SIXTEEN PAGES

The Herald

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS ON SIXTH PAGE.

TODAY'S FORECAST: FAIR WEATHER; VARIABLE WINDS.

VOL. XXXIX. NO. 110. LOS ANGELES: SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1893. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SPECIAL

Discount Sale!

—OF—

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

Pianos AND Organs

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14TH.

Owing to the consolidation of the music business of George S Marygold and Fisher & Boyd Piano Co., a special sale of pianos will be held in the old store of George S. Marygold, 221 South Broadway, in order to dispose of a number of brand new upright pianos, of makes that the new firm of Fisher, Boyd & Marygold will discontinue to carry. Also a fine line of second-hand squares and uprights. This will be an opportunity never before offered to the public of Southern California to buy pianos and organs at positively sacrifice prices. We have not got room enough in our Spring-street store for these goods, and will sell them no matter at what sacrifice

All the second-hand pianos and organs offered are of recognized standard makes, and have been overhauled and put in first-class condition by competent workmen. Satisfactory terms will be given. The sale will take place Saturday February 4th. We mean business, and assure the public that the goods will be sold if good quality and sacrifice prices will sell them.

FISHER, BOYD & MARYGOLD,
121 and 123 N. Spring St.

If You Have Defective Eyes

And value them, consult us. No case of defective vision where glasses are required is too complicated for us. The correct adjustment of frames is quite as important as the perfect fitting of lenses, and the scientific fitting and making of glasses and frames is our only business (specialty). Have satisfied others, will satisfy you. We use electric power, and are the only house here that grinds glasses to order. Established 1882.

S. G. MARSHUTZ, Leading Scientific Optician (specialist), 167 North Spring st., opp. old courthouse. Don't forget the number.

Stimson Mill Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

LUMBER DEALERS

PUGET SOUND PINE and
HUMBOLDT REDWOOD.

Office and yard, corner Third street and Santa Fe avenue, Los Angeles. Tel. 94.
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Hairdressing and Manicure Parlors,

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Shampooing done at residences if desired.

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Open daily from 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Official business meetings every Wednesday at 2 p.m. J. M. GRIFFITH, President.
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Crystal Palace

138-140-142 S. MAIN ST.

We take pleasure in extending to the public an invitation to inspect the latest productions for 1893 of

MESSRS HAVILAND & CO.,

Limoge, France,

On exhibition at Our Art Rooms
Jan. 31, Feb. 1 and 2.

The collection this year will include many specimens of their designs intended for the Columbian World's Exhibit.

TEA POT "LOUIS XV."

MEYBERG BROTHERS

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT!

OUR MR. BLUETT being in New York selecting stock for spring for which we MUST HAVE ROOM, we are closing out heavy-weight goods at

20% DISCOUNT

This is the opportunity for customers and friends to get OVERCOATS, HEAVY SUITS and UNDERWEAR greatly under value.

MULLEN, BLUETT & CO.,

COR. SPRING AND FIRST STS

BIG BARGAINS IN PIANOS!

WILLIAMSON BROS., having purchased for cash, at a very large discount, the stock of PIANOS and ORGANS carried by W. T. Somes, are offering the same at greatly reduced prices.

These goods must be sold at once to make room for NEW STOCK from the east.

Intending purchasers will do well to inspect these bargains at

WILLIAMSON'S MUSIC STORE, 327 S. SPRING ST.

Largest stock of Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Music Books, etc., in town. Standard and White Sewing Machines, and all supplies.

327 SOUTH SPRING ST.

Eagleson & Co.'s

Great Clearance Sale of

Winter Goods

Wool Underwear, Wool Hosiery,

Heavy Cashmere Underwear,

Cashmere Hosiery, Negligee Shirts, etc.,

At Great Reductions.

112 South Spring St.

FLASHES FROM ABROAD.

The German Army Bill Still Holds the Boards.

Chancellor Caprivi Again Urges Its Adoption.

Germany Hastening to Strengthen Her Naval Effective.

Proposed Coalition of the French, Russian and Danish Fleets—A Synopsis of the New Irish Home Rule Bill.

By the Associated Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—The reichstag committee on the army bill has concluded its general debate. The closing debates showed an increased disposition to accept the government's proposals, the only material opposition being offered by a faction of the Centre party, led by Dr. Lieber. Chancellor von Caprivi once more appeared before the committee and spoke in favor of the bill, urging that it be approved in entirety. The measure, he said, was not intended to avert momentary danger of an acute nature. It was aimed to make suitable provision for a state of things which he must describe as presenting permanent danger. 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 if the bill was not passed by the reichstag.

The budget commission is now rapidly voting new credits for the navy under the impulse of Chancellor Caprivi's declarations that there is danger of the coalition of the fleets of France, Russia and Denmark. Herr Hahn, a member of the reichstag, made a powerful impression upon the commission by the statement that, despite the declarations of the Danish foreign minister in the folksthing, the German government had reason to believe Denmark, in the event of war, would make common cause with Russia.

Though the reception of the czarewitch here is not likely to modify the grouping of the powers or reverse the policy of Russia, it is decidedly a temporary check to the French party at the czar's court. The impression that the czarewitch created on the diplomats is the reverse of what was recorded by the semi-official press. The closest observers say the cordiality was all on the side of Emperor William.

IRISH HOME RULE.

A Synopsis of the Bill Now Before the British Parliament.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Following is a synopsis of the new Irish home rule bill:

It declares that there shall be established in Ireland a legislature consisting of representatives of the queen and an Irish legislative body, empowered to make, amend, and repeal laws for the peace, order and good government of Ireland. Power to enact laws on a number of subjects concerning the kingdom at large is retained by the imperial parliament. A sub-clause retains to the imperial parliament control for five years over land 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 conferring any disability on account of religious belief, or imparing, without either leave of her majesty in council or consent of the corporation interested, the rights, property or privilege of any existing corporation, incorporated by royal charter or a local or general act of parliament; or from enacting any legislation changing the terms of the home rule act, except so far as the act is declared to be alterable by the Irish legislature.

The queen retains the same prerogatives with respect to the Irish legislative body as with the imperial parliament. The Irish legislative body can continue five years and no longer from the day it is appointed to meet. The executive government of Ireland shall continue to be invested in her majesty, and be carried on by a lord lieutenant, with the aid of such officers and council as her majesty may from time to time see fit.

The ninth clause of the bill, relating to the constitution of the Irish legislative body, differs in one important respect from the bill of 1886 It provides that the legislative body shall consist of two houses, but instead of deliberating together, as in the bill of 1886, it provides that they shall sit and vote separately. If the result of voting brings the two houses into collision, then the question at issue shall be referred to a joint committee of both houses. If it can't agree, the question may be referred to the people. The new bill thus provides for popular reference.

The upper house, or first order, includes 103 members, 75 elective and 28 peerage members. The elective members are to be possessed of property bringing in an income of at least £200 a year. The term of an elective member of the first order is 10 years, 37 or 38 to retire every fifth year. The peers are to be the 28 Irish representatives of the peerage. The peerage representation in the first order is to last not longer than 30 years from the appointed day of organization, when the places of all the peerage members are to be vacated or filled by elective members. Dissolution of the legislative body does not vacate the offices of members of the first order.

The second legislative body shall consist of 204 members, to be chosen by the existing constituencies in Ireland, two by each constituency, with the exception of the city of Cork, which is divided in two divisions, and two members are to be chosen from each division.

An important new clause provides that 103 members of the imperial parliament may also sit in the Irish legislative body if elected thereto, as well as in the imperial parliament.

The annual contribution of Ireland on account of the national debt, army and navy, imperial and civil expenditures, royal Irish constabulary, Dublin metropolitan police and the reduction of the national debt is reduced to £2,301,000. This reduction is exactly half from the bill of 1886, which provided that Ireland should pay £4,602,000.

It is made the duty of the Irish legislature to impose all such taxes, duties and imports as may be necessary to raise sufficient revenue to meet all sums charged for the time being on the Irish consolidated fund. This fund is to meet advances toward the expenses of the Irish government debts incurred by the Irish government, salaries of the judges of any court and all payments for Irish services, except the lord lieutenant's.

The Irish land commission shall remain in existence until all charges payable out of church property in Ireland and guaranteed by the treasury are fully paid, subject to any existing charges on such property; such property shall belong to the Irish government.

If the queen signifies to the Irish legislature that a state of war exists, the Irish legislature may make extra appropriations for the army and navy and to aid in the defenses of the realm. It shall not be lawful for the Irish legislative body to adopt or pass any measure making an appropriation for any purpose, of any part of the public revenue of Ireland or any tax or impost, except in pursuance of a recommendation from her majesty, signified through the lord lieutenant.

The exchequer division of the high justice is to continue to be the court of exchequer for revenue purposes, and any vacancy occurring in the court may be filled by her majesty on the joint recommendation of the lord lieutenant of Ireland and the lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

The Dublin metropolitan police shall continue subject to the lord lieutenant for five years, or until the Irish administration will guarantee that adequate legal police system has been organized. The royal Irish constabulary, while it exists, is to continue subject to the control of the lord lieutenant, but the Irish legislature may provide for the establishment and maintenance of a police force in counties and boroughs in Ireland under control of local authority, and arrangements may be made between the treasury and Irish government for the establishment and maintenance of police reserves.

There is an entirely new clause which gives the crown the right to veto all bills of the Irish legislature, and gives the Irish representative peers a right to sit in the house of lords at Westminster and vote on all imperial questions.

The judiciary shall remain for five years under the control of the imperial government, then pass under the control of the Irish government.

A DOUBLE STANDARD.

Bi-Metallic Sentiment Growing in England and India.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 28 —At the annual meeting of the Bi-metallic league the report for the past year showed great progress. Vigorous, aggressive work was urged, in view of the fact that the Brussels conference would reassemble in May. Sir William Henry Houldsworth, one of the British delegates to the Brussels conference, denounced as artificial the scheme proposed by Alfred de Rothschild for the purchase of an allotted quantity of silver under an international arrangement. Sir Guilford Lindsey Molesworth declared that the contest had resolved itself into a fight between Lombard street and the interests of England. The meeting was largely attended, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.—At a large meeting, at which all the mercantile classes were represented, a resolution was adopted demanding, in view of the failure of the Brussels monetary conference to arrive at any conclusion on the bimetallic issue, that the government of India should immediately close the mints to free coinage.

France's Naval Effective.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—The chamber of deputies took up the naval estimates this evening. Thompson, chairman of the committee on naval estimates, stated that the French Mediterranean squadron was now superior to the Italian Mediterranean squadron, and France's northern squadron would soon equal the entire northern squadron. France now has 422 fighting ships, and this number will be increased to 515 by 1897.

One Hundred Men Perished.

BUDA-PESTH, Jan. 28.—A partially successful effort was made late last night to rescue the men entombed yesterday morning by the explosion in a coal mine at Lokod-Gran. Fifty-seven men were taken out. Seventy-three are still in the mine, and they are beyond all doubt dead. Altogether about 100 men perished.

To Be Sold for Charity.

LONDON, Jan. 28 —The princess of Wales has sent to the world's fair at Chicago a carved oak chair of her own design, and Princesses Victoria and Maud have sent music stools of their own decorating, to be sold for charity.

A Big Fire in Berlin.

BERLIN, Jan. 28.—Fire broke out last night in the cellars of the great central market, filled with lard, tallow and other combustibles. After an all-night fight the structure was gutted. Loss, $500,000.

Will Los Angeles Be In It?

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—Manager Harris of the San Francisco Baseball club says he is the only member of the California baseball league who is in favor of admitting the Los Angeles club. If Los Angeles is admitted, Harris says, Al Lindley will be manager, but he does not think there is any possibility.

Successful men secure fine tailoring with pleasing fit from H. A. Getz, 112 West Third street.

The Corsair Towed In.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—The tug Vigilant got in this afternoon with the wrecked schooner Corsair in tow. The cargo of lumber will be discharged and the schooner repaired.

After a night with the boys
Yours for a clear head—Bromo-Seltzer.

A REVOLUTION IN HAWAII.

Queen Lilioukalani's Reign Suddenly Ended.

The Monarchy Overthrown by a Popular Uprising.

A Provisional Government Formed by White Residents.

The Change Peaceably Brought About. Envoys Sent to Washington to Request Uncle Samuel to Annex the Islands.

Special Correspondence of the Associated Press

HONOLULU, Jan. 18.—The downfall of the Hawaiian monarchical government has finally occurred. Yesterday a provisional government was organized, composed entirely of white residents, and it has assumed control of all the functions of government and awaits the decision of the United States government whether it will accept the Hawaiian islands as a portion of its domain.

EVENTS LEADING TO THE REVOLT.

The events which led up to this situation began immediately before the departure of the steamship Mariposa for San Francisco on January 11th, by the passage of a bill which gave a concession for the establishment of a lottery in the kingdom, the franchise being given to six people on the promise of the annual payment of half a million dollars. This measure the ministers would not support and the proposition had the vote of only one white man, the other 25 votes necessary to carry it being contributed entirely by natives and half-castes.

This act was followed on the afternoon of January 12th, after the departure of the Mariposa, by the springing of a vote of a want of confidence in the ministry, and which, after but a little argument, was passed by a vote of 25, the exact number necessary. The defeated ministry had had the confidence of the public and of the capitalists and business community and as the prorogation of parliament had been set for January 21st by the queen, herself, their tenure of office was expected to run until 1894.

Considerable excitement then followed among the white residents of the island, which was heightened on January 13th by the appointment of a ministry in which there was no confidence, and by the fact that on the morning of the 14th the queen signed the lottery bill.

THE CLIMAX REACHED.

The climax was reached on January 15th by the queen attempting to promulgate a new constitution, guaranteeing to her absolute authority; but which act her new ministry declined to endorse. The queen made her appeal almost entirely to the natives and half-castes to sustain her. She declared to the populace that her ministry would not carry out her commands, and it appeared for a time that some of the excited native leaders would kill the members of the cabinet for refusing to carry out her wishes.

On the afternoon of January 16th nearly 4000 natives assembled on the Palace square as supporters of the queen. On the platform were J. E. Bush, J. A. Nawahai, W. White, G. P. Kamanaha, A. Rosa, R. W. Wilcox, C. L. Hopkins and others. Resolutions were adopted declaring confidence in the queen and giving assurance that all present would give her cordial support and indorse her outlined policy. Speeches were made by those present in support of these resolutions, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE MOVE FOR FREE GOVERNMENT.

A mass meeting of whites on the same afternoon was attended by about 1200 determined men. The meeting was addressed by Nobles Thurston and Baldwin and Representative Wilder of the revolutionary party of 1887, and since then a member of the legislature The speech of Thurston declared that the promises of the queen were worthless. It was not her fault that the streets had not run red with blood. He declared that the time had now come to establish a free government. He read a report drawn up by a committee of 13 declaring the establishment of a provisional government and offered resolutions ratifying such action, and empowering the committee "to further consider the situation and further devise such ways and means as may be necessary to secure the permanent maintenance of law and order and the protection of life, liberty and property in Hawaii."

Speeches were made by H. F. Glade, Mr. Young, C. Bolte, J. Emmulth, H. P. Baldwin and J. R. Green sustaining the resolutions.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.

On the same afternoon an executive order was issued, as follows:

"It is hereby ordered and decreed that until further ordered the right of writ of habeas corpus is hereby suspended, and martial law is hereby declared throughout the island of Pahu."

This was signed by Sanford B Dole, minister of foreign affairs; J. A. King, minister of the interior; P. C. Jones, minister of finance; William V. Smith, attorney general, the four constituting the executive council of the provisional government of the Hawaiian islands.

THE GOVERNMENT SEIZED.

Simultaneous with this proclamation, a proclamation was issued dismissing the existing ministry and marshal. At the same time a squad of 30 armed men took charge of the government building, placing the ministers of the queen under arrest.

At 5:15 o'clock 200 sailors from the United States steamship Boston landed and proceeded to guard the American consulate and residency, and also took up a position near the residence of J. B. Alberton, a short distance from the palace where the provisional government was in session.

THE QUEEN YIELDS PROTESTING.

Late in the afternoon the following was issued:

I, Lilioukalani, by the grace of God and under the constitution of the Hawaiian kingdom queen, do hereby solemnly protest against any and all acts done against myself and the constitutional government of the Hiwaiian kingdom, by certain persons claiming to have established a provisional government of and for this kingdom; that I yield to the superior force of the United States of America, whose minister plenipotentiary, his excellency John L. Stevens, has caused United States troops to be landed at Honolulu, and declared that he would support said provisional government.

Now, to avoid any collision of armed forces and perhaps loss of life, I do under this protest, and impelled by said force, yield my authority until such time as the government of the United States shall, upon the facts being presented to it, undo the action and reinstate me in the authority which I claim as the constitutional sovereign of the Hawaiian islands.

This was signed by the queen and the members of her cabinet, and was addressed to the men composing the provisional government, and the receipt of which was formally acknowledged by them.

After issuing this protest the late queen and cabinet yielded unconditionally all departments of the government to the provisional rulers.

FOREIGN POWERS NOTIFED.

The provisional government sent a notification of the situation to representatives of the foreign powers, with a request for recognition, which was granted by the representatives of the United States and all the other resident ministers of foreign powers, except Great Britain.

A PLEA FOR ANNEXATION.

The provisional government issued a proclamation reciting the present condition of affairs and the necessity of a new government, and appointing commissioners to proceed at once to lay the facts before the United States government at Washington with a plea for annexation.

STRICT MARTIAL LAW.

No Crowds Allowed to Congregate. Electric Works Seized.

HONOLULU, Jan. 18, 6:30 p.m.—The provisional government has placed J. H. Soper in command of all armed troops on the island. Soper has issued the following notice:

Under martial law every person found upon the streets or in any public place between the hours of 9:30 p.m. and 5 a.m. will be liable to arrest unless provided with a pass from the commander-in-chief, J. H. Soper. The gathering of crowds is prohibited. Any one disturbing the peace or disobeying orders is liable to summary arrest without warrant.

By order of the Executive Committee.
(Signed) J. H. SOPER,
Commander-in-Chief.

This proclamation is printed in the Hawaiian, English and Portuguese languages under the orders of the executive committee. All the saloons have been closed. The electric works, which supply the city with light and the printing offices with power, have been seized by an armed body of the provisional government.

FIRST NEWS OF THE OVERTHROW.

The Steamer Claudine Brings the Information to San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 28.—At 2 o'clock this morning the steamer Claudine arrived in this port from the Hawaiian islands, bring the important news of a revolution in that kingdom. A provisional government has been established; Queen Lilioukalani has been deposed from power; the monarchy abrogated; the government buildings seized, and the new provisional ministry, composed of four members, is sustained by the bayonets of volunteers.

The queen attempted, on Saturday, January 15th, to promulgate a new constitution, depriving foreigners of the right of franchise and abrogating the existing house of nobles, at the same time giving her the power of appointing a new house. This was resisted by the foreign element of the community, who at once appointed a committee of safety of 13 members, who called a mass meeting of their class, at which 1200 or 1500 were present. That meeting unanimously adopted resolutions condemning the action of the queen, and authorizing a committee to take into further consideration whatever was necessary to protect public safety.

THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

They did so, and organized a provisional government on the Tuesday following. This was composed of S. B Dole, J. A. King, P. C. Jones and W O Smith. They at once issued a proclamation reciting the arrogance of the queen, giving the broken promises of her majesty, detailing the wrongs inflicted on residents and property owners, and ending as follows:

"We, citizens and residents of the Hawaiian islands, organized and acting for public safety and the common good, hereby proclaim as follows:

"First—The Hawaiian monarchical system of government is hereby abrogated.

"Second—A provisional government for the control and management of public affairs and the protection of the pub-