OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1893.

PEOPLE DEMAND IT

Investigation of the Charges Against the Derelict State Officers in Order.

POPULAR OPINION IS UNANIMOUS

No Onestion of Party Fealty Should Hinder the Course of Justice.

CONSERVATIVE EXPRESSIONS GIVEN OUT

Men Who Pay Taxes Ask that the Muck Heap Be Cleaned Away.

TRUTH MUST PREVAIL IN NEBRASKA

Searching Inquiry Into the Records of State Officials is Asked For Innocent Men Need No! Fear the Outcome of a Trial.

THE BEE presents additional expressions from republicans of the state on the question of forcing officials charged with criminal neglect of duty to undergo a trial before the court of impeachment. Sentiment seems to have crystalized on one point: Inasmuch as the house investigating committees have by their findings made grave charges against members of the State Board of Public Lands and Buildings, there is nothing left to do but to give these officials an opportunity to vindicate themselves. Upon their failure to do so they must suffer the consequences of their

Should Make Dishonesty Unprofitable.

WEST POINT, Neb., March 28.- (Special to THE BEE. |- In discussing the situation at Lincoln few of the republicans here want to

go on record. They say it should be looked into thoroughly. Urlah Bruner—If upon examination of the testimony taken by the investigating com-mittees it should be found that any of the state officials were willfully corrupt or criminally negligent in the p. Formance of their official duties, and that there would be any likelihood of a conviction in case of impeach-ment, they should be impeached; but, on the other hand, should there be not sufficient testimony to obtain a conviction, impeachment should not be attempted, but the proper steps should be taken to make it unprofitable for officials to neglect their public duties. The public demands honesty, integrity and efficiency in their public servants.

Salvation of the Party.

CENTRAL CITY, Neb., March 28.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Republicans here are of the opinion that if investigating committee's report is true, the members of the board should be fired without delay. It is the salyation of the republican party.

w. H. C. Rice, county judge—If reports are true, turn them out.

J. B. Timplin, county treasurer—Give them a trial and if guilty impeach them.

Dr. W. Y. R. Gawne—If guilty, impeach

E Babbitt Tum them out C. A. Stitzer-Serve them the same as other dishonest men are served. A. J. Bowle-If reports are true fire them.
W. T. Thompson-Have paid little attention to teatlmony, but if guilty they should be impached be impeached.

Joe A, Hays—I believe them guilty and be-

M. Cuddington, president Agricultural society—They should be investigated and if guilty should be impeached.

N. D. Keyes-If guilty tuen them out. Isane Tyndall—It reports are true they hould be turned out and honest men put in

their places. Hebron Sentiment.

Hebbon, Neb., March 28.—[Special to The Bre.]—Every citizen and business man interviewed was in favor of an investigation. William Cook, Hon F. M. Wetherald, C. C. Fletcher, J. M. Fitspatrick, W. H. Frame, Captain Stickle, W. D. Galbraith, M. C. Leach, F. A. Powell and N. A. Heath all were in favor of investigation, but would not subscribe any money.

not subscribe any money.

A. C. Ring, Milton Rhodes, W. M. Barger and J. W. Hughes would subscribe a small amount for expense of members during the examination.

Osceola People Are Weary.

OSCEOLA, Neb., March 28.—[Special to THE BEE.]—Almost every man in this virlage, democrats, republicans, prohibitionists and populists, say that if the state officials are guilty they should be impeached, and say, "Let no guilty man escape." Some say that the legislators have been getting \$5 a day, and some of them could not day, and some of them could have earned half of that at have earned half of that at any-thing else, and they would rather contribute \$2 for them to go home and mind their own business and not bring any more disgrace on the state. County Treasurer Mackin and County Judge Hurst each would

There is Rottenness to Be Reached NEBRASKA CITY, March 28 .- (Special to

The Bre. |-Prominent republicans of this city express themselves as follows on the question of impeachment: H. C. Freeman, city clerk—That there is rottenness somewhere is apparent. I do not wish to charge these men with guilt, but investigation is demanded. Too many schemers have attached themselves to the

republican party in this state, and they must be fired out or the party must suffer the consequences. No guity man should be allowed to escape. If these officials are guilty they should be punished, if not investigation will not harm them.

William Pflyaring represent Consolidated

William Pflaeging, manager Consolidated Tank Line Comp. ny—I am in favor of impeachment proceedings. If the republican party ever hopes to succeed in this state, this investigation must be carried through. That there is a rotten ring at Lincoln som where, no one doubts, and the people ought to sinction any action that will put a stop

to these stupendous steals. Postmaster F. E. Helvey-I know nothing of the matter at issue except that which l have seen in the papers. If the reports are correct or approximately so, a rigid inquiry should be had, giving the accused every opportunity to vindicate their course. Then no honest official would suffer, and any who had indulged in corruption should be made to pay the penalty of their acts, regardless of their social or political position. As time passes the people with ever increasing voice demand that public office be a public trust. M. R. Thorp—"Let no guilty man es-

KEARNEY, Neb., March 28 .- [Special to THE BEE | The logislative crusade against corrupt officials is being commented upon quite freely by republicans here. A few of the leading ones have been interviewed

R. M. Rankin, ex-sounty ciers-If they were guilty they should be punished, and there is certainly enough in sight to warrant a careful and thorough investigation. I be lieve the republican members of the legistature were willing to stay there at their own expense as long as it was necessary.

P. T. Lambert—I believe the members of the legislature should stay there until they find out for one of the stay there will be set to be seen as the stay there is a stay of the second o

foundation for the charges made and extra time, especially until they ask it. There must be cause for all the statements that have been made. I do not believe the members of the legislature will dare to edjourn until they have sifted the matter to

W. W. Barney, secretary county central mittee I am personally acquainted with officers implicated in the proceedings. and am loth to believe they are guilty. However, there is strong evidence for believing them guilty, and at best they have probably been grossly negligent of their duty. I do not believe it would do any good to circulate

a subscription list for the purpose of defraying the expenses of members of the legislature, as they have been fooling away the time allowed them by law, and now that they have a chance to do some good they should do it without additional compensation.

Mayor Brady—The statements published certainly look bad for those implicated, and the investigation should be continued for the sake of all concerned. The state has a right to know now whether they have been vio-lating their office or not, and if the members Inting their office or not, and if the members of the legislature will not remain there without extra pay the governor should call a special session for that purpose. If this is not done the citizens should contribute to pay the expense for a reasonable length of time. This ought not to be reserted to, however, as it is for the good of the state. The state will get the heavest of it, and the The state will get the benefit of it, and the The state will get the benefit of it, and the state should pay for it. The reputation of the officers is at stake in the matter and they should now be cleared or convicted, as the facts develop. The future of the repub-lican party in Nebraska demands that jus-

Geneva Asks for Investigation. Geneva, Nob., March 28. - [Special to The Bre. | - In response to queries concerning the situation at Lincoln, citizens of Geneva ex-press themselves as follows:

Hon. J. D. Hamilton, attorney, (rep.)—I am in favor of a fair and impartial investigation of this matter and if the state officials are found guilty they should be punished. I would not favor impenehment on the in-vestigation which has been had so far. M. V. King. Editor Filimore County Republican:—While I certainly would not favor impeachment proceedings founded on the present investigation, yet a do think there has been carelessness on the part of certain state officials which should receive a thorough and non-partisan investigation and

if they are guilty as charged impeachment should follow.

Joel A. Barker paster Methodist Episcopal church, (probio) —It looks to me as though there had been carelessness some-where and I should favor a thorough inves-

where and I should favor a thorough investigation of the matter.

J. A. Larkin, prominent real estate man—I am convinced that some one has been guilty of carciessness and think the matter should be thoroughly and impartially investigated and if there are guilty parties they should be put ished.

A Koenier, chairman county democratic central committee—While I would not favor impeachment proceedings on the prosent investigation, yet I am in favor of a thorough and impartial investigation of this matter and the punishment of the guilty ones.

R. A. Matteson, (rep.) county clerk—If similar charges should be brought against me in my office I should say to the county board of supervisors. Here are the records,

board of supervisors. Here are the records they will speak for themselves, "and I think n justice to the state officials a thorough and in justice to the state officials a thorough and impartial investigation of this matter should be made in exactly the same manner and that the question of politics and personal prejudice should be entirely excluded.

J. B. Sexton, deputy county treasurer, (rep.)—You may quote me as saying I am in favor of a thorough investigation.

J. L. Heuchin, (rep.)—If Tur Bee has told the story straight some one should be impeached.

Sid Donisthorpe, deputy county clerk (rep.)—Personally 1 am a great admirer of George Hastings and as a friend to him I would say that in justice to all parties this matter should be investigated.

E. M. Billings, attorney (rep.)-While I would not favor imposchment proceedings on the present investigation, tainted as it is on the present investigation tained as it is with partisanship and personal prejudice, yet I would most emphatically favor a thor-ough and impartial investigation of this matter in justice to the officers interested. I have known George Hastings for nearly twenty years and I do not believe he is capable of a dishonorable action. Circum-stances seem to point to official neglect on the part of George Hastings as shown by the part of General Hastings, as shown by statements of his enemies, and it is on this account that he should be vindicated by an impartial and nonpartisan investigation.
C. C. Spangler (rep.) - While I see nothing in the reports so far published which would n my estimation warrant an impeachment f any one, yet I do think this matter should be thoroughly and impartially investigated

m justice to all parties interested.

W. H. Stewart, postmaster—I am in favor of a thorough investigation in this matter, Colonel S. B. Camp (rep.)—I say turn poli-tics and personal feeling out of this matter and let the records speak for them elves. C. H. Sloan (rep.), county attorney—As there has been no evidence presented to the public that would support impeachment, I do not care to suggest impeachment, neither do I desire to say that I oppose impeachment. A thorough investigation by the committee of attorneys appointed will probably be fairer than the suggestions of thou-sands whose political sentiments would sands whose political sentiments would mould their judgment. If the state officers are guilty public opinion should neither prompt nor defeat their being punished. As a lawyer. I would dislike to have my client ndicted by public clamor. I should prefer

the grand jury.

H. L. Smith (rep.), panker—Were I one of the accused state officials I should demand a thorough investigation of this matter. E. K. Cobb (rep.), banker-I think this is a matter which should receive thorough and

impartial investigation.

H. E. Dempster (rep.), banker—After all that has been presented to the public by the newspapers, I think, in justice to all parties, this matter should be investigated, and if any state officials are found guilty punishment should follow. ment should follow.

Should Go to the Bottom.

GRAND ISLAND, Nob., March 28.—[Special to The Bre.]—Fred Hedde, editor of the Independent (rep.), said editorially last night "The investigation has shown such terrible abuses that it seems the members of this board, if they had no criminal intentions, were at least guilty of the grossest negligence, paying no attention at all to their duties. An impeachment, therefore, is per-feculy in order and cannot be objected to under the allegation that there is not sufficient, evidence of their guilt. Impeachment is no conviction, it is only an accusation, something like an indictment, which demands only a probability of guilt. After the impeachment the acused persons will have their trial, sufficient before the judgment will be rendered by the impeachment court. Consequently there is nothing unfair in an impeachment. There is good reason for suspicion, and this de-mands that this case be brought defore the proper court for decision. If the members of the board know that they have done their duty, they in their own interest ought to insist on an impeachment, so that they will have a chance to clear themselves from suspicion. By fighting against impeachment they virtually declare that they are guilty."
George H. Hummel (rep.), attorney—I belive the legislature ought to go to the very bottom of the matter and investigate it

thoroughly, W. R. McAllister, real estate and loans -I am of the opinion, and that deshould be presecuted. From the informa-tion received from The Bee and other sources, with even a liberal allowance for the prejudice which may or may not play a part in the matter. I believe there is enough to emphatically demand a rigid impeach

Ought to He investigated.

SCHUYER, Neb., March 28.—[Special to Tax Bet.]—There is strong sentiment among republicans here that the officers recently retired whose records do not look the bright est should be brought to trial and such pun-ishment meted out to each as the nature of the crime demanded. There are none here desirous of prolongation of the present ses-sion to the extent of subscribing funds for that purpose. Some of the republicans say:
W. T. Howard-I do not think it [would

amount to anything, though I think if those fellows are guilty of malfeasance they should be punished. It would be he had thing for the party. I do not doubt that there are some things there that need to be investi-Dr. James Woods-If things are as re-

ported I think there needs to be an investi-gation. If the officers are guilty of malfeasance, they should be punished.

W. W. Rees—There is a good deal of buncombe in this matter. If there has been wrong done it should be investigated.

F. H. Kolm—I think that is a matter that

[CONTINUED ON SEVENTH PAGE,]

MR. HASTINGS' LITTLE GAME

As Set Fourth in the United States Court Records.

ALLEGATIONS OF DUPLICITY SWORN TO

Accused of Being an Attorney for a Defendant When His Duty to the State Required Him to Be Prosecutor.

In calling attention to the case in which Attorney General Hastings is alleged to have acted on both sides of an action THE BEE referred to certain records in his oath of office to prosecute an action against Smith's bank, was secretly acting as one of Smith's attorneys. Following is a copy of the charges made in

The Affidavit. First-E. A. Bigelow & Co. are grain

brokers on the Chicago Board of Trade, Second—Plaintiff Smith was at the time here complained of the proprietor of a bank known as the Milligan Exchange bank located in the town of Milligan, Neb. This was a private bank Third—Said Smith was not a resident of Milligan, but the entire business of the bank,

seems, was in charge and control of one irbut, cashier. Fourth-Zirbut was speculating on the

Fourth—Ziruit was speciating on the Chicago Board of Trade through affiant's clients, E. A. Bigelow & Co. Fifth—E. A. Bigelow & Co. telegraphed Zirhut on one day for \$3,000 and the succeed-ing day for \$2,000.

ing day for \$2,000.

Sixth—They received a telegram in reply signed "Milligan Exchange Bank," advising them that Zirhut had deposited in said bank to the credit of E. A. Bigelow & Co. \$3,000 and a like telegram advising E. A. Bigelow. that said Zirhut had deposited to their

Seventh-E. A. Bigelow & Co. thereupon advanced their own money for and on be-half of said Zirhut and drew on the Milli-gan Exchange bank for the amount.

gan Exchange bank for the amount.

Eighth—Before such draft was presented, and within a day or so of the sending of said telegrams, the Milligan Exchange bank was placed in the hands of a receiver under the following circumstances, to wit: First, a statute of Nobraska constitutes the attorney general, the bank commissioner and the state auditor a banking commission second said law proing commission; second, said law pro-vides that when it appears to said commission that any state bank is conduct ing its affairs in an unauthorized manner ap plication may be made to the supreme court of the state, and such bank may be placed in the hands of a receiver and its assets sequestered; third, in the present instance the action of the bank ommissioners was inspired by Smith and commissioners was inspired by Smith and Zirhut for no other reason, as affiant believes, than to attempt to defeat the claim of Bigelow & Co., for the schedule filed in the supreme court shows that the assets of the Miligan Exchange bank were more than enough to satify all liabilities, including the amount here in dispute.

Ninth—Bigelow & Co. were requested by the receiver of the Milligan Exchange bank to file with him their claim against said bank.

Tenth—Affiant avers that he filed said claim under protest, and appearing specially in said case objected to the jurisdiction of the court for reasons not here pertinent.

Attorney General's Duty. Eleventh-The title of the cause in the supreme court of the state was the state of Nebraska ex rel Attorney Gen-eral vs Smith, and it was the official duty of Mr. George H. Hastings, attorney general of the state of Nebraska, to

appear for and on behalf of the state of Ne-braska, and he affected to do so. Twelfth—While these matters were pendng in the supreme court affiant avers that he instituted suit in the federal court against

said Smith personally.
Thirteenth—In the latter case an answer was filed in form and substance as set forth in the petition for an injunction herein, signed Sloan & Carson, "attorneys for

Fourteenth-Affiant avers that never in his lifetime does he remember having met either of said attorneys and positively avers that he never had any conversation with either of said attorneys in reference to the claim of said Bigelow & Co.

court had been reached in its order for trial the attorney general of Nebraska had had a correspondence with this affiant relating to the disposition of the claim in the supreme court of the state against the Milligan Exchange bank, said attorney general suggesting that a referee be appointed by the court to take evidence respecting said claim and make appropriate

Sixteenth-To this proposition affiant responded in form and substance as set forth in complainant's bill. namely, that he would consult his associate, Mr. John. L. Webster; that his only objection would be the possibility that an adverse finding by the referee would be res adjudicata, and militate against him in the trial of the cause against Smith individually in the

Seventeenth-Afflant avers that having consulted with his associate he arrived at the opinion that the claim against the Milligan Exchange bank pending in the supreme court did not preclude an action against Smith as an individual. and that failing in said court he still would be permitted to litigate the matter in the federal court, so far as Smith was concerned; that he was clearly entitled to a jury trial, and that any law to a referee or to the judges of a court would be unconstitutional and would be so held by

Hastings' Scheme Works. Eighteenth—Thercupon he notified the attorney general that he would assent to the appointment of a referee, but also announced that if the matter was not disposed of before the case against Smith was reached in the federal court he would insist upon a trial there. Nineteenth-Affiant avers that with the

exception of an ex parte application to the state supreme court for the appointment of a referee nothing whatever had been done in said court toward the adjudication of said claim when the case against Smith in the federal court was reached in its regular order for trial. Twentieth-At the latter time affant avers that he telegraphed for his clients to

come from Chicago; that the next morning a jury was called, the case submitted and a verdict rendered in favor of E. A. Bigelow &

Co. and against said Smith for the sum of \$5,000. Twenty-first-That a few days subsequent to said trial Attorney Charles Offut showed to this affiant a letter from Attorney Gen-eral Hastings to said Offut in which the claim was made that I had agreed with him (Hastings) not to try the case in the federal supreme court, and intimated that affant been guilty of "sharp" prac Said letter further stated (o perhaps the statement was made by Attorney Offutt) that the answer of Smith in the federal court was actually prepared by Attorney General Hastings, and that he, himself, signed the names of Sloan & Carson

Asking Hastings to Explain.

Twenty-second—Affiant solemnly and positively affirms that he never at any time agreed with the said Attorney General Hastings to postpone a hearing in the federal court, nor was he asked to do so by said Hastings. Affiant further affirms | Rotterdam.

that until the letter last above mentioned was shown to him he did not know nor did he have cause to believe that the attorney general was acting as private counsel for Smith, and had presumed, as he counsel for Smith, and had presumed, as he had a right to presume, that the attitude of said attorney general was that of a dispassionate, disinterested officer of the state having no private interest to subserve and no fees to gain whatever might be the result of the litigation. And affiant avers that to ascertain more explicitly whether or not the attorney general did occupy such a dual relationship and such an equivocal position, he forthwith addressed a letter to said attorney general addressed a letter to said attorney gen-eral, a copy of which is hereto attached marked exhibit "A" and made part of this affidavit, and that he received a reply t said letter, a copy of which is hereto attached marked exhibit

"B" and made part of this affidavit.
Twenty-third — And affiant dyour honor to observe that letter so far from aclaiowleding the relation-ship of attorney and client seems rather The Bee referred to certain records in the United States court. These records appear in a suit of George W. Smith to set aside a judgment for \$5,000 in favor of E. A. Bigelow & Co. The attorney for the latter made an affidavit embodying a history of the issues between the parties to the suit and charging that Attorney General Hastings, while bound by his eath of office to prosecute an action. an the letters received from said Hastings wore signed by said Hastings as attorney general. And afflant respectfully submits that if there was any fraud or "sharp" practices or moral obliquity or sins of omission or commission practiced by any attorney, it was got by affiant but by the attorney general of Nebraska.

Throws Off the Mask.

Twenty-fourth-Affiant further avers that on the 22d day of November, 1802, judg-ment was entered upon the verdict so as aforesaid obtained; that on the 28th of November said Smith by his attorneys, Charles Offutt, Sloan & Carson and George H. Hastings et al, filed a motion to set aside judgment and verdict.

Twenty-fifth - Affiant avers that precisely the same grounds were urged in the affidavits filed in support of said motion that are now presented to your honor in the bill of com-

Plainant. Twenty-sixth-Afflant avers that on De Twenty-sixth—Affiant avers that on De-cember 14 four affidavits were filed in sup-port of said motion and eleven ex-hibits. On December 19 leave to file petition for a new trial was granted to said Smith, and a petition for such new trial was accordingly filed on that day. That on the 28th day of December covnter affidavit was floot be this affiant, below his affidavit was filed by this affiant, being his own affidavit, together with these exhibits attached thereto. That on the 6th day of January, 1893, said Smith filed five other affidavits, and that on the 1st day of February ary the cause was submitted on a motion for on the 2d day of February motion for a new trial and petition for new trial.

On the 2d day of February motion for a new trial was overruled and the petition for a new trial denied by his honor, Juage Dundy, to all of which matters of record affant makes as fewerer. affiant makes reference

Arraigning Mr. Hastings.

After reading the letter of Attorney General Hastings intimating that he had been guilty of "sharp practice," the attorney for Bigelow wrote Mr. Hastings a scorching letter, of which the following is a confollowing is a copy:

following is a copy:

OMAHA, Nov. 30, 1892.—Hon. George H.
Hastings, Attorney General, Lincoln. Neb.,
Dear Sir: Your favor of the 25th Inst. relating to the case of State vs Milligan State bank
duly received.

Until Charles Offutt showed me a letter yesterday from Attorney Stoan, I had presumed
that your sole interest in this case was on behalf
of the state of Nebraska and consisted of a
reasonable anxiety to have the bank's affairs
elosed up and the receiver discharged. If ras a
matter of fact, you also carresent the individclosed up and the receiver discharged. If as a matter of fact, you also represent the individual interest of Mr. Snith not in your official capacity but as his private counsel, you should have so informed me, and my action in the federal court would have been somewhat different. That is to say, I should have notified you that I intended to try the case in the federal court if it was reached for trial before any say, I should have notified you that I intended to try the case in the federal court if it was reached for trial before any hearing had been had in the supreme court. I was under no obligation whatever to the attorneys for Mr. Smith in the federal case. Several days ago Judge Dundy called this case during my presence in the court room and said that it must be either tried or dismissed forthwith. I told him I would try it in the morning and at once telegraphed Mr. Bigelow at Chleago to come on. He arrived promptly, and the case was tried before a jury and judgment rendered in favor of the plaintiffs. Offnet regarded my action as being "sharp" practice so far as you are concerned, but I confess I am not able to see it in that light. We filled the Bigelow claim with the receiver in pursuance of a notice, but immediately protested that the court was without jurisdiction in the premises. This question having been raised and determined adversely, the matter remained statu quo, and I commenced a suit against Smith in the federal court. You then suggested that a referce be appointed by the supreme court, and I reptied that I was only anxious to have the case tried as soon as possible, and that if the supreme court would take action I had as hef submit the issues to a referce as to a jury. Meeting you sometime ago in Omaha, you informed me that you had had Judge Broady appointed referee, and I stated that he was persona grata, but I received no official notification of his appointment nor any notice when or where he would hear the or where he would hear the case: nor was it ever suggested that I appears from the letter Mr. Offutt showed

appears from the letter Mr. Offutt showed me that you prepared the answer in the federal court and that Sloan was only mominally attorney of record for the defendant. I repeat that I did not know you were the attorney of Mr. Smith. I should certainly protest against your right to appear in behalf of the state and also in behalf of the bank. Certainly I would never consent to try a case before a court of which you are chief officer representing private interests.

If there is any sharp practice in the matter I would respectfully suggest that your concealment of your real capacity in the case most clearly approached it. I make this lengthy explanation in hopes that it will elicit in equally explicit explanation from yourself. Very respectfully.

WYOMING'S WOOL CROP.

Shearing Will Commence Today at Casper

-Scale of Prices.

Casper, Wyo., March 28.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-Monday night the wool growers decided on paying the following prices for shearing: Bucks 18 cents, wethers 10 cents, ewes and lambs 9 cents, shearers to board themselves. Shearing will commence tomorrow. The town is alive with excitement and nine gambling games are running full blast. Times are lively and things look as though Casper was in the midst of a boom.

Cuttle Thieves Arrested.

Buffalo, Wyo, March 28 .- [Special Telegram to Tue Ben.]-Sheriff Devoe and his deputy arrested W. R. Johnson Harty, alias Mexican Pete, Red Jack Owens and William Stewart for killing forty-six steers which they sold for beef.

NO WATER IN REBELLION.

Trouble at Pine Ridge Which the Indian Police Will Try to Quell.

RAPID CITY, S. D., March 28.—The attempt to arrest the wounded Indians, Two Sticks and White Faced Horse, wanted for killing Royce and his three companions at the Pine Ridge agency beef camp in February, has thus far failed. The deputy marshal who went to No Water's camp Friday was warned off. Later the Indian police sent to bring in the murderers were fired upon. The whole In-dian police force will probably be sent against No Water's camp. The trouble is confined to this camp.

Movements of Ocean Steamers March 27. At Antwerp-Arrived-Homann, from New Bromerhaven-Arrived-Saale, from New York.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Majestic, from New York. At Scilly-Passed-Lahn, from New At New York-Arrived-Diadem, from

MANY KILLED IN BATTLE rifles and 400 men more who bear machetes.

Tremendous Fighting Marks the Progress of Honduras' Revolution.

GOVERNMENT TROOPS EASILY DEFEATED

Bodies of the Victims Cremated Where They Fall - Generals in Command Compelling Their Men to Fight to the Death.

[Copyrighted 1883 by James Gordon Bennett.] Panama, Colombia, (Via Galveston, Tex..) March 28. - (By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to The Bee. |- Tremendous fighting marks the progress of the war in Honduras. News has just been received of a battle near Tatumbla, which resulted in the defeat of the government troops with a loss of more than 100 men killed on the field. Nearly fifty of the ravolutionary soldiers were slaughtered and after the battle the bodies of all the dead men found on the field were collected in a heap and burned.

This battle was fought several days ago. General Alfonso Villeta had been sent to the front with a large body of government troops to intercept the march of the revolutionists who were moving against the capitol at Tegucigalpa. General Villeta's army reached the vicinity of Tatumbia at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. That town had been occupied by the troops under General Sierra, who commands the south wing of the revolutionary army. In connection with the east wing of the revolutionary forces commanded by General Reyna, General Sierra was leading the ad-

vance on Tegacigalpa. The east wing under General Reyna was four miles in the rear of General Sierra's forces. General Villeti's approach was in the nature of a surprise to the revolutionary commander at Tatumbia. He had stationed a body of cavalry on a height in front of the town on the road to Tegucigalpa, but the cavalrymen appeared to be unaware of the approach of the enemy until an attack had

Desperately Close Fighting.

The officer in command desperately attempted to rally his men. They made a brave and determined resistance, but were steadily pushed back towards the town. So losely were they followed that the advance of Villeta's pursuing army approached with in 150 yards of the outskirts of the town. One pand of guermas bravely pushed on in the pursuit until they were only fifty yards from the town, but were driven back with considerable loss of life by the rein-forcements sent forward by General Liena. General Sierra was meanwhile hurriedly preparing to defend his position. Intrench-ments were rapidly made and from behind them the revolutionary troops kept the enemy in check while awaiting reinforce-ments from General Reyna's division which was stationed four miles away. Reyna's troops were pushed rapidly to the front. Colonel Manuel Rosas with two companies

leading the advance.

The battle had begun so late in the day that firing had been suspended on account of darkness when Colonel Rosas' detachment arrived to relieve the besieged army in Tatumbla. General Villeta's forces fell back a short distance and waited for the follow-ing day to renew the attack. Without abandoning the town General Sierra took possession of a most advantageous position on a hill between the government army and Tatambta, leaving a strong detachment to guard the town and also to prevent an at-

tack in the rear. Early in the evening Dr. Policarpo Bonilla arrived in camp. He was soon followed by Generals Rayna and Archer, whose forces had now reached a point from which they could render proper assistance in the battle which was expected on the following day. A council of war was held which was attended by Dr. Bonilla and Generals Sierra Reyna and Archer. Plans for the approach ing battle were discussed and a flank move nent upon General Villeta was decided

Preliminary Arrangements. Five hundred Texigant braves were detached from the east wing and with General Reyna himself at their head, occupied a height to the left of the position held by General Villeta's army. The movement was so skillfully and silently executed was so sainting and shearly executed that the government commander was wholly unaware of it. General Villeta renewed his attack upon the revolutionists at daylight. His men advanced fearlessly and the battle was soon raging all along the line. General Villeta aimed to take Sierra's position by storm but had not counted upon the movement in his rear for which the revolutionists had prepared.

As soon as the attack in front became general General Reyna and his Texigant braves opened fire on Villeta's forces in the rear, and this attack was so fierce and surthis attack was so heree and sur-prising that the government troops were almost demoralized. It was with difficulty that the government troops were kept in line. The fire in front and rear on the other hand became warmer moment. For an hour and a half it. The government forces could stand it no longer. General Villeta's ordered a re-treat and tried to lead on between the forces which were raining shot and shell upon him. When the retreat began the demoralization

was completed.
Without attempting to preserve their lines and each man apparently ready to act for himself the government troops fled in all directions where they believed no foe was awaiting them. Not more than fifty soldiers of Villeta's army followed him in the retreat With this small force he fled toward La Montanata. Small bands fled in other direc-

tions hotly pursued by the revolutionists. All Prisoners Slaughtered. They killed as many as they could while fleeing and when the fight was over all who

had been captured were slaughtered. No prisoners were retained to be cared for. More than 100 government soldiers fell in the battle and fully one-half as many revo-lutionists were killed. Further dispatches from Honduras say

the position of Acting President Aguero is a pitiable one. He is said to be practically a prisoner in the capitol, and is acting under the orders of General Vasquez, who is Dr Bonilla's rival for the control of the republic Aguero's letters and telegrams have a mournful tone. He is anxious for the restora

tion of peace, but has not the power to pre-vent further hostlities.

Dr. Bonilla is reported to be also ready to leave off fighting, but declines to do so until he is assured that Agureo and not Vasquez will be president. General Vasquez has gone into the field to lead the men who favor

Anarchy, terror and despair are rampant in Tegucigalpa. The persons and property of those suspected of sympathizing with the revolution are not respected. Wives and children of absent revolutionists have been imprisoned and subjected to frightful tor-tures. Assults of the most revolting character have been committed and even the hair has been cut from the heads of women. Attempts have been made to keep stories of these outrages from getting out of Tegu-cigalpa, where a rigid censorship on the tele-graph wires and mails is maintained, but they have not been able to keep them wholly secret. Persons who are acquainted with Acting President Aguero say he would not even tolerate such outrages if he had power to prevent them and they are convinced he has not authorized them. Vasquez is held responsible for the atrocities.

Rebels Marching to Victory.

Since his victory at Tatumbla General Sierra has advanced closer to Teguci-galpa. Dr. Bonilia is with him. General Sierra has 500 well drilled men under his command. Generals Reyna and Archer have under them 250 men armed with | ness part of the town.

This makes a combined fighting force of nearly 1,200 men at Tegucigalpa and ready to advance upon the capital. General Manuel Borilla has laken possession of Olanco. He has 400 men in his commands. General Fome is stationed in Corpus, but his force

Fome is stationed in Corpus, but his force numbers only 100.

Colone: Miguel Podilla is threatening Intibuca. This is the present position of the revolutionary forces. It shows them to be strong, and their chances of success are by no means small. President Ezeta of San Saivador has assured Dr. Bonilla that he will take no part in the trouble.

Dr. Bonilla sent a telegram to President Ezeta explaining of the situation and requesting him to remain neutral. President Ezeta made a courteous reply. He said he would follow the policy heretefore established by his government and would not interfere in the troubles of sister republies in Central America. Probably the real reason for Ezeta's attitude is the fact that he has his hands full preserving order at home.

Coaling the Kearsarge.

Coaling the Kearsarge. Kixosron, Jamaica (via Galveston, Tex.), March 28.—By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to The Bire.—The United States man of war Kearsarge arrived here last night from Santo Domingo. The officers of the Kearsarge report that every-thing is quiet on the island. There is no truth n the report that French troops have landed at Santo Domingo. President Hendaux, it is reported, received a shipment of arms from the United States on March 25. It is believed that the arms will be used in aiding the Haytian revolutionists in their attempt to overthrow President Hippolyte. The Kearsarge is coaling here and will return to Port. Au Price at towers. Port-Au-Prince tomorrow.

IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Revolutionists and National Troops Hotly Engaged in Exterminating Each Other.

[Copyrighted [890 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 in the city of Rlo Grande do Sul telegraphs that the refugees | and indulged in the wildest demonstrations who arrived from Boge tell stories of hard of joy. They danced the cancan and exefighting between the government troops | cuted hornpipes, slapping each other on the and the revolutionists under general Tavarez who are besieging that stronghold. The siege has been going on since March 21, but neither side has gained an advantage. These refugees say that Colonel Matta, commanding a detachment of the national army sent from Rio de Janeiro, surprised and butchered 100 revolutionists near Rio Newro. General Saraiva, who has command of troops in that section, attacked Colonel Matta. The revolutionists were driven back after a

hard fight, but Colonel Matta is reported to have been killed. These reports are only partly confirmed by the Herald's correspondent in Rivier. He telegraphs that Generel Tavarez has made no decisive movement against Boge. He is awaiting the arrival of arms and reinforcements and will make no movement until they reach here. General Telles, however, who is at the head of the main body of troops sent from Rio de Janeiro to quell the revolution is marching toward Boge to engage Tavarez in battle. Tavarez may haster his movement against Boge in order to for-tify it for resisting Telles. The march of Telles has been attended with difficulties, Bands of guerrilas and mounted infantry at-tack his flank and then flee into the hills. They are giving the government troops a great deal of trouble.

The Heraid's correspondent in Buenos Ayres telegraphs that no news concerning the disposition of the boundary treaty can be learned.

College students started a row in that city last night, but the trouble was stopped by to prevent phylloxera. Remie is planted in the vineyards and has proved guite effective, especially in the vicinity of Melo. The Pacine Navigation company has announced a reduction of passenger rates to Panama. This will be maintained during the expos-

Excitement was caused in Valparaise today by the report that steamer Flamsteed had been wrecked on the coast near Valdiviaz and that one passenger had been drowned It was learned, however, that the steamer had merely gone on a sand bar. A steamer had gone to help her off and bring her into

Cable Notes.

The Canadian fishery cruiser Constance has been hurried out of winter quarters for active service. The full crew was shipped Monday and she has taken in a full supply of provis-Hon. Jose Iyes Limantour, secretary of the

treasury of Mexico is at present engaged in preparing a number of important reforms in the customs service of Mexico and the tariff will be simplified at an early date. will be simplified at an early date.

M. Andrieux, ex-prefect of police of Paris was yesterday before the Parliamentary commission of laquiry in the Panama case to testify concerning the mysterious "X." who received 500,000 francs from the Panama corruption fund. He repeated his statement that "X" was neither a conspicuous diplomat nor a member of the Carnot family.

a member of the Carnot family.

Otto Brandes, Paris correspondent of the Berliner Volksblatt, who was ordered from the country on suspicion of having been the author of an article charging Ernest Carnot with receiving Panama money, yesterday morning gave notice that he would start for Germany at once. Shortly afterwards Mr. Brandes' daughters left the house to meet their parents in the city. The young women were surrounded by a crowd of men and boys, and, before they could get to the train, were struck repeatedly with sticks and humps of dirt.

DEATH OF A GALLANI SOLDIER.

General E. Kirby Smith Passes Quietly

Away at Sewance, Tenn. Sewance, Tenn., March 28.—General E.

Kirby Smith, professor of mathematics in the University of the South since 1875, died here this afternoon. For two years his health has been declining. Two weeks ago he was taken ill in New Orleans and congestion of the lungs, which followed, carried him off. Once or fwice during temporary periods of semi-consciousness of the past two days his mind wandered through past scenes, and he ordered batteries to come up. Early this merning he became totally unconscious. His end was very peaceful. His wife and six of the members of his family were with him. the members of his family were with him.

General Smith was born in St Augustine, Fla., March 16, 1824, with him closes the list of fmil generals on both sides during the late war. He came from an illustrious family of soliders who participated with distinction in every war waged in this country since the old French war. His grandfather served both against the French and the British, being a major in the revolutionary war. His father was colonel in the war of 1812 and afterward United States judge of the superior court of Florida. His elder brother was killed in the Mexican war and General Smith himself was twice breveted for gallantry service in the same war. His record during the civil war is well known. ell known. The funeral will be held on Friday.

Women Admitted to the Legion of Honor. CEDAR FALLS, Ia., March 28. (Special Telegram to Tim Bun. | -The grand lodge of the lowa Legion of Honor began here this morning, 176 delegates being present. President E. R. Hutchins of Des Moines delivered the biennial address, which showed the order in splendid condition, with 6,200 members and \$16.600 in the treasury. After a debate a resolution was adopted admitting women to the order. The next meeting will be held at Marshalltown.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 28 -In the house a joint resolution to aubmit to a vote of the people a proposition: to call a constitutional convention came up as a special order. After a long political discussion the vote resulted 72 to 60. There not bol ng the necessary two thirds majority, it w s defeated.

Afton Again Swept by Pice.

Cheston, Ia., March 28.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The business portion of Afton caught fire last evening and haif a block of business buildings was destroyed. Most of the stocks were lost. This is the second fire within a month, both in the busi-

AHEAD OF ALL ELSE

Bill for the Relief of Hitchcock Passed by the House Yesterday.

GREAT REJOICING AMONG THE GANG

Hewgag Sounded and Tomtom Beaten by the Anti-Rosewater Impeachables.

PRESSING FOR THE ADDITIONAL JUDGE

Governor Crounse's First Veto to Be Tested in the Supreme Court.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE HARD AT WORK

Attorneys Who Were Employed to Look Into the Cell House Evidence Ready to Consult Concerning Their Report to the Legislature.

Lincoln, Neb , Maren 28 - | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The dervishes had an excuse for jubilating this afternoon, when house roll 233 passed the lower house, and they availed themselves of it with avidity, As soon as the result of the vote was announced and they were positive that the anti-Rosewater measure had actually passed there was a wild break for the corridor, The penitentiary gang, the railroad contingent and the francis of the impeachables joined with all the other anti-Rosewaterites

back and skaking each other's hands. It was the first spasm of joy that the unholy plotters and plunderers of the combined forces had known since the day of Sheridan's assault and the nosegay episode, and they made the most of it. It was to be expected that the suspects among the independents would vote for the bill, because they have a standing grievance against Tue Bee, but the strange part of it was that some of the members allowed themselves to be imposed upon.

Shams of its Supporters.

They were held up by all the revengful patriots who wanted to get a whack at Resewater, and were made to believe that unless they came to time and voted for the bill such measures as they were supporting would be knocked out whenever the time came to get at them. Casper voiced the actual situation, and he said in answer to the statements of Kyner and Ames that if the bill was recommintted it would never be heard from in the senate, that there need be no fear of that, as Rosewater's enemies in the upper house would sit up every night in the week to get a chance to jab the harpoon into Rosewater. He said that the talk about the advertising in Douglas county being a monopoly such as other counties knew nothing about was all rot, as the situation was the same as in every county in the state, and the bill simply proposed to make a double headed monopoly instead of a single one. He declared himself as unqualifiedly opposed to it, and so voted, as did many others who saw through by the sore headed coterie that was seeking a late personal satisfaction in the way of

revenues. How the Doctor Gained His End. The outcome was the result of the speakeasy policy pursued by the World-Herald and the slobber that has been so plentifully bestowed on a few bidding statesmen whose only evidences of ability have been in the columns of gush ladeled out by that paper, The perpetual search of the World-Herald lobbyists has been for trades of any and all kinds that would secure a vote for the bill. Grievous shortcomings on every hand have been winked at in order to curry favor with the corruptionist. The impeachment proceedings were discouraged in order to secure the assistance of the boodle gang, and an honest position on any and all questions was thrown to the winds in the reckless barter for votes. The motives of upright members of the house were impurned because they took an adverse position on this bill and on every hand honest, and uprightness were ost sight of by the revengeful horde in the effort to crowd through this evidence of their

It is now to be expected that the same course will be pursued with reference to the senators, and the lieutenant governor will probably be lauded to the skies as the first among the many of myriad virtues that will all at once be discovered to exist in the upper house of the legislature. Inside of fifteen minutes after the bill had

passed it was sent galloping down the long corridor to the senate chamber, but it was cited that the upper house did not declare a holiday in honor of its arrival.

He is After That Additional Judge. Attorney R. A. Moore of Kearney is in the city tonight and expects to take a hand in legislative matters in the morning. It will be remembered that the governor vetoed the bill creating another judge in the Twelfth judical district comprising the counties of Buffalo Custer, Sherman and Dawson. It is with reference to this matter, that M. M. Dawson. It is with reference to this matter that Mr. Moore will move in the morning, as he proposes to mandamus the governor to compel him to appoint a judge in accordance with the provisions of the bill. The ground on which he will do this is a special provision in the state constitution of 1875. The constitution provides that a bill must receive a three-lifths vote of both houses to pass it over the governor's yeto. Section It of article vi of the constitution provides that it requires a two-thirds vote of the members elected to each house to in-crease the number of pages. In this case the bill received several more than the necessary two-thirds. It is held by Moore, mesmuch as the two-thirds necessary to pass the bill is more than the three-fifths necessary to pass a bili over a veto, the veto does not count, and that as the bill contained an emergency clause it became a law im-

mediately after its passage.

In support of his position be cites a case decided by the supreme court of Michigan, in which the same point was involved and the court held that the position thus taken was sound. The governor, attorney general and the supreme cours have signified their willingness to take up the matter at once, and the brief will be filed in the morning.

Has Read the Evidence.

The advisory committee appointed to read the evidence in the cell house investigation and report to the house on the advisibility of instituting impeachment proceedings fin-ished the reading of the great amount of the testimony tonight, and will meet in the morning for a consultation as the proper course to pursue, it is expected that the committee will be able to submit its report to the senate temorrow afternoon. In addition to the reading of the evidence, the various exhibits attached to the report were explained by the experts and the meaning of the lengthy array of figures was made perfectly plain to the attorneys who have been sitting on the case. It is the prevailing opinion that there will either be a unanimous report in favor of procceding with impeachment, or a majority and minority report. It is reported that