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VOL. XXXIX. NO. 120.

LOS ANGELES: WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1893.

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FLASHES FROM ABROAD.

Gladstone's Irish Home Rule Bill Disappears.

The Document Found After a Long Search.

A Labor Amendment to the Queen's Address Lost.

The Closure Soon to Be Applied to the Debate on the Speech—Panama Canal Affairs—General Foreign Intelligence.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—In the commons this evening Gladstone said he voiced the feeling of all parties in rising to propose that debate on the queen's address should have a precedence until concluded. Then followed a spirited debate, during which Healy accused Balfour of obstruction to government measures, and Gladstone stated he would be forced to apply the closure if the debate on the address were protracted. The suggestion of the closure met with the disapproval of the Irish members. Gladstone's motion to give precedence was finally approved and the debate was resumed.

Some excitement was caused in the course of the day by the disappearance of the Irish home rule bill. Gladstone missed in the morning the portfolio containing the bill as well as drafts of other measures. After a long and exciting search it was found in Gladstone's private room. There is still a mystery how the portfolio got there.

Keir Hardie, a labor member, moved an amendment expressing regret that the address had not mentioned the widespread misery among the workmen of Great Britain. The government should take steps to alleviate the immediate distress by ordering that throughout workshops the minimum wages be sixpence per hour for a week of 48 hours, and that all government contracts be given out in England. The time was ripe also for the regulation by law of the hours of the employes of the government, moreover, should establish home colonies on unused land where the unemployed could find an opportunity to earn bread.

Howard Vincent, Conservative and fair trader, supported the amendment. John Gort, financial secretary of the treasury in the last Salisbury cabinet, spoke strongly for Hardie's amendment. Mundella, president of the board of trade, taunted the opposition with the workingman. Mundella announced that the ministers would regard the vote on the amendment as a vote of confidence. The amendment was lost, 278 to 109. The house then adjourned.

PANAMA CANAL AFFAIRS.

The Fall of the French Cabinet Again Threatened.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The fact that the chamber of deputies decided that there is no cause for the prosecution of senators and deputies against whom M. Franqueville, the examining magistrate, found the bills of the greatest discontent in the political world. The fall of the cabinet seems inevitable.

The chamber decided that no case was made against Deputy Rouvier and Senators Deves, Grevy and Renault, against whom Magistrate Franqueville reported true bills.

Late this afternoon it was announced that ex-Deputy Gobron had been committed for trial.

After hearing the charge against him was dismissed by the chamber, Senator Grevy sent to M. Moncheirot, the judicial liquidator of the Panama Canal company, a check for 20,000 francs, the amount credited to Grevy on the Thiers counterfoils as having been delivered to him in 1886.

In the chamber today Deputy Angeli spoke at length in favor of the government obtaining from Colombia a prolongation of the canal concession and asked the ministry whether any steps to this end had been taken.

Ribot replied guardedly that the government must decline to interfere directly in the matter. Two government would aid the judicial liquidator, however, to a certain extent in his efforts to get an extension.

Deputy Gauthier insisted that the government must accept the responsibility which Ribot declined. If the stockholders lost the hundreds of millions already expended through the hesitancy of the government to interfere, the government would have to answer for the consequences.

Ribot replied that the object of Gauthier and his colleagues apparently was rather to make political capital than to assure the future of the canal.

Before a vote was taken on the order of the day, Tirard, minister of finance, evoked loud applause by declaring that as long as he should hold office no institution connected with the government should be in any way tied to the Panama canal enterprise.

The order of the day was voted, 374 to 34.

The executive committee appointed at a meeting of the Panama canal stockholders on January 10th has issued a statement that the minister of finance and official receiver have approved a plan for continuing work on the canal without applying for an extension of the concession from Colombia. The committee takes the ground that De Lesseps' original six-year concession is sufficient.

Henry Cotter, a director of the Panama canal and a defendant in the Panama trial, was liberated this evening.

The recall of the Duke of Orleans from Africa is said to be the pride of the abdication of the Count of Paris in his son's favor.

ZANTE EARTHQUAKES.

The King and Queen of Greece Visit the Scene of Desolation.

ATHENS, Feb. 7.—The king and queen of Greece have arrived at Zante. When the royal couple landed there was some cheering, followed by almost complete quiet. After the exchange of greetings between the king and the civil and military authorities, the king and queen drove through the ruined streets to ascertain the extent of the damage done by the earthquakes. Thousands of the inhabitants followed the royal carriage in silence. Most of the churches for which the city is celebrated are wholly or partially wrecked. Hardly a fine building on the main streets is left uninjured. Many must be reconstructed from the foundation before they can be occupied. No effort has been made yet to repair the damage, as mechanics fear to work in the city, and the owners are apprehensive that each day may bring another violent shock. The city is shaken daily by slight shocks and the inhabitants who have fled the city fear to return for more than an hour or two at a time.

The royal party will remain on the island three days.

Despite the large amount of supplies already sent to Zante and the preparations to send more, the island is threatened with a general famine. Three not very heavy showers were felt yesterday. In one village 85 houses were destroyed and many lives were lost.

CANADIAN WHEREASES.

A MANITOBA SENATOR RISES TO AN EMERGENCY.

He Will Make an Attack on the Canadian Pacific Road—Some Kicking About the New American Cattle Quarantine.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 7.—Senator Boulton of Manitoba will shortly make an attack on the Canadian Pacific road, in the senate. He has given notice of the following resolution:

Whereas, The competition of the Canadian Pacific railway is a source of irritation to the government of the United States, and threatens to interfere with the international courtesies that have been reciprocal in the bonding privileges, and has called forth from the president of the United States recommendations to restrict the bonding privileges between the countries in the transport of Canadian trade through United States territory; and

Whereas, The construction of that branch of the Canadian Pacific intended to diverge from the main line at or near Regina, to the United States boundary, Canada and the United States, which main line with the Sault Ste. Marie system of the Canadian Pacific, and will have the effect of diverting the trade and traffic of Canada with and west of Regina through the United States for over 1000 miles, instead of through Canadian territory, and competing with the railways of the states through that 1000 miles of country; and

Whereas, Such divergence is not in the interest of the people of Western Canada, and in the spirit of their national policy, and renders no competition while weakening the earning power of the main line of the Canadian Pacific between Regina and North Bay, and enhancing rates on their produce seeking western markets; and

Resolved, That the opinion of this house, the charter for this branch line should be cancelled.

THE CATTLE QUARANTINE.

The announcement from Washington that Canadian cattle are to be scheduled by the United States, caused no little excitement among the government's followers who begin to realize that President Harrison means business in the matter of retaliation against Canada. It is generally agreed among politicians that it will be only in effect the McKinley bill in its effect on Canada, for the Washington government has by this step absolutely placed the Canadian farmer in a position of most serious disadvantage. Hemmed in by the tariff and now deprived of any possibility of sending his cattle to the nearest market, for no farmer could afford to bear the expense of a 90 days quarantine, the Canadian agriculturist is indeed in a miserable plight. The dispatch said it was decided to quarantine Canadian cattle at Buffalo 90 days because of pleuro-pneumonia.

WILL NOT HURT CANADIAN TRADE.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 7.—Cattle dealers here say the scheduling of Canadian cattle by the United States government will not seriously affect Canadian trade. An occasional cargo goes to England via Portland or Philadelphia, and the stoppage of this would not be felt. In 1891 cattle to the value of only \$21,000 were shipped to the United States, out of a total of all countries of \$7,745,000.

A British Victory In India.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 7.—The British forces making war upon the Kachyena tribes won a decisive advantage over the enemy by capturing their stockades in the Sima district. The stockades were carried by assault. The Kachyena made a fierce resistance but were finally overcome with a loss to the British of two killed and six wounded. Twenty-four Kachyena were killed.

A Dutch Steamer In Distress.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Dutch steamer Schiedam, from Rotterdam January 18th, from New York and Baltimore, passed Weaver point this morning, making for Queenstown under sail. Tugs towed her into port. She experienced 16 days of terrible weather and had fire in her coal bunkers several days.

Cholera in Marseilles.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The Marseilles correspondent of La Presse says within the last four days 50 persons died in Marseilles of a choleraic disease.

Household Goods and Hardware

Of every description at the W. C. Farrey company, 150 to 155 North Spring street. The finest stock in this line in Southern California.

DOINGS AT SACRAMENTO.

Assemblyman Johnson's Trial Began Last Night.

The Committee Room Packed With Spectators.

They Expected Sensations and Were Not Disappointed.

Personalities Exchanged by Attorney Clunie and Railroad Commissioner Rea—A Fight Narrowly Averted.

By the Associated Press.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 7.—The investigating committee met this evening to try the case of Assemblyman Johnson of Santa Clara, whom Railroad Commissioner Rea of San Jose charges with offering to sell his vote for \$100. S. M. Shortridge represented Rea and A. J. Clunie and H. C. McPike championed Johnson's cause. The committee room was packed to the doors with members of both houses, expecting a sensation.

Rea testified that Johnson had come to his office in company with Major Barrington, editor of a San Jose paper, who introduced him, stating that Johnson wished to borrow \$100, offering a promissory note indorsed by Barrington. Rea told of a conversation in which the understanding was arrived at that \$100 would be given Johnson for his vote. He said Johnson told him he would get in rights not only on the railroad commission but on other issues. Johnson produced a card and marked the names of other assemblymen who, he said, would champion any cause if sufficiently compensated. Rea said this card was now in the possession of the cashier of the Bank of San Jose.

Personalities were indulged in and Clunie accused Rea of being a disorganizing agent of the Southern Pacific and the instigator of dirty work for that corporation. Rea used the word "liar" in connection with Clunie, and said if the committee would not protect him he would protect himself. The committee threatened to dispense with the presence of counsel in the case.

Rea was excused temporarily, and Cashier T. J. McGeoghegan of the San Jose bank took the stand. He testified that he had seen Johnson in January before the card purported to have been marked by Johnson.

A grand rush made by assemblymen present to see if their names were among those on it caused laughter. The names marked were those of Assemblymen Hurley, Johnson, Schoebel, Schlesinger.

Johnson was sworn and testified that he had never made a mark on the card; he never knew any of the gentlemen whose names were on the card, except Schoebel, whom he had not seen for a long time.

The committee adjourned until tomorrow evening.

The members of the assembly are considerably excited over the affair.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Doings of the State Lawmakers at Yesterday's Session.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 7.—In the assembly today, Talbot presented a petition from Santa Barbara favoring the creation of Santa Ynez county.

Barnes' resolution favoring free coinage of silver was defeated.

The bill to create the county of Madera from part of Fresno county, was read for the first time.

The bill to create another superior judge in Alameda county was recommended and passed.

The committee on elections reported in favor of seating McGowan, Republican. His seat was contested by Decourieux, Democrat.

Among the bills introduced was one by Curtis, providing for joint primary elections of all political parties.

Andrews offered a concurrent resolution relative to liens in Los Angeles county.

The constitutional amendment abolishing poll taxes was defeated.

The speaker appointed a committee on the part of the assembly to draft resolutions in memory of Hon. E. B. Fries.

The proposition to allow a bonus to a new railroad to terminate in San Francisco, which was reported favorably by the committee on corporations, was discussed for an hour and made a special order for Friday.

THE GOVERNOR OUT AGAIN.

He Appears Once More at the Capitol—A Batch of Appointments.

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 7.—Governor Markham made his first appearance at the capitol this morning after three weeks' indisposition. The governor has made the following appointments, which were referred to the senate this afternoon:

Daniel T. Cole of Sierra, harbor commissioner, vice C. O. Alexander.

J. B. Brown, Humboldt, brigadier-general, Sixth brigade, vice J. W. Freese, deceased.

Chas. F. Ellis, San Francisco, trustee California home for feeble-minded children, vice Mrs. Lathrop, resigned.

Chas. W. Lock, San Francisco, regent

state university, vice Horatio Stebbins,

whose term expired March, 1894.

From the State Board of Health: C. W. Nutting, P. C. Remondino, W. G. Cochran, J. Laine, W. R. Cline, C. A. Ruggles, W. F. Wiard.

KIDNAPING ON THE SOUND.

Another Outrage Perpetrated by Union Sailors.

TACOMA, Wash, Feb. 7.—A gang of 20 union sailors boarded the steam schooner Signal, at Seattle this morning, put pistols to the heads of four non-union sailors and the watchman, and, under the threat of death, took them off the vessel. Captain Bendergere was asleep at the time, and knew nothing of the affair until some hour later. This is the result of trouble between the Coast Seamen's union and non-union sailors, the former declaring that non-union men must leave the ships. Kidnapping on the Sound of this kind has become quite common on the sound.

A MIGHTY INUNDATION.

UNEQUALLED FLOODS IN QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA.

The City of Brisbane Almost Swept Out of Existence—Buildings 60 Feet or More Submerged—Great Loss of Life and Property.

BRISBANE, Feb. 7.—The water is 40 feet deep in the principal street of the city tonight, and in the suburbs it covers buildings 60 feet high. Five hundred houses have been demolished. Hundreds of families have lost their homes and left the city in boats to seek shelter on higher ground. All the gas and water pipes are destroyed and the city is in darkness. The governor came to the city in a launch. He says all the towns between Brisbane and Ipswich are submerged. This is the greatest disaster in the history of the colony.

The city continues to be completely isolated by the floods. In the region about Wide Bay hundreds of houses have been demolished by the rushing waters. Thousands of destitute people have taken refuge in the hills. Business is completely suspended.

The lower districts of the city are completely submerged. Ships and their contents are almost a total loss, as the flood came on so rapidly that only a small part of the stocks were removed. All the inhabitants are crowding to the higher parts of the city.

In consequence of the interruption of railway and telegraphic communication only scanty information about the disaster in other parts of Queensland is obtainable. At Maryborough, in March county, 30 persons were drowned. Most of the town is under water. The town is deserted by fully two-thirds of its inhabitants. Tiara, another town on the Mary, is also under water.

The list of the dead grows hourly, many bodies being found in houses which were supposed to have been deserted.

At Ipswich, Queensland, 20 miles from Brisbane, 22 persons are known to have perished in the flood and it is feared the loss of life is much greater as the swollen river is covered with wreckage from which a horrible stench arises, doubtless caused by the bodies of human beings and animals entangled in the mass.

STANFORD STARTS EAST.

Despite His Ill-Health the Senator Returns to Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 7.—Senator Stanford left this evening on a special car for Washington, D. C. He was accompanied by Mrs. Stanford and his secretary. It is the intention of the senator to remain in Washington until the end of the session of the senate.

Very lately his physician feared he would not be able to be able to walk at this session for Senator Stanford has not been as well as he had hoped. Defective circulation in his lower limbs crippled him and kept him close to his residence at Menlo Park. Last week he improved sufficiently to be able to walk with an attendant partly supporting him, and the change was so hopeful and promising that he at once decided to leave for the capital city. Excepting the weakness of his limbs Senator Stanford was in good health when he left the city this evening.

A San Diego Embellisher.

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 7.—An embellishment charge for \$100 was brought by Embarger Plimpton of the Russ Lumber and Mill company against E. A. Bird, superintendent of the company's planing mill. The preliminary examination was held before Judge Dudley this morning and Bird was given 24 hours to get bond for an increase of bond from \$50 to \$10,000. The hearing was continued one week.

Fire at Red Bluff.

RED BLUFF, Cal., Feb. 7.—The Tremont house and contents were destroyed by fire last night. The loss on the hotel is \$20,000; insured for \$14,000. John F. Fisher's grocery store, Schuessler's clothing store, and S. E. Murphy's liquor store were also destroyed. A number of small firms sustained minor losses. The total loss is about \$35,000.

A Useless Commission.

ST. HELENA, Cal., Feb. 7.—The Napa county wine-growers' union has adopted a resolution asking that the state viticultural commission be abolished as useless.

Successful men secure fine tailoring from Messrs. H. A. Getz, 112 West Third street.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Russian Extradition Treaty Ratified.

Senator Turpie Opposes One of Its Provisions.

A Political Twist Given the Debate on the Car-Coupler Bill.

Retrenchment in Appropriations Argued in the House During Consideration of the Legislative Bill.

By the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The senate committee on foreign relations today reported the Russian extradition treaty, with an amendment to the effect that attempts to murder the czar or any member of the royal family shall be considered non-political offenses, regardless of what the motive of the criminal might be, and that being non-political should be extraditable. This clause was productive of a great deal of debate, Turpie being the champion of the right of asylum, but the committee was finally sustained. Turpie was not satisfied with this action and introduced a resolution intended as an offset to the terms of the treaty. This resolution declares it to be the sense of the senate that what is known as political offenses ought not to be extraditable and no treaty should be approved which proposes to take from the courts of the United States the right to determine whether or not any offense is political under the law of nations. The resolution was ordered printed.

The senate then took up the automatic car-coupler bill. Chandler managed to give a political twist to the debate. He brought up the resolution which the national Democratic platform which denounced the Republican party and the Republican senate for not having provided legislation for protecting railroad employees, and insisted that the position of many Democratic senators against the bill was inconsistent with party fealty. He twisted them with the fact that only seven of them voted yesterday to take up the bill for the repeal of the Sherman act, knowing the declaration of the national Democratic convention on the subject of silver and knowing the entreaties of the president-elect to have the Sherman act repealed before the 4th of March.

After considerable debate the bill went over without action.

The senate bill for the relief of the assignees or legal representatives of John Roach, deceased, to pay the balance due on the United States ship Dolphin, \$8165, was taken from the calendar and passed. The senate then adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Spirited Debate on the Legislative Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—In the house today the senate amendment to the Harter bill of lading bill were concurred in. The house then proceeded in committee of the whole to the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill. Dingley said the appropriations made by this congress would reach \$1,038,000,000, against \$908,000,000 made by the Fifty-first congress, an increase of \$130,000,000. If there should be no tariff legislation to disturb it, the revenue for the fiscal year of 1894 would undoubtedly reach \$405,000,000 and the expenditures should not exceed \$390,000,000, and would not if the river and harbor expenditures should not exceed \$15,000,000, which is \$2,000,000 more than ever before expended in the history of the country. It would go up to \$33,000,000, as contemplated by the action of the house, there would inevitably be a difficulty next year. The tariff legislation foreshadowed would undoubtedly diminish the revenue, unless the duties should be made low enough to enormously swell importations. The woollen and woollen bills passed by the house at the last session would surrender \$9,500,000 revenue on wool and \$19,500,000 on manufactured wool, on the basis of importations the last calendar year, and it would require an enormous increase in importations of woollen goods to make good the loss.

Dockery estimated a probable deficiency to June 30, 1894, of \$16,996,500. Taking the statement of the secretary of the treasury, he said, the conclusion is irresistible that the public expenditures must be materially reduced, taxation increased or a new issue of bonds made to meet the impending liabilities.

The bill was then read for amendment and amendments offered, respectively, by Wheeler to reduce the compensation of members of congress to \$4000, and by Miller to reduce the compensation of the president to \$25,000, were rejected.

De Armond (Democrat) of Missouri offered an amendment providing that any places in the classified service shall be distributed among the adherents of the several political parties in proportion to their respective members, as shown by the vote cast at the last presidential election, no applicant, unless he be the adherent of a political party which has not had its fair proportion of employes in such service, shall be eligible to examination or appointment under the civil service law.

Lodge made a point of order against the amendment, which was defended by the Armond. The chair, however, ruled the amendment out of order. The amendment was a vigorous attack against the provision of the bill providing for a commission to inquire into the working of the executive departments, and without disposing of the paragraph the committee rose and the house adjourned.

WORK ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The Secretary of the Treasury Explains Why It Is Delayed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The speaker laid before the house today a communication from the secretary of the treasury