NUMBER 208.

PUBLIC CREDIT SAFE

Carlisle's Action Saves the Business of the

Country from Disaster.

PROBABLE PANIC HAS BEEN AVERTED

Uneasiness in the Financial World Quieted

by the Treasury's Course.

RUSH FOR GOLD SEEMS TO BE OVER

Shipments Now Will Be Only What Are

Ordinarily Necessary.

ord from Honduras to the Effect that the Revolution is at an End.

PENEZUELA NOW HAS ANOTHER REVOLT

Agents of General Crespo Prove Too Diligent in Sequestration of Property.

COLUMBIA HAS A COMPLAINT TO MAKE

One of Her Citizens Has Been Cruelly Murdered by Venezuelan Police.

CASTILHISTAN OUTRAGES IN URUGUAY

Supporters of the Governor of Rio Grande do Sui Invade a Neighboring Nation and Kill a Citizen Who Complained of Being Robbed.

[Copyrt thted 1873 by James Gordon Bennett.] Panama, Colombia, (via Galveston, Tex.,), April 23.- By Mexican Cable to the New ork Herald-Special to THE BEE -A ort which has just reached here concernthe revolution in Honduras is so surseeing that I send it with all due reserve. scause it has not been confirmed. According to this story, the revolution is at an end, and the government is again in control. The revolutionists are said to have been attacked at the a Ana, a small town a few miles south of Tegucigalpa. Many of the leaders are said to have been captured, and twenty-four of them have been executed. The report says that the revolutionary leader, Polycarpo Bonilla, is fleeing for his life through Cholutero, and is trying to reach Nicaragua.

It is said that Manuel Bonilla, a brother of the revolutionary chief, was defeated in a pattle near Cedro with a loss of 100 men. He retreated towards the south, and is believed to be following his brother. Members of the liberal party have aban-

doned Bouilla's faction. The ports which were controlled by detachments of revolutionory troops are reported to be again in the hands of the government. Citizens in all parts of Honduras are now

clamoring for the election of Luis Bogran as president, his former administration having been satisfactory. It is believed he will accept a place in the cabinet as minister of war after he has brought about the election of his own candidate to the presidency This will assure the prosperity of the country Foreign enterprises have not been in any way injured on account of revolution.

Another Venezuelan Revo't. A local paper publishes a letter from its correspondent in Orocue, who says that persons who have recently arrived there from Venezuela report that a revolution has again broken out in Ciudad Bolivar, and San Fernando de Apure. The trouble was caused by the war which has been waged against wealthy citizens of Venezuela by the followers of General Crespo. This war was carried on under the guise of executing the decrees of General Crespo. These decrees practically confiscated the estates of all those who di rectly or indirectly aided the cause of ex-Dictator Palacio. Crespo's agents in exeenting the decrees made no effort to distinguish between the friends of Crespo and those of Palacio. The fact that a man was wealthy was a sufficient excuse for pouncing down on his estate. In many parts of the country acts of vandalism have continued

lution in some parts of the republic is the

without check under the pretense of enforc-

ing General Crespo's decrees, and open revo-

Outrages on Colombian Citizens Another dispatch from the interior of Colombia says that a revolution has been organized in Tachira against General Crespo's government. Both civil and military authorities in that section of Venezuela are committing outrages upon Colombians. It is probable that the Colombian minister at Caracas will present a complaint to General Crespo and demand reparation. It is reported that in Tachira three brothers named Velasco, who were guilty of no crime, were arrested by the order of Morao, the civil chief of the district. They were frightfully tortured and then put to death. Their bodies were taken to the cemetery, where the police held orgies over them. The police were not buried and became the prey of vul-

Changes in Chill's Ministry.

VALPARAISO, Chili, (via Galveston, Tex.) April 22.- By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. |-A dispatch from Santiago says the changes in the cabinet which I predicted would be made have been announced. Under these changes Errazuriz becomes foreign minister, Rogas minister of justice and public instruction and Pedro Montt minister of interior. The post of minister of hacienda is left vacant. Murdered by Castilhistas.

The Herald's correspondent in Artigas says the Castilhistas invaded the Oriental territory yesterday and murdered Ernesto Horacio Again. The murdered man accused Gomez, a Castilhista leater, of stealing fifty head of his cattle and selling them in Santa Anna. Agalar complained to the police, who paid no attention to his necusations, but charged him with being a federal bandit. The murder of Aguiar has caused tremendous excitement in Montevideo, Uruguay. The newspapers in that city made violent attacks upon Brazil, and demand the punishment of Aguiar's murderers. The excitement is so great that a guard has been placed around the Brazilian minister's house to prevent an attack by the indignant crowds gathered in the streets.

A dispatch from the Herald's correspond ent in Buenos Ayres says the newspapers there lament the delay in the settlement of the boundary question with Chili. They hope it will be arranged without resorting to arbitration.

There were 800 desertions from the in fantry branch of the Argentine army last

Political Notes.

The Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that Mello, Bocas, Jara and Estorres are candidates for president. It is be-Heved some change will be made in the cabinet, Mello taking the Marine department. Serzdello treasury and Abrea, agriculture News has been received from the Herald's correspondent in Rivera that General Moura and Telies of the Brazilian revolutionists are marching on Bage. The attack on Une

guayra has commenced. From Montevideo the Herald's correspondent telegraphs that official papers are being prepared to send to Brazil demanding satisfaction for the murder of Aguiaro.

News from Catamarca has been received stating that the rebels had defeated General | count.

Tapia and made him a prisoner. It is expected peaceful negotiations will soon be

concluded. The Herald's correspondent at Buenos Ayres telegraphs that there is much criticism at the delay in the completion of the Chilian protocol. Senor Errazuriz hopes that the friendly relations between the two republics will be maintained, but the papers hint that this may not be realized. Roca has gone to Entreios on a mission of political importance.

Huppolite's Rule is Safe,

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 22.- By Mexilable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. |-In response to a protest of President Hyppolite to the Santo Domingo goverument against the action of natives of that republic in extending aid to the revolution ists, President Henreaux has expelled from the country General Manigat's agents and all who assisted the latter in his conspiracies to overthrow the government of Hayti. General Manigat failed to embrace the opportunity to proceed against Hayti, and his friends, disgusted over his failure to act, have one by one deserted their revolutionary leader's cause. As amicable relations now exist between the two black republics, and as Presidents Hyppolite and Henreaux have come to an understanding regarding the rights of their respective governments, it is believed that General Manigat's attempts to organize an army to overthrow the existing government of Hayti are frustrated becond revival.

Two Republics United. CAPE HAYTIEN, Haytl (via Galveston, Tex.) April 22.— By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE.]-At the Manzanillo Bay conference between President Hippolyte of Hayti and President Heureaux of Santo Domingo all differences between the two republics were settled. On behalf of Hayti, President Hippolyte formally apologized for the encouragement Hayti had given General Luperon in his raid over the Santo Domingo border. He promised to pay indemnity.

President Heureaux was satisfied with this apology and promise of indemnity. He has issued orders for the withdrawal of his troops from the border line. Traffic is thus reopened. An alliance was entered into between the two republics, by which they agree to deny the right of refuge in either republic to political exiles from the other.

Heureaux also enters into alliance to perate with Hayti on all questions of foreign interferences. President Heureaux and the war ship, El Presidento, have gone to the city of Santo Domingo. Hippolyte's forces that were massed about Cape Haytien have started on their return to Port-au-Prince. Hippolyte, his cabinet and his family will remain at Cape Haytien and return the visit of Heureaux in August.

The German man-of-war Guersanum has sailed for Cuba. The United States ship Kearsarge is the only foreign war vessel now in these waters. Under the agreement between Presidents Hippolyte and Heureaux all hope of Europe securing either Samana bay or the Mole St. Nicholas as a coasting station is lost. The treaty has been revised, and under the terms the presidents of the republics are bound not to cede either port without the consent of the other. Chin Cohen, the Dominican minister, is returning to Port-au-Prince to renew diplomatic relations between the two republics.

ALL ITALY IS CELEBRATING.

Silver Wedding of the King and Queen.

ROME, April 22 .- The fetes in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of King Humbert and Queen Margherita are being continued. As today is the actual anniversary of the marriage, which occurred April 22, 1868, public offices and schools throughout the country are closed, the streets are gally bedecked and immense crowds throng the vicinity of the quirinal King Humbert and Queen Margherita heard mass today in their private chapel. Their majestics received telegrams of congratulations from all the sovereigns of Europe. The German emperor and empress drove to the church of San Pietro in the Monte Pio. erected in the year 1500 for Ferdinand and Isabeila on the spot where St. Peter is said to have suffered martyrdom.

The afternoon was passed by King Hum bert and Queen Margaret in receiving diplomats, ministers, civic and military societies and departmental deputations. Many of the ceremonies were imposing. Processions with bands and banners were marching by the palace most of the after

An enormous crowd followed the proession of the marchers. In response to cheers the king and queen appeared on the piazza. Deafening shouts greeted them. From 5 to 7 o'clock the deputations following the mayors, approached the palace and saluting the king and queen while in sight, until the end of the parade was past.

This evening an elegant banquet was given in the Gobelin salon of the Quirinal More than 200 persons were present. King Humbert answered in French the toast to him and the queen. His heart had been filled with Joy and gratitude, he said, by the kindness which his friends from all parts of Europe had been showing him. He wished to thank his dear brother, the Emperor of Germany, his august spouse and all the princes, relatives and friends of those present for having come to Rome to share the delightful emotions of this anniversary, The queen, he said, had accepted the kind wishes of all as a token of happiness for themselves and their cause and their people, In the name of the queen and himself, he drank to the health of all.

The toast was drunk with enthusiasn while the band played the Prussian anthem. Emperor William rose to speak as the band stopped playing. He thanked the king for having given fresh evidence of his personal friendship, and of the sincere sympathy uniting the Italian and German peoples The enthusiastic homage paid you today," e said "sounded in our ears like a beautiful melody, inspired by the love of a people for their sovereign. Thope that Providence long will watch over your majesties and all your ro al house, for the welfare of both Italy and

In Prince Edward Lifands.

Haurax, April 22.—The legislature of Prince Edward Islands has again passed a bill abolishing both the legislative council and the House of Assembly, and hereafter the legislature will consist of a lower house only, one-half of the thirty members of which will be chosen by electors possessing a real estate qualification to the value of \$320 and the other half will be elected by manhood suffrage. The constitution of the legislature and the franchise are not to be changed hereafter, except by a two-thirds vote of the new body created by the act.

Will Not Take American Money at Par-HALIPAX, April 23. - One of the city banks has decided today not to take American currency at par, owing to the suiten fail of silver yesterday in New York. Brokers are taking American bilis at 10 per cent dis-

One of Them is in Chicago Now, Writing Home About the Fair.

HIS STUFF BEING PRINTED IN COLOGNE

Ridiculous Falsehoods Intended to Frighten Uninformed and Credulous People.

EVERY FEATURE OF THE FAIR MALIGNED

Gratuitous Abuse Heaped on Americans by a Maliciously Mendacious Cuss.

SOME HOPE FOR THE MILITARY BILL

Kaiser Withelm Intends to Interest the Pope in Its Passage if Possible-Politicians Preparing for the Dissolution of the Reichstag.

[Copyri,thted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] Berlin, April 22.- [New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Lovely spring weather was the feature of the week, but the farmers are crying loudly for rain, as they can neither till nor sow, the earth being hard as iron. The small Ithine steamers, spick and span in new paint, are already running as express boats be veen Cologne and Mainz. By the way, Cologne is making great public improvements, on which 40,000,000 marks will be expended, including a new railway station made necessary by the removal of the old one at Pont Cathedral, which so spoiled the vicinity of that noble pile. Whilst on the subject of Cologne, I want to draw the attention of the people of Chicago to a foreign correspondent in their city who is writing weekly letters to the Cologne Zeitung, the maliciousness of which is only equaled by their ridiculousness, and their main object seems to be to prevent Germans from visiting the Chicago exposition, but why a paper like the Zeitung prints his copy is difficult to understand. He writes under the name of "Wilhelm der Irrfahrer," and speaks of America as a savage country, peopled by savages.

Chicago Viciously Roasted. He sums up Chicago as full of dirt and filth, and says Americans eat in such a filthy manner as to distress him; they sit at the table with their servants, who are always helped to the best portions. All the male Americans wear large diamond pins, worth not less than \$1,200. He warns Germans not to take any ready money to Chicago, as the streets are full of thieves and robbers. who will surely relieve them of their cash if not their lives. He says May is a terrible month in Chicago, nothingsbut snow and rain, and that July and August are frightfully hot, with terrible storms and waterspouts. Strangers will probably catch malaria, while a native is lucky if he gets from his business house to his home without getting robbed.

During the exposition Chicago will be the rendezvous for thieves, swindlers and cutthroats of all nations. No one should go there alone if unable to speak English. The streets are so badly lighted it is impossible to read the numbers on the houses.

Queer Course for a Paper. Such is the correspondence the Zeitung sees fit to give space to. Germans who have been to the United States laugh at such ridiculous assertions, but thousands of others take it seriously. Only today a credulous mother refused to allow her son to go to this terribly dangerous city. The writer deserves exposure, but worse even than his

his spiteful rubbish. The Zeitung is making itself ridiculous politically, also. After having keenly opposed the army bill it now turns round and

conduct is that of the Zeltung in publishing

warmly supports it. A rumor ran in the Reichstag two days ago that the kaiser, chancellor and federal council had decided at government headquarters that the situation was unchanged, but the center was showing a more yielding disposition. The chancellor himself could tell you no more. A personage of high position said to me yesterday:

Hopes to Work His Holiness. "I don't think Caprivi would take the risk of dissolution. Besides now he must wait the return of the kaiser. In Withelmstrasse hopes are entertained that he will bring good news from the Vatican. I a.n convinced he will while there bring up the burning ques tion of the military bill and in some manner bring about a change in the attitude of the center. The recent oscillations of the center render this probable. This is to be the last

Asked if Caprivi was likely to succeed, he said: "Who can say, seeing the disturbed state center? Baron von Huene takes the utmost pains to convert his colleagues, and Cardinal Kopp seconds him zealously, but Cardinal Kemnitz is still hostile to meddling with matters mundane, and has refused to associate himself with these underground works, and the rest of the bishops refuse to

All this leaves plenty of room for specu lation, especially as the return of the Jesuits would be a sine qua non to papal intervention, and the kaiser is keenly

opposed to the order. Socialis's Are Eager for the Fray.

The socialists announce they have 120 can didates ready in case of dissolution, and boldly announce their intention of making one more supreme effeort. Herr Bebel counts on financial assistance from all parts of the world, in order to successfully carry on the battle

Before leaving for Rome the kaiser sent for Baron Schelling, keeper of seals, and told him summarily to see the Harden affair rectified, adding that he viewed it as a personal offense and, wished the case reopened at once. This may lead to more piquant developments. The Reichstag is in a comatose condition. A majority of the members are absent, preparing for the possible dissolution, and legislative business receives cold attention. The press law, after it had been apparently rejected, was passed on final discussion. This makes po litical discussion, whether in German or for eign papers, highly dangerous in the future as any correspondent publishing views deemed indiscreet or hurtful to rational safety can be summarily arrested and sent

A conservative deputy. Baron Oppen, who was well viewed at court, has vanished, owing 40,000 marks. It is said he has gone to America.

Rescued from the Deep. London, April 22.—The steamer Electrician, Captain Lester of Liverpool, from New Orleans, reports that on April 2, latitude 23 | the offense.

north, longitude 75 west, she rescued Allof Hoeja, a scaman belonging to the German bark Johann Wilhelm, which was abandoned while on a voyage to Darion from Antwerp. The rest of the crew of the bark were drowned.

IS SURE OF DEFEAT.

There is Now No Doubt of the Fate Which Awaits the German Army Bill.

BERLIN. April 22. 485 little Interest has been taken by the members in the proceedings of the Reichstag during the week that three times within the past six days the session could not be constituted owing to the lack of a quorum. The house has interest in nothing except in calculating what the result will be in the division on the army bill. Nobody doubts the defeat of the government; the question is how many votes Chancellor von Caprivi, after long intriguing with the centre and national liberal parties, will be able to secure. Even should the chancellor be able to secure the votes of the small number of Catholic dissidents following Herr Huene, they will not suffice to avert defeat. The party leaders are accepting dissolution as mevitable and are assiduous in their preparations for the elections. The socialist committee is first in the field with an appeal to the electors. Their appeal says that the party will demand from the new Reichstag a revision of the law fixing the period of the legislature at five years. The committee calls upon the adherents of the party to put forth their whole forces to organize rapidly, to subscribe liberally to the party funds and to appoint candidates in every likely district. The leaders have the party completely in hand in every district.

Aniwardt's Chances Gone.

Ahlwardt's last chance of election through socialist support is gone, Herr Bebel, one of the other leaders having become convinced of the bad faith of the man and the worthless character of his documents. So Ahlwardt will fall back upon the Polish group who do not encourage his approaches.

The papers here abound in glowing acounts of Emperor William's reception in Rome. The North German Gazette comments upon the enthusiasm manifested by the Roman populace as proof that Italian. adhesion to the triple alliance is steadfast. The Reichsanzeiger publishes an official

note stating that the emperor is deeply gratified with the warmth of the welcome extended to him and the empress by the royal family and people of Italy. The Germania, the Catholic organ, says it thinks Emperor William might better have remained at home, in view of the political

crisis that is menacing even the triple alliance. The Germania deplores the emperor's unqualified support of the Italian monarchy, the origin of which, it adds, must be traced back to the spoliation of the head of the Catholic church and the tendency of which is perpetual injustice toward the church. The paper concludes its article by reminding Catholics that Germany is on the eve of an election and calling upon them to think of the emperor's hostility to papal rights. That Russo-German Treaty.

Despite the confidence in the successful onclusion of the Russo-German commercial treaty the negotiations lag. Russia's counter proposals made by Count Schouvaloff, the Russian ambassador to Germany, have proved disappointing to the foreign office, where it is now held to be possible that the negotiations will collapse.

The Bulgarian government has failed to required loan, 25 000 000 marks through the Deutsche bank. While the negotiations were proceeding stories became current that Prince Bismarck had such confidence in the future of Bulgaria that he had largely invested in the last Bulgarian loan. Prince Bismarck authorizes a denial of this report, and says he holds no Bulgarian stocks.

An important conference was held in Vienna today between Emperor Francis Joseph. Dr. Werkele, the Hungarian prime minister, and two other members of the Hungarian cabinet. The conference did not result in reconciling the emperor to the prime minister's policy. Dr. Werkele asked the emperor to assent to certain Austrian generals and leading officials attending the inveiling of the Honve monument on the anniversary of the storming of Buda in 1848 by the revolutionists. The emperor flatly re fused to give the desired permit.. The difference has also widened on the Hungarian politico-religious bills, with which the fate of the Hungarian government is wound up.

PERHAPS A NARNOIC BOAT.

Dutch Fishing Vessel Sights a Boat and Four Dead Men at Sea.

LONDON, April 22.-A dispatch from Holland states that a fishing boat that arrived there reports having seen adrift in latitude 56 north, longitude 5 east, a boat which had painted on its side a name which as far as could be made out, read "Naron. In the boat were four dead men, their bodies being tied to the seats. A high sea was run ning at the time the boat was sighted and this prevented the fishing vessel from run ning close to the drifting boat. It is con ectured here that this small boat came from the illfated Naronic, which sailed from Liverpool for New York February 11 last and has never since been neard from. The position where the boat was sighted is a little to the west of the middle of the North sea.

The vessel Camco arrived at Newcastle and reported having picked up in the North sea a boat containing the bodies of five men. This noubtless was the boat reported to have been sighted by the fishing boat that arrived at Ymuiden. The supposition that the boat belonged to the Naronic proves to have been without basis. It is now known that it came from the Noramsiue, a coasting vessel which sailed from Lythe April 11 for Neufahrwas-

FOUGHT THE POLICE. Belgian Strikers Again Become Very Aggressive.

BRUSSELS, April 22 -Many men who participated in the recent suffrage riots in Mons were sentenced today to short terms in prison. The socialist leader, Breems, rechived a five years sentence.

At Bernissart today 1,000 strikers went through the streets, pllaging shops and damaging private houses. In an encounter with the police they fought stubbornly with stones and clubs. Finally they were put to flight by the police charging with drawn swords. Several policemen and a dozen rioters were injured. Ten rioters were arrested.

Exploring East Africa

ZANZIBAR, April 22. - Letters bearing date up to March 6 have been received from Wiltiam Astor Chanter, who is leading an exploring expedition in East Africa. He says that all members of his party are well and gives details of their recent explorations n the region around Mount Kenya.

Editors Given a Warning. St. Petersbuno, April 22 - A rescript from the governor of Finland censures the Finnish newspapers for criticising monarchism and the Russian church and warns the editors that they will be prosecuted for repeating

DANGER OF

Peace of Europe Not Threatened by the Present Crisis.

BELGIAN REPUBLIC NOT FAR DISTANT

Proposed Reform Likely to Come About the End of the Century.

POPE LEO IS THE POLITICAL PIVOT

His Holiness Controls the Balance of Power in Most Instances.

EULOGIZING GERMANY'S POLITICAL ORBIT

Emperor William Will Make an Effort to Draw Switzerland Into the Present Strong Combine Against Republican France.

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] Paris, April 22. - New York Herald Cable -Special to Tue Beg !- I was right last week to tell the readers of the Herald that the Servian and Belgian crises were without danger to the peace of Europe. In Servia everything is going on quietly. A report was spread of an attempt against the king's life which failed, but no confirmation has been received of the news. Attention, of course, must always be given

to this side of the map, for it is from there that war will come whenever Russia wishes The situation in Belgium was more serious. If the electoral reform had not been voted on Tuesday evening the country would have been in a state of revolution. The socialists were organized and waited everywhere for a signal to march. The reform voted does not entirely satisfy the socialists, being as it is but a partial reform, but they have understood their power since they obliged the conservatives to give in. In future every time they desire something they will employ the same tactics. It is therefore probable that before the end of the century some reform will be brought forward that the

monarchy cannot accede to and then a revolution will break out. The Belgian republic is not far distant as events proceed. It is evident to all European politicians that the crisis this time was avoided firstly by the counsel of King Leopold, who is a partisan of universal suffrage in contradiction to his ministers and by the order of the pope, who informed the Belgian Catholic deputies that the interest of the church was to avoid a crisis.

Europe's Political Pivot. Pope Leo continues to be the political pivot of Europe, as is demonstrated once more by the visit of the kaiser, who come with the numerous suite of seventy-five persons generals, colonels and princes in uniform and covered with decorations. The impression produced upon King Humbert was disagreeable and he could not be blind to the effect which his ally desired to produce upon his people-the effect of a tri-

But the impression produced in the diplo natic world was not great. It had been known for some weeks that the object of the journey was to draw closer the bonds of the triple alliance and to show the people of Italy and Germany the sympathy which now exists between the two governments. The sympathy has always been strong, which explains the presence in Rome of the archduke of Austria. but what causes speculation is the interview announced to take place between the emperor and the pope. According to indiscretions committed by the prelates of the pontificial court the emperor desires to make a last attempt to induce the pope to favor the triple alliance and to separate him from

republican France. He will endeavor to show the common in terests of the monarchy and the papacy. Up to now the pope appears to be unshaken in his policy. The emperor will endeavor also to obtain the pope's support for the vote on the military bill, but in this he will certainly fail as the pope is decidedly opposed to the expenditure of money and men for military ends.

Increasing Germany's Political Orbit. In the diplomatic world importance is attached to the fact that Emperor William will return to Berlin by way of Switzerland. This is regarded as a fresh attempt to draw Switzerland into the German political orbit That the emperor should make such jour neys is undoubtedly clever, for they draw attention to him and consequently from Germany. Even if they do not have any influence upon the chancellor they are likely to influence those who are always impressed by military spectacles and the Franco-Russian intente is more solid than even. It was rumored that the Panama af fair would produce a bad impression upon the czar, but the czar is not to be shaken when once he has made a resolution. and, notwithstanding the efforts of German partisans in his court, nothing has been changed in the policy of Russia which remains faithful to France. Proof of this is the secret visit of General Courks to Paris where he remained eight days and had long interviews with several French generals. If, therefore, we should find the triple alliance solidly combined we find opposite the France-Russian alliance equally solid to counterbalance it.

No Fear of the First of May.

This double grouping of the powers is therefore visible and comprehensible to the politician of Europe. No great fears are en tertained with regard to the 1st of May Paris will be calm. It is possible that there may be some noisy demonstrations in a few of the provincial towns of which the municipalities are socialist. The Belgian socialists have just exhausted their efforts and will remain quiet. The German socialists desire to abstain from any manifestation, as do the Swiss in Austria. There may be some disorder in Moravia, where there is a great deal of misery.

The only country where disturbance is to be feared is Italy, where the anarchists, notwithstanding frequent arrests, are numerus and are decided to make a manifestation. The salon in the Champs Elysees, which will be opened on May 1, will contain 1,850 pictures and 1,150 works of sculpture.

Great Art Display.

In a hurried visit among pictures not yet hang I was able to see Makacese's immense painting of an episode in the history of Hun gary. Another great historical painting by Deboibel, entitled "Charles Le Temeraire. the scene of which is laid in a church strangely illuminated by the sur shining through the colored windows.

Lumnad exhibits as usual. Rochegresse

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity-Fair; Easterly Winds; Warmer

- 1. South American Revolutionary Notes. How a German Writer Writes.
- Effect of the Servian King's Coup.
- Credit of the Nation Saved.
- 2. Union Pacific Strike Not Settled. Omaha Athfette Ciub Election. Railroad Rates Still in Danger. 3. Nebraska Democrats Made Happy.
- Free Gold in the Treasury Again. Condition of the Iron Trade. King Humbert Honored by the Navy.
- 4. Last Week in Omaha Society,
- Faith Hearing in Hawaii.
- 5. Horrible Death of a Lincoln Woman Murder in an Iowa Saloon.
- 6. Council Bluffs Local News. South Dakota Matters.

12. Editorial and Comment.

Hegira of the He'p.

13. An Orator Writes of Oratory.

15. Among the Secret Societies.

16. When Bucolic Feet Slip Up.

17. Ella Wneeler Wilcox on Sin.

18. Sunday Sporting Melange.

19. Woman's Work and Ways.

Capital Bound in Trusts.

Falls of Ningara

29. Life Among English Farmers.

One of the Original Locomotives.

has sent a fine picture, "The Pillage of a

Roman Town by the Huns." There are

many portraits, and of course one of Sarah

Bernhardt, this time by Clairini, and one of

Lord Dufferin by Benjamin Constant, In

the landscapes is a large picture by Renaufs,

Amongst the foreign artists are Aime

Tadema, Herkomer and Hitchcock. None of

the scurpture is yet in position, with the ex-

ception of Falguire's magnificent work and

The salon in the Champs de Mars is even

less advanced. Puvis Dechanyaneus sends

a large decorative panel roll and immense

picture with portraits of French political

men, Dagnan Bouveret a fine landscape with

figures, and L' Hermitte another. There are

many portraits, but more landscapes. Har-

rison will have a great success with his sea

MINISTER COOLIDGE BANQUETED.

Americans in Paris Testify to His Worth as

a Diplomat.
Panis, April 22.—General Meredith Reid

presided at the meeting of the American

colony held today in the Hotel Continental

to pay a tribute of estcom to the retiring

American minister, Hon. Thomas Jefferson

Coolidge. Hon. E. J. Phelps, formerly

American minister to England, and at pres-

ent counsel for the United States before the

Bering sea tribunal of arbitration, spoke in

flattering terms of Mr. Coolidge's course as

a diplomat. Mr. Phelps said that he felt

hearty sympathy with the movement to

testify to the esteem of the American colony

Hon, John W. Foster, formerly American

secretary of state, and now agent of the

United States in the Bering sea proceedings,

said that Mr. Coolidge's standing with the

highest character. He moved to give Mr.

Banquet to Mr. Coolidge.

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Paris, April 22 .- | New York Herald Cable

-Special to The Bee.]-A largely attended

meeting of Americans resident in Paris was

held at the Hotel Continental today to ar-

Coolidge, the retiring United States minis-

ter. It was decided the testimonial should

take the form of a banquet. A committee

consisting of John Munroe, J. H. Harjes, Dr.

Thomas W. Evans, William Seligman, Con-

sul General Adam E. King, A. Van Bergen

and General J. Meredith Read, with Major

Halford as secretary, was appointed to make

Australia's Panic Dying Out.

run on the savings banks of this city has

been stopped by the announcement of Sir G.

R. Dibbs that the government would guar-

antee the deposits and do all within its

power to restore confidence in the financial

circles of Australia. It is believed the gov-

ernment will introduce in Parliament a bill

legalizing bank notes. The financial panic

Zante's Terrible Calamity.

Athens, April 22.—Details of the calamity

that has befallen the island of Zante show

that since the beginning of April there has

been a total of 100 earthquake shocks, avor

aging five every day. There are not in the

city fifty houses that are safe for people to

live in. It is now known that 150 persons

lost their lives and tais list will likely be

British Journalists Bound for Chicago.

LONDON, April 22.-The following British

ournalists are passengers for New York on

the Hamburg-American steamship Fuerst

Morning Post; Mr. J. R. Cowen, Yorkshire

Herald; Mr. Norman Smith, National Press

agency, and Mr. W. Hillier of the Engineer.

They are on their way to the Chicago

America's Representative in Egypt.

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Cairo, April 22. - New York Herald Cable

Special to THE BEE :- Edward C. Little

the new United States diplomatic agent and

consul general, presented his letters of credit

to the knedive today at the Abdine palace

with the usual ceremonial and exchange of

Orange Blossoms.

LONDON, April 22.-Emily, the daughter of

Rev. Granville Bradley, dean of Westmin-

ster, was married this afternoon at West-

ninster to the son of Smith of the firm of

smith & Elder, publishers, Archdeacon

Farrer officiated, assisted by four other cler-

gymen. There were eight bridesmaids at-

Dined by President Carnot.

Paris, April 22.-President Carnot gave a

luncheon today to the members of the Ber-

ing sea tribunal of arbitration, counsel in the

case and the members of the French cabinet.

Mine. Carnot was the only lady present. The

band of the Garde de Republica played in

the gardens of the Elysee during the enter-

Hard on the Poor Old Lady

LONDON, April 22.—As the duchess of

sutherland suffers from heart disease it is

feured her imprisonment may have fatal re-

Death or a cardinal.

archbishop of Ferrera, is dead.

Rose, April 22. Cardinal Luigi Gordiana,

the usual courtesies and speeches.

tired in the styles of 1630.

tainment.

Bismarck: Mr. James Gordon,

added to when the ruins are cleared away.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., April 22.-The heavy

the necessary arrangements.

is subsiding.

World's fair.

for Mr. Coolidge,

JACQUES ST. CERE.

Fremeit's group, which is calculated to have

reat success with the public.

piece. Boine Jones exhibits also.

- 7. How a Fake was Di proved. Murderer Palister Expected. Miller was a Much Wanted Man.
- to. Casting the Columbian Liberty Bell.
- HOW THE NEWS AFFECTED WALL STREET Among the Late Books.
- 11. Omaha's Trade Review. Commercial and Financial Matters.
 - Sudden Flurry in Stocks with Large Selling Orders-Gould Stocks Feel it the

Most-Western Union Not Wanted at Present.

New York, April 22.- Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- The Times' fluancial article

tomorrow morning will say: It is almost superfluous to say that the stock market has been in a highly feverish condition through the week. It is still in that condition. This makes any predictions of its course for the coming week of little value. Whatever they are, they may be disproved by the event. A state of the public mind, as reflected in stock speculation, where a dispatch from Washington can send up or send down quotations several points in a few hours, is altogether too uncertain a thing to base calculations upon. The first public information the street had as to the plans of Secretary Carlisle in respect to the redemption of the treasury notes was given

ing and it was received incredulously. It Brought Heavy Selling.

in a Washington dispatch last Friday morn-

But it now appears that certain prominent financiers had been privately informed by their Washington correspondents nearly week before that such a plan was under serious consideration in the Treasury department. It needed only for the recipients of this startling information to be convinced of its correctness, to decide them upon their line of action. The heavy sales of stock which pressed on the market all the week came from their orders to sell. They unloaded about everything upon which they were borrowing money, To have waited until the news was public property would have simply to wait until there was market to sell on without causing a disastrous break, what happened when last Tuesday's dispatches did make it public, and when the street incredulous and confused at first, finally became convinced was a pretty good indication of what would have happened had the Treasury department actually issued orders to refuse redemption

of treasury notes in gold.

Hustling for Exchange. It took about twenty-four hours for the conviction to become established that the information was correct. Then came the rush of those who had foreign debts to pay to secretary of state at Washington was of the buy exchange before there should be a pre mium on gold. At the same time the Cana-Coolidge a farewell dinner and an illuminated dian banks called for their gold balances here. Even from Boston a direct shipment of gold was made to London, a thing before

almost unheard of. To the extent that the shipments of the past week have been due to alarm, they may be called abnormal, and as the treasury is still paying everything in gold on demand, range for a testimonial to T. Jefferson and it is getting to be understood that it will continue to do so (for reasons which are at present only in the stage of rumor to outsiders), the alarm may be expected to subside. Further shipments, therefore, should be only what the ordinary conditions of business call for. Furthermore, the fact must be recognized that the treasury notes amount to only \$137,000,000; that they are by law receivable for duties and all public debts at par, and that the duties amount to over \$300,000,000 per annum. If they actually were redeemable only in silver, therefore, a sort of brokerage might possibly be established in them, for they would then be used exclusively for payment of customs duties and internal revenue dues. For this reason they might never be at a discount, or only a

nominal one. Blow at the Nation's Credit.

But this is not the consideration. The fact of overwhelming importance is the blow to the national credit which would have een given by the government's deliberately discrediting one of its own currency issues. This was the thing which alarmed the financial community. It did not need that the treasury should issue such an order. The mere fact that its issue had been seriously contemplated was enough. The first consideration in finance is credit, for as the currency instruments which make the exhanges consist of 90 per cent credit currency and only 10 per cent money surrency, anything which impairs credit auses immediate contraction of the money,

which is doing 10 per cent of the business. That, under stress of the large gold engagements and the feeling of alarm, call loans should have jumped for a while to 15 per cent and commercial paper have been hard to negotiate (to which fact is said to be due the failure of the Pennsylvania Steel company) are not things to wender at. So far as the feeling of uneasiness has spread or is spreading through the country it will be manifested in the opinion of leading financiers in the tightness of money, which will do as much as anything to bring the silver question to final settlement. It has to be settled for good, and all at some time or other, and it is a mere truism that no great question is settled with stress and

disturbance. How Stocks Suffered.

Amid the hurly-burly of the market, when weak spots were uncovered in numerous unexpected places, the selling of the Gould stocks attracted special attention. Missouri Pacific broke feverishly, Manhattan fell twenty-six points in one week owing to the liquidation of a small pool, but the selling of Western Union, while less conspicuous, has been steady for some time past, and such as to lead to the belief that a considerable amount of stock has been carefully fed out. The rumors current in the street have reference to considerable losses in revenue the company will suffer tarough the closing of the pool rooms. Very few know how large a source of income to the Western Umon company these gambling establishments were. It is said that each pool room paid an average of \$60 per