THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1893. NUMBER 229.

ZING UP THE DEFENSE

w the Propositions of the Impeached Sound in the Public Ear.

ECIOUS PLEAS TO COVER NEGLECT

aims that Only Omniscience Would Have Prev ated the Fraud Contrasted With the Evidence Already Taken in the Trial.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 14.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The usual quiet that attends the ming of the Sabbath has prevailed in this ty of churches today, and there has been othing to disturb the monotony aside from discussion of the impeachment proceedings which were heard by the supreme court st week, during which time the respondents, J. C. Allen, secretary of state; George L. Hastings, attorney general, and August . Humphrey, commissioner of public lands nd buildings, aided by their attorneys, filed he celebrated answer in justification of he charges of impeachment brought by he legislature of the state, sitting n joint session. Regarding that answer, it ould seem that comment would never cease nd the more discussion that is raised the more firmly the opinion becomes fixed in the public mind that the respondents are afraid o meet the issues, preferring to juggle with he facts set out in the articles and slide over the charges upon which the indictments are based. To show that this is true it is only necessary to reproduce the section n the answer, referring to the specification charging fraud in the construction of the cell house. This particular section tells the following peculiar story:

Lay it All on Dorgan.

The offences therein set forth which are charged to be misdemeanors are, with one exception, the shortcomings of Dorgan as superintendent, and not acts committed by the respondents or the Board of Public Lands and Buildings. If there were vouchers presented by Dorgan containing overcharges for labor performed, or excessive prices for material purchased, the charge against the board is simply that it, while sitting in its legislative capacity, failed to discover these frauds. It will not appear as a matter of fact that any of the respondents knew that Dorgan was presenting vouchers containing excessive charges for labor, or excessive prices for material purchased. This charge, viewed in the light in which we expect it shall be made to appear by the proofs, will present a no worse feature than that the Board of Public Lands and Buildings was not made up of building experts, and, by reason of a want of expert knowledge in this direction, did not discover the supposed unreasonable charges. The case, in short, is this: The respective respondents were elected by the people as heads of their respective departments for the duties of which they were fully and amply qualified. The legislature of the state passed a law requiring that they should constitute a Board of Public Lands and Buildings, and later on instructed the board to construct a public building. In the performance of this last named duty they selected an agent with the powers of a superintendent. Are these respondents now to be impeached and removed from offices to which the people elected them because they were not architects, contractors and building experts? Do such things, or such want of knowledge in these lines of duty, constitute impeachable misdemeanors in office?

Hardly in Line with the Evidence.

Providing this section of the answer told the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, then, and in that event, the public might declare that such things did not constitute an impeachable offense. Taking the testimony that has already been adduced and is now in possession of the court, there is considerable to indicate to the mind of a thinking man that the members of the board never made an attempt to discover whether or not frauds were being perpetrated and the same evidence shows that none of the respondents made any effort to learn whether Dorgan's vouchers were excessive. They simply allowed him to bunch all of his bills, after which they audited without ever asking for an itemized statement. The statement that the respondents were not building experts is considered the weakest of all and one that will not be accepted for a moment, simply for the reason that it did not require an expert builder to watch the state funds and prevent a $20,000 steal in the construction of a $40,000 building. A man without eyes could have discovered that there was something wrong, even if he had never so much as shoved a rip saw through a pine board. That the legislature authorized the members of this board to construct a cell house the answer admits, but the prevailing opinion is that the responsibility did not end right at that point, for when they took their oaths of office they held up their hands and swore to high heaven that they would attend to the duties imposed upon them. In this instance that oath meant that they would guard the public funds of the state and use at least as much care and judgment in their disbursement as they would in handling their own money.

"Did they do this?" is a question that has been asked hundreds of times during the last week. While they claim that they did the great mass of the taxpayers simply point to the shell of a cell house, that testimony shows could have been built and completed for from $20,000 to $25,000, and shrug their shoulders.

Dodging the Asylum Deal.

When the respondents get down to that flour deal where the state paid for supplies that were delivered to the saloon keepers, to the grocers and the teamsters the respondents attempt to justify by admitting that there was fraud, for in their own language they say that—

The persons who committed the frauds upon the state were the several companies who delivered the supplies. If the state was defrauded it was defrauded by these contractors, who made out and caused to be presented the false and fraudulent accounts. Is the board to be impeached because other people defrauded the state, without the knowledge of these respondents? Is it an impeachable offense in office that the board did not have the power of omniscience or omnipresence to see and discover the secret frauds of the contractors? Is it an impeachable misdemeanor in office that these respondents accepted the certificate of the superintendent of the asylum for he amount of material furnished as being correct, and entitled to credit? Here was a superintendent and a steward, holding high and responsible positions as officers of the state, appointed by the governor, and who were each under bond for the faithful performance of their duties, and were under official oath of office, and who were officially charged with the duty of seeing the supplies furnished the asylum, and over whose certificates the board in the first instance acted upon the vouchers.

This is claimed to be another attempt to shirk the responsibility and throw it upon the shoulders of the governor by alleging that he appointed the superintendent at the asylum, and that for that reason they were not in duty bound to ascertain how much of the coal and flour was ever delivered. This is considered one of the frailest excuses that was ever made in an attempt to squirm out of a tight place, for not only do the records disclose the fact, but the testimony corroborates it and shows that when the bills came in from the railroads, which were hauling the freight, and from the firms which were furnishing the coal and flour they were never examined, but were simply allowed as presented and no questions asked. In this particular it is a notorious fact that not a member of the board discovered that during the hot summer months the asylum was using nearly double the amount of coal that it did during the winter time when the mercury was engaged in frisking about in the vicinity of zero.

What an Ordinary Citizen Would Do.

In looking at this matter the public mind takes into consideration what a private citizen would do under the same circumstances, and argues like this: If a householder discovered that during the hot summer he was burning double the amount of coal that was consumed during the winter months, he would at once institute a most rigid investigation and, if upon that investigation he found that he was paying for fuel that never found its way into his bin, something would drop, accompanied with that historic dull and heavy thud.

While it is true that the members of the Board of Public Lands and Buildings did not discover this shortage in the coal bills, they might have done so, for at the end of each month the shipping and the delivery vouchers were presented for their inspection, but on account of being too busy, the evidence shows that month after month they met, audited bills and paid out thousands of dollars of the people's money for supplies that were never delivered to the state institutions and all that they can say in justification is this:

"Taking the most serious view of the charges, they consist of things of omission rather than of commission; of failure to discover wrongs and errors in others, rather than any wrong of their own. Mere neglect to discover errors of contractors or of co-ordinate officers, which could not have been discovered without expert knowledge do not constitute impeachable misdemeanors. These are not crimes of forethought, and not violations of any known law; not acts criminal or vicious in their nature; not acts in violation of any fundamental principle of government and not acts dangerous to the public welfare."

Some Pleasing Sophistry.

With all that the state has proven during the past two weeks, the respondents have the supreme gall to file their showing with the court and ask the public to declare that they have been doing their several duties, at the same time making several laughable excuses for omitting what they admit was their duty to do. Using their own language and their own construction of the law governing their official acts, they present the matter in this form and then ask the people of the state to withhold judgment:

The case in hand is not one of corruption or bribery of the state officers. It does not even have about it the elements of negligence in the performance of public duties, or the want of due attention to the public interests. The wrongs which are charged against these respondents are wrongs committed by subordinate officers, intrusted by the state to perform subordinate duties.

Dorgan, as superintendent of construction of cell house, may have made unfortunate contracts, and yet how are the respondents to be criminally charged with his shortcomings?

Here were officers who had confidence in him, who trusted his honesty and faithfulness, as they had a right to do.

There had been no charge of dishonesty brought against him, therefore no foul suspicion, as now thrown out, that he would misuse the trust reposed in him.

These respondents were not builders or contractors. They had been hired to other pursuits in life. They were elected by the people to their respective high offices to fulfill other trusts and perform other duties. The official duties of their offices had grown onerous by the multitude of affairs thrust on their respective departments by each succeeding legislature, as the state has grown from infancy to more than a million people.

Aside from their respective official departments, they were made members of many boards that compelled them to transform themselves from department officers to semi-judicial and deliberative bodies.

Last came the appropriation to build a cell house by day's labor. Were these respondents to buy stone and sand, and superintend the purchase and shipment thereof? Were they to order the cutting and dressing of the stone and the mixing of the mortar? Were they to stand as bosses, directing the excavation for the walls and the laying of the stone? Was Hastings, the attorney general of the state, by an act of the legislature, to be created or transformed into a stone mason? Was Allen, secretary of state, by these two lines of legislation to become an architect of prison structures? Was Humphrey, elected by the people as commissioner of public lands and buildings, to at once forget his high calling and become an expert in prices for stone and convict labor?

Evidence of Racial Degeneracy.

This last line of defense makes the hardest hearted Lincoln man hide his face in his toga and blush with shame for the race to which he belongs. They get over the Dorgan business easy enough, but when they reach that paragraph where the respondents tell about those "onerous" duties, they wonder where they are at, for they all realize that in some of the years that have passed the members of other boards have attended to double the amount of work that has been imposed upon the respondents; that the work has been performed with less than half of the number of clerks now employed, and that during those years every dollar of the sacred funds entrusted to their care was accounted for in a most satisfactory manner.

Another feature of the answer, and one which causes many a good man to feel that the human race is degenerating, is the charge that they were too fine haired to go out among the laborers and occasionally look after the construction of that cell house which Dorgan built.

It is admitted on all sides that Attorney General Hastings was not expected to be transformed into a stone mason; that Secretary Allen was not to become an architect and that Commissioner Humphrey was not "to at once forget his high calling" and become an expert for stone and convict labor, but it was expected that these state officials, elected by the ballots of the electors of this state, would use some care in disbursing the money paid in as taxes by the men who placed them in the positions which they occupied, or at least as much care as the ordinary citizen would use in the transaction of his own private business.

TOOK IN THE SIDE SHOWS.

Thousands Clamored for Admission to the Fair Grounds Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 14.—The World's fair would have had fully 100,000 visitors today had the gates been open. This was the estimate of Superintendent Tucker of admissions, who declared that the railways and cable lines had brought at least that many people into the immediate vicinity of the fair during the day. As on last Sunday, the crowd was forced to spill over into the side shows, and they reaped enough money to make them rich for a year to come.

Inside the gates the work of installation and the arrangement of delayed exhibits went on as busily as ever. Matters are being very rapidly pushed into shape these days, and it will not be long before everything is complete.

Director Thomas B. Bryan, of the Exposition company, has written an open letter to the national commissioners, in which he disclaims any intended disrespect to that body by the action of the directory in opening Jackson park on Sunday. His communication was called forth by the reported denunciation of the act by the commissioners, and in it he accuses some of the national commissioners who are now talking strongly against the opening of the fair, as proposed by the local directory, as having been much more in favor of "an open Sunday" than any of the local directors. He insists that the local directory acted within its powers in proposing to open the grounds for Sunday, with closed buildings and half the regular price of admission.

OWNED BY A STOCK COMPANY.

James Gordon Bennett Sells an Interest in the New York Herald

NEW YORK, May 14.—A morning paper today published the following: There were reports in circulation last night that the Herald was no longer the sole property of James Gordon Bennett. Color is given to the report by the fact that for the first time since James Gordon Bennett inherited the editorship and proprietorship from his father his name did not appear at the head of the editorial page of the paper. For some months past reports have been in circulation that John W. Mackey the California bonanza king had advanced large sums of money to Bennett, and as security he had taken a mortgage on the plant. The Herald loans, it is said, were advanced to cover losses in connection with the establishment of the Mackay-Bennett cable and losses sustained by Bennett's European editions of his paper in Paris and London. Bennett came over to this country last week and Saturday sailed for Europe again. William C. Rieck, city editor of the Herald, accompanied him. At the same time as his departure for Europe his name disappeared from the editorial page.

It is explained that the disappearance of James Gordon Bennett's name from the title page of the New York Herald is due to the fact that the proprietorship of the journal has been vested in a stock company. Mr. Bennett feels, in case anything should happen to him, it is desirable that the property be put in shape for proper preservation.

UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS

New Rule Made by the Treasury Department Concerning Them.

EDITORS WILL NO LONGER BE ADMITTED

Even Should They Be Wealthy or Their People Possessed of Fortunes the New Order Will Be Rigidly Enforced Against Them.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—Superintendent Henry Stumpf, with the approbation of Secretary Carlisle, has made a new and important ruling, overturning former practices as to the admission of idiot immigrants when accompanied by their parents into the United States. The decision is called forth by a case where ignorant of the law, and where they were able and anxious to support their idiot child,

Superintendent Stumpf holds that the act makes each class of debarred immigrants separate and distinct. It debars an idiot absolutely, and the fact that the idiot might have a private fortune, or relations amply able to provide for his wants, cannot be taken into consideration any more than it might be taken into consideration in an application to take a person suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease.

From sympathy the department would be inclined to depart from the clear reading of the law. The department regrets, however, that it has become an imperative necessity to enforce the law in this case in order to secure the benefit of its humane provisions to others who might otherwise be induced to embark on a fruitless voyage.

LOOKING OUT FOR HIS FRIENDS.

Ex-Congressman Seerly of Iowa and His Work at Washington.

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.

Ex-Congressman Seerly of Burlington, Ia., is here looking after a few crumbs of patronage for some of his constituents. He has a promise of a few fourth-class postmasterships and expects to have something to say in the matter of the appointment of a marshal and a district attorney for the southern judicial district of the state later in the summer, but he has no idea that anything of the kind will be coming his way before August or September. Mr. Seerly has another mission here. He wants to prevent the reappointment of Abraham Meyer of Fairfield to his old place as special agent of the pension office. Meyer, who once claimed to be a republican, flopped in 1885 and secured a place. He contributed to the Cleveland campaign fund in 1888 and when Tanner was made commissioner in 1889 Meyer was dropped. But he convinced Senator Wilson that he was a good republican and was reinstated. His letters to the senator are on file in the pension office and probably account for his second removal a few weeks ago. He is trying hard to prove his democracy, but Mr. Seerly is determined that he shall not again get the place back.

Western Pensions.

The following pensions granted are reported:

Nebraska: Restoration and increase—William L. Walsh, Reissue—Van Buren Larue. Original widows, etc.—Minor of Warren Atwood, minors of James H. Smouse, Mary Canada.

Iowa: Original—Jacob Knapp, Margaret O'Neil, nurse. Additional—Benjamin Hodgin. Supplemental—Frederick Russell. Increase—John Swain, Cyrus Hartley. Reissue and increase—John Douglas, Harriet Pearson, mother.

Omaha People at the Capital.

Omaha arrivals today: W. H. Clark, at the Ebbitt; Charles R. Fitler, at the Riggs; W. H. Hall, at the Arlington. P. S. H.

EULALIE'S VISIT.

Questions of Etiquette Which Her Coming Has Aroused.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The uncertainty surrounding the visit of the Princess Infanta Eulalie to the United States to visit the World's fair, which has been attributed on the one hand to the fear on the part of the infanta that she would not be able to undergo the fatigue of the round of entertainments arranged for her, if she were able to withstand the rigors of the climate; and on the other hand, to a dissatisfaction by the Spanish officials with the character of the reception and the manner of the entertainment provided by this government for its guests, arises from neither cause. The real cause of the uncertainty, it was learned today, is that the representatives of Spain and the United States have thus far failed to reach a satisfactory understanding regarding the program of courtesies to be exchanged between the president and the infanta in the course of her stay in Washington.

According to custom, the princess at a convenient period after her arrival, would call upon the president and Mrs. Cleveland at the white house. Whether or not the president should return the call upon the princess at her quarters in the hotel, is the question, upon the settlement of which depends the future course of the infanta. The Spanish representatives, it is understood, insist that the return visit to the princess is one that is due by courtesy and should be paid. They argue that the princess is the personal representative of the queen and is in the United States upon the express invitation of the congress thereof. Under these conditions and these only, they feel that the return visit should be paid. If the infanta were traveling as a tourist merely, she would pay her respects to the president, but no visit from him would be expected, nor, indeed, would it be proper. Were she here as the representative of the government of Spain no answering visit would be expected to her call upon the president; but as the representative in her person of the queen, delegated by her under the invitation of the United States to visit this country, the Spanish officials are quoted as saying that that courtesy which should obtain to individuals of the same rank, not etiquette, demands that the visit of the infanta be reciprocated by the president.

The subject has been thoroughly discussed in Madrid. A telegram from that capital printed on Saturday morning expressing an apprehension that the infanta's health would not permit her to continue on her journey to the United States is construed here as preparing for her return to Spain from Cuba, if it is found necessary to change the original program. The situation is embarrassing and many suggestions have been made of expedients to relieve it. One of these, it is understood, is that the infanta and suite be entertained at the white house during her stay, thus obviating altogether the difficulty over the visit. There is no precedent for the guidance of officials here, as no one assuming to be the personal representative of a sovereign ever visited this country.

This evening Secretary Gresham stated to a reporter that he had not been informed of any change in the plans of the Infanta Eulalie. The arrangements of the final details in connection with her visit to Washington would be transmitted to Minister Snowden at Madrid and communicated by him to the Spanish government for consideration.

Bonds to Be Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The recent recommendation of Acting Register Smith for the destruction of $152,000,000 of unissued registered 4½ per cent bonds of the funded loan of 1891 has been approved by the secretary of the treasury, and the bonds will be destroyed in accordance with that recommendation, specimens of the same being retained after cancellation. A story in circulation, to the effect that the bureau of engraving and printing was quietly printing bonds, with the view of issuing the same shortly, is without foundation.

BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT.

Important Case that Will Soon Be Passed Upon.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The supreme court of the United States is expected to adjourn for the term at the close of its session tomorrow, to meet again the second Monday in October next. Before adjournment the court will advance its opinion and judgment in a number of important cases that have been submitted for consideration in the course of the term drawing to a close. The docket of argued cases is now comparatively small, the session of Wednesday having afforded the court an opportunity for reducing it by the disposition of twenty-three cases. There still remain, however, about fifty, which include the Chinese registration act and the hat trimming case recently argued. These is also the case of Norman Brothers against the state of North Dakota, ex rel. Lewis W. Storer, an elevator case of great interest throughout the northwest. The cases of Shirley against Bowlby et al., from the supreme court of the state of Oregon, and of W. E. Prosser of the board of harbor line commissioners, against the Northern Pacific Railroad company, from the United States circuit court for Washington, involving questions similar to those decided last winter in the Chicago lake front cases. A ruling upon the motion to bring up the case of the Edison Electric Light company against the Sawyer Manufacturing company, in which is contained a controversy between the two great electric corporations of the country—the General Electric company and the Westinghouse—is looked for tomorrow. Altogether it promises to be a notable day in the history of the court.

Not Many Have Registered.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—Returns of Chinese registration from thirty-five out of the sixty three internal revenue districts in the United States show that 3,169 Chinese have complied with the law. The districts most densely populated by Chinese have not yet made their returns. It is estimated that there are 110,000 Chinese in the United States.

TEN MEN DASHED TO DEATH.

They Fall 3,000 Feet in a Shaft of the Calumet and Hecla Mine.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 14.—A Houghton, Mich., special to the Sentinel says: Ten timber men were dashed to pieces in the Red Jacket perpendicular shaft of the Calumet and Hecla mine at noon today. The miners were coming up in the cage to dinner, and the engineer hoisted the cage against the timbers of the shaft. The coupling pin broke and the men and cage were dashed downward over 3,000 feet, to the bottom. The names of the killed are:

ALLEN CAMERON, son of Captain Cameron, in charge of the mine.

JAMES COCKING, single, supporting a widowed mother.

JOSEPH POPE, leaves a wife and one child. The wife was at the mouth of the shaft with his dinner and saw the terrible fall of her husband and his comrades.

JOHN ROGERS, leaves a wife and several children.

JOHN HICKS, single, aged 24.

ANDREW EDNO, aged 40, married.

ROBERT WUOPIA, leaves a wife and three children.

MICHAEL LEAVITTO, widower.

JAMES TREVNI, leaves a wife and three children.

CON S. SULLIVAN, single, aged 40.

Thousands of people were around the shaft all day. No inquest has been held as yet.

The men were aboard a skip used in hoisting rock, and when the load of human freight reached the surface the engineer did not stop it in time, but it went to the top of the derrick where it broke loose and went back with a crash to the bottom of the shaft. There is no way of reaching the bottom nor getting the dead men out except by going through another shaft half a mile away, so that it was nearly three hours before the true state of affairs could be ascertained and it will be toward morning before the bodies can be brought to the surface. It is necessary to hoist the men 550 feet by ropes to reach the level of the next shaft, when they will then be carried nearly half a mile through the drifts and then hoisted by the car. Twelve men went down for them, but one of them was attacked by sickness and was sent up, accompanied by one of his comrades. The coroner's jury is now making a thorough investigation.

AMERICANS IN CHINA.

They Fear that that Government Will Resort to Retaliation.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Rev. Dr. J. S. Baldwin, for twenty-two years a Methodist missionary in China, and for nearly a quarter of a century secretary of the missionary board of the Methodist Episcopal church, which has large moneyed interests in China, said today that he had positive information from dignitaries of the Chinese government and from his own Chinese missionaries that if the Chinese exclusion act is carried into effect and Chinese are shipped from this country to China, deported simply because they are here without having taken out certificates, that Americans in China will be likewise deported from that country to the United States.

"If the law is declared constitutional by the supreme court," he said, "I anticipate that there will be a speedy exodus, both of missionaries and merchants from China in retaliation for our sending home Chinese from the United States. Several years ago this course was urged upon the Chinese government by one of the censors, who was supported in his memorial by a number of prominent officials.

"This is the most perilous time in the relation of China to the United States that has yet been encountered. It is probable that the Methodist church will make an appeal to the Chinese authorities in case the deportation is decided upon in behalf of the Methodist missionaries now stationed in all of the provinces."

FLOODED PLANTATIONS.

Big Breaks in the Levee Below Lakeport, Mississippi.

GREENVILLE, Miss., May 14.—A second crevasse has broken the levee at Brooks Mills, Ark., on W. G. Riger's plantation, about seven miles below Lakeport. It is 200 feet wide and gradually spreading. The water will also flow into the Tensas basin, and, taken in connection with the first crevasse, is expected to put it generally under water. Its effects will be felt from Riger's plantation, a very large one, to the mouth of Red river. The destruction of crops will be enormous, as, from the Kansas line southward, the country is thickly settled and well improved.

The Lakeport crevasse has this morning widened to over 600 feet and the country around is now all inundated. The rise in the river reached two-tenths during the past twenty-four hours. The guage read an even forty-four feet at 6 p. m.—forty-one-hundredths lower than the highest mark ever reached. Rain began falling at 6 p. m., and it now appears as if it would continue through the night.

RACELAND, La., May 14.—A crevasse occurred on Bayou La Fourche last night about 10 o'clock, half a mile above La Fourche crossing on the west side. The break, late this evening is fifty feet wide and twenty feet deep. Arcadia plantation is affected. No effort has yet been made to close the break.

Movements of Ocean Steamers May 14.

At Havre—Arrived—La Bretagne, from New York.

At Queenstown—Arrived—Alaska, from New York.

At New York—Arrived—La Champagne, from Havre.

At Boston, —Arrived—Scythia, from Liverpool.

At Glasgow—Arrived—State of California, from New York.

SOCOSA IS HARD PRESSED

Nicaraguan Revolutionists Have Made Great Headway Against the Government.

SUCCESSFUL AT EVERY POINT SO FAR

Every State of the Republic but Two Have Joined in the Revolt—Both Coasts Commanded by the Rebels—Battle Imminent.

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PANAMA, Colombia, (via Galveston, Tex.), May 14.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—Ex-President Zavala of Nicaragua today telegraphed the following from Grandada, where the provisional government is established: "Almost all the country has risen against the government. The departments of Grenada, Mazena, Rivas, Chantales, Matagalpa, New Segovia and Lake Nicaragua have risen. San Juan and the Atlantic coast are in the possession of the revolutionists. President Socoa has been reduced to the capital. He is drawing his resources of men and money from the departments of Leon and Chinandega. The revolutionist army is encamped at Masaya. Three formidable attacks by government troops have been repulsed with great loss to the assailants. The government is on the defensive. The revolution advances daily and its triumph is certain."

Two More Forts Captured.

Fort San Carlos, at the head of the San Juan river, Nicaragua, and Fort Costillo, on the line of the proposed Nicaraguan canal, have been captured by the revolutionists. It is reported that they have seized the canal property and that the government has been cut off from an outlet to the coast on the east boundary of Nicaragua. The forts were taken by the revolutionists on the night of May 11, but the news of their capture did not reach San Juan del Sur until today. It was immediately cabled to me by the Herald's correspondent in that port.

General Gutierez and Colonel Malaver commanded the revolutionary troops which took possession of the forts. They captured several cannon and many rifles, which were at once sent to Granada, where the provisional government has established its headquarters. The possession of these forts is most important to the revolutionists. It adds strength to the movement, and when its importance becomes fully recognized among the rank and file cannot fail to make them all the more enthusiastic in the cause.

Canal Property Not Molested.

The statement that canal property has been seized is not credited, however, because it is not believed the revolutionists would arouse the open opposition of the United States government. It is believed to be more probable that the forts are being held merely on account of their strategic importance, and that canal property will not be molested. The fact that their possession gives the revolutionists entire control of the route to the eastern coast of the country, thus preventing the government from obtaining supplies from that quarter, made their capture one of the earliest objects of the revolution, and it is not believed here that having occupied them the rebel leaders would be foolish enough to commit an act which would cause the United States government to interfere. It is thought that if the revolutionists have interfered with the canal property in any way it was in a friendly spirit, and should this prove true it might be accepted as confirming the statement of Minister Guzman at Washington, in which he accused the Nicaragua Canal company of aiding the uprising against President Socosa.

Pitched Battle Imminent.

Another cable dispatch from the Herald's correspondent in San Juan del Sur says that a battle is expected to occur at any minute in Barranca, near Masaya. The government is massing its troops near that town, and is preparing to attack the revolutionists. It has 2,000 well armed men and six Krupp guns. A well trained French artillery officer is in command of the batteries. At the top of a steep hill the revolutionary forces, 1,000 strong, are well fortified. Their position is defended by batteries of five brass field pieces and two Krupp guns. When the expected battle takes place it is believed the fate of the revolution will be settled.

The revolutionary leaders have no doubt that their forces will be successful. They are counting largely upon the enthusiasm aroused by the uninterrupted series of successes which have so far attended their operations. They assert that the government troops, who are under the command of General Urtecho, are not enthusiastic, many of them having been forced into the service. On the other hand they declare that the revolutionary soldiers are all volunteers, and are thoroughly in earnest. Every soldier, it is said, knows that the coming battle will be the turning point in the war, and for that reason will fight with determination.

Empty is the Cash Box.

The government is reported to be embarrassed by the fact that its treasury is empty. It has issued a decree of forced loan of $600,000, but has found it impossible to collect even a small portion of the funds. If reports concerning the finances of the revolutionary party be true, it is well supplied with money, ample funds having been furnished by the wealthy men who are either connected with the leadership or are in sympathy with the movement.

ANOTHER WITHOUT DECISION.

Castilhistas and Rebels Fight Again in Rio Grande do Sul's Merry War.

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VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), May 14.—[By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald—Special to THE BEE.]—Two stories have reached me concerning the result of a battle which took place yesterday near Inhandery, between the Castilhista troops and the revolutionists in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. It is reported by persons who favor the Castilhistas that although the engagement was really nothing more than a skirmish, the revolutionists were put to flight and forced to flee into the hills, where they were endeavoring to reorganize their scattered forces.

This favorable account for the Castilhistas is not confirmed by the news which comes from those in sympathy with the revolutionists. The account which they send from San Eugenio says that the engagement was not decisive. It occurred late in the afternoon and at nightfall the revolutionists retired. General Hyppolyte, who commanded the Castilhista forces, sent a detachment under General Lima in pursuit of the fleeing revolutionists. Operating together with their cavalry troops, Generals Tavarez and Salgado are said to have destroyed Lima's forces. They then retired toward the coast near Ibicuy, where they are rapidly throwing up intrenchments.

Hope to Crush the Rebels.

General Tille and a large body of Castilhista troops are now encamped near Santa Anna, which is one of the rebel strongholds. He is short of horses, but intends to attack the town and then join in the general fight to destroy Tavarez and Salgado and their troublesome revolutionary army. It is believed by the Castilhista leaders that the revolutionists will avoid an open battle, and will confine their operations to harrassing forays against the government forces during the approaching winter. They hope to cut off the supplies of the government troops, who are not accustomed to maintain warfare as carried on by the revolutionists, and tha privations, thus caused, it is believed, will cause many desertions.

The Castilhista leaders say that the officers of the squadron sent down by the general government to aid in suppressing the revolt are loyal, but the Herald's correspondent, in Buenos Ayres, telegraphs that none of the stories sent out from the Castilhista agents should be accepted as being entirely accurate.

Aroused Little Enthusiasm.

The Herald's correspondent in Buenos Ayres says that the message which President Saenz Pena submitted yesterday to the Argentine congress was coldly received. In his message President Pena said the situation in the republic was a grave one, and he was prevented from resigning only by his desire to show he was actuated by patriotic motives in continuing in office in the face of the opposition to his policy, which had been manifested in many quarters. Notwithstanding the rumors that a war between Argentina and Brazil is probable, the president declared that the relations between the republic and all other nations were satisfactory. He recommended that congress ratify the treaty fixing the boundaries between Chili and Argentina. This, he declared, would finally settle all the differences which have existed between the two countries.

President Pena said the financial condition of the republic showed that the outlook was encouraging. He closed his message by recommending that better instructions be provided for the army and navy.

France and Brazil to Arbitrate.

A dispatch from the Herald's correspondent in Rio de Janeiro says that a convention has been signed between Brazil and France for the appointment of a mixed commission to settle the dispute between the two republics over the boundary between Brazil and French Guinea.

McCreary Charged with Malfeasance.

An investigation of the accounts of ex-Consul McCreary by his successor, Corvis M. Barre, shows that in settling his bills for rent and the purchase of newspapers, he reported to the United States government that payments had been made in gold. The bills are said to have been really paid in Chilian paper money. If they were paid in paper issues and the government settled with McCreary on a gold basis, its loss will foot up $600 or $700. Consul Barre has reported the facts to the government at Washington.

Santiago's Coming Exposition.

A request has been made by Chilian mine owners that the government send a transport to San Francisco for the purpose of bringing exhibits from the United States to the exposition which will be held in Santiago next year. It is proposed to secure many of the machinery displays now on exhibition at Chicago, and bring them to Chili and return them to San Francisco free of charge. The project is favorably regarded by the government. It is hoped through the exposition at Santiago that American machinery can be introduced into the mines of Chili.

FOREIGN FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Confidence is Returning but the Stock Markets Yet Remain Unsettled.

LONDON, May 14.—Discount rates were firm during the week, at 3¼ for three months and 3½ for short. The consensus of opinion is that confidence is returning, and a much easier market is expected soon. There was no demand for gold during the week except for Australia. The improving tendency of silver continued until Wednesday when the market became disorganized owing to the unsatisfactory result of the india council allotment, and afterward remained inanimate. The Stock exchange suffered from extreme nervous depression, which was largely due to the action of London banks in recalling funds, owing to Australian troubles. The general closing of bear positions left the market unprepared to meet forced sales, and it is unsafe to predict that these are yet ended. Consols show a decline of 1-16 of a point on the week. There was a general relapse in foreign securities. Greek bonds of 1881 fell 14¼ points; Greek bonds, 4 per cent, 12; Argentine bonds of 1886, one-fourth; Argentine bonds, funding loan, 3¾; Argentine bonds, Sedulas, 2½; Portuguese bonds, 2½.

American railroads were very unsettled. Northern Pacific fell 5¼ points on the week; Louisville & Nashville, 4½; Lake Shore and Union Pacific, 4 each; Wabash debenture, 3¼; Illinois Central and Atchison, 3 each; Denver preferred, 2¾; Norfolk & Western and Wabash preferred, 2 each; Ohio & Mississippi, 1¾; Erie, 1½; Central Pacific, Denver common and Missouri, Kansas & Texas, three-fourths each; Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk guaranteed, 3; Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk first preference, 3¼; Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk second preference, 1¾; Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk third preference, 1½.

On the Paris Bourse.

PARIS, May 14.—The bourse, during the week was adversely influenced by condition of the London market, and prices suffered a general relapse. Three per cent rentes fell 15 centimes; Credit Foncier, 2½ francs; Rio Tintos, 3¾ francs; Argentine bonds, 12½ francs.

WILL ACCOMMODATE THOUSANDS.

Rock Island Citizens Arranging for the Augustana College Jubilee Exercises.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., May 13.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The public will be glad to know that ample provision is being made for the accommodation of the thousands who will attend the jubilee exercises at Augustana college, during the first week in June next. The committee in charge of this work has agreed upon a definite plan of operation. Lodging, board, etc., will be provided for all, but in order to secure such accommodations it is necessary for each one to notify the committee of his coming. Address Prof. P. M. Lindberg, Rock Island, Ill., stating the number of persons to be provided for, time of sojourn, kind of rooms desired, time of arrival, etc.

In no case will accommodations be guaranteed if this rule be neglected. Price of lodging from $1 to $3 a week for each person, board from 25 cents to $1 a meal. Besides numerous boarding houses and hotels there will be boarding tents, lunch counters, etc., on the grounds, where the multitude can be fed. Special reduced rates on all the railway lines leading into the city will be secured. Visitors on arriving in the city will proceed to the office in the main college building, where they will be welcomed and will receive all necessary information. The committee and the citizens will do all in their power to make everybody feel at home, comfortable and happy.

CAUGHT TWO SMART COINERS

Sioux City Police Land a Pair of Hard-working Coniackers.

MEMBERS OF THE OLD M'CARTY GANG

Source of a Flood of Bogus Silver Coins Discovered and the Makers Safe in Jail—Their Tools Also Captured.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Several hundred dollars worth of counterfeit silver dollars, halves and quarters have been passed in this city during the past two weeks and until last night no trace of the counterfeiters was obtainable. Detective Kreg of the police department suspected three men, and followed them into a saloon, where he examined a coin they had passed and found it to be counterfeit. He followed them out and arrested two of them.

One is George Hallett and the other John Mason. One has been working at the carpenter trade here and the other one cooking. Joseph Scott, the third man, got away.

The men had counterfeit quarters of the issue of 1891 and 1892; halves of 1860 and 1876 and dollars of 1889 in their possession. On their way to the police station they threw powdered tobacco in the faces of the officers and endeavored to escape, but were overpowered and counterfeit money they threw away was recovered.

Hallett weakened when arrested and took the officer to a grove three miles from town, where he dug up a part of their outfit from a hollow tree, and then took them to a house on Lafayette street, where a half peck of plaster of paris dies, a device for milling coins, a quantity of metal and other articles used by them were found.

He says that he was taught the business by three McCarty boys at Council Bluffs, one of whom is now deputy sheriff of Pottawattamie county, and that they have passed hundreds of dollars worth of the money in Lincoln, Neb., Omaha, Council Bluffs, this city and smaller towns in this vicinity. One of the McCartys is now under arrest at Council Bluffs for passing counterfeits.

The workmanship on the coins is excellent and the counterfeit hard to detect. Mrs. Mason, in whose house the outfit was captured, says that the men have made counterfeits there every night for over three weeks.

Both Hallett and Mason belonged to the Salvation army here. They have been in the city about four months. No trace has been found of Scott, who escaped. Hallett says that he had a large amount of counterfeit money in his possession.

Figuring for a Settlement.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., May 14.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—An effort is being made to get all creditors of the Union Loan and Trust company, D. T. Hedges and Ed Haakinson, whose liabilities are almost identical, to syndicate and consent to the appointment of common trustees for all the assets. Under the law the assignees can do nothing but sell the assets and pro rate the proceeds among the creditors, and that within a certain period. By assignee's sale it is estimated that not over 25 cents on the dollar can be realized on the $7,000,000 worth of claims. It is believed that a trustee can hold notes and collaterals in the assets until they become due and develop the property so that in the course of time nearly twice as much as the assignee's estimate can be realized. Indications are that the plan will succeed.

ENGINEERS IN SESSION.

Senator Hill of New York Attends Their Convention.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 14.—This town was full of railroad engineers today who were here in attendance upon the union meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The morning session was held with closed doors. The afternoon meeting was open to the public. R. E. Jacobs, secretary of the committee on arrangements, presided.

Rev. C. O. Alden, pastor of the Congregational church, opened the exercises with prayer. Mayor Jacob W. Clute delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Schenectady.

Senator David B. Hill was present, and when he arose from his seat after an introduction by the presiding officer, he was received with a storm of applause. Senator Hill's address was a clearly defined expression of his views on labor organizations in general and the brotherhood in particular. He was followed by Hon. Thomas A. Lillie of Whitehall and Patrick Fennell, the poet laureate of the order. State Railroad