OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1890-SIXTEEN PAGES

A VOICE FROM THE VATICAN.

Irganized Religion Alone Can Save Civilization From Going Back to Chaos.

AN AUDIENCE WITH POPE LEO XIII.

Slavery and the Social Question Need *pecial Attention-The Disarmament of Europe Strongly Advocated.

(Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.) ROME, April 19.—[New York Herald Cable -Special to The Bee.]-As an expression of ais friendship for America, and his confidence n the liberty which her institutions give to seligion his holiness, Leo XIII., today acperded the Herald correspondent a special private audience and consented to a publication of his utterance. This is an unparalleled event in the history of the vatican and indirates not only a profound desire on the part of the pontiff to win the confidence and estcem of the American people regardless of sects, but his faith in the fairness and dignity of modern tournalism.

The governments of Europe have practically confessed at Berlin that they can do little to check the onward sweep of the social lava that threatens the peace of the nations. The pope now declares that religion can and will restore tranquility to the world.

Early in the morning I received from one of the papal chamberlains a document informing me that the Heralds special audience would be at 11 o'clock today. Dr. Rooker, vice rector of the American col lege, was named as interpreter, for his holiness does not speak English. Long before that hour we were driven to the vatican.

No man can make that journey from the ponderous bronze door of the vatican into the presence of the sovereign whom 250,000,000 people hail as vice regent of heaven and earth without being thrilled from head to foot. I care not whether he be protestant, Catholic or pagan, whether he adores the pope as the infallable vicar of Christ or regards him simply as the head of a universal school he is bound to be moved by the solemnity and suggestiveness of his surroundings. To get to this sovereign of a shadowy empire, whose predecessors have turned scepters to dust and blotted out kingdoms, I passed the historic portal that looks out upon the wide square of St. Peter's. Here were grouped a squad of the Swiss guard in their brilliant red, vellow and black costumes, designed by Michael Angelo over three hundred years ago. Going along the royal staircase that leads to the Sistine chapel, turning by a flight of venerable stairs to the right I was saluted by papal gendarmes at the entrance of the open court-yard of St. Damascus, which is flanked by corridors and halls glorified by the genius of Rafael, with glinting colors showing here and there through the windows. In one corner of the sunny court stood Cardinal Carrioji and monsiguors in purple silk rustled by and a pigeon wheeled in alarm through the air, as the great chimes began to strike the hour.

Leaning on a tall halberd a picturesque sentry guarded the door of another immense marble stairway on the opposite side of the square. This led me to the hall of St. Clement, a spacious room whose ceilings and walls are marvels of decorative art. Here figures of justice, mercy, religion and charity looked down upon and charity a company of the pope's soldiers sprawling comfertably on wooden benches in the corners, their glittering harberds leaning against the wall. There was a ringing command uttered by some invisible officer and the next instant a row of red, black and yellow guards was erect saluting as the stately cardinal passed. In the next chamber we were received by

an attendant clad in crimson silk and knee breeches. Through one gorgeous room after another we were conducted, among historic tapestries and princely drapings. At last we reached the throne room. Here we sat until his holiness was ready to receive us. The great golden throne under the canopy was presented to the pope by the workmen of Rome. On its apex are the keys of St. Peter and triple crown surmounting the azure shield of the Pecci family, with its comet, evpress tree and silver bar. The pope is proud to sit upon a throne given to him by the tollers of his

own country. A chamberlain in purple silk preceded me into the presence of the august head of the Catholic world. There behind all pomp and ceremony sat a gentle old man with a sweet face and the saddest eyes that ever looked out of a human head. The pope sat on a chair of crimson and gold set against a table. Behind him was a figure of the Virgin and at his right a tall throne. He wore upon his head a skull cap of white watered silk and a snowy cassock flowed about his frail figure It was a presence at once appealing and majestic. As we advanced to salute the pope he held out his thin white hand upon which gleamed the emerald apostolic and bade us be seated beside him.

The stories about his weakness are absurd There was a surprising vigor in his gestures and his voice was clear and unwavering as he spoke of America:

"I have a claim upon Americans, for their respect," he said, with kindly eyes, "because I love their country. I have great tenderness for those who live in that land, protesttants and all. Under its constitution religion has perfect liberty and is a growing power. Where the church is free it will increase and bless. I love Americans for their frank, open, unaffected character and for the respect which they pay to Christianity and Christian morals. It pleases me to say this through the Herald, which is a great international journal and represents so much. The press and church should be together in the work of elevating mankind. American journalism especially should be amiable and benevolent towards me, because my only desire is to use my power for the good of the people, Protestants and Catholics alike, and to increase their prosperity and happiness. I have no other aim on earth than to benefit them, and I will never do anything that is not for their Journalism is now very powerful and it should help me to spread the skirt of

religion and charity and of sound morality. His holiness asked how the Protestant church of America receives his utterances and was assured that the people, without respect to particular churches, listened with deep respect and sympathy to his appeals for a more charitable and unselfish spirit in

"I feel sure that it is so," said the none. "I want the Protestants as well as the Catholics to esteem me. They may all be sure that I have a very deep and real affection them in America. The vicar of Christ is respected. but it is not always so. In Europe here there are in control those who have nothing but hatred for the head of the Christian world and offer insults to the hely see. Enemies of God who occupy high places desire not only to offend | dah; H. P. Ciark, Broadhead.

the person of the holy see, but to utterly break down the institution of religion, to disorganize and obliterate the church and to overturn the world's system of morality upon which civilization rests. These are times of social unrest and impending disorder. There is no power that can deal with anarchism, so cialism and discontent but organized religion, which will restore morality to society.

"The result of the efforts which have been made to throw aside Christianity and live without it can be seen in the present condition of society-discontent, disorder, hatred and unbappiness.

"I have studied how to bring about a change, and while I live I will labor to relieve the world of the terrible confusion. The suffering and the helplessness of the working people is a source of great anxiety and grief to me. Their troubles have been largely due to the enemies of Christian movality who want to see Christian history ended and man-

kind returned to pagan lives." "There are two things in the world at present that need special attention-slavery and the social question. To abolish slavery I have stablished colleges and am sending missionaries into Africa and wherever men are held in bondage. The true way to free them is to educate and christianize them. An enlightened man cannot be enslaved. For that reason I shall devote the energies of the church to the spread of knowledge among the poor savages. Humanity must aid me to teach these unfortunates and save them from slavery, for the social question can only be solved by increasing the morality of the world. While Christian morals governed there was no such condition of affairs as we see today, but with the efforts to destroy religion began the evils which are agitating society. "The social troubles cannot be cured unless

mankind comes back to the same principle, but if the foes of Jesus Christ and his church continue to attack and revile the religion which teaches correct morals and has civilized the world these disorders will increase and overwhelm them. The governments of the various nations must do their work and I must do mine. Their work is local and particular, such as the enforcement of law, and the law of labor or such ameliatory measurese as seem wise, but my work as the head of Christendom must be universal and on a different plan. It is for the church to christianize the world and teach morality and charity. The moral condition of both the workingman and his employer must be raised. I intend to have committees formed in every diocese in the world. Each committee shall have the bishop at its head and shall consist of either workingmen or those who sympathize and associate with them. On fast days and whenever there is rest from labor, these committees will call the toilers together, discuss their duties and teach and inspire them with true morality. Sound rules of life must be founded on re-

ligion. His holiness spoke with emotion about his

desire for the disarmament of Europe. "The existence of these vast armies is a ource of displeasure and sorrow to the holy see. The military life is injuring hundreds of thousands of young men. It surrounds them with violent immoral influences. It crushes all their higher and spiritual life, and tends to harden and degrade them. These armies are not merely full of spiritual perils, but they drain the countries of wealth. So long as Europe is filled with soldiery, so long will all this labor be withdrawn from the soil and the poor will be everburdened with taxes to support the system. The armies of Europe are impoverishing the population. Phese great military establishments have an other deplorable effect. They set one people against another and intensify national jealousies. The result is the growth of a spirit of anger and vengefulness. I long to see a return of peace and charity. Huge armies confronting each other in such times as these can not leave a good spirit behind them. They

Here I suggested that the doctrine of arbitration for which the vatican is laboring was accepted as a national principal in America. "Yes," said his holiness, "that is the true principle, but most of the men who have control of affairs in Europe do not desire truth. See how they exalt Godlessness. Look at the men whose names are selected in Italy for honor after death, men who died opposing Christianity, men like Mazzini and Saffi." At the close of the audience his holiness thanked the Herald for the good it had done for mankind and gave him the apostolic blessing. It was the longest audience ever given to a private individual. From first to last the pope spoke constantly of America

and her bright future. As I left the presence of the pontiff the assistant secretary of state, Monsignor Moneci, entered the ante-chamber. I talked to a cardinal later and he was amazed at the length and character of the audience. Nothing could show more clearly the pope's fondness for Americans than this extraordinary privilege which he has given the

STANLEY AT BRUSSELS.

The Great Explorer Warmly Wel-

comed by King Leopold. [Copyright 1800 by James Gordon Bennett.] BRUSSELS, April 19.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to The Bee. | Stanley arrived here this afternoon, having been met at the frontier by two of King Leopold's aids-decamp, who invited him to enter a special train placed at his disposal by his majesty and by a deputation of the municipal council of Brussels. The military band played the "Star Spangled Banner" as the train drew up in the station, and the civic guard and a battalion of infantry presented arms as the explorer stepped on the platform. A large crowd had gathered in the neighborhood of the station. So great was the enthusiasm to eatch a glimpse of the illustrious visitor that the people-literally fought for coigns of vantage. The police were obliged to interfere, and a number of arrests were made and sev-

eral persons seriously injured. Meanwhile Stanley entered a royal carriage in waiting and with Comte D'Oultremont, M. Mountenny Jepperson, Surgeon Parke and Mr. Wilson drove to the palace amid the cheers of the vast crowd lining the route. Though it was raining hard, Stanley, who was in an open carriage, constantly raised his hat in response to the welcome ac-

corded him. There had been some talk of a hostile demonstration on the part of the students, who are opposed to King Leopold's Congo scheme. If the students did demonstrate, their hisses and whistling were unheard among the plaudits of the general public.

King Leopold received Stanley literally with open arms. He was closeted with the explorer upwards of an hour, and in the evening gave a banquet in his honor.

Confirmations.

Washington, April 19.—The senate has confirmed the following today: Henry Flad, of Missouri, member of the Mississippi river commission. Postmasters: Illinois-A. W. McPheeters, Sullivan; S. C. Zinzer, Washington. Nebraska-A. W, Ladd, Albion. Wisconsin-C. M. Durkee, Phillips; M. H. Taylor, Port Atkinson; J. T. Kingston, Nece-

MANEUVERING IN THE MUD

The Annual Review of the Garrison of Paris Held at Vincennes.

A MAGNIFICENT MILITARY DISPLAY

The Roads Thronged With Thousands of Spectators-The Most Perfect Artillery Battalions in Europe.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett,] Panis, April 19 .- New York Herald Cable Special to THE BEE.] - The review of the garrison of Paris at Vincennes came off yesterday morning with great celat. The weather was cloudy and a rain during the night made the ground very muddy and slippery. By 8 clock the roads leading from the Place de la Bastille to Boas de Vincennes were thronged with infantry, artillery and cavalry, with their ambulances and canteens. The troops were in true complete "de campaign," that is to say with their overcoats, knapsacks, haversacks, with one day's rations, water bottles, cooking utensils and sacks of kindling wood to make fire with. In fact one might have imagined that war had been declared. Column after column of redlegged infantry tramped along through the mud over the roads leading toward the east, fully accontered for campaign.

The review was announced for 10 o'clock. At exactly fifteen minutes before the hour every battalion, squadron and battery was in the position assigned to it. Altogether 12,000 men were present. The view from the tribune was superb. The troops were formed in their lines, first the infantry, behind them the artillery and in the background the cavalry. The infantry line was composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-ninth battalions of "chasseurs a pied," each consisting of four companies of forty files each. Then came the Eleventh, Thirteenth and

T th brigades of infantry of the line. exactly 10 o'clock General Sausier, on a fine chestnut charger, cantered onto the ground at the head of a brilliant staff of twelve officers escorted by half a squadron of dragoons armed with lances. The drums and bugles of twenty-one battalions, eleven squadrons and ninety batteries immediately sounded a salute. As the general galloped between the lines each regiment lowered its colors, the bands playing the "Marseillaise." General Sausier acknowledged the salute by uncovering and holding his forage cap at arm's length. At 10:30 the general took his post at the reviewing point in front. The twenty-one battalions advanced in a line of 100 yards, with General St. Mars and his staff at their head, and saluted. Each battalion was at once wheeled in company fronts to the left and at double quick was marched to the extreme northern end of the race course. This maneuver was executed with most creditable precision and promptness. Next three battalions of "chasseurs a pied" came swinging along at a brisk pace and were loudly applaudeded by the spectators in the tribunes as they passed. It is a pity that the chasseurs are provided with white haversacks instead of brown ones, These white haversacks against the dark blue uniforms make a mark far more dazzling and "voyante" than that of the maligned red

trousers of the linesmen. Four brigades of infantry of line then came trudging past in fine style, the wiry little pioupions." Although they had been marching since morning in complete campaign order, they seemed as fresh and elastic as if just out of bed. The One Hundredth and Nineteenth regiment was most deservedly applauded as it marched along in magnificent style, alignments and intervals being preserved with remarkable accuracy. The only point to criticize about this splendid regiment is that several officers were mounted on white horses, which in these days of smokeless powder is rather a dangerous feature. After the infantry had marched past rumbling wheels and the grim clanking of pintle hoofs announced that nine batteries of artillery, under the command of General Nismer, were advancing in line of battery at a brisk trot. The ground trembled as they moved to within six metres of the saluting base and then wheeled to the left at a full gallop and massed at the extreme northern end of the ground, whence each battery regained its interval and then came thundering along at a gallop, with all the bugles sounding, past General Sausier. The appearance of the artillery was in every way excellent. The horses were strong, hardy, serviceable animals and were up in their work. Guns, carriages and harness were in good order. The muzzles of the six guns of each battery as they swept by at a gallop were in perfect alignment. In fact no field artillery in Europe could have put in a better appearance than did the splendid batteries commanded by General Nismer, and the Herald correspondent who witnessed this review has had an opportunity of seeing under all sorts of circumstances the light batteries of England, Germany, Russia and Austria.

The cavalry brigade was commanded by General Dupesme, who was mounted on a very highly bred but rather cat-like looking bright chestnut charger with a white near hind leg, very much such an animal as Lord Cardigan is said to have ridden at Balaclava. The brigade, consisting of the Sixth cuirassiers the Twenty-seventh and the Twentyeighth dragoons, each regiment consisting of four squarons (except the Twenty-seventh, which had only three squadrons) advanced in line at a gallop to the saluting base, then wheeled off to the left and massed itself, as the infantry and artillery had done, at the northern extremity of the ground. The dragoons were provided with lances, that is to say, the front rank of each squadron carried lances without pennans slung over their right shoulders. The rear rank men carried repeating carbines. The dragoons were mounted on horses fully up to their weight, and while solid enough for charging, are not

too heavy for outpost work. The cuirassiers were not armed with lances Their horses were heavier than the dragoon horses and in spite of the useless burden steel helmets and cuirasses, did not seem over-weighted. The dragoons, especially the Twenty-eighth regiment, presented a appearance. The cuirasslers good in galloping past, especially the Fourth squadron, did not preserve their alignment nor distance and at one moment came almost within half a metre of the squadron in front of them, but it should be remembered this is a most difficult position-the rear one of a brigade-and the ground was very muddy and shippery. It is only fair to say that all the manoeuvres of the cavalry were made at a trot and gallop, and of eleven squadrons not a single trooper was unhorsed. In short, the review was a most creditable one. The artillery may be said to have won the laurels of the day. The tribunes were filled with spectators, who watched the troops with pride and interest. The dragoons with lances were especially popular. Count Munster, the Ger-man ambassador, was present at the review, and watched the troops with the eye of a keep and appreciative observer.

NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS. That is What Miss Fair's Wedding Dress Will Cost.

[Copyright 1830 by James Gordon Bennett.]
PARIS, April 19.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Ben.[-M. Arnuud has completed and sent to San Francisco the wedding dress of Miss Fair, who is to be married in June to Herman Oelrichs. The dress is of white satin manufactured at Lyons especially for Miss Fair. It is covered with rare Alenpon and Argenton lace which was purchased piece by piece from the lace collectors and curiosity shops and which is not manufactured at all now. The train is three yards and a half long, covered with lace a la Louis XVI, A drapery lace trims the bottom the front skirt held by bunches of orange blossoms. The sleeves are of satin covered with lace, and the neck is finished by a high Medici collar of lace. The veil is of white tulle, to be draped by a spray of orange blossoms. The cost of the dainty wedding garment was 25,000 francs. The insurance over the Atlantic was 15,000 francs, and the duty to the United States nearly 8,000

Will Take His Father's Place. [Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] London, April 10.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co. have issued the following cir-

"Gentlemen-It is with the deepest regret that we are called upon to announce he death of our respected senior, Mr. Junius Spencer Morgan, which sad event occurred at Monte Carlo on the 8th inst. In accordance with testamentary and other agreements the copartnership at present existing will be continued, Mr. John Pierrepont Morgan of New York taking his father's interest in the business and becoming partner in the firm. Begging reference to his signature at the foot, we remain, gentlemen, your obedient servants. Signed, J. S. Morgan & Co., London, April 17. Pierrepont Morgan will continue to be a member of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and will reside in New York. He sails on the Brittanic next Wednesday.

A German Railway Accident. [Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] BERLIN, April 19,-[New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE.]-The railway accident at Werebig, between here and Konigsburg, was more serious than was at first supposed. Four carriages of the passenger train jumped the track and ran into a construction train filled with workmen on another track. Two persons were killed outright and seven others severely injured. It is probable that some of these will die. The cause of the accident is still a mystery. When the wreck was cleared away the tracks were found to be in perfect order, and trains have since been sent over them. One passenger describes the accident as a terrific shock. followed by a deafening sound, like the dis-

charge of a heavy piece of ordnance. A Stirring Scene. New York, April 19 .- An unusually stirring scene marked the close of the run of "Shenandoah" at the Twenty-third street theater tonight. The house was elaborately decorated and Generals Sherman and Schofield occupied boxes. At the close of the third act a small regiment of volunteers from the Brooklyn navy yard and local militia joined the band and the members of the company on the stage, and all formed one grand chorus, singing "Marching Through Georgia." The refrain was taken up by the audience and General Sherman kept time by waving his handkerchief. At the end of the song General Sherman was called upon for a speech. He responded briefly and was greeted with tremendous enthusiasm.

No Blood Spilled. LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 19.-Nothing further has been heard today from the state troops in

Harlan county. Several men who have come to Pineville from that county say there has been no fight. One man who is a prisoner in the hands of the federal officers for violation of the revenue laws says he was with the sheriff's posse that went out with sixteen oldiers to arrest Howard, and there was certainly no blood shed, The adjutant general has a dispatch from

Armorer Thompson at Pineville, in which is expressed great doubt of a battle between the troops and outlaws. Wils Howard, it is said, has threatened to rescue Jennings. Captain Gaither, it is reported, will kill Jennings if a rescue is attempted.

A Colored Exodus to Oklahoma. TOPEKA, Kan., April 19.—Rev. B. F. Foster of this city, who has been in Alabama the past two weeks in the interest of the Oklaoma Immigration association, writes that 19,000 colored people will come from Alabama before July to settle in Oklahoma. A letter from Alabama states that 1,700 left Atlanta for the new country on the 15th inst.

Consul Mathews at Gibraltar. [Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.] GIBRALTAR, April 19 .- New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Colonel Mathews, United States consul general to Monocco, arrived here today. He will leave for Tangiers Tuesday in the sloop of war Al-

Anniversary of Beaconsfield's Death. LONDON, April 19.-Today was "primrose lay," the anniversary of the death of the Earl of Beaconsfield. It was observed by the conservatives. The queen sent two wreaths to be placed on the grave of Disraeli at Hughenden. Primmses were generally worn by admirers of the dead statesman.

The Cortes Opened.

Lisbon, April 19.—The cortes was opened oday by the king in person. Referring to the dispute between England and Portugal concerning territory in Africa, the king said negotiations were now pending which promised to result in a settlement of the question honorable to both countries.

Confederates Will Hold a Reunion. Chattanooga, Teun., April 19.—By order of Governor Gordon of Georgia, general commander of the United States Confederate Veterans' association, there will be held in Chattanooga a general reunion of all ex-confederates July 3, 4 and 5 next.

Collision on the B. & O. WHEELING, W. Va., April 19.-The Pittsburg and Cincinnati express on the Baltimore & Ohio road collided with a freight near Barnesville, O., tonight. Both trains were badly wrecked. One engineer was killed and a number of passengers injured, but names or details are not optamable.

The Southern Flood Situation. New ORLEANS, La., April 19.-Reports from various points along the river show no material change except near Shreveport, where the levee broke last night and severa plantations were slightly flooded.

The Fire Record. DESVER, April 19 .- A confiagration de stroyed the greater partion of the town of St. Elmo, Colo., today. Loss, \$25,000, insurance about half.

GERMAN MINISTERIAL COUNCIL They Adopt By-Laws and Transact

One Held For the Purpose of Mapping Out a Future Programme.

THE PRESS NOT ENTIRELY IGNORED.

Minister Phelps Gives a Dinner to Chancellor Von Caprivi-Beet Root Sugar Refiners Demand a Continuance of Bounties.

Copyright 1890 by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, April 19 .- As the emperor starts omorrow upon a tour of various points of the country, which continues until the meeting of the reichstag, a council was held today to consider the ministerial programme. Although government officials now pretend to ignore the press, reliable communications are obtainable when the ministers deem them opportune. In this way it is known that the council considered measures relating to reforms in the educational system and for the crection of monuments to the late Emperors William and Frederick. An article which appears in the Freisinnige Zeitung, the organ of

Herr Richter, leader of the German liberals, attacking Bismarck, has raised a crop of concurrent rumors which are absorbing interest here. The Freisinnige affirmed that the ex-chancellor, unable to pass three weeks of political abstinence, summoned the editor of the Hamburger Nachrichten, who dined at Friedrichsruhe Tuesday, and that coached by Bismarck, the Nachrichten made a series of attacks upon Chancellor Von Caprivi, sneering at his speech in the landtag and advising the depuies to maintain a loyal adherence to the exchancellor's policy. The Freisinnige inferred that Bismarck meant that he was, through the press and parliament, against General Von Caprivi, Thereupon the Post (conservative) denounced the article as insulting to the prince, denies that the Nachrichten is inspired and expresses regret. The journal's sympathy with Bismark's policy leads it to play into the hands of his enemies. The truth is that Bismarck summoned the editor of Nachrichten to consult with him in regard to getting a capable literary man and reliable confidant to assist him in arranging and compiling his memoirs. The day after the interview Dr. Lucanus, chief of the civil cabinet of the emperor, was sent to Friedrichsruhe This coincidence gave rise to the report that Lucanus was charged to demand the delivery of documents relating to the emperor's doings while awaiting the death of his father.

Echoes from the French papers make Bismarck's position critical, the emperor personally going to threaten him, Caprivi claiming the restitution of papers missing from the chancellerie, with other incredible nonsense suitable to the French press. Bismarck, approached on the subject, declines to speak. A number of cable dispatches and letters from leading American periodicals and papers have been received at the American legation. asking Minister Phelps to use his influence to get a contribution of any kind from the ex-chancellor. Bismarck, however, prefers to maintain absolute silence and to disregard the calumnies which are being circulated concerning him. It is possible, owing to the excited indignation over the attacks upon Bismarck, that the government has issued a warning that persons putting into circulation in home or foreign press baseless sensational news will be arrested, and not expelled as hereto fore, but tried upon the charge of fraud. This order emanates directly from General Von

Caprivi. The North German Gazette announces that Bismarck's commission as cavalry general has been made out in the name of Prince Von Bismrek, duke of Lauenberg. The exchancellor has not yet used the ducal title.

Although Minister von Gosster showed no intention during yesterday's debate in the landtag to concede the full demands of the Catholic clericals, he indicated a desire on the part of the government to sweep away the last traces of the May laws. The section of the center party not closely adhering to Dr. Windthorst take Herr von Gossler's assur ances as satisfactory and will support the government. The leaders of the centrist mi nority, Barons von Huene and Schorlemer-Alst are more ready than is Dr. Windthorst to the former coalition. The old government groups have already assumed a position leading to a combination with the conservatives, imperialists and right wing of the na tional liberals. The prospects of the government having a majority in the reichstag are therefore good. Should the educational measure before the council extend to the clergy the control of schools, the solid vote of the centrists would be secured, thus assuring an overwhelming majority.

In today's debate in the unterhaus the free conservative speakers declared their intention of meeting some of the denands of the centrists. Herr Scidlitz, speaking for the free conservative party, announced its readiness to open negotiations with a view to supporting the desires of the clergy in regard to the procedure connected with the oath taken by the administrators of Bishop Dies. He could not, he said, concede ecclesiastical supervision of schools or the creation of a Catholic department in the ministry of worship. The cler icals, if wise, would accept the condition offered for the support of the censervatories and join with them, devoting their strength to combat the spread of socialism.

General von Caprivi's ideas touching the relations of the government and press want clarifying. While proclaiming disuse of the system of official inspiration, his statements in the landtag recognize the necessity of the government, acting upon public opinion through inspired articles in both the home and foreign press. Herr Herrfurth also declared that it was impossible to permit the opposition to monopolize the power of the press; the government must have channels to mould and correct public opinion. Both ministers intend to put a stop to granting subventions to jour nals from the secret fund, relying upon the willingness of the papers to accept official in spiration. Both may find the press not so bedient a tool as they desire.

On Thursday Phelps, American minister, gave a dinner to Chancellor Von Caprivi. The committee of beet root sugar refiners resolved, in view of the increased cost in the manufacture of sugar owing to the rise in the price of raw material, to demand that the government continue the export bounties. In accordance with the decision of the Hamburg senate, all the men employed on state works who take part in the demonstrations on May I will be discharged.

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity: Fair weather. For Nebraska: Light local showers, north westerly winds, cooler. For Iowa: Fair, followed by light rain in

western portion, southerly winds, shifting to cooler, northwesterly, For South Dakota: Light local showers, northwesterly winds, cooler.

WORLD'S FAIR DIRECTORS.

Other Important Business. Chicago, April 19.—[Special Telegram to The Ber.]—The board of directors of the Chicago World's Fair association met today. and adopted by laws for the government of its proceedings. These, it is understood, provide for the general plan of organization, and direct that the annual meeting of the stock holders of the world's fair shall be held on the first Saturday in April of each year, notice to be given ten days in advance. The entire government and control of the corporation shall be vested in the board of directors

which is also empowered to remove any of

The officiary will be a president, first and

second vice presidents, secretary, treasurer

and auditor. Fifteen members of the board

constitute a quorum, but an election of officers or the selection of a site will require an affirmative vote of twenty-three directors. The president can call special meetings when he thinks fit, and must do so on the request of five directors. The duties of the president vice presidents, secretary, treasurer and auditor are not dissimilar to those of like officers in other stock concerns. The treasurer will give bonds in such sum and with such sureties as the board of directors approve, and the auditor shall see that all bonds required of officers or employes are given Vacancies in the board may be filled by elections by the board from nominations made at a preceeding meeting. The following committees are to be appointed: Finance, nine members; buildings and grounds, nine members; judiciary, seven members; national and state exhibits, five members; foreign exhibits, five members; printing and publish ing, five members; transportation and public comfort, seven members; art, seven members The board of directors is required to elect a director general, whose duties, powers and compensation it is to fix bids for contracts involving sums of more than \$2,000, which must be invited by advertising three times in at least two daily Chicago newspapers. Payments are to be made only on warrants countersigned by the president, secretary and auditor. A two-thirds vote shall be required

to change the by-laws. The directors said today that it was un likely that any important action as to the discussion of a site or the selection of a general manager and secretary would be entered on until the bill was safely through both branches of congress.

A KNOTTY LEGAL QUESTION. Can a Woman Protect Herself Against a Slanderous Husband.

CHICAGO, April 19.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-Judge Anthony was this morning presented with a legal question which proved too knotty to be decided off-hand, and after listening to arguments all the morning he was finally forced to take it under advisement. It was in the suit of Mary F. Williams against her husband Aaron for slander. The case was the first of the kind on record in an Illinois court. Mrs. Williams, who had separated from her husband a short time after her marriage and become involved in a legal dispute over his property, sued him for \$20,000 for slander, saying that he had spread

eports detrimental to her character. "The question of a woman's privilege," said Judge Anthony, "is one on which I am somewhat radical. I am inclined to agree with the New York court which decided that a woman is a 'person,' and punished a huslinels law goes I know it is different. A headquarters that some fifteen me woman when married loses her identity and becomes one with her husband in a legal sense. A man may not suchimself. Unfortunately for Mrs. Williams, I am not here to make laws, but to see that those existing are enforced. Anything further is for the legislature, and I would like to see some of our good lawyers sent to that body and see if we could not get a little enlightenment on the subject. There ought to be a standard of human justice in this world by which a woman can protect herself, married or

The Weather Crop Bulletin.

Washington, April 19.—The weather crop bulletin issued by the signal service says The weather during the past week has been especially favorable for farm work through out the northwest, where the sowing of small grain was substantially completed. As far north as southern Minnesota and southern Dakota crops were improved by favorable weather. In Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska and Iowa, wheat; outs and grass are reported in good condition, but more rain is needed from the Missouri valley northward over Minnesota, In Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee the growing crops are greatly improved.

The Pacific Short Line.

San Fffancisco, Cal., April 19.-A repreentative of the Pacific Short Line, a railroad enterprise which has occasioned considerable nterest here, states that it is expected hat the line will be completed to oming by January and Ogden in two years. He also intimates that the company will maintain an independent position and thereby secure a larger share of the proceeds of through business by selling traffic privieges to the highest bidder.

Killed by a Jealous Husband. New York, April 19.-Asa R. Waterman nanager of Jacobs' Lyceum theater, in Brook

vn, tonight shot and instantly killed Peter Doran in front of the play house. Waterman's wife, who is a pretty woman, is an actress and Doran was escorting her home when the husband fired the fatal shot. The murderer was arrested. It is supposed that calousy prompted the murder,

The Death Roll. PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 19.—Ex-Governor William Warner Hoppin died today, aged sighty-two. He was governor in 1854, 1855 and 1856. He was a graduate of Yale and practiced law before he held public office, Lockhaven, Pa., April 19.—Ex-Governor

James Pollock died this evening in this city

Queen Charlotte Islands Shaken. Victoria, B. C., April 19.—A steamer from northern ports brings news of a severe earth quake on Queen Charlotte islands. Several native houses in Skedgate were shaken down and deep fissures made in the earth,

Mining Exchange at Salt Lake. Salt Lake, Utah, April 19.—[Special Tele gram to THE BEE . - A mining exchange was organized here today. It will open Monday. Delegations will be present from Kansas City and Denver.

The Floods in Wales. SIDNEY, N. S. W., April 19.—The Darling river continues to rise and the increasing flood is causing much damage. The town of Bourke is completely submerged.

Cashed in Their Checks. SALT LAKE, Utah, April 19. - [Special Telegram to THE BEE! .- Bob Johnson, an old time gambler of Leadville, Omaha and Long Branch, blew out his brains today. Larry Smith was found dead in an opium joint,

CHI TO STRIKE SITUATION.

≥ NUMBER 300.

y That Some of the Men Will

rn to Work Next Week.

THE 0

It Claims to Be Willing to Pay the Scale for Eight Hours, But

BOSSES' ASSOCIATION.

Draws the Line at Unionism.

Curcago, April 19. - Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Eight thousand carpenters are still on a strike in Cuicago, but it is not unlikely that the strike will be declared off on Monday, so far as the new bosses' association is concerned. But one thing is required to effect such a condition-a guaranty by the association that their strength is what they represent it to be, and that they are ready to give employment to 3,000 men. Secretary Howard of the Carpenters' union refused to state this morning that such a guaranty would ensure the cessation of the strike against the new association's men, but admitted that the strikers' committee would be empowered to end the strike, and that it would not be surprising if it were done. They have received no word from the old bosses, and in that relation the strike remains unchanged. The strikers claim that practically no men are at work, but the old bosses maintain that they have 1,000 men employed.

"We have fully that number," said William Mayor, a director of the association, this morning, "and by the middle of next week we will have enough. We shall not treat with the strikers' arbitration committee, nor do I think with any citizens' committee, although we will receive any committee like gentlemen. But we believe that we are able to take care of our business and shall continue to do so. We have nothing to arbitrate, The men want an eight hour day; they already have it. Then they want 40 cents an hour; that we will give them, but they want us to recognize the union, and in doing that we would agree to employ union men only, and that we will not do. We will employ men on their merits solely, and without regard to their being union or non-union men. The strikers claim they have 6,000 men on the union rolls. I have information that they have but 3,500, the rest being non-union men. Of the outsiders, we have 1,000 at work, and if not so much attention is from now on given to the strike by the papers it will die out in a week. This concession to the new bosses' association, many of whom are union strikers, is simply a defeat of the strikers. They can't beat us, and so they beat some one else less powerful.

Even should the showing made by the new eganization be most favorable, an immediate resumption of work may not follow. The fact is that the exepenters' council is divided on the question of expediency of permitting one-half of the men to return to work at 40 cents per hour and trying to hold the other half on a strike with the menger income of \$5 a week. It is thought by many that such a plan would prove difficult to carry out. Still, the go-to-work party may win and in such a case half the strikers would be to work by the middle of next week. The new Bosses! association has developed greater strength band for sending standerous matter through | than the strikers anticipated it would be able the mails to his wife; but as far as the to show. It was reported at the strikers! the old Master Carpenters' association had joined the new organization, which has recognized the union. This is looked on as an encouraging indication of the weakness of the

> Pittsburg Troubles Still Unsettled. Pirrisities, Pa., April 19.-The railway

managers of the different lines made propositions to their men today similar to the one submitted by the Panhandle officials last night, which was thought to be satisfactory to the employes. Vice Grand Master Downey stated tonight that the proposition would not be accepted and intimated that if the matter was not settled there would be trouble. It was reported, unofficially, that the men had desided to go out Tuesday next if the entire bill of sixteen grievances war not granted.

Miners' Strike Spreading. VIENNA, April 19.-The strike movement began by the coal miners at Ostrau has spread throughout the Ostrawitz valley. All

the miners at Baschka, Pexno and Czeladna have quit work. A Walk-out In Boston. Boston, April 19.—A strike for a ten-hour day and an advance in wages was inaugurated in Squire & Co.'s big packing establishment, in Flast Cambridge, this morning. Botween seven and eight hundred men, all but

a few of the employes, are out, and the fac-tory is practically shut down.

The Erie Canal Case. Entr. Pa., April 19.—The famous Erle canal case came to an abrupt termination today in the Eric courts, with a perfun story verdict. The case was that of Prescott Metcalf and B. Newberger against William L. Scott and W. W. Reed of Eric and J. M. Me-Cullough of Philadelphia, as garnishees of the Eric Canal company. This was an attachment execution served on the garnishees for the purpose of scising the money of the Eric Canal company-nearly \$200,000-aileged to be in the hands of the garnishees. Judge Morrison rules that the evidence showed that the money which Mr. Scott had in his hands when he was the Pennsylvania railroad company's agent he had paid out except a small balance, which was less than what was due him for salary. The plaintiff endeavored to show that if Mr. Scott bought the canal he did so as trustee for the creditors. The court ruled that under the evidence the title was perfect in Mr. Scott. Mr. Scott afterward old the canul to the Pennsylvania railroad company. The jury rendered a verdict for the defendant, and the case will go to the su-

The G. A. R. Grant Statue.

preme court.

Washington, April 19.—In connection with the joint resolution providing for the acceptance of a statue of General Grant from the G. A. R., introduced today, Senator Manderson presented a letter from S. N. Burdette, chairman of the committee on the Grant monument, saying that "the G. A. R., wishing to testify their affectionate regard for General Grant, have raised sufficient money, through voluntarily contributed funds, to erect a statue to his memory, , and believe congress will assign it a place in the old hall of representatives along with that of Abraham Lincoin, the provident by whose side he stood in the great contest which gave them fame."

Two Children Barned to Death. BETHLEREY, Pa , April 19 .- The log house

of Farmer Young of Pennsville, near here, burned to the ground last night. Two little children of Mr. Young were burned to death, and Mrs. Sielfis, the housekeeper, was horribly burned while trying to rescue them.