

ESTABLISHED JUNE 17 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1894—SIXTEEN PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

WALES IS GRACIOUS

Hair Apparent of England's Throne Seems Anxious to Cultivate Democracy.

IS UNUSUALLY GRACIOUS TO MR. BAYARD

Meets the American Ambassador at a Reception of the Honorable Artillery.

DISCUSSING EXPLORER CHANLER'S PATE

He is Thought to Be Now in Pretty Good Quarters in Central Africa.

LONDON HAS SOME SOCIAL SENSATIONS

Mr. Astor's Editor-in-Chief the Center of One, and the Pretty Heroine of Manipur the Cause of the Other.

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LONDON, Feb. 3.—(New York World Cable-Special to The Bee.)—A very conspicuous social courtesy was extended on Thursday night to Ambassador Bayard and to the United States military attaches, in being the only foreigners invited to the smoking concert of the Honorable Artillery company, on the occasion of the visit of the prince of Wales to the company's armory. The cordiality of the reception of the Americans was also very marked. In a social regime so definite as that of England, this may be accepted as exceedingly significant of the desire on the part of the prince to show his friendship for our country through its official representatives. As is well known no guest is ever invited to meet the prince except, as is generally the case, on the prince's own invitation, and never unless his wishes have been consulted in advance. The incident has not yet found its way into the London papers, but I have details from the duke of Devonshire. This particular function was a very notable one because, in appearance, there has been some friction heretofore between the prince and former commander, the duke of Portland, and the visit of the prince on Thursday night was the first for several years. The artillery company is the oldest militia company in England, incorporated in 1577, and is officered by the most fashionable nobles in the peerage. The captain general is always the sovereign, when the sovereign is a male, otherwise the heir apparent holds that office. The earl of Denbigh is not the acting commander. The Honorable Artillery company of Boston has some connection with the English organization and there have been communications between the two bodies. Doubtless the fact was one of the special courtesies extended to the Americans.

SCENE IN THE ARMORY.

The armory was beautifully decorated. At the end of the hall was a stage, very thorough in all its appointments. At some distance from the stage, extending across the room except for a narrow passage at either 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 Battenberg, 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 occupied the one on the right. Colonel Ludlow was given a place only three or four seats away.

The performers included Miss Trebell, 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 1725. 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 company was parting, the prince returning from the coat room, met Mr. Bayard and Colonel Ludlow and halted for a moment 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 intelligent exploration has originated in this city and great interest is taken in the rich young man who has assumed the dangerous work. His kindance 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 reply: "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 is 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. Keltie, 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 deserted by the eighty men sent from Mombassa to take the place of the Dakaris that died. He should have about 100 men still. The most competent man to discuss the question is Dr. Gregory of the South Kensington museum, who was in the country at the same time as Chanler. He explored Mount Kenya 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."

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

MAYBE THIS MONTH

Emperor William Expects to Soon Return the Call of Prince Bismarck.

RECALLS SOME ONCE PROPHECIC WORDS

Letter Written by the Man of Blood and Iron Thirty-Two Years Ago.

ALL BUSILY DISCUSSING THE INCIDENT

Press and People Having it Up and Down Over What Really Happened.

COUNT HERBERT WILL NOT BE AN ENVOY

He Has no Inclination to Enter the Service Again, and the Government Shows Little Desire to Have Him There.

(Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.)

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—(New York World Cable-Special to The Bee.)—The exclusive information furnished in the World's special last Sunday that the emperor would speedily return Prince Bismarck's visit to Berlin that he will make the visit about the middle of the present month. The effect of the reconciliation continues to be the absorbing topic not only in Germany, but of every nation of Europe. In a letter to his sister, as far back as 1862, Bismarck says: "Since my illness I have become so exhausted that I have lost my elasticity in dealing with intricate affairs. Years ago I might have made a successful minister; now I feel as if I were a sick circus rider." He might write these words again today, only that he may be certain that history will not repeat itself now, and he will not for a second time after his fit of melancholy develop an unaccepting reply. It was thirty-two years ago when he fit in the same letter, "I am afraid of the ministry as I am of a cold bath." He parted four years ago from Berlin. He did not then think he would return in the manner he did. He intended to return as a Wallenstein, who stamps armies out of the ground, as a dictator, before whom the world bows, but as a private citizen, grateful for the friendship of his king and he wanted by the imperial grace and affection. It is now universally admitted that during his stay at Berlin Bismarck received no government officials except Count Eulenberg, president of the Prussian ministry. To him Bismarck expressed his gratification at the touching proofs of affection showered on him by the emperor and the people. On the whole the fatigue of the day, so far from being injurious, has proven a stimulant to the old chancellor. On his journey home he leaned comfortably back in his seat, scratched his pipe and chuckled and chattered incessantly with Herbert and Dr. Schweiningen. 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 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 wiedersehen." Immediately on his return to Friedrichshuh he dispatched a long telegram of thanks to the emperor, who telegraphed a most gracious reply the next morning. The Munchener Zeitung indulges in following evidence the inspired outcry raised by the intimation that Dr. Schweiningen did his best to prevent Bismarck's visit to Berlin.

DISCUSSING THE VISIT.

On the contrary he never objected, but 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. Schweiningen reached Friedrichshuh late on Tuesday night, but the prince had already announced his visit in the letter delivered by Count Molke. 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 ushered into a closed carriage that had drawn up in front. The prince had no need for the support of Prince Henry, as he reported. The prince's physician, who was reported to be in the city, is daily walk in Friedrichshuh, where he largely 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 Bismarck he had to lean forward.

"It is to Prof. Schweiningen that the emperor and the people owe thanks for Bismarck's being able to come to Berlin once more, that the large gulf created on the 20th of March, 1862, 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 notable to see that for Bismarck's physician no court carriage had been sent and that Schweiningen 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 invited to sit down at the table at which the eunuchs and naval officers sat. He and Dr. Chrysanter, Bismarck's private secretary, were given places at the so-called marsh's table on 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 anteroom. His erroneous. The fact is that she was not at home when he called at her palace, but came in shortly after and greeted him with extreme cordiality. They afterward conversed for half an hour or so, no one else being present. This interview is the subject of much speculation. This and the circumstances that the prince of Wales a few days before he appointed honorable colonel of the First regiment of Dragoon Guards, which Queen Victoria is one of, furnishes further proof of the statement last Sunday that the British queen had been instrumental in bringing about the reconciliation.

Another subject of wide comment is the long interview given by the emperor to von Leszczynski, the retired general, former commander of the Ninth army corps. He resigned his command because he was an in-

CAUGHT BY PEIXOTO

His Patrol Seizes an English Tug Loaded with High Explosives.

SHE WAS MAKING FOR DA GAMA'S SHIP

Protests of the English Captain Were of No Avail in This Case.

EXCITEMENT CREATED BY THE INCIDENT.

England is Expected to Take Some Action in the Matter.

INSURGENT INCREASES IN THE SOUTH

Report of a Battle at Curitiba in Which de Mello's Forces Were Successful—Rebel Troops Moving North—A Decisive Battle Expected.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 3.—The excitement created in this city and vicinity by the action of Admiral Benham a few days ago in firing upon one of the insurgent warships in order to teach the revolutionists that they must not wantonly bombard vessels carrying the stars and stripes had not died out when a fresh sensation was created yesterday by the summary seizure of a British tug by order of President Peixoto. The English friends of de Mello and da Gama, it has been asserted, have not only given rifles, powder and ball to the insurgent warships, but have gone so far as to attempt to supply them with dynamite. Peixoto and his officers have for a long time felt a good deal of anger on this point, and the Brazilians who favor the government cannot be persuaded that the explosion some time ago in the harbor, by which a party of English sailors were shot 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 attempt to aid the insurgents.

HAD A CARGO OF DYNAMITE.

The boat captured by Peixoto's men is the tug Cardiff. She is the property of an English coal company. She sailed from Cardiff on November 21, and arrived here some days ago. She was loaded with coal, which she promptly proceeded to discharge, 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 one of Peixoto's boats. With some reluctance her captain obeyed the order and the Brazilians went aboard, despite the vigorous protests of her captain. The Cardiff, it was then found, was taking dynamite to the insurgent warship Trajano lying just outside the entrance to the bay. Informing her captain he had been detected in the act of smuggling 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.

WANTS RECOGNITION.

The action of England over this incident is awaited with much interest. The English residents here are disposed to condemn Peixoto, and to grow indignant over what they term the ill-treatment of the Cardiff's captain; 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 presence about observing the neutrality between belligerents receives little credence, people cannot imagine how she will be able to explain to violent a breach of faith with Peixoto. It is believed here that the rebel warship Republica 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 Niteroy and join in a combined attack with the naval fleet upon that city.

WANTS RECOGNITION.

Admiral da Gama again asked the foreign ministers in Rio to recognize the insurgents as belligerents. 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. (Copyrighted, 1894, 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 Brazilian fleets reached a climax. Early in the morning the insurgents fired upon an American bark, which was entering the landing stage. The American warship immediately cleared for action and steamed into position, the Detroit lying between the shore and the insurgent cruisers Trajano, Guanabara and Libertado. Shortly after she had come to anchor the Detroit fired a shot from a six-pounder Hotchkiss gun over the Trajano. The latter replied with a blank shot. The Detroit then fired a side 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. He then sent a letter 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

THE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha, Neb., Feb. 3.—Fair; Warm; Winds Shifting South.

1. Prince of Wales in America.

Kaiser to Call on Prince.

Brazil's Little War.

How the Boston Store was Burned.

2. At George W. Childs' Death.

Lives Was the Last from Schaeffer.

3. Health's Washington Letter.

Cleveland's Policy Defended.

London and Nebraska News.

4. Last Week in Local Social Circles.

Notes from the Musical World.

5. Practical Work in Charity.

Echoes from the Antio Room.

6. Council Bluffs Local News.

Low Legislature Passing Bills.

7. Judge Hallett Helping Out the Gott Road.

Latest Phase of the Northern Pacific Case.

8. Comment on the Helmsford Bill.

Harber Makes Off with the Boss' Wife.

9. Railroads and Snow Blockades.

In Scandinavian Circles.

Making County Taxes Stick.

10. Woman Her Ways and Her World.

Comment on the Helmsford Bill.

11. The School Teacher's Story.

12. Editorial and Comment.

13. Looking Into the V.

Among the Insurance Men.

14. Labor News and Gossip.

15. Omaha's Trade Conditions Improve.

Commercial and Financial.

Live Stock Markets Reviewed.

16. Griswold's Weekly Grist of sports.

American ships which came into the direct line of fire, but he told the insurgent admiral in unequivocal language that he would use force to protect ships flying the American flag against a deliberate fire on the part of the insurgents.

In an interview today Admiral da Gama said: "We can continue here as things are now for several weeks. We expect reinforcement of troops next week. Our force then will probably be sufficient to enable us to effect a landing and take up a position on the shore and there await the advance of the southern army."

SHORT OF AMMUNITION.

The admiral said his supply of ammunition was short, but it was sufficient for present needs. Many volunteers are joining da Gama. There is much discontent at the management of the government under President Peixoto.

A steamer loaded with ammunition for the Brazilian government was wrecked this side of Bahia last week. Her cargo was lost and only three of her crew were saved. 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 the government in this respect. No direct answer has yet been made.

A CONSTANT ARTILLERY FIRE IS KEPT UP.

The minister of finance has resigned in consequence of the general bad treatment of the officers of the army. Many of the officers have been imprisoned because they were suspected with being in sympathy with the revolution. The successor to the minister is General Custodio, the director of the military school. He has been a strong supporter of the policy of President Peixoto.

WANT TO RECOGNIZE THE INSURGENTS.

The foreign diplomats have held a conference 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 seen disapproval in this respect. The government is forming them of the deliberations of the foreign representatives and advising them to recognize the insurgents as belligerents. Brazilians on both sides are distinctly averse to the action of the American fleet.

At a conference of the naval officers of various nationalities today the note of Admiral da Gama was discussed, saying that the city was now fortified, and that 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 of 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 February 25.

GOVERNMENT CRUISERS DISABLED.

Insurgents Get in Their Work on the Niteroy and the America.

(Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.) MONTEVIDEO, Feb. 3.—Dispatches received 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 the dynamite cruiser Niteroy and the cruiser America. It is now again stated in Rio de Janeiro that the machinery of these two vessels had been damaged by some unknown 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 the bay of Bahia are undergoing repairs which will make it impossible for them to leave for the south before February 3 at the earliest.

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

APOLOGIZED TO BENHAM.

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

The Tempo 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 Benham. The latter apologized, 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 Niteroy, it is believed the report is unfounded.

Rumors reached Montevideo of a rebel success in the south and of the reinforcements of arms being received by them.

FIRE'S QUICK WORK

Property Valued at Over Two Hundred Thousand Destroyed by Fire.

BOSTON STORE TOTALLY DESTROYED

St. Magdalene's Catholic Church and School are added to the Flames.

OTHER BUILDINGS HEAVILY DAMAGED

Flames Were with Great Difficulty Proved from Leaping the Street.

CAUSED BY DEFECTIVE ELECTRIC WIRING

Y. M. C. A. and Kennard Blocks Suffer—Firemen and Citizens Injured—Lives of Clerks Imperilled—Water Pressure Feeble—Details of the Havoc.

(Copyrighted 1894 by the Associated Press.)

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. Magdalene'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 imperilled. After an hour of gallant fighting on the part of the firemen the blaze was under control. The loss is estimated at \$250,000, about two-thirds of which is covered by insurance.

The first spark was seen in one of the Sixth 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 touched 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 window 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 Brandies were in the office at the rear of the store and 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 burning 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 the 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 hoses could be applied with effect and the hose melted and burst in the scorching glare. St. Magdalene'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 walls of the building on the south side of the street 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 away 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 of men, the work most of the night, the weary firemen were sent back to their homes.

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 rear doors and marshaled the employes in regular order. There was no semblance of a stampede, which was all that prevented a loss of life. Many of the clerks received burns before they could reach the street. All of them left their wraps behind as they fled from the destroying element. Mr. Hugo Brandies escaped hatless and coatless, and Arthur Brandies lost his overcoat.

So rapidly did the flames spread that the cashiers were even unable to snatch up the money that lay in the tills. The bookkeeper had gone to supper, and the books burned 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