PART I.

THE SUNDAY HERALD.

PAGES 1-8.

VOLUME IX. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1893. NUMBER 29.

HER CROWN TO LET

Revolution in Hawaii and the Government Overthrown.

FOREIGNERS ARE IN CONTROL

Queen Liliuokalani Tries a Coup Which Proves a Boomerang and She Is Forced to Step Down.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Hawaii's government has been overthrown by a revolution. Queen Liliuokalani has been deposed and a provisional government, headed by President S. B. Dole, has control of affairs.

The news was brought by the steamship Claudine, which arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning from Honolulu. The Claudine brought a commission, headed by Mr. Thurston, and they are now en route to Washington with a petition to the American government to annex the Hawaiian islands to the United States.

The first intimation of trouble came on January 15, when the queen tried to get the cabinet to sign a new constitution that disfranchised all foreigners and put the whole government in the hands of the native politicians. The ministers refused, and when threatened by the queen fled for their lives. They returned later and induced the queen to postpone the coup. There was a public meeting in front of the palace. The queen announced the failure of her plans and a native orator demanded the lives of the ministers. Early in the evening citizens met and formed a committee of public safety. On the 16th a mass meeting was held in the armory.

American Marines Landed.

About 4 o'clock p. m. the United States steamship Boston landed 500 men, fully armed. They marched to the office of the consul general of the United States. The marines were sent to the American legislation, while the sailors marched out along Merchant street with two Gatling guns and camped for the night on private grounds. They stayed there all night.

All day on Tuesday, the 18th, the community was in a state of expectancy, looking to the committee of public safety to do something to end the tension. The committee in the meantime was not idle, being incessantly occupied completing its organization and making the final arrangements necessary to the proclamation of the provisional government and its protection by an armed force. About 2:30 o'clock an attempt was made by three native policemen to arrest the progress of a wagon which was driven up North street by Mr. Brenner and Mr. Good. Those in charge of the wagon resisted the attempt of the officers to arrest its course. One of the officers making a motion to draw a revolver, Mr. Good drew his own and fired, but did not inflict a dangerous wound.

Committee's Proclamation.

In the meantime the committee of public safety, accompanied by members of the government about to be formed, proceeded to the government building. There a proclamation was read, of which the chief points are as follows:

1. The Hawaiian monarchical system of government is hereby abrogated.

2. A provisional government for the control and management of public affairs and the protection of the public peace is hereby established to exist until terms of union with the United States of America have been negotiated and agreed upon.

3. Such provisional government shall consist of an executive council of four members, which shall administer the executive departments of the government, with an advisory council of fourteen, which shall have general legislative authority.

4. All officers of the government are to exercise their functions except the queen, Marshal Wilson and the cabinet.

The provisional government and the cabinet went to the palace and submitted their plan to the queen. She refused at first to yield, but finally retired to her country residence, her troops surrendered and the government was in the hands of the foreigners. All the foreign powers except England promptly recognized the new government.

WOULD JOIN THE UNION.

One of the Commission Tells What Hawaii Wants of Us.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The commissioners from provisional government of Hawaii went to the Occidental hotel this morning. They expect to start for Washington tomorrow night. The committee is composed of Lorrin Thurston, F. C. Wilder, C. L. Carter, William R. Castle and J. Marsden.

"The five members of the committee go on to Washington tomorrow night," said Mr. Carter, in conversation with a United Press reporter.

"What are your instructions?"

"Well, I can't say precisely, but you know we are going to Washington to endeavor to negotiate a plan for the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States."

"Upon what terms do you wish to enter the union?"

"We would rather not come in as a state. What we most desire is a territorial connection with the United States. We would like a commission and a governor appointed by the president or local government having the features of both those of Utah and of the District of Columbia."

"Don't you desire congressional representation?"

"We would desire a voice in national councils, but would not ask a vote in congress, preferring to adopt the same system as exists in your territories."

"But would not you prefer statehood to territorial connection?"

"You see the white element in Hawaii is in a hopeless minority, numerically. The native vote is anything but an intelligent one, and we have concluded that the less balloting there is the better it will be for the islands. In brief, we think it wise to take the direct government of Hawaii out of the hands of the residents, which means that we don't wish to be subjected to the ignorant will of the Kanaka element.

"You would desire a resident governor, who should be Hawaiian, at least, by adoption?"

"Undoubtedly, although, of course, we would leave his appointment to the president."

Are there any gubernatorial candidates yet?

No; you see the government is contingent upon the success of our mission, and we are attending to one thing at a time.

When L. Athurston's name was suggested for such an honor, in the event of Hawaiian annexation, Mr. Carter smiled but declined to commit himself by verbal response.

Is the commission empowered to conclude a definite scheme of annexation, Mr. Carter?

No; the commissioners will confer with the Washington officials and will suggest our plan, and have outlined it. The result of the conference will be reported to the provisional government at Honolulu before any definite action is taken.

"What is the attitude of the foreign residents of the islands?"

"Almost all support the provisional government. The Germans desire annexation, as do many of the English, one of their number being a member of our commission. All of the foreign ministers, except the British and Japanese, have acknowledged the new government, and they may have done so since our departure on January 19.

"Will not Great Britain oppose annexation to the United States?"

"She will probably enter a protest; but I doubt if there will be any vigorous opposition on the part of the nation. I think the British government has recognized that our inevitable destiny is annexation with the United States. Great Britain has practically abandoned Honolulu as a strategic point, and has not used the islands as a station for three years."

"What will be the attitude of France?"

"Well, you know that the French are gaining possession of all the South Sea islands which they can occupy, and would unquestionably like the Hawaiian also. They will hardly object to the inevitable, though."

MAY BE A FIGHT.

England Has Her War Ships Crowding the Pacific.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The news of the Hawaiian revolution is the sensation of the day and the power of favoritism in the navy department is a very conspicuous feature of that talk. There is no doubt expressed that by this time every British man-of-war in Pacific waters has received cabled instructions to proceed at once to Honolulu to back up the British minister in anything he may do to prevent the islands falling into the possession of the United States. The British fleet in the Pacific is large and powerful. To cope with it, should necessity arise, the American minister has the solitary ironclad Boston, with the possible addition of the wooden ship Alliance, which left Samoa for Honolulu some time ago. There are some wooden ships off China and the wooden Ranger and Mohican at San Francisco. But the only American warship of modern build in the Pacific besides the Boston is the Monterey, which is at San Francisco, but whose turret has not yet received its steel plates. It will take a week to put on these plates. The rest of the "new navy" is in the Atlantic on its way to Hampton Roads to take part in the naval review. The White squadron left Montevideo some time since and is not expected to get in communication with the navy department until it reaches Bermuda, some time during the early part of February.

The sending of the white squadron out of the Pacific was strongly opposed by the best naval officers and Secretary Tracy himself was unwilling to give his consent, but the dress parade influence was so great he had to yield and the result may be the loss of the islands to the British. A conflict is not expected, but the presence of a big British fleet in the harbor of Honolulu is calculated to have a big and conclusive effect on the islanders who see only one vessel flying the stars and stripes.

BLAMES THE UNITED STATES.

Liliuokalani Says She Yields to Force of American Arms.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Prior to the sailing of the Claudine, the deposed queen issued a proclamation protesting against any and all acts of the new government as being unconstitutional, and declaring that in order to avoid collision of armed forces and perhaps loss of life, she yielded to the superior force of the United States, whose minister plenipotentiary, John L. Stevens, had caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu and had declared that he would support the provisional government.

Doyle an American.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—S. B. Doyle, now president of the provisional government of Hawaii, is a son of the late American missionary to Hawaii, is a graduate of Williams college and has been second associate justice of the supreme court of Hawaii. He is a scholarly man of acknowledged legal and judicial ability.

Will Care For the Queen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Commissioner Carter says the new government will make ample provision for the queen, who will be supported in fitting and will also provide for Princess Kaiulani, who is at school in England.

Caved in the Roof.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Great banks of snow that rested on the roof of manufacturers' building at the world's fair caved a hole about 16x600 feet in the east annex and caused about $100,000 damage. Large gangs of men have been put to work repairing the damage and protecting the other large buildings from similar breaks.

Fewer Hours, More Pay.

RATON, N. M., Jan. 28.—The machinists employed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, in this city, San Junta and Las Vegas went out on a strike today for nine hours work, at 33 cents per hour, for a regular day's work and time and a half for over time.

Was Not Bad.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Comptroller Hepburn said today that the defalcations of the president of the Capital National bank of Lincoln, Neb., would, according to a telegram just received, amount to about $200.

Curtis' Third Trial.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The third trial of Actor Curtis has been set for February 20.

IS HER FRESH HOPE

Another Irish Home Rule Bill Drawn Up.

VICTORIA STILL AT THE HEAD

The New Measure Modifies Many Things Which Were Obnoxious to the Empress of That Unhappy Isle.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The following is a synopsis of the new Irish home rule bill to be introduced within a few days after the opening of parliament. The bill declares that there shall be established in Ireland a legislature consisting of the queen and an Irish legislative body empowered to make, amend and repeal laws for the peace, order and good government of Ireland. The power to enact laws on the following subjects is retained by the imperial parliament:

The status or dignity of the crown or the succession to the crown or the regency; the making of war or peace; the army, navy, militia, volunteers or other military or naval forces, or the defense of the realm, and other relations with foreign powers or the relations between the various parts of her majesty's dominions; dignities or titles of honor; prize or booty of war; offenses against the law of nations or offenses committed in violation of any treaty made, or hereafter to be made between her majesty and any foreign states; or offenses committed on the high seas; treason, alienage or naturalization; trade navigation or quarantine; the postal and telegraph service, except as hereafter in this act mentioned with respect to the transmission of letters and telegrams in Ireland; beacons, light houses or sea marks; the coinage; the value of foreign money, legal tender, or weights and measures; or copy right, patent rights or other exclusive rights to the use or profits of any works or inventions; the imposition, or any legislation relating to the duties of customs and duties of exercise, as defined in the act.

A sub clause retains to the imperial parliament control for five years overland legislation. The Irish legislature is restricted from passing any laws respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or imposing any privilege or enforcing any disability on account of religious belief, or abrogating or derogating from the right to establish or maintain any place or denominational education or denominational institution or charity, or prejudicially affecting the right of any child to attend a school receiving public money, without attending the religious instructions at that school, or impairing without either the leave of her majesty in council first obtained or an address presented by the legislative body of Ireland or the consent of the corporation interested, the rights properly or or privileges of any existing corporation incorporated by royal charter or local and general act of parliament; or from enacting any legislation changing the terms of the home rule act, except in so far as the act is declared to be alterable by the Irish legislature.

The queen retains the same perogatives with respect to summoning, perouging and dissolving the Irish legislative body as the queen, with respect to the imperial parliament. The Irish legislative body can continue for five years and no longer from the day which it is appointed to meet.

England's Safety Valve.

The legislative government of Ireland is to continue vested in her majesty, and is to be carried on by the lord lieutenant in behalf of her majesty, with the aid of such officers and such council as to her majesty may from time to time see fit; subject to any instruction which may from time to time be given by her majesty. The lord-lieutenants shall give or withhold the consent of her majesty to bills passed by the Irish legislative body, and shall exercise the perogatives of her majesty in summoning, perouging and dissolving the Irish legislative body and any perogatives the exercise of which may be delegated to him by her majesty.

The ninth clause of the bill relating to the constitution of the Irish legislative body differs in one important respect from the bill of 1884. The bill of 1884 provides that the legislative body shall consist of a first and second order, but instead of providing that the orders shall deliberate together, as in the bill of 1884, it provides that they shall sit and vote separately, this constituting two district houses of the legislature. If the result of voting brings the two orders to collision, then the question at issue is to be referred to a joint committee of both houses. If the question still remains undecided through inability to agree, then the question at issue may be referred to the people. The new bill thus provides for a popular referendum.

The tenth clause substantially provides, as in 1886, that the upper house, or first order, shall include 103, 75 elective and 28 peerage members.

ARMY BILL WILL PASS.

The Reichstag Has Concluded That William Is About Right.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The Reichstag committee on the army bill has concluded the general debate on the measure and today it proceeded with the discussion of the several clauses. The closing debates showed an increased disposition to accept the government's proposals, the only material opposition being offered by a faction of the center party led by Herr Lieber. Baron Stumm congratulated the committee upon the fact that it was becoming responsive to the public feeling in favor of the bill.

The chancellor, Von Caprivi, once more appeared before the committee and spoke in favor of the bill, urging that it be approved in its entirety. The measure, he said, was not intended to avert a monetary danger of acute nature. It aimed to make suitable provision for a state of things which he must describe as presenting a permanent danger. The federal governments, he added, were strongly of the opinion that the country was in a position to bear the burdens that the ministers sought to lay upon it, the chancellor declared that when it became clearly apparent, the government would not fail to receive the report of the people. The members of the committee in conversation in the lobbies subsequent to the chancellor's speech, concurred in the opinion that his words menaced an appeal to the country in favor of the bill, it was not passed by the reichstag.

The budget committee of the reichstag is rapidly voting the new credits for the navy under the impulse of Chancellor Von Caprivi's declarations that there is danger of a coalition of the fleets of France, Russia and Denmark. The grand coup held after the marriage of Princess Margaret was the most brilliant of the past week's festivities. It was held in the Weissen saal of the royal castle. Among the invited guests were Chapman Coleman, secretary of the United States legation, and Lieutenants Evans and Sargeant, the military and naval attaches respectively.

During the ceremony of filing past the throne, an awkward mishap occurred. A lady in waiting to Princess Henry, in bowing, leaned over so far that she lost her balance and fell into the basin of an adjacent fountain. She was speedily helped to rise and was found to be uninjured. The accident caused a flutter of suspense throughout the assembly.

The United States consul general and the whole of the diplomatic staff of the United States legation were invited to the gala opera performance given yesterday in honor of Emperor William's birthday. Much comment has been caused by the fact that no representative of the royal house of Bavaria attended the festivities.

Ex Empress Frederick will send to the Chicago world's fair some costly lace points made in Silesia, and presented to her by ladies belonging to the Silesian nobility on the occasion of her silver wedding.

Count Von Muenster, German ambassador to France, will leave Paris on a prolonged leave of absence in February. Diplomats assume his departure with the calmny connected with the Panama canal scandal.

ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

The Tokod-Grau Mine Disaster Assumes Awful Proportions.

BUDA PESTH, Jan. 28.—A partially successful effort was made late last night to rescue the men who were entombed yesterday morning by the explosion in a coal mine at Tokod-Grau. Fifty-seven of the men were taken from the mines by means of a shaft that had not been used before for a long time. After the fifty-seven men were saved last night the fire reached the shaft, through which their rescue was effected, thus precluding all hope for the other men in the mine.

There are seventy-three men still in the mine. They are beyond all doubt dead, as the whole interior of the mine is a roaring furnace, and it would have been impossible for them to have found shelter from the flames. Two of the men who volunteered to enter the mine in the efforts to rescue the miners lost their lives. Altogether about 100 men have perished in the disaster.

WANTS THE LISTS.

French Senators Make a Pointed Request of M. Bourgeois.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—At a meeting of senators belonging to the democrat section of the left, it was resolved to request M. Bourgeois, minister of justice, to cause a search to be made of the residence of M. Andriux and M. de Lahaye, with the view of finding the lists of persons compromised by the Panama scandal, concerning which M. de Lahaye and M. Andriux have spoken on several occasions, but which they have failed to produce. A decree is officially published announcing the removal of the name of Dr. Cornelius Herse from the roll of the Legion of Honor.

BISHOP BROOKS' WILL.

He Leaves His Little Where It Will Do Most Good.

BOSTON, Jan. 28.—Bishop Brooks' will was filed for probate today. Among the provisions are the following: All his printed books go to Trinity church, to form a recourse and parish library; $2,000 to Trinity church, toward the completion of the front of the edifice; $1,000 to the home for incurables; $500 each to his domestics. A friend of the late bishop authorizes the statement that the current reports as to his great wealth are wholly without foundation. So far was he from using his talents to accumulate property that at the time of his death he had not sufficient income beyond his salary to support his simple and unassuming manner of living.

ONLY ONE MAN KILLED.

Three Cars Laden With Lumbermen Go Down An Enbankmant.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 28.—The lumbermen's excursion train returning from Chicago to Minneapolis, consisting of nine cars, baggage car and three coaches following. The baggage car and first three coaches were thrown from the track by broken rails near Kent, Ill. The baggage car and forward coach went down the embankment and tipped over on their sides. Two following coaches went down the embankment and remained standing upright.

So far as learned W. T. Ackers of Minneapolis was the only one killed.

A doctor was on the train who assisted in caring for the wounded and three doctors were immediately sent from Yellow Creek, a station near by. Assistance has been forwarded from both east and west with surgeons to take care of the injured parties.

Dr. Yuill in Jail.

PORT HURON, Mich., Jan. 28.—Dr. Yuill of Yale, who was arrested some time ago for an alleged criminal operation upon the person of Miss Della Gardner, was rearrested today on a charge of manslaughter. His bail has been fixed at $10,000, and as he is unable to furnish boudsmen he is now languishing in the county jail.

Seventh Day Adventists.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 28.—Delegates are still arriving to the Seventh Day Adventist convention. Norway, Sweden, Finland and Africa are already represented. The Rev. Lewis Johnson, who left Helsingjors, Finland, Dec. 15, arrived yesterday.

Social Revisers.

UTICA, Mich., Jan. 28.—It is reliably stated that a band of whitecaps has been organized here. Several wife beaters and "whisky blasts" are their objects. Warning has been given them, and unless they mend their ways Utica will have a genuine sensation.

WE MAY TAKE HER

Annexation of Hawaii Discussed by the Senate.

FRENCH EXTRADITION TREATY

Would Englahd and Germany Permit the Annexation of the Sandwich Islands is the Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—In legislative session today the senate took up the French extradition treaty. There is a growing disposition on the part of senators to avoid the amendment of treaties for the reason that every time an alteration is sought offenses are included scarcely above the grade of misdemeanors, which are likely to cause no end of trouble to both the contracting powers. The criticism was urged against the treaty now under discussion. The embezzlement clause caused more or less discussion, but resulted in a hair splitting debate on technical points, the lawyers in the senate indulging in an old time legal altercation.

There are some features in the proposed new treaty which were considered favorable, and it is probable the amendment, with a modification striking out minor offenses, will ultimately prevail.

The senate had not been in legislative session more than an hour when Mr. Morgan announced the intelligence of the Hawaiian revolution to the senate. Although it could only be considered an informal, a debate was at once precipitated that occupied a greater part of the secret session. Generally the speeches seemed to favor annexation or establishment of a protectorate.

Pros and Cons of the Case.

In opposition to these views it was asserted that the debt of Hawaii amounted to more than $3,000,000 which was sufficient to cause this government to halt before assuming that load. It was also stated by other senators that when we secured our coaling station at Pearl river years ago, there was an agreement under which England Germany and the United States and the other great powers agreed that they should keep their hands off and permit Hawaii to run her own affairs.

In controverting this statement it was claimed that while there has been an understanding in that direction, it was such a contract between powers as would preclude the United States, in the event of request from the government of Hawaii, from exercising the power of annexation, if indeed there had ever been any understanding on the subject.

In support of the presumption that there was no agreement, it was shown that England had been for a year or so quietly, but industriously, making inroads in the islands, and creating a feeling among the people of that country which was harmful and extremely prejudicial to the interests of the United States and her citizens, who had invested their money in the enterprises that were developing the islands and increasing their trade and commerce. The matter will, no doubt, be before the senate in the usual way in the course of a few days, and an extended debate will be the result.

NO ANNEXATION FOR US.

The United States Don't Want the Land of the Kankakas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—An interview between Secretary of State Foster and Dr. Mott Smith, the Hawaiian minister continued for some time in the diplomatic room of the state department. At its close Secretary Foster went over to the white house and had a conference with President Harrison. While, of course, no statement of the policy to be pursued by the United States in the matter will be made, at least until after the arrival of the commissioners from Hawaii, who are to present the request for annexation to the United States; it may be said that the visit of the Hawaiians will hardly be successful if the purport thereof has been correctly stated. Aside from the innovation upon the policy of the government since its organization, which the annexation would be, the interests of other countries in the Sandwich Islands are too large to permit on the part of the government of those nations an acquiescence in such annexation. It would involve consequences that the United States would not care to meet, and which its long settled policy forbids it to assume.

Quiet in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—Beyond the adoption of a resolution looking to the investigation of the Panama canal scandal and the whisky trust, the proceedings of the house today were devoid of public interest. The sundry civil bill made slow progress. Its consideration gave rise to a good deal of debate—mainly of a humorous, though really of a personal character. No material change was made in the measure.

Figuring for Mr. Lo.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—The committee appointed by the board of Indian commissioners at its recent meeting in Washington to confer with the president-elect as to his views with reference to the red men during the coming administration, met Mr. Cleveland at his office in the Mills building. The committee is composed of representatives of several Protestant denominations and Indian societies.

Gorman Advises Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 28.—Senator Gorman last evening sent a private message to Governor Lewelling which was over 1,000 words in length. Among other things he gave a form of certificate of election to be given to Senator-Elect John Martin. Senator Martin will start for Washington next Wednesday.

Will Break Monday.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 28.—The vote for senator today was: Warren, 12; Clark, 11; New, 11; Brown, 4; Beck, 3; Corn, 1; Kalos, 1; Kahn, 1; Kenter, 1; Taylor, 1. It is believed that there will be a break on Monday or an attempt to consolidate the vote by both sides.

Mysterious Death.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 28.—C. A. Hennig, who for many years has carried on an extensive dyeing and scouring establishment at No. 29 Federal street, Allegheny City, was found dead in his workshop this morning with his throat cut from ear to ear. There is a mystery about the affair, but as there was no robbery the police are inclined to believe that Hennig committed suicide. They don't, however, attempt to explain suspicious circumstances surrounding the tragedy.

ITALY'S DISGRACE.

Her Bank Scandals Rival the Panama Canal Stench from France.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The bank scandal in Rome certainly bids fair to be the "little Panama," for which Frenchmen have been eagerly looking for in foreign countries in order to divert attention from the revelations of corruption in Paris. A determined effort is being made in Rome to upset the Giolitti ministry, and everything indicates that within the next ten days this effort will be successful. There is no doubt that, as finance minister in the Crispi cabinet, Giolitti utilized the banks, having certain business with the government, for electioneering purposes. Needy politicians were fastened to the Crispi-Giolitti regime by receiving loans on easy terms from these banks. Many of these loans were never repaid, and were probably not expected to be repaid; and the so-called securities are now among the unavailable assests of several more or less unsound institutions.

That this semi-political debauchery was closely allied with debauchery in private life, as was the case in the Panama scandal, has been proved by the revelations preceding the arrest of the millionaire Lupi, who helped the managers of the Bank of Naples squander misappropriated funds upon dishonest women and young girls.

Other men of influence with the Brooklyn banks are practically under arrest, as they are shadowed day and night by detectives, although, for political reasons, the warrants are still held back. These men also have disposed of large sums for the benefit of notorious women in Rome and Naples, confident of immunity from punishment, because high government officials and deputies had received financial assistance from them and had set with them at the tables of the same questionable women.

Ten deputies have already been mentioned as compromisee by the investigation of the examining magistrate and nobody knows where the next blow will fall, as the examination of seized documents is constantly revealing new ramifications of the scandal. The scandal has been brought to light very opportunely for the powerful Italian party who oppose the triple alliance.

Signor Crispi recently developed hostility to the peace triangle and carried over to the German ophobist party his whole personal following. The depreciatory remarks of Chancelior Von Caprivi in the army bill committee as to the value of Italy's military establishment, alienated many friends of Germany, and now that it can be shown the triple alliance sentiment was propagated by dishonest means, the enemies of France and the friends of Germany and Austria have little chance of holding together a majority in the chamber of deputies.

The government in France seems to be in a fair way to success in its efforts to suppress further revelations in the Panama scandal, and if M. Ribot and M. Bourgeois can maintain their reputations for honesty through the next week the Panama matter will probably be buried beneath the avalanche of Chauvinistic appeals to French patriotism against English influence in Egypt and Morocco, and the iniquity in the methods of foreigners, who are described as working corruptly to disgrace France for the benefit of the triple alliance. M. Arton, the man of all others who could clear up the last doubts as to the bribery of 104 deputies, was in Paris again last night. The police were cognizant of his presence, but despite the boasts of M. Bourgeois as to his zeal in the pursuit of Arton, the Panama corruptionist was allowed to pass the night there undisturbed and to leave this morning for Switzerland. This is the fifth visit in Paris made by Arton since January 6, the date of which, according to M. Burgeois, the warrant was issued for his arrest. No incident in the whole scandal has shown more conclusively the government's desire to learn as little as possible about the history of the Panama lobby.

The wedding of the arch-Duchess Margaret Sophia and Duke Albert of Wurtemburg in Vienna this week was remarkable for the finest collection of presents exhibited by any bride since the Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein was married to the present emperor, William. The parents of the bride gave a necklace consisting of five rows of magnificent pearls with a clasp of large diamonds. The emperor and empress gave a diadem set with large diamonds and rubies as large as hazelnuts. The archduke, Ludwig Victor, gave a cluster of artificial daisies worked in silver and gold with tiny diamonds scattered profusely over, all in imitation of dew. The diamond bracelets, butterflies, stars, black pearl and diamond broches, etc., etc., received by the archduchess number in the dozens.

Several men have been killed in Germany this week while breaking up the ice dams on German rivers.

STOLE A FORTUNE.

John C. Lovell Loots a Publishing House of Much Cash.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—Charles W. Gould was this morning appointed receiver of the property in this state of the United States Book company, in an action brought to reach such property by Edward C. Young, who has been appointed receiver in New Jersey in a suit brought by J. Selwin Tait, a creditor. Among affidavits is a statement that John W. Lovell, the former vice president of the United States Book company, has disappeared with some of the assets, consisting of the proceeds of notes which he had discounted. It was said this afternoon that Mr. Lovell's defalcations amount to $250,000. The proceeds of a sale of commercial paper, for none of which he has accounted, but no one connected with the firm would vouch for the repeal.

Inhuman Treatment of a Boy.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 28.—Henry Jory, a Woodward avenue street car conductor, recently took onto himself a second wife. Soon the neighbors complained that Jory's 9-year-old son was being brutally treated by his stepmother. The humane agent investigated and found that Mrs. Jory had been in the habit of stripping the boy and threatening him with a blacksnake whip until blood came. When seen the boy's body was a mass of welts and cuts. Mrs. Jory has been arrested.

IS A NEW OCTOPUS

A Jackson Paper Mill Is In Its Grasp.

LATEST STRAW PAPER TRUST

It Has Forty-One Mills in the Western States and Will Control This Line of Paper.

JACKSON, Mich., Jan. 28.—This is the age of trusts. Combinations are being formed, whereby the manufacture of the necessities of life and business are controlled by a syndicate. Prices go up, the people pay the difference and the law is laughed at.

Another combination has just come to light, whereby Michigan is directly affected. The Columbian Straw Paper company, with headquarters at Chicago, has secured the control of forty-one straw paper mills in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, North and South Dakota. This gives the company complete control of the entire trade of the nation, since nearly all the straw paper mills in the country are located in the west. An advance in the price of this kind of paper is now in order.

The laws of New Jersey are noted as the great incubator of trusts and this company naturally enough was organized under them, with a capital stock of $4,000,000. The Central City Paper company of this city has been purchased by the combination for $40,000. W. D. Bradt, former owner of the mill, will remain as resident manager, and retains $27,000 worth of trust stock.

The officers of this latest octopus are: Philo D. Beard, Buffalo, N. Y., president; F. C. Trelsen, Xenia, Ohio, vice-president; E. Stein, Chicago, treasurer.

The negotiations for the formation of the trust were begun last July, and were rapidly, yet quietly, pushed. The new company's business dates from January 1.

DR. DEMSEY A WINNER.

He Downs the Wesleyan Conference Through the Supreme Court.

STANTON, Mich., Jan. 28.—A case of more than local importance, and one which in question of law and practice is without a parallel in the judicial or ministerial history of the state has just been decided in the circuit court.

Two years ago the Rev. Andrew Dempsey was pastor of a small Wesleyan Methodist church at Westville, four miles south of here. A church quarrel arose and the trouble was carried to the conference. Charges were preferred against the pastor which resulted in his suspension for two years. After attempting in vain to get an impartial trial or justice, Dempsey petitioned the supreme court for a mandamus compelling the conference to show why he should not be reinstated. On hearing the case the supreme court prepared a list of questions of fact to be tried by jury and ordered the case to the circuit court of the county for trial.

The trial resulted in the complete vindication of Dempsey, and last night his Westville parish tendered him and his lawyer, Frank Davis, an enthusiastic reception.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

King Will Be Tried for Assaulting a Little Girl.

IONIA, Mich., Jan. 28.—The annual meeting for the election of officers of the Ionia Light Guard will occur on February 7. William F. Smith, better known as Detective Smith, formerly of Berlin township, did not find the field about Ionia wide enough for the scope of his ambition and hied himself to new territory. Now it is reported that a letter to his brother, who lives near Saranac, brings the news that he met the enemy and he is theirs. The story is that he was in Kentucky on the trail of moonshiners and was going up the mountain, when one of them in ambush jumped out, taking him by surprise, and as a result the detective was fatally shot.

The examination of Frank King was concluded this afternoon before Justice Curry. He was held for examination in the February term of the circuit court, his bail being fixed at $500, which will probably be fixed up Monday.

AT THE MERCY OF FIRE.

Ludington in a Bad Way for Want of Water.

LUDINGTON, Mich., Jan. 28.—The intake pipe of the water supply company was clogged with anchor ice a little after midnight last night, and this forenoon the town had no water. This afternoon one of the E. & P. M. steamers went out to the end of the intake pipe, and by stirring up the water thoroughly with her wheel, cleared the ice away, and the company was able to get a partial supply of water. The company is putting in the necessary appliances to pump from the channel of the Pierre Marquette river in case of further trouble with their intake pipe, and will have a full supply for fire pressure in a few days.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

That's the Date of the Republican State Convention at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 28.—The republican state convention will be held here on Washington's birthday, that being the date of the Michigan club's annual banquet. The convention will be called to order at 10 a. m. in the Auditorium by Judge Victor H. Lane of Adrian. The state central committee has drawn up resolutions of sympathy on the death of James G. Blaine and will send them to Senator McMillan with the request that he give them to Mrs. Blaine in person.

MICHIGAN'S WEST POINT.

Cadets Are Working Hard for the World's Fair Encampment.

ORCHARD LAKE, Mich., Jan. 28.—The academy opened on January 17 after a four weeks' recess. The prompt return of the cadets enabled work to be resumed at once, and preparations for the mid-year examinations are now being carried rapidly forward. Examinations will be held on February 3 and 6.

The unusual amount of snow and cold weather has materially interfered with the military work. Little outdoor drilling has been done. The