

BANKS. THE INDEPENDENCE

National Bank

Capital Stock, \$50,000.00. H. HIRSCHBERG, President. A. H. 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 time deposits.

DIRECTORS: R. F. Smith, A. Nelson, L. A. Allen, H. H. Hirschberg, A. J. Goodman, P. W. Sears, H. Hirschberg.

Commenced Business March 4, 1893. Established by National Authority.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

Capital Stock, \$50,000.00. Surplus, \$14,000.00. J. S. COOPER, L. W. ROBERTSON, President. W. H. HAWLEY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS: J. S. Cooper, L. W. Robertson, Lewis Heimick, G. W. Whiteaker, W. W. Collins.

A general banking business transacted; loans made, bills discounted, commercial credits granted; deposits received on current account subject to check or on certificate of deposit. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF OREGON. Polk County Bank, MONMOUTH, Or.

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

TRAID CAPITAL, \$30,000.00.

DIRECTORS: J. H. Hawley, F. L. Campbell, L. M. Stinson, J. S. Cooper, J. S. Smith, F. S. Powell.

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Prescott & Veness,

Proprietors of.

INDEPENDENCE SAW MILL.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in FIR and HARDWOOD.

Rough and Dressed LUMBER.

J. A. WHEELER, - Manager.

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"Every turn of the wheel," said he means \$300 for each share. He estimated he was worth \$250,000. He refused to tell the name of his firm, as many people might go down on Monday and lose their money. "I am willing to give the names in confidence to the committee and to myself, but I don't want them to be made public."

ANTHONY IS ANGRY. New York, Dec. 29.—Anthony Comstock has addressed a letter to the Lexow committee regarding the statement made by a witness named Streep on Thursday that he (Streep) paid Comstock \$1,000 to drop a prosecution against him for a scandalous act. Comstock asks that as he has been denied the right to refute upon the witness stand the allegations of Streep, whom he characterizes as a perjurer and given the same publicity as the allegation of the witness Streep. "The assault made upon me by the confidence and consent of the counsel of your committee," Mr. Comstock writes, "is a monstrous perversion of personal rights."

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Matters had been for so long a time conducted in entire transparency, that we had forgotten that we had ever been duped, but late in November the indications were clear that the investigation was not to be pushed to its close in the same energetic and uncompromising manner that had followed up to that date. A good many days went by in cases, we knew ought to be spent upon inspectors and superintendents. In view of all this we are justified in saying that while the committee stood to the rack steadfastly through all other portions of investigations they flinched at the crisis. As long ago as when Mr. Mow undertook to adduce evidence against Supt. Byrnes in a direct manner, the investigation committee stumbled by at the completion of their work. The chairman of the

committee will not dare to deny that it is "wooly" (I have used that word advisedly), he will recognize that I refer to that controlled him in his handling of Byrnes and not a desire to act in view of all the possible or ascertainable facts in the Byrnes case. Now the presumption is on the side of the superintendent being as good a criminal as any other member of the force. Wherever they have stuck in their fork they have found rot, and whether Byrnes be rotten or not, he has been in the rot for thirty-one years.

There are two ways in which Byrnes has put the committee under obligations, and to that degree destroyed their independence. He put them under obligations by consenting to help defeat Tummany hall. The second way in which the committee put themselves under obligations to him was by taking into their confidence and allowing him to beseech a corporation with them in breaking down forces. To the degree in which they obtained help from Mr. Byrnes they put themselves practically under obligations to protect him. Byrnes has frequently attempted to play the same game with the society for the prevention of crime, but we have refused to ally ourselves with the man whom we believe to be more than any other man responsible for the condition of the department.

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NEW YORK'S CESSPOOL

As Ruled by Lexow's Committee.

Supt. Byrnes Tells How He Got Rich.

Anthony Vigorously Denies That He Was Paid \$1000 to Stop a Prosecution.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—At ten minutes to eight the Lexow committee adjourned subject to call of the chair, which was a session of investigation that was full of startling revelations, but as he was through answering the probing questions, Supt. Byrnes, read a letter to Chairman Lexow, in which was a copy of one that he had to Mayor-Elect Strong early in the month. It was his resignation from the force of which, he had been a member for the past twenty-two years. The superintendent said on two occasions since he was appointed Supt. Murray's place he was one point of resigning, owing to the annual conflict between the commissioners and himself. The superintendent said, has absolute confidence in the discipline of the department, and all his efforts in that direction, but he is frustrated by the commission's department was hounded with abuses which had been remedied only by radical legislation. Local politicians, he claims were the curse of the department and as long as politics was a fact in the force, such a state of affairs would exist. The whole department was impregnated with a belief that protection had to be bought and it was of no avail.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Supt. Byrnes will not stand today. "I don't have you been on the police?"

"At 32 years, I was appointed (in) 1870, inspector in 1880, and was made superintendent April 12, 1892."

"What property have you?"

"The superintendent gave the location of property which he said was all in West 10th street, valued at \$200,000, all free and clear."

"I did not ever possess of such a sum of wealth?"

"At the time I was placed in charge of the department, I had a few hundred dollars, and I bought stocks and bonds and I bought stocks. That Jay Gould was my friend and acted as my broker. He made \$200,000 and since his death his son George did it. He did you first get your money?"

"A friend of Senator Palmer named Bello, a very old man, who lived in the city, left me \$7500. I made \$100,000 and I made money. Old Commodore Vanderbilt once on one occasion if I have money and I said yes, I had \$250,000. He asked me for it and I had it. He gave me \$50,000 back, and he invested it very successfully. This made me worth some \$300,000 in 1875."

"Business men add a long story as they are acquainted with the fact that it was through catching a who wrote threatening letters, and offered him a present but he refused to accept any money, but insisted he put up \$10,000 the result that the amount was returned to \$270,000. He said he did not remember the amount as a \$10,000 but he did not, he declared, present he held 5000 shares of stock, some his own and some on margin."

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"I suppose Senator Wolcott is one of the coolest men living when one engaged in a game of chance," said Albert Watson, of Denver. "Like most men whose early manhood has been spent on the frontier, he learned the value of a poker hand and the chances of a game as soon as he was a 'limt' player all over Colorado before his fame as a lawyer had spread outside of Denver. When playing faro he always did, and does yet, bet as much on the turn of a card as the dealer will allow him to, and when he sits in a poker game the other people want to keep their eyes wide open and play their cards mightily close up to their chests."

"Wolcott once found his self in a game of poker where three of the other players were playing a sure game. They were professionals, and were after a big bundle of money that he had in his possession, as well as looking for that which the best player, a mining operator named Durkin, was known to have. Wolcott knew in twenty minutes after the first hand was dealt that the intention was to rob him, and wearing his hat he tried to slay a way to get out of the game without making trouble, but he couldn't discover a means to save him. At last he was dealt a pat flush, five, seven, eight, nine, and jack. He skinned those cards over and did a mighty piece of thinking. He felt in his bones that a flush would be no account in the world when it came to a show down, but he clipped in and stayed to draw cards. "To his surprise he wasn't raised before the draw. He looked over his bright red diamonds again and concluded to draw a card in order, if possible, to stratagem the sequence. He pondered a long time between discarding the five spot or the picture, and at last tossed away the jack and called for a card. The dealer looked surprised at his wanting any, but gave him the card. Wolcott picked it up and found he had got the six spot of diamonds. He never turned a hair. The betting began, and he nursed his sequence, and just stayed along, letting the other fellows do the raising. At last it got down to Wolcott and one of the professionals. Finally there was a call, and the other man showed four queens. Wolcott laid down the five, six, seven, eight, and nine of diamonds and drew a seven. The game stopped right there. I reckon that was the greatest piece of luck that any man ever had in a poker game."

SILVER LAKE DISASTER

Additional Particulars From It

Sent by the Judge of Lake County.

A Graphic Description of the Awful Fire Where Many Lives Were Lost.

PORTLAND, Or., Jan. 1.—Hon. E. M. Brattain, county judge of Lake county, writes from Silver Lake to the Associated Press in this city under date of Dec. 27th, giving additional particulars of the awful calamity which befell Silver Lake settlement on Christmas eve. Mr. Brattain says: "The people, about 200 in number, were holding a Christmas tree, and after a short literary programme had been rendered were about to begin distributing the presents with which the tree was loaded, when George Paine, a young man, started to go toward the door, walking on top of the seats. His head struck a large Rochester lamp holding over a gallon of kerosene oil. The blow caused the lamp to swing and some of the oil spilled out. Paine caught hold of the lamp to steady it, but in an instant the oil ignited. Francis Chrisman, owner of the hall, grabbed the lamp out of the chandelier and started for the door. The blazing lamp caused a panic and several people rushed out of the hall within a few feet of the door. The excited crowd began kicking the lamp, scattering the burning oil in every direction. In an incredibly short time the entire north part of the hall was in flames, and located was a mass of flames, cutting off all egress from the door. The crowd rushed for the southwest window and a number escaped in this way by clinging out on the awning. The awning finally broke down under the weight of such a large number, but a ladder was secured and several more were rescued. The flames, however, were rapidly eating their way toward the window, and the danger about the window were becoming more frantic every second. Suddenly the flames burst out and enveloped the entire building, shutting off every avenue of escape. The screams and groans of the human beings who were being roasted alive were heartrending. Those on the outside were powerless to assist the unfortunate victims and were compelled to stand and see their relatives and friends hurled to death. Forty persons are known to have perished in the flames and thirty or forty more badly injured. There was nothing left to identify the victims and the bones were gathered up and all buried in one grave. "This terrible calamity has prostrated the whole county and every home in the village has been turned into a hospital. People have come here from all over the county to administer to the injured. Many have come from Lakeview, 100 miles away, and one-half the people of Paisley and Sumner Lake are here attending the sick. James Small, a well-known stock-raiser of the county, had a party of a hundred horses and had reached Burns, Harney county, when he heard that his son was one of the victims of the fire. He started to return immediately, but was unable to do so because of the distance of 200 miles on horseback. He returned just in time to see the bones of his son laid to rest in the common grave with the other victims. "Following is the list of dead and injured as given by Mr. Brattain: Dead—Mrs. Judea Absher, John H. Buick, David Buick, J. J. Buick, Lela Janet Buick, E. A. Bowen, Fred Buick, Mrs. C. G. Cahoon, Mrs. Gertrude Cahoon, Harry Howard, Bessie Howard, Woodford Hearst, Ada Bell Hearst, Ira Hamilton, Laura McCaulley, W. C. Martin, Mrs. W. C. Martin, Mrs. W. M. Omsler, Lilly Omsler, Mrs. Omsler, Mrs. E. C. Omsler, L. Snelling, Easton Snelling, Frankie M. Hornung, Mrs. M. J. Paine, Bobbie Small, Samuel A. Ward, Etta M. Ward, Mrs. C. L. Williams, Henry Williams, Russell Ward, Frank Ross, Mrs. Bell Phillips, Lillie Phillips, F. H. West, Mrs. F. H. West, Bertha West, Herbert West. "Injured, whose recovery is doubtful—Bert Gough, badly burned, bruised and cut; Robert Snelling, neck, face and body burned; Ward, face, hands and back burned; Mrs. Thomas Labrie, face, hands, and shoulders burned; George Paine, clothing all burned off, badly bruised and burned; Mrs. Ward, face, neck and limbs burned. Others badly burned but who will recover are Mrs. Charles Hamilton, Annie Anderson, three children, Mrs. Edie, four Mrs. R. L. Snelling, Jack Henderson, L. Coshov, Clara Snelling, Mrs. C. Marshall, Mrs. Robert Hornung, and Mrs. L. Buick. There are several others whose names have not yet been reported."

HAS NO CRITICISMS. Senator Lexow Thinks Well of Dr. Parkhurst.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 1.—In an interview this evening with an Associated Press reporter Senator Lexow said he had no answer to make to the charges contained in Dr. Parkhurst's manifesto. Obviously the best answer would be to point to the committee and say: "By their works ye shall know them."

TOOK MORPHINE. Pendleton, Jan. 1.—Frank Martell, who arrived here from the East last Sunday was found dead in bed this morning, having taken an overdose of morphine with suicidal intent. He evidently came here under an assumed name to end his life.

FOOTBALL AT PORTLAND. Portland, Jan. 1.—The Portland Amateur Athletic club today defeated the Port Townsend Athletic club football team by a score of 28 to 0. The visitors were weak at every point and allowed Portland to go through their lines at will.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Diplomatic Corps Made a Magnificent Display.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—Probably in no other city of this country does that peculiarly American custom of exchanging New Year's calls continue to flourish with the same vigor as in the capital of this nation. In all other cities the custom has become to be more regarded in the breach than in the observance. In Washington everybody in official life either receives or pays calls. The president himself sets the fashion in this matter and naturally the White House is the focus of interest on the first day of the new year.

The ceremonies of the began at 11 o'clock, but long before that hour a throng of people considering the state of the weather, gathered at the entrance to the White House grounds, to peep into the carriages as they rolled through the gates, laden with pretty women and distinguished statesmen. The first to arrive at the executive mansion were the ladies of the cabinet, who were to assist Mrs. Cleveland in receiving.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the marine band struck up the inaugural march and the receiving party descended the eastern staircase. The names Col. Bonner, Hammond & Co., had furnished half the money, the other half being furnished by New York and Philadelphia parties, who would be half owners in the road, he himself owning one-fourth. He said if the conditions of the road, including the employees, believed that by the confirmation of the sale, whereby the road would be rebuilt and extended, their interests would be subserved more than by a further delay of the sale. He was glad to have the sale confirmed and his company would be ready with the money to go on with the work and make of it a paying property; but if they believed otherwise and saw fit to oppose the confirmation he would be content. He wanted the best of feeling to prevail. He said he had confidence in the country and people, and the employees upon the road. The manner in which the employees have stood by the road during his hard times, he said, shows they are the right kind of men. He would want them to remain in the service of the road, and he wished all to be satisfied. He said there had been too many promises made heretofore, only to be broken, and made few promises himself. The only things he stated positively were that his company had bid for the purpose of improving, extending and operating the road, and that they had no intention of selling out to the Southern Pacific or any other road.

As to the exact time when the road would be extended and how far, he did not commit himself. He said his company would not allow it to remain as it is, and would have no use for it unless they intended to extend it. Suggestions had been offered as to certain branches, perhaps to Eugene and Astoria and Portland, but no plans had been formed, he said, in this direction.

Mr. Bonner left the impression that he means business and will carry out his plans of improving and extending the Oregon Pacific if his company gets it.

A number of the gentlemen present who held claims against the Oregon Pacific expressed themselves as heartily in favor of the confirmation of the sale. They consider their claims as already paid, and have confidence that these gentlemen will take up and carry to completion this long delayed undertaking, which will be an important factor in bringing renewed prosperity. This sentiment seems to be shared generally throughout the community, both by creditors of the road and others.

BOOKKEEPERS AND BOOKKEEPING. The cashier of a prominent plow bank said yesterday that such a thing as a perfect system of bookkeeping had never been devised and probably never would be. "When you think of it," he said, "bookkeep-

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THE OREGON PACIFIC. The Creditors Favor the Confirmation of the Sale.—Mr. Bonner Thinks Well of Dr. Parkhurst.

E. L. Bonner, purchaser of the Oregon Pacific railroad property, is in Albany. By appointment he met a number of the creditors and citizens for the purpose of talking over Oregon Pacific affairs and becoming better acquainted.

Mr. Bonner talked for nearly an hour in an informal manner, and answered many questions. He said he was glad to meet the citizens of Albany and hoped they would become better acquainted. He said that in the purchase of the road his firm, Bonner, Hammond & Co., had furnished half the money, the other half being furnished by New York and Philadelphia parties, who would be half owners in the road, he himself owning one-fourth. He said if the conditions of the road, including the employees, believed that by the confirmation of the sale, whereby the road would be rebuilt and extended, their interests would be subserved more than by a further delay of the sale. He was glad to have the sale confirmed and his company would be ready with the money to go on with the work and make of it a paying property; but if they believed otherwise and saw fit to oppose the confirmation he would be content. He wanted the best of feeling to prevail. He said he had confidence in the country and people, and the employees upon the road. The manner in which the employees have stood by the road during his hard times, he said, shows they are the right kind of men. He would want them to remain in the service of the road, and he wished all to be satisfied. He said there had been too many promises made heretofore, only to be broken, and made few promises himself. The only things he stated positively were that his company had bid for the purpose of improving, extending and operating the road, and that they had no intention of selling out to the Southern Pacific or any other road.

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A number of the gentlemen present who held claims against the Oregon Pacific expressed themselves as heartily in favor of the confirmation of the sale. They consider their claims as already paid, and have confidence that these gentlemen will take up and carry to completion this long delayed undertaking, which will be an important factor in bringing renewed prosperity. This sentiment seems to be shared generally throughout the community, both by creditors of the road and others.

BOOKKEEPERS AND BOOKKEEPING. The cashier of a prominent plow bank said yesterday that such a thing as a perfect system of bookkeeping had never been devised and probably never would be. "When you think of it," he said, "bookkeep-

ing is simply a question of mental innumeration in which it would be mode the legislator, and delay the work of the session for a day at least. —Statesman.

THE OREGON PACIFIC. The Creditors Favor the Confirmation of the Sale.—Mr. Bonner Thinks Well of Dr. Parkhurst.

E. L. Bonner, purchaser of the Oregon Pacific railroad property, is in Albany. By appointment he met a number of the creditors and citizens for the purpose of talking over Oregon Pacific affairs and becoming better acquainted.

Mr. Bonner talked for nearly an hour in an informal manner, and answered many questions. He said he was glad to meet the citizens of Albany and hoped they would become better acquainted. He said that in the purchase of the road his firm, Bonner, Hammond & Co., had furnished half the money, the other half being furnished by New York and Philadelphia parties, who would be half owners in the road, he himself owning one-fourth. He said if the conditions of the road, including the employees, believed that by the confirmation of the sale, whereby the road would be rebuilt and extended, their interests would be subserved more than by a further delay of the sale. He was glad to have the sale confirmed and his company would be ready with the money to go on with the work and make of it a paying property; but if they believed otherwise and saw fit to oppose the confirmation he would be content. He wanted the best of feeling to prevail. He said he had confidence in the country and people, and the employees upon the road. The manner in which the employees have stood by the road during his hard times, he said, shows they are the right kind of men. He would want them to remain in the service of the road, and he wished all to be satisfied. He said there had been too many promises made heretofore, only to be broken, and made few promises himself. The only things he stated positively were that his company had bid for the purpose of improving, extending and operating the road, and that they had no intention of selling out to the Southern Pacific or any other road.

As to the exact time when the road would be extended and how far, he did not commit himself. He said his company would not allow it to remain as it is, and would have no use for it unless they intended to extend it. Suggestions had been offered as to certain branches, perhaps to Eugene and Astoria and Portland, but no plans had been formed, he said, in this direction.

Mr. Bonner left the