OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1893.

APPLICANTS GIVEN A REST

Cleveland Will Consider No Changes After Today for Some Time:

NEBRASKA WILL GET NOTHING AT PRESENT

Inspectors in the Indian and Land Departments Will Be Given a Shaking Up at the First Opportunity.

> WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE BRE.) 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23.

Nebraska applicants for office who are no mentioned in the list of appointments which President Cleveland will make tomorrov are promised a long wait without a ray of hope. The president will go to New York on Treeday to witness the great naval review, and from there he goes to Chicago to be present at the opening of the World's fair. He does not expect to be back here before the latter part of next week. He will take with him so many members of his cabinet that there will be a practical suspension of appointments in all grades for the next

ten or possibly twelve days. When the president returns he has promised to make many changes in office. There will be a number of consular and diplomatic appointments announced and there is to be begun an overhauling of the special agents forces in all the departments.

Nearly all of the special examiners in the field for the pension office and those serving in the land and Indian branches of the Interior department are to be summarily dis-missed. Some will have to go upon the ground that they are not needed. Others will be dismissed openly because they are republicans, but in fact every one will be

turned out upon partisan grounds.

There will be commenced a reorganization of the national bank examining districts and then more bank examiners will be appointed. There will be named a new chief of postoffice inspectors, as Colonel Wheeler, the incumbent, is an ardent republican, and then the new postoffice inspectors will be appointed. Most of the office seekers will take, occasion to go to their homes or change boarding houses. The departure of the president on Tuesday will be a sad occasion for many hundreds of expectants who throng the hotel corridors here

Nebraskans Must Wait.

The Bee correspondent is assured by high democratic authority from Nebraska that there will be no appointment made for that state which will rise to the dignity of a "state appointment" affecting the state at large in a political or other manner under some weeks, and possibly months.

Western Pensious. The following pensions granted are re-

ported: Nebraska: Original-William Bailey Nebraska: Original—William Balley, Jacob F. Sehober, Samuel H. Rodabaugh, Additional—Salathiel Stanley. Supplemental—Chester W. Putnam. Renewal and increase—James Smith. Increase—Volney Brant. Original widows. etc.—Delia A. Prowse, Sarah Shaw, mother, Alice E. Sides, Adelaine White.

Iowa: Original—Hananiah Brown, William Kemery. Additional—William L. Parmater.

Kemery, Additional—William L. Parmater, George Turner, Supplemental—Joseph Brower, Increase—Lawrence Breene, George William Sargeant, John Evans, Mor-decai Wing, Winford J. Clark, Dempster Eaton, Reissue—Darius Miller, Robert L. Tyler. Original widows, etc.—Olive H. Sessions, Andora Shane, Emma C. Selleck, Emily Carl, Annie Bleably, Mary E. Cannon. Annie Perkins, mother, Mary Welch, Eunice Carneheam. Widows, Indian wars—Caroline J. Lovie. line C. Lewis

South Dakota: Original—Edward G. Fahnestock. Original widows, etc.—Mary

There are no developments in the efforts to remove the district attorney. It trans-pires that the appointment of Hughes East of Yankton, S. D., to a chiefship of division in the Department of Agriculture was charged to Indiana and not to South Dakota. East had the naming of an officer under him yesterday and he gave it to a Hoosier upon the ground that Indiana was his old and future home. Thus, it appears hat the protest against East's appointment from South Dakota was unnecessary and

and is at the Arlington It is intimated that President Cleveland may take the northern section of one of the floors in the War department building and cupy it as a business office, vacating the hite house as a business place and occupy It as a residence only.

THEOSOPHISTS AT THE FAIR. They Will Be Represented at the World's

Religious Congress. New York, April 23 .- The convention of the American section of the Theosophical society met here today. There was a fair attendance, delegates being present from a number of the principal cities of the country

Dr. J. C. Buck of Cincinnati presided, and Elliott B. Page of St. Louis acted as secretary. The angual report of General Secre-tary Judge showed the condition of the American branch of the society to be in a flourishing condition. Nine-teen new branches have been instituted in this country during the year, making a total of seventy-seven branches on the

and from England.

American roll. The most important matter to come be-fore the opening session was the report of S. E. Wright of Chicago, on the arrangenents made to secure a hearing for theoso by before the world's religious congress to

be held at the World's fair. Mr. Wright, after describing at length the depth and scope of the proposed congress, read letters from the World's fair management offering theosophists every facility for being fully represented, and setting Sep-tember 15 and 16, as the days for their special gatherings. Cablegrams were re-ceived, promising support of the Indian and

European sections.

Mrs. Annie Besant also cabled that she would be present on those dates to assist in the exposition of the faith. Advisory committees were appointed to prepare for the

In the afternoon a meeting was held and papers on esoteric subjects were read by Miss K. Hillard, George D. Ayres, J. R. Bridge, Bertram Keighley and Dr. Griffiths. The evening session of the convention was devoted entirely to papers and addresses. W.Q. Judge made a short address on some of the more evident manifestations and incongruities of the current conceptions of the religion of Christ. Papers were read by Dr. J. A. Anderson, Claud F. Wright and B. F.

ST. PAUL'S GREAT SCHEME.

Monster Auditorium Building to Be Used as an Opera House.

St. Paul, Minn., April 23.—The monster Auditorium building with its 6,000 scating capacity, which is now in process of erection. is destined to possess an interest to the lovers of opera for which it was not originally designed, and which may have the effect of revolutionizing operatic circles in the north-

and already put into execution is an ambi-tious one, and from the encouragement which its promoters have already received, is un-doubtedly destined to meet with success. It is nothing more or less than the per-petuation of the huge, well arranged Audi-torium and its use for theatrical purposes. Everything points to the success of this ven-ture, which is to be known as the Auditorium Amusement company, and A. J. Hanson, late clerk of the Minnesota house of representa-tives, has been chosen as manager and last might concluded the deal for the first enter-

west. The idea which has been formulated

calement, which will be the dedication of the great hall, on May 9, by Fran Materna, Mr. Plunkett Green and others. Fran Materna will open her American season in this city on the date named.

After the dedication concert the new Audi-torium will be used for the Mills revival meetings, the grand reception of President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern railway and for the numerous national conventions to be held here during the summer. The amuse ment company will intersperse the conven-tions with Sausa's "Courress of Nations," the Vienna band, the ladies Mexican plays and other attractions.

UNION PACIFIC INDEBTEDNESS.

Propositions Which Congress Will Have to

Consider Next Winter. New York, April 23.—Mr. Edward Rosewater, editor and proprietor of THE OMAHA Bre and a member of the republican naional committee, has been in the city for everal days, one of the objects of his visit being to collect figures regarding the Union Pacific railroad debt, with which congress will have to deal next winter.

To a Herald reporter Mr. Rosewater says: The Pacific railroad debt will mature within three years. Its adjustment has been discussed in congress, but no definite conclusion has been reached. Congress,next wipter, however, will be forced to take action in the matter. There are four propositions which may be presented to congress next winter. They are:

"First-Congress may let the road go to preclosure under the first mortgage and take chances of recovering money advanced by the government should the road sell for more than \$33,000,000.

rage bondholders, its successful outcom being very doubtful. "Third-Congress could authorize the issue

of a new bond for the whole debt and take a first mortgage on the main line.

"Fourth-Congress could pay the first mortzage, foreclose on the second (the gov-ernment claim) and take the road and oper-What, in your opinion then, is the most

feasible scheme?" he was asked.

"It is proposition No I," answered Mr. Rosewater, "that congress let the road go to foreclosure under the first mortgage. Some of the money advanced would undoubtedly be lost in this way, but what of it? The road would be cleared from all the complica tions which have burdened it for twenty years and it could successfully compete with other roads, thus greatly benefiting the people as the result of reduced rates. Besides the development of the western country has more than paid back to the government the money advanced or the difference between that advanced and what would be lost as the result of a sale. Unquestionably private individuals and stock jobbers have fattened at the people's expense, owing to the Union Pacific deals, but all possibility of that would be stopped by the forcelesure of the property.

e foreclosure of the property. I think this view will be largely in accord with sentiment in the west. Some of the populist element may not understand it at first. At all events, the time has arrived for a settlement of this Union Pacific business, which concerns not only the west, but large interests in the east, and it should be fully discussed before the problem is submitted to congress next winter."

BROKE THE BANKS.

Australian Financial Institutions That Could Not Stand a Panic.

New York, April 23.-A special London cable to the Times says: The twenty Australian banks doing business at the end of the past year, with capital and reserves ited with them over £150,000,000, of which about £100,000,000 were time deposits, bearing interest. These time deposits are accepted in Great Britain for perious running from one to five years, and interest is allowed at rates ranging from 4 to 41 per cent on one-year deposits and from 314 to 5 per cent on deposits to remain for longer periods up to five years. The Credit bank deter-

ines the rate allowed. Money so received was lent at higher rates in Austria and the business was so profitable that dividends of from 10 to 25 per cent were paid by the larger banks. The deposits, as they became payable, were renewed and the totals increased from year to year. The largest proposition came from Scotland. here the business assumed such dimensions hat the insurance companies made a regular

tariff for guaranteeing deposits.

The smash-up of a large number of building and kindred societies last year in Australia and the discovery that many banks had locked up large sums in unproductive or over valued real estate, caused some with drawals of deposits as they fell due and checked new opening of deposit accounts. The failure of the two banks last year

added to the uneasiness. This has devel-oped into a panic which has brought down three other banks this year, which may result in further failures. The immediate cause of each failure has been the same. The first of the time deposits are wholly or partly withdrawn in London as they fall due. This makes it necessary to draw on the Australian office, and when depositors in Australia see their bank's assets dwindling take fright and begin to check out their current balance. Then follows a wake up some fine morning and find in the newspapers that the banks they supposed to

se solvent have failed. Outside of the market for shares of Australian banks, which, owing to liabilities or uncalled capital, are practically unsala ble, and the discount market, which is disin-clined to take bills and disposed to advance cates in a banking crisis in any part of the world, the net effect has been to cause an idvance in consols. English railways and

ther recognized investments.

This upward movement continues and ives a strong undertone to all markets. Large sums have already found their way to the Stock exchange from investors who have withdrawn deposits as they become payable and large sums are expected about May 15, the date from which most Scottish deposits run from year to year. This so-called Scotch term will be a critical period for the Australian banks, and those that survive it will probably weather any further

EDWIN BOOTH'S CONDITION.

Friends Are Quite Apprehensive. NEW YORK, April 23. - There seems to be ittle doubt that Edwin Booth is in a very serious condition, in spite of the reassuring statement of the physicians. Dr. Smith said after his 5 o'clock call today that Mr. Booth was better than he had been at any time since his present attack. Mr. Booth is still unable to talk. He recognizes those about him, however, and sleeps most of the time. His daughter, Mrs. Grossman, was with

Dr. Smith said, after his 5 o'clock call to-day, that Booth was better than he had been at any time since his present attack.

Arrival of Ocean Sceamers April 23.

At Southampton—Arrived—Saale, from At Havre-Arrived-La Gascogne, from At Liverpool-Arrived-Bovic, from New

At New York-Arrived-Taormina, from At Lizard-Passed-Moravia, from New

Relie of Chicago's Fire Removed

Cutcago, Ili., April 23.—The old Illinois Central depot which graced the lake front from 1856 to 1871 and has disgraced it ever since, has been pulled down. Its walls until yesterday stood as they were left by the great fire of 1871, and was the last ruin that told the story of the conflagration.

WILL BE REDEEMED IN GOLD

Cleveland Contradicts Reports Concerning the Policy of the Administration.

THINKS THE SCARE WILL SOON DISAPPEAR

Determined to Maintain the Parity Be tween Gold and Silver-Attributes the Trouble to Financial Legislation-Senator Chandler's Views,

Washinton, D. C., April 23.-To a repreentative of the Associated Press the president said today: "The inclination on the part of the public to accept newspaper reports concerning the intentions of those charged with the management of our pational finances seems to justify my emphatic contradictions of the statement that the redemption of any kind of treasury notes except in gold, has at any time been determined upon or contemplated by the secretary of the treasury or any other member of the present administration. The president and his cabinet are absolutely harmonious in the determination to exercise every power conferred upon them to maintain the public credit, to keep the public faith and to preserve the parity between gold and silver and between all financial obligations of the government.

Favors Gold Redemption.

While the law of 1890, forcing the purchase of a fixed amount of silver every month, provides that the secretary of the treasury in his discretion may redeem in either gold or silver the treasury notes given in payment of silver purchases, yet the declaration of the policy of the government to maintain the parity between the two metals seems so clearly to regulate this dis-cretion as to dictate their redemption in

"Of course, perplexity and difficulties have grown out of an unfortunate financial policy which we found in vogue and embarrass-ments have arisen from ill-advised financial legislation confronting us at every turn; but with full confidence among the people and a disposition to co-operate, the threatened dangers will be averted, pending a legisla-tive return to a better and sounder financial

plan.
"The strong credit of the country still re-"The strong credit of the country still remains unimpaired and the good sense of our people, which has never falled in time of need, is at hand to save us from disaster." The president's only visitor's today were Secretaries Carlisle and Lamont.

SENATOR CHANDLER'S VIEWS.

Thinks the Secretary of the Treasury Should

Use the Gold Reserve. Washington, D. C., April 23. -Senator Chandler has some positive views on finan-

cial and other questions of the day. "I can state the position I take," said the senator. "in a single proposition, and that is that the secretary of the treasury ought to use the \$100,000,000 of the gold reserve for the redemption if necessary, and not issue any bonds until he is obliged to. That large fund was made to be used; that is what it is there for, and it should be called up before any other steps are taken. The law requires national banks to retain 10 per cent of their earnings for a surplus to be used in an emergency, and why should not the government resort to the same policy? I am afraid that

gold will soon go to a premium and the country be forced to a silver basis." When asked what effect the financial situation would have upon the calling of an extra session of congress, Mr. Chandler replied that the question could be best answered by

the party now it power.

"The question of an extra session," he continued, "depends entirely upon the present administration, whether it is broad and large in its contemplation of public affairs or small and inadequate, whether it shall prove strong and courageous.

Placing the Responsibility

If it is strong and has the courage for which some people give it credit, Mr. Cleve-laud will call an extra session and seek the repeal of the law of 1890. Whether congress will or will not follow the advice of the pres-ident in this matter, he can at least place the responsibility upon congress. In my opinion Mr. Cleveland will surely go to ruin if he permits gold to go to a premium, and

refuse to call an extra session.

"Financial problems are not the only ones we have to face, however. If the proper program of tariff legislation is to be conducted, the persons who have money invested in protected and their allied industries will be exceedingly shy about investing their capital. Times will, as a natural sequence, be-

come hard and American wages will fall. This will be the inevitable result of an as sault upon the tariff. "It looks to me as if the policy of Mr. Cleveland was to encourage foreign immigration, and especially that of a Jewish char-

acter. Certain recent acts of his surely loint in this direction, and the result of such a policy can but work to the disadvantage of the laboring classes and the general misfor-tune of the people. Undesirable immigrants should be kept from our shores, and the late addinistration would have accomplished this result. In view of the many acts of the administration, the act of congress leveled at this evil bids fair to be negatived and made of no avail."

COLUMBUS LINEAU DESCENDANT.

He Attends Religious Services in Washington at St. Joseph's. Washington, D. C., April 23.—The Due de Veragua and party, under the chaperonage of Commander Dickens, U. S. N., attended high mass at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church this morning. The occasion was the feast of patronage of St. Joseph, the patron saint of the church, and the music was a special feature in honor of the linear lescendant of the discoverer of America. Rev. V. F. Schmidt, rector of the church

Rev. V. F. Schmidt, rector of the church, received the ducal party at the entrance and escorted them to front pews, which were decorated with the Spanish and American flags. On invitation of the rector, Mgr. Satolli attended service accompanied by his assistants, Mgr. Sabri and Dr. Papi. The apostolic delegate celebrated mass, assisted by Mgr. Sparreti, Rev. M. J. Riordan and Rev. Father Deicus of New York. Rev. J. Dillon assisted by Rev. Adolph of Buffalo. J. Dillon, assisted by Rev. Adolph of Buffalo, N. Y. had charge of the ceremonies. Rev. P. J. Donohue, rector of the cathedral at Baltimore, delivered a sermon upon the

CLEVELAND'S NEW OFFICE.

for Residence Purposes. Washington, D. C., April 28.—The story is revived that the white house is to be devoted exclusively to residence purposes. President Cleveland is said to be seriously considering the moving of his office to suita ble apartments in the Army, Navy and State department buildings. It is proposed that the suite of rooms on the second floor of the War department, formerly occupied by the secretary of war, shall be converted into a business office for the president. They are handsomely decorated and admirably dapted for the purpose.
If the change is made it will probably oc

cur after the president returns from his summer vacation. Precedents for such a course are quoted, the action of Andrew Johnson shortly after the death of Abraham

Washington, D. C., April 23.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo this afternoon received the following telegram from Admiral Gherardi commanding the review: FORT MONROE, Va., April 22.-The Spanish

squadron with the caravels salled for New York this morning and are now on their way The combined fleet will sall tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock.

RUSSIAN TREATY DENOCACED.

Mass Meeting of Chicago Citizens Discuss

the Subject with Enthusiasm Chicago, Ill., April 23.—Central Music hall was packed to the doors today by an enthusiastic audience, which gathered to denounce the Russian treaty. The speakers were bold in their remarks, denouncing the treaty as a fugitive slave law and the president and senate of the United States as policemen for the

State Senator Edward T. Noonan presided. Judge M. F. Tuley of the circuit court was the first speaker, and said: "Why is it we have interested ourselves in behalf of Russian refugees! It is because a wrong done to the humblest Russian peasant is a wrong dene to you, to me, and the 60,000,000 people who profess allegiance to the American government. A law affecting the liberty of any citizen of this country is wrong. The purpose of this treaty is to de-prive some of his or her liberty. Why is it that the United States should surrender a criminal to Russia? Civil law has no office there; monarchial law has been, and is there; monarchial law has been, and is today, the rule. The criminal laws of Russia are such as to dishonor any nation that will make with her an extradition treaty. Why should Russia be permitted to make the president of the United States and those subordinate to him, his pohemen to arrest Russian criminals! Should extradition of Bussian citizens be attempted, we will appeal to a higher power—the constitution of the United States. We will see whether a president and about thirty United States senators can cast a starm of disgrace upon senators can cast a stigma of disgrace upon our country."

Kennan Denounces the Czar.

A letter from George Kennan, the celebrated Siberian traveler, was read, in which Mr. Kennan said when the czar ceases to declare martial law every year in the most im-portant parts of his empire; when he re-stores trial by jury and recognizes the rights of habeas corpus; when he abolishes exile by administrative process, and imprisonment without judicial warrant; when he ceases to persecute religious dissenters on account of their faith; when he reforms the Siberian exile system, and when he begins to rule as a civilized and Christian monarch, then, but not until then, can the government of the United States afford to send back to him his

fugitive subjects without cruel injustice to them and disgrace to itself.

Bishop Fallows, Rev. A. E. Gifford and other speakers denounced the treaty as an outrage upon American institutions, declared that it was merely a furtive slave law, and the men who passed it had made themselves

slave catchers.

The meeting then adopted resolutions de-claring the treaty to be contrary to the principles of international law, civilization and American liberty; that any attempt to enforce another fugitive slave law in this country will result as before, in a terrible conflict between the law and the conscience of the reconstant of the reconstraints of slave catchers. of the people and in the re-establishment of that regrettable, but glorious illegality, the underground railway to Canada, where, under another flag the oppressed will find protection if it is denied under the stars and stripes. It was decided to request the government to "undo the great disgrace it has put upon the American nation and at once abrogate this infamous treaty.

TRANSMISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

First Session Will Convene This Morning at Salt Lake, U. T.

OGDEN, U. T., April 23.-Tomorrow at 11 o'clock the transmississippi commercial congress will commence in this city. Every arrangement has been perfected by the people of Ogden, who have liberally contributed to entertain the city's guests. The reception committees this morning boarded the trains from the east, west, north and south to meet the various delegations.

Large delegations from Nebraska, the Da kotas, Minnesota and Wyoming will arrive shortly after midnight, including ex-Gov-ernor Prince of New Mexico, president of the congress; Governor Waite of Colorado and C. Fisk. The California and Nevada delegations will arrive tomorrow morning. forming probably the largest and handsomest

special train to arrive.

The northern trains this morning brought lovernor McConnell of Idaho and Governor Shortridge of North Dakota and a large number of delegates. The governors were escorted to the residences of the mayor and ex-mayors of the city. It is understood California and Colorado will compete for the presidency of the congress, though possibly both will be disappointed. The Salt Lake delegations, accompanied by bands, headed by Governor Thomas, will arrive be the recognized.

rive in the morning. The program of the preceedings will cover three sessions each day. The evening session will be devoted to speeches by Stewart, Patterson and others on the subject of silver, irrigation, cession of arid lands, Nicaragua canal, etc.

Governor Crounse of Nebraska, Governor Osborne of Wyoming, and Caleb W. West, the newly appointed governor of Utah, are expected to be in attendance.

CAUGHT IN KANSAS CITY.

May Miller Overhauled at a Kansas City Hotel La t Night. Kansas City, Mo., April 23.—[Special Tele-

gram to The Ber. |-May Miller, absconding cashier of Klopp & Bartlett of Omaha, was arrested at midnight at the Midland hotel here. The amount of her defalcation is \$175. She was disguised by wearing a blonde wig, and had registered as Mrs. Herbert Vanness of Minacapolis. She arrived in Kansas City at 9 Sclock Saturday night and was met here today by a young lady friend from Omaha. who left for Peoria, Ill., tonight. Miss Miller gave her \$110 of the money and was to

follow her tomorrow. The second girl got away before the detec ives could catch her, but is not aware that they are close on her ficels. Telegrams to arrest her were sent to Peoria authorities. May Miller was taken to police headquarters and is detained there, but not locked up. She paid her hotel bill and had \$100 left. She blames everything on her friend, and says she proposed the steal to give them money for a tour of the country. May Miller will be detained until her father is heard from.

BOY COTTERS BAFFLED.

with the Illinois Central.

FORT DODGE, Ia., April 23.- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Consternation has been created in the ranks of the Fort Dodge business men. They have signed an agreement o boy cott the Illinois Central unless new depots are built here. The expression of a firm of local attorneys, Indicates that such an action is contrary to law and liable to heavy punishment. It is suggested that the movement might be construed as conspiracy and prosecution by either the attorney general of the state or the railway result. The issuance of an injunction against some striking tailors who tried to beyout issuance of an injunction against some striking tailors who tried to boycott a merchant of Buffalo, N. Y. and the recent ruling at Toledo and Ann Arbor were eited in support of this theory. The following extract from McCtain's Code, section 5.463 was also produced in evidence: "If any two or more persons conspice or confederate together with the fraudulent or malicious intent to injure the person, character, business or property of another, they are guilty of conspiracy and every such offender shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than onment in the penitentiary not more than three years."

It has been held by the supreme court of Iowa in the case of Sane against Savage that the "crime is complete when the conspiracy is formed and it is immaterial whether the object be accomplished or not."

WILLIAM VISITS THE POPE

Germany's Emperor Received with Great Pomp at the Vatican.

CHEERED BY THE ITALIAN CITIZENS

Granted a Considential Interview by His Holiness - Violated Court Etiquette in His Enthusiasm-Significance of the Event.

ROME, April 23 .- Early this morning the treets leading from the Quirinal to the Prussian legation were filled with persons auxious to see the emperor of Germany on his way to luncheon with Herr von Bulow and the high dignituries of the Vatican.

riage and responded repeatedly with bows and smiles to the continuous cheering which companied his progress. The emperor alighted before the legation at 12:30 o'clock. Herr von Bulow, Prussian minister at the Vatican, received him at the entrance and presented Cardinals Le-

dochowski and Mocenni and Mgrs. Segna

Shortly after noon the emperor left the

Quirmal. He rote in the Italian court car-

and Demontel. Covers were laid for sixteen. On the mperor's right hand sat Cardinals Ledohowski, Marschal von Bibestein, the Prince of Pless and Baron Stuum; on his left Cardinai Mocenni and General von Henke. General von Bulow and the rest of the generals sat opposite the emperor. During the luncheon the emperor was exceptionally cheerful. He chatted with Cardinal Ledochowski throughout the meal and afterward con-tinued the conversation for twenty minutes

or more Reception at the Vatican.

At 2 o'clock Empress Augusta Victoria arrived at the legation. The presentations occurred in half an hour and immediately after the emperor, empress and their suites and Herr von Bulow proceeded in the Prus-sian court carriages to the Vatican. Italian troops were drawn up in line on each side of every street through which the imperial party passed, and behind the soldiers were packed cheering thousands of Italian citi-

The Vatican was filled with the high dignitaries of the church and the representa-tives of the Catholic nobility of Italy. Car-dinal Mocenni, who had left the Prussian legation in advance of the imperial party had reached the Vatican at 2:30, and from then until 3:25, when the emperor and empress arrived, was in consultation with the pope Their majesties alighted in the court of San Damaso. Mgr. Della Volpe, major domo, Prince Ruspoli and Count Alborghetti, who were awaiting them in the court, were pre-sented by Herr von Bulow and showed the way to the palace on the right, where the way to the palace on the right, where the imperial couple was received in the Clementine hall by Mgr. Sambeeth, the prefect of ecremonies; Mgr. Azevdo, grand chamberlain, and other members of the papal court.

Interview with the Pope. The emperor was in hussir uniform and during the short pause in the first hall, the Swiss guards paid him mulitary honors. At the door of the fellow chamber their majes-ties were met by the pope. He led them to their chairs, which had been placed near the

middle of the room, sat down with them and conversed with both for fifteen min-The empress then rose. The pope summoned the major domo, who accompanied her majesty to the gailery and presented her to Visconti Friconti and the museum officials. Under their guidance she proceeded to the ducal hall, the Sixtine chapel and the other

Meantime the emperor remained in con-versation with the pope while Mar-schal von Biberstein was in attendance in the ante-chamber. The pope was more affable than usual, while the emperor, although amiable, seemed to be somewhat preoccupied and nervous. At the end of the interview the emperor's suite was presented to the pope. Upon leaving, the emperor was accompanied by the pope, contrary to the etiquette of the Vatican, through the ante-chamber to the throne room. As they parted the emperor made a movement as if to kiss the pope's hand. The pope quickly withdrew his hand, then grasped the emperor's and shook it cordially. The emperor loined the empress and with

er visited St. Peter's and the treasury. The departure of the imperial party from the Vatican at 4:40 was accompanied by a repetition of the ceremonies with which they were received.

This evening the emperor and empress worshiped in the chapel of the German embassy.

WITH CLUBS AND GUNS. Police and Striking Dockmen at Hull En-

gage in a Desperate Struggle. LONDON, April 23. - The police in Hull ar rested a drunken docker last evening between 11 and 12 o'clock. A mon of strikers stopped them on their way to the station. The police fought them off and sent for re inforcements. The numbers of the strikers swelled rapidly. When the police reinforcements arrived more than 2,000 men had gathered, armed with stones, clubs and a

The police drew their batons and clubbing right and left divided the mob so that the officers with their prisoner could proceed to the station. After the drunker striker had been removed the rioters charged the police repeatedly. They were forced back by handto hand fighting, were divided and were driven into the side streets, where they rallied again to the attack. More police

vere called out and more strikers were The wounded men on both sides were carried away and the strikers obtained a new supply of pokers, bow hooks, cudgels and split planks. The police forced them back gradually into the immediate neighborhood of the docks. The whole district was in an uproar. The struggle was carried into every street and alley way. Dockers who had gone to bed hurried balt-dressed from their

houses to join in the fight. Windows were smashed and doors were battered in. At the dry pool dock the mot tried to storm the steamer Right. Pifty police de-fended it for forty minutes, and then with the aid of thirty more, put the rioters to flight. The fighting lasted well into this norning. Only six strikers were arrested Delegates from twenty of the most rower ul workingmen's union in London and the provinces met in secret session in this city last evening to consider what measures they

should adopt in support of the Hull Many of the unions represented at the conferences are connected only indirectly with the shipping trade, as, for instance, those of the gas workers and the coal porters. John Burns, Keir Hardie, Joseph Havelock Wilson, all members of Parliament, and the labor agitators, McCarthy and Sprow, addressed the delegates. No re-port of the proceedings was given to the press. It is said that a wide divergence of inion was manifested as to the best course action toward the Hull strikers and that the meeting broke up in confusion. Of one thing there is no doubt, the sentiment of the necting was overwhelmingly favorable to

Prince Bismarck's Health

Hamming, April 23. Thousands of people took advantage of the delightful weather today to make excursions to Friedrichsruhe. Prince Bismarck snowed himself at the gates of his palace and afterward walked in the parks. His health is much better. He sleeps well and his cough has ceased.

Discovered an Infernat Machine. London, April 23.—An infernal machine, designed apparently to be operated by electricity, was found today in the garden of a

house in Tettenham court road. A foreign couple who formerly lived in the house behaved so suspiciously that they were watched by the police. Recently the couple disappeared. It is supposed that they were the owners of the machine.

ACCOMPLISHED NOTHING.

Visit of Emperor William to the Pope Leaves Matters Unchanged.

[Copyrighted 1817 by an acs Gerst in Bennett.] Rome, April 23.—[New York Herald Cable Special to The Bee | - I am in a position to give the following precise and authentic information regarding the banquet given the kaiser at the German legation today, and William's subsequent visit to the Vatican. The banquet at von Bulow's residence passed off without any of the unfortunate

the emperor's last visit. His majesty was particularly cordial to Cardinal Mocinni, to chom he expressed his regret at the absence of Cardinal Rampolia. Politics was carefully avoided. Cardinal Rampolla would have attended the Vatican reception if his health had possibly allowed, but the pope orged the necessity of caution It was exactly 3 when the kaiser's

incidents that are said to have occurred on

rival of the emperor and empress the pope said to the former, in French: "I am pleased to see your majesty." Then turning to the empress he added:

carriage arrived at the Vatican. On the ar-

And your majesty." The official reception lasted just a squarter of an hour. When the empress and German officials had withdrawn the pope and emperor settled down to the more serious part of their business and the private interview lasted fifty-five minutes, and was not astonishingly cordial, though marked by courtesy and readiness to avoid raking up old sores. The pope in a very general way referred to the Roman question and the kniser's replies were politely vague. None of the German questions of moment were touched on, von Buelow having previously sounded the pope, who was not prepared to discuss them at this interview. It may be said the visit leaves matters as before.

A solemn mass in B minor, composed by Frank G. Dassert, the New York organist and dedicated to the pope, was executed today in the chapel at St. Peter's, and made a very favorable impression. This is the first instance on record where an American composition has been thus honored.

RIOTS IN BELFAST.

Orangemen and Catholics Separated by the Police After Desperate Fighting. London, April 23 .- Orange riots broke out n Belfast last night and continued until late

this morning. The fighting was especially severe in the Shankhill district. At midnight an Orange mob put out the street lights and shortly afterward attacked a tayern kept by a Roman Catholic named Connelly. They smashed in windows and

doors, looted the store rooms and liquor vault, drove out Connelly and his family and attempted to burn the building. The police were out in force and before they could get the fire well started drove off the mob and extinguished the flames. The mob then tried to invade the Catholic quar-ter, where the nationalists were celebrating the second reading of the home rule bill by burning tar barrels. A strong line of police held them back. A crowd of nationalists gathered on the other side of the line and the two parties stoned each other. The the two parties stoned each other. The conflict became so hot eventually that the police were obliged to strike out on both sides with their clubs and drive back the by repeated charges

good before 3 o'clock that a company from the Dorsetshire regiment was brought up Who ordered out the military cannot be learned. The police refused to accept their assistance, as they contended they able to cope with the mob. The mi marched away, and soon afterward the mobs were dispersed by means of some heavy clubbing. Twenty or more rioters were ar

Several more attempts were made to mob nationalists but all efforts were checked by the police. The Orangemen are looking for another opportunity to fight the nationalists. Two attempts have been made to wreck Connelly's tavern, but have been frustrated. Tonight disorderly crowds are still in the

TIMBER YARDS ABLAZE.

Striking Dockmen Accused of Firing s Nonunion Plant. LONDON, April 23.-Ten acres of timber yards at the Victoria docks are ablaze. The loss will be more than £100,000. The fire is

supposed to have been started by striking dockers. The fire is extending from the timber yard and threatens to destroy the warehouses near by. The Citadel hotel has been burned. All the telegraph wires in the district are down, and the railway irons have been melted. Marines and sailors from the two gunboats anchored in the roads are helping the firemen.

The timber yard in which the fire is set owned by the Wade company, which employs nonunion men.

A large section of the crowd of spectators made no concealment of their delight at the progress of the fire. They threw stones and othermissies at the soldiers and police who were helping the firemen extinguish the Some went so far as to cut a hose pipe. At last reports a detachment of dragoons protected those who were fighting the fire. Sparks flew in showers as far as half a mile from the scene of the fire, caus-

ing great anxiety to the proprietors of the eighboring oil mills. The Wade company, proprietors of the burned timber yard, had headed the signers of a circular giving notice to striking deal carriers, that unless they resumed work, their places would be filled with other men. All of the company's timber was consumed by the fire. Much other timber 's threatened with destruction. The value of the timber and other property now in danger, is \$1,000. 000. Three other fires were started by in

condiaries in Hull this evening. All were discovered before they got headway and were extinguished.

At Shikespeare's Tomb. LONDON, April 23 -The anniversary of Shakespeare's birthday was celebrated today at Stratford-on-Avon. The grammar school, in which exercises were held, was decorated with flowers, flags and Shakespeare's portraits. The masters and pupils marched to Snakespeare's tomb in the atter-noon and covered it with lilies. As to the other ceremonies, the mayor of the town de-livered an address. At its close the audi-ence remained perfectly silent for ten min-utes and then dispersed.

Service at St. Peters.

Rome, April 23.—The jubilee mass, com posed by Dr. Frank G. Dossert of New York, was sung in St. Peters today at the celebration of the feast of the patronage of St. Joseph. The choir, assisted by many singers from other churches, gave a magnificent rendering of the work. All the members of the United States legation and consulate in Rome, the majority of the American resi-dents and scores of distinguished Italians

Exploded a Bomb.

Rose, April 23.-On Saturday evening a bomb was exploded in front of a fireman's guard room, near the capitol. Several win-dows were shuttered, and the pedestal of a column of the capitol was damaged. No arrests have been made.

Mrs. Hangock's Funeral Arranged. St. Louis, Mo., April 23.- The body of Mrs. W. S. Hancock arrived from the east tonight. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, the interment being in the family vault in the Bellefont cemetery.

HANDLING MR. EGAN ROUGHLY

Chilian Newspapers Are Vigorously Abusing the American Minister.

NO CAUSE FOR WAR WITH PERU EXISTS

Religious Mob Did Not Attack an American Consulate-New Chillan Cabinet Offcially Announced-England Falls to Secure Balfour's Extradition.

[Copyrighted 1857 by James Gordon Bennett.1 VALPARAISO, Chili (via Galveston, Tex.), April 23 - By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald - Special to THE BEE.] - Leading ewspapers in Santiago and Valparaiso pubish statements denying Mr. Egan's assertions that he did not connive at the escape of Blondlett Holley, the fugitive who sough & an asylum in the United States legation. El Porvenir maintains that Egan is lying and declares he can prove the assertions by statements of officials in the foreign office. It was rumored here yesterday that Secretary Gresham had ordered Minister Egan to turn over the archives in the legation to Secretary McCreery. Such an order would please all Chilians. There are emphatic assertions that the recent outbreak was encouraged by Minister Egan and Juan Me-

Benna, one of the leading Balmacedists. Nothing to Base a Claim On.

The Herald's correspondent in Luna telegraphs that the premises looted by a mob in Mollendo were never known as a consulate of the United States. No consul is stationed there and the office of the vice consul is located in Arequipa. Myer, who was shot in the foot by the mob is a German resident of Mollendo, who had the authority of the vice consul in Arequipa to vise papers for vessels entering and clearing at that port. The vice consul says there is no ground on which a demand for indemnity can be made against Peru. While a mob of fanatics destroyed the Masonic temple neither shields nor flags indicated that it was a consulate. Peruvians believe that Myer, having lost a stock of goods, wanted to involve the United States so as to obtain

damages for the loss he sustained. Latest Chilian Cabinet. In the Official Gazette of Santiago is pub-

ished the following as the latest cabinet formation: Pedro Montt, minister of the interior; Blanco Niel, foreign; Rodriguez, justice; Rose, finance; Errazuriz, war; Alejandro Niel, public works, and W. D. Lamain, education. This cabinet is a combination of all parties and is favorably regarded by the people. It was inended originally to give Errazuriz the oreign portfolio, but he was transferred at his own request to a post involving less

labor. He will, no doubt, exercise much influence in handling diplomatic questions. An express train running between Santiago and Valparaiso was wrecked last night. The engine with two cars fell twenty-seven feet. The cars took fire from the lamps and it is reported many persons were burned to death. It is not known whether the accident was caused by train wreckers or a de-

fect in the road bed. Manager Turner of the cable company has, placed important details of the magnetic disturbances during the total eclipse of the un Sunday last at the disposal of Prof.

Pickering. Cornering the Revolutionists. The Herald's correspondent in Rio Grande do Sal telegraphs that the Second Army corps to the number of 5,000 well armed men nas arrived there. The Brazilian squadron:

is cruising on the river, watching Uruguayana. The Castilhista forces are again intrenched at Yaguaran. The Herald's correspondent in Buenos Ayres telegraphs that leading papers there are urging the speedy ratification of the Chilian boundary treaty. It is doubtful if

this will be done, nowever, unless arbitrators are appointed. General Roca will act as intervenor in the Catamarca trouble.

Balfour is Out of Reach. The Herald's correspondent in Montevideo telegraphs that Jabez Spencer Balfour, whose extradition from Argentine is requested by the British government, is now in that city. The police in Buenos Ayres, however, are still closely watching the house where he lived. The only chance of his surrender now is in case he should come to Chili. Lord Rosebery wired British Minister at Buenos to use every endeavor to obtain Balfour's extradition. He saw Anchorena, the Argentine foreign minister, and requested that the view of the courtesy of nations be taken in the case. Anchorena replied that as there was no treaty between the two governments he was unable to accede to the request, but would refer the question to President Pena for decision. President Pena expressed a willingness to surrender Balfour under the courtesy idea, if the British minister would promise similar reciprocity in like cases in the future. He was not authorized to give such assur-

ance, and no further steps were taken. Bal-four has plenty of money. His wife joined him before he left Montevideo. Conflicting Stories from Honduras.

Panama, Colmobia (via Galveston, Tex.), April 23 .- [By Mexican Cable to the New York Herald-Special to THE BEE. |- News received here from Honduras is unreliable. Both sides are sending out stories of their own successes. It is reported that Bonilla has received another supply of arms through Nicaragua. From Managua come the reports that Bonilla's adherents are cheerful. It is said that his cause is daily gaining ground and he gives assurance of ultimate success. Amapala is still cut off from communication with the interior. It is

reported that ex-President Leiva has become insane. The Herald's correspondent in Managua sends word that the houses of all prominent persons, irrespective of political affliations, have been subjected to search. Even the houses of government officials have not been free from it. This action reveals a lack of stability and confidence in the present government. It ap-pears that the liberals, conservatives and other parties are all working with one object the overthrow of President Sacaza's govern-ment. All parties have protested against the continuance of the present regime.

Pressing Men Into the Army.

Recruiting by the government is active y arried on in the public roads, and men have even been forcibly taken from their hone? Such vigorous methods of increasing the rength of the army seem to indicate fears of early trouble.

A Nicaragua company has presented to the government a project for the construc-tion of a railroad to Matagaipa. On account of events in Hondaras, the relations between that country and San Salvador have been

strained.

It is reported that the recent plot in Costa
Rica was led by ex-President Ezeta.

Suspension of the law recently passed
providing for a gold standard has been decreed, as there is not sufficient coin for gen-