THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 24, 1894—TWELVE PAGES. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

KILLED THE CASHIER

Fierce and Deadly Struggle in a San Francisco Bank.

DEMANDS OF A DESPERADO REFUSED

He Wanted Money and Threatened to Blow Up the Bank if Refused.

OPENED FIRE UPON THE OFFICIALS

Cashier William A. Hendrick Killed in the Fight Which Followed.

HIS MURDERER ALSO BADLY WOUNDED

Escaping from the Building He Takes to Flight, Pursued by an Excited Mob of Citizens—Captured After a Short Chase.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—No crime committed in San Francisco since Stock Gambler Rippey shot down Millionaire John Mackay has created so much excitement as the cruel murder today of Bank Cashier William Herrick of the uptown branch of the San Francisco Savings Union.

The man who killed Herrick gave his name as Bonnemant, but elaborate tattooing on his arms and breast led to his identification as William Fredericks, a notorious ex-convict, for whom a large reward has been offered for nearly a year for shooting Brakeman Bruce of the Southern Pacific last June, and also for killing Sheriff Pascoe of Nevada county while pursuing him. Fredericks is also accused of being an associate of Chris Evans, the train robber, and it is known that he furnished the arms with which George Sontag made his desperate break from Folsom prison last spring.

Fredericks had evidently carefully planned his attack on the bank, selecting an hour when he knew that only the cashier and bookkeeper were present. He counted on getting about $10,000 which was in the trays, but he did not reckon on the determined resistance made by the cashier, who had a pistol in his drawer, nor on the presence of mind of Bookkeeper Melvin, who pursued him.

INTENDED TO KILL BOTH.

Fredericks, who is an expert pistol shot, it is believed had planned to kill both men and then escape with the booty. When he presented the letter to the cashier and the latter threw it back, Frederick pulled his revolver and cried, "Stand back." At the same moment he pulled the trigger. The cap snapped, which gave Herrick time to get his pistol. Fredericks had an extra cap and an extra overcoat, so that the police assume that his plan was to change his derby hat for the cap, slip off his overcoat and thus escape. As it was he came near getting away, as no police were in the vicinity and the fugitive intimidated passerby with his pistol.

Fredericks talked freely this afternoon and was perfectly cool and self-possessed. He said he prepared a bottle of alcohol with a fuse, so that it looked exactly like a small dynamite bomb. This he slipped down on the counter in front of Herrick, with a letter written in red ink demanding money. He intended the thing purely as a bluff, and expected to run if there was trouble, but before he could turn Herrick grabbed his pistol and fired straight at him. Fredericks says he felt something hit him in the eye and then he became rattled and opened fire, hitting Herrick at the first shot. He expressed no contrition for the act.

AVENGERS WERE AT HAND.

Cashier Herrick was very popular and the indignation aroused by his murder led to the gathering of so large a crowd about the city hall and such strong threats of lynching that the prisoner will probably be removed to the county jail for safety. Herrick was 35 years of age and resided in Oakland.

Fredericks is a good loking German of more than ordinary intellect. He writes German correctly, but his English is defective. He has had a good education and has read much. He has not less than sixteen figures tattooed in India ink on his arms and breast, and it is to his romantic fondness for these sailor decorations that he owes his identification. When first caught it was thought he was some freshly arrived anarchist, as his papers contained many anarchist documents, and he had threatened the cashier to blow up the bank with nitro-glycerine. As soon as he was identified it was seen at once that he had simply been dabbling in this dynamite literature as a cloak to his real plans, as he had burglar tools in his possession. He has shown repeatedly that he is a desperate man who would commit murder without compunction and his latest crime furnishes ample proof of this.

KILLED IN COLD BLOOD.

Refusal to Honor a Demand for Money Costs a Bank Cashier His Life.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 23.—A man went into the branch of the San Francisco Savings union, which is situated at the corner of Market and Polk streets, about 9:30 o'clock this morning. He presented a written demand for money to Cashier William A. Herrick. The demand was refused, whereupon the desperado murdered the cashier and fled, but was captured a few blocks away. The note presented to the murdered cashier read as follows:

"Mr. Cashier: Sir—After considering my deplorable condition, I am convinced that this life is not worth living without desperate means, and therefore I am resolved to make one more effort to seek help to sustain my miserable existence. Should you not comply with my demand I am compelled to employ my last remedy—a bottle of nitro-glycerine—and to bury myself under the ruins of the building, blasted to everlasting nothingness. Yours respectfully, A DESPONDENT MAN."

This note was penned in red ink and at the bottom was rudely sketched a skull and cross-bones. After glancing at the document Herrick returned it to the man with a shake of the head. The man quickly drew a revolver and fired, but his aim was bad. Herrick seized his pistol, which lay beside his desk. The cashier and desperado fired at each other almost simultaneously. The former missed, but the latter's second shot found its mark. The bullet passed into Herrick's heart.

As the murderer turned to flee Bookkeeper C. S. Melvin drew a pistol and sent a number of bullets after him, two of which it was afterward discovered took effect. The assassin was pursued from the scene by a large crowd of people, among whom was a quantity of police officers.

The fugitive jumped into a wagon and drove several blocks. Finally he turned into a blind alley and was forced to abandon the wagon. He jumped over the fence into a yard and crawled under a vacant house. There the officers located him, and though the murderer had a pistol in his possession he surrendered.

Upon the prisoner were found two 45-caliber pistols, a belt full of cartridges and a dirk knife, a razor and a fuse, such as is used to ignite dynamite. Upon being taken to the city prison he gave his name as Fred Bonnement and said he came here from Denver last week. He had been seriously wounded by Melvin's bullets, one striking his temple near the eye, the other lodging in his left shoulder.

It was not long before the police recognized in their prisoner a desperate criminal, for whom the authorities throughout the state have been searching for some time. He proves to be none other than the notorious Fredericks, an ex-convict, who was a long time a confederate of the band of Chris Evans. He killed Sheriff Pascoe. He subsequently killed a Southern Pacific brakeman, Benjamin Bruce, and is the man who supplied the arms to George Sontag and his companions at the time they made their futile attempt to escape from prison. Fredericks' last victim, Cashier Herrick, was 35 years of age and resided in Oakland.

SECOND EDITION OF THE BLIZZARD.

Chadron Experiencing a Storm Almost as Bad as the One Just Over.

CHADRON, Neb., March 23.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Another storm, which promises to be nearly as bad as the blizzard of this week, started at 6 p. m. It is now snowing and blowing quite hard.

No other trains have arrived and if the wind continues it is likely to again blockade the Elkhorn road, which is now opened to Deadwood. This storm, coming on top of the one just over, will doubtless prove a very serious one on stock.

ST. LOUIS VICTIMIZED.

Shrewd Forgers Make a Haul of Over $20,000 in that City.

ST. LOUIS, March 23.—A series of forgeries of the most remarkable kind has been unearthed in this city and detectives are now at work upon it. At least eight banks have suffered and probably more. The aggregate of the forged paper will reach $20,000, all of which sum has gone into the pockets of a gang of professionals, who have succeeded by the use of a system never before equalled, the principal feature of which was the securing of genuine check blanks and a full knowledge of the serial numbers, by which knowledge they were able not only to minimize the danger in uttering the paper, but also delay detection. The Continental bank, Bank of the Republic and Citizens bank admit suffering to some extent, but individually state that no one bank will lose a large sum.

The number of persons in the gang of forgers is supposed to be not exceeding three, but their knowledge of banking and business methods and the versatility of their autograph artist are admittedly shrewd. Their preparations were elaborate and consumed some time, but when ready their haul was made with astonishing celerity. As only a few of their operations have been passed upon by the alleged drawers, it is impossible to say how much the forgers took, but will not be less than $20,000. The forgers first took account of the fact that checks drawn by business houses are writen usually upon the firm's own lithographed heading, protected by sereal numbers on check and stub. The forgers therefore not only counterfeited the blank check forms of their victims, but numbered their checks close to the numbers of the checks then running with each victimized firm. To do this latter, opportunity to see the genuine check books was accomplished in various ways. In one case that of the Charles W. Melcher Machine company, whose signature was forged to a check for $500, a young man stating that he represented the printing house which lithographed the firm's checks, asked permission to see their check book, as he was sent out to trace up books alleged to have been badly lithographed. The ruse succeeded and was probably used in other cases. In this instance the Continental bank lost $500. As there were eight or more other banks victimized, and no one yet knows how many firms, there is no way to tell the total loss. Moreover, the police are uncommunicative.

DENVER'S TROUBLES.

Argument in the Contempt Proceeding Yesterday.

DENVER, March 23.—The feature today in the contempt proceedings was the argument of Colonel John Taylor for the prosecution. He bitterly scored ex-Mayor Platt Rogers of the defense, who admitted he had advised his clients to do the acts for which they were now being tried. Mr. Taylor wanted Mr. Rogers arrested and punished for contempt with Mayor Van Horn and Commissioners Barnes and Mullins.

Mr. Rogers concluded the argument and the case was given to the court late in the day. No decision is expected for some time.

The executive committee of the committee of public safety held a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce today. After considerable discussion an advisory subcommittee was appointed to look into the legal phases of the trouble between the governor and Messrs. Orr and Martin and to report at the next meeting. Measures to insure the safety of the city, should there be another outbreak between the warring factions, were talked over, and it was finally agreed that everything that was possible would be done to prevent a clash. Mr. Todd, who acted as secretary, declined to give the names of this committee.

Over 1,000 feet of hose was destroyed at last night's fire by cutting. It is not known by whom or for what purpose it was done. Chief Pearse, who has spent the best part of his life in building up the fire department, says he shall resign if politics are permitted to continue to hamper the department, as has been the case for two years.

SCHWEINFURTH'S INSANITY.

All Doubt Concerning the State of the Bogus Messiah's Mind Removed.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 23.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Dr. Landon Carter Gray, professor of nervous and mental diseases of the New York Polyclinic, in the course of an exhaustive treatise on the subject, "What Shall We Do with Caanks?" read before the Society of Medical Jurisprudence of New York City recently, asserted that ten or twelve years ago he was requested to examine into the sanity of a Methodist minister, then being in Westchester county, New York, who, because of his diminutive size, was called "The Sparrow." The man was George Jacob Schweinfurth, the now Rockford bogus Messiah. To Dr. Gray he admitted that several years ago he had had an attack of insanity, in the course of which he had passed himself off on a railroad car as the long lost Charlie Ross, whose abduction from his parents' home in Philadelphia had at that time caused great excitement. But he denied that he was insane, claiming that his belief in his wife's infidelity was no proof of mental aberration. Dr. Gray took steps to have him placed in an asylum, but he escaped the next day, and he lost all trace of him until recently, when he discovered his patient in the person of the alleged savior at Rockford.

BIG FIND NEAR SALT LAKE.

Immense Body of Rich Gold Ore Uncovered—Stampede to the New Diggings.

SALT LAKE, March 23.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Great excitement has been created by the discovery of an immense body of gold ore about thirty miles southwest of this city in the Tickville district. The ore bodies seem to be almost limitless, and the ore runs about $20 per ton.

It can be treated by the cyanide process at a cost of $4 per ton. The towns nearest the strike are almost depopulated and the whole country has been staked off.

The discoveries were made a few days ago within fifty yards of the Salt Lake & Western railroad and two miles from the Jordan river. The ore is a pink slate and lays in stratified veins. The belt, which has been traced for two miles, is thirty feet in thickness.

Idaho's Irrigationists.

SALT LAKE, U. T., March 23.—A special from Boise, Idaho, to the Tribune says: The state committee on irrigation held a session today, at which Hon. W. J. Mills of Pocatello favored the plan of redemption of arid lands by the agency of the general government. He said that the lands in Snake river valley, if reclaimed, would furnish homes for 250,000 people, at a cost to the general government of about $10,000,000, an amount which is less than that expended for coast defenses against foreign foes in a single year.

Made an Assignment.

PROVO, U. T., March 23.—The Provo Lumbering, Manufacturing and Building company, one of the oldest firms in the city, made an assignment today. The firm was unable to borrow money to meet pressing demands. The assets exceed the liabilities.

STILL A MATTER OF DOUBT

President Cleveland's Position on the Seigniorage Bill.

BOTH SIDES GET LITTLE SATISFACTION

Friends and Foes of the Measure Besiege Him with Earnest Pleas and Arguments—Silver Men Still Have Hope of Success.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Probably because it was cabinet day, and therefore difficult to get the ear of the president, there were few congressmen at the white house today. But they have in no degree been relieved of anxiety as to the fate of the seigniorage bill, and doubtless will make up in numbers tomorrow the omissions of today. The situation at the white house presents one strong feature of novelty, in the fact that it appears to be the scene of a bloodless battle just now between the congressmen on one hand, the large majority of whom are urging the signing of the seigniorage bill, and the great commercial interests of the country on the other, for twenty-nine out of every thirty of the communications from them pray for the veto of the bill. The congressmen have the advantage of personal presence on the field, but the other side is in evidence of great force in the large number of letters received in the presidential mail, and of telegrams that come so numerously as to keep the white house operator occupied to his full capacity. These communications by mail and wire are coming from all parts of the country, and are not, as might be supposed, altogether of eastern origin. For instance, today there were appeals for a veto from Cincinnati, St. Louis, San Francisco and Salem, Ore. Virginia has also joined the line, as was made evident by protests against the bill from the cotton factories of Norfolk and the transportation interests there. A very thoughtful presentation of objections to the bill coming from Richmond, without doubt has made some impression upon the president. Of course it is manifestly impossible for the president to read himself in detail all of these communications, but they are carefully examined by Mr. Thurber and any new point or suggestion on either side of the case is brought to the attention of the president. There are all sorts of stories afloat as to the president's disposition toward the bill, and some have gone to the length of reciting that he has already prepared a veto message. If this be true he has not taken the members of the cabinet into his confidence, and at the meeting today the subject was discussed from all points of view, with a distinct impression in the minds of the members of the cabinet that the president is still open to conviction. He has up to and including next Thursday—nearly a week—to make up his mind what to do with the bill, and there are indications that he proposes to use most of this time in thoughtful consideration of the matter. It is certain he has committed himself to no man as respects his action on the bill. When a congressman calls to urge the signature of the bill he is likely to have put to him a question that discourages him, but he soon learns his colleague, who prays for a veto, has had a precisely similar experience, and both are left more in doubt as to the outcome than before their call. It is noticeable that some of the communications received urging a veto concede that, owing to the slow formation of popular opinion, the result may be a temporary party loss at the polls, but they insist that in the end the sound and conservative course they approve will surely be rewarded by popular support. This view is strongly expressed in the communications from the south, which, in cases, adjure the president to follow the line of conduct pursued by him in making the tariff issue. The comparatively few appeals for the signature of the bill, as a rule, are based on the plea that it will do no harm and is absolutely demanded to insure party unity and the control of the next house of representatives.

A rumor has found publication to the effect that the president is about to go on a fishing trip of a few days, probably to Woodmont, Va., but the rumor can be positively denied.

SURPRISED AT THE OBJECTIONS.

Framers of the New Chinese Treaty Think the Measure Unjustly Criticized.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Some surprise is manifested in administration circles at the opposition that has already developed to the new Chinese treaty. The new treaty, said one who spoke for the State department today, is the outcome of months of patient work and skillful negotiation, and it was hoped the State department had succeeded at last in settling in a manner entirely satisfactory the question of regulating Chinese immigration. For nearly ten years this subject has been a source of trouble and the public has surely appreciated the danger to which the country has been exposed of a total severance of friendly relations with China, with the probable loss of our valuable commercial relations with that country. The correspondence which has passed in that time between our State department and the diplomatic representatives of the Chinese government, however, makes this very clear, for the Chinese have used some very severe language in charging our government with a deliberate violation of treaties. So, in negotiating the treaty now before the senate for ratification, the administration felt it had achieved some very desirable results, for not only had it set at rest the morally sound complaint of China, but had at the same time preserved in the form of sacred treaty obligations all of the restrictive features of the existing Chinese restriction laws that, in the opinion of the department, were worthy of perpetuation. This result was secured with the entire approval of the Chinese government. There was a reasonable certainty, also, that the treaty would meet the approval of the senate, unless there had been a great change in public opinion within the past few years, for it was framed on the lines of the treaty negotiated by Secretary Bayard in 1887, which had received the unqualified sanction of the senate.

It is felt that some of the criticisms which have been passed upon the new treaty are unreasonable, or else have been made under a misconception of the exact scope of the instrument. Such, for instance, is said to be the complaint that the treaty opens the way to fraud, in that it will permit Chinese who leave the United States with the express determination to return to sell their papers to other Chinese and thus keep up a stream of immigration. As a matter of fact, the treaty clothes the collectors of customs at immigrant ports with the widest measure of discretion in this particular; and they may frame their regulations relative to identification of Chinese returning to America with such completeness as to make it absolutely impossible for any substitution to take place and thus insure the country against further immigration of Chinese. As to the objection that has been made to the treaty provision allowing the Chinese government to place similar restrictions as to certification, etc., upon the immigration of American laborers into China, it is urged by the friends of the treaty that no great hardships will be worked, for, in the first place, it is doubtful whether the Chinese government ever will exercise the power it reserves in this particular, and, in the second place, there are probably not more than two score of American laborers in all China at this time who would be affected, even should the section be made operative.

The Pacific coast delegation in congress is eagerly discussing its terms, of which all the information they have is the reports published in the Associated press dispatches.

Representative Geary of California, the author of the Geary act, said he expected to read the treaty carefully during the day. Until then he would give no opinion on its effect in admitting Chinese.

The democratic congressmen from California were averse to expressing their views; the republicans are very emphatic in condemning the treaty. Mr. Bowers of California said: "This treaty is a part of the general sympathy of the present administration for the Chinese. The theory of the Geary law was sharply restrictive and the theory of this treaty is to nullify the restrictions."

Representative Hilborn of California, who was United States district attorney during the first prosecution of Chinese under the original Chinese exclusion law, said tonight: "The reported features of the treaty providing that American laborers shall register is meaningless, as we have not more than fifty laborers in that country. If there was to be reciprocity it should have been in protecting Americans in China. Our people, missionaries and others, take their lives in their hands when they go twenty miles into the interior of China. That country will never grant us the protection she asks for her people in this country. The proposed treaty will be a great shock to the Pacific states."

Representotive Maguire of California said: "In so far as the treaty in any way changes the political provisions for Chinese exclusion, which represent the result of twelve years experience, I am opposed to it. I think the treaty should unqualifiedly recognize and uphold all present laws on the subject of Chinese immigration. I can see no objection to having China establish and maintain registration laws applying to our citizens in China nor to those which have applied to her citizens in this country."

Representative Wilson of Washington said: "After battling for years for an adequate restrictive law, the present pro-Chinese and pro-British administration has overridden the law and has not only gone into the business of aiding the Chinese to invade my state, but has also made contracts with British coal firms across the border from our state and in competition with our people."

Representative Ellis of Oregon said: "The reported abandonment of photographic identification will take away the vital means of identification. Until the full treaty is at hand it will be difficult to form an opinion of it, but if it in any way limits the present restriction or makes Chinese immigration easier, it will be a serious blow to the people of the Pacific coast."

CHINESE REGISTRATION.

Table Giving the Number that Has Already Complied with the Law.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—About March 1 the commissioner of internal revenue sent a circular letter to each of the sixty-three internal revenue collectors in the United States directing them to report at once the number of Chinamen in their district who had applied to register under the act of May 5, 1892, as amended by the act of November 3, 1893, and whether there would be a general compliance with the laws. About fifty of the collectors have already replied, and with the exception of one collector, who does not answer the last question, all the reports state the Chinese are disposed to register as the laws direct. In the subjoined table the first column of figures gives the number of Chinese, according to the census of 1890 (the best data obtainable), in the several states and territories where reports have been made, and the last column the number already registered:

State.	Reported.	Registered.
Alabama	48	48
California	72,472	27,596
Colorado	1,228	377
Connecticut	372	96
Georgia	108	139
Illinois	740	364
Indiana	92	22
Iowa	64	91
Kansas	93	37
Kentucky	28	11
Louisiana	333	267
Maryland	139	115
Massachusetts	584	26
Michigan	120	48
Minnesota	94	2
Missouri	409	106
New Hampshire	58	57
New Jersey	508	13
New Mexico	561	768
New York	2,935	915
Ohio	184	54
Pennsylvania	1,146	548
Tennessee	51	32
Texas	710	538
Virginia	55	71
West Virginia	15	8
Wisconsin	119	56

Naval Changes.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The formal orders of Admirals Walker and Kirkland were made out at the Navy department today. Admiral Walker is detached from the inspection and stability boards on the 28th and ordered to San Francisco to take the steamer of April 5 for Honolulu, where he will relieve Admiral Irwin of the command of the Pacific station. Admiral Kirkland is ordered to take the steamer of the 28th from New York to Southampton, England, and thence to proceed to Montevideo and hoist his flag on the Newark. Orders were also issued to the staff officers to accompany the admiral.

Lieutenant Commander Seaton Schroeder has been ordered to duty as recorder of the inspection board of the Navy department, relieving Lieutenant L. S. Reamy, who becomes naval aide to Secretary Herbert. Captain Theodore F. Selfridge has been ordered to assume the duties of president of the board of survey and inspection and of the stability board, to succeed Admiral Walker.

Accused of Stealing an Opera.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—A bill in equity has been filed against Messrs. Barnabee, Karl and MacDonald, proprietors of "The Bostonians," an opera company, now playing in this city, asking that they be restrained from producing the opera "Ogallalas." The bill is filed on behalf of Taylor Grimes of this city, who claims that the opera is in music and libretto substantially the same as one copyrighted December 19, 1891, of which copyright the petitioner is the owner. He alleges the opera whose copyright he owns was produced in Helena, Mont., in May, 1892, and subsequently sent to San Francisco in manuscript and not returned until demanded by Mr. Garland, its author. "Si Lootah" was the name of the opera alleged to have been pirated by the Bostonians.

Inventor Baker Dead.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—George C. Baker, the inventor of the submarine torpedo boat, died in this city this afternoon. Mr. Baker has been broken down in health for some time and on Wednesday last underwent an operation for appendicitis, from which he did not recover. The last congress appropriated $250,000 for the construction of a perfected submarine torpedo boat upon the plan made by Mr. Baker. Some trouble recently arose regarding the appropriation and Mr. Baker was here trying to have the matter straightened out. The deceased was about 50 years of age. His remains were taken to Des Moines, Ia., his former home, where the interment will be on Monday or Tuesday.

Agreement with the Indians

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Secretary Hoke Smith sent to congress today an agreement made with the Coeur d'Alene Indians in Idaho, providing for the cession for the use of municipalities that part of the reservation on which the town of Harrison and several other settlements are located. The agreement provides for the payment of $15,000 to the Indians.

Government Receipts.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—National bank notes received for redemption today, $257,091; government receipts from internal revenue, $379,998; customs, $523,623; miscellaneous, $69,485.

SENATOR COLQUITT DYING.

All Hope of His Recovery Given Up and He May Drop Off at Any Moment.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—This afternoon those about Senator Colquitt's bedside had given up all hope. His condition was critical and it was thought that while death might come at any moment it might be held off for some hours and possibly for a day. The senator became unconscious and appeared to be so near the point of dissolution that the end could not be far off.

Missouri Methodists.

SEDALIA, Mo., March 23.—The resolutions offered yesterday in the Methodist conference of central Missouri to change the rules of the conference so as to give the laity the same number of delegates as the clergy in conference meetings were overwhelmingly defeated today, only sixteen votes being recorded in their favor.

This morning Bishop Merrii addressed the class of deacons as Methodists and pastors, and at the afternoon session Bishop J. M. Walden of Cincinnati delivered an address on "The Evangelization of Africa."

GUARDED BY ARMED POLICE

Buda Pesth the Scene of Violent Demonstrations Friday Night.

HUNGARIANS FORCED TO HONOR KOSSUTH

Audiences Driven from the Theaters and Other Riotous Demonstrations in the City of Buda Pesth—Even the Government Yielding.

BUDA PESTH, March 23.—There is considerable excitement today among the students and others who took part in the riotous demonstrations last night against those citizens who had not displayed emblems of mourning in honor of Louis Kossuth.

During the invasion of the theaters by the students, who drove the actors and audiences from the building, and as a result of the conflicts which took place between the students and the police later when the former dispersed the audiences in the concert halls, over twenty people were more or less seriously injured. The police have made several arrests, but further trouble is anticipated tonight. As a matter of precaution there is a great display of mourning emblems today, as the citizens who do not make such an exhibition of respect to the memory of Kossuth are almost certain to have their windows smashed by the students this evening.

The students have announced their determination to compel people of all classes to show respect to the memory of the general, and opposition to the will of the students backed up as they are by crowds of sympathizers among the masses, is liable to cause serious disorder. The police, in order to avert further rioting, are advising people not to run the risk of incurring the animosity of the students and people who are now stirred to a state of great excitement by the death of Kossuth.

YIELDED TO POPULAR CLAMOR.

The government has so far yielded to the popular demand regarding the respect to be shown by it to the memory of Kossuth that it has caused to be hoisted upon the state buildings the national flag draped with crepe.

Today persons began to congregate in crowds about the squares and other places during the afternoon. Gathering together in strong bands, which were reinforced from the ranks of the disorderly element of the two cities, the students prepared to make further attacks upon the theaters, but the authorities from early morning had been preparing for disturbances and the students found the theaters, concert halls and other places of amusement, as well as public buildings, strongly guarded by police.

In addition, detachments of infantry and cavalry were kept under arms at the barracks, and the students were notified that the authorities had determined to preserve the peace at any cost. It was against the criminal element that the police mainly directed their efforts, and a number of the most desperate of these who were found inciting people to violence were promptly arrested and will be detained in custody until the funeral excitement has entirely disappeared.

DIFFICULT TO PRESERVE ORDER.

In spite of the fact that all the police force of Buda Pesth and the neighborhood is on duty here today and, though reinforcements of police have been drafted here from neighboring cities, the authorities find the greatest difficulty in preserving order. The officers in charge of the police were instructed to do everything possible to prevent a violent outbreak, as it is feared that any conflict will result in considerable bloodshed. An enormous and excited crowd gathered in front of the Parliament house, which was strongly guarded by police.

Led on by the excited students the people filled the air with shouts and threats insisting that Parliament was not doing sufficient to honor the memory of the dead patriot. Finally the crowd made a rush toward the doors of the Parliament house and a sharp engagement with the police followed. The police, strongly reinforced, drove back the mob, but the excited people seemed determined to force an entrance in o the House of Parliament, for it required a number of charges upon the part of the police before the crowd was kept within a reasonable distance of the doors.

The police also had the greatest difficulty in keeping a passageway through the crowd until the arrival of deputies, but when it was noticed that all those representatives wore mourning, the people became better humored and heartily cheered the popular deputies who were recognized on their way to the entrance gates.

Inside the Parliament house there was a large attendance of deputies, and the public galleries were packed with people, either dressed in mourning or conspicuously wearing mourning badges. When the president arose to address the house the most profound silence was observed throughout the chamber. All the deputies arose from their seats and stood with bowed heads while the president announced the death of Louis Kossuth. The president was most deeply affected while making his address to the deputies and almost broke down when he spoke of the patriot's death in a foreign land. He concluded by asking for the unanimous adoption of the proposals made by Dr. Alexander Wekerle, president of the council of ministers, who at the conference of the liberal members of the Hungarian diet last evening suggested that the House express the nation's gratitude for the services rendered by Kossuth and that it also send a telegram extending sympathy to the family of the dead general.

Dr. Wekerle also suggested that a deputation of members of the lower house be sent to Turin to place a wreath upon Kossuth's bier and that the house adjourn until the funeral.

After the president had made this proposition M. Justh, leader of the Hungarian independents, warmly protested against the proposals as being inadequate, and lengthily extolled Kossuth's services.

EXTOLLED THE PATRIOT.

After the president had made this proposition M. Justh, leader of the Hungarian independents, warmly protested against the proposals as being inadequate, and lengthily extolled Kossuth's services to Hungary and moved that the expense of his funeral be borne by the state, that his services be recorded in an act of Parliament and that the municipal authorities be instructed to close all the theaters until after the funeral. Finally M. Justh proposed a vote of thanks to the Italian government and to the municipal authorities of Turin for the hospitality which they had extended to the patriot.

Count Apponyi moved that Kossuth's death be declared a national loss and that the lower house of the Diet itself pay the expenses of his funeral.

Dr. Wekerle, who arose to reply for the government, declared that the latter could only accept the proposals which the president of the House had made to the deputies. The House then rejected the proposals made by M. Justh and Count Apponyi and adopted by a large majority the proposals made by the president of the House.

Cavalry and infantry patrolled the streets during the day, but their presence was not sufficient to preserve order. Shortly after dark crowds began to gather in certain of the cafes and other places of public resort. Soon the crowds took the streets, where their numbers were rapidly augmented, and began a meeting in a riotous manner. The most serious disorder occurred outside the opera house. The black flag had been hauled down again after the military had succeeded in driving the crowd from the vicinity of the building, and when this news was heard it excited the deepest indignation. Tonight Andresse strausse and other streets in the vicinity were filled with a mob. Some men in the crowds began to throw stones, while others hurled insulting epithets at the police. The cavalry and police charged with drawn swords. The mob resisted and stubbornly defended every inch of ground.

HAD THEIR HANDS FULL.

The soldiers and police had their hands full and it looked after the first charge as though the rioters would turn the tables. Again and again the crowd was charged. After the second charge they began to give way a little in the direction of the river, keeping up a fire of stones upon the troops and police. It was not until several charges were made that the mob began to break up. The soldiers and police used their swords unsparingly, and many rioters were so badly injured that it was necessary to remove them to the hospital.

In the meantime rioting of a less dangerous character had taken place in other parts of the city. At these points, however, the authorities had comparatively little difficulty in dispersing the mob. Order was not restored until about midnight.

The Journalists' club tonight issued a manifesto appealing to the public to abstain from making any further demonstrations.

During the night the authorities received information that the students and their supporters intended to cross the river to Buda for the purpose of hoisting a black flag on the palace of the king of Hungary. The royal palace stands but a short distance from two great bridges which span the Danube from Pesth. Both approaches to these bridges and the bridges proper were occupied by strong forces of cavalry under orders to prevent any crowd from passing over. Measures were taken to prevent the mob from crossing the river in boats. Late at night a crowd proceeded to the Ketten bridge, the one nearest the palace, but was turned back by the cavalry without much trouble. Some of the mob shouted: "The king should also mourn," showing that it was the intention of the crowd to proceed to the palace and hoist a mourning emblem.

LEO'S LATEST ENCYCLICAL.

Addressed to the Bishops of Poland, Russia, Austria and Prussia.

ROME, March 23.—The pope's encyclical letter addressed to the bishops of Poland Russia, Austria and Prussia was published here today. His holiness says, in brief, that the mission of the papacy is not to teach anything against the power of princes or the utility of nations, but to provide for the prosperity of all. The pope then recalls the agreement with Russia by which the position of the clergy was immensely improved. This agreement, the pope declares, was obtained through requests directly addressed to the czar, whose spirit of friendship and justice is highly extolled. The encyclical proceeds to exhort the bishops to avoid any spirit of hostility to the civil authority and to inculcate among the Poles the observance of the Russo-papal agreements.

Addressing the Catholics of Austria and Poland the pope enjons them to feel gratitude for the religious zeal of the emperor and concludes with urging the Poles in Prussia to trust to the equity of their emperor and to observe the laws.

LONDON, March 23.—A dispatch from Rome to the Chronicle says France and Russia made every endeavor to prevent the publication of the papal encyclical.

DEFIANT DE MELLO.

Proclaimed Head of a Provisional Government and Eager to Pursue Peixoto.

BUENOS AYRES, March 23.—Advices received here from Desterro say that Admiral de Mello has been proclaimed head of the provisional government and that he had announced his intention of continuing the struggle against Peixoto.

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 23.—The governments of the United States, Great Britain and Italy have unitedly recommended to the government of Brazil that a humane course be adopted in regard to the insurgent refugees who have sought shelter on board the Portuguese warships.

The representatives of the governments have urged in support of their recommendations that the insurgents have committed no crime against common law.

Program of President Borda.

MONTEVIDEO, March 23.—The program of Senor Idiarte Borda, the newly elected president of Uruguay, includes the founding of an agricultural bank, with branches in all the departments of the republic, the completion of the improvements being made in the harbor of Montevideo and the extension of the railway and telegraph systems.

Trouble Expected in Colombia.

COLON, March 23.—Serious disturbances are anticipated in several of the interior towns of Colombia. At Bogota some arrests have been made. A proclamation has been issued prohibiting the assembling in the streets of more than three persons.

PRETTY POINT INVOLVED.

Supreme Court Reverses the Case of Nellie Berlin in Utah.

SALT LAKE, March 23.—(Special Telegram to The Bee.)—Chief Justice Merritt delivered an opinion in the supreme court today reversing the judgment of the Fourth district court at Ogden in the famous case of the people against Nellie Berlin. The defendant was tried in the lower court on the charge of grand larceny, it being alleged that she had stolen $100 from Mrs. Lena Wright. The defendant introduced testimony to show that Mrs. Wright had agreed to give her $100 to kill a woman named Morris. Nellie Berlin secured the publication in a newspaper to the effect that Mrs. Morris had died suddenly, and Mrs. Wright, supposing that Nellie Berlin had killed her, according to agreement paid the money over. Later it was learned that Mrs. Morris was alive and well, and Mrs. Wright then charged Nellie Berlin with stealing the money, and she was convicted and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

Has Not Received the Dispatch.

AUSTIN, Tex., March 23.—Referring to the Associated press telegram sent from Chicago last night warning Governor Hogg of Texas that he will be held responsible by the Anti-Lynching league for the lynching of sixteen negroes in Matagorda county, should he make no effort to protect them, the governor, when seen this morning, said: "I have received no such dispatch as appeared in the Associated press this morning, nor have I any information of a contemplated lynching of negroes in Matagorda county. H. G. Bouldin, a prominent planter, was shot to death by negroes in that county on March 19, and several of them are under arrest, but everything is quiet there, with no desire or intention of lynching the prisoners. As the league has seen fit to communicate to me through the papers, I'll pay no attention to their telegram, should I receive it."

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity—
Generally Fair; Colder; Northerly Winds.

Page.
1. Bank Cashier at 'Frisco Murdered.
Cleveland and the Bland Bill.
Hungarians Forced to Honor Kossuth.
End of the Great Wage Conference.
2. Santa Fe Blamed for Rate Troubles.
Corbett Willing to Meet Fitzsimmons.
Dynamite Mill Blown to Atoms.
3. Council Bluffs Kicks at the Mulct Law.
4. Editorial and Comment.
5. Democrats and Pension Bills.
Lincoln and Nebraska News.
6. Congress' Good Friday Work.
Live Stock and Other Markets.
7. South Omaha's Horse Sale Continues.
8. Spetman Killed by His Colts.
9. A. P. A. Membership No Protection.
Murderer Carleton in Jail Again.
Mexicans Celebrating Holy Week.
10. Coxey Gathering Cash for the Army.
Buff Higgins Successfully Hanged.
Dun's Review of the Week's Trade.
England and the Bering Sea Agreement.
11. To Sell the Desert Public Domain.
More People Seeking the North Pole.
12. Outlet for Wyoming's Oil Fields.
Sad Story of Poor Two-Face.
Syllabi from the Supreme Court.

IT IS ALL OVER NOW

Yesterday Saw the End of the Union Pacific Wage Conference.

RESULT FORESHADOWED AT THE OUTSE

Firemen Force Matters to a Conclusion and Stopped Further Parley.

ENGINEERS AND TRAINMEN ALSO OUT

All Hope of Effecting a Settlement by Arbitration Finally Abandoned.

UNSATISFACTORY SCHEDULES REJECTED

Employes Will Now Direct All Their Energies to a Preparation of Their Case for the Federal Court—Talk with Attorney Harper.

When the delegation of firemen of the Union Pacific system entered the conference room at headquarters yesterday it was pretty generally understood that a crisis had about been reached. But the end came sooner than was anticipated.

Chairman Petrie of the delegation presented his substitute schedule for the schedule proposed by the company, which was read at length. Mr. Dickinson on behalf of Mr. Clark stated that the company could not accept the compromise schedule because it made but few changes in existing rules and regulations, except that it was more explicit than the old schedule. He regretted, he said, to be compelled to take this position, but the schedule presented by the firemen did not save the company a single dollar, and in some cases even raised the scale, should it be adopted. He went over the financial standing of the company and told the men the necessities of the corporation. Having recited in a few words the condition of affairs he declined to accept the schedule. Chairman Petrie, in reply, stated that it was useless to attempt a compromise under these conditions, and as the men could not afford to accept the schedule prepared by the company there was little use to thresh over old straw, and therefore, as chairman of the delegation, he thought the conference might as well end, so far as the firemen were concerned.

Mr. Petrie also stated that the delegation needed some little time to prepare their case for submission to Judges Caldwell and Sanborn and they might as well take up the few remaining days before the court convenes in conference with the general attorney of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, T. W. Harper of Terre Haute, Ind., who would represent the firemen in court.

Having given his decision the delegates filed out of the conference room somewhat happy, if one could judge from