PART ONE. THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

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NUMBER 222.

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OCOSA IS THE LAST

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EVOLUTIONISTS MAKING GREAT HEADWAY

Cheir Plans Well Laid and Vigorously Pushed

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ASQUEZ'S VICTORY SEEMS COMPLETE

He Has Utterly Routed Ponilla'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 Mexican 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 Saravarie. The result of the fighting was not known when the New York salled from Corinto.

United States Minister Shannon arrived here on the New York, baving boarded her at Corinto. He says that when he left the capitol of Nicaragua it was so quiet that no outbreak was expected, but while at Coriento 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 move against Masaya, which had been captured by the insurgents. The revolutionists appeared to have a formidable army. Their plan was a 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 cabled the Herald vesterday 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 Juaquin Savala, 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.

eon, 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 Policarno Bonilla leader of the revolution in Honduras, has been received in this city by mail. Bonilla captured Tegucigalpa, as I cabled the Herald, but his occupation of the capital city was not prolonged. When General Vasquez, at the head of the government forces, advanced toward Tegacigalpa Bonilla abandoned his position and retired to a point a few miles back of the city. This movemen aroused the oposition of General Terrencia 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 de feated them in four battles. These engagements took place at El Caliche, Los Cerdos Guicama and Yoribo. The fighting was flercest at Los Cerdos, where many rebeis were killed and 100 wounded. Bonilla's cmy 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 and fortyfive of the rebel soldiers were captured. It is believed they will be ordered shot as

traitors.
Niciraguan Invasion Certain.

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

president of Honduras since President Leiva resigned, turned the government over to General Vasquez on April 28.

It is reported that before his victory Vas quez sent the following dispatch to Presi dent Socosa of Nicaragua: "I shall triumph over Bouilla and then over you.

It is believed that Vasquez, who is thirst ing for reveuge 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 Nicaragua revolutionists in their fight against Socosa.

Piexotto on Rio Grande do Sul,

Valparaiso, Chili (via Galveston, Tex. May 6.- By Mexican 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 Piexotto refers to the troubles in Rio Grande do Sul. Presi dent Piexotto says he has found it difficul to consolidate the states of the republic on account of the many obstacles which have been thrown in the way. The out took, however, is promising. It is the desire of the government, the president says. to suppress the revolution in Rio Grande do Bul as soon as possible. The condition of affairs there does not indicate that a high

oder of patriotism exists among the people the state. The territory has been invaded revolutionists, who call themselves fed cralists, and aid has been extended to Gov stuor Castilho according to the requirements of the constitution. The disorders now exating, the president says, are not so great as those which were constantly occurring during the last years of the empire, and he topes 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 missiones 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 Piexotto says the receipts for the present year will be 225,-000,000 contos and expenditures 266,000,000 contos. He asks the members of all parties to sink political differences and work in harmony for the advancement and glory of

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

Curious stories have reached me in regard to the action of Admiral Waldenkor. 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 Prenza, published in Buenos Ayres, says the admiral will soon return to Rio de Janeiro and oppose Piexotto in the national senate.

The Herald's correspondent in Montedes telegraphs that Silveles. Mactins 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 Saenz Pena has held a long conference with Pellegrini in relation to the political situation. Pellegrini has been invited to accept the portfolio of the interior in the cabinet Should be accept, Romero and Victorio will resign and Escalante and Campos will take their places.

Plexotto Criticized.

A dispatch from the Herala's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro says El Diari Commercio censures President Piexotto's message to the Brazilian congress. The Herald's corre spondent in Montevideo, Uruguay, telegraphs that General Blanco has promised to aid Governor Castilho in crushing the revolution in Rio Grande do Sul. He proposes after defeating the revolutionists to aid in the installment of General Laterre as dictator of the state.

Serious trouble is expected to follow the reading of the message of President Pena to the congress of Argentine.

The Herald's correspondent in Buenos Ayres telegraphs that President Pena's enemies will vigorously attack the views expressed by him in the message. It is probable that Chill will send two war ships to watch operations should war be declared between Brazil and Argentina and Uruguay. Bishop Newman's Reception.

Bishop Newman has reached Valparaise enroute to Santiago. He was cordially received by American residents of that city. Some of the persons arrested for engaging in the plots against the government last keep away from the capitol.

Balfour, the English swindler, is in Montevideo.

RECEIVED WITH HONORS.

Ambassador by the French Authorities. Panis, May 6,-Hon, James B. Eustis American ambassador to France, presented his credentials to President Carnot today, making a brief address, in the course o which he conveyed the expression of Presi dent Cleveland's high personal esteem, a the same time wishing to the French nation success and prosperity

The American ambassador had a most im posing reception at he Elysce, full military honors being accorded him. The band in the court yard played "The Star Spangled Banner" when Eustis arrived, and President Carnot extended to the new representative all deference due to his rank After the reception by President Carnot the American ambassador was accompanied to the Grand hotel by an escort of cavalry.

Eastis informed the reporters that he was deeply impressed with the warmth and cordiality of President Carnot's reception.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 6.-Cubans in this ity are receiving information that the revolt in eastern Cuba is succeeding. They are sending money to the insurgents and are preparing to send men.

KILLED IN A RAILROAD WREUK.

Five Tramps Loss Their Lives in an Acc dent on the Dayton & Michigan, COLUMBUS, O., May 6.-Two sections of freight trains on the Dayton & Michigan railroad collided at Tadmor early this morning, killing five person The first train stopped for water and the succeeding one ran into it. Of the six tramps stealing a ride, five were killed and one in ured. The trainmen escaped without in ary. The killed are:

THOMAS J. CARDWELL of Arcalla, Fla. JOHN J. GALLAGHER of Springfield, O. PETER SPATZ of Oxford Furnace, N. J.

John Niles of Brooklyn, N. Y. ED GREEN of Brocton, N. Y., had a leg roken. He and the dead were taken to Dayton. The rear train was signaled, but

not in time to avoid collision.

DENVER, Colo., May 6 .- A special from Boulder, Colo., says: This afternoon shortly after 6 c'clock, the Union Pacific train for Denver was wrecked four miles from here by the spreading of the rails. The train was running thirty miles an hour, and the rear

oach was overturned. H. M. Russen, of Los Angeles, Cal., swas probably fatally hurt. CHARLES DABNEY of Boulder received in-

ernal injuries.

The following were slightly injured: A. J. MACKEY. MRS. CHARLES DABNEY,

Miss Miffie Wilson, all of Boulder. All of the injured were in the rear coach. he people in the other cars receiving noth-

ing but a slight shaking-up. Wreck on the Rio Grande.

BROWN CANYON, Colo., May 6. - The first section of the Denver & Rie Grande train No. 1 left the track seventeen miles west of Salida. The train ran into a rock on the track on a curve which threw the engine and three cars into the river. Engineer Filliber and Fireman Molleallok jumped and were uninjured. Bridge Carpenter John Myers of Salida, who was on the engine. was killed. Several ladies were injured slightly by trying to get through the windows of the cars.

CAPRIVI IS DEFEATED

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

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PROMPT ACTION

He Immediately Signs a Rescript Di solving

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.

BERLIN, May 6 .- The army bill was rejected today in the Reichstag by a vote of 210 to 162. A rescript signed by the kaiser dissolving the Releastag was 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. Public excitement is 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 amendment offered by Freiherer von Huene. The offer, however, did not gain a single vote. The house had made up its mind to reject the bill and the speeches made on the subject were addressed rather to the electors than to the Reichstag. The most trying feature of the closing debate was the resurgence of anti-Prussian sentiment, especially from the speakers of the center party. Dr. Lieber, who is a leader in the councils of his party, after attacking Chancellor von Caprivi for having, as he puts it, resorted to the worst form of Bismarckian methods to secure the passage of the bill, said: "The center party fights today against the ambitions of a centralizing Casarism. We protest against the militarism which translates itself in persistent endeavors to extend the principles of the Prussian state into the domain of imperial legislature. In the interests of the empire we demand that the Prussian policy be confined to the Prussian Diet, while Germany prevails in the Reichstag."

Caprivi's Indignation. Neither Chancellor von Caprivi nor Baron on Manteuffel, the Prussian conservative leader, attempted to respond to Dr. Lieber's attack. All the speakers on the government side simply ignored the expressions of anti-Prussian sentiment. The chancellor commented vaguely upon the democratic tendency that has recently been developing among the centrists and suggested that the policy now pursued by that party had its inspiration in the Vatican, which he said was now the friend of republican France and was trying to draw the whole Catholic world in the same direction. The German government, the chancellor added, had hitherto based the support of the center party on social questions, but it had now learned a lesson. The center party was Catholic first and German afterward. The party stood ready to commit itself to whatever democratic evolution foreign influences

night choose to dictate.

Vain Appeal to Patriotism. Mr. von Bennigsen, the leader of the national liberals, gave a moderate tone to the debate in a long speech, urging the house to accept the concessions offered by the gov ernment. He deplored the inability of the Reichstag to sink party differences in the way of questions involving the external safety of the empire and its prestige abroad. The difficulty of success fully conducting the affairs of the country had always been enhanced by the absence of a stable parliamentary maority. A government driven to rely upon a fortuitous majority could never present to the country a really consistent national policy. What the Reichstag ought to try to obtain was a strong moderate party, established on a broad national basis. It seemed to him pitiful that no majority should be forthcoming in response to the government's appeal in behalf of the national honor and the existence of Germany. It was painful to contrast the parliamentary life of other countries, rotably England, where the most violent party antagonism never militated against the continuity of the imperial policy

Attempts at a Compromise Fatile. The last attempts at a compromise, how ever, failed, Chancellor Caprivi refusing to sanction a proposition to make the two years active service permanent, the kaiser became impatient of further delay and pressed for a decision by the Reichstag today, hence the vote was taken at once, instead of being postponed until Monday. The failure of the bill makes it necessary for the kaiser to defer for the present his projected reform of higher military commands and posts in the war office-a project which Chancellor Caprivi is said to dread, even more than he dreaded the struggle over the army bill, knowing that it is very likely that there will be a conflict over the changes which will involve the kalser, Caprivi himself, and others whom the chancellor has no

desire to antagonize. Caprivi Will Resign.

Chancellor Caprivi has gone to Potsdam to offer his resignation to the kaiser. The kaiser has summoned Count Botho von Eulenberg, the Prussian premier, to Potsdam. Count Botho von Eulenberg took the place of Chancellor von Caprivi, as Prussian premier about a year ago, when Caprivi resigned that office, owing to the decision of the saiser to withdraw the educational bill from the Prussian Landtag.

Thanked Von Bennigsen. Emperor William has sent to Dr. von Bennigsen his special thanks for the tone of his

Hurriedly convened meetings are being held in Berlin and other populous centers tonight. The promptness with which the Reichstag was dissolved immediately after the defeat of the government was an nounced, has taken everybody by surprise. The social democratic leaders alone are really ready for the electoral campaign. Herren Bebel, Singer and Liebnecht will leave Berlin tomorrow and begin at once to

candidates. In every district in which the socialists have a fighting chance candidates will be nominated, and the party expects in the re-election to have increased representation in the next Reichstag.

The emperor will not allow the dissolution of the Reichstag to interfere with his coming tour. Before starting for North Cape, he will go on a decrestalking expedition at Prockelwitz. Subsequently he will hunt over the estate of Count Hochberg in Silicia. Count Hoensbroech, who was formerly a member of the Society of Jesuits, has been excommunicated by the church in con-sequence of the disclosures recently made by him, and which are held to have been breaches of the confessional.

ITS EFFECT ON POLITICS.

Caprivi's Failure Bound to Help Things

Out Am usingly.
[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] Pauls, 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. The prompt dissolution of the Reichstag, therefore, produced in Paris

a profound political impression. According to early reports, it was though t that the army bill would be rejected, and the dissolution of the Reichstag was predicted. One must now expect a very bellicose campaign, and the use of alarmist threats on the part of Germany, as at every 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 Schabele

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. Throughout Asia, Africa and Europe English policies are thwarting French policies. In the difficulties with Siam it is again England exciting the Slamese against In Africa there are the France. serious troubles in the region of Lake Tchad, and the irritating of the sultan of Morocco. In Europe the interminable discussion about Egypt proves that England, in spite, will not evacuate the country. The speech of Mr. Gladstone produced a very bad effect on the French government. It is certain that the entire politics of Europe will be influenced coner or later by this French and English autipathy.

Bits of court news sometimes help one to inderstand politics on a large scale. Here are some details of the trip of Emperor William to Rome:

They Didn't Enjoy Themselves. The relations of the two monarchs, which were very good during the first days of the kaiser's sojourn, ended by becoming bad. On account of the character of Emperor William's commandant, Queen Margberita made a complaint to King Humbert, and the imperial train was stopped in the open country during the trip from Naples to Genoa in order to permit the royal train to pass ahead. At the place where the trains over took each other the two sovereigns had a secret interview, and the consequence was that the royal train arrived at Genoa before the imperial train, and the two parties entered the city separately. It is also said that during his stay Emperor William wished to call out the garrison on an alarm in the middle of the night, and it was only on the protest of Queen Margherita that the alarm was not given under pretext of not awakening the pope. These little incidents. commented on and repeated, produce a bad effect on Europe, because they show that the character of the irascible young sovereign has not been changed. JACQUES ST. CERR.

LEDOCHOWSKI IS PURGED.

Polish Cardina', Once Exiled, Now in High Favor at Berlin.

(Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.) Berlin, May 6 .- [New York Herald Cable -Special to THE BEE. 1-If you wait long enough, news generally sifts through Berlin. Now that the Roman visitors have returned, I have heard the true story of the much-talked-about attentions paid by the kaiser to Cardinal Ledochowski. According to authentic details given me the cardinal changed his attitude when Baron Schloser ceased to be ambassador to the Vatican, Schloser, during the culturin conjunction with his kampf, master Bismarck, considered Ledochowski as his implacable enemy. He knew that Ledochowski, who then lived at the Vatican under the rooms occupied by the pope, mad a point of being in the Vatican gardens every morning in order to meet the pope during his habitual walk. On those occasions he used to show him letters received from Poland, which painted events in the darkest colors. Schloser finally managed to obtain the displacement of this cardinal. Leo, however, made him prefect of the propoganda. Since then has dated the rapprochement with the court at Berlin.

Getting Even with Bismarck Ledochowski, seeing Bismarck fallen, for got everything, and placed himself at the disposition of the same Prussia which fifteen years previously had imprisoned, exiled and pursued him like a vulgar criminal. In supporting Caprivi and his policy, he gratified his intense hatred against Bismarck, and for the last two years he has been in confidential relations with the court at Berlin, where formerly he had been so unpopular To have lived thus he was able to propose the choice of his devoted friend, Mgr. Stablewski, as archbisher of Posen, and he became the true regulator of the Polish party, which from that moment became de voted to William II. He intervened to support all the personal desires and projects of the emperor and at the palace there is no lack of gratitude His confidential services went further. He used his influence with the pope to prevent him conceding to France the protectorate of Catholics in China, which is here looked upon as a service of the first order. This had the effect of forming the resolution at the palace that Lodochowski should be officially rehabilitated. Last March Baron von Bulow received an order to invite him to an imperial luncheon at the legation, with Cardinal Mocenni and Mgr. de Montel, that is to say with the most trusted friends of Prussia.

Everything is Forgiven Him.

This invitation meant a public pardon for all that happened in the past. Now he can enter freely into any Prassian diocese, as well as that of Posen, previously forbidden him. If he comes troops will render him princely honors and he will be treated as the stump the country in behalf of the socialist | friend of the kaiser.

EXCLUDING

Three Mongolians Arrested Under the Provisions of the Geary Law.

FORMAL PROCEEDINGS TO TEST THE ACT

Writs for the Deportation of the Prisoners Issued at Once.

HABEAS CORPUS WRITS SECURED FOR ALL

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

WILL BE ARGUED FINALLY WEDNESDAY

Indications that the Constitutionality of the Law Will Be Determ ned Withta the Next Few Days-Features of the Case.

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 morn ing 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

Guy Meine, 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 dudish attire and spoke fluent English.

The six Chinamen conversed together while awaiting the arrival of Maxwell Evarts and Joseph H. Choate, who have been retained by the Six Companies to prove the Geary law unconstitutional. When Mr. Evarts 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 distric

Ordered to Be Deported.

Wong Quan, who is a laundry laborer, was the first man to be arraigned. The proceedings were entirely formal. Mr. Evarts 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 law. His was a direct violation of the law, Mr. Evarts said, inasmuch as he did not apply for a certificate. United States District Attorney Ed ward 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 unin telligible 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. Evarts 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. Evarts took out writs in their cases. Then the three Chinamen were taken before Judge Lacombe After examining Judge Brown's orders Judge acombe dismissed the writs and ordered Marshal Jacobus to take the three men in custody again. This was done and Mr. Evarts asked that the three Chinamen be admitted to bail pending an appeal in their case. Judge Lacombe granted the applica-

tion and fixed the ball of each at \$500. The party then went before Commissioner Shields, who accepted Kiliaen Van Renssalaer as their bondsman. Judge Lacombe granted at once appeals from his order dis missing 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.

THOSE PECULIAR CHINESE.

Provisions of the Exclusion Act. TACOMA, Wash., May 6.—Investigation by the Ledger shows that a gigantic conspiracy exists to flood the country with Chinese. Every Canadian Pacific steamer nonths past has brought a horde of Chinese. It is found that the number publicly reported to be on the steamers was less than one-half, probably not more than one-third the number actually on board. The Empress of Japan reported 400, and when she arrived 1,002 were on board, and 657 of these were destined for the United States, and twelve of them came across from Victoria at night in a small skiff, the skipper receiving \$25 a head for landing them. A dozen left in a yawl on the 29th to be landed at Port Townsend. It is reported they pay \$125 to be landed in the United States \$60 of which goes to somebody who keeps their eyes shut when they are coming in. Many small craft ply between British Columbia and the United States, whose business is supposed to be entirely the handling of Chinese. Government officials are said to receive a monthly salary. according to their station, for services. A large number of ranchers in British Columbia, along the line of the Canadian Pacific. employ Chinese while they are preparing to get over the line. When they are gone a new crowd takes the positions.

TO BE TESTED IN THE COURTS. Celestrals Who Violate the Exclusion Lav

Arre ted and S arted on the Rounds. New York, May 6 .- Three Chinamen who violated the exclusion act by failing to register were arrested this morning surrendering themselves by arrangement to make a test case. Two were taken before Judge Brown in the United States district court and one before Judge Lacombe in the United States circuit court. They were defended by eminent lawyers employed by the Chinese Six Companies of San Francisco The facts of violating the law were admitted and they were remanded to the custody of the United States marshal to be deported to | Norwegian cabinet.

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity— Fair; Variable Winds; Slightly Warmer

1. Progress of South American Revelutions Great Germ n Army Bill Defeated. Giving the Geary Law a Test. Evidence of Imprached State Officers.

Yesterday's Sporting Results. 3. News from the National Capital.

Western Rate War Still Progresses. 4. Last Week in Social Circles.

Local Musical Matters.

10. Omaha's Trade Canditions.

12. Edit rial and Comment.

13. Senator Ingails on Politics.

14. New Bucks and Periodicula.

16. Echoes from the Ante-Room.

China. Applications for writs of habeas

corpus have been denied and the cases will

becappealed to the surreme court of the

United States where arrangements have

been made for a prompt hearing and deci-

They Are Willing to F ght.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 6.—Internal Revenue Collecter Quinn is of the opinion

that if the Chinese exclusion act is declared

constitutional and effort be made to remove

the Chinese they will make armed resist-

ance. The more ignorant among them think

the Chinese government will go to war to

keep them in this country and say a fleet of

Chinese war ships will appear at the Golden

Gate if an attempt is made to deport them.

The more intelligent among them, however,

laugh at this talk and say the advice of the

Chinese Six Companies to resist the law does

not mean physical force and the Chinese

vice consul declares that if the law is de-

cided to be constitutional they will obey it

DETERMINED TO DIE.

Authorities Defied by a Man Who Desired

to Take His Own Life.

RUSHVILLE, Neb., May 6.-(Special Tele-

gram to THE BEE]-A stranger supposed to

be Samuel F. Roberts of Sturgis, S. D., took

laudanum early this morning and is now in a

dying condition. He came in on the early

freight, ate his breakfast at a restaurant

and went to Farman's drug store and bought

a two-ounce bottle of laudanum, saying he

wanted it for a sick horse. He left

the store, but came back in a few minutes

and inquired what quantity was a dose for a

person; when told he said: "What's the

This excited the suspicion of the clerk.

and he tried to get the bottle from him.

Roberts then rushed outside and commenced

to swallow the poison. The clerk followed

and dashed the bottle from his hand. Ro-

berts, however, snatched it up and drank

the balance in spite of his would-be

rescuer, sneeringly remarking as he dashed

the bottle to the ground, "there, I've drank

get more laudanum at another drug store

and force had to be used in administering

antidotes. Doubts of his insanity are enter-

tained and altogether the case is mysterious.

He refused to say anything about himself

Put the Footpad to Flight.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 6 .- [Special Tele

gram to THE BEE. |-While passing Twelfth

and K streets at 10 o'clock B. N. Rooks, who

lives at 520 South Twelfth street, was at-

tacked by a footpad, who knocked him down

with a club. Rooks leaped to his feet and

pulied a gun on the chap, who took to his

OMAHA RATES INFOLVED.

Approaching Tria! at Sioux Falls of Inter-

est to Western Merchants.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 6 .- [Special to

THE BEE.]—A case of the greatest interest to

the people of the northwest, and particularly

to the cities of Sioux Falls and Sioux City

will be heard before the Interstate Com-

merce commission here next week. A dis-

patch from Washington states that the com-

mission will arrive on Monday and will at

once take up the case of E. J. Daniels of

this city against the Great Northern and

Sioux City & Northern railroads, and the

same plaintiff against the Burlington, Cedar

Rapids & Northern, the Rock Island and the

Sioux City & Northern for discrimina-

tion in favor of Sioux City and against

Sioux Falls. In the first case it is claimed

that Sioux Falls is seventy-two miles nearer

Duluth than is Sioux City, and in the second,

sixty miles nearer Chicago, and yet in both

cases the freight charges are 8 per cent

higher to this city than to the other. The

complaint states that this discrimination

is unjust in that the service is similar and

that it works great hardship to the Sioux

Falls merchants. The Milwaukee road will

also be a party to the suits being arraigned

for charging a higher rate from Omaha to

St. Paul than from Omaha to Sioux Falls.

The former case arises out of the combina

tion of the Burlington and the Sioux City &

Northern by which the former road obtained

an entrance into Sioux City. If the decision

of the commission is in favor of this city

Sioux Falls will be given Missouri river

Bloodthirsty Tennessee Editors.

MEMPHIS, Teun., May 6.-The duel be-

tween Colonel W. A. Collier, editor of the

Appeal-Avalanche, and F. W. Carmack, edi

tor of the Commercial, did not occur today

as was anticipated. Owing to his arrest

here, Mr. Carmack did not arrive at

Holly Springs, Miss., until an hour

after the appointed time of meet-

ing. Colonel Collier and his party were on

board their train, which was about to pull

out for Memphis, when Mr. Carmack arrived

on his special. The sheriff and several of

his deputies were at the depot and, fearing

arrest, all returned to Memphis, arriving at

5 p. m. In all probability further corre-

spondence will be inculged in and a meeting

Suing Lole Fuller.

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Paris, May 6 .- New York Herald Cable

Special to THE BEE. |-Loie Fuller, the

well known serpentine skirt dancer, has

been sued before the Fifth chamber of the

civil tribunal of Paris by the Ciniselli

circus at St. Petersburg for refusing to seep

a contract to dance at that establishment,

Censured the Cabinat.

adopted a vote of censure against the new

CHRISTIANA. May 6.—The Storthing today

freight rates.

keels and escaped leaving his hat behind.

Before being arrested he made an effort to

it, what are you going to do about it?"

or why he was so determined to die.

and leave without resistance.

matter with an ounce?"

15. What Women Are Dolug.

Floanci it and Commercial.

3. Patal End of a Game of Cards.

5. Bids on State Printing Discussed. Nebraska State News.

6. Council Bluffs Local News, South Omaha Microscopists Discharged, OPPORTUNITIES THAT WERE SLIGHTED 7. One of the Black Halls Industries.

Real Estate Deal Reaches Court. More Room for the Weather Bureau. Their Chances of Self-Vindication Allowed

8. Ella Wheeler Wicox's Letter, to Go by Default. 9. Marcus Daly, the Copper King-Chats with the Boxers

D'MAGING ADMISSIONS THEY MADE THEN

Enough in the Testimony to Warrant the Action of the Legislature-Charges of

Persecution Reluted by Their

Own Words. LINCOLN, Neb., May 6 .- [Special to Tun BEE. - The principal question that has been under discussion today, upon the street cor-

ners, around the hotel corridors and in the public offices has been: "What course will the managers of the impeachment pursue when the supreme court reconvenes next Monday?"

While there are but few persons who will venture an opinion, there is a strong under-current leading to the belief that several surprises are in store for the accused officials and the attorneys by whom they are represented. This feeling extends throughout the entire city, and even the most intimate friends of the men on trial admit that things do not look as hopeful as they did before the introduction of Saturday's damaging testimony, which threw a cloud of suspicion around the cell-house construction and the insane asylum hospital coal deal. The testimony that the state has adduced has opened the eyes of the people, and many persons who one week ago were were declaring that the men were above reproach and that they were being persecuted, now express themselves in a different manner, admitting an indication that there is something crooked. Still the cry of persecution is kept up, but it comes principally from the officials themselves and their hired strikers, and is regarded as the last effort to divert public attention from the real issue and work up sympathy.

The accused officials have opened headquarters in the Lincoln hotel, where they have rented a suite of rooms just off the court and located on the second floor. There they remain during the whole of the day and greater portion of the night, advising with their legal representatives. All of the hired workers are on the outside hunting witnesses who may be approached and trying to stem the tide that is rapidly setting in against their principals, the respondents, though in this latter enterprise they are not, meeting with

any marked degree of success.

How Their Work Was Done. One of the great cries now being raised is that if there have been any irregularities they have been due to the fact that the members of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings have been over worked in devoting their time and attention to looking after the weifare of the pubinstitutions of the state that they have given these institutions such close attention and inspection that the

office work has been neglected. Regarding this question, information omes from the most reliable authority that the Board of Public Lands and Buildings did not visit the Institute for the Deaf during the years 1891 and 1892, though J. E. Hill visited the school once last summer and remained for a short time. Whenever Superintendent Gillespie has had anything that needed the attention of the board he has been compelled to go to Lincoln, get the

members together and lay the matter before During the year 1891 reliable information reveals the fact that once the members of the board, or at least Messrs. Hastings, Humphrey and Allen visited the Hospital for the Insane, located at Norfolk, but during the year 1892 none of them ever showed their faces upon the grounds. The 1891 visit was at the request of the superintendent in charge, he stating that Supervisor Lee, who was afterwards discharged, was creating dissatisfaction among the employes

of the institution. At the Beatrice Institute for the Feeble Minded, Mr. Hill, who lives in that town was at the institution three times alone and once with A. R. Humphrey and J. C. Allen During the year 1802 the board never visited the institution, though Hill was there twice

and Humphrey once. More attention was given to the Hospital for the Incurable Insane, located at Hastings, as the record shows that Hastings and Allen were there four times each and Humphrey three times. They are said to have visited the asylum during 1891, but the

record fails to disclose the fact Out at the Industrial School for Girls, lo ated at Geneva, it is evident that the board had but little interest, as during the year 1893 Humphrey visited the place twice and the other members once, each remaining a half day at each visit. If visits were paid to the other state institutions no record has ever been kept to show why, when or how

often they were made. Facts Are Against Them. The fact is that instead of the officials having been overworked in looking after the interests of the state, they have paid but little attention to any of the institutions and have neglected some altogether.

That the need of sympathy is the stock in trade of the respondents is made apparent by the fact that during the past twenty-four hours they have been claiming that the work of the legislative committee was done behind locked doors and that the entire investigation, which resulted in the bringing of impeachment charges, was a star chamber affair, at which they were not allowed to vindicate themselves. They are loud in denouncing the action of the committee in reporting the charges and the action of a maority in adopting that report, urging that if they had been given an opportunity of explaining, the supreme court of the state would ot now be sitting as a court of impeachment. Going farther into the matter, they claim that if they had been given a hearing instead of having their characters blackened for all time to come, they could have proven themselves as innocent as new-born

one of the finest in Europe, for 750 francs a This wail is accepted for the truth by a ew, but a majority of the people right here in Lincoln, where the respondents and their hired men are devoting the most of their time to making capital, refuse to swallow