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 Hawallan steamer Claudine arrived this mornng, bringing news of a revolution at Hono-The revolutionists overturned the Hawaiian government and United States troops have been landed. A provisional government was established and a commission, headed by Thurston, came on the Claudine enroute to Washington with a petition to the United States to annex the Hawniian Islands.

The story of the revolution is as follows: Queen Lilluokalani attempted on January In to promuigate 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 ence 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 whateveraction was necessary for the public safety.

Proclamation of the Committee.

On the 17th the committee issued a proclamation recounting the history of the islands; calling attention to the miscule of the native monarch; reciting the repeated attempts of the queen to extend the royal prerogatives and abraige the rights of the people, and declaring that unless radical measures were taken the credit of the islands at home and abroad, already damaged, would bet wrecked and the guaranties of protection to life and property steadily decrease. Therefore the monarchical system of government was declared abrogated and a provisional government established until terms of union with the United States could be negotiated and agreed 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 general legislative powers. Aside from the queen and her ministers, the officers of the old government were requested to continue in the performance of their respective duties. Existing laws not inconsistent with the proclamation were continued

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

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 throne, where were assemble ! with most of the native members of the legislature, the cabinet, the governor of Dahu, the young princess, Chief Justice ludd and Justice Bickerton, the staff, the ladies of the court, the Kahili bearers, etc. She ascended the dais and spoke substantially as follows:

"Princes, Nobles and Representatives

I have listened to thousands of the voices 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 comsefore him for settlement. 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 peaceably 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. White replied, thanking the queen and assuring her of the love of the people and that they would patiently wait until their desires should be fulfilled, to which the queen responded with thanks and left. the throng room. Mr. Kamnamano then b gan in a loud voice an inflammatory harrangue, which was suppressed. He demanded the lives of the members of the cabinet who had opposed the wishes of her majesty and declared that he thirsted for

their blood. Addressed the Crowd.

A few moments later the queen went out upon the upper baleony of the palace and addressed the crowd. She told them that on account of the perady of her ministers she was unable to give them the constitution which she had promised them, but she would take the earliest opportunity of procuring it for them. The crowd then gave three cheers.

Representative White then proceeded to the steps of the palace and began an address. He told the crowd that the queen and cabinet had betrayed them, and that, instead of going home peaceably, they should go to the palace and kill and bury her. Attempts were made to stop him, which he resisted, saying he would never close his mouth until a new constitution was granted. Finally he selded to the expostulations of Colonel Boyd and others, threw up his hands and declared that he was "pau" for the present.

After this the audience dispersed. News was brought to the citizens down town that the attempt to carry a revolution through had, for the moment, failed. However, appreciating the fact that the trouble had only just begun, they did not disperse, but continued the consideration of the emergency. A committee of public safety

was formed, to which further consideration of the situation was delegated, after which he meeting, which had been animated by one heart and one soul from the beginning.

United States Troops Landed.

About a o'clock in the afternoon the United States steamship Boston landed (bout 300 men. Each man had two belts of cartridges around his waist and was armed with a rifle. The men marched up to the office of the consul general of the United States, where a halt was made. The marines were detached and sont to the American egation on Nuuana avenue, while the sailors nurched out along Merchant street with two Gatling guns and made a halt in front of J. Hopper's residence. About sundown they moved to the grounds of J. B. Athertons, and after a stay of several hours rereturned to Arion hall, where they camped over night.

A political meeting was head last night at the government building, at which besides the cabinet, Paul Neuman, murshal, was one, R. W. Wilcox, E. C. McParlan were present. besides some others.

The editor of the Bulletin, Dan Logan, was sent for. Friends of the queen claim that her actions of Saturday are due to advice furnished by Kahuna. The members of the Hul kalalaha were angry enough to tear the queen to pieces when they learned she had weakened and would not give them their new constitution. They were an abject looking lot as they marched on King street. The revolutionist party held a meeting at that place Sunday morning.

Asked for Their Prayers.

The queen called in the Hawatian pastors, who were present, to pray that she might keep her throne and told them that evil minded foreigners were trying to take it away from her.

The early arrival of the United States steamship Boston out an important figure in the proceedings of Saturday. In the minds of many the presence of the warship prevented the promulgation of the constitution. The new instrument, which the revolutionists wish to proclaim, is really the old constitution, which gave so much power to the overeign. One of the officers of the household guards was heard to say that they had enough arms and ammunition to kill every Paole in the country.

Representative Kaukamano stood on the palace steps on Saturday and wanted the natives to murder Ministers Parker and Colburn because they did not support the revo-

Beginning of the Revolution.

Further particulars of the revolution are as follows: All day Tuesday, the 18th, the community was in a state of expectancy, looking to the committee of public safety to do something to end the state of tension and to secure the rights of all the citizens against encroachment, once and for all. The committee in the meantime was not idle, but was incessantly occupied completing its organization and perfecting final arrangements necessary to the proclamation of a provisional government, and its protection by an armed force.

At about 2:30 o'clock an attempt was made by three native policemen to arrest the progress of a wagon which was being driven up Fort street by Mr. Benner and Mr. Cood. Those in charge of the wagon resisted the attempt of the officers to arrest its course. One of the officers making a motion to draw a revolver, Mr. Good drew his own, and alling attention to the fact that he was ustified in the shooting, he fired, seeking, however, to avoid the infliction of a dangerous wound. The wagon pursued its way.

followed by a policeman in a hack. This episode precipitated the movement The citizens hurried to Berelania street armory, where they were formed into companies, armed and marched to the govern ment building.

Read the Proclamation of Revolution. In the meantime the committee of public safety, accompanied by members of the government about to be formed, proceeded to the government building. They were en tirely unarmed. Arriving at the government building the committee inquired for the cabinet, but the ministers were not to be found. They then demanded and received of Mr. Hassinger, possession of the building. The party now proceeded to the front steps, an' in the presence of a rapidly increasing crowd, read the proclamation. Before the reading of the proclamation was completed, volunteers from the Rifles armory began to assemble in force. The grounds of Alicolani hall were cleared and a guard set at all the gutes.

The provisional government then sent for the late ministers, who were at the police station. Two of them came, and finally all four repaired to the headquarters of the new government, where a formal demand was nade upon them for possession of the police station.

The ex-ministers asked for time to deliber ate upon this demand. They went to the palace in company with Samuel M. Damon and held a consultation with Queen Lilliuo kalani. The result was a compromise proposition, which was rejecten by the provisional

Yielded Unconditionally.

The late queen and cabinet finally yielded nconditionally and the police station was arned over to Communiter Soper and Captain Zeigler with forty men from company

Me 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 sixteer men. The household guards were paid off to February 1 and disbanded.

A strong force of volunteers took possess on, 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 upon the other islands. The provisional gov. rament spent the 18th and a large part of the night in adjusting the wheels of the govrament to the changed order. Meantime the ordinary routine of government work is going ahead with but little trouble.

ACTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Course the United States Will Probably Pursue in Regard to the Affair. Washington, D. C., Jan. 28. - Special Tele gram to Tue Ber. |-The announcement of the revolution in the government of the Sandwich islands, coupled with the private arrival at San Francisco of two commissioners authorized to negotiate at Washington for annexation to the United States, aroused great interest here today. It is impossible as yet to make any definite statement about the policy of this administration, and of course it is even more impossible to anticipate the policy of the

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

BERLIN'S BEST DAYS

Joyous Demonstrations of the People on the Occasion of the Emperor's Birthday.

THOUSANDS THRONG THE CITY'S STREETS

Holiday Crowds Pour Out to Properly Colebrate the Ruler's Natal Day.

OCCASION NOT WHAT IT USED TO BE

Boist grous Demonstrations of the Olden Time Are No Longer Permitted.

WEDDINGS, PAST AND PROSPECTIVE

Talk to the Effect That the Heir of the Russian Turone is Seeking a Bride-Notable Nuptials Observed Vesterday -German Gossip.

(Copyrighted 1833 by James Gordon Box 1824) BRILLY, Jan. 28. - New York Herald Cable -Special to Tax Bgz.]-Berlin was right busy celebrating the 34th birthday of the kaiser yesterday. Berliners, from all appearances, think a good deal more of their kaiser's geburstag than they did of the wedding, which latter event was looked upon with a certain amount of indifference. In the palace a perpetual fets was kept up all Those who had come for the wedding stopped for the birthday festivities. The first incident of the marning, at half past 7, was the trooping in of the rayal children to greet their father. I had a good opportunity of watching the boys at the wedding, and I am perfectly agreed with my neighbor, who

though slight, lads and hold themselves splendidly. At 8 o'clock there are no lie-abeds at the palace. The choir boys of the palace, who wear curious brown uniforms and broad, black caps, were ushered into the royal presence and sing. Trumpet blasts were sounded from the tops of one of the schloss cupolas and two of the rathous. During the whole morning Kaiser Wilhelm received the royalties, semi-royalties and high functionaries, all of whom came in carriages of state to present their congratulations.

remarked that, young as they are, they have

the same military appearance that char-

acterizes the kaiser. They are well built,

Gay Hollday Crowds.

The streets were gay with bunting and were filled with people, thousands upon thousands having come in from adjacent villages and towns. At half-past 12 the crowd was at its greatest, and the cafes, which abound on Unter den Linden, were filled with students and cadets. The cadets on this one day in the year may frequent the cafes or withauser and make the most of it. The broad pavements were crowded to overflowing. At this moment the kaiser, in an open carriage, drove down Unter den Linden to the park and to the Charlottenburg palace. There he left the carriage and took a walk around the park. Then he drove to Grenwald, returning to the schloss at half-past 4 All plong the

warmly and cuthusiastically greeted. The kaiserine, Prince and Princess Henry, and nearly all the rest of the royalties-and

they abound now in Berlin-drove and walked about. The kaiser's birthday was not celebrated as a business holiday, but was a holiday in

the schools, for soldiers and in all government offices. Used to Be a Great Day,

Formerly the king's birthday was celebrated with the utmost enthusiasm, cannon salutes were fired, gan and pistol shots were let off, fireworks were exploded and a good deal of horse play was indulged in. But the scenes became too rough and fireworks and shooting were forbidden. The Berliners resented the order and indulged themselves more than ever. The police and military interfered and a revolt was the result, known as the "fireworks revolt of 1835," during which there was much bloodshed and the lamps and windows of the Frederick palace were broken, as well as all the lamps in Unter den Linden. From that time the royal birthday has not been celebrated as a ousiness holiday.

In the evening there was a grand banquet at the palace. I will not give you the names. It would be merely repeating those of the royal wedding party. Afterward the entire party proceeded in state to the operaiouse, where a gala performance was given. Graf von Hockberg, superintendent of the opera, led the way into the royal box, which occupies the center of the theater exactly opposite the stage, and is large enough to seat sixty. The seats are roomy arm chairs overed with crimson. A handsomer royal box there is not in Europe. Count von Hochberg in full uniform of white, covered with orders of merit and distinction in the military service, entered the box first. At once the whole audience stood up and remains: so until the royal party was scated The performance consisted of the third act of The Meistersinger," with entirely new cenery according to the setting of Mme. Wagner. This was followed by the famous Vienese doll ballet, one of the prettiest and most original ballets ever put on the stage and admirably done for Berlin.

There was a large dinner party at the Club von Berlin, and, for the matter of that, at almost every club here.

Talking About Weddings.

So far the greatest interest has been maniested here in the doings of the exarewitch. Most people insist that he is here specially o seek a wife. In this respect Princess Alex Victoria of Hesse, youngest daughter of the grand duke of Hesse, 21 years of age, and very pretty, is said to be very much in love with the czarewitch. Whether this effection is returned it is difficult to say, as the exarewitch has shown more than coyness n 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 Russin. A highly interesting wedding took place today at midday in the English church at Mont Bijou, between Major Edward Winsloe, chief of the household of Prince Adolf Schaumburg-Lippe, and Miss Edith Stone, daughter of the late James Fauke Stone and Mrs. Burnet Stone of Newport, R. I. The bride is well known in Paris and Newport society, where she has been one of the prettiest and most popular young ladies. The bridegroom has been twenty-two years in the Dragoons. The service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Owen. The bridesmaids were Miss Emma and Margot Stone and Miss Goddard. They were dressed in pink Sicilienne, with moss green hats trimmed with pink feathers, and carried bouquets of roses. Each wore a little antique pin and only two deaths.

formed of two hearts in diamonds, a souvenir from the bride. The wedding gown was white empire satin and a fine old

lace vell. The traveling dress is a dark brown velvet suit, with a toque, trimmed in sable. Mrs. Stone's dress was mauve velvet trimmed in jet. The bridegroom wore the uniform of the Twenty-second Dragoons. His best man was Colonel George Winslow his brother, formerly commander of the Sixteenth Uhlans. The church was simply

descrated with flowers. Numes of the Guests.

Among the guests at the church were: Her Imperial Majesty Empress Frederick Prince and Princess Meiningen, Prince and Princess Schaumberg-Lippe, Princess Chris tian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, Prince Reuss, commander of the Second garde dragoons; Prince and Princess Adolph Schaumberg-Lippe, Major Alfred Winslow, alde-de-camp to his royal highness grand duke of Mechlenberg-Strelltz; Captain and Mrs. Arthur Winslow, Captain and Mrs. Frederick Winslow, Baron Wernir von Rotherg, Baroness von Arnim, nce Winslow, sister of the bridegroom; His Excellency Count von Zakendorff, Baron von Weddell, Baroness von Blucher, Colonel von Rotkersch, Miss Emma Winslow, Count and Countess Munster, Count and Countess Durkheim-Mont-Martin, Count Byland, Baron von Freystedt, Count and Countess Zerstorph, Countess Clementine Zerstorph, Baron and Baroness von Berger, Baron von Usedam and Baron von Hessnerg, the four latter gentlemen being lieutenants in the Twenty-second dragoons.

For the Calumbian Exposition.

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 Zimmer strasse. 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.

Empress Frederick is also taking a lively interest in the dressing of dolls to be sent to illustrate the kindergarten system, and will ilso send the Sicilian lace which she wore at the silver wedding, and the addresses presented her and the late Emperor Frederick.

I 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. This is looked upon as an almost unprecedented act of courtesy, for which the taiser is directly responsible.

MUST PASS THE BILL.

Caprivi Has Issued His Eltimatum-An Appeal to the l'eople Will Be Taken. Benlin, Jan. 28.—The Reichstag committee on the army bill has concluded the gencral debate on that measure, and today proceeded with the translation of the several clauses. The closing debate showed an increased disposition to accept the government's proposals, the only material opposition being offered by a faction of the center party, led by Dr. Lieber,

Baron Stumm said he Lelieved the government would offer a compromise that would be acceptable to the freisinnige party, though it could not try to make terms with the socialists.

Chancellor von Caprivi once more appeared before the committee and spoke in favor of the bill, urging that it be approved in its entirety. The measure, he said, was not intended to a "ert a momentary danger of an acute nature. It aimed to make suitable provision for a state of things which he must describe as a persistent, permanent

Conceded All They Could. Dr. Lieber reaffirmed that it was impossible for his party to concede more than it had aiready done, whereupon the chancellor curtly closed the discussion by expressing the hope that a consideration of the clauses of the bill would convince the centrists of the necessity of supporting the measure.

The members of the committee concur in the opinion that the chancellor's words menaced an appeal to the country if the bill was not passed by the Reichstag.

The budget commission of the Reichstag is now rapidly voting the new credits for the navy under the impulse of Chancellor von Caprivi's directions that there is danger of a coalition of the fleets of France, Russia and Denmark.

Though the reception of the czarewitch here is not likely to modify the grouping of the powers or reverse the policy of Russia, it is decidedly a temporary check to the French party at the czar's court. Dispatches received tonight from St. Petersburg testify to a marked change in the tone of the semi official press toward Germany.

Emperor William and the Czarewitch. The impression that the czarewitch cre ated on diplomats and members of the imperial household during his visit is the reerse of what is recorded by the semiofficial press. The closest observers say that the cordiality was all on the side of Emperor William, whose expansion toward his

guest was met by a formal politeness. Prof. Koch returned tonight from Halle where he has been investigating the outbreak of cholera. Experts at the Koch in stitute report that the water used at the Neitleben lunatic asylum-after it was passed through filter beds, disclosed the presence of omma bacillus, proving that the river Saale is strongly infected. Prof. Keeh is about to visit Altona and Hamburg, where anxiety regarding a fresh outbreak of chol-

era is renewed with the approach of spring. No fresh cholera cases were reported at Hamburg today. Only two deaths were reported, an Altona workman in the Ottensen parter and a woman in the Municipal hospital. Much comment has been caused by the fact that no representative of the royal house of Bayaria attended yesterday's festivities in honor of Emperor William's birth

London Stock Market. Copyrighted 1893 by Jack's Gordon Bennett 1

LONDON, Jan. 28. [New York Herald 'able - Special to THE BEE.] - As regards business, this has been an exceedingly quiet day on the Stock exchange. Even less than the usual Saturday's business has been transacted. The market, nevertholess has not been devoid of features. Consili are well maintained, Indian rupee paper is me-eighth better ar 1 foreign government securities close distinctly firm in response to a better tendency on the continental bourses. Miscellaneous securities were without feature. Mining shares have been quiet. There has been a slightly better demand for money than usual at the end of the month. Shor loans have been charged three-fourths of 1 to 1 per cent. The discount market has been noted at 1% per cent.

Copyrighted 1803 by James Gordon Benu-tt. Bealin, Jan. 28. New York Herald Cable

-Special to The Beg.]-Five new cases of cholera and two deaths are reported at Al-At Halle there were no new cases

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 Trenty 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.

[Copprighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] Parts, 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 panies of which the public has had no idea Besides the Panama canal scandal the min isters 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 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 elvilization 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.

Three Great Powers Involved. Are not all the treatles regulating the Egyptian question, and making her forever the vassal of Turkey in force? England cannot by herself tear up all 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 1831. 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.

The same reflection may be made as regards the quarrels sought by Austria this week. Count Hoyos, the Austrian ambassador here, has reproached France with the articles appearing in the Paris newspapers. alleging that they were injurious to Austria. Count Hoyes, who has now been eight years in France, knows that the government can do nothing in this matter. There are no press laws in France, It was thought at first that the complaints were not serious, but Count Hoyos has returned twice to the charge. demanding the second time that apologies be made, when he knew the present character

of Austrian diplomacy. 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 in clined to decide an accusation against the neighboring empire; but what we must emphasize and which we beg the citizens of the great American republic to believe, is that no provocation has come from France, which

is desirous of peace. Sad Days for France.

From the very beginning of that sad I anama affair France has been covered with in sults from the press of every land, which does not discriminate between the guilty few and the great mass of honest Frenchmen Is it necessary to protest against such in ustice? France wants peace. France is in bad condition, interiorly, and yet from all

sides comes a bitter attack upon her. You Americans, removed far from us, onjoying 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, JACQUES ST. CERR.

TURNED IT TO ACCOUNT.

Bold Thieves Take Advantage of the Panama Affair to Plunder a House.

[Copyrighted 1833 by James Gordon Beanett.] Pauts, Jan 28.- New York Herald Cable -Special to Tun Ben J-About half past 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon four respectable dressed men called at the residence of Marquis de Panisse Passis, 24 Avenue Marceau. and asked to see the marquis. On being told he was absent, one said?

"That does not matter. I am a commissary of police ordered by Franqueville, judge d'instructions, to make a search. I have besides a warrant to take your master be fore the magistrate for matters connected with the Panama affair."

Only half convinced, the concierge asked o see the official scarf. The self-styled commissiary of police unbuttoned his coat and showed the red, white and blue silk, and then told the other three to put handcuffs on the concierge and his wife. At that moment three more men came into the hotel and with the rest forced the concierge up stairs to Marquis de Panisse-Passis' room Once in this room the men no longer con cealed their object, but began to smash open cabinets, boxes and drawers steal ng jewels and money. When they had ransacked the first floor the housebreakers went up to the second, where are the children's bedrooms and these of th servants. These were also stripped of

everything valuable. Mme. Quezed, wife of the concierge, was hen brought upstnirs, terrified and more dead than alive, and then two carriages came to the door. In these the immense packages which the thieves had packed up were placed, and the visitors left.

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

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity-Fair; Variable Winds; Stightly Warmer

1. Hawaii in a State of Revolution. Kaiser Wilhelm's Birthday Celebration. France and Her Neighbors.

Oll Rooms Opened in the Capitol. Synopsis of the Irish Home Rule Bill. Affairs at South Omaha.

3. News from the National Capital. Reminiscences of the Dead Statesman. Arrangements for Blaine's Funeral.

For a New Subway Ordinance,

4. Sketch of the Late Hishop Brooks.

Secret Society Notes. Co-operative Home-Ruilding. Lincoln and Nebraska News,

Fire Insurance Bates in Omaha. Will Sell the Dodge Street School.

Lumbermen Hurt in a Wreck. 6. Council Blaffs Local News.

Battling for the Babies. 7. List Week in Omaha Society. 10. Where Gray Wrote the Llegy.

Great Rides Made by Americans. How Mike Connor Got Rich.

11. Omaha's Local Trade Conditions. Financial and Commercial News.

12. Editorial and Comment.

13. Musical News and Gossip. Winter Life in California.

14. At the Theaters. 15. For the Women Exclusively, 16. In the World of Sport.

stolen is not yet estimated. No trace of the eriminals has been obtained.

Waldersee's Change of Front. [Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] BRELLY, Jan. 28 — New York Herald Cable Special to Tue Bar | Count Waldersee raused a great surprise by a speech delivered at Altona 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 Waldersee was opposed to the bill. He was in Berlin for the royal wedding. This 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 Waldersee was formerly opposed to the bill. The Vossische Zeitung says: "Waldersee formerly said he would serve the emperor as a soldier, but not as a confidant. Now it looks as though it were otherwise—as though he considered

himself the successor to Caprivi." One Hundred Miners Perished.

Buda-Pustu, 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. Fiftyseven were taken out of the mine by means of an unused shaft. There are still thirtythree men in the mine. They are beyond doubt dead, as the whole interior of the mine is a roaring furnace. Two of the rescuing party today lost their lives. One hundred men have perished in the disaster,

NECCESSITY FOR ANNEXATION.

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 resi affairs was much than was indicated by the Hawaiian papers. It was declared that the queen's intention was to ultimately expel all the foreigners from the country. The proposed disfranhisement of all except the native born wi to be the first step. oreigners their property was to have been confiscated. Property volunteer force blue lackets from the Boston ed by Mr. Thurston that if this ernment failed to annex the islands would be left open to anarchy. The old treaty between France and England made in

1842 recognized the independence of th England under that treaty cannot annex nor can France. The United States at the time refused to be bound or to join in the treaty, but simply recognized the independence of the governm Mr. Thurston said further: "The last legslature was the most corrupt ever known It passed a lottery bill and an opium bill. To rown all, the queen wanted to promulgate constitution to disfranchise foreigners, abo ish the Nobles and abrogate the supreme court, and, in short, give all the power into the hands of the natives. The intelligent people of the islands, as well as the for-eigners, said that this would not do, and reolved that the only source left open was an I have but little fount that this country will accept the

turn to England, who will be only too glad to accept us."

UTAH AND STATEHOOD. 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 page of nterviews on the statehood question. It includes talks with the first president and twelve apostles of the Mormon church, who answer ten questions, reiterating former claims that the church leaders as such are out of politics, and say that their people have progressed with others. They say that they do not claim to centrol the members of their church in politics, that they are satisfied with the free school em now in vogue and they don't know that any material change would be desira-ble. They say that the animosities of the past are subsiding and both parties under-

stand and appreciate each other better. A number of business men pronounce nemselves in favor of statchood, as do Chief lustice Zake, Colonel Donnellan, late of the Chamber of Commerce, and W Hubbard. the new president. ntlemen favor statehood, claiming i ould bring in eastern capital. J. E. Dooley centlemen favor statehood. banker, opposes statchood, demonstrating that it would largely increase the taxation saying that no corresponding benefit would result. A large number of other has ness men, including Banker McCormick, take the same view. O. W. Powers, the leader of the liberal party, opposes statehood as meaning simply a return to church rule and the re-establishment of woman suffrage to make that control sure. Ex-Mayor Scott says the same, and many others endorse

DID A BIG BUSINESS. Thieves Along the Route of the Rio Grande

and Their Stealings. La Junta, Colo., Jan. 28. Two more arests in connection with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad wholesale rubberies were made on the road south of here this morning. The prisoners now here refuse to talk to the press. They are aiready taking steps toward defense and have telegraphed udge Furman of Denver to take up their

Developments today show that the thievng was more widespread than at first sup-cosed. All sorts of fences were established. Amor houses were said to have been filled with goods and the small way stations have been systematically used to unload carpets raperies, cigars, wine, etc. At many of hose places it is claimed that station agents and operators have been in with the steal Many of the implicated trainmen have taken

warning and are leaving their runs.
The amount of the stealings will probably exceed the estimate of \$75,000 reported yes-

OIL IS NOW ON TAP

Nice Little Den for the Parpose of Debauching Legislators Opened Friday.

ALL SORTS OF REFRESHMENT FURNISHED

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

VANDERVOORT HAS ONE UP TOWN

His Headquarters for Dispensing Theater Passes and Influence Wide Open.

OUR JOE IS HELPING OUT HIS FRIEND

Edgerton Pulls Off the Frack to Take Up Van's Senatorial Room-A Sharp Move · by Two Immaculate Independents. The Legislature.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 28.—[Special Telegram to The Hee.]—The work of the political procurers is in full blust. The potent oil room in full sway and the mercenaries whose work it is to debauch members of the legislature, have settled down to their nefarious business in dead earnest. An 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 cappers. 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 wines, liquors and eigars, 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 ass'sted in the work of ladling 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 there is indubitable 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 Rest " But the man of absolutely immaculate gall s 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-inchief has opened an oil room at the . Lindell hotel, where he is daily dents was fully capable of establishing a state government and naturally came to the United States. The condition clamps upon them when anti-monopolist clamps upon them when anti-monopolist 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 the 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 others. On the day before the departure of Mr. Oxnard of Grand Island he went to the beet sugar prince and demanded the sum of \$500 a month, expenses for the work of himself and

two assistants in the interests of the beet sugar bill. Protecting His Purity.

He uses his connection with the Industrial egion as a cloak to cover up his real operations. He points with apparent pride to a lause 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 corporation 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. He nightly distributes theater tickets purhased 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 using the money of the telephone company in the interest of his own 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 Yandervoort who, in return, proposes to make him organizer of the Industrial legion of the state of Oregon, Both Edgerton and Vandervoort have 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 re spective candidacies for the senatorship Edgerton charged his fellow independent with selling him out when a candidate for the supreme bench, and Vandervoort retaliated by going to Omaha Saturday and returning with a etter written to him by Edgerton last August, while Vandervoort was stumping Oregon in the interest of the national populist ticket, in which Edgerton desounced the independent party in terms of the most shocking vileness, 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 loing it in self-defense. It was followed by the prompt withdrawal of Edgerton from . the field. And it is now stated that he will

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

for senator.

return next week to work for Vandervoort