate the fortunes of those native Christians.

The great European powers are bound by treaty to protect them and they will unquestionably strongly resist any interference by the United States in the line of suggestion as to their duty in the matter. So the resolutions which are being drafted in the United States in favor of the Armenians held in various cities are likely to be of no avail, save, perhaps, to direct the attention of the civilized world to the miserable state of the Armenians.

OTHER FOREIGN QUARRELS. Washington, Nov. 29.—Nothing is known officially here of the reported trouble between Italy and Brazil which is said to have reached a phase of acute hostility. It is reported that a fleet of war vessels to Brazil to enforce her demands. But it is known from unofficial sources that the two governments have been at odds for many years over a demand made by the Italian government for indemnity for the maltreatment of a number of Italian subjects and the destruction of their property in the course of a riot in Brazil. The Italian government has demanded a sum of money in indemnity rather than of principle.

THE KILLING OF SEALS.

Mr. Charles Tupper Speaks Upon This Question.

New York, Nov. 27.—A special to the world, from Ottawa, Ontario, says that Charles Tupper, minister of marine and fisheries, who was Canada's agent at the Paris arbitration, discredits the report that the United States government has asked Great Britain to consent to the prohibition of the killing of seals next season.

"Had the United States entertained a reasonable proposal we would," says Tupper, "the seal fisheries would have suffered far less than they are likely to do under the present regulations. We saw the danger of what the close season would give us a good summer's work we would agree to prohibit sealing during the winter and spring months, when the seals are gravid and when the great damage is done by slaughtering. The United States rejected this proposal and the danger of depletion is multiplied. The Behring sea catch of Canadian seals this season only amounts to a little over 25,000 skins, or 27 per cent of the total catch. The number of females taken in Behring sea was 55 per cent of the catch, a fact that contradicts the United States assertion that for every male seal killed three females are slaughtered."

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—It was nearly three-quarters of an hour after the appointed time when President Whitehouse called the trans-Mississippi congress to order today. The adoption of the report of the committee on credentials last night, which enrolled all the appointed delegates properly accredited, without regard to their presence, gave an especial point to the report of the committee on rules and order of business, which provided for a voting power for each state delegations to exceed 30 votes, if so many delegates are present; and all states to have a voting power of not less than 10, no matter what the smallness of the attending delegation.

The report was adopted by a vote of 100 yeas and 20 nays. Members of the committee on resolutions were announced as follows: Arizona—T. B. Constock, W. J. Chaffey; California—L. Lubin, G. W. Parsons; Colorado—J. E. Shaffner; Idaho—William D. G. Denison, Fielding Lewis; Iowa—S. F. Smith, Hart; Louisiana—Kane; Minnesota—Thomas Crane; Missouri—E. O. Stannard, R. Yeater; Nebraska—W. J. Bryan, H. W. Richardson; New Mexico—G. R. Hays; North Dakota—H. H. Hirschberg; Oregon—E. A. McQuire; Oregon—R. B. Lodge; South Dakota—E. E. Wilcox; Texas—Lewis Hancock, E. A. Marshall; Utah—F. J. Cannon; Virginia—George W. Washington—A. L. Black, D. F. Devine; Montana—Thomas G. Merrill, W. H. Wood; Alaska—J. C. Greene; Wyoming—Louisiana, Virginia and North Dakota are not represented in the convention.

Among the resolutions submitted were: Indorsing Secretary Herbert's plan and use of American coal, and urging legislation for the admission of the use always of American products where it can be done without financial loss; favoring governmental investment of forest trees on public lands; urging the admission of states Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona; favoring federal encouragement of a cable from the Farralome islands to the Hawaiian islands; the improvement of Oakland (Cal) harbor; opposing legislation to engraft the Baltimore plan or any other form of national bank issues upon the national currency system; favoring legislation to increase the price of cotton; favoring further and greater governmental aid to Texas hwy and river improvements.

Delegate W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, introduced a resolution favoring the restoration of the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without the aid of any other nation, subject to the approval of congress. The government toward inducing other governments to recognize silver metallic as a money metal. The committee on permanent organization presented its report, naming George Q. Cannon, of Utah, for permanent president of the convention, with one vice president from each state, to be named by the delegation. The president, M. G. Butterfield, of Oregon, was requested to continue through this congress, the executive committee being entrusted to name its successor when the next place shall be elected to reside therein. The report was adopted, and President Cannon was re-elected to the chair. After brief speeches by the delegates, the convention adjourned for the day.

The developments of the second day's session of the trans-Mississippi congress have not excited much interest to the advocates of free coinage of silver, who have been anxious to secure definite expressions from the congress in favor of the white metal. The organization of the convention, with its members, with Congressmen W. J. Bryan of Nebraska as chairman, and E. A. Marshall of Texas as secretary, has been highly delightful. Nevertheless, the matter will go beyond this. In the convention there is a strong element in favor of international free coinage only, and opposed to any expression whatever by the United States congress. Whether the bi-metallic will be strong enough to overcome both these elements cannot be told. Yet there is a certainty that the main struggle will be on this portion of the resolutions committee report and the battle will not be a brief one.

BIG JOB MAPPED OUT. St. Louis, Nov. 27.—Gen. A. G. Warner of Ohio, presided over a meeting of the executive committee of the bi-metallic league, held behind closed doors today. According to one of the members, this committee is expected to outline the policy of the silver faction of the republican and democratic parties, and the silver policy of the people's party of the next two years. This is thought to be a preliminary meeting called to outline the work of the convention that will be held some time later in the winter to form a silver party by absorbing entirely the populist party and drawing from the two old parties and their free silver advocates.

STILL HUNTING THE LOST. San Francisco, Nov. 27.—The revenue cutter Rush has again left port to search for the survivors of the wrecked ship Ivanhoe. In view of the fact that the recent telegraphic dispatches from Victoria, B. C., announce that from the finding of life preservers and other wreckage there is every likelihood that some men remain alive to tell the story of how the Ivanhoe went down. It is expected that the search of the Rush will continue for a full month.

NO HOPE FOR JOHN. Albany, N. Y., Nov. 27.—The court of appeals has unanimously affirmed the conviction of John T. McKane. The appeal was from the judgment of conviction for felony.

The crime of which McKane was convicted was the procurement and concealment of the registry of the general election of 1893 in Gravesend.

KILLED BY ELECTRICITY. Oakland, Cal., Nov. 27.—A team belonging to the Oakland street depot was instantly killed this morning by coming in contact with old telephone wires blown down during the night on the trolley line of the Alameda-Oakland road. Lester M. Hadon, the driver, narrowly escaped instant death, as the wire was only a foot from him when first seen. A similar accident occurred here two years ago, when the driver was seriously injured by trying to release his team.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION

The Congress at the Mound City.

Bryan is the Chairman on Resolutions.

The Principal Business of the Convention Seem to be to Make Silver More Valuable.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

NEWS FROM HAWAII. Excitement at Honolulu Over the Recent Revolutionary Plot.

San Francisco, Nov. 27.—The steamer Oceanic arrived this morning from Yokohama via Honolulu. The Oceanic brings no later Asiatic news than was received on the Empress of China, which arrived in Victoria, November 20th. At Honolulu there was still considerable excitement over the recent revolutionary plot. Leaders of the royalist faction were still declaring trouble was sure to occur soon after the sailing of the Oceanic. Government officials, however, declared no trouble need be feared. The conspiracy, they said, though it did not at any time threaten serious trouble for the government, had been completely frustrated. As exposed in the Honolulu newspapers, the proposed uprising was planned by a man named Kater, formerly an officer in the Austrian army, and later a sergeant in the Fifth United States infantry. It was a plot to secretly arm several hundred royalist sympathizers, and by concerted action to capture the government executive building and the three or four small steamers plying among the islands, then to establish a temporary government at Hilo. One of the steamers was to be quickly dispatched to Victoria, B. C. for arms, ammunition and men who were to have been previously enlisted by an agent now in the United States. Several thousand dollars had been pledged by wealthy royalists who were implicated. The plot was exposed to the government, however, long before any actual revolutionary preparations had been made. Kater fled to San Francisco, and Wetmore, a newspaper man who had been admitted to the revolutionary circle, and who exposed the plot to the government, was a passenger on the same steamer. Apparently he was lashed, but it is believed in Honolulu the government officials sent him away as a ruse to protect him from the wrath of the royalists.

November 15th British Commissioner Hayes formally presented to President Dole an autographed letter from Queen Victoria recognizing the Hawaiian republic.

The United States gunboat Yorktown arrived at Honolulu shortly before the Oceanic sailed.

WILL NOT BE CALLED. PRESIDENT CLEVELAND CAN'T BE SUBPOENAED To Testify in the Strike Conspiracy Case—He Resides Outside the Judicial District.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.—Neither President Cleveland nor any of the eastern railroad men comprising the general managers' association will be called to California to testify in the strike conspiracy cases now on trial here before United States District Judge Morrow. The defense sought to prove that the mills were not stopped by the A. R. U. but through a conspiracy in which President Cleveland and the general managers' association figured and that the calling out of troops was an outcome of the alleged conspiracy. Judge Morrow ruled that he had no authority to subpoena any witnesses from any point outside of the judicial district in which he presides.

AGREEABLE TO ALL. Portland, Nov. 27.—It is understood that all the railroads entering this city have signed an agreement to maintain rates, thus averting what a few days ago threatened to become a serious rate war.

MARKET REPORT. San Francisco, Nov. 27.—Shipping wheat 88¢ for No. 1 quality, with 90¢ for choice product. Milling 82¢ @ 94¢; Walla Walla wheat is still on the market at 80¢ @ 82¢.

New York—Close. Wheat—Spot firm; demand light. No. 2 red winter, 41 1/2; No. 2 red spring, 52 1/2; No. 1, hard, Manitoba, 56 3/4; No. 1, California, 58 3/4; futures closed strong; November 30 11 1/4; December 4 11 1/4; January 4 11 1/4; February 4 11 1/4; March 4 11 1/4; April 4 11 1/4.

Some Sound Views. New York, Nov. 27.—In an article entitled "An Essential Condition of Prosperity," contributed to the December number of the North American Review, which will be published tomorrow, Hon. J. H. Eckels, comptroller of the United States currency, there can be no hope of an undisturbed and substantial prosperity to all classes until the whole currency and banking system of the country is reformed into one harmonious plan in the principle and enactment of the money system. There is scarcely a single act upon the statute book affecting our currency system which has not passed through to meet some emergency that confronted the country at that time, in the belief that the difficulty might be bridged over. The currency system of the country resulting from a constant passing of experimental laws has become so confused and unsound that Eckels wonders not that we have suffered much financial disaster during the years of its construction, but that we have suffered a little.

THE DIRECTOR EST