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Dolls of every description—China dolls, 2½c, 25c.
Kid body dolls 25c, $5 00.
Dressed, dolls, 25c. $1 50. Doll buggies, 50c $3.00.
Iron toys, 25c, $5.00. Blocks 20c. $1.25.
A fine line of games 15c, $1.50.
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Purses for ladies and gentlemen 10c, $1.50.
Silk umbrellas $1.50, $5.00.
Boxes paper and envelopes, 10c, 50c.
Cups and saucers, 10c, 50c.
Tea sets, 10c, $1.50
And scores of small toys for 5c, 10c and 15 cts.

HAWAIIAN MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's Statement to Congress.

BROADER AUTHORITY NEEDED

A Full Explanation of What Has Been Done.

BY THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

The Subject Referred to the Legislative Department.

Hawaiian Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—President Cleveland today sent the Hawaiian message to congress. The president says: Though I am not able to now report a definite change in the actual situation, I am convinced that the difficulties lately created both here and in Hawaii render it proper and expedient that the matter should be referred to the broader authority and discretion of congress, with a full explanation of the endeavor thus far made to deal with the emergency and a statement of the considerations which have governed my action. I suppose right and justice should determine the path to be followed in treating the subject. If national honesty is to be disregarded and a desire for territorial extension, or dissatisfaction with the form of a government not our own is to regulate our conduct, I have entirely misapprehended the mission and character of our government and the behavior which the conscience of our people demands of their public servants.

When the present administration entered upon its duties, the senate had under consideration a treaty providing for annexation of the Hawaiian islands. Additional importance is attached to this peculiar treaty of annexation because it contemplated a departure from the unbroken American tradition, in providing for an additiou to our territory islands of sea more than two thousand miles removed from our nearest coast. It appeared from documents accompanying the treaty when submitted to the senate that the ownership of Hawaii was tendered us by provisional government which had the sanction of neither a popular revolution nor suffrage. Two other remarkable features of the transaction naturally attracted attention.

One was the extraordinary haste, not to say precipitancy, characterizing all the transactions connected with the treaty between the initiation of the scheme for the provisional government in Hawaaii on the 14th of January and submission to the senate of a treaty of annexation. There was only the interval of 32 days, 15 of which were spent by the Hawaiian commissioners in a journey to Washington. In next place, upon the face of the paper submitted with the treaty, it clearly appeared that there was open and undetermined an issue of fact of most vital importance. The message of the president accompanying the treaty declared that "Overthrow of the Monarchy" was not in any way promoted by this government.

A protest also accompanied said treaty, signed by the queen and her ministers, which explicitly stated that she had yielded to the superior force of the United States, whose ministers had caused the United States troops to be landed at Honolulu, and declared he would support such provisional government. The truth or falsity of this protest was surely of first importance. I conceived it to be my duty, therefore, to withdraw the treaty from the senate for examination, and meanwhile to cause an accurate, full and impartial investigation to be made. The president then refers to the appointment of Blount, and says: "His report, detailing his actions under the instructions given him and conclusion derived from his investigations accompanying this message."

The conclusions do not rest for their acceptance entirely upon Blount's honesty and ability as a man, not upon his acumen and impartiality as an investigator. They are accompanied by evidence upon which they are based and from which it seems to me no other deductions could possibly be reached than those arrived at by the commissioners report with its accompanying proofs, and such other evidence as is now before congress, or herewith submitted. It justifies, in my opinion, the statement that when the president was lead to submit the treaty to the senate, both the president and senate were misled.

The annexation project was one zealously promoted by the minister representing the United States in that country. On the 19th day of November 1892, nearly two months before the first overt act tending towards subversion of the Hawaiian government, he addressed a long letter to the secretary of state, in which annexation is elaborately argued on moral, political and economic grounds. To a minister of this temper, full of zeal for annexation, there seemed to arise in January, 1893, a precise opportunity. We are quite prepared for the exultant enthusiasm with which in a letter to the state department, dated February 1, 1893, he declares "The Hawaiian pear is now fully ripe and this is the golden opportunity for the United States to pluck it."

As a further illustration of the activity of this diplomatic representative, attention is called to the fact that on the day the above letter is written, apparently unable longer to restrain his ardor, he issued a proclamation whereby "in the name of the United States," he assumed protection of the Hawaiian islands and declared said action was taken "pending and subject to negotiations at Washington." Of course this assumption of a protectorate was promptly disavowed by our government, but the American flag remained over the government building at Honolulu, and forces remained on guard until April and after Blount's arrival on the scene when both were withdrawn.

The president then reviews the circumstances of the overthrow of the Queen and the establishment of a provisional government. As to landing troops, the president says: "If any peril to life and property calling for any such martial array had existed Great Britain and other foreign powers would not have been behind the United States in activity to protect their citizens. Thus it appears Hawaii was taken possession of by United States forces without the consent or wishes of the government of the islands, or of anybody else, as far as shown except the United States minister.

Terefore, military occupation of Honolulu by the United States was wholly without justification, either as occupation by consent or necessitied by dangers threatening American life and property. When our minister recognized the Provisional Government, the only basis upon which it rested was the fact that a committee of public safety had declared it to exist. It was neither government de facto nor de jure The Queen yielded her authority to prevent a collision of armed forces and loss of life, and only until such time as the United States should review her cause.

The provisional government, with this unanswered protest in its hand hastened to negotiate with the United States for the permanent banishment of the queen from power, and for the sale of her kingdom. Our country was in danger of accepting the position of having actually set up a temporary government on foreign soil for the purpose of acquiring through that agency territory which we had wrongfully put into our possession. We are not without precedent showing how scrupulously we avoided such accusation in the case of Texas.

As I apprehend the situation, we are brought face to face with following condition. The lawful government of Hawaii overthrown, without drawing sword or firing shot, by a process, every step of which it may be safely asserted is directly traceable and depended for its success upon the the agency of the United States government, through its diplomatic and naval representatives, but for lawless occupation of Honolulu, under false pretexts by the United States forces, and but for Minister Stevens' recognition of the provisional government when the United States forces were its sole support and constituted its only military strength, the queen and her government would never have yielded to the provisional government, even for a time, and for the sole purpose of submitting her case to the enlightened justice of the United States, believing therefore the U. S. could not under any circumstances favor annexation of islands, without justly incurring the imputation of acquiring them by unjustifiable methods, I have now again submited the treaty of annexation to the senate for its consideration and in the instructions to Minister Willis, a copy of which accompanies this message, I have directed him to so inform the provisional government, but in the present instance our duty does not in my opinion, end with refusing to consumate this questionable transaction. It has been the boast of our government, it seems, to do justice in all things without regard to the strength or weakness of those with whom it deals.

I mistake American people if they favor the odious doctrine that there is no such thing as international morality. That there is one law for a strong nation, and another for a weak one. Substantial wrong has thus been done, which due regard for our national character, as well as the rights of an injured people, requires we should endeavor to repair. The provisional government has not assumed a republican or other constitutional form, but has remained a mere executive counsel or oligrachy set up with the assent of the people. It has not seen fit to find a permanent basis.

I intructed Minister Willis to advise the queen and her supporters of my desire to aid in the restoration of the status existing before the lawless landing of the United States forces, if such restoration could be effected upon terms providing for clemency as well as justice to all. The conditions suggested, as the last instructions show, contemplate general amnesty to those concerned in making up the provisional government, and a recognition of all its bonafide acts and obligations.

In short, they require that the past should be buried, and the restored government could resume its authority as if its continuity had not been interrupted, These conditions have not proved acceptable to the queen, and though she has been informed that they will be insisted upon, and that unless acceded to, efforts of the president to aid in the restoration of her government will cease, I have not thus far learned whether she is willing to yield them her acquiescence.

The check which my plans have thus encountered, has prevented their presentation to members of the provisional government, while unfortunate public representation of the situation and exaggerated statements of the sentiment of our people, have obviously injured the prospects of a successful executive of meditation.

The president has withheld the messages from Willis.

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Perhaps the Queen's Oldest Subject.

Polly Thompson, generally supposed to be the queen's oldest subject, died recently at the Camberwell workhouse in her 107th year. She attained her 107th birthday last June, and was then the recipient of letters from the queen, the Prince of Wales and the Duchess of York. In spite of her great age Polly Thompson, who had never been married, retained her faculties and was accustomed to chat pleasantly with visitors concerning events which occurred in her young days. Until lately she enjoyed fairly good health, and as recently as September last was able to go with an excursion party to Rye House.—Cardiff, (Wales) Western Mail.

Every Eye Upon Him.

"I never in my life," said a clergyman to his wife after a sermon in Westminster abbey, "so touched the congregation. They were entranced. Every eye was upon me from the first word to the last."

"No wonder," said his wife. "Your gloves were inside your hat, and when you took it off they remained on top of your head all through the sermon."—London Tit-Bits.

THE CONSPIRACY TRIALS.

Lotan and Jordan on the Stand—Boise Got no Illegal Fees.

PORTLAND, Dec. 17.—In the Chinese conspiracy trial today, the defense placed Collector Lotan and Thomas Jordan on the stand. They made general and specific denials of all allegations charging them with illegal acts. Whitney Boise testified that he had sometimes acted as attorney for Blum and Dunbar, in landing Chinese, for which he received the usual attorney fees and no more.

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HERMANN FOR GOVERNOR.

He Will Accept the Nomination if His Election is Certain.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—[Oregonian Special.]—Representative Hermann is regarded by a number of his friends in the house as a promising candidate for governor of Oregon. Several of his associates have been asking him if he is a candidate, but he refuses to say anything. He will not even say whether he would prefer to be governor. Among the Oregon men here it is the impression that Mr. Hermann will not make a very hard effort to capture the prize, contenting himself to be the candidate of the people of his district for the house, if there should be any particular objection to his candidacy for the governorship. There is no doubt about the usefulness of Mr. Hermann to the people of Oregon. The position he holds on the important rivers and harbors committee alone, would make him valuable. He has done a great deal for them in the past, and will no doubt be able to do a great deal for them in the future if he retains his place in congress. It might be surprising that a man should want to relinquish a place in the house of representatives to become governor of his state, but it is a fact that very few men resist the temptation to accept a party nomination for governor, if his election is a sure thing. During the last four years a number of members have voluntarily retired from the house to become governors of their states. Among them are Flower of New York, Stone of Missouri, O'Ferrell of Virginia, and McKinley of Ohio. The latter did not voluntarily retire, but was elected governor the year following his defeat as a member of the house from a district which had been outrageously gerrymandered.

The above leads the Salem Statesman to remark: Congressman Binger Hermann announces that he would be a candidate for governor of Oregon if sure of election. His election might be assured him if nominated by the Republican party, but the people of the First District cannot spare him out of congress. They could not think of it. Binger is in the right place now, and the people will demand that he continue his great services there.

If the Republicans of Oregon ask Mr. Hermann to head the state ticket next June he will probably be its candidate. The salary and perquisites of the office are far less than those of Congressman but the claims of the party upon Mr. Hermann and the opportunities for succeeding to a senatorship would outweigh the pecuniary objection. Mr. Hermann is probably as well fixed financially as any leading Republican in Oregon who would prove a winning man. He would come as near uniting every element of Republicans as any man who can be named. He has personal friends in nearly every precinct of Oregon. He has rendered a personal service to nearly every community in the state. From every standpoint of availability and personal popularity, as well as for the great services he has rendered the state and the party, he is a strong man to head the ticket with. Undoubtedly a number of others will be named and their strength and claims will be fully and fairly set forth in these columns.

The Toledo Criminals.

ALBANY, Dec. 17.—Two tramps were arrested at Summit on suspicion. An examination by a physician showed that the girl, who claimed to have been outraged, had sufferen no violence and it now turns out that the girl is a somnambulist and that her curious escapade was enacted while she was asleep.

LOST.—A lady's shoe, on Court or Summer street. Leave at Krause Bro.'s. store and be rewarded.

THE MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18 — Wheat, cash $1.07½.

CHICAGO, Dec. 18. — Cash, 61½@½; May 67.

PORTLAND, Dec. 18. —Wheat valley $.92½; Walla Walla $.82½.

STAGE GLINTS.

Lotta is spending the winter in San Francisco for the benefit of her health.

Fanny Rice's new play is an adaptation from the French called "Miss Innocence Abroad."

That gifted and genial Bohemian composer, Dvorak, has fallen in love with the American people.

Henri Marteau, the young French violinist, has returned to this country to give a series of concerts.

The engagement is announced of Miss Olea Bull to Henry Vaughn of Cambridge. Miss Olea Bull is the daughter of Ole Bull, the great violinist.

Helen Dauvray, now playing in "The Prodigal Daughter," is the latest aspirant for managerial honors and burdens in connection with a stock company.

All reports of Stuart Robson's new production of the "Comedy of Errors" agree that it is one of the most beautiful and elaborate stage settings ever seen in this country.

Augustus Pitou has purchased a new play by William C. Hudson. It is as yet unnamed, but Mr. Pitou proposes to produce it in January. It is in four acts each of one scene.

Sir Arthur Sullivan and Signors Mascagni and Leoncavallo will shortly arrive in Berlin to superintend representations of "Ivanhoe," "The Mikado," "The Gondoliers," "Ratcliff" and "I Medici."

Black Coffee and Ease.

The Hospital advises "literary workers" "to rise early, take a cup of coffee with toast at 6:30, write for awhile, take breakfast at 8, write till noon, take lunch at 1 o'clock, smoke a pipe after it, take a cup of black coffee at 2, write a couple of hours, take a cup of tea at 4, write till 6:30, take dinner at 7, winding it up with a cup of black coffee, take things easy till 10:45, then take a small cup of cocoa and be ready for bed at 11. The Hospital takes for granted literary workers all like to "take tea" and "take coffee" and "take things easy."—Boston Transcript.

Early American Theatricals.

The earliest attempt to introduce theatrical performances in this country was made about 1686 in New England, but Increase Mather wrote and spoke so forcibly in opposition to the project that it was speedily abandoned. The first theatrical performance in New York city of which there is any clear record was given March 5, 1750. The theater was on Nassau street, between John street and Maiden lane, and the play was "Richard III," Thomas Kean, the junior manager of the company, enacting the part of Richard.—Harrison's Magazine.

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"I have used your Simmons Liver Regulator and can conscientiously say it is the king of all liver medicines. I consider it a medicine chest in itself.—GEO. W. JACKSON, Tacoma, Washington.
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