

EMPEROR FREDERICK IS DEAD

The Grim Monster Again Visits the Court of the Teutons.

PATIENT SUFFERINGS ENDED.

The Noble German Monarch Passes Into Eternity a Few Months After His Father-Incidents at the Death Bed.

The Kaiser's Sufferings Ended.

Copyright 1888 by James Gordon Bennett. Berlin, June 15.—[New York Herald Cable.—Special to The Bee.]—Yesterday's dispatch closed at midnight with the emperor slowly sinking and the sad watchers around him. He seemed to be no better nor worse until dawn came. Then he began to show that ominous restlessness which physicians recognize as a mortal sign in extreme illness.

Not that he was in pain, or he did not evidently suffer at all. The ominous restlessness increased, and once more the room was peopled with his sad family. Next to her mother stood his daughter Sophia. She yet held in her hand the paper which he yesterday placed there on which he had written with faint writing, "Remain as noble and good as you have been in the past. This is the last wish of your dying father."

The last nourishment he took was an orange; the last present he received with a grateful smile was a basketful of water-lilies, such as he was wont to find in the Havel when he bathed there every summer.

One of the last slips of paper on which he wrote was addressed to Dr. Hovell, whom he asked how his illness and whether he was satisfied. After that the breathing became fainter until it was scarcely perceptible. The emperor took the chancellor's hand and gently taking the empress' trembling white hand laid it into that of the powerful minister. The preacher of the garrison of Potsdam had been admitted and administered the last sacraments. Matters went sadly on, the emperor lying on his back, and at 10 o'clock came when and what follows came to me from an eye witness. Sir Morrell Mackenzie stepped out, walked rapidly to Crown Prince William, who was waiting for him, and after a few hurried words they went where

THE EMPEROR WAS BREATHING HIS LAST.

His head raised by large pillows, his hand on the white coverlet nervously twitching, he lay on the lower end of the bed, and remained in that position during the last hour, watching the faint gasps of breath. At the foot of the bed knelt his two daughters, Prince Henry and his two daughters-in-law. The chaplain softly murmured the litany. Some white roses were on the coverlet. At some distance were the members of the household. Every five minutes Sir Morrell and the other physicians standing behind him felt the emperor's pulse, and the expression on his face showed it was growing weaker. The breathing grew slow and so faint that the physician was obliged to place his ear close to the emperor's lips. At 11 o'clock Sir Morrell signed to the empress who fervently kissed the hand of the dying emperor and it was observed he drew it to him and kissed it, his last act. At 11:12 Sir Morrell took out his watch and declared

LIFE HAD PASSED AWAY.

The crown prince and new emperor gave whispered orders. Two adjutants left the room and at 12:15, while the silent through watch with bated breath the imperial standard was lowered to half mast, a sign which the reverend crowds outside acknowledged by bowing their heads in a heavy sighing. His hands in his breast. An hour afterwards Prince Bismarck spent five minutes in the death chamber. He held an hour's conference with the new Emperor William. The second hour he found the dead emperor dressed in a loose white coat, a laurel wreath on his breast just above the hands, which are folded over a cavalry sword. Only the forehead, eyes and nose are visible, the mouth and chin being covered up.

Some details may be added to the particulars of the last hours. Whenever consciousness returned his hands sought that of the empress. He pressed them softly and held them. He would not quit his hold until a field of coma overcame him. His every look showed he was fully aware of what was passing around. Indeed his eyes had such an eloquent expression his very thoughts seemed revealed. He breathed his last.

QUIETLY AND PAINLESSLY.

The immediate cause of the death being pronounced paralysis of the lungs. Unfortunately the dowager empress, his mother, did not arrive from Baden.

There will not be a post mortem, and it is not yet certain what the funeral ceremony will be, but it is understood the emperor himself wished it exceedingly simple. It is probable that after lying in state for a day or two in the garrison church at Potsdam, where repose the remains of Frederick the Great, he will be laid in Friedriesskirche, which stands within the grounds and contains the ashes of his two sons. In any case there will be no obsequies in Berlin or anything like the funeral pomp which marked the passing away of Kaiser Wilhelm. Possibly the remains will be laid out in state to-morrow in the Makhite hall of Friedriesskirche before entombment in Friedriesskirche.

The deep affection of Berliners for him showed itself in many ways. Most of the shops were shut or draped black and sorrow was visible on many faces. Many eyes were filled with tears and mourning is again everywhere to be seen.

We have just learned from an authoritative source that a conference of Emperor William II with Bismarck to-day resulted in drawing up a programme defining the international policy of Germany. This is to remain without change. It will continue based on the treaties of the triple alliance and will aim to preserve general peace and cherish the union of the three allied powers.

The Berliners did not fail to notice that the old Emperor Frederick and his father died on a Friday, and that King Prince Frederick Charles also died at the same age as Emperor Frederick.

COMMENTS OF THE GERMAN PRESS.

The semi-official Post says the Emperor Frederick was a still greater hero on a sick bed than on the battle field, where he looked most gallantly into the eyes of death.

The semi-official Nord-Deutscher says for the second time within a few months the German nation is standing at the feet of a high-bearded ruler whose form illuminated by splendor the glorious history of our time. He was truly princely and of heroic mold.

The Kreuz Zeitung concludes its article thus:

THE PEOPLE WILL NEVER FORGET THE FAVORITE PRINCE, USER FRITZ.

The Vassische believes that the nation will be filled with the spirit emanating from all the words and deeds of the deceased monarch.

Eugene Richter, in his Freizeitschrift, writes: "The Emperor Frederick is dead, but only to live on as 'User Fritz' forever." The National Zeitung is the only paper which strikes a discordant note, remarking that the deceased definitely concludes one epoch and that a new era is now about to commence.

A SILLY STORY.

It is likely some newspapers or correspondents may revive the chestnutty stories about the influence of the Countess Walders, once the morgant wife of the septagenarian Prince Friedrich of Schleswig-Holstein, grand uncle of the new empress. The countess will be remembered by many old New Yorkers as Miss Mary Lee. It may be said she will now become the power behind the throne with the new emperor and empress, who, by the way, also becomes an Empress Victoria. This is well known in proper quarters to be a great mistake and a silly story. Equally silly will be any story of an engagement between the new emperor and his mother. He never was a demonstrative child or man. His hauteur and coldness is constitutional. Almost the same cause that made Lord Byron peculiar made the present emperor as a prince peculiar. In birth his left arm was injured, and it has always been practically paralyzed, so that he was obliged to almost wholly use his right arm. This defect more or less soured his disposition in his very early life, as his mother indulged to make him headstrong and willful, but he is as affectionate with his mother as he can be with anybody, and there is no reason to suppose his dislike to English ways taints his estimation of her or even her motherly influence.

A CANARD REVIVED.

The Neue Freie Presse of Vienna, received here today, contains a review of the story that the death of Frederick was the result of youthful indiscretions. It publishes an old letter from Prof. Billroth, dated March 27, in which the eminent physician expresses his conviction that in concealing the true nature of the emperor's malady Sir Morrell Mackenzie was actuated solely by motives of delicacy, policy and humanity.

Frederick William Nicholas Charles Emperor of Germany was the eldest son of the late Emperor William, who died on the 9th of last March. The Emperor Frederick was born at Potsdam on the anniversary of the battle of Leipzig, October 18, 1831. His father was the son of Frederick William III and of Princess Louise of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and brother to the late King of Prussia, born March 22, 1797. His mother was the Princess Augusta of Saxe-Weimar. His parents were married in 1829. His mother has always been an outspoken enemy of Bismarck and bitterly opposed to his policy. It is said that the relations between his father and mother were of the most unpleasant kind and that of late years only meetings were of the most formal sort and only occurred once in each twenty-four hours in the emperor's study.

His military education was begun before he was nine years old. At ten he was made a sub-lieutenant and invested with the order of the Black Eagle. According to the traditions of the race of Hohenzollerns he was taught two of the trades, that of bookbinder and carpenter being selected. His tutor was the eminent Dr. Curtius. His boyhood was chiefly spent at his birthplace, near Potsdam, the place of his birth and death. On the 7th of November, 1849, he entered the University of Bonn, for the purpose of completing his military education. In 1850 he first visited England. It was during this visit that he first saw Victoria, princess royal of Great Britain, whom he afterwards (January 25, 1858) married.

He returned to his native land and resumed his studies at Bonn, which he completed in 1851. At the age of eighteen he was commissioned as captain in the 1st Prussian Grenadier Regiment. On the 1st of November, 1859, he entered the University of Bonn, for the purpose of completing his military education. In 1850 he first visited England. It was during this visit that he first saw Victoria, princess royal of Great Britain, whom he afterwards (January 25, 1858) married.

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OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1888.

A DELUGE OF REPUBLICANS.

Chicago Already Packed With Enthusiastic Politicians.

IT'S EVERYBODY'S FIGHT SO FAR.

Thurston Talked of Strongly For the Temporary or Permanent Chairmanship—Good Feeling Before the Great Fry.

Chicago Crowded Already.

Chicago, June 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—If the waves which now are beating upon the Chicago hotels are only the forerunners of the surges of new voters, the city threatens to be engulfed with the coming multitudes. Specials and excursion trains by the score have landed to-day thousands of visitors and delegates to the convention. To-morrow will see a still greater influx, including the eastern and southern delegations, while Sunday and Monday will add many additional thousands to the number.

And yet the city already is full. The hotel rotundas give barely standing room to the crowds. The streets are alive with beribboned visitors and delegates resplendent with badges. Hacks, carriages, horse cars and cable lines are being double service with the multitude just beginning to arrive. No other city but Chicago could stand the strain and not stagger under it, but Chicago seems equal to the emergency and promises ample room to all who are to follow. It is a quiet, quiet, but earnest gathering. The enthusiasm has not yet broken out with brass bands and banners, but it is none the less present, though suppressed. The most marked feature of the situation is the friendly feeling between the followers of the various candidates and the earnest pledges that there will be no more heads whatever may be the result. The nearest approach to acrimony is between the henchmen of Gresham and Harrison, but this promises to wear away before the balloting begins. The St. Louis convention has put new hope into republican hearts, and the news from Oregon, joined to the daily increasing reports of heavy democratic defections from the ranks of the unionists, are then as presages of certain victory in November.

The greatest activity to-day has been manifested at the Gresham and Harrison headquarters. At the first the reports as to the work were not so satisfactory as anticipated by the Gresham managers. Arriving delegates have been here to-day in force, and have every advantage for Gresham, expressed themselves emphatically in indignant protests. That the undue zeal of the Gresham party has been the cause of the present general concession, and there is a manifest disposition on the part of his friends to undo, if possible, the mischief. General Alger's speech before the friends of the other candidate, especially among the Grand Army men, who seem to have very generally espoused his cause, has been a bitter rebuke to the Gresham managers, and has been the butt of many of the most energetic of his other candidates. And it seems to gain new impetus with each day's progress.

Senator Sherman's friends to-night have lost none of their confidence. "We shall nominate the senator on the third or fourth ballot," says the Indiana delegation. "The senator shall do it because the republican party is determined to win with their ablest man." It is noticeable that General Sherman's supporters look for an increasing vote for their candidate. "The senator will not start with less than 282 and no more than 330," remarked one of his managers this evening. "He will gain gradually on every ballot until elected."

There seems to be nothing in the Dewey nomination which would excite any party. It is only a mask for a Blaine stampede, which when sprung will not be a surprise. The renunciation of The Bee, which was made by the friends of the other candidate, has not been without effect in opening the eyes of delegates to the anti-monopoly protest which the northwest would raise against such a nomination.

The auditorium building, which on its interior looks barely more than begun, has its great convention hall nearly completed. The auditorium building, which on its interior looks barely more than begun, has its great convention hall nearly completed. The auditorium building, which on its interior looks barely more than begun, has its great convention hall nearly completed.

Many hours were spent in considering the platform, and the floor, rising to the top of the auditorium, is now being prepared. Seats will be provided for 8,000 people, and every word will be distinctly audible in every part of the house.

The Nebraska delegation and many members of the republican club arrived to-day and are quartered at the new Gore house and the Grand Pacific. The delegation announce that they will support Sherman and Alger, and will look how the cat crouches before assisting her to jump. They are urging John M. Thurston for temporary chairman and John P. Pratt of New York for permanent chairman. Their desire to draw all elements to the support of their delegation ticket makes the delegation very non-committal in its attitude. The point gained, they may be expected to be more communicative. Senator Allison is likely to carry the Indiana delegation, and the delegation, which is strictly republican, is likely to be divided between the Ohio man and Michigan's ex-governor.

Mr. Thurston held another meeting at his headquarters to-night. After the adjournment two gentlemen, both champions of Blaine and Gresham, who undertook to discuss the merits of the candidates, came to blows. This was the outgrowth of the Blaine talk which was indulged in to-night. There were more figures shown than herebefore, and the estimated strength of the different candidates, which all seem to show that there was no solution to the situation but that of a compromise. It was at this point that the Blaine was not a candidate, could not be owing to his letters, but this almost irrefragable statement did not seem to do much to enlighten the minds of the delegates. Gresham being the local candidate, has the largest number of boomers. Harrison appears to have the next best following in the numbers. Gresham's headquarters was the Mecca of the evening, and probably more visitors from more states called there than at any other place. Sherman's headquarters presented a somewhat cheerless appearance, principally because it is located on the third floor and but few of the Ohio delegates have arrived.

CHIEFS FOR JERRY RUSK. The Bethesda Springs Celebrate Yell For Wisconsin's Governor. Wausau, Wis., June 15.—All the principal buildings here were handsomely decorated to-day in honor of the twentieth anniversary of the discovery of the famous Waukesha springs by Colonel Richard D. Darrow. Several thousand people participated. Shortly after 12 o'clock a train from Madison brought Governor Rusk and other state officials. As yet no people have participated. Shortly after 12 o'clock a train from Madison brought Governor Rusk and other state officials. As yet no people have participated.

Both Tried and One Succeeded. St. Paul, June 15.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—The following persons were granted Nebraskaans to-day: Original invalid—Johnathan Grimm, Tecumseh, Increase—(Special act) Wilson, Males, Fairbury; Edward P. McCormick, Okaloa; Alexander Swallow, Harvard; Paul Anderson, Brazil; Miles Alonzo Wheaton, Orleans; Reissus and Increase—Edward H. M. Night, Glen Dale; Original invalid—(Special act) Loren E. Williams, Miller, Tecumseh; Harriet, mother of Charles L. Wescott, Plattsmouth. Pensioners for Iowa: Original invalid—Walter P. West, Monticello; Increase—Anderson Benson, Albia; John M. Litten, Clinton; William Klee, Manoketa; William Latt, Monroe; George Camp, Littleton; Lewis L. Weaver, William Gay, Centerville; Samuel H. Davis, McGregor; James Lockwood, Washington; William J. Garnett, Brighton; Reissus and Increase—Charles G. Cassel, Iowa; Increase—James G. Crozer, Lyons; Isaac Newton, Shellburg; John L. 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