# THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

### OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1894-SIXTEEN PAGES.

timate friend of Bismarck and had caused

## SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

PAGES 1-8.

CAUGHT BY PEIXOTO MAYBE THIS MONTH WALES IS GRACIOUS was in great danger, and it should be borne much displeasure thereby to the emperor. HOW BERLIN ENJOYED. in mind that this is the opinion of a man How jubilant the people, were is illustrated who has been in the same country, whereas in a letter written by a lady. She writes: previous remarks come from gentlemen who have not. Dr. Gregory started up the Ani Emperor William Expects to Soon Return "We came to Berlin from the country to Heir Apparent of England's Throne Seems take part in the festivities of the great day. river with Villier's expedition, which inwith High Explosives. the Call of Prince Bismarck. Anxious to Cultivate Democracy. We wanted to see Bismarch on the 26th and cluded Sir Henry Tichborne. It broke down, owing to the impracticability of the young the emperor on the 27th. We saw the carmen who led it. Gregory returned to the riage in which Bismarek was seated. After-RECALLS SOME ONCE PROPHETIC WORDS IS UNUSUALLY GRACIOUS TO MR. BAYARD ward we saw the flowing white feathers in const. and, having very limited funds, the emperor's helmet. That was all we started inland for Mount Kenyla. Having only a small force he observed conciliatory could see, but we enjoyed the day all the Letter Written by the Man of Blood and Meets the American Ambassador at a Resame. We enjoyed the attitude of the Berways with its natives. He gave me a map Avail in This Case. Iron Thirty-Two Years Ago. liners and the dry jokes of the crowd while ception of the Honorable Artillery. showing the course of his expedition and the expedition of Chanler. standing for hours jammed on the pavement. "Chanler," he said, "is undoubtedly in A small boy complained that he ALL BUSILY DISCUSSING THE INCIDENT DISCUSSING EXPLORER CHANLER'S PATE serious danger. One great cause of this is could not see anything. 'Why do you want to see?' his father said to him, the fact that he had serious fighting with There are events of such importance and the natives on the way to Diacho, where he Press and People Having it Up and Down He is Thought to Be Now in Pretty Close magnitude that it is not necessary to see now is. He is extremely plucky, and inthem. You ought to be happy to be allowed dulged in some injudicious fighting. I find Quarters in Centrel Africa. Over What Really Happened. in the Matter. a square foot of the pavement in the no news that he has been deserted by all but eighteen of his followers. Very probcrowd." " All rumors as to the Count Herbert Bisably he started with 180 men. He had to COUNT HERBERT WILL NOT BE AN ENVOY LONDON HAS SOME SOCIAL SENSATIONS marck's forthcoming entrance into the dipsend at least forty back with Lieutenant lomatic service are groundless. He was re-Von Hoehenel, and then there were eighty additional men sent from Mombassa to take ported to have been selected as successor to He Has no Indlination to Enter the Mr. Astor's Editor-in-Chief the Center of Prince Reuss, the retired ambassador at the place of the Dokaris who deserted him One, and the Pretty Heroine of Service Again, and the Government Vienna, but Count Eulenberg has been apentirely. Death and destruction would Shows Little Desire to Have Manipur the Cause of pointed. There is no other amhardly reduce the others to eighteen. The cisive Battle Expected. tribes in the country which he has to pass Him There. bassador's post vacant, and it is the Other. through are troublesome and given to raidneither the intention of the government to offer one to Herbert Bismarck nor is it ing, but Chanler is very brave. However, [Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.] (Copyrighted 1894 by Press Publishing Company.] if they knew where he was they would his intention to accept one if offered. This BERLIN, Feb. 3 .- (New York World LONDON, Feb. 3.-(New York World is confirmed by the Munchener Zeitung, attempt to surround and capture him. A 'able-Special to The Bee.)-The exclusive which says he has not any intention of re-Cable-Special to The Bee.)-A very conrescuing force to go to Diacho could be spicuous social courtesy was extended on information furnished in the World's special entering the service of the state. His libformed with only the help of the British erty is too valuable to change it for a Thursday night to Ambassador Bayard and East Africa company., That company could, last Sunday that the emperor would speedily return Prince Bismarck's visit to Berlin was thankless task and to give himself up to a to the United States ministry attaches, in I believe, do it easily and at no fully verified by the announcement Friday policy that is contrary to all his convictions. being the only foreigners invited to the great expense. I understand that Chanthat he will make the visit about the middle smoking concert of the Honorable Artillery ler was going north to Lake Rudolph As to the Austrian embassy, there is a law company, on the occasion of the visit of the forbidding an ambassador being appointed to of the present month. and would then strike out with the object of a country to which his wife belongs. Count The effect of the reconciliation continues prince of Wales to the company's armory. reaching the Red sea coast at Berbera. In to be the absorbing topic not only in Ger-Herbert is married to a Hungarian Coun-The cordiality of the reception of the Amerthat case he would have gone through only many, but of every nation of Europe. In a icans was also very marked. In a social tess Hoyes. an unexplored portion of Africa. There is a letter to his sister, as far back as 1862, regime so definite as is that of England, large river running from the north into the ARE BETTER FRIENDS. Bismarck says: "Since my illness I have be this may be accepted as exceedingly siglake of which little is known, and the excome so exhausted that I have lost my Emperor William and Bismarck Are Drawnificant of a desire on the part of the ploration of which would be of the greatest elasticity in dealing with intricate affairs. ing Closer Together. prince to show his friendship for our value. It is at least ten months' journey. BERLIN, Feb. 3 .- Every day adds to the Years ago I might have made a successful country through its official representatives. The return to Mombassa could be made in minister; now I feel as if I were a sick cirurgent desire of the emperor to have it un-As is well known no guest is ever invited six weeks. I should be very sorry to hear cus rider." He might write these words derstood that his attitude toward Prince to meet the prince except, as is generally that anything had happened to Chanler, for, again today, only that he may be certain Bismarck is changing his old admiration into the case, on the prince's own invitation, like every one who has had anything to do friendship. His thanks, officially announced and never unless his wishes have been conthat history will not repeat itself now, and with Africa, I admire him very much. He in the Reichsanzeiger, his special thanks to sulted in advance. The incident has not probably took the best equipped expedition he will not for a second time after his fit of the municipal authorities, his renewed letter melancholy develop an unexampled energy. yet found its way into the London papers, that ever went into Africa. I believe it cost to Prince Bismarck and the interview with It was thirty-two years ago when he said but I have details from one of those pes-£10,000. the minister of war, General Brensart von This particular function was a very SOME SOCIAL QUESTIONS. in the same letter, "I am afraid of the minent. Schellendorff, all bear testimony to this While the announcement by the Pall Mall istry as I am of a cold bath." He parted notable one because, in appearence, there point. General von Scheffendorff, when four years ago from Berlin. He did not then has been some friction heretofore between Gazette of Gladstone's resignation has given presenting his report on Thursday last, think he would return in the manner he the prince and former commander, the London papers abundant opportunity to did. He intended to return as a Wallenthanked his majesty on behalf of the army sneer at "imported American journalism," i duke of Portland, and the visit of attempt to aid the insurgents. for arranging the reconciliation with Prince stein, who stamps armies out of the ground, the prince on Thursday night was the is not at all unlikely that the news may be HAD A CARGO OF DYNAMITE. Bismarck. This caused the emperor to first for several years. The artillery comverified before many weeks. In this corre as a dictator, before whom the world bows. but not as a private citizen, grateful fo exclaim in a tnoe of surprise and pleasure: spondence mention has been made of the pany is the oldest militia company in Eng-"In the name of the army too." the friendship of his king and he wanted by land, incorporated in 1657, and is officered premier's precarious health, and very sig-CHANGED WITH THE EMPEROR. by the most fashionable men in the peerage. nificant signs of failing powers within the the imperiti grace and affection. It is Even those who at first were disgusted last few months. My information has been now universally admitted that during his stay The captain general is always the sovereign, with the change of policy are beginning to at Berlin Bismarck received no government when the sovereign is a male, otherwise the very authoritative and has been repeated recognize it as a fact that, while Chancellor heir apparent holds that office. The earl since the guarded and rather Delphic denial officials except Count Eulenberg, president von Caprivi himself opposed intrigue, in of Denbigh is not the acting commander. of the Pall Mall Gazette's statement. Apropos of the Prussian ministry. To him Elsmarck whatever form it might show itself, there is expressed his gratification at the touching of Mr. Astor's paper, a report which has The Honorable Artillery company of Boston certainly among his men in the foreign office has some connection with the English orproofs of affection showered on him by the aroused much gossip in social and political some who, fore e ing the change in the d'rec. emperor and the people. On the whole the ganization and there have been communicacircles is that a change is about to be tion of a Bismarckean era would injure them. tions between the two bodies. Doubtleses to fatigue of the day, so far from being injurimade in the editorship. The present chief one of Peixoto's boats. did their best in times past to jeer at what this fact was due the especial courtesies is Henry Cockayne Cust. M. P. He was an ous, has proven a stimulent to the old chan-With some reluctance her captain obeyed they supposed to be a dead lion. extended to the Americans. cellor. On his journey home he leaned comamateur in journalism and was known only

SCENE IN THE ARMORY. as one of the smartest young men in the The armory was beautifully decorated. At social eircle in London. It is announced the end of the hall was a stage, very thorthat Mr. Cust has notified his election committe that he will not again contest his seat ough in all its appointments. At some distance from the stage, extending across the in Parliament. More or less definite reasons room except for a narrow passage at either are given for this sudden retirement from

PART ONE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 17 1871.

at once expressed his opinion that Chanler

The Associated press correspondent cannot vouch for the fact, by the report is widely circulated in parliamentary circles that a duel was near at hand between Count Herbert von Bismarck and Countyon Holstein of the foreign office and that it was prevented only by the mediation of prominent men. who pointed out that this was not the time to create a new excitement.

Fair; Warme Page 1. Prince of Wales His Patrol Seizes an English Tug Loaded Kaiser to Call on Brazil's Little Civ SHE WAS MAKING FOR DA GAMA'S SHIP 3. Heath's Washington Letter, Protests of the English Captain Were of No 5. Practical Work in Charity. 6. Council Bluffs Local News-EXCITEMENT CREATED BY THE INCIDENT. Road. England is Expected to Take Some Action INSURGENT INCREASES IN THE SOUTH In Scandinavian Circles. Report of a Battle at Curitaba in Which de 11. The School Teacher's Story. Mello's Forces Were Successful-Rebel 12. Editorial and Comment. Troops Moving North-A De-13, Looking Into the-V, Among the Insurance Men. 14. Labor News and Gossip. [Copyri; hted 1894 by the Associated Press.] **Commercial and Financial**. RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 3 .- The excite Live stock Markets Reviewed. ment created in this city and vicinity by the 16. Griswold's Weekly Grist of Sports. actoin of Admiral Benham a few days ago in firing upon one of the insurgent warships in order to teach American ships which came into the direct the revolutionists that they must not line of fire, but he told the insurgent admiral wantonly bombard vessels carrying the in unequivocal language that he would use stars and stripes had not died out when a force to protect ships flying the American fresh sensation was created yesterday by flag against a deliberate fire on the part of the summary seizure of a British tug by the insurgents. order of President Peixoto. The English In an interview today Admiral da Gama friends of de Mello and da Gama, it has said: "We can continue here as things are been asserted, have not only given rifles, now for several weeks. We expect reonpowder and ball to the insurgent sailors, forcement of troops next week. Our but have gone so far as to attempt to sup force then will probably be sufficient to enply them with dynamite. Peixoto and able us to effect a landing and take up a pohis advisers have for a long time felt a sition on the shore and there await the adgood deal of anger on this point, and vance of the southern army.' The Brazilians who favor the government BHORT OF AMMUNITION.

Weather for Omaha a

cannot be persuaded that the explosion some time ago in the harbor, by which a party of English sailors were killed, was not due to the fact that these sailors were just then engaged in manufacturing dynamite for the rebel navy, and they insist that the explosion was caused by an order from Peixoto to throw a shell into the midst of the dynamite makers and put an end to their

The boat captured by Peixoto's men is the tug Cardiff. She is the property of an English caol company. She sailed from Cardiff on November 2, touched at St. Vincent November 21, and arrived here some days ago. She was loaded with coal, which she promptly proceeded to discharg, and has since remained in the harbor. Shortly after she left the wharf at which she had been loading with a cargo about which her men are reticent, she was overhauled by

officers have been imprisoned because they were suspected with being in sympathy the order and the Brazilians went aboard, with the revolution. The successor to despite the vigorous protests of her captain. the minister is General Costalat,, the di-The Cardiff, it was then found, was taking dynamite to the insurgent warshipTrajano, rector of the military school. He has been lying just outside the entrance to the bay. a strong supporter of the policy of Presi-Informing her captain he had been dent Peixoto. detected in the act of smug-

FIRE'S QUICK WORK THE BEIS ULLETIN. cluttylimits Shifting South. America. Property Valued at Over Two Hundred Prince. htuchance. Thousand Destroyed by Fire. How the Boston Sale Was Burned. 2. At George W. Childs' Deathhed. Ives wins the Last from schaeffer. BOSTON STORE TOTALLY DESTROYED Cleveland's Policy Defended. Lincoln and Nebraska News, 4 Last Week in Local Social Circles. St. Magdalene's Catholic Church and School Notes from the Musical World. are added to the Flames. Echoes from the Ante Room. OTHER BUILDINGS HEAVILY DAMAGED Iowa Legislature Passing Bills. 7. Judge Hallett Helping Out the Gulf Flames Were with Great Difficulty Pre-Latest Phase of the Northern Pacific vedted from Leoping the Street. Connell on the Beindorf Bill. Barber Makes Off with the Boss' Wife 8. Railroads and Snow Blockades. CAUSED BY DEFECTIVE ELECTRIC WIRING Making County Taxes Stick. 10. Woman: Her Ways and Her World. Y. M. C. A. and Kennard Blocks: Suffer-Bishop Scannell's Pastoral. Firemen and Citizens Injured - Lives of Clerks Imperiled-Water Pressure Feeble-Details of the Havor. 15. Omaha's Trade Conditions Improve.

The Boston Store, at Sixteenth and Douglas streets, together with an immense stock of dry goods, was totally destroyed by fire early last evening. St. Magdalen's church and school, which occupy the lot immediately west of the Boston Store, were included in the conflagration, a liquor store on the north, and the surrounding business blocks were all more or less damaged.

The fire raged with uncontrollable fury, and for half an hour the business center of the city was seriously imperiled. After an hour of gallant fighting on the part of the firemen the blaze was under control. The loss is estimated at \$225,000, about twothirds of which is covered by insurance.

The first spark was seen in one of the Sixteenth street show windows of the Boston store at 6:45 o'clock. An electric light wire communicated a tiny flame to an awning

around the window. The blaze sputtered fitfully for an instant, then touchel the folds of linen with which the window was draped and in four minutes more the entire building was clothed in a mantle of furious flame. There has never been a fire in Omaha that spread with such ruinous rapidity. In a single hour, it had spent its fury and left its prey in ashes.

When the blaze first appeared in the winlow there were about 175 employes in the building. At that hour there were but few, customers and these made their way to the street as soon as the first alarm was given. Arthur and Hugo Brandels were in the office at the rear of the store and had barely. time to escape from the building with their clerks. Springing from the window the flames reached the ceiling of the first story. and before the extent of the conflagration was realized the entire structure was burhing with a ferocity that seemed to delay the floods of water that were being brought to bear.

WAS A HOPELESS CASE. A telephone alarm was turned in as soon as the blaze was noticed from the street and was followed by a general alarm a few minutes later. At first it seemed that the firemen were powerless to check the progress of the flames. A stiff breeze from

end was a long table. In front of this table and facing the stage were arranged seats. the center one for the prince and the others for the most honored guests. Back of the tables were seats for the members of the corps and other guests. On the tables were placed boxes of cigars and cigarettes and bottles of Scotch whisky and aerated waters.

The prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Louis of Battenburg, the duke of Teck and prince's suit arrived early. At 11 p. m. the officers at the door called out "Make way for the American ambassador, and Mr. Bayard, leaning on the arm of Colonel Ludlow, entered. The prince of Wales and all about him arose and the prince extended his hands in a cordial greeting as Mr. Bayard approached and placed him in the chair immediately to his left. Lord Denbigh occupying the one on the Colonel Ludlow was given a right. place only three or four seats away.

The performers included Mme. Trebelli, Miss Florence St. John, Hayden Coffin, Lionel Brough, and all the noted stars of the music hall stage. Another feature was an exhibition by the corps of halbert exercises as practiced in 1726. In the intervals between the numbers the prince of Wales conversed constantly with Mr. Bayard. Supper was served at 1 o'clock in the morning, when Mr. Bayard was given a seat on the prince's right with Lord Denbigh on the left. After, as the com pany was parting, the prince returning from the coat room, met Mr. Bayard and Colonel Ludlow and halted the line while he bade them a very cordial good night.

PROBABLE FATE OF AN EXPLORER. Much anxiety over the position of William Astor Chanler is felt among a large class of men in London interested in exploration and geographical questions. The most intel-ligent exploration has originated in this city and great interest is taken in the rich young man who has assumed the dangerous work. His Kilimanjaree expedition won for him a respectable rank among explorers. His only serious defect is his lack of scientific knowledge. I have asked Henry M. Stanley for his opinion concerning Chanler's position and the explorer writes in

roply: "Accounts from Chanler's expedition are too meager for anyone to be able to give an opinion. Besides, he holds his fate in his hands. He is responsible to no one but himself. If he cannot proceed he can return. He in a gallant young fellow and his sacrifices in behalf of exploration are extremely creditable to him. If he is obliged to retire unsuccessfully he will be just as much entitled to praise as if he had succeeded because his sacrifice in money, time and health and his perseverance amply entitle him to success and praise."

Mr. Keilte, secretary of the geographical society to which Chanler has sent his letters for publication, says: "I do not believe he is in any danger. No one is lost in Africa nowadays. I believe the telegram received last week was inaccurate, that he was deserted by all except eighteen of his followers. I think he has been desorted by the eighty men sent from Mombassa to take the place of the Dokaris that died. He should have about 100 men still. The most competent man to discuss the question is Dr. Gregory of the South Kenslagton museum, who was in the country at the same time as Chanler. He explored Mount Kenyia with most interesting scientific results. He had only forty men with him,

and said that he was doing a most dangerous thing. If he could go forward with forty men Chanler should be able to retreat with 100.0

Dr. Gregory, who is now attached to the natural history department of the museum, York.

public life of one of the most promising young men among the tory politicians, but none that is tangible at present. His secret marriage was announced only four months ago. He belongs to one of the oldest Lin coinshire families, is already a large landed proprietor in his division and as heir to the earldom of Brownlow he willinherit furthe xtensive estates.

Another social question which has aroused more curious interest than any of its kind since the Baccarat scandal has followed the publication of the following extraordinary advertisement in the London Times of yesterday: "125 reward. Whereas certain false and clanderous reports have been circu lated in society about Mrs. Frank Grimwood, late of Manipur, the above reward wil be paid by her to any one who within one month from this date furishes such informatoin as will enable her to take proceedings against the author of these calumnies Information to be furnished to Lewis & Lewis, Ely Place, Holborne."

She will be remembered as the heroine three years ago of the defuse of the British residency at Manipur, an Indian frontier state, when her husband, the British agent and nearly the whole of his escort were massacred. She, with two surviving officers and a few men, assisted in defending the residency two days, and displayed such bravery that on her return to England the queen decorated her with the Victoria cross, being the first woman who ever received the distinction, and granted her a special pension of f40 a year. The princess of Wales at the time started a subscription for her, which was generousl responded to, and she was the lion of the season. She is young, extremely pretty, tail, graceful and clever. It is surmised from the adoption of the des perate expedient of public advertisement that whatever these stories may be they must have seriously jeopardized her social posi-

#### tion. They have been current for som THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

weeks.

Perhaps you have been informed in press dispatches of the remarkable sensation caused by Miss Olga Nethersole, a young and good looking English actres, this week in a very bad play called "The Transgressor, and somewhat similar in plot to "Jane Eyre." Every morning paper on the day after the first production united in condemning the play, but praising Miss Nethersole in reallyextraordinary terms. The Telegraph devoted two columns to her. Heretofore she had been but little talked of. Afternoo and weekly papers followed in extravagan encomiums, and the stately Atheneum organ of the highest English literature went to the unprecedented length of a spe cial paragraph in regard to her role which is that of a young girl de ceived into a bigamous marriage, but who elects to cling to the man after the discovery

to the world of his crime. The paper believes that the part has a psychological interest, but adds: "Wrong it may be, but it at least is human. The effect would have been less, but for the beauty of her per formance. Every aspect of the character is shown with admirable skill. The whole is charged in an unusual degree with imaginagination, beauty and passion, and stamps Miss Nethersole as an actress of high, perhaps the highest mark." Augustin Daly has achieved remarkable

success at last with "Twelfth Night." The papers are unanimous in phrose of the extraordinary beauty of the stage setting and the ideal merit of Ada Rehan, and, in fact, of the entire company in this romantic play. The house is crowded nightly, and in will undoubtedly continue to crowd the thea ter until Mr. Daly is ready to return to New

BALLARD SMITH.

out the unselfishness manifested on the occasion of his return, and which touched him more than anything else. He said he was sure the emperor would return his visit. He interpreted the emperor's parting words thus-"Auf wiedershehn." Immediately on his return to Friedrichsruh he dispatched a long telegram of thanks to the emperor who telegraphed a most gracious reply the next morning. The Munchener Zeitung in dulges in following evidently the inspired outcry raised by the insinuation that Dr. Schweninger did his best to prevent Bismarck's visit to Berlin."

fortably back in his seat, sr eled his gipt

and chuckled and chattered incesantly with

Herbert and Dr. Schweningen. He did not

tire of expressing his gratitude

to God that he should be

spared to live to see that he was the most

popular man in Germany. He also pointed

# DISCUSSING THE VISIT.

On the contrary he never objected, bu only made a condition that Bismarck should return home on Friday in order not to have to spend a possible bad night, after an exciting day, in a strange bed and surroundings. Prof. Schweninger reached Fried ricshruh late on Tuesday night, but the prince had already announced his visit in the letter delivered by Count Moltke. The prince, contrary to report, was given no choice of vehicles on his arrival in Berlin. When linked to the arm of Prince Henry he issued from the station he was urshered into a closed carriage that had drawn up in front. The prince had no need for the support of Prince Henry, as was reported. This is proved by his daily walk in Friedrichsruh, where he hardly ever uses his stick, but according to his custom, carries it between his elbows and back Prince Henry is considerably shorter than Bismarck, but has greater arm power. In order to walk arm with arm with Bismarck

he had to lean forward. "It is to Prof. Schweningen that the en percor and the people owe thanks for Bis marck's being able to come to Berlin once more, that the large gulf created on the 20th of March, 1890, should be bridged over, even if only temporarily. There are not many physicians who would have been able to cure the 78-year-old prince of pneumonia and a whole complication of maladies, and only recently of a troublesome cough and a serious attack of influenza. It was all the more painful to see that, for Bismarck's physician no court carriage had been sent and that Schweningen had to drive away from the station in a cab. It is said that at the castle the emperor graciously shook hands with him, but he was not invlied to sit down at the table at which the cuirassiers and naval officers sat. He and Dr. Chrysander Bismarck,s private secretary, were given places at the so-called marshal's table or the third floor."

All this emphasized the fact that on the continent, as well as in England, physicians had nothing like the social rank he occupies in the United States. It was stated that the Empress Frederick kept Bismarck waiting three-quarters of an hour at her antercom Hhis erroneous. The fact is that she was not at home when he called at her palace but came in shorily after and greeted his with extreme cordiality. They afterward con versed for half an hour or so, no one els being present. This interview is the subject of much speculation. This and the cir sumstances that the prince of Wales ew days before he appointed honorable olonel of the First regiment of Dragoon luards, of which Queen Victoria is chief furnishes further proof of the statemen

last Sunday that the British queen had been instrumental in bringing about the reconviliation. Another subject of wide comment is the long interview given by the emperor to you

Leszcynski, the retired general, former com mander of the Ninth army corps. Ho resigned his command because he was an in-

The movement to erect a monument in honor of Prince Bismarck in front of the new Reichstag buildings is being pushed forward and it is hoped the corner stone will be laid on April 1.

In anticipation of the commercial treaty with Russia, quite a number of Russian buyers for importing houses are now here for the purpose of studying German trade and preparing orders, which will be placed as soon as matters warrant it.

Confidence in Italian finances is again re turning and Italian rentes; as well as Italian railway stocks, show a steady, even if a slow rise. Most of the leading German news papers express the opinion that Premie Crispi will find a way to smooth the difficulties which may still remain in the way of restoring financial stability to Italy. Under the direction of the empress, Count von Mirbach has been pressing the munici nal authorities of Berlin to vote the sum of 500 000 marks, which is still needed to finish the Emperor William memorial church. upon which 2,000,000 marks have already teen expended. With this object in view, Count Mirbach visited the aldermen personally and the appeal of the empress now seems likely to induce the opposing municipa authorities to relent and provide the funds necessary for completing the church.

JUST A RUMOR.

The Kreus Zeitung declares the report that Dr. Von Schelling, minister of justice, is about to be replaced by Dr. Bosse, minister of education, is unfounded.

The royal opera ball last night was the only ball attended by their majesties and their guests. Hon. Theodore B. Runyon, United States ambassador, and Mrs. Runyor were present for the first time in the postion reserved for ambassadors. The United States attaches, Messrs, Coleman and Jack ion, and their wives were present in attendance upon Mr. and Mrs. Runyon. Emperor William made the round of the ambassadorial circle, speaking to every member present.

Before the provincial committee of Alsace Lorraine on Friday, Dr. Petrie, national liberal, pleaded for the formation of the Reichsland into a self-dependent federal state: Dr. Petrie contended it was only after being placed upon a footing of equality with other states of the empire that it would be possible to repeal the existing exceptional laws.

Dr. von Putkamer, in reply, said the fulfillment of this wish was impossible, as it meant a grave constitutional change, involving a modification of the rights of sov ereignty definitely settled by the Frank fort treaty, and of which it was impossible to see the far-reaching consequences. The Berlin exhibition of 1896 is assuming proportions almost justifying the govern-

ment to make it a national affair. Already 5,000 exhibitors have demanded space in the exhibition buildings and the guarantee fund amounts to 4,500,000 marks.

Chancellor von Caprivi and Count von Eulenburg, president of the Prussian minstry, have expressed full sympathy with the popular desire to make the Berlin exhibition a national affair, but both delare no funds for this purpose should be asked from the government.

The Cologne Gazette today publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg describing the alleged Russian hostility displayed toward ex-King Milan of Servia. This hostility is said to be due to the fact that the latter pledged his word never to return to Belgrade, and that under this understanding the [CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE. ]

gling the explosive aboard a vessel belonging to the enemies of the government the Brazilian officials compelled him to return to the wharf, where the dynamite was taken ashore and put in possession of those loyal to Peixoto. The matter was reported by the captain of the Cardiff to the British officials, but nothing has so far been done, except the calling for the captain's statements and of Peixoto's reasons for making the seizure, to the home government.

The action of England over this inciden is awaiting with much itnerest. The English residents here are disposed to con demn Peixoto, and to grow indignant over what they term the ill-treatment of the Cardiff's cantain: but in all other quarters Peixoto is considered to have been fully justified in doing as he did. Outside of the English colony Great Britain's preense about observing the neutrality between beligerents receives little credence, people cannot imagine how she will be able to explain se violent a breach of faith with Peixoto. It is believed here that the rebel warship Re publica is hovering around the coast near Santa Cruz and that she will in a very short time try to land troops. These troops are intended to march against Nictheroy and join in a combined attack with the naval fleet upon that city.

WANTS RECOGNITION.

Admiral da Gama again asked the foreign ninisters in Rio to recognize the insurgents as beligerants. They have, however, up to the time of sending this dispatch, made no reply.

#### TROUBLES IN RIO HARBOR.

English Account of the Passage at Arms Between the Americans and Da Gama. 'opurighted, 1814, by the Associated Press. [ LONDON, Feb. 3 .- The Times has received the following advices from Rio, of Tuesday's date, by the way of Montevideo, Friday matters between the American and Brazillian fleets reached a climax. Early in the morning the insurgents fired upor an American bark, which was entering the landing stage. The American warship im mediately cleared for action and steamed into position, the Detroit lying between the shore and the insurgent cruisers Trajano, Guanabara and Libortado. Shortly after she had come to anchor the Detroit fired a shot from a sixpounder Hotchkiss gun over the Trajana. The latter replied with a blank shot. The Detroit then fired a rifle shot, which hit the stern post of the Trajano. The insurgent vessel was not daunted, and again replied with a blank shot.

Immediately after this an American officer boarded the Libertado and asked if the blank shots fired by the Trajano meant a cessation of hostilities.

Admiral Da Gama replied that the blank shots were fired merely as a protest against the actions of the Americans

DISCUSSED THE SITUATION.

At a late hour Admiral da Gama called a meeting of the senior officers of the insurgent fleet today to discuss the situation resulting from the action of the American commander. The officers expressed entire confidence in Admiral da Gama and placed themselves unreservedly in his hands.

After these assurances da Gama sent etter to Admiral Benham asking if the United States government meant to interfere in the domestic quarrel in Brazil. Today he received an answer from Admiral Benham stating he had no intention to interfere in the Brazilian trouble. but this action on Monday was taken solely for the protection of American commerce. He added he would not undertake to protect ments of arms being received by them.

WANT TO RECOGNIZE THE INSURGENTS The foreign diplomats have held a confer ence to discuss the rights of the insurgents to be recognized as belligerents. No actual decision was reached, but the feeling was favorable to such recognition, except on the part of the American representative, A majority of the ministers have sent dispatches to their respective governments informing them of the deliberations of the foreign representatives and advising them to recognize the insurgents as belligerents. Brazilians on both sides are distinctly averse t

The admiral said his supply of ammunition

was short, but it was sufficient for present

Many volunteers are joining da Gama

There is much discontent at the manage-

ment of the government under President

A steamer loaded with amunition for he

Brazilian government was wrecked this side

of Bahai last week. Her cargo was lost and

The minister of finance yesterday called a

meeting of the leading banks and stated

that the government wished to raise the

rate of exchange. He asked if the banks

would lend their assistance to tide over the

present embarrassment. No direct answer

The minister of finance has resigned in

consequence of the general bad treatment

of the officers of the army. Many of the

A constant artillery fire is kept up.

only three of her crew were saved.

neds.

Peixoto.

has yet been made.

the action of the American fleet. At a conference of the naval officers of various nationalities today the note of Admirald da Gama was discussed, saying that the city was now fortified, and there was, therefore, no necessity to give notice in the event of a bombardment. No decision was reached, but the officers who attended the conference were of the opinion that Admiral da Gama should give notice if he intended

to bombard. There is much dissatisfaction among the ministers o Peixoto's cabinet and a number of them threaten to resign, their complaint being that the government does not show sufficient action in the present crisis. Martial law has been extended to Febru-

ary 25. GOVERNMENT CRUISERS DISABLED.

#### Insurgents Get in Their Work on th Nictheroy and the America, [Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.]

MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 3 .- Dispatches re ceived here from the Associated press correspondent at Rio de Janeiro, dated January 30, seem to confirm the reports previously received here as to the disabling of th dynamite cruiser Nictheroy and the cruise America. It is now again stated in Rio de Janeiro that the machinery of these two vessels had been damaged by some unknow and treacherous members of the crews.

It is added that the machinery of the Aurora has also been disabled in the same manner, and that these vessels now in th bay of Bahia are undergoing repairs which will make it impossible for them to leave for the south before February 8 at th earliest.

The announcement is made at Rio that swift government transport, the Itapau, is about to leave Bahia, having on board regiment of soldiers intended to reinforc the troops of President Pelxoto. This an nouncement conflicts with the dispatches received here yesterday, in which is stated the Itapau had joined issue with the insurgents and that she was blocking the port of Bahia, owing to the disabled state of the

Nictheroy and America. APOLOGIZED TO BENHAM.

Admiral Benham, after having considera bly cooled down the ardor of the insurgent sailors in the bay of Rio de Janeiro, has turned his attention to President Peixoto' party in Rio itself and has demanded and received an apology from a newspaper there, which has undoubtedly acted in a manner calculated to offend the dignity of the American admiral.

The Tiempo is the paper which has been forced to apologize. This newspaper recently published, officially, a letter from Benham to Peixoto with many interpellations, which were considered offensive by Admiral Ben ham. The latter abjected, and the paper apologized. As there has been no confirmation received up to the time of the filing of this dispatch of the capture of the town of Nictheroy, it is believed the report is unfounded.

Rumors reached Montevideo of a rebel success in the south and of the reinforce-

he north drove the sparks in clouds over the blocks to the south, and the intense heat generated by the inflammable materials with which the building was stocked set fire to the windows of the Young Men's Christian association building and the flats on the south side of Douglas street.

The heat drove back the firemen who endeavored to make their way to where their streams could be applied with effect and the hose melted and burst in the scorching glare. St. Magdalen's church was mantled in flame and the surrounding buildings seemed destined to share in the general ruin. Here was shown the effectiveness of the engines as compared to the weak effects of the streams which relied on hydrant pressure. The three engines were among the first apparatus on the ground. One was stationed in front of the Young Men's Christian association building on Sixteenth street and the other two on Douglas street, east of Sixteenth. The hose was quickly laid and their powerful streams saved Omaha from a still greater conflagration, The fire burned with too much intensity to last long and the firemen directed all their efforts to prevent it from spreading further. The streams from the engines easily reached

the roof of the Young Men's Christian association building and by a prodigious effort the structure was saved.

On the west three companies were hard at work to prevent the fire from extending from the church to the new three-story brick block on the corner. The cornices caught several times, but the firemen pressed gallantly into the vacant space between the buildings and in spite of the heat, which scorched the skin from their hands and faces, kept their streams playing until the church walls crumbled and all danger of further damage in that direction was over.

As the walls of the Boston Store began to go down in sections the firemen were able to lay hose on Douglas street, and from that moment the fire was under control. Several lines of hose were directed against the walls of the buildings on the south side of the stret as a measure of precaution and the heat abated sufficiently to allow the firemen to bring their streams to bear on the interior of the store.

FIRE HAD ITS OWN WAY.

One by one the walls swayed and fell, until only a single tall column remained. The flames still fed upon the ruins, but the fight was won, and, with the exception of a few companies who remained at work most of the night, the weary firemen were sent back to their houses.

Had the fire occurred at any other time than the supper hour, when the big dry goods store was partially deserted, there is no doubt that the destruction of property, would have been accompanied by a destruction of life. As it was, many of the employes barely escaped with their lives. Manager McKnight and Phil Aaron stationed themselves at the front and ream toors and marshaled out the employes in regular order. There was no semblance of a stampede, which was all that prevented a losa of life. Many of the clerks received burns before they could reach he street. All of them left their wraps behind as a tribute to the destroying element. Me. Hugo Brandles escaped hatless and coatless, and Arthur Brandies lost his overcoat.

So rapidly did the flames spread that the cashiers were even unuble to snatch up the money that lay in the tills. The bookkeeper had gone to supper, and the books hurned where they were left lying loosely on the desks. The safe door was open when the alarm was given, and no one dared to tempt death by waiting to close it. When the fire was at its zenith the