

SOCOSA IS THE LAST

Nicaragua's President the Latest Ruler to Suffer from a Determined Revolt.

EVOLUTIONISTS MAKING GREAT HEADWAY

Their Plans Well Laid and Vigorously Pushed from the Venture's Inception.

VASQUEZ'S VICTORY SEEMS COMPLETE

He Has Utterly Routed Bonilla's Army and Will Now Invade Nicaragua.

PIEXOTTO HOPES TO CONSOLIDATE BRAZIL

His Message to Congress Deals with the Rio Grande do Sul Affair and Makes Some Suggestions as to Needed Reforms.

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PANAMA, Colombia, (via Galveston, Tex.), May 6.—[By Special Cable to The New York Herald—Special to The Bee.]—Officers of the steamer City of New York, which arrived last night, brought the news that the expected revolution in Nicaragua had begun. The steamer left Corinto, Nicaragua, on May 1. Her officers report that when she arrived at Corinto, which is the chief port of Nicaragua on the western coast, the revolution had already been in progress for three days, and was under the leadership of General Saraviva. The result of the fighting was not known when the New York Herald received the news.

United States Minister Shannon arrived here on the New York, having boarded her at Corinto. He says that when he left the capital of Nicaragua it was so quiet that no outbreak was expected, but while at Corinto he received a telegram from President Socosa announcing that a revolution had been started.

President Socosa, informed Minister Shannon that he had 10,000 troops ready to march against Masaya, which had been captured by the insurgents. The revolutionists appeared to have a formidable army. Their plan was well defined one. They struck simultaneously at Leon, Granada and Masaya. Communication between Corinto and the interior had been interrupted when the steamer New York sailed, and even that port was undergoing a siege.

Twelve Hundred Men Captured. I have just received news which confirms the report published in the Herald yesterday that the revolutionists of Nicaragua had captured the city of Masaya and its garrison of 1,200 men. The assault upon the city was led by General Juan Savaia, ex-president of the republic, who is one of the leaders of the revolt against President Socosa. Granada has fallen into the hands of the insurgents. The western provinces, however, are loyal to Socosa. According to the latest advices the revolutionists were marching upon San Juan and were expected to attack Corinto.

President Socosa is strongly entrenched in Leon, where the government forces are centered. A foreign born conductor on the Nicaraguan railway, who made insulting remarks about the revolutionary party was shot by one of the sympathizers of the revolution.

Situation in Honduras.

News of the overthrow of Policarpo Bonilla, leader of the revolution in Honduras, has been received in this city by mail. Bonilla captured Tegucigalpa, as I called the Herald, but his occupation of the capital city was not prolonged. When General Vasquez, at the head of the government forces, advanced toward Tegucigalpa Bonilla abandoned his position and retired to a point a few miles back of the city. This movement was the occasion of a general massacre. Sierra, Bonilla's chief of staff, General Sierra denounced Bonilla as a coward.

This split in the revolutionary camp enabled General Vasquez to operate against the insurgents most advantageously. He defeated them in four battles. These engagements took place at El Caliche, Los Cerros, Guacama and Yoribo. The fighting was fiercest at Los Cerros, where many rebels were killed and 500 wounded. Bonilla's army retreated so hastily that they left their dead on the field to be buried by the government troops. Bonilla's forces fled to the frontier of Nicaragua. Ninety rebels were captured during the retreat. It was reported that all of them were shot by order of General Vasquez.

Truxillo was recaptured on April 16 after a battle which lasted six hours. There was a small loss of life on each side. A number of the rebel soldiers were captured. It is believed they will be ordered shot as traitors.

Nicaraguan Invasion Certain.

General Pablo Nuila, with a command of 200 men ventured over into Guatemala territory. They were captured and disarmed and are now being held while the Guatemalan authorities are deciding what to do with them.

General Aguero who has been acting as president of Honduras since President Leiva resigned, turned the government over to General Vasquez on April 28.

It is reported that before his victory Vasquez sent the following dispatch to President Socosa of Nicaragua: "I shall triumph over Bonilla and then over you."

It is believed that Vasquez, who is thirsting for revenge against Socosa on account of the aid he gave to Bonilla, will soon invade Nicaragua. If he should do so he would no doubt aid the Nicaraguan revolutionists in their fight against Socosa.

Plexotto on Rio Grande do Sul.

VALPARAISO, Chile (via Galveston, Tex.), May 6.—[By Special Cable to The New York Herald—Special to The Bee.]—The Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro telegraphs that in his message to the Brazilian congress President Plexotto refers to the troubles in Rio Grande do Sul. President Plexotto says he has found it difficult to consolidate the states of the republic on account of the many obstacles which have been thrown in the way. The outlook, however, is promising. It is the desire of the government, the president says, to suppress the revolution in Rio Grande do Sul as soon as possible. The condition of affairs there does not indicate that a high degree of patriotism exists among the people of the state. The territory has been invaded by revolutionists, who call themselves Federalists, and aid has been extended to Governor Castillo according to the requirements of the constitution. The disorders now existing, the president says, are not so great as those which were constantly occurring during the last years of the empire, and he hopes there will be a speedy end of the revo-

lution and a triumph of the legal forces.

Reforms Proposed by the President. President Plexotto, in other portions of his message, proposes reforms in the election laws and in the measures providing proper sanitary regulations for the city of Rio de Janeiro. He promises to preserve peaceful relations with other nations and to maintain Brazil's rights in the missions disputes. The president asks for authority to increase the efficiency and for the construction of new war ships. He recommends the removal of the capital to the interior.

Five hundred thousand immigrants are expected to arrive in Brazil during the present year. In regard to the financial condition of the country, President Plexotto says the receipts for the present year will be 225,000,000 contos and expenditures 290,000,000 contos. He asks the members of all parties to sink political differences and work in harmony for the advancement and glory of Brazil.

Political Complications.

A large quantity of arms has been seized at Bahia. They have been shipped to the revolutionists of San Paulo. One thousand rifles have been sent to the governor of Pernambuco to be used in the suppression of the proposed revolution against President Plexotto.

Curious stories have reached me in regard to the action of Admiral Waldenskor. It is reported from Rio de Janeiro that the admiral has gone to Salt river on a mission for the government, but from Montevideo comes the story that he has gone to Salt river to join the revolutionists. La Prensa, published in Buenos Ayres, says the admiral was soon returned to the capital and oppose Plexotto in the national senate.

The Herald's correspondent in Montevideo telegraphs that Silveira, Martins and other revolutionists have received news from Rio that a demand has been made upon Uruguay for their surrender to Brazil.

A dispatch from the Herald's correspondent in Buenos Ayres says that President Socosa has had 10,000 troops ready to march against Masaya, which had been captured by the insurgents. The revolutionists appeared to have a formidable army. Their plan was well defined one. They struck simultaneously at Leon, Granada and Masaya. Communication between Corinto and the interior had been interrupted when the steamer New York sailed, and even that port was undergoing a siege.

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CAPRIVI IS DEFEATED

Rejection by the Reichstag of the Much Discussed German Army Bill.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PROMPT ACTION

He Immediately Signs a Rescript Dismissing that Body.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS VERY JUBILANT

They Look Upon the Defeat of the Bill as a Great Victory.

INDIGNATION OF THE CHANCELLOR

He Accuses the Centrists of Receiving Their Inspiration to Oppose the Measure from the Vatican—All Attempts to Compromise Fail.

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.]

BERLIN, May 6.—The army bill was rejected today in the Reichstag by a vote of 210 to 192. A rescript signed by the kaiser dissolved the Reichstag and immediately promulgated and the body was dissolved. The social democratic members displayed the wildest enthusiasm over the result, giving cheer after cheer. Great confusion and uproar prevailed in the assembly, which was at the highest pitch in Berlin. The new elections are set for June 15. The new session will open within ninety days.

The result of the vote on the army bill caused no surprise to the government. Chancellor von Caprivi hoped yesterday evening to rally the wavering members to the support of the measure by offering to reduce the peace effective even below the number proposed in the amended bill.

Through the efforts of the English and French governments, which are very bad, the Reichstag is now managed from a military point of view. The prompt dissolution of the Reichstag, therefore, produced in Paris a profound political impression.

According to early reports, it was thought that the army bill would be rejected, and the dissolution of the Reichstag was predicted. One must now expect a very bitter campaign, and the use of all means proposed in the amended bill, as at the dissolution of the Reichstag, it will be necessary to verify every piece of news before you believe it, and in France we can expect incidents on the frontier like the Schiele affair.

In Trouble with England.

For the rest it is not their relations with Germany which now causes uneasiness to the French government, but the relations of France with England, which are very bad.

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ITS EFFECT ON POLITICS.

Caprivi's Failure Bound to Help Things Out Amusingly.

FRANKFURT, May 6.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.]—The entire attention of the European political world is turned toward Berlin, where the Reichstag today voted on the army bill. The interest is much more considerable than one would have believed. If the Reichstag had voted today for an increase of the effective military force, all the great states of Europe would have been obliged to follow Germany's example, because the whole of Europe is now managed from a military point of view.

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EXCLUDING CHINESE

Three Mongolians Arrested Under the Provisions of the Geary Law.

FORMAL PROCEEDINGS TO TEST THE ACT

Writes for the Deportation of the Prisoners Issued at Once.

HABEAS CORPUS WRITS SECURED FOR ALL

Remanded to the Custody of the Marshal and the Cases Appealed.

WILL BE ARGUED FINALLY WEDNESDAY

Indications that the Constitutionality of the Law Will Be Determined Within the Next Few Days—Features of the Case.

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.]

NEW YORK, May 6.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The first steps to test the constitutionality of the Geary Chinese exclusion law were taken today in this city. By agreement three disconsolate Chinamen walked into United States Marshal Jacobus' office in the federal building early this morning and were placed under arrest. They were Wong Quan, who was dressed rather nattily in English attire; Lee Joe, who wore a full Chinese costume, and Fong Yue Ting, attired in a cutaway coat and sailor's trousers.

Guy Meina, one of the official interpreters of the Six Companies, arrived soon afterwards, accompanied by Yung Kui of the Chinese embassy at Washington and L. Wing, Chinese vice consul at this port. The three were dressed in rather dandy attire and spoke fluent English.

The six Chinamen conversed together and awaited the arrival of Maxwell Everts and Joseph H. Choate, who have been retained by the Six Companies to prove the Geary law unconstitutional. When Mr. Everts and Mr. Choate arrived there was a whispered conference, and then the party, accompanied by Marshal Jacobus and two of his deputies, went to the court room of Judge Addison Brown of the United States district court.

Ordered to Be Deported. Wong Quan, who is a laundry laborer, was the first man to be arraigned. The proceedings were entirely formal. Mr. Everts explained to Judge Brown that Wong Quan was the first Chinaman to be arrested under the act, and that he had no excuse to offer for not having registered as required by the law.

His was a direct violation of the law. Mr. Everts said, inasmuch as he did not apply for a certificate, United States District Attorney Edward Mitchell, who appeared for the government, confirmed this statement and asked that Wong Quan be deported from the country. Judge Brown, after satisfying himself that Wong Quan was a laborer, issued an order directing the marshal to deport the Chinaman.

Lee Joe was then brought to the bar. He apparently did not understand the proceedings. He extended his right hand toward the sky and mumbled a few unintelligible words. Some slight change was made in the complaint against Lee, and then Judge Brown signed an order for Lee's deportation. Fong Yue Ting was not brought before Judge Brown.

Dismissed the Writs. When Marshal Jacobus placed him under arrest Mr. Everts went before Judge Lacombe, sitting in the United States circuit court, and swore out a writ of habeas corpus in his case. When Judge Brown had finished with the other Mongolians, Mr. Everts took out writs in their cases. Then the three Chinamen were taken before Judge Lacombe. After examining Judge Brown's orders Judge Lacombe dismissed the writs and ordered Marshal Jacobus to take the three men in custody again. This was done and Mr. Everts asked that the three Chinamen be admitted to bail pending an appeal in their case. Judge Lacombe granted the application and fixed the bail at \$500.

The party then went before Commissioner Shields, who accepted Kiliaen Van Rensselaer as their bondsman. Judge Lacombe granted at once appeals from his order dismissing the writs of habeas corpus, and supreme court citations returnable next Wednesday morning were issued. The cases will come up before the supreme court at Washington that day. Mr. Choate will argue there in behalf of the Chinamen.

THEIR UNIQUE SCHEMES FOR EVADING THE PROVISIONS OF THE EXCLUSION ACT. TACOMA, Wash., May 6.—Investigation by the Ledger shows