but in full view of the palace. A street in-tervened between the government building and the palace. It was about 350 yards from one of these buildings to the other. "The American troops were on the same side of the street with the provisional government troops, which did not number 100 men. If the queen's troops should have attacked the provisional government's troops our men were in danger of being intrad-

our men were in danger of being injured, which might have brought them into col-

lision with the queen's troops. The same is

true of the provisional government troops had a fight taken place. The troops were

neen, her cabinet and her followers un subtedly believed from the location of th

What Skerrett Thought of It.

being distant from the houses and residence

of United States citizens. Had the pro-visional government troops been attacked

from the east such attack would have place

them in the line of fire.
"Had the Music hall been secured by th

cupied as illy selected. Naturally, if they were landed to support the provisional

government troops then occupying the government building, it was a wise choice,

as they could enfilade any troops attacking

them from the palace grounds in front.
"There is nothing further for me to say

and as it has been called by you to my attention, all is submitted for your consideration.

J. S. Skerkett,

Rear Admiral, U. S. N."

From the Royalist Standpoint.

Mr. Cornwall, a member of the queen's

cabinet, made a statement detailing the facts leading to the proclamation and attendant thereon in which he says:

"On Sunday morning, January 15, Mr Thurston, the head of the revolutionary

party, called upon my colleagues. Ministers Colburn and Peters, and asked them to join

with himself and others in deposing the queen, assuring them such a movement would be safe, as Minister Stevens had promised the support of the United States forces and also that he would recognize and

support a provisional government as soon a

"On Tuesday, the 17th, we were informed the insurgents would proclaim a provisional government in the afternoon and the cabinet

called upon Minister Stevens, asking him in

he would afford any assistance to the legal

and lawful government to which he was

accredited in case such help should be re-quired. He refused and made us under

stand he would acknowledge the revolu

tlonary government as soon as it was established."

Mr. Cornwall explains the government

did not place forces in the government

buildings because of the presence of United

States troops across the street. We realized then, said he, that any steps from our side

to dislodge and arrest the rebeis would be unavoidably fatal siddlead to trouble with

"It was after 7.0 clock p. m. when the arms and ammunition of the queen's government was turned over to the provisional government, or about three hours after Min-

ister Stevens had recognized the revolution

ary government."
In a letter to the State department dated

that improper relations existed between

In a letter to the State department dated June 17, 1893, Mr. Blount says: "It may be

of interest to know that in an examination

this afternoon of Colonel Soper, command-

ing the military forces of the provisional

government since January 17 last, he stated that a meeting at the house of Henry

Waterhouse, January 16, composed of the committee of safety and some persons called in, he was offered the command of the mili-

tary forces, that he declined to accept i

accepted as true that Mr. Stevens

claims allegiance thereto

till the next day, that at this meeting it was

agreed to recognize the revolt when the

party secured the government building, that

he (Soper) never accepted the command until after he had knowledge of this fact, that he is a citizen of the United States and

STICKS TO HIS STATEMENT.

Ex-Minister Stevens Again Talks for Pub.

lienti n.

Kennebec Journal called on ex-Minister to

tiawaii J. L. Stevens at his nome this even-

ing and asked if he had anything to say re

Mr. Stezens said he firmly adhered to all

his previous statements in his San Francisco

and Augusta letters addressed to the coun-

try, and in his open letter of last week to

Secretary Gresham. He expressed great

surprise at the language of Mr. Blount as to

Mr. Stevens' unwillingness to show him the

records of the legation. Mr. Stevens says

he feels himself at liberty to expose Mr. Biount's remarkable conduct toward himself, commencing immediately after Mr. Blount's arrival in Honolulu. It is a record, Mr. Stevens says, the publication of which will astonish all honorable minds, bringing to Mr. Stevens no censure unless it be that he tolerated such insulting treatment with

he tolerated such insulting treatment with

out at once resenting it by refusing al intercourse with the offending person.

Mr. Stevens two weeks ago made an im-perative engagement out of the state, which will occupy the next two or three days.

Necessities vs Luxuries.

such articles as oysters, etc., as luxuries in

error. Of late years, even so far away from

Baltimore, oysters have come to be accepted

as among the everyday articles of food

which grace the table of people in all condi-

tions of life. Whife regarded as almost in

dispensable to the wealthy they are no less a necessity to the family of moderate circum-

stances. To so great an extent is this true that it has encouraged the sale in many markets of inferior dysters or those sold

under false representations; and the adulterations and mixtures of stock call for the

terations and mixtures of stock call for the greatest care among purchasers. The reputation of "Balumbre—shucked" oysters as in contradistinction to Norfolk, Crisfield or any "down the bay" stock is well known to dealers. The "Horse Shoe brand," canned in Omaha, is guaranteed entirely Baltimore goods, which is not the case with any other consters sold in this market. Any overtex

goods, which is not the case with any other oysters sold in this market. Any oyster dealer in the city will supply the "Horse Shoe brand" if asked for. If your grocer or butcher does not handle them regularly drop the packers, Branch & Co., a postal or call them by telephone and they will see that they are supplied to you through retailers with whom you deal.

Rev. A. W. Mann of Cleveland, O., general

nissionary among the deaf mutes in the middle states, will conduct a service, open to the public, in Trinity cathedral, on

Armstrong Hopkins Concert.

gave an enjoyable concert at Young Men's

The Armstrong-Hopkins Indian family

A great many people figure on many

garding Commissioner Blount's statement.

Augusta, Me., Nov. 20 .- A reporter of the

such a step could be taken.

the United States troops.

Marshal Wilson and the queen.

queen's troops they would have been their fire had such been their desire.

for these reasons I consider the position

there to protect American property citizens. Their location at this place un tunately signified a different purpose.

would aid the provisional government.'

to Mr. Blount:

THE THAT DATE BEEN TUESDLY NOTTHER

cavolution. Mr. Blount says: "Let it be sorne in mind that the time was now near at hand when the legislature would proba-oly be prorogued. Whatever cabinet was in power at the time of the prorogation had ontrol of the public affairs until a new leg control of the public affairs until a new legislature could assemble two years afterwards, and longer, unless expelled by a vote of want of confidence. An anti-reform cabinet was appointed by the queen. Some faint struggie was made tovard organizing to vote out this cabinet, but it was abandoned. The legislature was prorogued. The reform members absented themselves from the session of that day in the manifestation of their of that day in the manifestation of their disappointment and loss of power through

the cabinet for the ensuing two years.

"The letters of the American minister and naval officers stationed at Honolulu in 1892 naval officers stationed at Honolulu in 1892 indicate any failure to appoint a ministry of the reform party would produce a political crisis. The voting out of the Wilcox cabinet produced discontent among the reformers verging very closely toward one, and had more to do with the revolution than the queen's proclamation. The first was the foundation, the latter the opportunity.

Wanted a New Constitution.

"In the legislatures of 1891 and 1892 many petitions were filed asking for a new con stitution. Many were presented to the queen. The discontent with the constitution of 1887 and the eagerness to escape from it, controlled the elections against the party which had established it. Divisions on the mode of changing the constitution, whether by legislative action or by constitutional convention and the necessity of a two-thirds vote of the legislature to effect amendments, prevented relief by either method. Such was the situation at the prorogation of the legislature of 1892.

"This was followed by the usual cere-

monies at the palace on the day of proroga-tion, the presence of the cabinet, supreme yourt judges, diplomatic corps and troops The queen informed her cabinet of her purcose to proclaim a new constitution and re-

juested them to sign it."
He then tells now the cabinet refused to sign the constitution and the discompture of the queen. On January 16 a proclamation was signed by the queen and her friends saying that what she had proposed to do on the Saturday previous, she was compelled of her native subjects. was sent to Minister Stevens, to which there was no response. On the 17th she sent another letter telling him the present constitution would be maintained. On the back of this was written the word "declined," also the time received noted.

Description of the Revolution. Mr. Blount says the cabinet could not be removed for two years, and it being against

a new constitution there was no possibility of it being proclaimed. His description of the revolution is as follows: 'Nearly all of the arms on the island of Dahu, in which Honolulu is situated, were in the possession of the queen's government. A military force organized and drilled occu-pied the station house, the barracks and the palace-the only points of strategic significance in the event of a conflict. The great course. Women and children passed to and fro through the streets, seemingly unconscious of any impending danger, and yet there were secret conferences held by a small body of men, some of whom were Germans, some Americans, some native born subjects of foreign origin. On Saturday evening, the 14th of January, they took up the subject of dethroning the queen and pr claiming a new government with a view o annexation to the United States. The first and most momentous question was to devise some plan to have United States troops landed. Thurston, who appears to have been the

the queen's cabinet and urged them to head movement against the queen and to ask Mr. Stevens to land the troops, assuring them that in such an event Mr. Stevens would do so. "Failing to enlist the queen's cabinet in the cause, it was necessary to devise some other mode to accomplish this purpose. A committee of safety, consisting of thirteen members, had been formed from a little body of men assembled in W. N. Smith's office, a deputation of these informing

Stevens of their plans, and arranging with him

leading spirit, on Sunday sought members of

to land the troops when they asked it "for the purpose of protecting life and property." The Plot Thickens.

"It was agreed between him and them that in the event they should occupy the government building and proclaim a new government he would recognize it. Two members of the committee, Thurston and Smith, growing uneasy as to the safety of their persons, went to him to know if he would protect them in the event of their ar rest by the authorities, to which he gave his

"At the mass meeting called by the committee of safety on the 16th of January there was no communication to the crowd of a purpose to revolt, but only to authorize the committee to take steps to prevent a con summation of the queen's purposes and to have guarantees of public safety.

"The committee of public safety had kept their purpose from the public from fear of the authorities. After the mass meeting closed a call on the American minister for troops was made and signed indiscriminately Germans and Americans, by Germans and American Extraction. Hawaiian subjects of foreign extraction.

The commissioner says: "The response to that call does not appear on the fices of the legation. That very night the committee of public safety assembled in a house next Minister Stevens' residence. J. H. Soper, an American, was elected to command the military forces. It was on Monday even-ing, January 16, at 5 o'clock that the United States troops were landed. Not much tim clapsed before it was given out by the com mittee of safety that they were designed to support them. At the palace, with the cabinet amongst the leaders of the queen's militia and the great body of people were loyal to the queen, the apprehension came that it was a move hostile to the existing government. Protests were flied by the minister of foreign affairs and the governor of the islands against landing troops

Warned the Queen's Supporters.

"Messrs. Parker and Peterson testified that on Tuesday at 1 o'clock they called on Mr. Stevens and were informed that in th Mr. Stevens and were informed that in the event the queen's forces assailed the insur-rectionist forces he would intervene. At 1:30 the same day the members of the provisional government proceeded to the government building in squads and read their proclamation. They had separated in their march to the government building for fear of observation and arrest." of observation and arrest.' Mr. Blount described the location of the

troops, showing that the American troops controlled the position of the queen's forces. He continues: "They were doubtless located to suggest to the queen that they were in ro-operation with the insurrectionary moveand would, when the emergency arose manifest it by active support.

"It did doestiless suggest to the men who read the proclamation that they were having the support of the American minister and naval commander and were safe from per-

Why had the American minister located the troops in such a position and then assured the members of the committee of safety that on their occupation of the gov-ornment building he would recognize them as a government and give them support? Why was the government building some Why was the government building selected as the place which, when their proclamation was announced therefrom, would be followed by his recognition? It was not a point of strategic consequence. It did not involve the employment of a single soldier.

Given Hasty Recognition.

"A building was chosen where there were no troops stationed, where there was no struggle to be made to obtain access, with an American force immediately continuous and with the mass of the population impressed with its unfriendly attitude. Aye, more than this—before any demand for sur-render had even been made on the queen or the commander or any officer of any her military forces at any points where her troops were located, the American minister and recognized the provisional government and was then ready to give it the support of the United States troops." He then shows the position which the queen occupied, her protest, and describes the race and citizenship of the men concerned in the revolt. The various statements of the commissioners of the provisional government and Minister Stevens are quoted and commented upon. Mr. Bloom shows it was a collusion on the

part of the minister and the revolutionists. He goes into the details of the matter and points out by time and place the haste with which Mr. Stevens neted, and by quoting from Stevens' report and the papers on file at the legation declares the minister mis-represented the revolution to the United States government. He points out the lack

of harmony in the statements and criticised Criticised Stevens

"Mr. Stevens consulted freely with the leaders of the revolutionary movement from the evening of the 14th. They disclosed to him all their plans. They feared arrest and punishment. He promised them protection They needed the troops on shere to overawe the queen's supporters and government. This he agreed to and did furnish. They had few arms and no trained soldiers. They did not mean to fight. It was arranged be them that the proclamation dethro ing the queen and organizing a provisional government should be read from the government building and Stevens would follow it with a speedy recognition. All this was to be done with American troops, provided with small arms and artillery, across a narrow street within a stone's throw. This was done. The leaders of the revolutionary movement would not have undertaken it but for Mr. Stevens' promise to protect their against any danger from the government But for this their mass meeting would not have been held. But for this, no request to land troops would have been made. Had the troops not been landed no measures for the organization of a new government would have been taken. The American minister and the revolutionary leaders had deter-mined on annexation to the United States and had agreed on the part each was to act to this end."

Looked for Her Crown to Cleveland. Mr. Blount says the native race feel that queen. When the queen resigned it was under protest, and she did not believe the action of Stevens would be endorsed. He adds: 'Indeed, who would have supposed the circumstances surrounding could have been foreseen and sanctioned deliberately by the president of the United States? Her uniform conduct and the prevailing sectiment among the natives point to her belief, as well as theirs, that the spirit of justice on the part of the president

That is the only thing in the nature of a commendation made. The commissioner closes with a description of the industries of the islands, statistics, comparisons of the races, changes in the conditions of the natives and informa-tion tending to show that they have been

would restore her crown

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT.

Some of the Reasons Why Blonnt Arrived at the Conclusions Brought In.

Yesterday morning The Bee presented i summing up of Minister Blount's report, as published in the New York Herald, In arriving at these conclusions Commissioner Blount relied principally on the statements of several witnesses who took a prominent part in the events of January 17, last. Among these was Mr. F. Wundenberg, whom Mr. Blount describes as "apparently an intelligent man." Mr. Wundenberg's statement, which is submitted with one of the reports to the State department, speaks for

Landing of the Troops.

The committee of safety met at the office of W.O. Smith in Fort street about 4 o'clock in the forenoon of Monday January 16, 1893, for the purpose of discussing the steps necessary to be taken in the formation of a new government. Shortly after the committee met they decided they were not for the landing of the America troops, and a committee of three, with Thurston as chairman, was at once dispatched to the American legation to prevai upon Minister Stevens to delay the landing of the Boston's men. The committee re turned shortly and said that Minister Stevens had said to them: 'Gentlemen, the troops of the Boston land at 5 o'clock this afternoon whether you are ready for them or not.'

committee of safety adjourned to meet the same evening at the house of Mr. Henry Waterhouse at 7:30 o'clock. The American troops landed at 5 o'clock, as Mr. Stevens told the committee they would, and marched up Fort street to Merchant street, Merchant street, haiting in King street between the palace and government building. At the time the men landed the town was perfectly quiet, business hours were about over and the people were in the streets. Nothing unusual was to be seen except the landing of a formidable armed force with Gatling guns, evidently fully prepared to remain on shore an indefinite length of artridge pelts filled with ammunition, also haversacks and canteens, and were attended by a hospital corps with stretchers and med-ical supplies. The curiosity of the people on the streets was aroused and the youngsters particularly followed the troops to see what it was all about. Nopody seemed to know, so when the troops found quarters the people dispersed, most of them going to the band concert at the hotel, which very fully attended, as it was a bright moonlight night, all who were not in the secret wondering at the military demonstration.

Assurances f. om Mr. Stevens. "The committee met at Mr. Waterhouse's residence that evening at 7:30. The formation of some sort of a government was under liscussion, and it was decided a commander in-chief of the forces supporting the proposed new government should be appointed The position was offered to John H. Soper demurred, not seeing any backing whatever to support the movement Soper was answered by members of the com-mittee that the American minister would support the move with the troops of the Boston. Mr. Soper still doubted, so a couple of the committee escorted him over to the legation, which, by the way, was in the adjoining premises, and the three came back after a time reporting that Mr Stevens had given them full assurance that any proclamation of the government, put forward at the government building or any other building in Honoluiu for that matter, would receive his immediate recognition and the support of the forces of the "This assurance seemed to satisfy Mr

This assurance seemed to satisfy Mr. Soper and he accepted the position. On Tuesday afternoon, January 17, the committee of thirteen, or committee of safety, proceeded from the office of W. O. Smith (tow attorney general in the provisional government) to the government building and there read the proclamation of a new government at twenty minutes of 3 o'clock there being practically no audience ever. As the reading proceeded a dozen or so loungers gathered, and near the close o the ceremony about thirty supporters, variously armed came running into the side and back entrances to the yard and gathered

about the committee, "At this moment the United States troops, in the temporary quarters in the rear of the music hall, less than 100 yards away from where the committee stoo peaced to be under arms and were evidently prepared for any emergency.

During all the deliberations of the com mittee and, in fact, through all the proceed-ings connected with the move up to the final issue, the basis of action was the general understanding that Minister Stevens would keep the promise to support the movement with the men from the Boston and the state-ment is now advisedly made (with full knowledge of the lack of arms, ammunition and men, also the utter absence of organiza-tion at all adequate to the undertaking that without the previous assurance of sup-port from the American ininister and the actual presence of the United States troops no movement would have been attempted, and if attempted would have been a miser-able failure, resulting in the capture or death of the participants in a very short

time.
"Having been present at the several meetings referred to in this statement, I hereby certify that the same is correct in every essential particular. F. WUNDENBURG."

Wundenburg Corroborated, Mr. Blount also sends to the State depart ment an account of a long interview had by alm with S. A. Damon, who is president of the advisory council of the provisional gov-ernment. The report of the interview was signed by Mr. Damon as being correct. He signed by Mr. Damon as being correct. He was one of the men who went up to the government house Tuesday afternoon, January 17, to read the presimation declaring the queen deposed and a new government in control. Mr. Damon corroborates the statement made by Mr. Wundenburg.

In response to Mr. Blount's questions, Mr. Damon said that he said another member of the revolutionary committee went to the station house to hold a conference, with the queen's representatives.

queen's representatives.

Mr. Biount endeavored to draw from Mr. Damon an admisson that the argument used to induce the queen's ministers to surrender was that United States troops were across the street from the government building and in full sympathy with the revolution. Mr. Damon unwillingly admitted that this

was true, saying: "While I was in the station house a man named Bowler said to me. 'We are all prepared to resist, but I will never fight against the American flag.'"

Again being pressed for information as to whether the sympathy of the United States minister was talked about, Mr. Damon repilod: "I cannot remember any definite thing, but from Mr. Bowler's remark they must have thought the United States troops were here for some purpose. While we were in the government building and during the reading of the proclamation and while we were all extremely nervous as to our persona safety. I asked one of the men with me there Will not the American troops support us? Troops Were Not There.

"Finally I asked one of the men to go over and ask Lieutenant Swinburne if he was not going to send some one over to protect us. The man returned and said: 'Captain Wiltze's orders are to remain passive.' I was perfectly nonplussed at not receiving

their support. I could not imagine why were there without being supported by American troops. We were there flifteen or twenty minutes without their supporting us in any way Being asked what was accomplished b the first visit to the station house, Mr. Damon at length replied: "The queen's ministers virtually gave it up. They said if they had only the provisional government to

contend with and the forces of the pro-visional government they would not surren der. They felt they could meet the emer gency so far as the provisional governmen was concerned, but as it was they were will ing to yield, and the queen and I went alon with them to the palace. We all met in th blue room. There were present the queen two young princes, four ministers, Judg Widdeman, Paul Neumann, J. O. Carter, E C. McFarland and myseif. We went over between 4 and 5, and remained till 6. We asked for a surrender, and the ministers advised it. At first Judge Widdemann opposed the idea, but yielded when Mr. Neumann did. It was the queen's idea that she could sur-render pending a settlement at Washington. It was on that condition that she gave up. I told her she could surrender or abdicate under protest.'

Pertinent Questions Answered. "Was the queen advised by her ministers to surrender because the sympathy of the United States was with the revolutionists?" 'I know it was the queen's idea that Mr. Stevens was in sympathy with this movement. The queen was reluctant to sign the abdication, but did so on the ground that it would all come up for review at Washington I told her so myself. It was the best terms of settlement we could get. I took it to President Dole and he received and endorse

"How long after that was it before the provisional government was recognized?"
"Mr. Stevens sent Cadet Pringle, his aide, and Captain Wiltzesent one of his officers to examine personally the building and report if the provisional government was in actual possession. That was done be-tween 4 and 5 in the afternoon. The interview with the queen took place between

"Now when this interview was going on between you, the cabinet officers and the queen, it was known then that the government had been recognized?"
"I do not think that the queen was told. do not remember it having been spoken of.

"Did you know it?" "I think I knew it. 'What I mean is this: Before you took the message of the queen back, this protest, the provisional government had been recog

"Yes."
"Had that been at the time you left the government house to go with the cabinet minister to talk with the queen?"

"If my memory serves me aright it had," Commissioner Blount had a long interview with Mr. Waterhouse, who was also a mem ber of the committee of safety, and who corroborated Mr. Wundenburg and Mr. Damon in most of their statements.
"Did you understand that Mr. Stevens"

sympathies were with you!" was asked "Yes." Story of the Eventtul Day.

J. O. Carter, another of the prominent men engaged in the revolutionary effort, ad dressed to Mr. Blount, under date of May 3. a letter giving his version of the events of January 17 as follows: "At 6:30 o'clock on the evening of that

day, I was called to the government build-ing. I met there Judge Dole, Charles ing. I met there Judge Dole, Charles Carter, S. M. Damon and twenty or thirty other leading men. There was a great deal f excitement. They told me that Minister Stevens had recognized the new govern-ment. I was asked to go with a committee to the palace to inform her majesty that she was deposed. I joined the party headed by Mr. Damon and proceeded to the palace.

"Mr. Damon informed her majesty of the establishment of a provisional government and of her being deposed, and that she migh prepare a protest if she wished to. An awkward pause followed, which I broke by addressing her majesty, expressing sympathy and advising her that any demonstration on the part of her forces would precipitate a conflict with the forces of the United States, that it was desirable that such conflict be avoided, that her case would be considered at Washington and a peaceful submission to force on her part

would greatly help her cause.
"H. A. Widdemann addressed her majesty saying that he believed that the result would be a repetition of the scenes of 1843, when the sovereign and the flag were restored t Hawaii by Great Britain. I was moved to advise her majesty as I did because it was reported on the streets that Minister Steven nad said that if the revolutionists obtained possession of the government buildings he would recognize them as a government. armed men and knew that the forces of th Boston were near at hand and that recogni-tion was a fact. Word was sent to Marshal Wilson to disband the force at the station house, surrender the building, arms and ammunition. Marshal Wilson refused give up the station house except on the writ ten command of her majesty. The order was prepared, signed by the queen and sent The protest of the queen was placed in the hands of President Dole and saw that he endorsed the document as re-ceived in due form. J. O. CARTER."

One of His Difficulties.

In his report to the State department May 26, Commissioner Blount describes at some length the difficulties which he encountered in obtaining Stevens' copies of correspondence with the Hawaiian government. M

Blount adds: "This same difficulty occurred when called upon him for the communication from the committee of safety asking for the land-ing of troops from the Boston. When Mr. Stevens finally turned over the records of correspondence he admitted he had recog sed the present government before the barracks and station bouse had been sur-rendered, but urged that he did not consider their surrender of any importance.

"In my last dispatch, Lieutenant Swin-burne fixes this surrender of the station house at about 7:30 o'clock. This morning he called and informed me that Lieutenaut Draper had said to hinf the station house was inot surrendered till after dark. I en Draper's statement. "I consider it is now established that Mr. Stevens recognized the provisional govern-ment before the barracks and station house

had been surrendered. "Before the committee of thirteen went up to proclaim the provisional government they sent a gentleman to see if there were any troops in the government building. On learning there were none, the committee went u in two or more squads, and uniting at the government building, read their proclama-tion. Without making any demana for the surrender of the palace, in which were the queen and her friends with some lifty soldiers, the barracks a little beyond the with about eighty men well equipped with small arms and artillery, and the station house, some 600 yards off, occupied by 200 men well armed and equipped, they asked and obtained from the American minister recognition as a government de facto. Or this basis the minds of the cabinet and queer were operated on to give up the barracks and station house and have her surrender to the provisional government. In this way the

revolution reached its solution. When the Troops Were Landed Commissioner Blount submits the original copy of Mr. Stevens' note, dated the 16th, asking for the use of the opera house hall for Captain Wiltze and his men. The agent of the hall declined the use thereof be the building had been damaged during the Wilcox insurrection of 1889. Commissioner Blount continues: "This building Lieutecant Swinourne informs me, was agreed upon on board the Boston before the troops were landed as the best place for the location of the men. He suggested on ship board that the men be quartered near the

Christian association hall last evening. The program was unique and highly appreciated, Movement of Ocean Steamers, November 20. At Havre-Arrived-La Gascogne, from New York. At Southampton-Arrived-Trave. New

Wednesday evening next.

MACLEOD AND HIS METHODS

wharf so as to be near their base of supplies, the same thing having been done when Admiral Skerrett landed troops in 1874.

Captain Wiltze and Mr. Stevens thought it better that they should be located in the opera house. Failing to get this building, Arion hall, which is an a line with it and adjoins it, and is across the street from the government building, was obtained. The men were placed in the rear of Arion hall, but in full view of the palace. A street intervened between the government building Will Bs Fully Investigated by a Committee of Five.

BOARD OF EDUCATION TAKES ACTION

Mr. Elgutter Scores the Superintendent of Buildings Busy Session of the Board-Finance Committee Reports-Other Business Transacted.

It is settled that the administration of Samuel Macleod, superintendent of buildings for the Board of Equeation, will be investigated. In was settled last night by the board after a good deal of talk and several roll calls. The secretary had not proceeded far in

American troops and the quick recognition of the provisional government by Mr. Stevens that the United States troops reading reports from officers of the schools and of the board until he struck a communication from Superintendent Macle od reading as follows: Whereas, Certain charges have been made

Admiral Skerrett addressed the following In open board meeting against my administra-"I have examined, with a view of inspec-tion, the premises first occupied by the forces landed from the U.S. S. Boston known as Arion hall, situated on the west side of the government building. The position of affairs as superintendent of buildings, I therefore ask that a committee be appointed and directed to investigate fully and thoraughly any and all of my acts as such superintendent of buildings and that they be dition of this is location in the rear of a large brick building known as Music hall. The rected to make report thereon as speedily as possible, that the truth may be made known. street it faces is a comparatively narrow one, the building itself facing the government building. In my opinion it was unadvisable As soon as this was read Mr. Akin moved that the communication be referred to a to locate the troops there if they were lande to protect American citizens, being removed from the business part of the town and far from the United States legation as well as

committee of five, to be appointed by the president, to which committee should also be referred without debate any and all charges which might be presented to the board against the superintendent of build-ings; that such charges should be in writing and signed by the person preferring them that upon the referring of the charges the committee should make a full and fair investigation thereof and report the result of the investigation to the board at its earliest convenience.

Mr. Eigutter at once moved a substitute, signed by himself, Morrison and Smythe as the committee on buildings and property t was:

Form of the Charges. Whereas, It has come to the hearing of a number of the members of the Board of Edu number of the members of the Board of Education that mismanagement and irregularities have for a long time prevailed and now prevail in the office of the superintendent of buildings of this board; therefore, be it Resolved, That this board shall resolve itself into a committee of the whole, with Dr. J. T. Duryea as chairman, for the purpose of holding an open investigation into the management of the office of the superintendent of buildings, and that a day be set for the examination of witnesses and for the taking of testimony before the said committee, with authority to adjourn from day to day, and that the Investigation of facts and findings of the committee be reported to this

and that the Investigation of facts and findings of the committee be reported to this board for action at the first regular meeting of this board in December, 1893; and be it

Resolved. That the sum of \$100 be appropriated out of the general fund of this board for the expenses of this investigation, and for the cost of a complete transcript of the evidence therein; and be it

Resolved. That the said committee shall sit as aforesaid to hear and investigate all charges of irregularities, mismanagement, incompetence and abuse of authority of the said samuel Macleod, in his office as superintendent of buildings, that may be brought to the attention of this committee; and be it of buildings, that may be brought to the attention of this committee; and be it
Resolved. That the following counts shall
constitute some of the charges against the
superintendent of buildings:
First—The purchasing of building materials
by the superintendent or through his orders
without voucher or order issued by the secretary of the board and without authority of
the board.

the board.
Second-Neglect of the superintendent of buildings to keep a record of building materials purchased or ordered by him in suitable form, as required by the rules and directions of this board.

Third-Making alterations, repairs, changes and improvements at school buildings without direction of the committee on buildings and property, and without the authority of the board, as required by the rules of the board.

Fourth-Disregarding and ignoring the instructions of the committee on buildings and property and the instructions and resolutions of the board in making alterations, repairs, changes and improvements in school build-

ngs.
Fifth-Selling school property without di-ections of the board and its proper commit-

Fifth—Selling school property without directions of the board and its proper committees and in violation of the rules of the board and failing to make proper accounts and reports of such sale of property to the secretary as required by the rules and regulations of this board.

Sixth—Extravagance, carelessness and incompetence in work done at school buildings. Seventh—Employing and discharging employes of this board without authority, and failing to report employes discharged or suspended and creating unnocessary offices without the authority of this board.

Eighth—The hiring of one Garrahty as a laborer for this board, knowing at the time of his hiring that the said Garrahty was guilty of violating one of the rules of the board, namely, the bringing of liquor to the premises of the Wainnt Hiti school and inviting and inducing the junitor of the school, Gahlon to drink the liquor; knowing subsequently said Garrahty to have been employed as assistant janitor to Acting Janitor McBride, and permitting said Garrahty to remain as an employe of the said McBride without protest or notification to this board.

Ninth—Arbitrarily and without just and sufficient cause bringing before the board serious charges against one Matt Gahlon, janitor of Walnut Hill school.

Favored a Public Investigation.

Favored a Public Investigation.

Mr. Corvell liked the substitute offered ecause it made specific charges, though he believed that an investigation could be prop erly conducted by a committee of five thought the investigation should be public. and was in favor of Akin's motion, provided the charges made in the substitute were incorporated in it. Mr. Morrison said that the matter was

such a serious one that it should be considered by the whole board. He thought that this would secure a thorough and impartial hearing of the charges and prevent a white-Mr. Gibson favored the hearing of the

charges by a committee of five. This was the only way to get directly at the matter. The investigation would require time which every member of the board could not give though any member of the board might at-tend the sittings of the committee. Mr. Elgutter did not insist on a committee of the whole and changed the substitute so

as to provide for a committee of five with open meetings. He was strongly opposed to star chamber proceeding.

Mr. Smythe said that he believed it would be fair to Macleod and fair to all if a com-mittee of five should make the investigation of all charges, using those made by the com-mittee on buildings and property as a basis, and make its reports on facts without recommendations. He was also in favor of the appropriation of \$100 for expenses. The substitute was lost by the following

Yeas-Burgess, Coryell, Elgutter, Morison and Smythe-5. Nays-Akin, Gibson, Jaynes, Knodell, Pierson, Thomas and Powell-7. C. E. Babeock, W. N. Babcock and Dr. Duryea were absent. Speaking on the question of the passage of Akin's motion, Mr. Coryell stated that he thought no fair and thorough investigation could be made under the motion. No spe-cific charges were made and no appropria-

tion for expenses. Therefore he was op

posed to the motion.
Smythe took the same view of the case. He believed the Akin motion would be right if medified so as to provide the appropriation of \$100 and the appropriation of \$100 and the incorporation of the charges made by Elgutter. Without money for the payment of witnesses only the testimony of volunteers could be had, and this might be exceedingly unreliable on account of spite or friendship for the party accused. He reminded the beard that it would nearly him to be recess. for the party accused. He reminded the board that it would propably not be necessary to spend the whole of the \$100 suggested, but only so much of it as should be absolutely required.

Mr. Eigutter's Piain Talk.

When the debate had gone this far Mr. Eigutter arose and spoke with an earnestness that considerably shook up his colleagues. Said he: "It is evident that many of the members here are simply making a bluff and do not desire any investigation at all. They have no more intention of having these charges heard than I have of flying to the moon. The motion under consideration is a farce. No appropriation is made. No time is set for a report and Macleed can get a nice white-wash and we will all be happy. Now, as chairman of the committee on buildings and property, I know just what I am talking about. I know there have been irregularities in Macleed's office and I will prove it to the people of this city at my own expense if Mr. Elgutter's Plain Talk.

necessary if not given an opportunity to prove it to the board." Mr. Jaynes moved to amend the Akin mo-

tion so as to include the appropriation. An ineffectual attempt was made to amend An ineffectual attempt was made to amend the motion so as to require a report by De-cember 4. Then the motion with the appro-priation passed by the following vote: Yeas—Akin Gibson, Javnes, Knodell, Picr-son, Smythe, Thomas and Powell—8.

Nays-Burgess, Coryell, Elgutter and Mor Named the Committee.

The committee named by the president to The committee named by the president to conduct the investigation consists of Messrs. Akin, Duryea, Pierson, W. N. Babcock and Thomas. Mr. Akin says that he will bring the committee together and get down to business as soon as possible. Mr. Elgutter gave notice that he would call for a report of the committee at the first regular meeting in December. ing in December.

The board heard with much interest and adopted without debate the report of the committee on finance, which was published in THE BEE last week. In accordance with it appropriations under all heads will be made at the beginning of each school year, and no expense thus indicated can be excceded except by a two-thirds vote of the members. The secretary will also be re-quired to make a statement each mouth of the condition of each fund.

The Board of Education is having some

trouble with a man named John Thompson, who lives in a cottage on the Dodge school grounds, helps himself to the school coa and who has refused to get off at the re-quest of the superintendent of buildings. He will be looked after by the board's attorney and a committee.

Treasurer Bolin addresed the board a let-

ter inquiring what would be the amount of his bond for the coming year. He said that as he would handle much less money than heretofore he thought the bond should not exceed \$500,000. The matter was referred to

The matter was referred to the committee on finance.

To the committee on buildings and property was referred a communication from Walter S. Clark, administrator of the estate of Hugh C. of Hugh G. Clark, complaining that frame buildings on the Franklin site used by the board under lease had not been turned back in the condition they were in when taken. Partitions had been taken out which Mr. Clark desires replaced. Referred to the committee oa buildings and property.

AMUSEMENTS.

The estimate formed of Walter Whiteside from his performance of Othello is more than strengthened by his interpretation of Hamlet, prince of Denmark. His portrayal of a character which has been essayed by all the great lights in gramatic firmament, past as well present, is of extraordinary value to the stage. It is scholarly to a degree, literary in its finish and yet wonderfully pleturesque and intensely dramatic. The portrayal of Shakespeare's immortal hero ast night by this young tragedian will link his name to those great actors of our stage who have passed beyond the bar-actors who have made the melancholy Dane their So long as "Hamlet" is played so long will

the question of the prince's sanity be mooted. As Dowden so tersely expressed it. the most profound student of psychological henomena is compelled to halt on the ierland of sanity or insanity in his analysis of Hamlet, and at the pausing point he finds himself swirling amid the mysteries of life and queries over the origin of mind, its ectualities and possibilities. Mr. Whitaside, with fourteen years of

conscientious devotion to this many-sided, omplex character, plays the part as the text would seem to indicate a sane man may, feigning madness for the one purpose of revenging the unnatural murder father. In the closet scene with his mother, which was one of the strongest bits of dramatic work seen on the stage of Boyd's, he throws off his antic disposition and becomes the high-minded son buesting with indignation over his mother's sin in so soon forgetting the former king of Denmark. Here, with his passion surging like waves of the ocean, he beseeches his mother on his knees to assume a virtue f she has it not, attempting by a healthful mind to wrest her from the uncle who murdered his father.

There were several bits of new business

and new readings, Mr. Whiteside going almost from the beginning of the play to the last to find a legitimate ending for his first with th addresses it as "King, Father, Royal Dane." His "seems madam" was a polished speech so beautifully read that at once the audience felt it was in the presence of an actor whose future is reseate with

The support was lamentable with the exceptions of Miss Wolstan as Orhelia and Mr. Sturgeon, who played Lacrtes. Again the stage manager made a mess of situations, but even with these drawbacks the Hamlet of Mr. Whiteside is one of the greatest per formances given in years.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY. Story Told to the Police by C. C. Buch-

C. C. Buch, a young man who lives near Twelfth and Pacific streets, claims that he was held up and robbed of \$10.80 about 10 o'clock last night. He walked to the police station and told

his story to Captain Mostyn. Buch said that he took a short route home by going under the Eleventh street viaduct. When near the gas works he met two men, who commanded him to throw up his hands. says that he started to run and one of the robbers threw his arm around his neck and hurled him to the ground.

Both of the thieves sat on him until they could go through his pockets, and when they let him up they told him to "get," and he did so as fast as he could. It is quite dark where the robbery took place, and he could not give a very good description of his assailants. A Buch's clothing bore no indications of struggle, and from the fact that it was still raining, the police are inclined to somewhat discredit Buch's story. Detectives were deinvestigate the matter, but at a ate hour had made no report.

Central School Entertainment. The pupils of Central school will give an entertainment Wednesday afternoon. piano is to be purchased with the proceeds.



how Dr. Pierce's Fa-vorite Prescription acts upon nervous women. It's a mar-velous remedy for nervous and general debility, Chorea, or St. Vitus's Dance Insomnia, or Ina-

spasms, convulsions, or "fits," and every like disorder.

Even in cases of insanity resulting from functional derangements, the persistent use of the "Prescription" will, by restoring the natural functions, generally offect a curve generally effect a cure.

For women suffering from any chronic
"female complaint" or weakness; for women

who are run-down or overworked; at the change from girlhood to womanhood; and, later, at the critical "change of life"—it is a medicine that safely and certainly builds up, strengthens, requires and cures rengthens, regulates, and cures. If it doesn't, if it ever fails to benefit or

cure, you have your money back.

What more can anyone ask?
Is anything that isn't sold in this way likely to be "just as good"; AMUSEMENTS.

ISTASTREET THE ATER PRINTER TONIGHT. CHAS. A. LODER

Matince Wednesday. 15th STREET THEATER 1981 118

OH, WHAT A NIGHT.

3 Nights and Saturday Matineo. Commencing Thursday, Nov. 23. A perfect Production of the most successful Com SHE COULDN'T MARRY THREE.

Interpreted by an efficient company, headed by the universal little favorite. and the original New York cast.

Produced with all their own Scenery.

WESTERN BASE BALL LEAGUE

Meeting of the Projectors at Indianapo'is to Complete Organization.

ANXIOUS TO HAVE OMAHA COME IN

Proceedings Adjourned Until Dave Row, Gets There to Say Wast the Gate City Will Do About Joining the Circuit.

Indianapolis, Nov. 20 .- A new basebal league will be formally organized at the Grand hotel in this city this afternoon Only the details are needed to make the organization complete. The following cities, which will comprise the league, are represented as follows: George Ellis, Grand Rapids; H. H. Drake and T. H. Boyer, Sioux City; J. E. Barnes, Minneap olis; C. H. Cushman and M. R. Killitea, Mil waukee; J. E. Manning, Kansas City D. A. Long, Toledo, and William Sharsig, Indianapolis, Mr. Barnes also holds Detroit's proxy. One of the proposed schemes is that each clut will be required to deposit \$1,000 as a guaranty of good faith that the club will continue its membership throughout the season. The constitution of the National league, with such alterations and additions as may be necessary to accommodate the western circuit, will be adopted.

One of the projectors said: "By the geographical conditions and ability of the clubs to hire good players at living prices the prospects for the new Western league the prospects for the new Western league are superior to any previous conditions. The league has available, on hand, players who will make an organization as strong, if not stronger, than the old American association. The franchises held by the different cities are controlled by men of sufficient means to conduct it on business principles, and the league cannot fall from lack of resources? league cannot fail from lack of resources. There was nothing decisive accomplished at the meeting today, owing to the absence of John T. Brush, who represents the In-dianapolis club. He is expected tomorrow. David Rowe is also expected from Omaha and J. Hookey from Lincoln. The senti-ment among base ball men here is that Sioux City will be dropped out and Omaha

Match for Dick Burge.

New York, Nov. 20,-A London dispatch says Harry Nichols and Dick Burge bave signed articles to fight for £200 a side and he middleweight championship of England The fight will be decided on January 22. PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Harry Cartan left for Minneapolis yester-

Assistant Postmaster Woodard is con-

fined to his home by a severe cold. Mrs. F. C. La Seile of Beatrice is the cuest of her brother, Mr. W. F. Vaill. H. S. Wiggins, formerly assistant auditor of the B. & M., arrived from Tacoma Saturday, summoned here by the very severe ill

less of his wife. City Attorney Connell went down to Lincoln yesterday morning to look after cases pending in the supreme court. He will re-

turn this morning. Harry Barton, son of E. H. Barton, the well known cattle man of San Antonio, Tex., is in the city in the interest of the Chicago Inter Ocean.

At the Mercer: D. P. Phelps, Monmouth, III.; Ed Wiley, Quincy; S. L. Goodman, El Paso, Tex.; L. R. Bolles, George M. Gotshall, Kansas City; C. Kirk, Omaha; F.S. Cable, Chicago; W. H. England, Lincoln; F. E. Allyn, Chicago; H. G. Streight, A. F. E. Allyn, Chicago; H. G. Streight, A. Riddell, Omaha; J. Shumway, Mrs. Shumway, Lyons, Neb.; M. F. Byrne, Will Craig, Chicago; B. B. Heywood, Salt Lake; V. C. Schickley, Geneva; Mrs. W. S. Billings, Kansas City; H. O. Harkness, McCammeon, Idaho; E. M. Bonnell, South Omaha; R. A. Barber, Lincoln; W. G. Galigher, Salt Lake; C. H. Beach, Portland; George Lewis, New York; J. H. Rosenkrauz, See barsec, Colo.



Saved From Suffering.

The Gratitude of a Lady Cured by Kickapoo Indian Sagwa.

DANVILLE, ILL., Oct. 26. I feel it my duty to express my grati-tude for what the Kickapoo Indian Remedies have done for me.

I was suffering with Neuralgia, and I was suffering with Neuralgia, and had to stay up every night for weeks. At last I sent for a bottle of Kickapoo Indian Oil, and in less than ten minutes after application I was relieved. I continued its use and also used Kickapoo Indian Sagwa at the same time until Entiroly Cured.

Many of my friends have used your Remedies for different troubles, and find them to do exactly as advertised.

them to do exactly as advertised.

I believe everybody who is suffering should use them, as we are all brothers and sisters in Christ. I will answer any questions as to what with the help of God they have done for me. Yours respectfully, EVA DECAMP.

KICKAPOO INDIAN SAGWA. And all Kickapoo Indian Remedies. Sold by Dezicra.

AMUSEMENTS BOYD'S THEATRE IMATINET AND NIGHT

Wednesday Afternoon and Evening, NOV. 22. Bart'er Campbell's Sonthern Idyl. THE WHITE SLAVE,

Under the direction of Mr. H. C. Kennedy, WITH AN EXCELLENT CAST OF ACKNOWLEDGED ARTISTS

Maznificent Scenic and Mechani-cal Effects and the Wonderfu RAIN STORM OF REAL WATER. Box Sheet open Tuesday morning. Matinee Prices—First floor. 50c; balcony. 25c, Night Prices—First floor. 50c, 75c, and \$1.60; balcony. 50c and 75c; 55t seats at 50c each.

Y. M. C. A. HALL

MONDAY, Nov. 20, 21 and 23 The Armstrong-Hopkins Indian Family

Including Six Natives, just Arrived from Higder **HINDOO** CONCERT

A NATIVE BAND OF SIX CURIOUS INSTRU-

Admission 15c. Reserved Seats 250

Indian costumes. Worship and Home Life all described and illustrated.