

A PEACEFUL SLEEP.

The Emperors Repose Unbroken For Several Hours.

IN GOOD SPIRITS AND APPETITE

The Crown Prince Becoming Decidedly More Tractable.

GRANDMA GOVERNS THEM BEST.

Alarm at the Resurrection of the Panslavist Party.

DISCUSSION IN THE REICHSRATH.

Called Into Court For Bidding the Editors Bow to their Knees and Refusing Pummeling Them—German News.

The Emperor's Condition.

(Copyright 1888 by New York Associated Press.) BERLIN, May 5.—The emperor's sleep was unbroken for several hours toward morning. It was the best sleep he has enjoyed for many weeks, and he awoke from it with a good appetite and in good spirits. He cannot walk a step, though he was able to stand occasionally. The danger is that in the event of a recurrence of the crisis, with his powers of resistance have reduced to the minimum, there will be no chance for him to survive long. The crown prince, though absorbed in extensive duties, confers daily with the empress apart from his visit to his father. This marked change in the crown prince's demeanor was coincident with the visit of Queen Victoria, whose success in conciliating him proves to be more enduring than was anticipated.

The return of Prince Bismarck's rheumatism has shown the advisability of an early resort to Ems, but the condition of the emperor still forbids his leaving his post.

The resurrection of the pan-Slavist party in Russia has awakened alarm in official circles. The czar's reinstatement of General Bogdanovich in his former position in the Russian service is but an isolated proof that the open adoption of an offensive policy approaches. The czar's assent to the revival of the Slav associations, closed ten years ago under an edict of the late czar, has been obtained. General Tcherniaeff will become the president, and a kindred association, the so-called "Slav Committee of Charity," with General Ignatieff as president, will affiliate, thus forming a formidable body embracing both wealth and energy. The avowed aim is to incite insurrections among the Slav people and increase agitation until Russia comes into possession of Constantinople. It is impossible that the sudden reappearance of the three foremost men of the Slavopoli party is a mere coincidence. General Bogdanovich's promotion might have been due to the influence of his friend Pobodanotz with the czar, but simultaneous with the appearance of Stourband, Tcherniaeff and Ignatieff, there is a warning of a coming tempest in the unmistakable revival of the hostility of the German semi-official press, preceded by a distinct change in the attitude of Prince Bismarck towards the czar.

The Cologne Gazette suggests that pan-Slavism has grown mightier than the czar himself and may force his hand and cause him to enter into a fighting alliance with France. The Official Gazette, of Berlin, interprets the position in a similar way. It is believed the war party convinced the czar that the next French elections will return a war ministry, and Russia ought to be ready to co-operate with France.

The sensation of the week has been the failure of the manufacturer Heinrich Hoffer, whose works were at Crimtschaw. The event attracts attention beyond its intrinsic importance, as a result of the tariff measures of Russia.

The utterances of the reichsrath has been the arena of some of the liveliest encounters ever known in the Austrian parliament. For three days the groups have been forming. The majority has been engaged in a fierce attack upon Dr. Jantsch, minister of public instruction, apropos of his education budget. For once the members, old and young, of the Tscheque group, found common cause with the German group. It is thought from utterly opposite reasons. The Germans charged Gausch with organizing Slavization in Austria. The Bohemian deputy, Knepek, in the course of a violent oration against the clerical and anti-German tendencies embodied in the proposals of Prince Liechtenstein, as approved by the government, declared that their adoption would lead to a rising of the German population of Bohemia. On the other hand the Acheque deputies reproached Herr Gausch with partiality toward the Germans, and charged him with official corruption. Some of the speakers did not share the reflections upon his private life, and finally demanded to know why Count Von Taaffe kept such a man in his cabinet. Happily for Dr. Gausch the coalition groups did not imperil his post. Count Von Taaffe declared himself in accord with his colleagues and that the rejection of the education budget meant the resignation of the whole ministry.

Throughout the attacks Dr. Gausch replied with the greatest moderation. He ignored personal abuse and dealt with general principles. He declared that the fundamental line of his programme was to place all the people of the empire upon an equal footing, and that their education must be treated from an exclusive point of view. Count Von Taaffe confessed with the emperor, and in returning Thursday evening told the chiefs of the opposition group that the ministry adhered to their intention of resigning if the education budget was defeated, whereupon the opposition decided to vote for the budget. Their submission, however, is but

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Further Details of the Frightful Calamity at Arlington.

AN UNFATHOMABLE MYSTERY

Not a Clue as to How Came the Family in the Barn.

MANY THEORIES AND SURMISES.

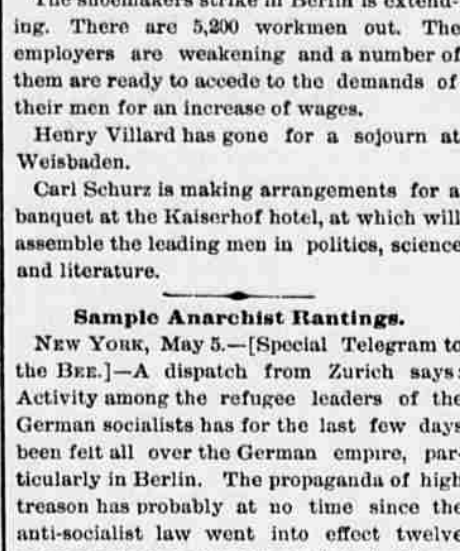
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By observing the diagram the reader will notice that the barn has three apartments. The north was the cow stable, the south the horse stable, and between the two the feed room or gang way. On the east was the calf stable opening into the feed room. From the west was a large sliding door, and from the feed room into each of the other apartments were small openings for the men's use in getting through the barn. At the southeast corner of the feed room was the entrance to the mow and the usual place of throwing down hay. Louis, the brother, was found about ten feet from the large door with his head away from the door, and it transpires that the cause of his shirt being partly preserved was that he appeared to have a great many clothes about him, evidently horse blankets, as buckles were found by him. It also appears that the men must have gone out from breakfast and gone to shelling corn, as the crib some distance from the barn shows a hand sheller stopped with corn in it and a measure partially filled. While the women were doing the work that has been mentioned previously and the men were doing this portion of the shelling, the barn was as it was left before breakfast, and a very lively spark from Louis' pipe was doing its work, so that when the family discovered the fire the whole of the mow was in flames and the lower story being accessible by the large door all rushed in to try to save the horses and cattle, the children following.

Over the large western door there was a mow door, which it is ascertained was always fastened with a string inside. Shortly after they were laid in the barn and had gotten some horses loosened, we will suppose that the string, having burnt off, the door burst open, and with a rush and dash the ferocious flames enveloped that end of the barn and extended to the door below, and with a strong wind from the northwest the blaze and smoke soon made its rapid rush into the feed room, only increasing its force by the draft caused by the hole at the further end of the room opening into the mow, which was by this time partially exposed to the air by the fastly disappearing roof. Imagining this current rushing into and through the feed room and fastly filling the whole barn, and knowing, as we do, that the west slide door was the only one used to enter from without, and that the door on the north where Fred and the two children fell, as well as all others of the shed stable door, were latched on the outside, one can readily see how securely they were all trapped for destruction and too late to have strength enough left to break a door open.

Returning to Louis' position we find that it is quite likely he saw their danger, and wrapping a blanket around him, tried to push through the flames to the outside, and becoming stifled he turned to go back and staggered down where he was found with the appearance of extra clothing, and Fred, with the two children, and who knows but also with the clinging, relying wife, always so close to her husband, seeing the situation, rushed to the north door, and finding it fast on the outside, he remains pounding and banging and frantically kicking at the door, while his faithful wife with the screaming babe clinging to her neck rushes back to the feed room, either at her husband's request or from her own presence of mind, to get the axe or a fork, or one of the other of which usually stood by the ladder entering the mow, with which to burst open the door.

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So much for the theory that all seem to think most explanatory of the incredible affair. Inexplicable in fires, a wild rush to save the brutes, a sudden bursting of the flames across the entrance, and all are done.

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Post Chaplain John P. Dolphin, recently appointed, will report in person to the commanding general of the Department of Dakota at Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

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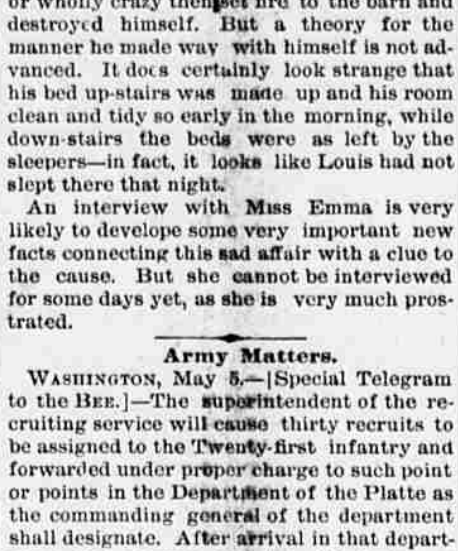
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May Flowers and Green Grass Render Life More Endurable.

THE KAISER'S MANLY STRUGGLE.

His Demise Deferred Fills His Loyal Empire With Joy.

SCHURZ THE LION OF THE HOUR.

Feted and Feasted as an Evidence of Friendship For America.

BOULANGER IS ON EXHIBITION.

A Life-Size Wax Figure of "Der General" Attracting Attention in a Shop Window—Movements of Americans.

They Sup in the Open Air.

[Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett.] BERLIN, May 5.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the Bee.]—Superb spring weather has been Berlin almost by storm. The trees in the Linden and Thiergarten are at last fringed with grass. Kroll's summer opera opens to-night and all Berlin now breakfast and dinner in the open air. Outdoor life on the spree has full swing. The Kaiser's gallant struggle against the fatal catastrophe still continues to give Berliners a breathing time. In several churches prayers were offered to God to end his terrible sufferings, but these prayers for death have been severely ridiculed by the German press, and to-morrow such prayers will be discontinued. The manifestations of sympathy from all parts of Germany is most touching and unbounded.

Carl Schurz yesterday's call by appointment upon the crown prince and his dinner with Bismarck are spoken of as two more very pleasant evidences of Germany's kindly feeling towards America. The conversation with the crown prince turned largely upon American affairs, in which he showed not only a lively interest, but information and sympathy, ending by desiring Schurz to express at home the pleasure given by the Germans by American sympathy on the occurrence of the death of Kaiser William and the sufferings of the present emperor. The dinner with Bismarck was most informal. Prince Bismarck came in directly from a ride in the Thiergarten and Count Herbert from the foreign office. The princess and her daughters were also present. After dinner the grand-children came in. Prince Bismarck stretched himself at full length on a lounge, lit his long pipe and the rest drew their chairs around him. Here again the conversation was largely about America, Bismarck asking questions and talking animatedly about American life and American frauds for over two hours. Schurz was considerably tired by the week of festivities, but leaves Berlin in good health and high spirits, charmed with the place and greatly pleased by German good feeling toward America. Schurz leaves Berlin Sunday morning by the 8 o'clock train for Hamburg.

Boulanger crops up everywhere. A Berlin statistician has discovered that nine thousand caricatures and political squibs of the brave general have appeared in Germany during the past two months, and here in Berlin one of the most popular spectacles is a window in the Kaiser arcade near Unter den Linden, in which a wax life size figure of "Der General" is exhibited in full war paint. The general wears the plumed cocked hat of a French general and all his decorations. His coat, his white breeches and top boots have been obtained in Paris from General Boulanger's own tailor and bootmaker, so that the chest measurement and exact proportions of the popular hero are now as familiar to Berliners as to Parisians. Hundreds of men, women and children are seen every day standing looking at this wax figure, while the effigy of President Carnot in an adjoining window is scarcely noticed. I overheard a staid cuirassier remark as he stood looking at the resplendent effigy, "When the general comes to Berlin he will find a change of uniforms all ready for him." The famous "Revenant de la Revue" has at last been set to German words, and is being played and sung in the Berlin concert halls, and the go and snap to this catching air seems to be keenly relished by the Berliners. The opening couplet in German is: "Wo ist ein Preusse, Dass ich ihn zerreisse."

Luther Wishard, the college secretary of the Young Men's Christian association has arrived in Berlin after a five-year tour around the world, undertaken with the view of establishing christian associations, colleges and universities throughout the world. Sunday evening he addressed the students of Berlin university. Doctor W. K. and Rev. C. H. Butler, sons of the chaplain of the United States senate, have come to Berlin to study. They go soon to Vienna.

Colonel Piro, president of the Scranton board of trade, has come to Berlin to make a special study of municipal affairs. Mr. Dean and Mr. Steele, of Scranton, are also here. Mrs