VOL, XXXIII-NO 11,031.

PORTLAND, OREGON MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1895.

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INSURANCE CO. Upon application of a number of stockholders a receiver has been appointed for this companion for the aethernent of its affairs. Arrangement have been made to fully protect the policy holders, upon presentation of their policies are office of the receiver. Chamber of Commercial the office of the receiver. Chamber of Commercial the commercial control of the following the following of the receiver.

What is Drudgery? Housekeeping GOLD DUST Washing Powder.

"CHICKASAW"-E. & W .- "CHICKASAW,"

Protectorate Said to Have Been Declared Over Hawaii.

BEARDSLEE SAID TO HAVE DONE IT

The Officials at Washington Say There Is Nothing in His Instructions to Justify Such Action.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.-The Examiner prints a story today from its correspond-ent at Honolulu that Admiral Deardsiee has ken possession of Pearl harbor and declared a protectorate over the Hawaiian islands. This news came to Victoria by the steamer Warrimoo.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18. — The report that Admiral Beardslee has seized Pearl harbor and declared a protectorate over the Hawalian islands is not believed here. Neither the state nor many departments have any infimation of any such action, t is stated by both that Admiral Beardse's instructions have stready been made ablic, and there is nothing in them to istify such action on his part.

the passengers by the Warrimoo was F. H. Holmes, private secretary of Damon, Hawaiian finance minister, who is en oute to England on a vacation. He says there has been no change in the situa-tion since the arrival of the last steamer, but he believed the effectual manner in which the revolution was quelled will pre vent any further uprising. The natives were much disgusted at the flasco, and despised Wilcox for his cowardly surrender. In his opinion, capital punishment will not be inflicted upon the conspirators, not because the government lacks cour-age, but because the country is free from grave offenses, and the infliction of the se verest penalty of the law would be re-volting to the people. Holmes emphat-ically states that the trials, as conducted so far, have been eminently fair, and that the appointment of Judge Whiting as president of the court, and Lawyer Kenny is judge-advocate, is considered favorable to the prisoners.

The Hawaiian Minister Upon Ha-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.-L. A. Thurs ton, the Hawaiian minister, being asked whether he had any information concerning the alleged sentencing to death of some of the leaders of the late insurrec-tion, and whether, in his opinion, such sentences, if given, would be carried out,

know precisely what action will be taken; but from my intimate acquaintance with all the Hawaiian authorities and their characteristics and methods, I can state positively all trials will be open and fair; that the accused will be allowed the assistance of counsel of their own choosing, who will be allowed the fullest right of cross-examination and of defense; that there will be no convictions which are not based upon the clearest evidence.

"If there is any particular policy in

throw it; first, by strategic diplomacy, and then by force. From its inception the government has exhibited a leniency FOURTH PGLISAN STREETS ward its enemies that is unparalleled n history. This extreme leniency has been a feature of the administration of President Dole, which has caused criti-cism from many of his strongest support-

will state a few facts in substant

lation to the overthrow of the monarchy was death and confiscation of all pro STEEL RAILS alty for treason of a fine and imprison Sutton & Beebe Philip Goldsmith. Sel. Oppenheimer. Berthold Goldsmith might be visited upon its enemies if they undertook to overthrow it? "Again, although the revolution of itself was caused by the attempt of the queen GOLDSMITH & LOEWENBERG

o abrogate the constitution and disfranhise nearly every person connected with the new government, she has since been treated with the utmost consideration by the government. She has been allowed to cupy her comfortable quarters in Honolulu, within a block of the executive build-ing, in peace and without motestation, al-though she has unceasingly, publicly and privately, plotted for the overthrow of the government, and finally made her house an arsenal, in which were discov-tred 40 rifles, two dynamite hombs, pistols, swords, and ammunition in quantities. "Again, aithough Lilluokalani has made no claim for compensation, the annexa-tion commission, in the interest of har-mony and to avoid even the appearance of harshness, secured the insertion in the proposed annexation treaty of a clause giving her an annual pension of \$30,000, and under which she began to openly work for the overthrow of the government. The salary which she received as queen continued to be paid to her by the provisional government, and, until Prin-cess Kalulani came to Washington to work for restoration, she also continued to receive her allowance. The ex-queen has twice applied to the government for protection against supporters of the government whom she feared might do her narm, one of the times being when size was in the act of negotiating with Mr.
Willis for her restoration and the overthrow of the provisional government.
Upon both occasions a squad of police
was detailed to guard her from harm for is long a period as she desired them. Her nse to all this treatment has to overthrow the government, culminatng in last month's insurrection. The royalists have been allowed and brought \$1 66 and \$2, respectively.

have repeatedly availed themselves of the privilege to associate unmolested in the public square in front of the executive

One by One the Others Slipped Into the Sea or Hung Lifeless.

FORTY HOURS IN THE RIGGING

During All the Time the Men Were in the Ropes, They Tasted Neither Food Nor Drink.

privilege to associate immolested in the public square in front of the executive building at Honoluh, and unobstructedly to page such resolutions as they chose, condemning the government, protesting against annexation, against the constitution and the republic, and declaring in favor of the restoration of the monarchy.

"One of the serious features of the situation in Hawaii is that a number of leading insurrectionists are what may be called 'professional revolutionists.' The rank and file are ignorant dupes. Wilcox, the leader in the last insurrection, is mentioned as one of the leaders, Wilcox, the leader in the last insurrection, is mentioned as one of the leaders, wilcox, in which he is put down as a turncoat, ready at any minute to support the side which best suited his purposes, in one of such a class. This is a fair sample of the material of which leaders and organizers of the late insurrection are composed. Most of them are foreigners. Their class and character is that kind which furnished the commune in Paris and the anarchist riots in Chicago,

"What is the severument of Hawaii to FIRE ISLAND, Feb. 10 .- Two men who clung for 40 hours to the rigging of their ressel off Fire island beach were rescued at midnight by the crew of the Lone Hill life-saving station. The vessel was the schooner Louis V. Piace, Captain Squires, coal-laden, from Baltimore to New York, She was wrecked during the gale. Nine anarchist riots in Chicago.

"What is the government of Hawaii to do? Is the government to condone every offense that can be committed against a government, and, upon capturing the in-surrectionists in the act of shooting down nen took to the rigging when the vesse went down, about an eighth of a mile of its citizens, allow them to again go free to repeat the operation at the first con-venient opportunity? Amid hostile envishore, and they clung in the rigging dur-ing the blizzard until, one by one, seven of them slipped into the sea or hung lifeless, bound to the rigging. Two only were able to endure the terrible exposure. They are J. S. Nelson and William Stevens. They are badly frozen. The story of their rescue is a tribute to the brave life-savera who have for the past two days been mak ing almost superhuman efforts to reach the wrecked schooner. It was Tuesday last that the Piace was

wrecked. The life-savers sent out lifelines, but not before the seamen were almost frozen to death and so weak as to be unable to reach them. They tried many times to launch a boat, but each time the breakers drove them back to the shore. The same attempts were repeated for two days, while, one by one, the men in the riggling gave way to the exposure When at midnight, last night, the lifesavers, under command of Captain Baker, pushed their boat into the surf and pulled like mad to the wreck, there were but two lives remaining of the nine. During all that time the men in the ropes had not tasted food or drink. Just a spark of life seemed to remain, and, although the two were able to drop from the rigging into the lifeboat, they were almost insensible.

Nelson presented a terrible appearance. His face, hands and feet were frozen, and he was unable to speak for several hours. Stevens had been more fortunate than the other survivor, who had been kept allve through his efforts. Each time Nelson's head sank on his breast, Stevens would reach over and pound him into sensibility again. The latter was soon able to tell the story of the wreck and the terrible ex-periences of the two men. The dead are: Captain Charles Squires, 50 years old. narried, New York city; Engineer Charles Allen, 28 years old, Providence, R. I.; Mate Jaible, 44 years old, Norway; Fritz Ward, seaman, 20 years old, single, Nor-way; Charles Morrison, cook; Gus Olesar, 28 years old, Sweden; August Fullerton,

The bodies of the mate and the Swede were still inshed to the rigging. The oth-ets dropped into the sea.

Not One of the Grew Saved. HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 10 .- One of the late arrivals at this port today announced the loss Friday of the fishing schooner Clara Friend, with all on board. The Friend left Gloucester two weeks ago, bound for The Georges on a fishing trip and carried a crew of 14 men. Friday the terrific storm caught her while off Western head, near Liverpool, N. S., and she was driven on the rocks, going to pieces soon afterward. Not one of the crew was saved. Several bodies from the wreck are reported washed ashore at

and reports having seen the sloop Scan- delen is in charge of the vessel, The sloop was undoubtedly wreck ng the gale. There were on board Captair Bowick and a crew of two men, as well as two caulkers, who had taken passage from Orange. Today a message was received from Bolivar point from Captain Bowick for medical assistance. The other men are supposed to be drowned The Second Mate Drowned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19 .- Second Mate John Murch, of the schooner Fannie Adele, was washed from the libbo the vessel at sea Thursday during a squall and drowned. During the storm the schooner suffered considerable damage, and was forced to return to port for shelter in her crippled conditi

NOTHING OF LA GASCOGNE, The Big French Liner Is Now Eight Days Overdue.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.-The French line steamer La Gascogne, so far as all sources of information go, has failed to reach harbor. The three steamers which arrived at this port today have seen or heard nothing of her. But the fact that vessels not nearly so staunch as the French liner have weathered the gales vessels not nearly so stannch as the French liner have weathered the gales which have swept the Atlantic for the past two weeks has given heart and hope to those who can view the chances of the big steamer from an impartial standpoint. La Gascogne is now eight days overdue. She has faced many a furious gale in the years that she has crossed the Atlantic, but never was she so tardy in side. The signals we sent up were seen Atlantic, but never was she so tardy in reaching port. October 26, 1891, she came into New York harbor with 200 souls on board, salt-incrusted to the top of her funnels. For four days and nights she had been in the grip of a hurricane. One day of such weather would have tested the staunchness of almost anything that had been in the grip of a hurricane. One day of such weather would have tested the staunchness of almost anything that day of such weather the staumchness of almost anything that the staumchness of almost anything that the staumchness of almost anything that the staumchness, but La. Gascogne reached New York practically uninjured. It is such experiences that has given the agents in this city confidence that their boat is still ploughing the seas or safe in some outploughing the seas or safe in some outplouding the seas or safe in s of-the-way haroor. The men in the of-fice of the French liner do not worry much. None of them believe La Gasogne to be lost. It is the friends and elatives of passengers that are fearful f the worst. The men who report vessels far down

the bay have kept their eyes sharp toward the sea in the hope of being the first to signal the missing vessel. At 7.20 tonight the Hamburg-American liner Dania was reported off Fire island. Two hours later an unknown steamer was reported hater an unknown steamer was reported passing Sandy Hook lighthouse. There she is anchored, and it is believed she is La Normandie, a sister ship of La Gascogne. La Normandie sailed from Havre February 2, and coming over the same course as La Gascogne, it was con-Edently expected she would have tidings of the other. No signals to that effect, however, are displayed, and now the officials of the line fix their hopes on La Touraine, which sailed from Havre Wednesday last with instructions to keep the strictest lookout for La Gaccogne, and, if necessary, to spend extra time in making a detour from the regular course. Just what news the Dania and Ls Nor-mandle may bring is doubtful, but they have given no indication up to the present time of having spoken the missing ship.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 11 .- 3 A. M .- The

La Normandie is anchored outside. She was boarded by a reporter and reports no news of La Gascogne.

Some Comfort for the Anxious. PARIS, Feb. 10.—The story told by the Teutonic's captain has given some comfort to many persons who are watching anxiously for news from La Gascogne. If the Teutonic's speed was 20 knots an hour, they say La Gascogne's could not be more than 18 knots. The captain of more than 16 knots. The captain o La Bourgogne, which sailed from Havre yesterday, was instructed to keep a sharp lookout for the missing vessel, and to

with a view to getting some trace of her. The Figure and Matin assure their readers that there is no reason for slarm, as many vessels have come safely into port after being longer overdue.

Captain Servan, one of the best officers in the service of the French line, takes a opeful view of La. Gascogne's delay.

shape his course toward Newfoundlan-

speaks most highly of Captain Bandolen, whom he regards as one of the most com-petent navigators affont. The director of the commercial department of the French line's Parisoffice, who is an ex-captain, ar-tributed the delay to a break in La Gas-cogne's machinery. He says she probably will toss about until sighted and taken in tow. He thinks there is no danger of he foundering, and she has provisions enough

Inquiries at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.-The Boston steamer Parthian and the British steamer Guildhall from Carthage, and the City of Newcastle from Calamata, are all aground off Newcastle, and assistance has been sent. Every incoming pilot was has been sent. Every incoming pilot was piled with questions as to La Gascogne, but all declared they had not seen any trace or heard any news. A rumor that a writing-case had been picked up off Cape May containing letters and papers belonging to a passenger on board La Gascogne caused much excitement in shipping circles, but it was subsequently

Cause for Auxiety, Not for Alarm. LONDON, Feb. 10.-The Daily News, in leader concerning the missing steam ship La Gascogne, says: There is a reas-on for the anxiety about La Gas-cogne, but not for the alarm. It is pos-sible, if there has been an accident to her machinery, that she may need all the time already lost to make port under sail. It is true none of the vescels have sight-ed her. Probably this is due to the prevaience of fogs and blinding snows. most likely that she is struggling against storm after storm, each retarding her, out none sufficient to overpower so stout a ship.

No Confirmation. HALIFAX, Peb. 10. — Correspondents have been investigating a rumor here that the French liner La Gazcogne had been seen in the vicinity of Sable island. It is not believed any credence should be put in the rumor. Sable island can only be cached at great risk this time of year, if at all. Such news might come by carrier pigeon, but none has arrived here, and it is asserted none would fly in such weather as prevailed here hist week. The only other way to send out nows would be by signaling a passing vessel, an that can be done only in fine weather.

The Maniteba Captain's Views. NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—Captein Griffith, of the American Transport line's Mani-loba, said today he thought La Gascogne would be first spoken by a vessel bound from the Mediterranean and eastward

from Gibraltar. He added:
"My opinion is that she broke down west of the Azores, and was carried by prevailing currents into Southern lati-

At the Navy Club the officers believe the vessel will eventually come in.

Capinia Bandelen in Charge. LONDON, Feb. 10.-Dispatches from Havre contradict the recent assertion of the Standard's Paris correspondent that Four Supposed to Be Drowned.

GALVESTON, Feb. 10.—The tug Semnole has just arrived at Sabine pass, ing sicamer La Gascogne. Captain Ban-

> THE UMBRIA IN PORT. der Captain Rescued the Crew of a Waterlogged Bark.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10. - The Cunarder Umbria, Captain Dutton, which sailed from Liverpool February 2, via Queens-town February 3, reached quarantine this morning. She brings no word of La Gascogne. Soon after noon yesterday the nonster ocean greyhound steamer passed quarantine, her shrouds and part of her null covered with ice and glistening like myriads of diamonds, Icicles ching fore and aft. From the topmost edge of the bridge to the deck she was one mass of glittering ice. It was during the only spell of good weather on the vessel's voyage that she was enabled to rescue 14 persons who were adrift in a waterlogged. selpless bark. Speaking of the rescue,

Captain Dutton said today: "We had a fairly good voyage after leaving Queenstown until we struck the blizzard outside the 'Queen hook' yesterday. Of course, the weather was had we had heavy seas, but I have had far worse voyages. It was at 12:14 A. M., February 6, that we picked up the capcame away in our boat. The Jean Bap-tiste belonged at Havre, and was from Hallfax to Cork. "At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, dur-

ing the height of the storm, 200 miles east of Sandy hook, we sighted a four-masted schooner at anchor, riding very heavily. She had a flag up and no salls set. I had the vessel put about and ran down close to her. We lay to for an hour and a half waiting for some signal, but none came. We left them riding at anchor in a heavy sea in a very unusual place for a schooner of that character, right in the course of the ocean steamers. Then we came on to the harbor and experienced the worst weather of the whole trip."

THE RHYNLAND'S PASSAGE. Heeled Down So Far as to Make It Dif-

flenit to Walk the Deck. QUARANTINE, L. I., Feb. 10.—Neither the Atlantic transport steamer Manitoba nor the Red Star line steamer Rhyniand,

both of which arrived at 8 A. M., saw anything of the overline La Gascogne. The Rhynland, when she arrived, was a mass of ice on the starboard side and as high as the lower marthead. All the standing rigging and the running gear of the fore-

(Concluded on Second Page.)

Once Again This Matter Has Been Brought Before Congress,

RESULT OF MR. CREAMER'S VISIT

Grave Consequences That Might Be Expected to Follow the Batifiention of Such a Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The recent isit to Washington of Mr. Creamer, the British member of parliament who was charged with the presentation to our gov-croment, of a memorial signed by his col-leagues in parliament, urging the negotiation of an arbitration treaty with Great Uritain, has resulted in stimulating inter-est in the project, which had rather inn-guished since the introduction of the Allion resolution, some years ago. In con gress the proposition has taken tangible shape in a radical joint resolution sub-mitted by Senator Sherman and referred to the committee or, foreign relations, fully authorizing the president to move in the matter. While this resolutions has not been entirely acceptable to the advocates of the scheme, it has served its purpose of forming the basis of consider-ation by the cumulities. But meanwhile negotiations have been opened, as yet only preliminary in nature, between our gov-ernment and the British ambassador that will, it is said, if they result in the concummation of a treaty, be fraught with the gravest consequences so far as the United States is concerned. In its pro-ent shape the proposition is extremely broad, though it may be narrowed as the negotiations progress, for it contemplates nothing less than a great general treaty, to which the United States and all of the great European powers shall be parties, by the terms of which any matter in dis-pute between any of the signatory powers, which cannot be adjusted to the ordinary methods of diplomacy, shall be submitted

There is nothing substantially new in the proposition, which has been discussed many years in various shapes, but the fact that negotiations have actually be-gun, and are, at last, really within the reach of possibility, has had the effect to draw the attention of certain senators, who must pass upon any such treaty, to the grave consequences that might be expected to follow its ratification. For instance, it has been urged that the Mon-roe doctrine, upon which our predomi-nance of this hemisphere depends, would be speedily dismissed as of no force in an arbitration. Each of the signatory powers would be represented upon the ar-bitration commission, and as the Euro-pean powers would be largely in the mapean powers would be but one result should any question be submitted involving the application of this doctrine, to which they have never subscribed and have tolerated only because of the ability of the United States to maintain against any single power. Another objection which has been ad-

vanced is that the arbitration treaty would absolutely deny the right of revo-lution, and this might be a very serious matter. In the event that Canada should cast off allegiance to Great Britain, it would probably be impossible for this country to recognize her independence, nuch less annex the dominion even upon the unanimous application of its people. Of late years the major part of our nego-tiations with European powers has been made up of the settlement of difficulties owing out of our insistence upon the cognition of the citizenship of natural-ed Americans. Upon this issue the ized Americans. United States is at variance with almost all of the Euroean countries, which found it essential to the maintena ean countries, which have their great systems of enforced m service to deny the right of expatriation to their subjects, and if such a question were submitted to arbitration the United States would be certainly defeated in its contention and there would be no safety for our naturalized citizens anywhere out-side the United States.

These are a few of the difficulties that

at present beset the pathway of negotia-tions leading to a general arbitration treaty, and it is doubtful if they can ever be overcome. In accordance with the act of congress

of May, 1891, the secretary of agricultura has issued to "Managers and Superintend-ents of Railways of the United States, Stockmen and Others," the usual regulations concerning the transportation of cattle, to be in force from the 15th day of February to the 5th day of December next. The principal difference between the regulations and those of last year lies in the fact that the Texas fever line, as it is called, is extended westward to the Pacific const. The line from the Pacific coast to its junction with the old line which formerly did not extend beyond Western Texas, is described as follows: Running from the extreme western point of the county of Contra Costa, Cal., eastward along the northern boundaries Contra Costa and San Joaquin the western boundary of Amac thence north slong boundary of Amador to the southwest-ern corner of Eldorado, then southwest to the boundary line of California; thence southeasterly along the eastern boundary of California to the Western border of Arizona; thence south along the westwestern border of Arizona to the southwesterum border of the territory, and east along the southern boundaries of Arizona and New Mexico 16 the Rio Grande; southeast along the Rio Grande to the southwest corner of the county of Foley, Texas, and northeasterly along that river to the southwestern corner of the county of Pecos, which was the western extremity of the old line.

The principal change in the old Texas fever line affects the territory of Okla-

homa, a large portion of the northwestern part of that territory, which was for-merly included within the line being now left outside. There are also some slight changes in the line in Missouri, Tennes see and Virginia. The bureau of animal industry is preparing the map for 1895, showing the Texas fever line in its entirety under the regulations, and it will thery under the regulations, and it will be printed and ready for distribution as soon as possible. The regulations im-posed upon the transportation companies, stockmen and others in regard to the re-moval of cutile from the southern line do not differ from those in force last year. The greater part of the week in the sen-

ate will necessarily be devoted to the ap-propriation bills. The postoffice bill will be the first remaining unacted upon to re-ceive the attention of the senate. This bill will, in all probability, develop sufficient debate to consume two days' time if not more. The Indian bill carries numerous amendments. Many of them will call for explanations, and others will be attacked. The discussion of this bill will probably open up the entire question of the management of affairs in Indian territory. This is a subject which has received much attention at the hands of several senators. It is expected that the agricultural bill will be taken up when



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WHAT BRINGS RELIEF FROM DIRT AND GREASE? WHY, DON'T YOU KNOW?

SAPOLIO

No Mention of a Protectorate. VANCOUVER, B. C., Feb. 19.-Among

STATEMENT FROM THURSTON.

wail's Troubles.

made the following statement:
"I have received no direct communica-tion concerning the sentences, nor do I know precisely what action will be taken: reparation. ddress THE MISSES RODNEY, Portland, Or.

"If there is any particular policy in which the Hawaiian government has erred in the past two years, it has been in having been too lenient in dealing with those who have continuously schemed to over-Shield Brand of Hams, Bacon

on of what I say: The penalty for treason from the four erty. January 20, 1893, three days after its creation, the provisional government cassed an act providing an alternative penand otherwise mitigated the harshness of the former law. Was there ever before known a government, scarcely seated in power, in the midst of enemies, involved n all the multitudinous plans attendant upon a reconstruction of the entire sys-tem of government, devoting its first mo-ments to mitigating the penalties which

venient opportunity? Amid hostile environment, amid opposition, treachery and revolution at home and depressing effects of continuously hostile influences from abroad, President Dole and his associates, to the best of their limited powers and with all the wisdom with which God has endowed them, have maintained their outer breastworks of civilization in the Pacific with a reserve consisting of a handful of professional and business men, mechanics and clerks. The problem that has been forced upon President Dole, and which he and his advisers are now forced, unaided and in the process of hostile influence, to solve, is one which would prove a task too great for man. The policy is not how to achieve revenge. It is how to prevent Hawail from gravitating into the catalogue of chronic revolution. "How the government of the republic

"How the government of the republic will solve the problem I do not know. The gospel of forgiveness and forbearance has been practiced. Whatever measures are taken, the white men who organized the late insurrection and furnished arms the late insurrection and furnished arms therefor, but had the adroitness to keep out of sight when there was fishting to be done, will be held to an equal degree of responsibility with their native companions, who had, at least, the maniliness and courage to attempt to carry out their ill-conceived plan. Further, I know that Abraham Lincoln did not possess a more patient, loving, kindly disposition than does Stanford B. Dole; that there does not exist in the United States today a more generous-spirited, peace-loving, forgiving and unrevengeful community than

more generous-apirited, peace-loving, forgiving and unrevengeful community than
that readding in Honolulu and furnishing
the leaders of the present government.
God forgive those who would impute a
sangulnary lust for blood to as brave,
generous, disinterested, liberty-loving and
true a band of patriots as ever honored
Christian civilization, or add to their already heavy burdens or increase the difficulties of their already difficult task."

THE DISSATISFIED KNIGHTS A Gathering in Columbus to Be Pre-liminary to Compenitor.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 10,—In response to a call issued by E. C. Martin, of Tiffir, a conference of dissilisted Knights of Labor will be held to orrow. Communications have been received by Mr. Martin from a number of district assemblies, assuring him that whatever action may assuring him that whatever action may be taken by the convention will receive their support. The call stated that the conference would lay the groundwork for a new organization of the knights The gathering's work will be merely preliminary to a convention to be called later. It is claimed that a majority of the Knights of the country are not in ac-

the order.

What Sovereign Says. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10,-"The crisi s surely coming," said General Master Workman Sovereign this afternoon at Labor Lyceum hall, in an address to the members of the the local assembly, No. 7721, Knights of Labor, composed of cloth-cutters and shop-tailors. "There will be serious upheaval in this country within 12 months. Every move on the social chessboard indicates it. Capitalistic factics are forcing the issue and organized labor will be the victor. It will be a peaceful revolution, accomplished without the aid of Winchesters and Gatling guns. If ever the fight is over people will say, when they see a Knight of Labor who has been steadfast throughout the great strife: 'There goes an American patriot.' We want you to enlist for the war, to become an integral part of our grand or-ganization; until there is gathered within our fold sufficient numerical strength to

have gone, and by the eternal God you shall go no further."

These rather formidable concluding remarks of the general master workman were prefaced by a much milder discourse, in which he outlined from a Knights of Labor standpoint the difference between

Labor standpoint the difference between capital and labor in the matter of a proper wage schedule. He said:

"We want the entire abolition of the wage system. So long as that system continues, so long will poverty and slavery run rampant in the land. Wage-system and slavery are synonymous terms. We want to consider the establishment of a co-operative system to supersede the grinding wage system, and we can have It by thorough organization and united action. Our whole social system has gone all to smash. The common people and the working people must reconstruct

Mr. Sovereign attacked the trades-nions, saying that they were entirely on limited in their scope and too selfish

in their aims. Negro Women Sold Into Slavery. GEORGETOWN, Ky., Feb. 10 -- A novel spectacle was furnished the younger gen-eration here yesterday. It was the sale by public auction of two colored women, Sara Hackson and Bettle Fishback. They were convicted of vagrancy in the circuit court and ordered to be sold into slavery for the period of six months. The sale took place in front of the courthous: Deputy Sheriff Shuff being the auctioneer, and attracted a large crowd. The women were bought by two colored men, Henry and Richard Coleman, and Jackson

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