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The



Herald

FORECAST
OCCASIONAL RAIN; WARMER IN THE VICINITY OF LOS ANGELES; SOUTHERLY WINDS SLIGHTLY WARMER

VOL. XXXIX. NO. 121.

LOS ANGELES: THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A LAST CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED!

OUR 20% REDUCTION SALE

Continues but a few days only. We call particular attention to our large stock of

PANTS

MULLEN, BLUETT & CO.,

138-140-142 S. MAIN ST.

Crystal Palace



SOME OF THE MANY THINGS WE HANDLE. MEYBERG BROTHERS.

WINTER HATS?

Yes, it's the season for them now, and you are a trifle subsequent if you've drifted along till today without buying one. If you're headed for spring in that way you must be very badly headed, even if you wait any longer may make you open to the suspicion of being thickheaded. The great blizzard of 1888 happened on March 12th, and you'll need the warmest kind of headwear to reach April in good shape. We have hats left for late buyers. Come and get yours. We're also showing an immense line of Underwear, Neckwear, Hosiery, Gloves, etc., at prices that will be sure to please the closest buyer.

DESMOND, HATTER AND MEN'S FURNISHER
141 S. SPRING ST. Bryson-Bonebrake bl'k.

WOOTON DESKS.

Every detail entering into the construction and finish of these desks has been given the most careful attention. All desks are guaranteed first-class. All corners are rounded—all have slides on ends. All have polished wood built-up writing tables. All have improved automatic locking of drawers and swinging cases. All have the new form of light elastic roll curtains. All are finished in extra fine oil polish, and all backs are finished the same as fronts and ends. All are of honest, substantial construction. All may be depended upon to give absolute satisfaction. We show a complete line of all styles and grades of desks, and a fine assortment of

OFFICE CHAIRS

In Cane Seat, Wood Seat and Leather.

Los Angeles Furniture Co

225-227-229 S. BROADWAY, Opposite City Hall. Los Angeles, Cal.

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 S. Spring st.

SIGNS! SIGNS! SIGNS!

MR. WM. MORGAN, late of Omaha, Neb., is now located with

G. STROMEYER

208 WEST FOURTH ST. Tel. 937

For rapid work, low prices and modern styles, a share of your patronage is solicited. Good signs, plain signs, wire signs, brass signs, signs of every description. Political work done at short notice at reasonable rates.

CABINET GOING TO RESIGN.

Another Ministerial Crisis on Deck in France.

Cavaignac to Be Asked to Form a New Ministry.

The Government Accused of Shielding Corrupt Officials.

Discontent Over the Acquittal of Rouvier, Deves, Rebaud and Grevy.

M. Goussol Challenges Deputy Benoit.

By the Associated Press. PARIS, Feb. 8.—It is rumored at midnight that the cabinet has resolved to resign and recommend to President Carnot that he summon M. Cavaignac to form a ministry. Inquiry at authoritative sources elicited neither confirmation nor denial.

An hour before the chamber of deputies met today the report was abroad that Emile Goussol, Boulangist deputy for Seine, would interpellate the government as to the acquittal by the chamber of indictments of Deputy Rouvier and Senators Deves, Grevy and Rebaud. As the time for the opening of the proceedings approached the members hurried to their seats and crowds of strangers packed the public galleries to suffocation. Both on the floor and in the galleries there was an incessant uproar. Hardly a word was heard on the rear seats, and few had a definite idea of what was happening until Goussol asked permission to submit the interpellation expected. He directed his attack principally against Mr. Rouvier.

M. Bourgeois, minister of justice, replied with severity, which evoked a renewed disturbance in the galleries and on the floor. He said it was an insult to the government to accuse it of yielding to threats and hindering the exposure of the Panama company's affairs. Godfrey Cavaignac, who followed, closely moving the following order of the day:

Resolved, That the chamber, being determined to support the government in the repression of all acts of corruption, and being determined to prevent the recurrence of the administrative practices which it deprecates, now pass to the order of the day.

The proposal of this motion was received with prolonged cheering. Goussol moved that the government accept M. Cavaignac as minister. The motion was carried by 446 to 3.

Pierre Richard, Boulangist deputy for Seine, moved that the government return to Baron de Reinech's heirs the amount of money given by Reinech to Rouvier for the secret service. He requested urgency which was voted by the chamber, 232 to 176, although the motion for immediate discussion was lost.

The debate on the budget was then resumed. M. Goussol has sent seconds to Norbert de Benoit, deputy for Aveyron, who interrupted him persistently during his speech.

Charles de Lesseps has applied to the court of assizes to have the true bill found against him by M. Franqueville, quashed on the ground that his dealings with M. Baihut did not constitute a case of corruption by a public official, as the true bill states. He also accuses Baihut of extortion.

Bourgeois, minister of justice, has given authority for a commission of inquiry of the chamber of deputies to receive from the chamber of indictments the record of evidence showing the grounds on which the chamber of indictments arrived at the decision in the case of deputies and ex-deputies accused of accepting bribes from the Panama canal company. The commission after receiving the evidence will consider the question whether any further action is necessary on the part of the chamber in regard to those of its members who have been relieved of criminal accusation by the chamber of indictments.

The newspapers generally express discontent with the action of the chamber, on the ground that although all the charges are substantially the same and apparently based on substantially identical reasons, yet no reasons are given for the difference in the decisions arrived at in regard to the persons accused. The Opposition press protests strongly against the acquittal of Rouvier, and suggests that it is due to special reasons; that the authorities are afraid to put him on trial for fear he would reveal secrets that would weaken the government in the public estimation.

Andrieux, in an interview in Figaro, says the decisions are a mystery to him, and if those who have been acquitted by the chamber of indictments do not prosecute him and compel him to verify his charges, he will endeavor to bring the matter to a head himself in the public tribunals. He is prepared, he says, to make common cause with any Panama shareholders to bring actions against those alleged to have received Panama money illegally, with a view to recovering the amount of their deposits and exacting damages besides.

THE MARSEILLES PLAGUE.

Forty-four More Deaths from a Choleraic Disease.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Forty-four persons died in Marseilles today of choleraic disease. Nine of the cases were suspiciously like Asiatic cholera. The physicians appointed to make a special investigation of the disease are unable so far to make a satisfactory diagnosis. A microscopic examination failed to reveal the presence of comma bacilli. Some physicians are inclined to believe the disease is intestinal influenza. The disease is confined to the filthiest districts, where the sanitation is in a deplorable condition. A later dispatch from Marseilles says that despite the gravity of the situation no signs of panic

are manifested as yet, the board of health warning all inquirers that the disease is not cholera and will be checked before Saturday.

Later—Cholera is officially announced to be prevalent in Marseilles. Thirteen deaths occurred there yesterday from the disease.

HAMBURG IS SAFE.

No Trouble from Cholera in the Future Is Feared.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—An official of the Hamburg-American Packet company has received a cablegram from Hamburg saying eminent medical authorities apprehend no serious trouble from cholera in the future. Work on sanitary improvement has been pushed day and night. Professor Koch, during a visit last week, expressed astonishment at what had been accomplished. A new water supply will be opened April 1st. No new case of cholera has occurred since January 21st.

STILL QUAKING.

The Island of Zante Shaken Several Times Daily.

ATHENS, Feb. 8.—The island of Zante is shaken several times daily by earthquakes. The king will remain there some time to superintend the building of huts for the homeless and assist the relief committee in Zante city. The queen is still residing in the village of Agios, giving generously to the impoverished and trying to encourage the panic-stricken people.

REVOLT IN ARGENTINE.

The Wheat Tax Generally Resisted by the Agriculturists.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb. 8.—The government troops sent to the province of Santa Fe, to quell the insurrection of agriculturists against the wheat tax, succeeded in capturing 200 of the rebels, who were conducted as prisoners to Santa Fe. There the governor of the province delivered an address, reminding them of the folly of resistance to lawful authority. He then ordered their liberation. The wheat tax is being generally resisted by the agricultural colonies throughout Argentine.

THE BRITISH COMMONS.

GLADSTONE TRYING TO EXPEDITE BUSINESS.

He Tries to Bring the Debate on the Queen's Speech to a Close So That He May Introduce His Home Rule Bill.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—On the assembling of the house of commons at noon, Gladstone announced that he would tomorrow, or Friday, move a suspension of the rule under which the house adjourns at midnight. The object of this move is to bring the debate on the queen's speech to an end in order to permit the introduction of the home rule bill. The announcement was received with cheers by the supporters of the government. Collings moved that legislation for the benefit of the agriculturists have no precedence over home rule.

After several members of no particular prominence had spoken in behalf of Collings' amendment Gladstone arose to explain. He said of the unusual conduct of the opposition which had already moved a resolution to amend the address, this motion made a precedent. It purported to censure the government not for what it had done, but for what it had not done. The amendment declared what was untrue. The government was determined to persevere in its own course.

Gladstone maintained that the parish councils bill was a measure in behalf of the agriculturists, giving them autonomy and enabling them to work reforms in their own behalf. He taunted Collings with having aided the Liberals in 1882 to defeat the efforts of the Liberals to improve the small holdings bill. No system for helping the agricultural classes, Gladstone said, would be effective until the compulsory purchase of land was legalized.

Chamberlain said he considered the parish councils plan abused. He reiterated the charge that the government was wriggling out of its promises. The amendment was defeated, 312 to 228, and the result was hailed with hearty cheers by the supporters of the government.

CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

The Sentiment Permeates the Whole Mass of the Canucks.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 8.—Consideration of Canadian annexation permeates the masses as well as the official upper crust. The Dominion Trades and Labor congress has issued a circular to all the labor organizations throughout Canada requesting them to discuss and vote on the following questions, and submit the result to the session of the congress which will be held here next September: The maintenance of Canada's present colonial status; imperial federation; Canadian independence, and political union with the United States.

Word has been received from Ottawa stating that the dominion government passed an order in council dismissing J. J. Cosgrove, an inland revenue officer here, for having signed a paper favoring the annexation of Canada to the United States. Cosgrove claimed he signed the paper under a misapprehension.

Disaster in Italy.

ROME, Feb. 8.—Several lightly built houses in Campitello, province of Capodocia, collapsed today during a high wind. Thirteen persons were killed and 14 injured.

Pneumonia Killed Sartoris.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Pneumonia was the cause of the death of Sartoris, Nellie Grant's husband, at Capri.

He said it "was wonderful cure for a bad cough." Mr. Wm. F. Anderson, 341 Water st., New York city, N. Y., gives this endorsement: "I have found Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup the wonderful cure it is represented to be. It is just the thing for a bad cough."

A WAIL FROM HONOLULU.

Natives Mourning for Their Lost Government.

The Position of the Deposed Queen Outlined.

She Is Represented to Be a Deeply Wronged Woman.

Her Late Minister of Interior Writes to a Friend in the Country Pleading for the Restoration of the Monarchy.

By the Associated Press. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 8.—A letter has been received here from John F. Colburn, minister of the interior of Hawaii, in which he outlines the position of the deposed queen, of whom he is a supporter. The letter is addressed to J. H. Ganz of this city, whose wife is an aunt of Colburn, and is dated Honolulu, January 18th. He asks Ganz to get the letter before some of the leading statesmen of America and "help place the situation of affairs in this country in such an impartial manner to them that the Hawaiian queen, her government and the native population can receive such a hearing from our government that the American nation will cause to be restored the queen to her throne, the government to power and the Hawaiian native population to their rights."

Colburn then tells of the disposition of the former cabinet and the summoning of the new cabinet. He says that the queen, who was in the city, received the news of the new cabinet on Saturday, January 14th, the day that had been previously set apart as the day to prorogue the legislature, and after going through the business of the house, it adjourned to meet at the usual hour, 12 m. I may mention here that on Friday and Saturday, the days we attended the legislature, the Reform party were so dissatisfied and hostile over their defeat that on both days they refused to attend the legislature and did not attend the courtney to attend the prorogation.

"While waiting for the hour of 12 to approach, I accidentally heard that the queen had proposed to promulgate a new constitution. She then and there sought an interview with my colleagues and notified them that if the queen intended to act in such an arbitrary manner I would resign. They answered that they would resign, and they assured us if any conflict came between the queen and us, her cabinet, the committee would give us their support to resist anything of this measure.

"At 12 m. the legislature was prorogued and we repaired to the palace to attend the queen. She then and there told us to sign a document purporting to be a new constitution. We told her plainly we would not accede to her request, and advised her to abandon the idea. She was very determined at first, but after a while yielded and gave it up. She came out and declared openly to the Hawaiian people that she could not give them a new constitution and told them to endure their grievances.

"The crowd dispersed, and on the next day the leaders of the reform party met us and made a proposition to us that, owing to the queen's revolutionary actions in wanting to promulgate a new constitution, we should depose her and declare a provisional government. Our answer was we would give them an answer later on. In the meantime we, the cabinet, summoned six of the most responsible and conservative business men of the city, also the diplomatic corps. They met us, excepting J. L. Stevens, American envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to this country. We discussed the situation and agreed that the queen was at first ill-advised, but as she had abandoned the project we should not depose her and declare a provisional government.

"We notified the leaders of this defunct and malcontent party that we would not agree to the proposition. At the same time we issued a proclamation and scattered it all over town and delivered it to the diplomatic corps, that the queen had abandoned the idea and asking one and all to accept the assurances given in the proclamation by the queen and cabinet. This party was not satisfied with this, but, with the assistance of the American minister and troops from the U. S. S. Boston, enlisted a number of men to the extent of 200, and aided by American troops took possession and declared by proclamation a provisional government, contrary to the constitution now in force and contrary to the rights of 100,000 people, the population of this country.

"The cabinet notified the American minister of what had happened and asked him to assist the duly authorized government to suppress this revolt, or if he did not want to do that then to remove the United States troops on board the Boston, and we, the government, could do it ourselves. When we told him we had 700 men under arms and were equal to the situation his reply was he acknowledged the provisional government and would support it.

"We, the government, came to the conclusion, as we did not wish to come into a conflict with the United States troops, to yield under protest.

"The queen and her cabinet are at present removed under protest, pending a hearing before the United States.

"This action on the part of the American minister is degrading. He has upheld a mob and does so against the wishes of the aborigines of this country, who are capable of taking care of themselves.

"The provisional government has put the country under martial law; they are fastening a new law upon us, they are sending ambassadors to Washington. We have asked the steamer to take our representatives, so that both sides of the case can be heard, and they refuse. We will send them later. We trust it will not be too late.

"The Hawaiian people are waiting for the loss of their country. Cannot America, 'the land of the free and the home of the brave,' undo this great wrong that she, by her troops and ambassadors, assisted to do? Will you use your influence for us? Act promptly, and may God assist and help you."

This letter has been forwarded to President Harrison by Ganz, who makes an earnest appeal to the president and congress not to accede to the demands of the provisional commissioners, upheld and sanctioned by the American minister plenipotentiary, J. L. Stevens, who has without authority from the American government, taken upon himself a highhanded measure in trying to overthrow a peaceful government.

The letter was brought over on the Clarendon by a personal friend of Colburn, on a business trip to California, who took passage with the commission. His sentiments were unknown to his fellow passengers, and he carefully concealed the fact that he had been entrusted with an important document. Had it been known he would have been denied passage upon the vessel. As soon as he arrived in San Francisco he mailed the communication to Mr. Ganz. It was the intention of Colburn that his uncle, as the Hawaiian National, should go to Washington and present the document to the authorities in the interest of the island group. Instead of going in person to the seat of government, Ganz, after some days of deliberation, wrote a petition to the president and members of congress of the United States, incorporating therein Minister Colburn's communication.

THE RESULT ANNOUNCED.

Last Formal Act in the Presidential Election.

The Returns Canvassed in Joint Session of Congress.

Gorman Answers Chandler's Taunts Against the Democrats.

The Temper of the House on the Silver Fight Demonstrated—Proposed Pension Reforms—Other Washington News.

By the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The senate and house in joint session at 1 o'clock this afternoon, with Vice-President Morton presiding, went through the formal ceremony of opening the electoral returns from the states, and when the voters had ascertained the already well-known result, the vice-president formally declared Grover Cleveland of New York duly elected president of the United States for four years beginning March 4, 1893, and Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois vice-president for the same period. The joint assembly then dissolved. The galleries were packed during the proceedings.

The totals announced by the vice-president were: Cleveland and Stevenson, 277; Harrison and Reid, 146; Weaver and Field, 22.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Gorman Replies to Chandler's Criticism of the Democratic Party.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—After the joint session was dissolved today the senate took up the railway automatic car coupler bill. It was debated up to the hour of adjournment without any definite action being taken.

During the debate Gorman took up the taunts indulged in yesterday by Chandler against the Democrats in the senate for not supporting the pending measure which was favored in the platform of the national Democratic convention. The Democratic party, Gorman said, was abundantly able to take care of itself. It was true both national parties in convention assembled in the year 1892 adopted resolutions favoring this class of legislation, but the senator from New Hampshire had not correctly quoted the resolution of the Democratic convention. That resolution favored legislation on the subject by the states, not by congress. If this bill became a law the inferior politics were behind it would make themselves felt at future party conventions. They would say: "We are now strong enough to control your presidential election; you must confiscate the property of the railways by further legislation, or we will control your politics." They would say congress must legislate so a rail must weigh 150 pounds to the yard instead of 100 and the Carnegies and other manufacturers of steel rails who had a job to press would threaten congress with their employees.

THE LATEST ADVICES.

A SCHOONER JUST ARRIVED FROM HONOLULU.

She Brings News Confirming the Recognition of the Provisional Government by the British Minister.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The schooner Sewers arrived here from Honolulu at 11 o'clock tonight. She left Honolulu January 21st, two days after the steamer Claudine, which arrived here 11 days ago and brought the first news of the overthrow of the monarchy, and also the commissioners who are now in Washington urging annexation.

The only information of importance which was brought by the schooner tonight was the confirmation of the statement published a few days ago that the British minister was among the foreign diplomats who had recognized the provisional government of Hawaii.

A Honolulu paper of January 21st publishes the official proclamation of the new government addressed to foreign representatives in Honolulu, and the replies of every foreign minister or foreign consul there. All of these officials recognize the new government. The reply of the British minister, which is brief, declares that he recognizes the provisional government, pending instructions from his own government.

AN ANNEXATION BILL.

Senator Morgan Introduces a Measure to Annex Hawaii.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Yesterday Morgan, the leading Democratic member of the senate committee on foreign relations, had a short conference with Secretary of State Foster, and a bill introduced by Morgan today is the probable outcome of that conference. Morgan, an enthusiastic annexationist, and it will be seen in the measure that he provides not only for the annexation of Hawaii, but for any similar condition that may arise in the future. The full text of the bill, which is a very short one, is as follows:

"That whenever the United States shall acquire dominion over any foreign country or place by treaty or annexation, or otherwise, the president of the United States, with the advice and consent of the senate, may appoint a governor for the same and legislative council, to consist of any number of persons not less than five nor more than 25, whose acts shall be subject to revision or repeal by congress; and unless the treaty of annexation or cession shall otherwise provide, the said governor and council shall constitute and conduct a provisional government for such country or place until congress shall otherwise provide by law."

Mr. Wilder, one of the Hawaiian commissioners, was seen by a reporter while engaged in reading a copy of the bill. He said, of course, he knew nothing of the intention of Senator Morgan in proposing such a measure, nor of the views of the administration upon the subject, but it was exactly what the commissioners desired for the islands in case annexation was decided upon.

ANNEXATION RESOLUTIONS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—The senate passed without dissent a concurrent resolution urging the president and congress to take steps to establish a protectorate over Hawaii, with a view of ultimate annexation.

Boston, Feb. 8.—In the house today a member asked leave to introduce a memorial to congress asking that that body annex Hawaii. The memorial was refused admission, 85 favoring, 63 against, lacking the necessary four-fifths.

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

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