

DEPOSED THE QUEEN

Citizens of Hawaii, Tiring of a Monarchical Government, Overthrow It.

SEEKING ADMITTANCE TO THE UNION

Commissioners on Their Way to Washington Having That End in View.

HOW THE REVOLUTION WAS ACCOMPLISHED

Not a Life Was Lost and the Work of Overthrow is Complete.

UNITED STATES SAILORS IN HONOLULU

Blue Jackets from the Cruiser Boston Landed in the City—A Provisional Government in Charge—Probable Action of America.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 28.—The Hawaiian steamer Clialone arrived this morning, bringing news of a revolution at Honolulu. The revolutionists overthrew the Hawaiian government and United States troops have been landed. A provisional government was established and a commission, headed by Thurston, came on the Clialone enroute to Washington with a petition to the United States to annex the Hawaiian islands.

The story of the revolution is as follows: Queen Liliuokalani attempted on January 15 to promulgate a new constitution depriving foreigners of the franchise, abrogating the House of Nobles and giving her power to appoint a new house. The foreign residents at once appointed a committee of safety of thirteen, who called a mass meeting, which unanimously condemned the action of the queen and authorized the committee to take whatever action was necessary for the public safety.

Proclamation of the Committee. On the 17th the committee issued a proclamation reciting the history of the islands; calling attention to the misrule of the native monarch; reciting the repeated attempts of the queen to extend the royal prerogative; and declaring that unless radical measures were taken the rights of the people and the interests of the islands at home and abroad, already damaged, would be wrecked and the guarantee of protection to life and property steadily decrease. Therefore the monarchical system of government was declared abrogated and a provisional government established. The committee requested the United States could be requested to agree on such provisional government, to consist of S. B. Dole, J. A. King, P. C. Jones and W. G. Smith, to administer the various executive departments, with the first named as president, and with an advisory council of fourteen members, with an advisory council of fourteen members, with an advisory council of fourteen members, with an advisory council of fourteen members.

The queen and cabinet yielded unconditionally. The government building was seized by the revolutionists and the new government was sustained by the bayonets of volunteers.

Things looked squally for a time. The first move was the presentation of a new constitution to the queen by the native legislature. It was really the old constitution, which gave the sovereign large powers.

Queen Liliuokalani Angry. Queen Liliuokalani was a very angry woman when at 4 p. m. Saturday she returned to the palace. There were assembled, with most of the native members of the legislature, the cabinet, the governor of Oahu, the young princess, Chief Justice Judd and Justice Bickerton, the staff, the ladies of the court, the Kahili bearers, etc. She ascended the dais and spoke substantially as follows:

I have listened to the hands of my people that have come to me, and I am prepared to grant their request. The present constitution is full of defects, as the chief justice here will testify, as questions regarding it have so often come before him for amendment. It is so faulty that I think a new one should be granted. I have prepared one in which the rights of all have been regarded—a constitution suited to the wishes of the people. I was ready and expected to proclaim the new constitution today, as a suitable occasion for it, and thus satisfy the wishes of my dear people. But with regret I say I have met with obstacles that prevent it. Return to your homes peacefully and quietly and continue to look toward me and I will look toward you. Keep me ever in your love. I am obliged to postpone the granting of the constitution for a few days. I must confer with my cabinet, and when after you return home, you may see it, receive it graciously. You have my love, and with sorrow I now dismiss you.

Mr. Wilson made a short address to the police force assembled in the station, telling them that resistance was no longer feasible. The provisional government assumed formal control of the palace and barracks. The ex-queen retired to her private residence at Washington Place and the government granted her an honorary guard of sixteen men. The household guards were paid off to February 1 and disbanded.

A strong force of volunteers took possession, and is now in charge of the palace, barracks, police headquarters and other government buildings. At headquarters the work of military organization is being rapidly pushed forward and volunteers continue to pour steadily in from all quarters. It is not apprehended that any difficulty will arise in replying to many advances which have been made him in the matter of matrimonial alliance. One of the sisters of the princess is married to Prince Henry of Russia, and another to Grand Duke Sergius of Russia.

A highly interesting wedding took place today at midday in the English church at Mount Biju, between Major Edward Winslow, chief of the honor guard, and Miss Edith Stone, daughter of the late James Fiske Stone and Mrs. Burnett Stone of Newport, R. I. The bride is well known in Paris and Newport and most popular young ladies. The bridegroom has been twenty-two years in the Dragoon. The service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Owen. The bridesmaids were Miss Emma and Margaret Stone, Miss Goddard. They were dressed in pink and white, with moss green hats trimmed with pink feathers, and carried bouquets of roses. Each wore a little antique pin

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Among the guests at the church were: Her Imperial Majesty Empress Frederick, Prince and Princess Meiningen, Prince and Princess Schaumburg-Lippe, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Reuss, commander of the Second garde dragons; Prince and Princess Adolph Schaumburg-Lippe, Major Alfred Winslow, aide-de-camp to his royal highness grand duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Captain and Mrs. Arthur Winslow, Captain and Mrs. Frederick Winslow, Baron Werner von Rothen, Baroness von Arnim, Werner von Winslow, sister of the bridegroom; His Excellency Count von Zakendoff, Baron von Weddell, Baroness von Blucher, Colonel von Rotkirsch, Miss Emma Winslow, Count and Countess Munster, Count and Countess Darckheim-Mont-Martin, Count Bylandt, Baron von Freytag, Count and Countess Zerstorph, Countess Clementine Zerstorph, Baron and Baroness von Berger, Baron von Usedom and Baron von Hesseberg, the four latter gentlemen being lieutenants in the Twenty-second dragons.

For the Cuban Exhibition. Lieutenant Count Berlichingen has just now a very interesting exhibition of exhibits which will be sent to the Chicago exhibition, taking place at the Imperial museum in Zimmerstrasse. Among the most historic objects are the objects of presentation made at various times to Bismarck and von Moltke, including the famous Bismarck shield and the marshal's staff, presented by Kaiser Wilhelm I. to Von Moltke on his 90th birthday.

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Also hear that the chief of the army staff has commissioned a committee of officers to write full reports on the German army organization to be filed with the exhibition. The committee is an almost unprecedented act of courtesy, for which the kaiser is directly responsible.

Three Great Powers Involved. Are not all the treaties regulating the Egyptian question, and making her forever the vassal of Turkey in force? England cannot by herself tear up these treaties. There is now an interchange of notes between the two countries, and they have taken on a sharp character. France, who has the right on her side, is now beginning to understand that she made an error in not entering Egypt in 1881. England, who is strong in the right of possession, will not even think of evacuation. Because Lord Rosebery, the British minister for foreign affairs, has strong German sympathies, it is possible that the hand of Germany may be seen in this aggressive political move of England.

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No one can believe that such a move was inspired by Austria. There must be other influences at work and it is thought that they are German. This is the belief in France, where public opinion is always inclined to decide an accusation against the neighboring empire; but what we must remember is that we beg the citizens of the great American republic to believe, in that no provocation has come from France, which is desirous of peace.

Sad Days for France. From the very beginning of that sad Panama affair France has been covered with insults from the press of every land, which does not discriminate between the guilty few and the great mass of honest Frenchmen. It is necessary to protest against such insults. France wants peace, France is in bad condition, interiorly, and yet from all sides come a bitter attack upon her.

You Americans, removed far from us, enjoying liberty and without jealous and embittered neighbors, you ought to understand how we suffer. Sometimes I think that the trials of this week will not be renewed, but the situation cannot become worse.

TURNED IT TO ACCOUNT. Bold Thieves Take Advantage of the Panama Affair to Plunder a House. (Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.) PARIS, Jan. 28.—[New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE.]—About half past 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon four respectively dressed men called at the residence of Marquis de Panisse, 24 Avenue Marceau, and asked to see the marquis. On being told he was absent, one said: "That does not matter. I am a commissioner of police ordered by Franqueville, judge d'instruction, to make a search. I have besides a warrant to take your master before the magistrate for matters connected with the Panama affair."

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M. and Mme. Quereq could not get free from their bonds till 3 o'clock in the morning, when they warned the police of what had occurred. The value of the articles

THREE ON ONE NOW

France Has England, Germany and Austria to Contend with in Politics.

PECULIAR SITUATION IN EXISTENCE

Egypt Affords the Pretext Over Which the Trouble is Being Fomented.

ENGLAND'S ARBITRARY ACTION DEPLORED

Deliberate Violation of Treaty Stipulations Brings on a Curt Correspondence.

AUSTRIA BECOMES SUDDENLY SENSITIVE

Her Resident Minister Complains Bitterly of the Tone of the Parisian Press—Poor France the Object of Many Unkind Flings.

Paris, Jan. 28.—[New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE.]—This has been a very exciting week. M. Develle, minister of foreign affairs, has been passing through panics of which the public has had no idea. Besides the Panama scandal the ministers have been busy with foreign affairs. We have had two things weighing heavily on us. The first was the affair with England, the second the affair with Austria. England, as you know, has taken a position in Egypt directly contrary with treaties made with Europe, and in which France is a co-signatory power. It is quite evident that in the discussion with Prince Abbas, the khedive, the question is not as to mere ministerial changes, but as to whose hand shall finally grasp Egypt. It is no longer a question of a protectorate, but of an annexation, pure and simple. Besides, they want to know whether France can tolerate such an illegal proceeding.

England speaks of the interests of civilization. The question is, are the interests of civilization really in the game? It is clear that the English occupation of Egypt is absolutely contrary to the desires and wishes of the Egyptian population, as has been proved by the demonstration at Cairo.

Walderssee's Change of Front. (Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.) BRITAIN, Jan. 28.—[New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE.]—Count Walderssee came as a great surprise by a speech delivered at Alton on the occasion of the kaiser's birthday, in which he came forward as a warm advocate of the military bill, which he strongly urged ought to be passed in the interest of the maintenance of peace. The general opinion previously was that Walderssee was opposed to the bill. He was in Berlin for the royal wedding. His speech is the result of a long interview with the kaiser. It clears the atmosphere very much. The Tageblatt says the speech is of the highest interest, as Walderssee was formerly opposed to the bill. The Vossische Zeitung says: "Walderssee formerly said he would serve the emperor as a soldier, but not as a confidant. Now it looks as though he were otherwise—as though he considered himself the successor to Caprivi."

One Hundred Miners Perished. BRITAIN, Jan. 28.—A partially successful effort was made last night to rescue the men who were entombed yesterday morning by the explosion in the coal mine. Fifty-seven were taken out of the mine by means of an unsafe shaft. There are still thirty-three men in the mine. They are beyond doubt dead, as the whole interior of the mine is a mass of burning furnace. Two of the rescuers today lost their lives. One hundred men have perished in the disaster.

NECESSITY FOR ANNEXTION. Anarchy Threatened if the Commission's Efforts Fail in the United States. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 28.—[Lorrin A. Thurston, the chairman of the Hawaiian commission, said that things were in such a position now that no party or class of residents was fully capable of establishing a state government and naturally came to the United States. The commission than was indicated by the Hawaiian people. It was declared that the queen's intention was to ultimately expel all the foreigners from the islands. The present offer of franchise of all except the native born was to be the first step. After expelling all the foreigners their property was to have been divided among the natives. The queen was only by a volunteer force of 500 men and marines and the blue jackets from the Boston. It was affirmed by Mr. Thurston that if the government failed to annex the islands they would be left open to anarchy. The old treaty between the Hawaiian monarch in 1842 recognized the independence of the islands.

England under that treaty cannot annex the islands. The United States, if the time refused to be bound or to join in the treaty, but simply recognized the independence of the islands. Mr. Thurston said further: "The last legislature was the most corrupt ever known. It passed a lottery bill and an opium bill. To the queen's credit it is to be said that a constitution to disfranchise foreigners, abolish the Nobles and abrogate the supreme court, and, in short, give all the power into the hands of the natives, was proposed. The people of the islands, as well as the foreigners, said that they would not do, and resolved to resist the attempt. It was only by the aid of the United States that the islands were saved from anarchy."

Leading Citizens of Salt Lake Take Opposite Views of the Question. SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Jan. 18.—The Tribune will print in the morning a size of it which will be the first in its history. It includes talks with the first and second apostles of the Mormon church, who answer ten questions, reiterating former claims that the church considers as such their own of politics, and that their people have progressed with others. They say that they do not claim to control the church, but that they are already taking the same view. O. W. Pugh, the leader of the liberal party, opposes statehood as meaning simply a return to church rule and the reestablishment of conditions which make that control sure. Ex-Mayor Scott says the same, and many others endorse this.

Thieves Along the Route of the Rio Grande and Their Stealing. LA JUNTA, Colo., Jan. 28.—Two more arrests in connection with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad wholesale robbery were made on the road south of here this morning. The prisoners now here refuse to talk to the press. They are already taking steps toward defense and have telegraphed Judge Furman of Denver to take up their case.

Developments today show that the thieving was more widespread than at first supposed. All sorts of fences were established. Ranch houses were said to have been filled with goods and the small way stations have been systematically used to unload carpets, trunks, stoves, wine, etc. At many of these places it is claimed that station agents and operators have been in with the stealer. Many of the implicated trainmen have taken warning and are leaving their jobs.

The amount of the stealings will probably exceed the estimate of \$70,000 reported yesterday.

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity.—Fair; Variable Winds; Slightly Warmer.

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All Sorts of Refreshment Furnished

No Longer Any Need to Go Dry in and Around the Capital Building.

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His Headquarters for Dispensing Theater Passes and Influence Wide Open.

Our Joe is Helping Out His Friend

Edgerton Pulls Off the Trick to Take Up Van's Senatorial Boom—A Sharp Move by Two Immaculate Independents—The Legislature.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The work of the political procurer is in full blast. The potent oil room is in full swing and he mercenary who work it is to debauch members of the legislature, have settled down to their nefarious business in dead earnest. The oil room has already been established in the state house, and the path to it has become familiar to more than one legislator, who bids fair to be a willing visitor to the seductive wiles of the professional monopoly capers. It is located on the third floor, near the west end of the building, and the door leading to it is just at the right of the entrance to the senate gallery. In it is a full stock of wine, liquors and cigars, which were taken there last Thursday night several hours after sunset. The individual in charge is Robert Emerson of Otoe county, who was appointed by the senate to the position of janitor on the recommendation of Senator Babcock. He is assisted in the work of larding out liquid entertainment to the legislative visitors by a young man named Deems, who acted as stenographer in the gubernatorial office during the incumbency of ex-Governor Boyd, but who was recently let out of a job by the change in the administration. The apartment is known as Babcock's oil room, and with the best of good proof at hand regarding the goods there on tap to show that the place is not improperly designated. It is stated that Babcock has offered to take the contract to kill all bills unfavorable to corporations, and that he has fairly good facilities for so doing, there is little room to doubt.

"Vandervoort's Best." But the man of absolutely immaculate gall is Paul Vandervoort, who, under the pretense of being here in the interest of the industrial legion, of which he is the more or less illustrious commander-in-chief has opened an oil room at the Lindell hotel, where he is daily and nightly engaged in corrupting members in order that he may fasten his legislative clamps upon them when anti-monopoly bills come up for passage. He has already endeavored to secure the assistance of others in this work, and has stated to several of the workers who were engaged with him two years ago that he had made arrangements with the telephone company to pay their expenses during any session.

It is known that he has offered the services of these individuals in advance and tried to make terms with certain corporations for their services at so much per month, while afterward endeavoring to get them to work for their expenses. In this way he would be able to pocket the money paid by the corporations for the work of their own.

On the day before the departure of Mr. Oxnard of Grand Island he went to the best sugar price and demanded the sum of \$50 a month, expenses for the work of himself and two assistants in the interests of the best sugar bill.

Protecting His Party. He uses his connection with the industrial legion as a cloak to cover up his real operations. He points with apparent pride to a clause in the constitution which provides that the name of any member who betrays the party or sells out one of its candidates shall be at once forwarded and published to every branch of the legion in the country, and pompously announces that it was due solely to his work that it was placed there. It is his fond anticipation that in case he is charged with corruption lobbying at the conclusion of the session he will be able to hold up his right hand and swear that he never asked a member to vote for or against a bill, hoping thereby to convince independents of his uprightness and integrity, when as a matter of fact he has covered up his tracks by securing others to do the work for him.

It mightly distributes theater tickets purchased with the money of the telephone company, performing this work through the agency of S. M. Wildman of Culbertson. It is charged that he is at the present time larding the money of the telephone company in the interests of his senatorial boom, and that he has the votes of several of the independents promised to be delivered when they break on Powers.

Joe Gives Way to Paul. It is stated that Edgerton has withdrawn from the senatorial race in the interest of Vandervoort who, in return, proposes to make him organizer of the industrial legion of the state of Oregon. Both Edgerton and Vandervoort have been busily engaged in circulating the story of their alleged enmity to each other, but it is a well known fact that the only difference between them was as to their respective candidacies for the senatorship. Edgerton checked his fellow independent Vandervoort when he was placed there, with selling him out when a candidate for the supreme bench, and Vandervoort retaliated by going to Omaha last Saturday and returning with a letter written to him by Edgerton last August, while Vandervoort was stumping Oregon in the interest of the national populist ticket, in which Edgerton denounced the independent party in terms of the most shocking vituperation, and which would furnish ample grounds for criminal action for violation of the postal laws. This letter was assiduously shown by Vandervoort among the independent members of the legislature, he claiming that he was doing it in self-defense. It was followed by the prompt withdrawal of Edgerton from the front. And it is now stated that he will return next week to work for Vandervoort for senator.

In connection with Edgerton's foul arraignment of the independent party it is stated on good authority that he went to G. W. Holdrege, general manager of the B. & M.,

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It is known that he has offered the services of these individuals in advance and tried to make terms with certain corporations for their services at so much per month, while afterward endeavoring to get them to work for their expenses. In this way he would be able to pocket the money paid by the corporations for the work of their own.

On the day before the departure of Mr. Oxnard of Grand Island he went to the best sugar price and demanded the sum of \$50 a month, expenses for the work of himself and two assistants in the interests of the best sugar bill.

Protecting His Party. He uses his connection with the industrial legion as a cloak to cover up his real operations. He points with apparent pride to a clause in the constitution which provides that the name of any member who betrays the party or sells out one of its candidates shall be at once forwarded and published to every branch of the legion in the country, and pompously announces that it was due solely to his work that it was placed there. It is his fond anticipation that in case he is charged with corruption lobbying at the conclusion of the session he will be able to hold up his right hand and swear that he never asked a member to vote for or against a bill, hoping thereby to convince independents of his uprightness and integrity, when as a matter of fact he has covered up his tracks by securing others to do the work for him.

It mightly distributes theater tickets purchased with the money of the telephone company, performing this work through the agency of S. M. Wildman of Culbertson. It is charged that he is at the present time larding the money of the telephone company in the interests of his senatorial boom, and that he has the votes of several of the independents promised to be delivered when they break on Powers.

Joe Gives Way to Paul. It is stated that Edgerton has withdrawn from the senatorial race in the interest of Vandervoort who, in return, proposes to make him organizer of the industrial legion of the state of Oregon. Both Edgerton and Vandervoort have been busily engaged in circulating the story of their alleged enmity to each other, but it is a well known fact that the only difference between them was as to their respective candidacies for the senatorship. Edgerton checked his fellow independent Vandervoort when he was placed there, with selling him out when a candidate for the supreme bench, and Vandervoort retaliated by going to Omaha last Saturday and returning with a letter written to him by Edgerton last August, while Vandervoort was stumping Oregon in the interest of the national populist ticket, in which Edgerton denounced the independent party in terms of the most shocking vituperation, and which would furnish ample grounds for criminal action for violation of the postal laws. This letter was assiduously shown by Vandervoort among the independent members of the legislature, he claiming that he was doing it in self-defense. It was followed by the prompt withdrawal of Edgerton from the front. And it is now stated that he will return next week to work for Vandervoort for senator.

In connection with Edgerton's foul arraignment of the independent party it is stated on good authority that he went to G. W. Holdrege, general manager of the B. & M.,

Oil is Now on Tap

Nice Little Den for the Purposes of Debanching Legislators Opened Friday.

All Sorts of Refreshment Furnished

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