BROUGHT TO

Members of the House of Representatives Finally Put on Record.

WHAT THE VOTES TAKEN INDICATE

Sentiments as Regards Impeachment and Party Fealty Plainly Shown.

VICTORY IS NOT YET COMPLETELY WON

Men Whose Interests Are Inimical to the State's Are Working Hard.

PEOPLE'S HOPE LIES IN HONEST MEN

Representatives Now Have the Chance of Showing Their Integrity-Republicans Will Assist in Purging the Party -About Final Adjournment.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 23 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-What the result of the impeachment proceedings would be if squarely submitted in a manner to deprive the members of the chance of dodging behind parliamentary wrinkles and twists and quibbles, the vote on Barry's resolution in the house today showed very conclusively It likewise showed with equal force what independents are not independents.

The vote on the Leidigh amendment demenstrated very clearly that there is a sprinkling of the members of each party who are not in the fullest sympathy with the demands of their constituents, and that while they are not willing to go on record as voting against the known wishes of the people who sent them to the legislature, they will not get into a position where they can be compelled to declare themselves if they can help it, and having gotten into such a position are not willing, but anxious to reverse themselves in order to get out of the unpleasant predicament. These are some of the things shown by the votes taken this afternoon, on which the members are now on record.

That the attorneys named on the floor of the house as the proper authority to pass on the evidence taken by the investigating committee were above reproach, or the slightest breath of suspicion, no member of any party attempts to deny, and it can't be denied that this very fact was one of the things that brought about the defeat of the resolution demanding that the reserve forces be secured.

Partial Victory for the Gang. That the supporters of the boodle gang,

who are of necessity compelled to espouse the cause of the derelict state officials, were responsible for throwing the choice of attorneys into political caucuses is too apparent to admit of argument, and that it was done for the purpose of sidetracking further investigation in the hope of rendering impossible the trial of impeachment cases against the guilty parties cannot successfully be gainsaid.

To the democratic members as a body be it said that they unanimously east their votes in caucus for Judge Wakeley, although individual representatives of that party didn't hesitate on the floor of the house to vote against that eminent jurist and two other lawyers of equally well known integrity. Their reason for thus playing into the hands of the corruptionists can only be conjectured, as no explanations were made to the other members of the house.

The independents selected W. L. Greene of Kearney, who was one of their candidates for the senate of the United States, and as he was unsuccessful some of the members thought that it was as little as they could do to support him for this appointment.

The most severe criticism is heard regarding the appointment by the republicans of Judge Pound, as it is known that he was the preferred candidate of the combine that has been engaged in the pleasurable pastime of locting the state treasury for these many years. It is not believed that he would aid in any way in bringing any of these parties to justice, but on the other hand all his inclinations would be along the line of shielding them and putting a stop to any further proceedings against them.

Show of Public Sentiment.

If the sentiment out through the state is fairly represented by the letters and tele grams that are pouring in upon the members with reference to this matter, the people are overwhelmingly in favor of having the matter pushed to a full hearing before the coart of impeachment. A constituent of a member who represents a county not very far removed from Lancaster writes: "If a public office is a public trust, those

officials ought to be in the penitentiary, but if it is a private snap, they are all right and ought to be let alone."

One thing is certain and that is that if the influence of a powerful lobby, backed by the money of a conscienceless combine that extends through its far-reaching ramifications into channels that would not ordinarily be supposed could be touched by it, can get a hold on fifty-one members of the house. nothing will come of the earnest efforts of the men in that body to bring the pilferers and plunderers to justice. If the end sought for is brought about it will be because the faith of the people was not misplaced and a legislature was at last sent to the Capital City in which men of strict honesty, unque sduty outnumbered the class comprising the indifferent, the weak-kneed and the dis-

Only Course for Honest Republicans.

The republicans who are pushing the impeachment proceedings insist that the party cannot consistently follow any other course except to depose the officials who have already been characterized by the legislature as unfit to fill the offices which they now hold. They say that not only have the officials been censured, but money has been appropriated to prosecute the thieves for whose thievery these officials are to a great extent responsible.

In view of this state of affairs they cannot see how any republican can consistently vote to retain these men in office, as to whose unfitness they have already decarred. and in support of which volumes of evidence are now on file in the state house.

About Final Adjournment. The question of final adjournment is still unseitled, but it will not come before the latter part of next week. Today was the sixtyfirst day of the session in the house and the fifty amth in the senate. The action of the upper house in adjourning until Saturday will render it impossible for that

close of the week, while the house will have increased its lead to three days. There is considerable talk in favor of a legislative recess of several weeks, if necessary, in order to allow the investigations to proceed, and then meet again to take action. This course is urged by the constituents of some of the members, who say that they will contribute out of their own pockets to make good the expenses of the members incurred in that way. Some of the members who favor it say that if it can't be brought about in any other way they will try to have the adjournment come before an agreement can be reached on the appropriation bills and compel the governor to call an extra session.

Oil Inspector Hilton's Deputies.

The appointments of deputy oil inspectors were made today by State Inspector Hilton. They are E. A. Brown, editor of the Nebraska City Press; Matt Dougherty of Ogallala; F. M. Ross of Lincoln, J. H. Killian, editor of the Columbus Wochenblatt, and Herman Timme of Omaha.

Governor Crounse states that these appointments were left wholly in the hands of the oil inspector, who is held responsible for this department, and who was therefore al-

lowed to name his own assistants. The same course is being pursued in the state institutions and in the interest of perfect harmony and compatibility among the officials who are compelled to work together.

CLEVELAND'S CATASTROPHE. Fire in the Ohio City Claims Many Victims-

Awful Scenes.

CLEVELAND, O., March 23 .- A fire horror, unprecedented in the history of Cleveland, occurred shortly after noon today, when five women and one child were burnel to death in an apartment house on one of the leading residence streets. The fire occurred at the Morgan, a fashionable boarding place at 508 Prospect street. The building was a three-story and basement brick structure, containing forty-five rooms, and it had nearly forty inmates. Just at the hour for luncheon Mrs. J. H. Miller, one of the boarders, discovered flames in the hall on the second floor. Escape by the stairway was cut off, so Mrs. Miller jumped from a second-story window to the ground and gave the alarm. The fire spread rapidly through the halls, and the hundreds of people who congregated on the scene at once at-tempted to rescue those who were in the buildings. Nobody thought, however, to buildings. Nobody thought, however, to turn in a fire alarm, and it was at least half an hour before a steamer arried or a police-man had been sent to the place. The utmost excitement prevailed, and it was not until the flames had been subdued that the extent of the catastrophe was learned.

As soon as the engines began working three car lines which pass the building were blocked and the crowd grew to thousands. Many of the spectators assisted the firemen in trying to rescue the persons in the burn-ing structure, and several of them were badly burned as they were driven back by the flames. The names of the dead are as

Dead and Injured.

MRS. MARY E. ABBEY, widow of Judge MRS. EMMA SOMERS, a blind woman, aged

MRS, JESSIE HUNT, wife of A. C. Hunt, aged 21, who was visiting her mother, Mrs. PERCY HUNT, daughter of Mrs. Hunt, aged

year, MRS, P. G. SOMERS, 70 years, step-mother-a-law of Mrs, Emma Somers, TWO UNKNOWN MEN.

The injured are:
MHS. E. T. GIFFORD, badly bruised by jumping from a second-story window,
MRS. J. H. MILLER, badly bruised by jumping from a second-story window Morgan was so constructed that the fire had a clean sweep. Each floor had a long hallway, extending through from front to rear, with single stairways leading from

The fire started in the basement, just how is not known, and swept up through the halls, cutting off all means of escape. Two men, whose names are unknown, and who perished, ran to the windows, but before anything could be done to assist them they were driven back by the smoke and flames and perished. Those on ower floors rushed to the street, and one besides Mrs. Miller, jumped from a second-story window. She was Mrs. E. T. Gifford, and she was caught in a rubber coat

two of the spectators, escaping without The dead bodies were found or the third floor. The corpses were burned to a crisp, and were horribly blackened and disfigured. As quickly as possible the bodies were taken to the morgue, and there it was learned that five instead of three women, as at first sup-posed, had lost their lives.

A. J. Morgan, owner of the building, loses \$90,000, and the other losses bring the total up to \$42,000. insurance small. At 3:30 p. m. the fire in the lubricating oil works was gotten under control. The loss

NEWS FOR THE ARMY. List of Changes in the Regular Service as

Announced Yesterday. Washington, D. C., March 23,-(Special

Telegram to THE BEE !- The following army orders were issued today: Lieutenant Colonel Joseph P. Farley, ord-

will not be heavy.

nance department, will proceed from Frankford arsenal, Pa., to the powder milis of E. I. Depont & Co. near Wilmington, Del., and thence to the works of the Union Metallic Cartridge company, Bridgeport, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of powder and cartridge machine now in process of manufacture for the ordnance department, and on the completion of this will return to his proper station.

First Lieutenant Charles Dodge, ir. adutant Twenty-fourth infautry, now in this ity, will report by telegraph to the superinendent of the recruiting service, New York ity, to conduct recruits to the Department

First Lieutenant William N. Hughes, Thirteenth infantry, is relieved from duty as judge advocate of the general court martial convened at Columbus barracks, O., De-cember 21, 1892, during the trial of Recruit barles Reno, general service, and First Lieutenant George Palmer, Ninth infantry, is relieved from duty as a member of the court and detailed as judge advocate thereof for the trial of the case. On completion of the trial of Recruit Reno the officers named tioned integrity and unswerving devotion to will resume their former duties on the court. A general court martial is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth at 11 o'clock a. m. on Tuesday, April 4, for the trial of Captain William S. Johnson, U. S. A., retired. De-tail for the court: Colonel James W. Forsyth, Seventh cavalry; Colonel Edwin F. Townsend, Twelfth infantry; Lieutenant Colonel Jacob Kline, Ninth infantry; Major Samuel M. Whiteside, Seventh cavalry; Major Camillo C. C. Carr, Eighth cavalry; Captain Carl A. Woodruff, Second artillery; Captain Uner C. Beson, Teachth frames aptain Hugh G. Brown, Twelfth infantry aptain J. G. Cragler, Thirteenth infantry Captain Gregory Barrett, Tenth infantry: Captain Samuel L. L. Woodward, Tenth cavalry: Captain Ezra B. Fuller, Soventh cavalry: Captain John C. Gresham, Seventh cavalry: Captain Charles W. Taylor, Ninth cavalry: Captain Sydney W. Taylor, Fourth judge advocate of the court. third infantry, is relieved from further duty in the office of the secretary of war and will proceed to Chicago and report for duty to Major Clifton Comly to represent the War

department at the World's fair Southern Wholesale Grocers,

Sr. Louis, Mo., March 23. - The second annual convention of the Southern Wholesale Grocers association met here today with a large attendance, President J. H. Martin of Memphis in the chair. After the annual address of the president, the association went into secret session, where, however, nothing body to get in more than sixty days by the but routine matters were considered.

CONDUCTS ITS OWN AFFAIRS

Western Union Officials Reply to the Demand of the Telegraphers.

MR. SOMERVILLE MAKES A STATEMENT

He Answers a Circular Issued by the Order of Commercial Telegraphers-The Organization Will Not Be Recognized by the Company.

New York, March 23. - Concerning the report that trouble between the Western Union Telegraph company and its employes is imminent, W. B. Somerville of the Western Union Telegraph company in an inter-

view said: "I understand that some operators have been dismissed at Philadelphia, and that for a good cause. The dismissal was not known until a day or two since. Our local superintendents and managers employ and discharge their operators at the offices under their direction as circumstances may warrant, and we reserve to ourselves the right to manage the company's affairs in our own way, and without either dictation or intimidation from the representatives of any association. That such a course has been attempted these facts show: On March 7 a circular was delivered at the office of the Western Union Telegraph company in Chicago before noon, with the threat that it would be issued at 3 o'clock on that day if certain operators, members of the order, were discharged from the West-ern Union service at Pitisburg.

Threats from the Telegraphers. "This circular was signed by John Cuth-bertson, supreme chancellor, and Oscar M. Gibbs, secretary and treasurer, and ordered that members of each local lodge should, upon its receipt, appoint a committee to thoroughly canvass its territory, visiting all leading firms doing business with the West-ern Union company, show them a copy of the declaration of principles, advise them of the action of the Western Union company in discharging members and request them to give their business to the Postal Telegraph company on the claim that that company is not antagonistic to their order; to call upon other labor organizations to assist them in their efforts and to appeal to the public gen-erally through the daily papers to withhold patronage from the Western Union company for all competitive points. It wound up as By united action and faithful work of

the committees, coupled with financial pro-tection to those who may suffer loss through their connection with the order, we will, at least, show the enemy that the infant is now able to stand alone, gaining strength daily and no longer to be trified with." "Inquiry was made, and it was reported that no dismissals from our service were thought of as charged in the circular, and the Western Union officials at Chicago, which is in another division, were so in-

formed. Did Not Reply to It. "On March 9 the following telegram was

received, to which, of course, no reply was made:

"Chicago, Ill., March 9.—To Thomas Eck ert, President and General Manager Western Union Telegraph Company: Notwithstanding your assurances, six men have been discharged on account of our order. We have no desire to retallate, but if these men are not immediately reinstated and this injustice stopped at all points, I shall give orders to carry out my instructions in circular presented to you, and will expect a reply by 3 o'clock,

"John Culmerton,"
"Supreme Chancellor Order of Commercial Telegraphers."

"Any employe of the Western Union Tele-graph company has the right of appeal to the officers of the company for any individual grievance, and will always receive courteous attention. No representative of any association will, however, be recognized

CHIEF ARTHUR TALKS.

which the company's business is to be man-

Troubles of the Ann Arbor Railroad Company Discussed by Him.

CLEVELAND, O., March 23 .- Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers has deemed it advisable to set before the public, in an official communication, the position which the brotherhood occupies in the Toledo strike. Mr. Arthur's statement

After reading the various comments and riticisms in the different papers on the To-do, Ann Arbor & North Michigan strike and udge Ricks' decision, I feel compelled to state

Judge Ricks decision, I feel compelled to state my side of the story.

In the first place I find it very hard to make the public understand that I do not order any stoppage of work, and could not if I wanted to. The men themselves vote upon it, and if a majority decides to stop work, of course it is done.

In all cases where the engineers and firemen have a contract with railway companies we have no trouble, and find it much the best way to do. The great trouble has been on the small oads, especially to take advantage of the sen in making them work for less wages and

men in making them work for less wages and giving no pay for overtime.

In the last case every honorable effort was made to adjust the difficulty, but without success, and here it is said that the men stopped work without giving notice, which is not true, as I myself addressed a letter to General Manager Ashley on the Toledo & Ann Arbor road informing him that his engineers and firemen had determined to leave his service at 6 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, March 8, thus giving him ample time to decide whether he would grant the reasonable request of his men or not. H. W. Ashley, the general manager, when I informed him that I appealed to his father, the president, remarked very abruptly: "He is an old man; he does not know whether I ampaying 2 cents a mile or \$2; he must not be disturbed."

I am paying 2 cents a fine of \$2; he must not be disturbed."

If there had been a head to the Ann Arbor road that believed in living and let live we would not have had the trouble, but so long as this grinding process is carried out by the railways, just so long will there be trouble with the companies. An engineer's life is a hard one at best; he must report for duty many times when not able to do so, or lose his situation, and if he be a man of family, it is not an easy thing to do. Besides, many times the men are made examples of to gratify the perty spite of a superintendent or a master mechanic and are removed on the slightest pretext. It does not take some men long to forget that they came from a switchman's to a superintendent's position, or from a wiper to a master mechanic. All the engineers and firemen ask is fair play, and there will be no men ask is fair play, and there will be no

If men are not at liberty to quit work at any If men are not at the rry to dutt werk at any time it suits their convenience, then, certainly the same rule will apply to a railroad company and deny it the right to discharge a man at any time it chooses, without consulting his convenience or comfort.

We are at any time ready to subscribe to any rule that will apply alike to employer and employe.

F. M. ARTHER,

Grand Chief Engineer, Brothermod

WILL CONTEST RICKS' DECISION. No Power on Earth Can Compel the Men

to Obey the Order.
TERRE HAUTE, In 1., March 23.—[Special

Telegram to THE BEE. | -Grand Master Sargent has instructed Thomas Harper, general counsel of the firemen, to contest Judge Ricks' decision, and the latter will leave for Toledo Friday and will join hands with Frank Hurd, representing the engineers. In opposing the decision Mr. Harper furnished the following opinion of the case

There is not a case on record where a private citizen has been compelled by mandamus to continue in any employment. The law does not require private citizens to continue in any vocation. Suppose Judge Ricks should decide to resign. What power could compel him to stay! If any of these men violated any contract they had with the company the latter could have an action against the men, but the company could not compel them to remain in its employ. If it could, these men might never quit the road, but would always be compelled to be fire-men. The order of Judge Ricks requirmen. The order of Judge Ricks requir-ing the grand master to suspend that

part of the by-laws in regard to a strike can have no effect, because that clause was adopted by the grand locges and is binding on the grand masters and members alike. The grand masters would have no more right to order it suspended than the humblest member of the order would have. As for the action for \$300,000 damages against the grand officers there is no law whereby a action for \$300,000 damages against the grand officers, there is no law whereby a man can become flable by advising another man to quit work in order to get higher wages. If the railroad companies can combine and decrease the price of labor, and labor cannot combine to obtain increased pay, then the American laborer will by decree of the federal court soon be in a condition similar to that of the serfs of Russia.

DESTRUCTIVE WINDS.

Mississippi and Arkausas Towns Suffer from the Elements. MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 23,-An Appeal Avalanche special from Tunica, Miss., says: This afternoon at 3:30 o'clock a cyclone from the southwest struck this town and left wreck and ruin in its wake. The Masonic and Knights of Pythias building, a bandsome two-story frame structure, is a total wreck. The white Presbyterian church and the colored Methodist Episcopal church were blown down. The court house roof was blown off and the colored school building, a two-story frame, was blown down on 150 children, and several of them were badly hurt, but none seriously. A number of other buildings were badly damaged. The damage will reach into the thousands.

At Cleveland, Miss., a cloud burst and storin destroyed considerable property in that vicinity today. The cloud came up like a dark greenish mountain of wrath and burst in an instant. No lives rere lost. At Crawfordsville, Ark., a severe wind

blew down several houses in that town. The damage will not be great. Nashville Visited.

Nashville, Tenn, March 23.—A severe wind and rain storm swept over Nashville about So'clock tonight, doing much damage in the northern part of the city to roofs of outhouses, trees and insecure buildings. In the central part of the city the only material damage done was the unrooffing of the resi-dence on Spruce street of Judge Wood, late third vice president of the Louisville & Nashville railway.
In South Nashville, a store filled with peo-

ple was blown down and a number were in-jured, two, one of whom a boy, Eugene Drumright, was killed, and the other, Will Drumright, will not live.
All the Associated and United Press wires

north of the city are not working and no news can be obtained as to the extent of the In Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 23.-At 8:30 tonight a terrific storm struck the northwest part of this city, and in its wake were left wrecked dwellings and a badly demolished wrecked dyellings and a badly denoissed manufactory. The roof was blown off of one of the buildings of the new Ceraline works, and it was otherwise badly damaged. One man barely escaped with his life. The roof was also brewn off of the Capital City Cloth Casket company's threestory factory. Hundreds of small dwellings were either leveled to the ground or badly wrecked, and several casualties are reported The extent of the damage cannot be approxi-mated, but it will reach many thousands of

Congressman Ailen's Home Destroyed. MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 23.-Well authen ticated reports say the town of Tupelo, Miss., the home of Congressman John Aller, was destroyed by a severe storm today. The little town of Kelly, lifteen miles from Memphis on the Memphis & Birmingham railway, was wiped out during the same storm. No lives lost, Particulars not observed the storm of the storm of the storm of the storm. tainable at present.

DEACON IN NEW YORK. He Details a Few of His Trials White a Pris-

oner in France. New York, March 23.-Edward Parker Deacor arrived in New York today on the Trave. Deacon's hair is gray and the effects of his imprisonment are evident in his face and carriage. "I am very tired," he said to a reporter.

"I had no peace last year. What do you want me to say? People generally have been kind to me during my trouble. My examina tion before the judge of instruction was one of the longest ever known in France and during it the magistrate said to me: 'She is without moral sense, your wife, she is wrong here (touching his forehead.) Only two Parisian journals worked for my conviction-La Gaulois and Figuro. They received 40 francs a line for all they wrote against me. I know this to be a fact, and that shows what a despicable family the Abeilles were. Emile Abeille, brother of Coco, produced forged letters saying I intended to murder him as soon as I was out of prison. I would have had a duel before I left France with that Coco, but for deputies, friends of mine. who dissuaded me. The Abeilles were deeply implicated in the Panama scandals. Their great wealth, most of it, came from Panama speculation and bribes. The Panama exposure saved me from their vengeance. They would not stop at any

They even tried to bribe the judge to convict me. "I brought suit against Mrs. Deacon to save my children from her influence and presence. All the American colony were

with me, and I never lost a friend by the un fortunate business. "The authorities offered to let me leave France after the killing, but I would not play the coward, and if Coco Abeille does not stop slandering me I will go back and

"I and my children live with Mrs. Deacon's stepmother, Mrs. Baldwin, who always has been my friend."

PARKHURST AND BEMIS.

New York Divine Promises to Tell All About

New York's Wickedness. New York, March 23,-[Special Telegram to THE BER.]-The letter of Mayor George P. Bemis of Omaha to Mayor Gilroy, in which he requests the latter to furnish him with statistics relating to the gambling houses, disorderly houses and saloons of New York, still remains unanswered since Commissioner Sheehan's apparent denial to a reporter that any such places existed in New York. The story printed yesterday by a morning paper was handed to Dr. Parkhurst. who was supposed to be competent to arswer the questions. When he read that Commissioner MacLean was auxious to have Superintendent Byrnes attend to the matter. Clave would not entertain any such proposi-

When he had finished his perusal, he added, smilingly: "Mayor Gilroy's corre-spondent shows a truly ismentable ignorance s to the proper place to apply for such "Will you answer the questions?" Dr. Park-

hurst was asked by a reporter.
"No, I cannot do that," the clergyman replied. "If the gentleman will write to me for the desired information, I will gladly furnish it to him, but I am neither Mayor amanuensis nor Superintendent COLONEL WEBSTER'S FUNERAL.

Remains of the Prominent Nebraskan Will Rest Near His Birthplace. Washington, D. C., March 23.-[Special

Telegram to Tun Ber | The funeral of Colonel E. D. Webster will occur tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock from the residence of his son-in-law, Captain James L. Lusk. The remains will be buried at Orchard Park,

wool is moderate, and the sales for the week are only 2,554,000 pounds of all kinds. Prices are steady and unchanged.

BERING SEA ARBITRATORS

Their First Meeting Was Held Yesterday in Paris.

BARON DE COURCELLES WILL PRESIDE

All Debates of the Court Will Be Held in

the English Language Representatives of the Press Will Be Ad-- mitted to the Sessions.

Pauls, March 23.—The court of arbitration appointed to adjust the difficulties between Great Britain and the United States in relation to the seal fisheries in Hering sea, met today in the office of the French foreign minister. All members of the court were

M. de Velle, French minister of foreign affairs, made a short speech welcoming the members of the court the agents and the counsel. The meeting was purely formal. Credentials were presented, and the court organized by the election of Baron de Courcelles as president. It was decided to meet at II o'clock each morning and sit for four hours and a half daily, the meetings to be open to members of the press, to whom cards should be issued. The court then adjourned until April 4 in order to examine the printed arguments of the United States and Great Britain, which may be presented. These arguments are to be submitted to the American congress and to the British Parliament probably next week and then to be made

Will Debate in English.

The debates of the court of arbitration will be held in the English language, and the journal of the proceedings is to be kept in the French language, with an English

version.

All the members of the court made a general and formal visit to President Carnot today. Hon. L. J. Coolidge, American minister, and the marquis of Dueffrin, the British ambassador, presenting the several members to the president. President Carnot received the visitors most courteously, and welcomed those of them who were foreigness to Fermi versident.

were foreigners to France.

Those present at today's meeting were:
Hon. John M. Harlan and Hon. John T.
Morgan, appointed by the president of the
United States; Baron de Courcelids, ap-United States; Baron de Courcellés, appointed by the president of France; His Excellency Greors W. Gramme, appointed by the king of Sweden; His Excellency Marquis Emil Visconti Venosta, appointed by the king of Italy; Rt. Hon. Lord Hannen and Sir John S. D. Thompson, K. C. B., appointed by the queen of England.

Hon John W. Foster was present as agent of the United States and Hon. C. H. Tupper, Dominion minister of marine fisheries, as agent on the part of Great Britain. The counsel present on the part of the United States were Hon. Mr. Pheips of Vermont, James C. Carter of New York, Hon. Henry W. Blodgett of Illinois, and assistant counsel on the part of the United States, Robert Lansing of New York.

Lansing of New York. Great Britain's Counsel.

The counsel for Great Britain present were Sir Charles Russell, attorney general: Sir Richard Webster, ex-attorney general; Mr. C. Robinson of the Canadian bar and Hon. C. Robinson of the Canadian bar and Hon.
W. H. Cross.

Ex-Secretary Foster, the United States agent, when spoken to today in relation to the appointment of ex-Senator James Eustis as American minister to France, said that he considered the selection a judicious one on the part of President Cleveland.

Justice Harlan and Senator Morgan are using in a quiet was at the Harla La Fonde.

living in a quiet way at the Hotel La Fonde. The others are at the Continental hotel. Senator Morgan's eyes are stronger and the appointment of Mr. Eustis, who is a ripe

French scholar and a brilliant debater SACKED THE TOWN.

South American Revolutionists Murdering Citizens in Their Homes.

Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.1 Valparaiso, Chili. (via Galveston, Tex.). March 28.—(By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. |-The Herald's correspondent telegraphs that a band of revolutionists entered the town of Allegreta, which they sacked. The residents resisted the ravages and in the fight which followed forty persons were killed. Then the revelors abandoned the town

General Tellas with his force of government troops is marching on Baye. He proposes to attack the revolutionists under the command of General Sarvia.

In his march through the province Sarvia has destroyed the railroads and wires. In San Juan Bautista the negro revolters still hold the town. They are all armed.

The government has sent troops to reinforce the carrison located there. There is printed in the Uruguay Journal of Commerce an interview with Silceyra Martin which was sent from Rio Janeiro. In it ie says the revolutionists in Rio Grande do Sul only seek the independence of the state and do not propose to revolt against the gen-

eral government. The Herald's correspondent at Buenos Avres telegraphs that the cabinet is still discussing the protocol with Chili. Minister Zeballos opposes it, as he considers part of it ambiguous. President Renk, however, is reported as saying that the question presents no difficulty. It is believed that a favorable judgment will soon be reached.

USED SENSATIONAL LANGUAGE. Another Interesting Day in the French

Chamber of Deputies. Paris, March 23.-In the Chamber of Deputies today Deputy Milievoye argued, in sensational tanguage, upon his question as to what more the government proposed to do in regard to the Panama case. There was considerable excitement in the Chamber and an evident purpose on the part of the opposi-

tion to bring about a crisis. Millevoye was

loudly applauded by royalists and revision-

ists when he severely consured M. Reviere for having demanded Panama money from M. Plasto for, what he claimed, government "For what right had the government or one of its ministers," he asked, 'to demand money under such circumstances!" When the clamor following this abated M Milleyoye proceeded to ask what had done in the case of Cornelius Hers. "Is scene," he cried, "being played behind closed doors at Hournemouth a drama or a comedy! Why has not Herz been extra-

comedy? Why has not Herz been extra-dited?" [Applause and murnurs.]

M. Bourgeois, minister of justice, arose deliberately and replied to M. Millevoye. He began by alluding to the presence in the Chamber of the acquitted deputies, who had been on trial on the charge of accepting Panama bribes. "I congratulate the Cham-ber," he said, "on seeing certain members freed from the acquisitions presented against freed from the accusations presented against them and restored to their places. As to the case of Herz the British government has not opposed the extradition of Herz, whose state of health has, alone, prevented him from being brought back upon extradition proceedings. I deprecate the continuance of this debate urged by the enemies of the re-public. The republicans ought to foil their

maneuvers." [Republican applause.]
The order of the day was adopted by a show of hands, and afterward there was another scene. M. Jules Roche crossed the floor to where M. Bourgeois was sitting and reviled the minister of justice for having advised that he (Roche) should be prosecuted.

M. Bourgeeis made no reply, but maintained a stolid silence, and Roche returned to ble seet. Boston, Mass., March 23 .- The demand for

to his seat.

M. de Pradine, member of the extreme men,

right, demanded urgency for a motion in favor of the dissolution of the Chamber. Premier Ribot opposed the motion. The premier said there was no reason whatever

for anticipating the regular period of dis-solution and that accounts must be made up, and that would take time. The right, he added, would lose nothing by waiting. The country clearly saw the object of the Panama campaign.
M. la Rochefoucald, monarchist, deput,

M. In Rocheloucald, monarchist, depay for Sarthe, retorted that no member of the right had received Panama canal cheeks. The Chamber adopted the previous question by a vote of 814 to 200, thus indorsing the

action of the government. Safe Arrival of the Pomeranian.

Halifax, N. S., March 23.—The Pemeranian has put into this port with her machinery disabled. She encountered a terrific gale Saturday night, which broke her machincry down, leaving the steamer helpless. Two starts were made after repairs had been effected and both times the machinery again broke down. Finally on Tuesday morning she started and got here without

further accident. The steamer will be delayed several weeks here.

It was during the height of the gale on Saturday night that the piston of the low pressure cylinder on the Pomeranian broke. Officers of the ship make the statement that had not the weather moderated next day and continued fine the fate of the vessel in her crippled condition must have been dis

New York, March 23.—The agents of the Allan line think Captain Eboff was not to blame for his refusal to tow the disabled

Prince Bonaparte Coming.

[Copyrighted 1823 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, March 23.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee. |-Among passengers for New York on the Bretagne, which sails Saturday, is Prince Roland Bonaparte, who proposes traveling through the United States with the object of study and research. He will visit Indian Territory to study the anthropology of the redskins. He also intends to inspect the antiquities of New Mexico, and then after a long stay at Chicago for the fair, will return to Europe by way of Canada.

Last Sad Rites.

Pauls, March 23.—Jules Ferry was buried oday with military honors at St. Denis. All the shops in the town were closed, the street lamps were lighted and the lamp posts were wound with crape. Hundreds came from neighboring villages to attend the services and more than 300 wreathes were laid around the coffin by admirers of the dead statesmen. Senator de Mole, General Tri-coche and others delivered orations at the

Adding to the Heavenly Family. Copyrighted 1873 by James Gordon Bennett 1 KIEL OBSERVATORY, March 23'-[New York frerald Cable—Special to The Bee. |—Prof.

Charlois from the Nice observatory, reports two more planets discovered and Prof. Wolf of Heidelberg reports the discovery of another planet on March 21, all three discovered by means of photography.

PATRONS OF INDUSTRY.

They Elect Officers and Pass a Number of Resolutions. DETROIT, Mich., March 23.-At today's ses sion of the supreme council of the Patrons of Industry the finance committee reported the association in a flourishing condition. The following officers were elected: Supreme president, B. P. Kerrick of Duren Pa.; supreme vice president, S. W. Bentley of Carlton, S. D.; secretary, George A. Bennett of Marengo, Ill.; treasurer, M. E. Hogmire of Bangor, Mich.; senior, H. A. Daniels of Elviva, Mich.; trustee, T. J. Cavanaugh of Walbridge, O., for three years: trustee, J. C. Hodges of Waterloo, Ind., for two

years to fill the unexpired term of B. P. Ker-Resolutions were adopted reciting that farmers and producers are becoming hopeless debtors to the speculator classes and suggesting as a remedy that all middlemen who exact unjust profits, should be dispensed with. The monopoly of money is declared to e most opressive and its control should not be surrendered to any one class, but should be supplied by the government directly to the people for services rendered, or loaned at a low rate of interest. All forms of money should be made a full legal tender and silver should be coined on equal terms

with gold. Resolutions also favor the postal savings banks and the government ownership of banks and ownership of railways; favor uch a tax on land that will disco holdings for speculation, and call for a graduated tax on incomes and inheritance: reduction of official salaries; favor taxation of real estate at its assessed value, less the mortgage on it; call on the govern-ment to take charge of the liquor traffic, and ask for the extension of the mail service in the rural districts as fast as possible.

FLOUR OUTPUT.

What the Minneapolis Mills Have Done for the Past Week-Quotations.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 23.—The Northwestern Miller says: The large capacity in operation last week resulted in increasing the flour output 14,000 barrels, the total being 179,025 barrels, averaging 29,004 barrels daily, against 159,995 barrels the week before, 167,920 barrels for the corresponding time in 1892 and 133,720 barrels in 1801. The same number of mills are running this week, but the capacity represented is rather larger and the charges are in favor of a small gain in the week's output. The water power continues unusually poor for this time of year. Probably more flour has been sold for the week than was ground. Strength was shown by wheat buyers to take more interest in flour along about Friday and Sacurday, and home trade was of a small-lot character and s soon as an advance was asked to offset the higher cost of cash wheat it seemed to check what trade there was. Low grades are

The direct export shipments by the mills last week were 47,000 barrels, against 35,645 the preceding week. London quotations per 280 pounds, c. l. L. are: Patents, 24s 6d and oakers, 16s 6d and 17s; low grades (nominal), Hs and Us.

TORTURED A RABY.

Cruel Means Adopted by Masked Robbers to

Secure Money.

Pritsbung, Pa., March 23.-Four masked men entered the house of J. C. McClelland, a wealthy farmer of Finleyville, Pa., and upon the refusal of Mrs. Kerr, a married

sister, to disclose the hiding place of Mc Clelland's money, the desperadoes cut off her hair and bound and gagged her. They then took her baby into another room, where they stuck pins in its feet to make it cry. The men who remained in the room with Mrs. McClelland told her the child was being murdered and the only way to save its life was to tell where the money was secreted. Failing to force her to tell they ransacked the house, but left without seem ing anything. As this is the third outrage by massed men in that locality within a few

Movements of Ocean Steamers March 23. At Bremerhaven-Arrived - Havel, from

At Glasgow-Arrived - Nestorian, from

At Brow Head-Passed-Germanic, from At Southampton-Arrived - Paris, from

At Hamburg-Arrived-Suevia, from New

At New York-Arrived-Trave, from Bre-

THEIR END BEGUN

Setting the Stage for the Final Scene in the State House Ring Drama.

IMPEACHMENT PROCEEDINGS ARE STARTED

Resolutions Calling for the Preliminaries Passed by the House Yesterday.

ATTORNEYS ENGAGED FOR THE STATE

Judge Wakeley, Judge Pound and W. L. Greene Will Prosecute the Case.

BITTER FIGHT ON THE PROPOSITION

Friends of the Smirched Officials Raily to Their Defense-Senate Adjourns Out of Sympathy for the Lieutenant Governor The Routine.

Lincoln, Neb., March 23.- Special Telegram to The Bee. |-The first struggle in the impeachment fight is over and the house has decided to institute impeachment proceed-

ings against the deretict state officials, As soon as roll call was completed and the reading of the journal had been dispensed with, after Representative Johnston's prayer, Keckley asked unanimous consent to introduce a resolution. The request was granted, and the clerk was called upon to

read the following: Resolved. That there shall be a committee of three appointed to employ John C. Cowin and Judge Wakeley to investigate the evidence taken by the various committees of this house, and render an opinion thereon in writing as to whether or not the members of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings are responsible for the misappropriation of the state funds to such an extent that they are justly liable to impeachment under the laws and constitution of this state; and if said counselors decide the matter affirma-tively, then and in that case said committee is hereby authorized to engage Messrs. is hereby authorized to engage Alesses.
Cowin and Wakeley to begin proceedings at once by preparing articles of impeachment to be presented to the legislature for its consideration.

Watson Defends the Blag.

Watson at once donned the mittens and went after both the resolution and its introducer. He opposed the naming of the attorneys and insisted that they should be named by the committee. He said that he proposed to show up one of the members of the house in

this connection. Keckley demanded to know if he was referred to, and Watson finally admitted that such was the case. Keckley then stated that he would tolerate

no interference in his affairs by the gentleman from Otoe. Watson said that Keekley was too much nterested in securing an impeachment in order to vindicate his course as a member of the investigating committee and that he would never have suggested the attorneys named unless he had secured an expression from them in advance. Watson objected to Keckley naming the attorneys, but a moment later asked to name them himself. He wanted to have Judge Reese ap pointed, but Keckley informed the gentleman from Otoe that he understood that the attorney named had been retained by the other side. He insisted that the whole proposition wasn't to be undermined by any such trick as that of placing the matter in the hands of an attorney who could not handle it because of previous obligations, in

order to run it over until too late to take any

Barry Had Another Scheme. Barry objected to the program as mapped out by Keckley's resolution, and moved the adoption of the following resolution as a

substitute: Whereas, This legislature has appointed several committees to examine into the acounts, expenditures and other important

features of our several state institutions, Whereas, These several committees have performed their duties and have submitted

their reports, and
Whereas, The house of representatives has accepted and adopted said reports, and Whereas, Said reports show several of our state and ex-state officials are guilty of gross neglect and dereliction of duty, of such mag-nitude as to warrant prosecution under the provisions of the constitution and statutes for impeachment; therefore be it Resolved, That a committee of five

be appointed by the speaker, whose duty it shall be to immediately prepare such resolu-

tions and take such other steps as may be

proper for the purpose of "instituting ceedings of impeachment against all officials and ex-state officials if shown by said report to be guilty of malfeasance or negligence sufficient to warrant prosecution; and be it further Resolved. That said committee recommend to this body what steps in their judgment should be taken by the state to protect its interests and the recovery of such state

funds as have been misappropriated as shown by the several aforesaid reports made by said special investigating committees. McKesson raised the point of order that the house could not entertain the resolution at this ! time without first notifying the senate that it was pending. The point was not sustained, it being held that the adop-

tion of the resolution would not be final, but

would be merely a part of the preliminary work. Locked the Doors a While.

A call of the house was demanded by Barry and properly seconded, and the sergeant-at-arms was directed to close the doors. Roll call showed that Kroke, Howe, Kyner, Carpenter and Crane were absent on excuse, and Wilson Withnell and Colton without excuse. Barry moved that the cail of the bouse be raised, but Watson objected, as seven of the absentees were republicans and one a democrat, while all of the independents were present.

The sergeant-at-arms was given warrants for the arrest of the three unexcused absentees. He soon returned with Colton and Wilson, who were taken before the bar of house and their tardiness excused.

A motion to raise the call was defeated. but when repeated at 12:30 by Soderman it carried. Immediately after that the house ad-

ourned, the forenoon baving been practically thrown away so far as results were concerned. Lake and Leese Added. The house adjourned pending roll call on

Barry's substitute, and on reassembling after dinner a wrangle ensued as to whether any other motion could be made before the beginning of the roll call. The clerk was directed to refer to the records and ascertain the condition of the question, after which it was held by the chair that roll call on the substitute was pending. The original resolution was then read and the substitute by Barry followed suit.

Keckley then called for the reading of