DUN'S REVIEW OF THE WEEK

Monetary Doubts Exert a Great Influence on General Trade.

EFFECTS OF BAD WEATHER ALSO FELT

Building Trades Active and Lumber in Good Demand, While Other Business is Retarded by the Uncertainty of the Currency Situation.

NEW YORK, April 21.—R. G. Dun & Co's. weekly review of trade: Monetary doubts have overshadowed all other influences at New York, but have not generally affected trade at most other points.

Wheat has fallen 2½ cents, with sales of 40,000,000 bushels; corn 2½ cents; oil 2¼ cents, and coffee 1¼ cents. Wheat receipts have been 2,200,000 bushels at western points in four days and Atlantic exports net 600,000 bushels. Pork products are somewhat lower, though declining less than corn. In the cotton market liquidation has continued, and with sales of 1,250,000 bales here the price has dropped five-sixteenths of 1 cent. The week's receipts from plantations are equal to last year's, and reports indicate some increase this year in acreage.

Reports from other cities show some embarrassment from storms and the backward spring, with some signs of shrinkage from other causes. Tardy spring makes clothing quiet, and the advance in shoes retards buyers. The building trade is active and the demand for lumber large, but sales of wool are moderate.

Iron is somewhat weaker at Pittsburg, but the glass trade is active.

Business at Cleveland is in volume larger than last year, but money is active and close.

At Cincinnati there is a fair shipping business in clothing.

The demand for dry goods at Indianapolis is good, but money is closer.

Trade at Detroit is good, with collections improved.

At Chicago navigation opens with heavy shipments. Currency does not return, as was expected, and large sums are tied up in fair preparations, so that bankers are conservative. Receipts of cattle, butter and barley increased moderately over last year; sheep, 30 per cent; wool 33 and wheat 700 per cent, while in cheese, hogs, flour and lard there is a decrease, corn 30 per cent, and rye and cured meats 60 per cent.

At most northwestern points weather checks trade and at points in Wisconsin lightness of money causes apprehension and collections are slow. At St. Paul trade is fair, but seeding retarded.

St. Louis reports bright prospects and large demands for money from the southwest, though owing to the low price of cotton southern orders are remarkably slow.

Trade Good at Omaha.

At Omaha trade is good, and at St. Joseph good.

Business at Kansas City is very quiet, with large receipts and lower prices for cattle.

At Denver trade is only fair and at Salt Lake quiet.

Weather retards trade at Louisville and Nashville; Knoxville and at Little Rock business is quiet; at Columbus very dull, but with improved collections, and at Atlanta fair for the season.

At Mobile cotton is moved more freely and at New Orleans sugar is strong, but rice and other trades quiet. Money in active demand.

Pig iron is a shade firmer for foundry, but Bessemer is weaker at Pittsburg and Birmingham. No. 2 is offered at $9. Trade in bar is dull, with the prices as low as ever, and a cut to $1.06 in beams and channels is reported. Sales of lake copper at 11¼ cents are rumored. The demand for tin is slow, while coal is dull and easy. In textile fabrics mills are still busy with old orders. Collections throughout the country are at all points slower than usual and conditions such that a monetary stringency might occur if exchange with this center was embarrassed. Meanwhile exports of merchandise in April fall much below last year's, while imports increased nearly 20 per cent, so that the excess of imports amounts to considerably more.

The failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 208, compared with totals of 209 last week. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 201.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

Uncertainty of the Financial Question Has a Depressing Effect.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Bradstreet tomorrow, will say: The backward season and storms cause a tendency on the part of jobbers generally in staple lines to act conservatively, while general trade is less favorable than a week ago. Further reduction of cotton prices results in a shading of quotations for cotton goods, print cloths going off one-eighth of a cent, with an improvement in general demand based on the concessions. It is denied that the prices are shaded, but samples of the new clip are in the markets. In addition quotations have gone off on wheat, corn and oats, pork and lard, on rice and coffee among food staples, the reduction in the last being due to the pricking of the bull bubble blown by the European speculators in that berry. There is a manifest halt in the rate of progress of general trade, compared with like seasons in previous years, although the volume of business is of larger proportions, as shown by bank clearing totals.

Exports of wheat from both coasts of the United States for six days, ending with April 20, aggregated 3,063,000 (flour included), a total slightly in excess of that for the preceding week, but about equal to the quantity sent abroad in the like week a year ago. It is 20 per cent more than was sent abroad in the third week of April in 1891, 1890 or 1889. Stocks of wheat at home and in Europe and afloat for Europe caused traders to buy conservatively and constitute the dead weight in prices. Some Chicago carriers have secured money in New York this week, the western center having had its surplus funds fully employed.

The acute condition of the currency complication creates bearish and declining tendencies in the market for securities. There has, however, been an absence of panicky symptoms, and declines are moderate, but liquidation had still to be effected, showing that the markets discounted the anticipated rises. Professional operators, while bearish, hesitate to swell the short interest, and long buying is preventing complete speculative organization.

The lack of improvement of favorable report as to the outlook in the New England and middle states has not changed. The increase in movement of cotton goods from Boston, due to decline in prices, is offset by continued decreases in the volume of shipment of shoes for a month past.

Louisiana sugar acreage has increased cotton crop reports are unfavorable and there is said to be a scarcity of seed.

In the province of Quebec trade in dry goods, paints and hardware continues to suffer because of the unseasonable weather and bad country roads. Manufacturers are busy on fall samples. There is considerable inquiry for ocean freight room, and large quantities of grain will be moved as soon as navigation opens, which will probably be two weeks late.

Wall Street for a Week.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Bradstreet's weekly review of the stock market this week will say: In spite of the weakness in prices and sharp breaks which have occurred in particular stocks, the stock market, which for a while has been free from panicky symptoms, supports the pressure of the existing financial complications with noteworthy steadiness. The street has been preparing for an expected crisis for months past and therefore not surprised. Liquidation has been so thorough that the opportunity for "shaking out" weak holdings were reduced to a minimum, while brokers and their customers have arranged their accounts in anticipation of the actual developments. This is illustrated by the comparative ease of money. The street on the whole seems to regard the present dispensation as a necessary evil, and as the first step toward an elucidation of the whole silver trouble, there being much less disposition to look for a temporary relief in the form of a government bond issue than was the case a short time ago. The nearest approach to a real break in prices was on Friday, when the shipment of $6,000,000 in gold and a rise in call loan rates, supplemented by the failure of a large street concern, caused heavy declines, which, in the last part of the day, were followed by a strong rally on the rumor that the treasury would continue to pay out gold on the treasury notes.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENTS.

Omaha Continues to Show a High Percentage of Increase.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The following table compiled by Bradstreet's, gives the clearing house returns for the week ending April 20, 1893, and the percentage of increase or decrease, as compared with the corresponding week of 1892:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
New York	$ 708,810,098	20.0	.....
Chicago	111,577,970	24.7	.....
Boston	199,645,729	13.0	.....
Philadelphia	74,799,774	.....	17.7
St. Louis	26,227,715	0.5	.....
San Francisco	15,574,371	10.0	.....
Baltimore	13,631,740	7.5	.....
Pittsburg	16,713,100	10.6	.....
Cincinnati	14,115,700	5.0	.....
Kansas City	16,887,914	24.0	.....
New Orleans	10,741,823	27.0	.....
Minneapolis	8,780,717	40.0	.....
Buffalo	8,424,935	6.0	.....
Louisville	7,826,352	16.0	.....
Detroit	6,953,892	1.6	.....
Milwaukee	9,741,871	30.0	.....
Cleveland	6,255,511	10.0	.....
Omaha	6,404,317	42.0	.....
Providence	6,519,900	99.0	.....
Denver	5,685,938	22.0	.....
St. Paul	4,813,815	1.8	.....
Indianapolis	4,813,511	42.5	.....
Columbus, O.	3,522,400	.....	10.0
Houston	4,512,800	46.9	.....
Memphis	2,832,169	29.0	.....
Richmond	2,478,723	1.6	.....
Hartford	2,231,697	14.0	.....
Portland, Ore.	1,974,639	.....	.....
Washington	2,662,615	22.2	.....
Dallas	2,047,336	9.6	.....
Peoria	1,726,000	.....	.....
Savannah	1,770,318	25.0	.....
Nashville	1,745,748	.....	31.5
Salt Lake City	1,437,184	.....	20.5
St. Joseph	1,638,024	3.2	.....
Duluth	2,254,495	36.9	.....
Rochester	1,748,839	25.2	.....
Atlanta	1,052,171	.....	8.0
New Haven	1,713,078	19.0	.....
Springfield, Mass	1,743,467	27.1	.....
Worcester	1,544,051	1.6	.....
Portland, Me	1,057,738	18.2	.....
Fort Worth	1,917,070	151.9	.....
Seattle	1,173,762	22.0	.....
Sioux City	1,148,170	17.5	.....
Waco	1,101,509	14.5	.....
Des Moines	1,287,487	.....	.....
Grand Rapids	1,038,596	20.2	.....
Norfolk	905,867	1.5	.....
Los Angeles	1,099,055	61.5	.....
Syracuse	1,125,250	19.0	.....
Wilmington, Del	1,030,982	8.3	.....
Tacoma	1,060,552	14.8	.....
Helena	807,796	6.0	.....
Lowell	791,210	.....	13.7
Lincoln	592,512	3.5	.....
Birmingham	631,584	13.5	.....
Lexington, Ky	583,520	1.5	.....
New Bedford	553,059	41.9	.....
Topeka	453,873	12.6	.....
Binghamton	261,700	.....	3.3
*Spokane	812,096	.....	.....
*Saginaw, Mich	392,885	.....	.....
*Jacksonville	610,926	.....	.....
*Great Falls	314,087	.....	.....
*Emporia, Kan	92,031	.....	.....
Fall River	875,447	.....	.....
*Charleston	876,581	.....	.....
*Sioux Falls	257,124	.....	.....
*Akron	323,478	.....	.....
*Springfield, O	265,084	.....	.....
*Bay City	397,002	.....	.....
*Albuquerque	99,987	.....	.....
*Galveston	5,579,581	100.0	.....
Total United States	$ 1,242,015,644	18.6	.....
Outside New York	534,205,546	9.8	.....

Dominion of Canada.

Montreal	$ 19,035,026	11.5	.....
Toronto	6,267,241	34.0	.....
Halifax	1,321,154	40.0	.....
Hamilton	810,141	14.7	.....
Total	$ 18,913,182	19.0	.....

*Not included in totals.

INGALLS ON ORATORY.

THE SUNDAY BEE will contain another exclusive letter from the pen of ex-Senator John James Ingalls of Kansas. It is the great orator describes his art, gives a vivid account of a desperate battle between Rufus Choate and Ben Butler and treats of some of the great orators of history, their methods and their power. THE SUNDAY BEE has never presented a brighter feature. Do not fail to read it.

ESCAPED FROM SING SING.

Two Daring Condemned Murderers Gain Their Liberty.

SING SING, N. Y., April 21.—Roehl and Pallister, murderers, escaped from prison last night. Both men were under sentence to be electrocuted soon.

Guard Hulse said that at 7 o'clock last night he passed supper into Pallister's cell. The condemned man threw a handful of pepper into the guard's eyes. Hulse was blinded and Pallister rushed on him, took his revolver away and under threats of death forced Hulse into Palister's cell, first taking the keys from him. He then locked Hulse in the cell and unlocked the cell of Murderer Frank Roehl.

The two murderers then unlocked the cells of Carlyle W. Harris and Murderer Osmond. They invited these to escape with them. Both Harris and Osmond refused. Pallister and Roehl waited until 9 o'clock, when Guard Murphy came on duty. As Murphy entered the corridor Pallister presented a pistol at Murphy's head, taking the keys from him and locked him in Roehl's cell. Pallister took Hulse's shoes and cap from him and put them on himself. Threatening to kill the guards if they made an outcry, the two murderers climbed down into the yard and made their escape, whether by the river or over the wall was not known. The terribly stormy night facilitated their escape. It is supposed Pallister had been saving the pepper given him daily with his meals with the object of escape in view.

In connection with the escape of the two convicts, condemned murderers, it leaked out this morning that the brother of Roehl arrived in this city ten days ago from Germany with $7,000, which Roehl had inherited. His brother, upon his arrival here, called upon Goldberg & McLaughlin, the prisoner's counsel, and informed them that he was going to Sing Sing. After a stay of a few days there he returned to this city and said that he would immediately return to Europe. He is believed to have remained in the country and to have assisted in his brother's escape.

It is believed that Harris' refusal to take advantage of his opportunity to escape will have some weight with the governor in deciding his case.

COLUMBUS FLEET ARRIVES.

Three Caravels and Their Escort Safely in Port.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 21.—The three Columbus caravels arrived at 10:30 o'clock this morning in tow of Spanish warships and were received with great thunders of salute and a display of flags of the countries represented by the fleets, and dropped anchor at the end of the line of vessels. The little fleet was tumbled about off the Virginia coast yesterday in a lively fashion by the northeast wind that blew all day, but managed to make the capes early this morning, and after taking pilots aboard proceeded in.

At the head of the fleet was the protected cruiser Infanta Isabella, towing the flagship Santa Maria, which displayed the flag of the admiral. Behind and a mile astern came the torpedo vessel Nouva Espana, with the Nina as her charge, and in the latter's wake was the big black protected cruiser Reina Regent, with the Pinta.

When off the fort the stars and stripes were brought out and saluted by the leader, the fort quickly responding. Before the Santa Maria was abreast the Philadelphia, the Dutch frigate Vanspyk ran up the Spanish colors and saluted them with thirteen rounds. Then the Russian ship General Admiral commenced the salute, and later every flagship in the harbor honored these curious looking crafts and the country they came from.

Hemmed in by Ice.

MENOMINEE, Mich., April 21.—The steam barge Burnham and the tug Claus are hemmed in by ice here and are in danger of beign crushed. The steam barges Colburn and Mills, which came here yesterday, were fairly driven away by the heavy wind and were more or less damaged.

OPPONENTS OF HOME RULE

Sir Henry James and Mr. Balfour Attack the Measure.

GLADSTONE'S GRAND ANSWER TO THEM

Never in Better Form, the Grand Old Man Makes a Stirring Appeal for Justice for Ireland—Passed Its Second Reading.

LONDON, April 21.—Members of the House of Commons flocked to the House early today to secure seats for the final contest over the second reading of the Irish home rule bill.

Dr. C. K. Tanner, nationalist member for Cork, was first to arrive, being present as early as 6 o'clock.

Sir Henry James' Address.

Sir Henry James, liberal unionist, addressed the House this afternoon in opposition to the bill. He said that the government of Ireland would be in the hands of those now forming the majority of Irish representatives—men drawn from the land league and proved to be conspirators against law. These men would take place and power with the determination to sweep out of Ireland the landlords, whom they regarded as an English garrison.

"Talk of the bill as a final settlement," exclaimed Sir Henry. "It is simply a measure to enable a section of Irish agitators to deal as they may choose with the country. It is practically a repeal of the union and an epitaph on the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. Instead of being a measure of peace between the two countries, it was a message of war. There might for some time be an armed peace, but if it should require the interference of the military in order to enforce it, where could real peace be? The bill surpasses the ingenuity of man in devising proposals to bring the law into contempt. There is not a man in Ireland who could not set its provisions at defiance. Neither could the judges enforce it. Had the bill been explained to the English constituencies, the present government could never have obtained even a limited English minority in support of it, and the prime minister, who is trying to pass the measure solely through Irish votes, would never again have sat on a government bench."

Sir Henry James was heartily applauded at the close by the conservatives and liberal unionist members.

Early in the evening the debate was monopolized by minor members. At 10 o'clock Mr. Gladstone entered hurriedly amidst cheers. Members began to return rapidly. At 10:30 Mr. Balfour was received with cheers. All the members had meantime taken their places and the house waited expectantly for the heavy guns of the final debate on the second reading.

Balfour's Arguments.

Mr. Balfour arose shortly before 11 o'clock. A longer period had never been occupied with the second reading of a bill, he said, than had been allowed for the present debate. No man, however, had dared contend that within the narrow limits of the two islands four assemblies, with four executives, could be operated in harmony with one Imperial Parliament. He, himself, could not believe that this childish imitation of the United States constitution would ever commend itself to the judgment of the British people. [Cheers.] He, therefore, would put the federation aside, as not immediate to the discussion. The home rule bill had been brought forward to meet the liberal party's necessities, which were connected with Irish agitation and Irish crime. [Hear, hear.] Never had such an important constitutional change been proposed with such flimsy reasons. Substantial arguments for the necessity of the measure could be enumerated on the fingers of one hand. Two of these arguments were that the union had failed and that coercion had failed.

Mr. Balfour was interrupted by confusion among the Irish members, and upon resuming his speech shouted that agrarian crime in Ireland was at its worst before the union. This statement evoked loud cries of, "No, false," and "Shame," from the Irish members.

Proceeding, Mr. Balfour said it was madness to look forward with the premonition of seeing agrarian crime stamped out in the immediate future. It was absurd to hold England responsible for Ireland's woes, although it might be admitted that England sometimes had played a sorry part towards her sister country, who could but feel disgusted with the creeping hypocrisy of the men who, although aware of the history of Ireland, threw upon England the responsibility for Irish wrongs.

What answer had the government given to the argument that home rule would inflict injuries upon the British taxpayer? None. What answer did the unionists get when they asked about the so-called supremacy of the British Parliament? Everybody knew that this would be only a paper supremacy. The Irish would have the real and the British the illusory supremacy. [Cheers.] Could anybody imagine how the two majorities would work together?

What Home Rule Meant.

Mr. Balfour described the bill as a decisive step towards separation, although not a final one. To make it law, he said, would lead ultimately to the disintegration of the empire. He next discussed in considerable detail the financial aspect of the home rule bill. The bill, if passed, would entail losses and hardship upon all classes in Ireland. Irish ambitions would center in the Dublin Parliament. Irishmen would regard the Imperial Parliament as a foreign and unrelated body. The Irish people would drink from the bitter and polluted stream of Irish history instead of the pure stream of English history. [Laughter.]

"If you commit this great political crime," said Mr. Balfour in closing his speech, "you make yourselves responsible for an irretrievable national disaster, and all hopes of a peaceful and united Ireland will vanish forever."

Prolonged cheers and counter cheers followed this peroration.

Prince Christian joined the prince of Wales in the peers' gallery and Sir William Harcourt took his place on the treasury bench.

When Gladstone Arose.

As Mr. Gladstone arose to address the house the cheering was renewed. Like Mr. Balfour, he was in splendid form. His voice was clearer and fuller than any time before during the session and his movements gave evidence of unusual energy and earnestness.

The principal weapons of the opposition, he said, were bold assertion, persistent exaggeration, constant misconstruction and copious and baseless arguments. True, there were financial arrangements to be dealt with, but among the difficulties nothing existed which ought to abash or terrify men when they were to accomplish a great object. The opposition had evaded steadfastly the answer to the question of the second reading—how can Ireland be governed if this bill be rejected?

Lord Salisbury had asked for twenty years of coercion, but as the duty of converting Ireland to Protestantism, inaugurated under Queen Elizabeth, had failed down to the present time, what ground was there for hope that in but twenty years it would succeed? The late government had started with a majority of 120. Neither the children nor grandchildren of this generation would see such a majority again. Yet the whole fabric of their policy had failed; and what guarantee was there that it would not fail again? The present bill sought to close a controversy that had lasted for centuries. Ireland's loyal acceptance of the present bill should cause distrust and this disbelief to vanish. There had been no disaffection of the Irish mind since the door of hope had been opened. The continued distrust of the Irish people, despite all they could do, came simply to this—that they were to be pressed below the level of civilized mankind. When the boon of self-government was given to the British colonies was Ireland alone to be excepted from its blessings? To deny Ireland home rule was to say that she lacked the ordinary faculties of humanity.

His Grand Closing.

Mr. Gladstone's closing words were: "You cannot be surprised that we have undertaken the solution of this great question, and as on the one hand it is not least of the arduous efforts of the liberal party, so, on the other hand, it will have its place in history—aye, and not remote, but early history—as not the least durable, fruitful and blessed among its accomplished acts."

Before the cheering ceased George Bartley, conservative for North Islington, rose to continue the debate. Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, moved the cloture and it was adopted.

William Saunders, radical for the Walworth division of Newington, who threatened to bolt the opposition, changed his mind at the last moment and went into the lobby with the ministerialists.

As Mr. Gladstone returned from the lobby, liberals and nationalists, rose, cheered and waved their hats. John Redmond shouted: "Three cheers for Parnell!" but the only response was laughter.

The announcement that the bill had passed the second reading by a vote of 347 to 304 was the signal for more cheers and hat waving. There was another demonstration when Mr. Gladstone left the House. Crowds had gathered outside the building and as the prime minister rode away he was followed by their cheers.

The division was taken on strict party lines. Every nationalist member voted with the majority. The dissident liberals to a man, went with the opposition. The prince of Wales remained until the result of the division was announced.

EUROPEAN NEWS NOTES.

Minister Potter Has Audience with King Humbert and Queen Marguerite.

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.]

ROME, April 21.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Mr. Potter, United States minister, had a special audience with the king and queen this morning, to whom he presented a letter of congratulation on the occasion of their silver wedding. Their majesties seemed and expressed themselves pleased, especially that one who is persona gratissima at Italian court had been chosen as the president's spokesman. King Humbert embraced the opportunity of making a graceful reference to the love of freedom which has distinguished both Italy and the United States. He also referred to the cordial welcome extended the Italian war ships now in the American waters and expressed the hope that the good feeling existing between the two countries would remain perpetually unbroken.

No Hope from the Conference.

BRUSSELS, April 21.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The Belgian cabinet has questioned the United States as to whether the monetary conference will meet again at the end of May. The American government's reply has not been received. It is asserted that owing to Gladstone's unflinching opposition to any change in the English monetary system the conference, if it does meet, will only do so to express it powerlessness and dissolve.

Bismarck's Condition.

BERLIN, April 21.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The alarm created yesterday concerning Bismarck's health has been relieved by bulletins from Friederichsruae saying it was merely a sudden chill, which brought on a severe attack of neuralgia and loss of sleep, with consequent weakness. The latest reports say the prince is very much better.

At the Spitzer Sale.

PARIS, April 21.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—The fifth day of the Spitzer sale this afternoon brought a total of 360,810 francs, bringing up the total for the first five days to almost a million francs. While the prices today were good, none were sensational.

CARTER STILL TALKING.

He Refutes the Arguments Made in Behalf of Great Britain.

PARIS, April 21.—J. C. Carter, counsel for the United States in the Bering sea tribunal arbitration, continued his argument on behalf of the American claims. He criticised the weak parts of the case presented on behalf of Great Britain. He admitted that the United States asked for a monopoly of the seals. But a monopoly, he argued, could only be injurious when artificial prices were induced by it. In the present instance that was impossible. On the contrary, the monopoly asked for by the United States would encourage production and be beneficial to humanity in the same way as laws providing for patents and copyright.

Carter proceeded to refute the British argument that seals devoured British fish in the waters of British Columbia. The fish of those waters, Carter said, were the property of the world. Carter quoted from the joint report of the commissioners of Great Britain and the United States appointed to investigate the condition of seal life in the north Pacific ocean to sustain his contention that pelagic sealing was wrong. The United States, Carter said, would tolerate the right of Indians to pursue seals for personal sustenance, but not for commercial purposes.

Mr. Carter, continuing his argument, reverted to the question of property in seals. He says that the law goes to the farthest extremity when social advantage is at stake and gives protection to property, even when intangible. In conclusion, Mr. Carter submitted that when an animal, though wild, voluntarily becomes subject to the control of man, so that animal increase could be taken and the species preserved, the right of property resulted. He admitted the British argument that the recognition of the rights of the United States would tend to establish a monopoly. When did a monopoly become injurious? Only when a rise of prices was induced by it. It was impossible for the United States to withhold the skins from the market to force up prices. Such a policy would lead eventually to such an accumulation that in the end the United States would be obliged to throw the skins on the market in great bulks and thus lower the price immeasurably. It was only by the care and self-denial of the United States that the sealing industry had been enabled to exist, therefore the protection demanded was only their due.

The court adjourned until next Tuesday.

WILL NOT ACCEPT JUDD.

Count Kalnoky of Austria So Informs the United States.

VIENNA, April 21.—Count Kalnoky, Austrian premier, has given notice to the American minister that the Austrian government will not grant an exequator to Mr. Judd of St. Louis, appointed by President Cleveland as consul general for the United States at Vienna. Count Kalnoky states that the reason for the refusal of an exequator is because Judd is an Austrian by his former allegiance.

Will Grant No More Concessions.

HULL, April 21.—Charles Henry Wilson, M. P. for Hull, and one of the owners of the Wilson line of vessels, against which the union dock laborers are on strike, states that the employers have made all the concessions they will grant the strikers.

Approved the Suffrage Compromise.

BRUSSELS, April 21.—The Belgian Senate has approved the compromise granting universal suffrage, accompanied by plural voting, based on education and property, as adopted by the Chamber of Representatives.

Completing the Ruin at Zante.

ATHENS, April 21.—Two violent shocks were felt in Zante today. Several of the remaining buildings were wrecked and half a dozen persons injured.

Still Entertaining the Duke.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The duke de Veragua and his party today visited Brooklyn. This afternoon the duchess received several prominent ladies, and this evening a reception was given by Mr. Edward Cooper in honor of the ducal party. The duke and his party will leave for Washington tomorrow.

To Build a New Court House.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., April 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Board of Supervisors has ordered a special election to be held June 20 for the purpose of voting on the proposition of bonding the county for $150,000 for a new court house.

IOWA LEAGUE DELEGATES

Republicans Who Will Represent the State at the Louisville Meeting.

NO DIFFICULTY IN MAKING SELECTIONS

Instructions in Reference to Securing the Next National Convention for Des Moines Not Issued—List of the Representatives.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At the Iowa republican league meeting today the following delegates were chosen to attend the national league convention at Louisville May 10: Ex-officio president pro tem, C. T. Dawson; secretary, F. R. Conaway; at large, A. B. Cummings, G. B. Pray, Frank D. Jackson, W. M. McFarland, W. P. Hepburn and J. P. Dolliver; First district, not represented, but will be filled later; Second district, F. W. Mapin of Clinton, George H. Metzger and F. W. Smith of Davenport and Will Bailey of Iowa City; Third district, Homer A. Miller of Eagle Grove, F. B. Daniels of Dubuque and A. Shelito of Independence; Fourth district, James E. Blythe of Mason City; Fifth district, Charles Wanser of Tama and Frank Letts of Marshalltown; Sixth district, Calvin Manning of Ottumwa, W. G. Ray of Grinnell, James A. Rice of Oskaloosa and Jason Greene of Newton; Seventh district, A. McCall of Adel, John M. Work, C. C. Dewell and W. M. Lewis of Des Moines; Eighth district, General F. M. Drake of Centerville, Charles T. Hartinger of Osceola and W. O. Mitchell of Corning; Ninth district, John A. Storrey of Greenfield, H. W. Byers of Harlan, J. J. Stedman of Council Bluffs and C. W. Neal of Stuart; Tenth district, W. T. Diller of Lake City, and Charles Kuehule of Denison; Eleventh district, Edgar E. Machk of Storm Lake, H. B. Wyman of Sheldon, G. McMilan of Rock Rapids and P. R. Bailey of Primghar.

All vacancies in the above list will be filled by the executive committee later. The date of the next state convention is left to the discretion of the secretary.

Took Everything in Sight.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Bert Michael, a well-to-do fellow, recently married Mary Bael in this city and went with her to live on a farm in South Dakota near Bridgewater. Shortly after he settled down Charles West and James Devlin went to Bridgewater from this city. Michael Devlin went to work for Michael and West got employment near by. A couple of days after they drove across the country to Salem with Michael's team. Devlin came back and reported that West took the team from a barn and drove it off. Michael started in pursuit of West, but did not find him. When he returned he found that Devlin had gone with his wife, taking a mule and cart belonging to Michael. No trace has been found of either West, Devlin, the woman or the stolen property.

Iowa Storm Damage.

CRESTON, Ia., April 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A regular old-fashioned winter blizzard set in last night and has been in progress all day long and is continuing with increased furry. A terrific rain and a strong wind has accompanied the storm. Much damage has resulted from the wind, and if it turns cold fruit and vegetables will be injured. Trains on the Burlington are reported late, the storm being general along the Q's main line.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The railroads have recovered from the blockade occasioned by the blizzard yesterday and freight train traffic was resumed this afternoon, while passenger trains are again running on time.

Swindled Iowa Brokers.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—George St. Isser was sentenced to two years in the Anamosa penitentiary today for obtaining money under false pretensions. He was inspection agent for Bond Bros., chattel mortgage brokers, and in collision with E. Hansen and Victor Fish swindled his employers out of large sums. He would get them to sign fictitious mortgages describing property that existed in his mind only and recommend the granting of the loan to the brokers, getting checks for it which were presented at banks for payment by Hansen or Fish, whom he identified under various aliases. Fish got one year and Hansen has fled.

Boycotting the Illinois Central.

FORT DODGE, Ia., April 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A formal boycott of the Illinois Central railroad has been declared by the business men of Fort Dodge. Mayor Granger is circulating a paper which is already signed by all the heavy shippers of the city, all signers agreeing not to do any freight or passenger business with the Illinois Central after May 1 unless that line takes immediate steps to build a new passenger and freight depot here. It is expected that nearly every merchant in the city will sign the agreement, which will mean a yearly loss to the road of about $100,000, unless the demands of the city are complied with.

Captured a Shoplifter.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., April 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A man giving his name as Harry Wilson was arrested here by the police today on a grand larceny charge. He was seen to lift two overcoats in a clothing store and when arrested had them in his possession. Among his effects were express receipts from many cities in the west for goods consigned to H. Hall, New York, all representing goods of considerable value. The police thing they have a shoplifter who has operated extensively in this part of the country.

Thrown Under the Wheels.

GLENWOOD, Ia., April 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At 2 o'clock this afternoon as a freight train pulled out of Malvern, Clarence Lyney, 19 years of age, attempted to get aboard. He was thrown under the wheels and killed. His home is in Newton.

Charged with Forgery.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Frank Stoltz, aged 40, has been arrested here for forging three notes with the name of his employer, E. S. Glaspell. The notes aggregate $100.

Newspaper Men Fight.

HAMBURG, Ia., April 21.—[Special to THE BEE.]—O. H. Tibbetts and Charles Stimpson, two newspaper men here indulged in a fight in front of the postoffice this morning. One shot was fired. No one hurt.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

It Will Be Fair and Slightly Warmer in Nebraska Today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21.—Forecast for Saturday: For Nebraska and the Dakotas—Generally fair; northwest winds; slightly warmer.

For Iowa: Fair; brisk northwesterly winds; slightly warmer.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, April 21.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfall, compared with corresponding day of past four years:

	1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.
Maximum temperature	45°	41°	73°	72°
Minimum temperature	30°	35°	56°	51°
Average temperature	38°	38°	64°	62°
Precipitation	.01	.08	.53	.00

Statement showing the condition of temperature and precipitation at Omaha for the day and since March 1, 1893:

Normal temperature	54°
Deficiency for the day	16°
Deficiency since March 1	68°
Normal precipitation	.11 inch
Deficiency for the day	.10 inch
Deficiency March 1	1.50 inch

GEORGE E. HUNT, Local Forecast Official.

South Dakota Farmers Seeding.

HURON, S. D., April 21.—Farmers resumed seeding this morning, following two days interruption by rain and slight snow, accompanied by a heavy north wind. Freight cars on the east line of the Dakota Central were abandoned east of Brookings and snow plows sent from here to clear the track. North, south, east and west lines are not interrupted.

Custer Post Campfire.

Custer Post No. 7, Grand Army of the Republic, will give a campfire at its hall on Fifteenth between Dodge street and Capitol avenue next Tuesday evening. Good speakers will be in attendance and the committee in charge promise all visitors a good time.

John E. Risley Ill.

NEW YORK, April 21.—John E. Risley, the newly appointed minister to Denmark, is seriously ill at his residence in this city.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Work on the Hendrix water power canal begins today.

Minor permits aggregating $1,450 were issued yesterday by the inspector of buildings.

Today being a legal holiday in this state, all of the county offices will be closed during the entire day.

The case of forgery against Albert Lindsley was dismissed in police court yesterday on account of no prosecution.

The contractors have begun the brick and stone work on the Omaha club house at the corner of Twentieth and Douglas streets.

Contractor Coots is now placing in position the carved oak panel work in the city hall entrance. It will be completed within a few days.

Mrs. Dr. Freda Lankton has been asked by the board of managers of the woman's congress at the World's fair to deliver an address on "The Medical Profession for Women."

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of County Commissioners will not be held this afternoon. It being Arbor day and a holiday the members will simply meet and adjourn until some day next week.

Sheriff Bennett went to Lincoln yesterday, taking wito him Ed Deane and James Bennett, the two men who were convicted of having burglarized a shoe store at Sixth and Pierce streets, and who were sentenced to terms of two years each in the state penitentiary.

A short session of the Fire and Police commissioners was held yesterday afternoon. Ed O'Neill of Truck 3 was appointed captain of hose company No. 11, vice Noonan, dismissed. J. A. Henderson and Al Troebe were appointed regular firemen.

The East Omaha Land company has brought suit in ejectment against Willis K. Jacobs. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant is squatting upon one of its lots and refuses to move, notwithstanding the fact that he has no legal right in the property.

Extensive preparations are being made for the convention of railway physicians and surgeons which meets in Omaha on the last two days in May and the first day of June. It is expected that there will be over 500 of the leading physicians and surgeons of the country in attendance at this meeting.

Robert Strom, who lives at 1622 Harney street, reported to the police last night that a room in his residence had been rented to a stranger during the afternoon and that later on it was discovered that a watch, revolver and several other trinkets were missing. A description of the stranger was left with the police.

Ben Baker, United States district attorney, returned home with his family last night and took a carriage at the depot for his residence. On the way up one of his satchels was lost off the driver's box. A search of the streets was made as soon as the loss was discovered, but the missing grip could not be found.

Rev. S. Wright Butler will deliver a plain talk to men about the things which cause men to wreck their lives Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Young Men's Christian association hall. The service will be attractive, as usual, with orchestral accompaniment and singing by quartet and chorus. The bible classes at 9:15 a. m. and 3 p. m. will also prove attractive and helpful to men.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

E. A. Williams of Fremont was in Omaha yesterday.

R. E. and E. W. Gibson came in from Crete yesterday.

I. E. Doty of David City was upon the streets yesterday.

F. G. Hansen of Crete registered at one of the hotels yesterday.

Miss Etta Steele of Herman, Neb., who came down to attend the Paderewski recital, returned last evening.

O. W. Crawford, secretary of the Trans-mississippi Commercial congress, will leave Omaha this afternoon on the Union Pacific flyer for Ogden to attend the session of the congress at that place next week.

NEW YORK, April 21.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Omaha: E. J. Roe, buyer for Gate City Hat company, Westminster; F. R. Robeson, Westminster; T. J. Mahoney, Hoffman; S. E. Hutchison, St. Denis.

CHICAG