THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1893. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

THURSTON'S ANSWER

Hawaii's Minister Replies to the Charges Made by Commissioner Blount.

DEFENDS THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT

Its Course, He Says, Was Justified by the Overt Acts of the Queen.

EVERY ONE KNEW OF THE INTENDED REVOLT

Fraud and Deception Were at no Time Practiced by the Provisionals.

CHANCES OVERLOOKED BY THE ENVOY

Opportunities for Gathering Reliable Evidence Designedly, it is Intimated, Passed By—Part United States Marines Played.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Lorrin A. Thurston, the Hawaiian minister, gave out the following statement tonight:

"I am urged to make a statement for publication, setting forth the position and claims of the Hawaiian government and making reply to charges contained in Mr. Blount's report.

"As I have received no information that Mr. Blount has made a report; have not seen a copy of it and do not know what it contains, except from reading the newspaper abstracts therefrom, and am unaware of the present contentions of the United States government concerning Hawaii, I am unable, at present, in the absence of such knowledge, to intelligently state what the position and claims of the Hawaiian government are. It would, moreover, be contrary to diplomatic courtesy for me to publish a statement on such a subject prior to informing the United States government of the same. A large part of the published extracts from Mr. Blount's report consisted, however, of personal attacks upon me and those associated with me in the provisional government, impugning our veracity, good faith and courage, charging us with fraud and duplicity.

"I deem it proper, therefore, to make a personal reply to such charges, confining myself to statements of fact, of which, as principal actor, I am prepared to testify to before any impartial tribunal.

Blount's Method of Making Up His Report.

"First, before stating such facts, I desire to call attention to Mr. Blount's method of constructing his report. Although he in several places states that I was the leader of the revolution, he has never asked me a question concerning the same nor given me an opportunity to make any statement, although I have at all times been ready to do so. The same is true of a large number of other men who took a leading part in the movement of January. In the second place, his evidence consists exclusively of prepared affidavits or of answers to leading questions put by himself at private interviews, no one else being present but the stenographer. In no instance has there been any cross-examination of witnesses, opportunity to give contradiction or explanation of testimony given or presented as evidence. A brief examination of the published portions of the report shows numerous incorrect statements. I shall try for the present, however, to answer the more salient points only.

"First, Mr. Blount charges that the American troops were landed under a prearranged agreement with the committee of safety; that they were so landed as assistance in the overthrow of the queen. In reply thereto I hereby state that at no time did Mr. Stevens or Captain Wiltze assure us these troops would assist in overthrowing the queen or establishing a provisional government, and, as a matter of fact, they did not so assist.

Can Be Easily Proven.

"I can produce witnesses in support of this statement of the highest responsibility in overwhelming numbers, and Mr. Blount has rendered it necessary to do so. The statements of Mr. Wundenburg and Mr. Damon have been put forward as the strongest evidence in support of Mr. Blount's contention. In Mr. Wundenburg's statement he says when the committee of safety told Mr. Stevens it was not ready to act, he replied: 'Gentlemen, the troops of the Boston will land at 5 o'clock whether you are ready or not.'

"The reason for this reply and the subsequent landing of the troops is manifest. The troops were landed to protect American citizens and property in the event of the impending and inevitable conflict between the queen and citizens, and not to co-operate with the committee, and the committee had no more knowledge than did the queen's government where the troops were going or what they were going to do. The whole gist of Mr. Damon's long examination is likewise contained in his statement that when, after the organization and proclamation of the new government, a request was made for the support of the United States troops, it was refused by the commander, Swinbourne, the commanding officer, who sent back word, 'Captain Wiltze's orders are: Remain passive.'

Did Not Aid in the Overthrow.

"Second, Mr. Blount charges that the queen had ample military force with which to have met the committee, and but for the support of the United States representative and the troops the establishment of the provisional government would have been impossible. In reply thereto I hereby state that although the presence of the American troops had a quieting effect on the rough element of the city and may have prevented some bloodshed, they were not essential to and did not assist in the overthrow of the queen. The result of the movement would have been effectual the same if there had been no marines present. In support of this statement I cite the following facts:

"First—The troops did not land until Monday night, the 16th of January, after the revolution had been in full progress since the afternoon of Saturday, the 14th, during which the committee of safety was openly organized for the avowed purpose of overthrowing the queen.

"Second—There was absolutely no attempt at concealment from the government of the objects and intentions of the committee.

"Third—The queen, her cabinet and its supporters were utterly demoralized, suspicious of one another and devoid of leadership.

"Fourth—The committee and its supporters were united, had ample force to execute their purpose, knew precisely what they wanted and proceeded with intelligent deliberation and the thoroughness and confidence to do it.

Conflict Concerning Facts.

"There is no conflict concerning the facts of the first proposition. It is admitted by all that the queen began the revolution at noon on the 14th by attempting to promulgate a constitution; that such attempt was immediately followed by preparation on the part of citizens for armed resistance and that the United States troops landed at 5 o'clock, Monday, the 16th.

"In support of the second proposition that there was no concealment from the government of the intentions of the committee, I submit the following:

"First—On the afternoon of Saturday the 14th, in reply to the request of the queen's cabinet for advice as to what it had better do, the queen then still insisting upon the promulgation of the constitution and supporting it by force, I advised it to declare the queen in revolution and the throne vacant, and at the request and approval of two of them and the tacit assent of the other two, then and there drew up a form of proclamation to that effect.

"Second—At 4:30 Saturday afternoon, January 14, at a meeting of about 200 citizens, at the office of W. O. Smith, the queen was denounced in the strongest terms; armed resistance and a counter revolution were openly advocated and the queen's minister of the interior, John Colbourn, addressed the meeting as knowing their armed support against the queen. The queen's attorney general, Mr. Peterson, and her attorney, Paul Neuman, were both present taking part in the meeting. The committee of safety was publicly, then and there, armed and proceeded forthwith to organize.

Gave Them Formal Notice.

"Third—At 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 15th, I told Mr. Peterson and Mr. Colbourn, two members of the queen's cabinet, that the committee intended to depose the queen and establish a provisional government; that if they would take charge of the movement, well and good, otherwise the committee intended to act on its own account. They asked for twenty-four hours in which to consider the matter. I declined to wait, stating to them that the committee intended to proceed forthwith.

"Fourth—The committee met openly that morning at 10 o'clock, with the full knowledge of the government of its place of meeting. It remained in session most of the day, while several policemen watched the building from the street.

"Fifth—On Monday morning at 5 o'clock the committee, without attempt at concealment, met in my office, within twenty feet of the police office, Marshal Wilson's headquarters, where the entire police force was stationed. While the meeting was in progress Wilson came to the office and asked to see me privately, and we went into an adjoining room. Our conversation was in substance as follows:

Conference with Marshal Wilson.

"Wilson—I want this meeting stopped, referring to the mass meeting of that afternoon.

"I replied: 'It can't be stopped; it is too late.'

"He said: 'Can't this thing be fixed up some way.'

"I replied: 'No; it cannot; it has gone too far.'

"He said: 'The queen has abandoned her new constitution idea.'

"I replied: 'How do you know she will not take it up again?' She said she would.'

"He said: 'I will guarantee she will not, even if I have to lock her up to prevent it, and I'll do it, too, if necessary.'

"I replied: 'We are not willing to accept that guaranty as sufficient. The thing has gone on from bad to worse and we will not stand it any longer. We are going to take no chances in the matter, but will settle it now, once for all.'

"Wilson then left the office. He has since stated that he at once reported to the cabinet and advised the arrest of the committee, which was not allowed by the cabinet.

"Sixth—On the afternoon of Monday, the 16th, a mass meeting of 3,000 unarmed men was held within a block of the palace. The meeting was addressed by a number of speakers, all denouncing the queen. The meeting, with tremendous enthusiasm, unanimously adopted resolutions declaring the queen to be in revolution, and authorizing the committee to do whatever was necessary.

"The police were present, but no attempt was made to interfere with the meeting or make any arrests. The meeting adjourned amid the most intense excitement, and the citizens dispersed throughout the town, awaiting the further call of the committee. While this meeting was in progress another meeting was being held by the royalists within a block of the armory, which adopted resolutions in support of the queen. Never in the history of Hawaii had there been such a tense condition of mind or a more imminent expectation of bloodshed and conflict than after the adjournment of these two radically opposed meetings.

Grossly Inaccurate.

"Mr. Blount's statement that the community was at peace and quiet was grossly inaccurate. It was at this juncture, two hours after the adjournment of the above meeting, that Captain Wiltze and Mr. Stevens, acting upon their own responsibility and irrespective of the request or actions of the committee, landed the troops, which were distributed in three parts of the city, instead of being massed at one point, as stated by Mr. Blount. The reason the queen's government took no action against the committee or its supporters was that they were overwhelmed by the unanimous display of indignation and determination shown by the citizens, and were cowed into submission in the same manner that the king and his supporters were cowed, under precisely similar circumstances, by the same citizens, in June, 1887.

"In support of the third proposition, 'That the queen and her supporters were demoralized and devoid of leadership,' I submit the following:

"First—During the few weeks prior to the revolution Mr. Colbourn, minister of the interior at the time of the revolution, had been one of the leaders of the political party opposed to me and was openly and bitterly hostile to me personally. On the first intimation of the revolutionary intention of the queen—it was 10 o'clock of the 14th—Mr. Colbourn came to me. He told me of the queen's intention to promulgate a new constitution and asked my advice. I said to him: 'Why do you not go to the members of your own party?'

"He replied: 'I have no party. Those who have been our supporters are supporting the queen. The down town people (referring to the merchants) have no use for me and unless the members of your party and other citizens will support us we are going to resign right away.'

Feared by Her Ministers.

"Second—At 10 o'clock the same day I met all the members of the cabinet at the attorney general's office. They had just interviewed the queen, who announced her intention of promulgating a constitution and demanded their support. They stated she had threatened them with mob violence, whereupon they had left the palace, each going out by a separate entrance. While we were talking a messenger came from the queen, requesting them to return at once to the palace. Peterson and Colbourn positively refused to do so, stating that they did not consider their lives would be safe there. I shortly afterward left them and started down town. After I had gone about two blocks I was overtaken by a message from the cabinet, asking me to return, which I did. They asked me to ascertain what support they could expect from the citizens and formally authorized me to state the condition of affairs to the leading citizens and to call for armed volunteers to resist the queen. I immediately complied with their request, and, with the assistance of others, within an hour or two thereafter about eighty leading citizens had signed a written statement, agreeing to support the cabinet of the queen by force.

Her Majesty Was Angry.

"Third—Later the same afternoon Mr. Colbourn informed me they had finally gone to the palace and held a stormy interview with the queen, lasting over two hours. He told me he had no confidence in his colleague, Mr. Peterson, who he believed was playing double with him, and told me to beware of telling Peterson anything further. As a reason for his distrust he said he knew nothing of the intention to promulgate a new constitution, but while they were discussing the matter with the queen she said, in reply to an objection made by Peterson: 'Why did not you make this objection before? You have had the constitution for a month and made no objection to it.'

"Colbourn said also that in reply to an objection of Peterson, the minister of foreign affairs, she said: 'Why did you not tell me this last night when we were talking over the subject?'

"Colbourn further told me that at a caucus of their party on the previous Friday night one of the members of the executive, Kalanaua by name, had said that if he could not establish the new constitution he would

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]

UNCLE JERRY RUSK IS DEAD

Full of Years and Full of Honors He Answers the Call to Rest.

PASSED AWAY AT HIS HOME IN WISCONSIN

Born in Ohio, He Early Settled in the State of Which He Was Three Times Governor—His Career in the Cabinet.

VIROQUA, Wis., Nov. 21.—Ex-Secretary of Agriculture Rusk died at 8 o'clock this morning at his home in this city. He had been lying ill here for several weeks, and about ten days ago the physicians endeavored to save his life by a delicate operation, which, however, proved unsuccessful.

There was not the slightest indication of the approaching end. Colonel Henry Cason, his former private secretary, left his bedside at 9 o'clock last night and gave to an assembled crowd of General Rusk's friends the most positive assurance that the crisis was surely passed.

Thought He Was Getting Better.

General Rusk himself said to his physicians during the evening: "Boys, I'm better." Dr. Gortz and Mrs. Craig, the general's eldest daughter, remained with him during the night. He took an unusual amount of milk and other nourishment and slept a good portion of the night. He had talked freely and appeared more reconciled to his condition than at any time since his sickness. Yesterday was the first time he had admitted his apparent improved condition.

Up to ten minutes of dissolution he talked with his watchers and he appeared to drop into a peaceful sleep. Death came without a struggle and with no warning whatever. Only Dr. Goetz and one or two members of his family were present to watch the flickering light go out. The surgeons seemed disinclined to offer any reason for the sudden and fatal change in their patient's condition. A postmortem will be held to determine the cause of the general's death.

Colonel L. J. Rusk, who had been constantly at his father's bedside for two weeks, departed for his home at Chippewa Falls last night.

Messages announcing the death of General Rusk have been sent to ex-President Harrison, members of the cabinet who were associated with him, and many other prominent persons throughout the country. The funeral will occur Friday.

Ailment of Long Standing.

General Rusk's death was due to a complication of disorders, the origin of which dates back several years. Nearly ten years ago, while governor of the state, General Rusk had a first attack similar to that which prostrated him on his last bed of sickness. The physician then decided that the trouble was disorder of the stomach. The treatment at that time was successful in removing the more severe symptoms, and for some time the general considered himself cured. Of late years, however, there have been slight recurrences of the attack, while not of such severity as to seriously impair the general's health, they have been a warning of what must come in time.

Last year while at the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Indianapolis, General Rusk met Surgeon General Hamilton and explained his symptoms to him, and the physician made a diagnosis of the case. He decided that General Rusk was suffering from enlargement of the prostrate gland. Within two months this enlargement of the gland caused the formation of an abscess near the bladder and the abscess gradually involved the gland. Seven weeks ago General Rusk's condition became so serious that he was obliged to take to his bed. Still no alarm was felt for his life.

On November 10 Dr. Hamilton was summoned from Chicago and a consultation was held. It was decided that an operation was necessary. Chloroform was administered and the abscess was opened, a drainage tube being inserted. The frequent reinsertion of this tube caused the general intense suffering, and yesterday he stated to friends that he could not endure having the tube again inserted. It was not thought, however, that death was so near at hand, and the end was a shock to his friends.

Uncle Jerry's Farm House.

The house where General Rusk died has been the family residence for many years. Blue books, congressional directories and biographical dictionaries give General Rusk's occupation as that of a farmer, and rightfully. He owns one of the finest farms in Vernon county. It lies north of the village of Viroqua, and it is in a high state of cultivation. The dwelling is a plain frame structure, a story and a half in height, and is painted a weather-worn yellow. Locust trees surround the building. At one side are large barns, granaries and a tool house. The rooms of the dwelling are eight in number and are not large nor roomy, nor are they handsomely furnished. The exterior and interior has a plain, homelike look, however, and carry a look of solid comfort. The apartment in which General Rusk suffered his last illness and in which he died is on the second floor and at the front of the building. The walls are low and the furnishings are in keeping with those of the other rooms in the modest home. The bed on which the general lay as he breathed his last is of some dark, rich looking wood and around it are the low chairs, the nurse's table and other familiar surroundings of a sick room.

His Last Moments.

He slept a considerable portion of the time last night and was so cheerful that he urged the surgeon in attendance to go and take a nap, which he did. At 2 o'clock the attendants changed the general's position in bed and he expressed gratification that he was feeling so well. At this time Mrs. Craig was relieved by her sister Mary, the general's youngest daughter. At daylight the patient showed signs of weakness and very soon lapsed into a convulsion. The daughter called for the physician, who on his admission to the sick room quickly took in the situation and caused the whole family to be summoned. They were all at his bedside when the general breathed his last. There was no pain or gasping. He was unable to speak a word to any one except to say: "I am dying, I am dying."

The funeral will be held in this city on Friday, and the remains will lie in state at the Methodist church the day previous.

His Life and Works.

Jeremiah McLain Rusk was a native of Ohio. He was born in Morgan county, that state, on June 17, 1830, and there received his common school education. When he was 23 years of age he moved to Vernon county, Wisconsin, and there his home has been ever since.

For a while after settling down in Wisconsin he was engaged in farming, until in 1862 he entered the union army as a major of volunteers. During the war he rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel and was brevetted brigadier general. Returning to Wisconsin he went into politics and held office as comptroller of the state from 1866 to 1870. Next year he entered congress for the first time and served three terms.

In 1881 Mr. Rusk was offered two positions by President Garfield, charge d'affaires for Paraguay and Uruguay and chief of the bureau of engraving and printing at Washington. He declined them both, and in the fall of the same year he was elected governor of Wisconsin. To this office he was twice re-elected. A few months after the expiration of his third continuous term he was selected by President Harrison to fill the secretaryship of agriculture in his cabinet.

In the fall of 1890 Mr. Rusk accompanied President Harrison on his famous continental tour, to the extraordinary success of which his speeches and presence were a very considerable contribution. At Omaha Mr. Rusk delivered one of the prettiest addresses of the series, and was afterwards tendered a reception in THE BEE building, when several thousand Nebraskans shook the genial secretary by the hand.

He may be said to have been the most picturesque member of the Harrison cabinet. His manner was that of the hail-fellow-well-met order, while his appearance was decidedly striking. He was always a popular man throughout the country, and in the state of Wisconsin, where he is best known, suffered but little by the fact that he was personally in command of the troops during his last term as governor at the labor riots in Milwaukee.

Tributes to the Dead.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 21.—The news of the death of General Rusk spread rapidly through the city, and the feeling of sorrow was universal and sincere. The news came in the nature of a shock, inasmuch as the news from the bedside of the distinguished patient had been of the most cheering nature. A special train will be run from this city on the day of the funeral for the accommodation of personal friends and state officials. Henry C. Payne this morning telegraphed to ex-President Harrison informing him that if he desired to attend the funeral a special car would be placed at his disposal. It is probable that several of the ex-cabinet officials will attend the obsequies. No date has been set for the funeral as yet.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 21.—The news that General Rusk was dead caused a profound shock in the capital city. The press reports of the last two days had led to confidence that complete recovery was assured. "Uncle Jerry's" heroic form was known to every resident. No other man ever brought here in official life won so many nonpolitical friends in the Wisconsin capital as did General Rusk during his three terms as governor of Wisconsin. Flags are at half mast on the public buildings and a meeting was held in Governor Peck's office in the capitol to arrange for a special train to Viroqua to attend the funeral.

At the Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The news of the death of ex-Secretary Rusk was received by Secretary Morton just as he was leaving his office to attend the cabinet meeting. He at once ordered the flag over the Agricultural building to be placed at half mast out of respect to the dead secretary, and will probably take some official action during the day.

The Department of Agriculture will not be draped in mourning out of respect to the memory of ex-Secretary Rusk, nor will the building be closed today and on the day of the funeral because of the adoption of the following amendment to the last legislative appropriation bill: "That hereafter no building owned or used for public purposes by the government of the United States shall be draped in mourning and no part of the public funds shall be used for such purpose, that hereafter the executive department of the government shall be closed as a mark of respect to the memory of any deceased executive official of the United States."

Secretary Morton at the cabinet meeting called the attention of President Cleveland to the death of ex-Secretary Rusk and Mr. Cleveland directed an order be issued placing the flag over the Department of Agriculture at half mast.

Secretary Morton, speaking of the late secretary, said: "I never saw him until I came to Washington last spring. I could not help liking him, as is the case of every one who knew him, the jovial, large-hearted man he was. I was pained when informed of his death."

Judge Holman of Indiana said: "Ex-Secretary Rusk was as good a man as I ever knew. He served two years in congress with me, and there was not a better congressman among the new men. He also made an excellent secretary of agriculture, coming to the office at a peculiarly fortunate time. His death is a great loss."

Secretarry Morton today said the following:

By direction of the president of the United States, the death of General J. M. Rusk today at his home in Viroqua, Wis., is announced. He was for the four years, ended March 4, 1892, the secretary of the department of agriculture.

General Rusk was a brave and generous man. In military and civil life he was conspicuous for his services to the republic. Not for a generation will the American people forget him. This commemoration of his work is in accordance with an established custom and in perfect harmony with the affectionate regard in which he was universally held by his countrymen. The United States flag at the department of agriculture is hereby ordered to remain at half-mast during the month.

A meeting of chiefs of bureaus in the department will be held tomorrow for the purpose of deciding further actions of respect to be taken.

President Harrison Will Attend.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 21.—Ex-President Harrison received the news of General Rusk's death this morning, and was deeply affected. He expressed the deepest sorrow at the taking off of the venerable gentleman. General Harrison at once sent Mrs. Rusk a telegram of condolence and stated that he would probably, with ex-Attorney General Miller, attend the funeral of the ex-secretary.

Speaking further of the death of ex-Secretary Rusk this afternoon, ex-President Harrison said: "The news of the death of General Rusk was not only a great grief, but a great surprise to me. I had been led from the late advices to think that he was in the way to recovery. I had been in communication by telegraph with his family and the reports I had received were encouraging.

"I have not only a very high regard but a very tender affection for General Rusk. He was one of the noblest and truest men I ever knew. He was a man of ability and discharged every public duty that he was called to with fidelity. His great characteristic was his large heartedness and his unswerving loyalty to his country and to his friends. My personal and official relations to him were always characterized by the greatest cordiality. In the Agricultural department he did a very great work for that interest in this country. I have telegraphed Mrs. Rusk an expression of my sympathy and am waiting now to hear what the funeral arrangements are, with a view to showing my respect for him by attending."

ALONG STORM-BEATEN COASTS.

Wreck-Strewn Beaches Reach from England to Shores of the Baltic.

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Norwegian derelict Alpha has been towed into Yarmouth with three dead bodies on board. The remainder of the crew are missing.

The Dover lifeboat returned to its station today amid the cheers of thousands of people, having on board the seven survivors of the crew of the Johan Marie. The boat had been out at sea throughout the night, being unable, owing to the heavy sea prevailing, to take the crew of the wrecked vessel from the rigging. During the night four of the shipwrecked seaman dropped exhausted from the rigging and were drowned. The crew of the Johan Marie were in the rigging of their vessels, half drowned by the towering waves, from yesterday morning until daybreak today.

A dispatch from Rotterdam says that the whole coast of Holland has suffered from the storm, and that there has been many shipping casualties and fatalities. An exciting scene was witnessed off Rotterdam yesterday when the steamer put out to rescue the crew of a wrecked fishing boat. The sea was so heavy and the wind so strong that the steamer itself was dashed against the pier and wrecked, its crew being with difficulty rescued by the lifeboat. In the meanwhile five of the crew of the fishing boat were drowned.

A dispatch from Copenhagen says that the gale was severely felt about Jutland peninsular, and a number of fishing boats have been wrecked and thirty-seven fishermen are known to have been drowned. The people of the coast are in great danger and distress, and many fishing boats are still missing. It is probable that a long list of widows and orphans will be added to those already in the country.

Movement of Ocean Steamers, November 21.

At New York—Arrived—Manitoba, from London; Norwegian, from Glasgow; France, from London.

At New York—Arrived—Norwegian, from Glasgow; Elbe, from Bremen; Dresden, from Bremen.

At Southampton—Passed—Lahn, from New York for Bremen.

IT IS HURTING THE READING

Strike on the Lehigh is Affecting that Road's Business.

PRESIDENT WILBUR'S OLIVE BRANCH

He Issues a Circular Which the Men Look Upon as Overture for a Compromise—How the Strike is Progressing.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The through traffic of the Reading has been greatly impeded by the Lehigh Valley complications. No through trains are being run from here to either Buffalo or Jersey City. The employes of the Lehigh system claim to have matters all their own way. Intelligence from the representatives over the system indicate a stronger feeling in favor of the strike. On the other hand, the officials of the company say that before many hours have passed they will be ready to equip the trains with new forces of men.

John J. Hannahan stated tonight his advice to the Reading would be to let the Lehigh alone in the fight, as it may have the effect of tying up that line also. He says he does not mean this as a threat, but the organization among the Reading men is just as strong as that on the Lehigh.

A. P. Bedford of Scranton, superintendent of the Farmers Dairy Dispatch, called on the strike committee for the purpose of entering a protest against sidetracking a train loaded with 15,000 quarts of milk consigned to this city. The committee refused to do anything for him. This and similar circumstances have created a milk famine here. Today wholesalers got 10 cents a quart and by tomorrow they will demand more.

President Wilbur's Circular.

President Wilbur issued the following bulletin today which is understood to be the company's ultimatum:

TO ALL EMPLOYES: To correct any misapprehension regarding the position of the officers of this company, I would state that they are at all times ready and willing to give patient hearing to complaint on part of its employes or any number of them in any department. If dissatisfied with the conclusions reached by the division superintendent the president will hear their cases and decide. All employes who may fail to report for duty on or before tomorrow, Wednesday noon, will be regarded as having left the service of the company and all such will be paid in full as soon as the pay rolls can be made up. Men failing to come forward to receive their wages will receive no consideration in reorganizing the train service.

When the strikers read President Wilbur's bulletin, they looked upon it as a sort of olive branch and the grievance committee in session was jubilant over it.

POWDERLY EXONERATED.

Report of the Financial Committee of the Knights of Labor.

PHILADELPHIA Nov. 21.—The financial committee of the general assembly of the Knights of Labor made its long-looked-for report tonight. The general executive committee was exonerated and the order finds itself in a fair financial condition. In the report, among other changes, the committee recommended the order to dispose of its political headquarters building in this city at the highest possible figure and erect a new but less expensive structure at some more central point. Indianapolis was one of the points mentioned. The report fully sustains General Master Workman Powderly and the executive board in the manner in which the strikers' fund was disposed of and the members of the committee are very well satisfied with Powderly's explanation.

It was announced that at the session tomorrow all the grand offices will be declared vacant and a new election called. This, it is said, will be for the general purpose of putting new men in office instead of Mr. Hayes and those of his friends who are now holding official positions.

A secret conference between Powderly, Davis, Wright and Cavanaugh was held tonight and at 12 o'clock they were still in session.

TROUBLE EXPECTED.

Lehigh Valley Station May Yet Be the Scene of a Desperate Conflict.

WILKESBARRE, Nov. 21.—Trouble is expected at Lehigh Valley station tonight and Sheriff Walters swore in thirty-five deputies this afternoon. Some of them are desperate looking fellows. Superintendent Esser hopes to get some trains out tonight. If the strikers should interfere the deputy sheriffs will be called on to protect the crews in charge of the trains.

Colonel York, commander of the Ninth regiment, is a very nervous man tonight. He says he has trouble ahead. If his regiment is called out he knows what the result will be. It is safe to say nine out of every ten men in the regiment sympathize with the strikers.

HELPING OUT THE LEHIGH.

Burlington Engineers Sent East to Take the Places of Strikers.

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 21.—Some twenty Chicago, Burlington & Quincy engineers left here last night to take the places of strikers on the Lehigh Valley road. Several parties here are employing men for the Lehigh company, and as there is alleged to be a large surplus of men on the Burlington, predictions are made that many more will go. The Burlington, it is said, furnishes transportation and thirty days leave of absence.

Some of these going came here six years ago to take the place of strikers on the Burlington. The feeling against the men who are going is strong in labor circles here.

Quiet in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 21.—From the quietude of the yards here it would not seem a strike was pending on the Lehigh Valley road. While no danger is apparent at the terminus of the road the probabilities are something in the nature of a change will take place between now and tomorrow. One train for Elmira left on time, but none came in, and it looks as though the strikers have succeeded in tying up the passenger service of the eastern terminus pretty effectually.

At the freight yards everything was dead indeed. At the offices of the Lehigh Valley Coal company this evening an official said President Wilbur had wired his officials that he hoped to have things in shape to get coal moving in a day or so. The official did not say how this was to be accomplished, but intimated that new men would probably be engaged to do the work.

May Result in a Strike.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 21.—The failure of the sheet mill conferences to reach an agreement may result in a serious lockout or strike. The differences between the manufacturers and the workmen are so slight that another effort to secure harmony will probably be made in a few days. The workmen are willing to accept a reduction in all but "weighing and catching," and claim the wages for these are low enough now.

At the New York End.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—As far as this end of the Lehigh Valley strike is concerned, there is practically no change. No freight has been moved and the Jersey City yards have the desolate looking aspect that characterized them yesterday. Passenger trains have been moving outward on schedule time, but their arrivals did not correspond with the time table.

Ordered the Mails Transferred.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Orders have been issued by the United States authorities for the transportation of all the Lehigh mail matter over the Central and other routes, therefore the strikers are relieved from fear of prosecution for obstructing the passage of mails.

Carry but Few Passengers.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 21.—Trains between this city and the junction are still running on regular time, but they might as well remain in the yard as passengers are few and far between.

WILL SUE THE CORPORATION.

Nicaragua Instructs Its Minister to Begin Proceedings Against the Canal Company.

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MANAGUA, Nicaragua (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 21.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—I learned today that Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister in Washington, has been instructed by the government of Nicaragua to immediately enter suit against the Nicaragua Canal company. The basis for the suit is failure to complete the canal between the two lakes within the time specified in the international agreement.

In accordance with article xiv of this agreement the canal company guaranteed to complete the canal within three years from the date the concession was granted. In case the canal was not completed within this time the company agreed to pay the government of Nicaragua the sum of $300,000. This is the amount involved in the suit which I understand Minister Guzman has been directed to enter at once.

I am told by members of the new government that it is hoped this action will at least have the effect of stimulating the new company which is about to take hold of the canal in the work of construction. This is what Nicaragua desires more than anything else.

Brazil's Condition Unchanged.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (via Galveston, Tex.), Nov. 21.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—The probability of any more additions to the ranks of Admiral Mello's insurgents by desertions from the royal forces of President Peixoto of Brazil is now asserted to be small by those who pretend to know.

The reported proclamation by Mello of Prince Pierre as emperor of Brazil is attributed by the rebels to the Brazilian administration as a plan to gain the sympathies of all lovers of the republican form of government.

Minister Assis of Brazil believes that a party of Brazilian monarchists has secretly favored the revolution on account of their enmity to Peixoto, but even they know, he says, that Mello would not adopt the imperial policy unless he considered his case lost without their aid.

The reported execution of Dr. Jose Patrocinio by President Peixoto's order is denied. It is believed in Rio de Janeiro, the Herald correspondent there says, that he is in hiding. Rear Admiral Wandelkolk is still a prisoner in Rio de Janeiro.

Pernambuco has been declared in a state of siege. The revolutionists in the province of Rio Grande do Sul are still unable to capture the government fortresses. The torpedo boat Aurora, which has been purchased by Peixoto for use in his coming sea fight with Admiral Mello, was reported today when she passed Saint Vincent. She was flying the British flag. Saint Vincent is about five miles south of Santos.

MANGLED IN A WRECK.

Two Men Killed in an Accident on the 'Frisco Road.

LITTLE ROCK, Nov. 21.—A southbound freight train on the St. Louis & San Francisco road ran into an open switch near Van Buren this afternoon. The freight collided with a switch engine and string of cars, demolishing both engines and several cars. Four men were caught in the wreck and badly mangled, two of them meeting instant death. The dead are:

J. R. BROWN.
W. T. SWIM.

The injured:
W. T. SPOON.
W. H. BENNETT.

IOWA NEWS.

To Promote Sugar Beet Culture.

SIOUX CITY, Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A movement has been started here which, it is hoped, will terminate in the passage by the legislature of a bill authorizing the payment of a bounty of 1½ cents for each pound of sugar produced in Iowa. It is intended to encourage the manufacture of beet sugar. Commercial organizations all over the state are co-operating in the movement.

Artist Strong's Gift.

DES MOINES, Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The portrait of the late Justice Samuel F. Miller of the United States supreme court, presented to the state by the artist, Henry Strong of New York, formerly of Iowa, was unveiled at the capitol building today. Judge George G. Wright presided and addresses were made by Mr. Strong, Secretary of State McFarland, Judge Given of the Iowa supreme court and Editor Sam Clark of the Keokuk Gate City. Statues of the Peri and Sappho, by the late Harriett Ketcham, were also unveiled.

Failed to File Their Reports.

DES MOINES, Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—State Superintendent Knoepfler has notified the delinquent county superintendents of public instruction by telegraph that they must immediately send in their reports. The delinquents number ten or twelve, and their reports should have been filed October 1.

Nash Drew a Prize.

SIOUX CITY, Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A. F. Nash was today appointed disbursing agent for the new government building in course of construction here. He is a candidate for postmaster, and as it is customary to appoint postmasters disbursing agents it is generally believed his appointment has been decided upon.

Preferred to Die.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Frank Sykora, who was yesterday arrested for stealing money and checks from the Mateer drug store, where he was formerly employed, attempted to commit suicide in jail today by taking poison. He will probably die.

Iowa Creamery Destroyed.

ANITA, Ia., Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Anita creamery, owned by a stock company, was totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $6,000; insurance, $2,500, in the Council Bluffs company.

First Snow at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 21.—Snow covers the ground here this morning to the depth of an inch. It is the first of the season.

Wilson Liner Founders.

HAMBURG, Nov. 21.—Fourteen members of the crew and thirteen passengers on the Wilson line steamer Electra have been landed at this port. The vessel was foundered and the passengers and crew took to the boats, from which they were rescued.

LYNCH LAW IN IOWA

Frank Gustafson Hanged by Ottumwa Citizens for a Fiendish Crime.

HAD ASSAULTED A FOUR-YEAR-OLD CHILD

Little Victim of the Wretch Frightfully Mangled and Will Die.

TAKEN FROM THE COURT ROOM BY FORCE

Desperate Struggle of the Officers to Protect the Prisoner.

STRENGTH OF THE MOB WAS TOO GREAT

Guardians of the Peace Overpowered and in Spite of the Determined Resistance of the Ravisher He Was Swung Into Space.

OTTUMWA, Ia., Nov. 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Another black page of history was written today at Ottumwa. Swift retribution followed an awful crime, and tonight Frank Gustafson lies dead, hung by a mob, and his victim is in a dying condition.

Last night Gustafson met in the street two little 4-year-old girls, Mary Lewis and Sarah Sax, the latter the daughter of Jonas Sax, a merchant, and with candy he enticed the Sax child to his room, where he frightfully outraged her.

When the little girl was released she staggered to her home and told the circumstances, and Captain Hannon of the police force soon arrested Gustafson in his room, where he found all the evidence of the devilish deed.

When the crime was bruited about on the streets this morning there was much talk of lynching, and a careful observer could detect that trouble was brewing. In order that there might be no doubt as to the identity of the fiend the officers took him to the Sax home at an early hour this morning for identification before the little one might die.

When the little sufferer saw her assailant she drew back in abject horror and called for protection. At this time her father and grandfather, who are Russian Jews, wanted to kill Gustafson, but were prevented by officers.

When the Storm Broke.

Gustafson was returned to jail and his trial set for 2 o'clock in Justice Truitt's court. It is a second story office and an outside stairway with iron railings lead to it. Just as the prisoner was going up the steps the grandfather of the outraged child attempted to strike him with his clenched fist, but was held back by the officers.

Then it was that the volcano burst. Following the old patriarch was his daughter, the mother of the child, and her husband and other sympathizers.

"Hang him," "Kill him," they shouted.

Up the stairs they pushed their way, and once inside the justice's room a desperate battle began. There was not more than twenty persons in the room, but suddenly the window went up and the whiteheaded grandfather, Jacob Provolsky, stood waving his arms and calling for help to avenge the murder of his child. The streets filled up as if by magic. A crowd of determined men from the humbler walks of life surged up the stairway.

The mayor of the city and the police force rushed to the aid of the officers in the justice court, and the sheriff stood on the outer porch and in the name of Wapello county justice called on the mob to disperse. It simply mocked him and surged up the stairway.

Desperate Struggle in the Court Room.

Mayor LaForce was thrown over the railing and held by the men in the crowd, who took care that he suffered no further violence. All of the officers were treated in similar manner.

Meanwhile an awful struggle was going on in the court room. The handful of officers were endeavoring to protect their prisoner, and he fought like a demon for his own safety.

Suddenly a woman rushed quickly down the stairway and as quickly up again. Some say it was the mother of the child, while others declare it was her aunt, Minnie Provolsky, a noted beauty of the city. She had a cotton clothes line, and was soon swallowed up in chaos inside.

Finally a blow felled the prisoner to the floor, the officers were overpowered, the rope was placed about the prisoner's neck and he was thrown over the balustrade where he dangled till he was dead. No opportunity was given him to confess, although this morning he stoutly affirmed his innocence.

To add to the horror of the death struggle, the stove was overturned and a conflagration was imminent.

When the Rope Broke.

After the body had been suspended ten minutes the rope broke, precipitating the corpse to the sidewalk from which it was picked up and thrown into a wagon, and, amid hoots and cries of the now thoroughly excited crowd, the wagon was driven at a rapid gait to the jail.

The mob, fearing life was not yet extinct, followed and demanded the body.

Mayor La Force assured them that the fellow was dead, and ordered them to disperse. Still they refused to do so. Finally a committee from the crowd was selected to view the remains. Upon a report from the committee that life was extinct, the mob dispersed.

For a time it looked as if the mob would not be satisfied until it had taken another life. The trial of Ed Walton for the alleged murder of a young girl by malpractice began this morning in Judge Pabb's court. When the mob made a break for the jail some one yelled, "Let's get Walton," but he had been spirited away by the officers, and no further trouble ensued.