

Souvenir Cook Book. See the Independent's Great Offer, Page 4.

The Independent

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VOL. XXXIV.—NO. 355.

HELENA, MONTANA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

I. L. ISRAEL & CO.

WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealers.

We are positively going out of business and are desirous of giving the retailer the benefit of very low prices. We have always been the largest shippers in the city up to the time we decided to go out of business, and therefore bought cheaper than any one else.

We offer the following list of well known brands at lower than eastern market prices, and they are a surprise to competition:

Old V. Monarch.....	Spring '80
M. D. Crow.....	Spring '86
Bond & Lillard.....	Spring '87
Guckenheimer Rye.....	Spring '86
W. H. McBrayer.....	Spring '87
James E. Pepper.....	Spring '87
Hermilage.....	Spring '86
Old McBrayer and Woodford.	

CIGARS.

Having a large stock of imported and choice Domestic Cigars we will give special inducements to purchasers.

City trade will receive our careful supervision and prompt delivery. Correspondence solicited. Orders and inquiries for quotations will receive prompt attention and reply. We deliver all goods to any destination free of charge.

I. L. Israel & Co.

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALERS.

No. 3 South Main Street. Telephone No. 122.

Thistlewaite's

CLEARING UP SALE.

Spring is Coming! Winter is Going. Here are Starting Bargains for you!

- 25c will buy a pair of Child's second quality Arctics, worth 60c.
- 60c will buy a pair of Child's first quality Arctics, worth 90c.
- 45c will buy a pair of Ladies' fine black Overgaiters, worth 75c.
- 95c will buy a pair of Ladies' extra high waterproof Overgaiters, worth \$1.25.
- \$1.05 will buy a pair of Ladies' extra high Jersey Leggings, worth \$3.00.
- 50c will buy a pair of Ladies' felt Slips, worth \$1.00.
- \$1.00 will buy a pair of Ladies' felt Shoes, worth \$1.75.
- \$1.95 will buy a pair of Ladies' fine cloth top-kid button Boots, worth \$3.00.
- \$1.65 will buy a pair of Ladies' fine kid button Boots, patent tip, worth \$2.75.
- 95c will buy a pair of Men's Overshoes, third quality, as good as others sell for \$1.25.
- 55c will buy a pair of Men's German Sox, worth \$1.00.
- 90c will buy a pair of Men's Canvas Leggings, worth \$1.25.
- \$3.00 will buy a pair of Men's Call or Kangaroo hand-welt Shoes; only a few pairs left, worth \$3.50 to \$5.00.

BUY YOUR SHOES AT 123 North Main Street AND SAVE MONEY.

THISTLEWAITE,

THE CASH SHOE MAN.

HAWAIIAN DEBATE ENDED

No Vote Taken Because the Republicans Resorted to Filibustering Tactics.

Democrats Will Have Their Own Quorum To-Day and Will Finish It.

The Policy of the Administration Will Be Approved Without Doubt—Sickles Over the Tracks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Hawaiian debate was continued to-day, but the entire resolution did not pass because of the failure of the democrats to secure a quorum when a vote is taken on it. Much less opposition from the democratic side was developed than at one time was anticipated. Only one democratic speech, that of Gen. Sickles, was made in opposition to the adoption of the resolution, although there was some passive opposition on the democratic side, indicated by the refusal of several democrats to answer to their names when the resolution was placed upon its passage. The illit substitute, the Blair amendment, and the motion of Reed to recommitt, were in turn voted down, when upon the adoption of the entire resolution the republicans refrained from voting and the democrats lacked seventeen of a quorum. Cummings voted for Reed's motion to recommit, and Sickles against the McCree resolution. Cummings, Geary, of California, and Cochrill, of Texas, refused to go on record for or against the resolution. The populists voted generally with the republicans. Broderick, of Kansas, was the only republican who declined to follow the lead of his party, and refrain from voting. He voted against the resolution. When the democrats found themselves without a quorum they passed a resolution resolving to adjourn, and then adjourned. They expect to have a quorum present when the house meets to-morrow.

After the call of committees for reports, the Hawaiian debate was resumed, Outhwaite, democrat of Ohio, taking the floor in support of the McCree resolution. He took the position that Stevens, in ordering troops ashore at the time of the revolution, had been guilty of an act of war; that in betraying the government to which he had been accredited he had been guilty of treason, and that in scheming with the sugar interests to overthrow the weak monarchy with a view to annexation he had been guilty of cowardice. He analyzed the events of the revolution itself to show Stevens' zeal in behalf of the revolutionists and his subsequent attempt to rush the Hawaiian islands over to the United States, he said, was marked by mock heroism at Honolulu and mock patriotism in Washington. Outhwaite challenged the production of a single scientific evidence to prove that Cleveland in the inauguration of the policy which had for its purpose the righting of a wrong which never contemplated the use of force.

"When Cleveland was inaugurated," said he, "an extraordinary condition of affairs in reference to Hawaii existed. The treaty of annexation had been negotiated and sent to the senate. The transaction was incomplete. The treaty was based upon the report of Secretary Foster. It was Cleveland's right and duty to investigate that report, already questioned. All considerations of national honor demanded that he exercise that right and discharge his duty. The main question before the house was whether the evidence furnished demonstrated the falsity of that report. If it were false, and the fact could be made to appear, the resolution would be passed, and the treaty would be null and void. It was the duty of our minister, then the negotiation of that treaty was an inexcusable blunder, and Stevens' action was a crime against the United States.

"All evidence," he went on, "shows that Secretary Foster's report was erroneous and unreliable, that Stevens was a revolutionist and conspirator, and that the leading of troops to protect American property was a mere pretext and disguise to make possible the success of projected usurpation.

"Long after the defamers of the president should have been forgotten the patriotism and devotion of the democratic administration will stand as a monument to the honor of the United States and enlightened justice of the world." Democratic applause.

Sickles, democrat of New York, then got the floor to make the first speech on the democratic side against the McCree resolution. In the resolution, which the house was asked to pass confined itself to the past and present, he said he would remain silent, but it went further. It had an important bearing on the future. He did not believe in the institution of a court of appeals or a court of review for the acts of a previous administration. He should look forward with regret to a possible review five years hence of the acts of Cleveland and Grant. He would not now say with surprise and regret the attempts to review the acts of President Harrison and Minister Stevens, both of whom are now out of office.

"The hour of 1890 having arrived a vote was taken. First pending was the majority resolution offered by McCree, condemning the action of Minister Stevens and approving the president's Hawaiian policy. The second was Blair's minority resolution offered as a substitute, censuring the resolution's attempt to overthrow the provisional government and restore the monarchy, also Blair's substitute declaring for annexation. The Blair substitute was lost, seventy-seven to 155. The illit resolution was lost, 102 to 162.

After all absentees had been excused, McCree presented the resolution to revive all leaves of absence except those granted on account of sickness, and instructing the sergeant-at-arms to telegraph absent members to request their attendance. The resolution was adopted without division, and at 6:35 the house adjourned.

THE SEIGNIORAGE BILL.

Carlisle and Blaine Talk It Over Together—Outings Active.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Secretary Carlisle, accompanied by Representative Blaine, appeared before the house committee on judiciary to-day. It was developed later that the secretary's visit with Blaine did not mean that the former intended to lend his influence to the passage of the seigniorage bill. They had met casually at the secretary's office and as Blaine was going to the capitol, Carlisle accompanied him for the purpose of talking over the bill with him. The secretary's visit with Blaine did not mean that the former intended to lend his influence to the passage of the seigniorage bill. They had met casually at the secretary's office and as Blaine was going to the capitol, Carlisle accompanied him for the purpose of talking over the bill with him. The secretary's visit with Blaine did not mean that the former intended to lend his influence to the passage of the seigniorage bill. They had met casually at the secretary's office and as Blaine was going to the capitol, Carlisle accompanied him for the purpose of talking over the bill with him.

It is understood the secretary pointed out a flaw in the first section of the bill, which Blaine himself could not defend. The section provides: "The secretary of the treasury shall immediately issue silver certificates in an amount equal to the seigniorage of silver bullion, to wit, \$50,000,000." Carlisle said that this provision, as currently expressed might require the compulsory issue of such a large amount of silver certificates at a single stroke.

Blaine said he had explained this point and was ready to offer an amendment when the bill is taken up by which the secretary will be given authority to issue silver certificates in circumstances as he may deem proper, instead of being compelled to issue them in blocks immediately.

Tracy, democrat of New York, made a preliminary canvass of the house which satisfied him that the seigniorage bill would be defeated by eight or ten votes if a full members ship could be secured, but this Tracy does not expect. He is ready, however, to raise the point of consideration against the bill, and this may delay debate on it.

Money Needed for Courts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—A deficiency appropriation of \$400,000, for expenses in United States courts, which has been asked by the attorney general, is being considered by the house appropriation committee and probably will be granted.

THAT U. P. ORDER.

Judge Dundy Explains It—Men Will Attack It.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—A special from Omaha says: "In view of a letter from Judge Dundy, saying his order in the Union Pacific receivership case did not prevent the men from striking, the question is seriously raised whether, as he read the order, it differed not materially from the letter. In order to make sure a series of questions framed so as to cover the conditions of a premeditated and prearranged strike, was submitted to him, and he replied that such a contract in its nature, whether the Union Pacific employees, having three years' seniority, which stated that the schedule should not be changed except upon thirty days' notice.

The petition states that at various times prior to the time of the passage of the road into the hands of the receivers the Union Pacific management attempted to cut the salaries of the men, without success, and to deprive them of their seniority. They were appointed for the express purpose of cutting salaries. The petition attacks the right of Judge Dundy to issue an order to restrain the men from meeting in district, whether they shall strike or not. The order is declared an invasion of the constitutional rights of men, the enforcement of which would virtually make void the contract in perfecting their organizations' workmen.

OMAHA, Feb. 6.—Representatives of the American Railway union will probably be here Thursday to present to Judge Dundy a petition signed by 6,000 employees of the Union Pacific protesting against the proposed wage schedule ordered by the district court of this district.

AFFAIRS AT RIO.

News Coming From Buenos Ayres, of a Revolution in Rio de Janeiro.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 6.—The following advices are received from Rio de Janeiro: Peixoto continues to throw into jail all persons whom he believes hostile to him and his cause, including foreigners. The insurgents in Rio harbor will remain on the defensive until reinforcements of troops arrive from the north. These are expected shortly. It is not true that there has been any dispute between de Mello and da Gama. The two officers are in perfect accord. De Mello has decided to lay up a large quantity of arms and munitions until Santos has been captured. After that work has been accomplished he will resume command of the squad on which he gave up to da Gama when he left Rio for the south.

Berial of Mr. Childs.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The remains of George W. Childs were laid at rest to-day in the Drexel mausoleum, Woodland cemetery, beside those of his closest friend, A. J. Drexel, who died a few months ago. The funeral services were held this afternoon in St. James Episcopal church, of which the deceased was a member many years. There was full public service and subsequent a brief private service at the residence. At the conclusion of this service the friends present were allowed a look at the face of the departed philanthropist. They, the casket was borne to the church, where the services were conducted by Bishop Potter, of New York; Bishop Whittaker, of Philadelphia; Rev. J. H. Blanche, rector of St. James; and Dr. W. Bodine, rector of the Church of Our Savior, of which Drexel was a member.

Made Short Work of House Bills.

DENVER, Feb. 6.—If the senate keeps up the pace set to-day's session it will dispose of all the bills pending by the house in one or two days. The finance committee recommended indefinite postponement of all bills carrying appropriations, owing to lack of funds. Adverse committee reports were made on numerous house bills. The house has disposed of nearly all the measures introduced and adjournment is looked for.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The war department this year has reports of militia from the adjutant general's office state in the aggregate show 27,923 enlisted men in the national guard, and about 1,000,000 men in unorganized militia.

OTHERS WANT TO SPEAK.

So the Time for Voting on the Election Law Repeal Bill Was Postponed.

Senator Turpie Tells What Kind of Republicans Are Appointed in Indiana.

Senate Will Promptly Get to Work on the Tariff Bill—No Hearings to Be Given.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The senate did not come to a vote on the federal election bill to-day as anticipated. Several senators who had not hitherto spoken desired opportunity to be heard, and by unanimous consent the time of general debate was extended until three o'clock to-morrow. The chief event of the day was a speech by Frye defending the official course and character of Chief Supervisor Davenport, of New York city, and refuting alleged slanders and calumnies which he said had been heaped upon him by the democratic party for twenty years.

Hawley, of Connecticut, spoke in opposition. Everybody knows this bill is to pass, he said. In fact, immediately after the triumph of the democratic party at the polls at the last election it was known that this law would be repealed. This marks a distinct era in the history of the country, at least as regards the ballot. It marks a new interpretation of the constitution upon the provisions of the constitution supposed to have been settled beyond doubt for a hundred years. Every preamble of the constitution is sufficient to indicate that the power to make laws for the regulation of congressional elections is vested in congress. Hawley quoted the constitution providing for the election of members of congress and said: "I believe, sir, that the constitution, as interpreted and expounded by the constitution, said that this power in the national government was necessary in order to prevent the election of members of congress by the national government.

Perkins, republican of California, spoke in opposition to the bill. No adequate reason can be given for the enactment of the law; it had not been intended that it had deprived a single citizen of the right or opportunity to vote. Daniel, democrat of Virginia, said the senate, by candidates not before, appealed to the people and the people and the deeds had come that it should be repealed.

Turpie replied briefly to Frye and reiterated his charge against the character of the men appointed deputy marshals in Indiana who had lost an eye or an arm or a finger, who lost their eyes in attempting to open windows and burglarize houses; who had lost arms and fingers in steel traps and by attempts at robbery and theft and crime. [Laughter.]

In beginning his argument in favor of the bill, he said that the character of Chandler a few days ago in regard to election frauds in Memphis were unfounded, the course having found that no fraud had been committed. He opposed the federal election law because it was an exercise of power never before vested in congress by the constitution of the United States.

TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

Democratic Members Lose No Time Getting to Work.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The democratic members of the senate finance committee lost no time in proceeding to work upon the tariff bill after it was decided not to grant hearings to interested parties. Jones, of Arkansas, Mills and Vest, comprising all the members of the sub-committee on tariff, except Voorhees, met to-day and took up the bill with a view to putting it in shape at the earliest practicable moment for submission, first to the democratic members, and afterwards to the full committee.

These gentlemen have determined to make a few concessions on important articles, like coal and sugar. A duty will be placed on these articles, but whether it will be specific or ad valorem in character has not yet been determined. A vote on the bill is decided upon it will, in the case of sugar, probably be one cent a pound, and one 50 cents or \$1 a ton. No objection has been reached on the income tax. There are on the democratic side some strong advocates of striking out this part of the bill, but so many democratic members are favorable to this tax that it has become evident that the change will be difficult, if not impossible of accomplishment. Voorhees' statement on behalf of the democratic members of the senate finance committee as to the reasons for refusing hearings on the Wilson bill acts to the effect that "prompt and speedy action on pending tariff legislation is required at this time by the political and business conditions." A majority of the committee intend that no delay shall occur which it is possible to avoid. We are determined that the business men of the country of all classes shall, at a very early day, have full and clear insight into the laws of tariff taxation which shall hereafter prevail.

parties, whether for or against the bill, interested in rates fixed by the house bill, should be heard upon matters so vitally affecting their interests. The right to be heard has never before, so far as we are aware, been denied to the American people in connection with the passage of a bill in the senate, and the minority of the committee believe this extraordinary action on the part of the majority in refusing to give hearings is both unjust and unwise, and should be resisted by all parliamentary methods."

THE WOOLGROWERS.

Ask for a Hearing, Which Could Not Be Granted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The meeting of the National Woolgrowers' association, called to defeat the free wool provisions of the Wilson tariff bill, began this morning. Immediately after opening the meeting a committee was appointed to draw up a petition addressed to the finance committee of the senate, asking for a hearing on the wool schedules of the tariff bill. Hon. Wm. Lawrence, of Ohio, president of the association, presided. Among the members of the committee already named are: E. E. Foster, Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming; Wm. A. Herriott, of Federal, Pa., president of the Pennsylvania Woolgrowers' association; Hon. J. H. McConnell, of Elk Grove, Colo.; W. Baker, of Fortland, Ore., editor of Rural Spirit; A. G. Best, of San Francisco, and Frank J. Heger, of Idaho, secretary of the association.

The following preamble and resolution were presented to Chairman Voorhees of the senate committee on finance by the delegation of woolgrowers: "Whereas, The National Woolgrowers' association, representing an industry in the country, which we may approximate 4,000,000 people of the United States, owning and caring for 47,000,000 sheep, with a directly invested capital of \$200,000,000, and an annual investment of \$200,000,000 more are desirous of being heard in the interest of the sheep and wool industry, which it is believed is seriously threatened, even to complete annihilation by the proposed legislation in the Wilson bill, so-called, now before the senate finance committee; therefore,

"Resolved, That the association respectfully requests that there be set apart a date soon, in which we may appear—through a committee duly appointed—to present our cause for the consideration of the honorable committee."

Mr. Voorhees said the committee had determined to give no verbal hearings and it would not be possible to make an exception in the case of the woolgrowers. He suggested that the association make a written statement. Members of the association will remain in the city for a week or more, and probably endeavor to influence the senators personally, being denied a formal hearing.

A DOG AND A CAT.

They Turn Over a Lamp and Cause a Fire on Broadway.

A lamp left standing on a small table in the parlor of the residence of O. L. Slaggy, 530 Broadway, was overturned by the antics of a dog and a cat about 12 o'clock last night. The burning oil spread over the carpet and communicated to a rug and a piano stool, and finally to the wood work of the piano. Mr. Slaggy, who has been ill, was in bed asleep at the time. Mrs. Slaggy was awakened by the smoke, aroused her husband, who, with some bedclothes, smothered the flames. The piano and the other furniture had been badly scorched and everything about the room will be ruined, while only 1,000 woolen manufacturers can be benefited. Free wool will not cheapen clothing, but will deprive American laborers of an opportunity to earn daily bread."

THE GAS ACCUMULATED.

And When It Escaped the Building Was Destroyed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7.—At one o'clock this (Wednesday) morning the building at the corner of Vlietzer street and Madison avenue was totally demolished by a natural gas explosion. It is supposed the gas had accumulated in the cellar and finding its way through the floor above ignited at the gas jetter open fire place. The building was occupied by Louis Kuehr, who with his wife and four children, occupied the upper portion of the house, and below was a saloon. At two o'clock the flames had taken out the entire Kuehr family, one dead and the remaining five fatally injured. Dead—Kosa Kuehr, aged 12 years, fatally injured—Charles Kuehr, aged seven; Louis Kuehr, Jr., Louis Kuehr, Sr., Mrs. Louis Kuehr, Sr., and Julius Kuehr, aged 15.

New Senator From Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 6.—Hon. A. J. McLaurin was nominated to-night by the democratic caucus of the Mississippi legislature on the sixty-seventh ballot, which practically amounts to an election. McLaurin was born in Smith county, Mississippi, in 1846. He is a lawyer of business; was educated in the common school of Smith county and worked on a farm until 18.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The whisky trust advanced the price of whisky two cents per gallon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The senate confirmed Thomas Moonlight, minister to Bolivia.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 6.—The Norwegian skating championship was won by Ilavroset, who will compete at Stockholm.

PETERSBURG, Feb. 6.—Capt. James Gault, who had charge of the first steamboat navigating the Monongahela river, died, aged 73.

CARLEBURG, Nev. 6.—The report from Carson that the monster which swept over California and Nevada Thursday night had been found, is incorrect.

ZANESBUR, Feb. 6.—W. Astor Chandler, the American explorer, was heard from Jan. 23, on his way to the coast. He expected to reach Honolulu Feb. 10.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Feb. 6.—W. A. Ryan, postmaster at Van Home, Iowa, shot himself this afternoon, dying in fifteen minutes. His accounts are said to be short.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 6.—A. H. Rollins, G. W. Washburne, Ed Moberly, Messink, machinists, all employees of Harwell's furniture factory, and Hiram Brown, were drowned yesterday.

CHATTANOOGA, Feb. 6.—Mr. Schofield, the Federal marshal, was shot and his horse in the south, died, aged 83. He went to Atlanta in 1850 and during the war made armor for confederate vessels.

THE AGENT MURDERED.

Terrible Crime at the Village of Culbertson, on the Great Northern.

Agent James Skinner Brutally Murdered and His Cabin Set on Fire.

Hobby Doubtless the Motive of the Crime—Known to Have Money in His Keeping.

Special to The Independent.

GRAND, Feb. 1.—One of the most atrocious crimes that has ever darkened the annals of the state occurred at Culbertson last evening at midnight, when James Skinner, agent for the Great Northern at that place, was brutally murdered and the shack in which he resided burned over him to hide the tracks of the assassin. Mr. Skinner was a man 33 years of age. For the past four years he has held the position of agent at Culbertson, and during that time won for himself the respect of the community in which he resided. He accumulated some money that he invested in the sheep industry and was supposed to have quite a sum of money in his room. Recently he incurred the animosity of some parties where he resided and they threatened him with his life and since that time he had been well armed, fully expecting the threats to be fulfilled.

John Rogers operates a saloon in the town, and has been giving his money into the trust of Mr. Skinner. Last week the saloon keeper made a deal whereby he secured \$350 in cash. This was given into the care of Mr. Skinner.

The assassin must have done it with the intent to rob. At 12 o'clock, when the great passenger pulled into Culbertson the depot was enveloped in a sheet of flames. The heat was so intense that it cracked the windows in the cars. Conductor Smith attempted to open the door, but it was securely fastened, and he glanced in at the window. Lying between the counter and the stove was the one-armed agent with his skull crushed and his head lying in a pool of blood. At his side was a six-shooter. The heat drove back every one who attempted to force open the door. This morning the blackened and charred corpse of Mr. Skinner was discovered, and Sheriff Deagan and Coroner Beard were summoned to the scene of the murder. The authorities will make a diligent search to apprehend the murderers.

Mr. Skinner had \$6,000 in a St. Paul bank, besides a large band of sheep and cattle.

Butte Notes.

SPECIAL TO THE INDEPENDENT. BUTTE, Feb. 6.—The Butte public library was dedicated to-night and thrown open to the public. Speeches were made by Judge Dixon, representing C. X. Laramie, the donor of the first \$10,000 for the library; Judge Kirkpatrick, Lee Mantle, Mayor Deagan and Judge McPherson.

James McNichol, city marshal of Butte, and Miss Sadie Dolan, daughter of Wm. Dolan, foreman of the Wake Up Jim mice, were married this evening.

Presented to Judge Knowles, Special to The Independent.

BUTTE, Feb. 6.—J. S. Shropshire, attorney for the Union Pacific, to-day presented to Judge Knowles a copy of the order and injunction issued by Judge Dundy, of Omaha, for approval. The judge took the papers under consideration and may pass upon them some time this week. It is probable that if the injunction is issued it will be in a somewhat modified form from the original.

TO CONFER WITH RECEIVERS.

Chiefs of Railroad Orders Go to Milwaukee for That Purpose.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 6.—Chiefs of the railway brotherhoods here considering the grievances of Northern Pacific employes, leave for Milwaukee to-morrow night, having arranged for a conference with the receivers for Thursday. There has been no strike ordered, and no decision of any sort will be reached till after the conference. Even then it would require a unanimous vote of the grand officers of the brotherhoods to order a strike, and this not likely at present.

NEW BATH ROOMS.

The Most Elegant and Pleasant in the City.

In connection with Frank's tonorial parlors, opposite the Montana National bank, the proprietor has fitted up elegant bath rooms with new porcelain lead tubs, the largest in the city. Everything in this connection is new, bright and clean, rooms comfortable and service the best. These bath rooms are bound to jump into favor at once.

Rex and His Retinue.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—To-day the carnival procession was unusually brilliant and beautiful. The material for the characters of Rex's retinue was taken from the great poets and story tellers of ancient and modern times. The general theme being literature. Rex appeared at 11, accompanied by his courtiers and royal retinue, and was greeted with immense enthusiasm on all sides. All the floats of last night were in the procession and nearly a hundred characters. The decorations were extremely elegant and the costumes striking.

All Quiet on the Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—The bark W. H. Diamond arrived from Honolulu with news to Jan. 19. Nothing of importance had occurred since last advice, except the celebration of the anniversary of the establishment of the provisional government on the 17th, which passed off quietly. The provisional military paraded the streets 300 strong. A meeting was held in Palace square in the evening and attracted the largest crowd that ever assembled in Honolulu.

Farmers Assemble at Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 6.—Four hundred people assembled this morning to hear the opening speeches at the meeting of the National Farmers' alliance and industrial union. Forty delegates were present. Gov. Leavelle and J. F. Wilcox delivered addresses of welcome. Farmer Dean, of New York, and Mann Page, of Virginia, responded.