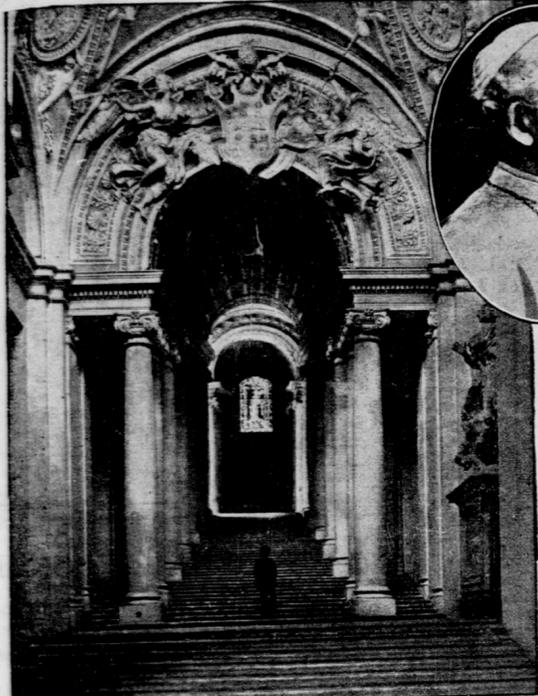
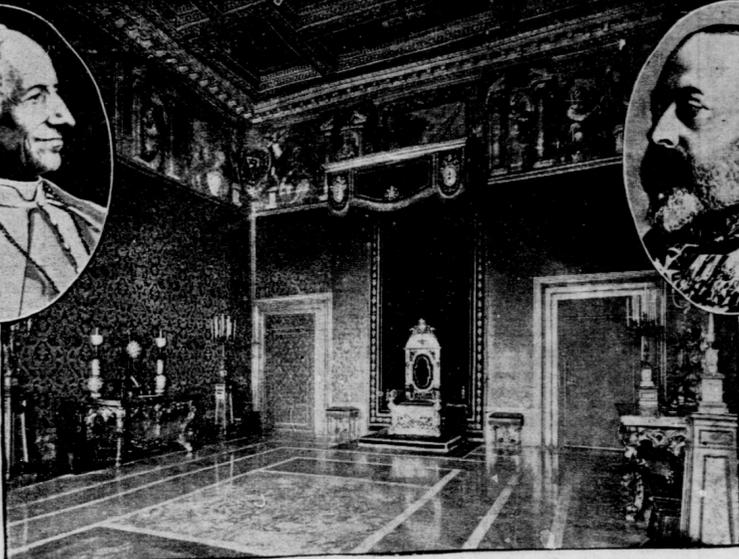




KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO POPE LEO. POPE LEO XIII. KING EDWARD VII.



THE ROYAL STAIRCASE OF THE VATICAN. Up which King Edward walked to the Pope's apartments.



THE THRONE ROOM IN THE PRIVATE APARTMENTS OF THE POPE. WHERE THE MEETING TOOK PLACE.



GALLERY OF THE VATICAN LIBRARY. Which King Edward visited.

KING VISITS THE POPE.

The Sovereign Has a Twenty-minute Interview with the Pontiff.

Rome, April 29.—King Edward left the British Embassy for the Vatican this afternoon in a closed carriage, accompanied by Colonel Lamb, the British military attaché, and followed by another carriage containing members of his majesty's suite. The King wore a field marshal's uniform. He had no escort except some policemen in plain clothes, and no troops lined the streets, in contrast with what was done at the time of Emperor William's visit to the Pope. People gathered in the street and looked on with curiosity, but they abstained from any demonstration. It was also remarked that, contrary to the usual etiquette, King Edward did not lunch at the Quirinal, and after a brief stop at the embassy, drove to the Vatican. Thus, as did King Edward give way to the Vatican. The carriage in which the King drove to the Vatican did not belong to the Quirinal, as a carriage of the King of Italy could not go within the precincts of the Apostolic Palace. King Edward addressed a few words of kindly thanks in return for the hearty greetings offered him. The royal party then proceeded between ranks of Swiss Guards, whose halberds gleamed in the sunlight that streamed through the wide windows. The hum of the busy city alone broke the deep silence that reigned within the Vatican. At the Clementine Hall the party was met by the Papal master of the chamber, Monsignor Bialei, who was attended by personages of the secret ante-chamber. Upon arriving before the private apartment of the Pope, the British Guard rendered military honors to the British sovereign. At the conclusion of the ceremony the door of the Pope's apartment was immediately opened, and the aged Pontiff was revealed standing at the threshold. His hand was extended, awaiting his guest. His Holiness was dressed in robes of white, and a red velvet cape bordered with ermine. Even King Edward paused a moment upon seeing the Pontiff in his white garments. The Pope's face was the color of ivory, but he moved without aid, and with no apparent difficulty. From his entire person there seemed to emanate sentiments of benevolence and spirituality. The King and the head of the Roman Catholic Church clasped hands and exchanged a few words in French. King Edward passed within the Papal apartment, the door was closed, and the Pope and his guest were left alone. King Edward remained with the Pontiff for twenty minutes. A bell was then rung, and King Edward's suite was admitted and presented to the Pope. This little ceremony seemed to please the Pope immensely. At its conclusion King Edward took his leave, the Pope crossing the room at his side, and saying his last words at the door.

Some particulars of the interview between King Edward and the Pope have become known. The Pope greeted the King, saying, in French: "I am happy to see your majesty." King Edward replied, "I am happy to be here and to add my congratulations to those of others upon your having outlived the days of St. Peter." The rest of the conversation was on the part of the British sovereign, concerning the attitude taken by the Pope on the occasion of the reception of the Pope by the British Empire, to which he had personally examined into all questions regarding Catholic interests now pending in various parts of the world. King Edward expressed a memorandum to which he hoped the King would pay his benevolent attention. It is understood that one part of this memorandum concerns the school question in Canada and contains practically the same points as does the memorandum given by the Pope to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian Premier, when that official was last in Rome. One of the Pope's chaplains called at the British Embassy this evening with a portrait of the Pontiff for King Edward, upon which was a dedication in the Pope's hand and his autograph. To-night the British ambassador gave an official dinner to King Edward, at which the King and Queen of Italy, the royal princes, the ministers and other dignitaries were present. This was followed by the reception, to which six hundred invitations had been sent out. All the approaches to the embassy were kept clear by cordons of troops, behind which the crowds were massed. All the public and many private buildings in Rome were illuminated to-night. King Edward will leave Rome at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning for Paris. The Pope, speaking to his familiars, seemed to be greatly pleased at the visit of King Edward, and said: "He is a very nice man." One of King Edward's impressions concerning the reception of the Pontiff became known this evening at the reception of the embassy. King Edward expressed his great satisfaction at having met the Pope personally, and with reference to the Pontiff's appearance the King said: "It is wonderful; he looks more to be seventy-three than ninety-three years old."

RUSSIA WITHDRAWS.

SHING-KING EVACUATED.

Japan Gives Out the News and Thanks America for Moral Support.

Yokohama, April 29.—The Japanese Foreign Office to-day published a telegram announcing that Russia had completely evacuated the Shing-King Province of Manchuria. No details of the evacuation have been received from Russia officially. The same announcement from the Foreign Office says: "Japan appreciates American moral support." Shing-King is the Chinese name for the province of Mukden, the capital of which is the city of Mukden, is also the capital of Manchuria.

COUNT CASSINI TALKS.

American Interests in Manchuria Thoroughly Safeguarded.

Washington, April 29.—Russia's part in what has come to be known as the Manchurian incident, was explained this evening by Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, to a representative of The Associated Press, and because of conflicting reports which have come to Washington regarding the Russo-Chinese negotiations at Peking, Count Cassini has consented to the publication of the interview. Since the ambassador's call on Secretary Hay last Sunday afternoon, when he could give only unofficial assurances of Russia's intentions in Manchuria, he has received instructions from his government, and yesterday afternoon again called on the Secretary to confirm officially the assurances he had given already.

RUSSIA'S OFFICIAL ASSURANCES.

"Acting under instructions from my government," said the Ambassador to-night, speaking of the Manchurian incident, and more especially of the relation to the United States. "I have officially assured the Secretary of State not only that American interests in Manchuria, trade and industrial, will be thoroughly safeguarded, so far as Russia is concerned, but also of the unfortunate erroneousness contained in Minister Conger's dispatch several days ago from Peking relative to the course of Russia in Manchuria. It is a matter of the keenest regret to my government that unreliable parties should have informed your Minister at Peking on a matter of which they were evidently grossly ignorant. And, since it has been so grossly ignorant, and simultaneously with my call upon Secretary Hay, the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg gave similar assurances to your Ambassador there, Mr. McCormick.

WANTS AMERICAN TRADE.

"Those acquainted with conditions in Manchuria will bear me out in the statement that the country needs the importation of American goods for its upbuilding. And certainly Russia, who is doing all she can to develop that great territory, would be the last to stand in the way of an increase in this trade. We need American steel, lumber, cotton goods and construction material of all kinds, and this fact, together with the traditional good relations prevailing between Russia and the United States, is sufficient assurance that American trade interests in Manchuria will be protected.

WILHELMINA NAMES UMPIRE.

Dr. Barge to Act in Arbitration of American Claims at Caracas.

Washington, April 29.—Queen Wilhelmina has informed the United States Government that she has appointed Dr. Charles Augustinus Henri Barge to act as umpire in the arbitration between the United States and Venezuela at Caracas, of American claims. Dr. Barge was formerly the Dutch Governor of Curaçao.

MOUNTAIN SIDE SLIPS; 95 DEAD.

CANADIAN TOWN BURIED UNDER ROCK AND THREATENED BY FLOOD—MINERS ENTOMBED.

Men, Women and Children Crushed to Death in Their Beds While Asleep—Railroad Blocked and Telegraph Wires Down.

Vancouver, B. C., April 29.—Overwhelmed by countless tons of rock this morning shortly after 4 o'clock, and with probably ninety-five of its inhabitants killed, the mining town of Frank, in Southwestern Alberta, is threatened with complete destruction by flood to-night. Rock piled nearly one hundred feet high dammed Old Man's River, which flows through the center of the town, and the valley above the town is flooded for miles. The water is pressing with great force on the dam, the only protection the town now has, and should it break the village would be swept away. A dispatch from Frank says: "A tremendous loud reverberation shook the valley of Old Man's River this morning at 4 o'clock, and scarcely half the inhabitants of the town awakened to a realization of the impending danger, when from the top of Turtle Mountain, overlooking the settlement, millions of tons of rock were hurled. The Frank mines, operated by the French-Canadian Coal Company, across the river from the town, were seen to be buried under hundreds of feet of rock just as the morning light was breaking. Within still hours from the top of the mountain, realized what had happened, a small force started to the relief of the miners, despite the great risk of being buried under the rocks, which were still thrown from the lofty mountain top. The volunteers were unable to get into the mine. The devastation was not confined to the vicinity of the mine alone, for many of the dwelling houses in Frank were demolished by the falling rocks. Many of the occupants of these houses were instantly killed. At noon it was impossible to arrive at any accurate estimate of the loss of life, as owing to the excitement, no one could say who was missing. There are no records available that

would tell how many men were working in and about the mine at the time of the disaster. When reports began to come in from reliable men who had gone for news, it was learned that a fissure opened in the earth three-quarters of a mile long and many feet wide, and that the whole northern face of Turtle Mountain had slipped from its place. The shock from the precipitation of the millions of tons of rock into the valley, while only actually demolishing comparatively few of the houses, shook the foundations of a majority so that they are unsafe to live in, and many hundreds of people will have to live in the open or under such temporary shelter as can be procured. The women are behaving in a most heroic manner. The railroad track for two miles east of the station is covered with from ten to forty feet of rock and the telegraph wires are down. All communication is over one Western wire, and this line is so blocked with private messages and inquiries from the outside that it is only with the greatest difficulty that news can be obtained. At dusk the rock was still being thrown on the town from Turtle Mountain, and it is impossible to venture within half a mile of the mine. It is generally thought that the disaster was brought about by a seismic disturbance, though some declare that the origin of the upheaval was volcanic. No lava has been seen, and aside from the smoke from the mountain, the atmosphere is clear. There is, however, no explanation for the continued fall of rock. The eruption influences seem to centre at the crown of Turtle Mountain.

FALLS IN CHURCH; DIES.

Cornelius O'Reilly Slips from Ladder—Was Architect of Structure.

Cornelius O'Reilly, the well known architect, of No. 34 East Forty-first-st., designer of many churches, and who was chairman of the building committee of Grant's tomb, met death yesterday by falling from a ladder at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, One-hundred-and-forty-second-st. and Amsterdam-ave., now nearing completion. Mr. O'Reilly was the architect of the church. Yesterday he went up to see how the work was getting along, and mounted a ladder leaning against a wall. The ladder was not firmly fixed and when the architect had reached the second story it slipped and slid away from the building. Mr. O'Reilly falling with it. In his descent he struck a beam put out across the basement, and sustained a compound fracture of the skull.

MORE RUSSIAN DEMANDS.

Navigation of the Liao River To Be Closed to Other Powers.

London, April 30.—A dispatch from the Peking correspondent of "The Times" says that, in addition to the demands concerning Manchuria already enumerated, Russia, in another dispatch, demands that the navigation of the Liao River, which under the inland navigation rules is open to vessels of all nations, shall be restricted to vessels flying the Russian and Chinese flags. Russia also demands that all engagements entered into by the Manchurian provincial authorities with the Russians during the Russian occupation shall be recognized by China.

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND!

Poland! Poland! Poland! Greatest Natural Medicinal Water Known.—Adv't. No need for anxiety. The Pennsylvania Railroad's four-tracked line to the West is amply protected by the latest pattern automatic signal and switch devices.—Adv't.

P. M. STEWART REMOVED.

ACTION BY MR. CANTOR.

H. S. Thompson Succeeds Him as Superintendent of Buildings.

Perez M. Stewart, Superintendent of Buildings, was removed from office yesterday afternoon by Borough President Cantor, and Henry S. Thompson, formerly of the Thompson-Starrett (Construction) Company, was appointed in his place. The salary is \$8,000 a year. To Mr. Stewart was twice offered an opportunity to resign, but after conferring with his friends he refused to do so, preferring to be removed summarily. At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Greater New-York Democracy, of which Mr. Stewart was a member, charges were presented against Mr. Stewart, but they were not read openly, the leaders deciding that it was not proper to consider them. The charges in effect were that Mr. Stewart's office was demoralized; that Tammany district leaders frequented it daily, and that there was gross disrepute against members of the Greater New-York Democracy. Mr. Stewart has been entirely out of sympathy with Borough President Cantor for months. About one month ago Mr. Stewart summarily removed his chief inspector, Thomas O. McGill. Mr. McGill had reprimanded one of his subordinates, and this subordinate, who is a Tammany



PEREZ M. STEWART. Who has been removed from the office of Buildings Superintendent. (Photograph by Rockwood, Jr.)

holdover inspector of plumbing, Andrews by his name, told McGill that it would be seen who was boss, and that either McGill would have to get out or he (Andrews) would. McGill was then dismissed by Mr. Stewart, who gave him only two days' time to retire. Borough President Cantor insisted that McGill have thirty days' time. Mr. Stewart demurred, but consented to allow him three weeks, and finally ordered McGill to retire at the end of two weeks. These changes were made without consulting Mr. Cantor. There are no charges against Mr. Stewart, so far as known. After he learned from Mr. Cantor on Tuesday that he was to go, he invoked the aid of Oswald G. Villard, who personally asked Mayor Low to intercede for Stewart. Mayor Low declined to take part in the controversy.

ROOSEVELT WELCOMED.

He Addresses the National Good Roads Convention.

St. Louis, April 29.—President Roosevelt arrived here this afternoon to take part in the dedication ceremonies of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It was generally expected that he would leave his train at the Union Station, and a dense throng had congregated there. But, to NO BETTER WAY TO BUFFALO Than the Lackawanna Railroad. Elegant new Pullman cars. Dining car service. Tickets, 12 and 118 Broadway.—Adv't. CHEAPEST TRAVELING IN THE WORLD. Combined with fine service, charming scenery, fast time and courteous attention, on the New York Central, creates a steadily increasing traffic.—Adv't. BILLY WHISKERS. The Autobiography of a Goat. A jolly story for boys and girls, now running in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE. Be sure to read it next Sunday.—Adv't.

PRESIDENT AT ST. LOUIS.

FAIR DEDICATION TO-DAY.

Preparation for a Great Civic and Military Display.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] St. Louis, April 29.—The dedicatory exercises of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition will begin to-morrow. President Roosevelt, ex-President Cleveland, the Governors of almost every State of the Union, accompanied by their staffs; four thousand regular troops, with Adjutant General Corbin and Major General Bates, and twice as many militiamen from the various States, are here to make the dedication one of the greatest military and civic displays that the country has witnessed. The exercises will extend over three days, and the programme provides for a most interesting and at times spectacular exhibition of the military and commercial resources of the country. President Roosevelt arrived late this afternoon, and was received with distinguished honor. Ex-President Cleveland came later, and his reception was no less enthusiastic and cordial. Each Governor, as he arrived with his staff, was met by a committee and escorted to his headquarters. President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland are the guests of David R. Francis, Governor Odell and the New-York State commission are at the Planters'. E. H. Harriman, president of the commission, is unable to attend, and William Berri, vice-president, is in charge. The exposition is not to be opened to the public until next year, but in its unfinished state it gives promise of being the greatest affair of its kind that the world has ever seen. The fair grounds are in the beautiful Forest Park district, about six miles outside the city, on an elevation giving a commanding view of the surrounding country. The permanent buildings of the Washington University, utilized by the fair commission, give an additional and imposing display. In every detail the fair is planned on a gigantic scale. The only trouble the visitors may have is that so much space is occupied and so many buildings are included, and there is such a bewildering display, that it will take an exceedingly energetic and tireless person to cover the distances and get a comprehensive idea of the exposition. In dealing with the fair, however, St. Louis is badly crippled and handicapped in hotel and transportation facilities. There are only three hotels in the city which claim to be able to accommodate no more than three thousand persons. With the dedication the hotel facilities are badly taxed. What will it be with an exposition crowd of sufficient size to make such a fair a success? It is stated that various new hotels are in course of construction, but there is no evidence of it now. There is talk of a hotel 2,500 feet long and 250 feet deep, with a capacity of seven thousand guests. Should such a hotel be constructed, and should it prove a success, which is problematical, owing to its enormous size and the difficulties of taking care of so many people under one roof, yet it would not meet the requirements of the prediction of two hundred thousand visitors to the city a day, if the prophecy is fulfilled. Aside from the hotel situation the position of the fair grounds is another question of grave moment. They are about six miles outside the city, and only one trolley line runs to the entrance. The Washash Railroad also as a track to the grounds, but these two lines are the only ones going to the fair, and they can hardly be counted on to handle such a crowd as is expected to attend. The exposition will be a wonderful one, but the questions of caring for the crowds that will come and providing for their transportation to and from the grounds, are ones that nearly every one attending the dedication is commenting on. Those having the exposition in charge have had the conditions drawn to their attention, and have been urged to make provision to alleviate them.