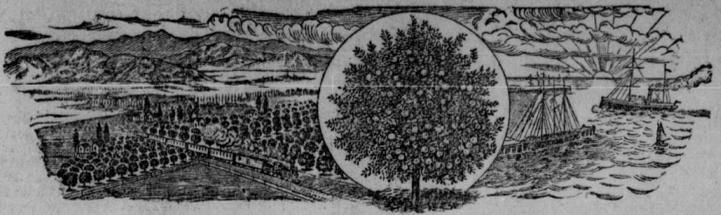


BARGAINS  
COUNTRY PROPERTY IS A  
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# The



# Herald

FORECAST  
FAIR WEATHER; STATION-  
ARY TEMPERATURE, WITH  
NORTHERLY WINDS.  
FAIR TODAY

VOL. XXXIX. NO. 127.

LOS ANGELES: WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1893.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## OUR SPRING STYLES ARE ARRIVING

—AND THE—

## 20 PER CENT REDUCTION

ON HEAVY GOODS

## WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY,

February 18, at 10 P.M.

## MULLEN, BLUETT & CO.

## CRYSTAL PALACE,

138-140-142 S. MAIN ST.



ASK FOR THE CELEBRATED  
**B & H. LAMPS!**  
THE ONLY DOUBLE-CENTER DRAFT,  
AND BEST LAMP IN THE WORLD.  
In Brilliance and Steadiness of Light It Exceeds All Others!  
IT DOES NOT SMOKE OR SMELL!  
IT IS SIMPLE AND WORKS PERFECT!  
A Large Variety of HANGING, BANQUET,  
PIANO, and TABLE LAMPS at Our Establishment.

## MEYBERG BROS., Sole Agents.

## AT AUCTION!

## Lots in the Episcopal Church Tract,

ON ORANGE, BIXEL, SIXTH AND ST. PAUL STREETS,  
Thursday, Feb. 16th, at 10 O'Clock, on the Grounds.

These lots are magnificently situated on elevated ground, and close to SEVENTH-STREET CABLE, ONE MILE FROM POSTOFFICE. No building is necessary; they are simply the best in the market, and such a chance to secure a bargain will hardly occur again. Terms, maps and full particulars

## C. A. SUMNER & CO., Auctioneers,

107 SOUTH BROADWAY.

## FRED. A. SALISBURY

—DEALER IN—

## WOOD, COAL, HAY, GRAIN AND CHARCOAL

AND THE CELEBRATED  
**WELLINGTON COAL.**  
No. 345 South Spring Street. Tel. 226.

## BIG BARGAINS

—IN—  
**PIANOS!**

WILLIAMSON BROS., having purchased to 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 SOUTH 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.

## Hancock Banning,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
**SOUTH FIELD LUMP COAL**  
**WELLINGTON LUMP COAL**  
And Catalina Soapstone Wall Finish.  
This material is fire proof, has a beautiful tint, and can be washed without injury.  
Office: 130 W. Second street. Tel. 26. Yard: 832 N. Main street. Tel. 104

## Hard to Beat!

THAT'S exactly the case with our hats—they are hard to beat in any respect. They are hard to beat in appearance, because they're the handsomest specimens of head-wear ever seen in Los Angeles; they're hard to beat for wear because they're genuine, well made and durable, and impossible to beat in price because they're sold at such ridiculously low figures that such a word as "bargain" doesn't half tell the story. When winter has got into the homestretch winter stocks must follow suit. Our hats must go on the heads of our customers (that's where they belong), and at prices that will please.



## DESMOND, HATTER & MEN'S FURNISHER

141 SOUTH SPRING ST. Bryson-Bonbrake Block.

### MAKEUP OF THE CABINET,

Only Four of the Positions Filled to Date.  
Gresham, Carlisle, Lamont and Bissell Are In It.

Mr. Cleveland Himself Makes This Announcement.

The Names of the Rest Will Be Given Out as Fast as Selected—Glick, Smith and Herbert Are Possibilities.

By the Associated Press.  
LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 14.—President-elect Cleveland officially announced the names of four members of his cabinet through the Associated Press this evening. They are Walter Q. Gresham of Illinois, secretary of state; John G. Carlisle of Kentucky, secretary of the treasury; Daniel S. Lamont of New York, secretary of war; Walton S. Bissell of Buffalo, postmaster-general.

On making the announcement Mr. Cleveland said: "There is no need of any mystery in regard to the cabinet, and it is useless to speculate and indulge in guess work. I shall make no secret of the matter, but shall announce the names of the gentlemen selected to fill the positions as fast as I receive their acceptances and permission to make the matter public."

Cleveland would say nothing in regard to the other positions and the men who are mentioned in connection with them. It is evident that Hoke Smith, Hilary A. Herbert and others who have been mentioned are still under consideration.

Senator John Martin of Kansas and Dr. S. J. Nealy of the same state had a long interview with Cleveland today. They put in a strong plea for the selection of ex-Governor W. Glick, and left Lakewood in a happy frame of mind.

### SENATORIAL CONTESTS.

Lindsay Chosen to Succeed Carlisle. Balloting in Other States.  
FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 14.—Judge William Lindsay has been elected United States senator to succeed John G. Carlisle.

The ballot was by the senate and house, separately, Lindsay receiving a total of 49 votes to 19 for A. B. Wilson, Republican. The election will be declared in joint session tomorrow.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 14.—The senatorial vote today resulted: Clark 24, Mantle 27, Dixon 12, Couch 3, Sanders 1. Dixon announced his willingness to withdraw if Clark will do the same.

CHRYSTERS, Wyo., Feb. 14.—The senatorial ballot today resulted: C. M. Potter (Republican) 23, J. C. Thompson (Democrat) 19; others scattering.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 14.—Two ballots were cast for United States senator this afternoon, without result. Miller's highest vote was 29; seven other candidates received the remainder.

### A PIRATE EXPEDITION.

Cuban and American Filibusters About to Invade Central America.  
NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—A local paper will say in the morning: A piratical expedition against one of the Central American states is being fitted out at Key West, Fla., by Cubans and Americans. The company of filibusters has been gradually augmented at the Florida sea port until several hundred fighting men, armed with repeating rifles and abundant ammunition, are ready to embark on the expedition. It is said a small steamer has been chartered at a northern port and is now en route to Key West where it is expected to arrive today. The hold is well ballasted with cannon, Gatling guns and field artillery sufficiently formidable when in desperate hands to make war against the government of Honduras. The United States ship Keats, dropped anchor at Key West yesterday, much to the surprise of every one in town and it is believed she was ordered there to prevent the pirates from setting sail.

### A FLOUR TRUST.

Northwestern Millers Ranning an Immense Combine.  
MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 14.—A flour trust has been completed and is in operation. It includes most of the wheat mills from Buffalo to Minneapolis. It is understood a new deal in prices will go into effect next harvest. It is expected that the passage of the anti-combination bill has much to do with the combine. A strong combination of millers will be able to control the market at all times.

### DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 14.—Full particulars of the consolidation of the millers of spring wheat flour show it to be the most powerful trust in America outside of the Standard Oil and steel beam combines, but its features are an improvement on those of most trusts. Pillsbury and other prominent flour men are in the directory.

### Fixing World's Fair Rates.

CHICAGO, Feb. 14.—A meeting of the passenger representatives of the transcontinental roads was held at the Grand Pacific hotel today for the purpose of agreeing upon world's fair rates from the Pacific coast and intermediate points. No conclusion was reached today.

### Belknap Elected.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 14.—By a decision in mandamus by the supreme court this afternoon, compelling the counting of the votes as returned by the Ionia canvassing board, Belknap was elected to congress over Richardson by a majority of 19.

### Two Dead Negroes.

PALESTINE, Tex., Feb. 14.—A farmer passing along a road found the dead bodies of two negroes who had been killed with a shot gun. There is no clue to the murderer.

### CRESCENT CITY CARNIVAL.

Mardi Gras Festivities Conducted With Great Splendor.  
NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—Everywhere float carnival colors; the city is bright with sunshine and merry with music and a vast army of miscellaneous maskers. At noon the procession of Rex appeared upon the streets. The subject chosen for the pageant, Fantasies, allowed more scope for the display of the art of the painter and costumer in a spectacle which could not have the aid of calcium light and torches, and the result was a gorgeous sight.

The first boat bore Boeuf Gras. The second bore a fanciful design illustrating the subject of the display. Another float depicted the king of the carnival upon his throne. Then came Cloud-land; the Gambols of the Deep; Pastimes in Hades; Starland; the Realm of Riches; Water Nymphs; the Court of the Fairies; Sunland; the Home of Brightness; Silver Sprays; the Abode of the Sprites; Dancing Elves on Waves of Joy; Sports of Fairies; Hours of Idleness; Cupid's Bower; Dream-land.

The drill corps of St. Bernard commandery, Knights Templar, of Chicago, paraded as a guard of honor to the king, who was impersonated by Capt. John Poitevent. The queen of the carnival, Miss Ella Sinnott, and her maids of honor viewed the parade from the gallery of the Pickwick club. All the clubs were magnificently decorated.

### FLOOD AT CINCINNATI.

The River Has Reached 52 Feet and Is Still Rising.  
CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—The flood in the river is becoming a matter of concern to the people in the lower part of Cincinnati. The water at 2 o'clock reached 51 feet 11 inches, and was rising at the rate of two and one-half inches an hour.

About half past twelve a wharf boat anchored at the foot of Main street sprang a leak and sank in an hour. The water has entered the cellars on Water street. The tenants of Rat row and Sausage row are seeking higher quarters. The merchants in the lower part of the city are taking precautions to save their goods, but the flood has reached the dangerous stage, and if it continues to rise the damage will be much more serious than it has been up to the present time. The rain, it seems, however, is not general, and up river points report no rise, so the chance for a big flood is not very great.

### CANADIAN TARIFF REFORM.

Three Important Changes in the Customs Schedule.  
OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 14.—In the commons today Minister of Finance Foster made public his annual report. Three changes in the tariff were announced. The duty on binder twine is reduced from 25 to 12½ cents per pound. One of the largest manufacturers of binder twine in the Dominion says he will close his factory and import from the states. Permission is granted foreign shippers to import coal oil in tank cars. This concession is considered a great victory for the Standard Oil company.

### The Hugh O'Donnell Trial.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 14.—The trial of Hugh O'Donnell continues this morning. Several Pinkerton men testified that they saw him in the crowd at Home-stand when the Pinkertons tried to land; that he was going about giving orders and placing armed strikers. He told the commander of the Pinkertons every one of them would be killed if they landed. He promised them protection if they would surrender.

In the afternoon Deputy Sheriff Gray insisted that the firing began from the shore. The rest of the session was given up to the hearing of testimony of newspaper correspondents.

### Vesuvius Gun Practice.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Feb. 14.—Three projectiles were fired from the Vesuvius guns today. Two were loaded with 30 pounds of gun cotton each, and the third carried merely a powder primer. In no instance was there a positive explosion. Captain Rapieff himself acknowledged that neither of the gun cotton shells exploded, but he thought the powder primer was exploded by the fuse. The first two projectiles fell close to the target, while the third fell short possibly by 100 yards.

### A Successful Fight.

SPRING CITY, Feb. 14.—The Jobbers and Manufacturers association received notice that the long fight made by the Missouri river and western packers to secure differentials between Chicago and western points for shipments of packing house products to the Pacific coast, has been successful. At a secret meeting held in St. Paul a tariff was agreed upon on the basis of a Chicago and Portland rate of \$1.70, while the Missouri river and Portland rate is \$1.

### A Minnesota Blizzard.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 14.—The blizzard raging yesterday and last night in the northwestern part of this state somewhat moderated this morning. All Crookston the snow drifted badly. All trains are tied up, and the thermometer fell from 20 above to 40 below zero. At Moosehead trains are delayed, and the mercury is 5 below.

### Hanged on Suspicion.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 14.—Mrs. Moore, a widow, was assaulted today by a negro. Some time later a negro named Andy Blount was arrested on suspicion, and although Mrs. Moore could not identify him, and expressed doubt whether he was the man, a mob took him from the jail tonight and hanged him.

### Lieutenant Dapray Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—First Lieutenant John A. Dapray of the Twenty-third infantry was nominated today to be paymaster, with the rank of major.

### Sold Under the Hammer.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The Metropolitan opera house was sold at auction today to J. A. Roosevelt for \$1,425,000, the benefit of the second-mortgage bondholders.

### WHISKY TRUST INQUIRY.

Congress Investigating the Booze Monopoly.

President Greenhut Submits to Examination.

He Denies That His Company Is a Real Trust.

Secretary Gibson Disowned Since the Dewar Exposure—Compounds of Various Essences Sold as Choice Bourbon.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—In the whisky trust investigation yesterday Stevens, attorney for the company, entered a protest against inquiry into the affairs of the company. It was a corporation under the laws of Illinois, he said, and not engaged in any unlawful business.

President Greenhut then took the stand. The stock of the company, he said, was \$35,000,000. It originally had 82 distilleries.

Representative Bynum asked how the values of the plants were obtained and how they were paid for.

Greenhut objected to answering the question as it went into the financial affairs of the company, and then stated that the plants were appraised by a committee and paid for in stock of the company. A number of plants were after wards closed as the demand for the product was not sufficient to keep them running. Probably half of the original plants were dismantled. Small concerns and those in unfavorable localities were closed and the large ones run to their full capacity. The company had no agents, its sales being made direct to wholesalers.

In answer to a question, Greenhut said Gibson resigned shortly after the Dewar matter was made public.

When Representative Boatner asked what were the objects of the organization, witness replied that there were too many distilleries for the wants of the country.

Boatner asked if the purpose was not to reduce production.

Greenhut replied that it was to do away with destructive competition.

In reply to further questions, Greenhut said his company was not a trust. He knew of no trusts. A trust, in his understanding, consisted of the co-operation of different individuals or corporations to limit production and keep up prices. His company found they could operate fewer distilleries at less cost, supply the demand by working them at full extent, and put their goods to the test at less cost.

This was one of the objects of the company. Rebate vouchers were now issued direct from the headquarters of the company; heretofore they had gone through the hands of wholesale dealers.

Boatner said it had been stated before the committee that the price of whisky had advanced 25 cents a gallon when a large amount of these vouchers was out.

Greenhut said no more than usual were out then. The price had risen on account of the agitation before congress looking to an increase in the internal revenue tax on liquor. At this time orders for spirits were coming in very fast. It was an excessive and speculative demand and the company advanced the price to stop it. If it had not done so it could have sold twice the amount of goods it did. He knew of no government officials who had stock in the company at this time.

Bynum asked what the market value of the stock of the company was.

Greenhut replied that it was variable, being just what gamblers choose to make it.

When asked the difference between his company and the old whisky trust which it succeeded, Greenhut said that it was known as the trust was distillers organized severally and under a board of trustees who issued trust certificates. The object was to prevent over-production. The plants were not allowed to produce any more than could be sold. The new company absolutely owns all the property it controls.

Greenhut's attention being called to Dewar's testimony, and the question being asked if he wished to cross-examine Dewar, he said he saw no use of doing so. Dewar's testimony did not refer to his company. Gibson had retired from the company in consequence of the matter, and the company had nothing to do with him afterwards. The company did not pay any of Gibson's expenses in the courts.

Greenhut Monday's testimony.

Greenhut was recalled by the committee today. He said the legality of the trust's rebate vouchers was decided by the United States courts in three different cases.

William N. Hobart, treasurer of the company and a member of the firm of Maddox, Hobart & Co., explained the use of essences and other compounds, and Stockdale asked if the combination of those with spirits was whisky. He replied that it was a hard question to answer. Stockdale asked if the compounds were not sold for whisky. He replied that they were, being known to the trade as domestic goods. He told how such goods were branded, and said dealers knew exactly what they were.

Mr. Stockdale—Then if a customer orders such a compound and want it branded Bourbon, your firm does so.

Mr. Hobart said they did as requested, but he did not think any one was deceived. About one-half of the whiskies seen in the country contained essences. He could not say to what extent foreign goods were imitated. The formation of the distilling company he thought a benefit to the trade.

Dewar was called and asked how he came to leave the distilling company. He replied that he made application for a government position, and on being appointed he resigned his place with the trust. He was not discharged by Gibson. His connection with Gibson had always been friendly.

### PANAMA INVESTIGATION.

The Pacific Mail Scandal Expected to Crop Out.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—The afternoon session of the Panama investigation was devoted to the examination of Bayard, the American representative of the liquidator of the Panama Canal company and director of the Panama railroad. Representative Geary remarked during the examination that the Pacific Mail scandal was going to crop out some time during the investigation, and asked Bayard if the Panama road had not discriminated against American interests because it was controlled by French capitalists. Bayard replied vehemently "No." He claimed that the quarrel with the Pacific Mail was brought about by the latter company firing with the transcontinental lines. Appleton was again called and testified as to the attitude of the Hayes administration to the canal.

### THE TEHUANTEPEC ROAD.

Chicago Trust and Enterprise Has Completed the Work.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—The Tehuantepec railroad across the Mexican isthmus is nearly completed. The road was started in 1861, but for the last 10 years has been dead. It extends through a dense swamp, mountains and forest. The swamp has been the obstacle that stopped the contractors. Two English syndicates gave it up as a bad job. Finally Chicago men undertook the job, put the road through the swamp, crossed and tunneled the mountains, and now have only 40 miles of straight track to build. They expect to have the line in operation from coast to coast, 250 miles, in three months. It is believed that when completed the road will be operated in the interest of C. P. Huntington.

### CHILE AGAIN OFFENDED.

Egan's Appointment as an Arbitrator Creates Dissatisfaction.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso says: There is a great deal of excitement in Santiago and Valparaiso over the report that United States Minister Patrick Egan will be appointed one of the arbitrators on the part of the United States to settle the claims of citizens of the United States against the Chilean government. The appointment of Egan to any position in connection with the settlement of these claims, which have been long pending and which were rejected on several occasions, would be accepted by the government and people of Chile as an act of hostility, and put diplomatic relations between this republic and the United States under a severe strain.

### PACIFIC MAIL MONOPOLY.

No Charters to Be Issued to Competing Foreign Ships.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.—Collector of Port Phelps today received instructions from Washington that no permit shall be issued to the North American Steamship company to charter and place foreign ships on the route between this city and Panama. The grounds for the decision is that no authority exists to allow such vessels to engage in coastwise trade in the United States. C. H. Haswell, jr., an official of the company, says the decision will make no difference with the plans of the company, which is organized for opposition to the Pacific Mail. Others say the decision is a great blow to the new company.

### Crack Wing Shots.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.—George Work of the Larchmont Yacht club today defeated E. D. Fulford, the world's professional champion pigeon shot, in a match at the club grounds. Work killed 87 birds out of 100. Fulford killed 87. The match was the first of a series of three which will be decided at the club grounds this week for a purse of \$250 a side. The conditions are 30 yards rise and 60 yards boundary.

### Foster Will Not Issue Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Secretary of the Treasury Foster returned from New York this morning. He said there was no now any probability of his issuing bonds to build up the reserve. He felt he could continue to get all the gold necessary to about 12 miles distant. Nothing has been heard from them for more than a month, and it is feared they met with death from snowdrifts during the recent heavy storms. A relief expedition is being gotten up.

### Confidence in Duss.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 14.—A meeting of the Economite society last night adopted resolutions of confidence in President Duss, pledging support in defending him against the action for the appointment of a receiver.

### Death of Bruce Carr.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 14.—Bruce Carr, ex-state auditor, died this morning, aged 45. He was one of the youngest soldiers of the war.

### Successful men secure fine tailoring

with pleasing fit from H. A. Gets, 112 West Third street.

### IRISH HOME RULE FIGHT.

Gladstone Not Fatigued by His Labors.

Balfour's Reply to the Grand Old Man's Speech.

He Ridicules the Proposed Plan of Local Self-Government.

The Majority of the Irish Members Endorse the Measure—Prospective Reunion of the Irish Party.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—In the house of commons today Lord George Hamilton asked Gladstone when he proposed to introduce a bill dealing with the Irish land tenure. Gladstone declined to commit the government to any pledge to introduce a land bill. Balfour then, amid loud Unionist cheers, began a reply to Gladstone's speech of last evening. He said:

"The house first of all has a right to inquire into why any bill, good or bad, is required. The prime minister must see that a bill of this magnitude is hardly justified by any condition of affairs like that from which the necessity of the crimes act arose. It was a criminal attempt to set up in Ireland a legislature practically independent of the imperial parliament. Ulster at least deserved exceptional treatment, for which no provision appeared in the bill."

Balfour contended that the plan outlined for dealing with the constabulary, with the civil servants of the government, would certainly lead to the infliction of great hardships.

Balfour then proceeded to criticize the plan of treating three constituencies of different forms in Ireland. The adoption of such a scheme would, he declared, plunge affairs into a condition of helplessness and entanglement. [Hear! Hear!] As to the exercise of power by the imperial government through parliament, Balfour held such a provision would lead to a legislative deadlock in either the English or Irish parliament. It had been said there would be imperial supremacy on the understanding that an honorable bargain was entered into between the imperial government and the Irish parliament. Speaking for those honorable members who agreed with him in political matters, Balfour declared no such bargain was possible or would be given. [Cheers.] If the supremacy of the imperial parliament was to be preserved, it must be by a form of supremacy which would be operative.

"As to the financial proposals, why ought this country give Ireland £17,000,000? The only reason which I can conceive is the confession of fact that we are beaten and must pay the amount as a sort of war indemnity. [Laughter.] Federal government or colonial government may be good; the British constitution as it stands may be good; but this barbarous combination of the three is ludicrous and impossible."

"The prime minister, asks us to retrace our steps and make progress towards disintegration. Do not let us within the United Kingdom itself endeavor to bring about a state of things which we see will be so severely defective of national weakness. Ireland is now in process of being united to Great Britain more closely in the bond of common national affection than ever before." [Repeated Unionist cheers.]

Brice, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, replying to Balfour, declared that the government's justification for bringing the bill forward was the failure of coercion. In regard to Ulster, the house ought not to judge the situation by the bluster of certain members of parliament. John Redmond (Parliament), while in sympathy with the broad principles of the bill, found in it grave blots, and felt it imperative to press for amendment many of its provisions. Irishmen always distinguished themselves by the act of union, and if they accepted the bill, and with it the supremacy of the imperial parliament, based upon the act of union, they must have some guarantee that the British parliament would not exercise its right to legislate over the heads of the Irish parliament in local matters.

T. W. Russell (Unionist) said Ulster would oppose the bill to the last.

On motion of Lord Randolph Churchill the debate then adjourned.

### THE HOME RULE BILL.

Interviews Concerning the Measure. William O'Brien's Opinion.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—William O'Brien, member of parliament for Cork city, said this morning in an interview regarding the home rule bill: "It seems to me the main principles of the bill provide for a better settlement of the home rule question than that of 1836. Our chief reservation is on the financial proposals. It remains to be seen whether Gladstone's surplus of half a million pounds is real. Sexton, Dillon, Blake and others of our friends fear the full extent of the Irish local charges has not been taken into account. The proposed contribution for the support of the police will involve a formidable drain for the first few years. Irishmen will hold their opinions on such matters at present and do the threshing out when the figures are fully examined and understood. Nevertheless, the main lines of the bill are a noble and sufficient settlement of the national claims. We are able heartily to recommend Irish acceptance of the measure. It gives us substantial control of our domestic affairs. We should not be justified in resenting the provisions giving the minority adequate representation, and providing for a veto by the crown and the supremacy of the imperial parliament. The second chamber will doubtless be a considerable drag, and the