

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1893-SIXTEEN PAGES.

SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

MOURNING FOR TRYON

England Shows Her Great Appreciation of the Terrible Loss at Tripoli.

HOW HIS WIFE RECEIVED THE NEWS

She Was Entertaining Guests at the Time Her Husband Was Drowned.

NONE OF THE DETAILS KNOWN AS YET

Only Meager Information Concerning the Nature and Cause of the Disaster.

MUCH SPECULATION RIFE IN LONDON

Newspapers Indulge Many Guesses and Publish Many Absurd Statements—What Expert Naval Officers Think of the Sad Affair.

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] LONDON, June 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.]—Turning to what I may term the minor incidents, one of the most painful connected with the loss of Admiral Tryon was at the time at which he must have been lying entombed in his own ship in eighty fathoms of water, his wife, Lady Tryon, was holding at their residence, in Eaton Place, the first reception of the season. She was indeed still resting from the fatigues of entertaining an hundred guests when the news was broken to her by her son and brother, Lord Ancestor, the latter himself not being acquainted with the circumstances until 10 yesterday morning.

Wish to emphasize the foregoing facts to prevent the Herald being misled by dispatches invented in London and Malta. One afternoon newspaper says the details of the calamity are trickling in, and most of the drowned, it appears were lost by being sucked down with the sinking ship. It seems Tryon was aboard the Edinburgh and will be seen with the fleet, which is expected at Malta on Monday.

It is impossible for details to trickle in until some vessels of the fleet reach Malta, about 1,100 or 1,200 miles away. This may be great enlightenment to the public. Not till then, unless Admiral Markham remains in Tripoli and telegraphs in extenuo particulars of the collision, a thing not likely. Mean while in the inventive genius have been working to account for the collision and the rapidity with which the Victoria sank. So many of these productions are given as theory no harm is done, but some of the inventors are anxious to make people think their imaginative ideas are facts. So much by way of warning.

As for Caprivi himself, he is not nearly out of the woods, for even if he gets the military bill through he will meet fierce opposition to his much desired Russian treaty from a large number of representatives of the agriculturists who have been elected to the Reichstag. It is probable the center will not show itself here. To this his last statement I received absolute negative. My informant strongly insists the center will not give way a fraction of an inch, and will remain faithful and not deceive the electors.

A deputy of the right said: "The whole thing hangs on a thread. Caprivi's chances are slim and a delusion is by no means impossible. We must beware of the center. Its discourses insist on no surrender. To paralyze this opposition concessions are needed, where are they to come from? The Jesuit law no longer suffices. Practically the Jesuits are now allowed entrance to the country, although their presence has not received official sanction, and for so small a thing the center will not risk a conflict with its electors. So do not indulge too much optimism."

Caprivi Delights the Emperor. When I asked this deputy what the emperor thought, he replied: "He is delighted with the tactics of Count von Caprivi, who enjoys his entire confidence. The Kaiser overwhelms him with attentions and identifies himself with the chancellor in every way. The Kaiser himself feels tired. That is why he has gone to Kiel to get a change of air and rest. The socialists have in no way disturbed him. He considers it a delusory movement, and he says they have gained over a million votes in the last six years, and I think the party will number fifty in the next session. They are seconded by the radical anti-Semites, who defy all authority. These latter may obtain twelve to fifteen seats, and will often be seen marching hand in hand with the followers of Bebel."

Speech from the Kaiser. I hear from a very reliable source that the speech from the throne, for which the Kaiser will return at the end of this month, will be of capital importance. The emperor himself dictates the points, and a well known functionary of the foreign office is charged with editing the text, which the Kaiser will look through and correct, according to the manner in which he views the situation. The discourse will treat first of the military question, but also of the social danger, which is the result of the recent elections. The reading will take place with special solemnity. What this special solemnity, I can scarcely imagine, for beyond having the usual body guard and court officials in full uniform, it would seem difficult in the given space, which is the "white room" of the palace, to do more. The socialists will not attend. It is said that the speech will afterwards be distributed and posted up throughout the country. This is the first time since 1878 that a speech from the throne has been pronounced in the summer.

The Kaiser will specially identify himself with the policy of the chancellor, whose action he will laud. In the autumn the federal delegates will assemble to consider the question of taxes necessary for the military law.

Dickering for Seats. Almost the entire serious press is inveighing against the immoral bartering for seats. To save a few seats the most grotesque concessions are made. We find, for instance, the Israelite Alexander, mayor at Halle, imploring the friends of Ahlwardt to help him, promising them everything in return. In Berlin the conservatives vote for the revolutionary candidate in order to vent the spleen on Prof. Virchow, the free-trade candidate. The center we find treating with the socialists, whom they affect to regard as persons from the infernal regions. In fact, we are witnessing a hideous political spectacle where the absence of convictions and abuse of privileges prevail. Among the latter perhaps the most edifying is the virulent attack made by the Staatsbürger Zeitung, organ of the anti-Semites, against Steucker, father of the anti-Semitic movement. Inveective and personalities seem to have replaced argument. These elections seem to prove that politics spoil the character that

NOBODY KNOWS YET

Germany's Internal Situation is in a Very Much Confused Condition.

ALL PARTIES STRUGGLING FOR POWER

By-Elections Absorbing the Attention of the Energetic and Anxious Politicians.

EXPRESSIONS FROM WATCHFUL DELEGATES

Members of the Reichstag Indulge Guarded Opinions Concerning the Outcome.

PLANS OF CAPRIVI FOR THE SESSION

After the Army Bill is Passed Will Come the Russian Treaty—Members of the Center Hold the Key to the Situation Again.

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] BERLIN, June 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.]—Confusion, rank confusion, reigns here in the political world. To prophesy now the whole thing will turn out is taking a great risk. Newspapers here are giving one opinion on one page and another on the next. The various parties are maneuvering, haggling and huckstering one with another, trying to get another turn at the electoral wheel. Experienced politicians shrug their shoulders when you ask questions about the situation and reply that they have never known such a condition of affairs before. The general opinion, however, is that the military bill, that is pushed through by a small majority. That is the opinion of the independent deputies I have seen.

"However," said one, "we must always take account of the chances which might suddenly change the entire scene. The center does not yet know what to do. Its press organs are waging a fierce war, one against the other, and are being heavily shelled by artillery to bear against Caprivi. No language could be more bitter than theirs. Germaula, for instance, calls its former friend, Count Matuska, ein ungezogener jünger patron because he declared for the military bill, and vituperates the deserters from the party. The provincial Catholic press is no less bitter. But behind all this I do not see a bright future. The center is being always that they heavily desire the retention of Caprivi, and will strive to find a modus vivendi for his project."

More Trouble for the Chancellor. As for Caprivi himself, he is not nearly out of the woods, for even if he gets the military bill through he will meet fierce opposition to his much desired Russian treaty from a large number of representatives of the agriculturists who have been elected to the Reichstag. It is probable the center will not show itself here. To this his last statement I received absolute negative. My informant strongly insists the center will not give way a fraction of an inch, and will remain faithful and not deceive the electors. A deputy of the right said: "The whole thing hangs on a thread. Caprivi's chances are slim and a delusion is by no means impossible. We must beware of the center. Its discourses insist on no surrender. To paralyze this opposition concessions are needed, where are they to come from? The Jesuit law no longer suffices. Practically the Jesuits are now allowed entrance to the country, although their presence has not received official sanction, and for so small a thing the center will not risk a conflict with its electors. So do not indulge too much optimism."

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GOVERNMENT GAINS

Advocates of the German Army Bill Win in the Reballoting.

THEIR STRENGTH IN THE NEW REICHSTAG

With a Bare Majority Adherents of the Government Are Content.

SOCIALISTS WERE MUCH TOO SANGUINE

Their Vote Falls Short of the Number Predicted by Official Organs.

CHANCELLOR CAPRIVI SETS AN EXAMPLE

He Gives His Support to an Opponent of the Army Bill Rather Than See a Socialist Returned—News of the Election.

BERLIN, June 24.—The progress of today's by-elections appears to support the government's calculation that the reballoting will give it sixty-nine seats. Taking the adherents of the army bill, the government will have in the new Reichstag 169 out of 357. A bare majority of one vote is not much to rejoice over, but the government organs express content with the result of the voting. In Berlin today phenomenal quiet prevailed in the Second district, where the second ballot was taken. The national liberals voted for Virchow, the candidate of the radical people's party, and the united strength of the other three parties was not sufficient to defeat him. In the voting part of the conservative in the First district, where a reballot was also necessary, Dr. Lengerhaus, Richtertier, was first to succeed. Dr. Lengerhaus polled 8,743 votes, against 6,655 cast for Herr Taetorow, who stood in the interests of the social democrats. Dr. Lengerhaus' election was partly due to support given him by the national liberals and centrists. Everywhere the social democrats are polling their last man. A feature of the campaign is the large number of socialists who are assisting the canvass. The freisinnige party is making a strong effort to obtain the ascendancy.

Fill Short of Their Calculations. Calculations from the most reliable data, show that the aggregate socialist vote will fall short of the 2,000,000 predicted by the Vorwärts and the Cologne Gazette. It is estimated that the vote will show an increase over that polled in 1890. The anti-Semites are calculated at 500,000. Both sections of the freisinnige party cast a vote of 940,000, a loss of 214,300 votes since 1890. The enormous increase in the anti-Semites accounts for the failure of the socialists to reach the figure they expected and the anti-Semites drawing a large proportion of their gains from parties which would have otherwise voted differently.

Chancellor von Caprivi, also when speaking at the last session of the Reichstag, said that both the anti-Semites and socialists successes came from common sources. The Vorwärts says the anti-Semitic increase ought to be placed to the credit of socialism. In an interview today a prominent man said that the government neither anticipated a further dissolution of the Reichstag nor any encroachment on the suffrage. On the contrary, he hoped that an entente between the political groups would be effected and the army bill speedily passed.

How Caprivi Voted. Caprivi, Dr. Miquel and other political notables voted for Lengerhaus today. With this decisive example before them of ministers actually supporting an opponent of the bill, rather than allow a socialist to return, adhesion by electors to government candidates, where they are opposed by socialists, has become secured.

The emperor and press will attend the Coores regatta in August. The emperor has written to the prince of Wales regretting that the opening of the Reichstag will prevent him from being present at the marriage of the duke of York and Princess May.

It is now stated that the engagement of Princess Alice to the czarovich is definitely settled.

The municipal authorities of Metz have voted a sum of 500,000 marks for the expense of the reception of the emperor at the autumn maneuvers.

LATEST RETURNS. How They Voted on the Second Ballot in the German Elections.

BERLIN, June 24.—Second ballots were taken generally today in those Prussian and Saxon districts where no choice of candidates was made on June 15. These returns have been received:

Berlin, First division—Dr. Langerhaus, Richtertier, elected to succeed Dr. Alex Moraw. He received 8,743 votes. Compared with the second ballot in 1890 the result shows a social democratic gain of 3,147. Langerhaus is the first Richtertier elected. Berlin, Second division—Richard Fischer, social democrat, elected over Prof. Virchow, Richtertier candidate, and the last candidate for this constituency. A gain for the social democrats.

Berlin, Third division—Alderman Volger, social democrat, elected over a Richtertier. A social democratic gain.

Berlin, Fifth division—Robert Schnall, social democrat, elected over a Richtertier.

Offenburg—Maximilian Reibehert, clerical, elected over Freiherr von Schaumburg, national liberal. Reibehert, who was the last deputy, received 9,123 votes.

Hanau—Mayor Stroth, conservative, elected over Editor Pörsch, social democrat. The last deputy was a conservative.

Tilist—Herr Kaeswarr, conservative, elected over Herr von Reinditz, radical. Reinditz, who was the last deputy, voted against the army bill.

Hamburg-Nassau—Herr Bruehm, social democrat, elected over Herr Westermacher, national liberal. Last deputy was Karl Funck, radical, who voted against the bill.

One for the Bill. Danzig City—Heinrich Richtertier, radical unionist, elected over Herr Jochen, social

THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather for Omaha and Vicinity—Generally Fair; Cooler; Variable Winds.

- 1. Discussing the Terrible Tripoli Accident. Germany's Muddled Politics. Government Gains in the By-Elections. What's the Issue?—Said, secured. 2. Bonapartes Wins the Derby. Progress of the Lutheran Missionaries. 3. Washington News and Gossip. Shooting Affray at Red Cloud. 4. Last Week in Local Society. South Carolina's Liqueur Experiment. 5. Lincoln and Nebraska News. Affairs at South Omaha. 6. Harbor Repair Bill Rejected. Royal Arcanum Picnic. 7. Judge Scott Makes a Promise. 8. Omaha When it Was Found. Wakeman on London Clubs. 9. Notes from the Anti Room. Highways of Scotland—Second Paper. 10. Woman's Widening World. 11. Editorial and Comment. 12. Saengerfest Next Month. Fourth of July in 1793. 13. Omaha's Trade Review. Commercial and Financial. 14. Griswold's Weekly Grist.

FED ON DRY PINE

J. A. Wakefield's Lumber Yard a Boasting Mass of Flames.

LOSS ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

Several Loaded Box Cars Consumed in the Conflagration.

REESE'S COTTAGE WENT WITH THE REST

One of the Hottest Fires in the History of Omaha.

CROWDS OF CITIZENS WATCH THE BLAZE

Narrow Escape of a Night Watchman from the Fury of the Fire—Giant Work of the Firemen Saves Much Property.

The lumber yard of John A. Wakefield, at Eighteenth and Pierce streets, together with a number of adjacent buildings was totally destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. The loss will be upwards of \$100,000 most of which is covered by insurance. The fire was discovered by Officer Edgell, who turned in an alarm from Sixteenth and Leavenworth streets. The first alarm was heard at exactly 1 o'clock. A general alarm followed. The flames spread through the inflammable material with marvelous rapidity and the entire yard was burning by the time the first lines of hose were playing on the flames.

The blaze burned fiercely for an hour, but at the end of that time was under control. At one time it was feared that the wooden buildings on the west side of Eighteenth street would all go, but only two of them were seriously damaged.

Some Homes Burned. The residence at 1036 South Eighteenth street, belonging to Mrs. Augusta Glaubitz, and occupied by her daughter, Mrs. Rinsman, was partially burned, and the furniture was nearly all ruined. The unoccupied two-story building at 1028 South Eighteenth street was entirely destroyed. It was the property of John Reese. Mrs. Glaubitz's residence at 1034 caught fire on the roof, but was extinguished without damage. Mrs. Glaubitz was insured on her buildings, but the insurance on her furniture had run out the day before the fire. She estimates her loss at \$1,000 above insurance.

Mr. Charles L. Gyger, cashier for Mr. Wakefield, said that the stock on hand was worth very near \$75,000, and that the buildings were valued at \$25,000 additional. Both were insured for about 75 per cent of their value.

None is able to account for the origin of the fire. It was the prevalent opinion that it had burned under cover of the building for some time before the fire was discovered. Page Beckwith, the night watchman, was asleep in the office when the fire broke out, and narrowly escaped being burned, so rapid was the progress of the flames. Mr. Wakefield's net buldog was also in the office and was burned. Its pitiful whine could be heard above the sound of the flames, and several attempts were made to rescue the animal, but without success.

The fire was short lived but was hot while it lasted. The firemen's faces were blistered and several lengths of nose were burnt by the intense heat. Four box cars which were standing on the lumber yard switch were burned. A switch engine made an attempt to pull them out but the scorching flames drove them back.

Saved the Plating Mill. The plating mill of S. M. Gussnall at 1091 South Eighteenth street had a narrow escape, but hard work by the firemen saved it from serious damage. Some stables in the rear were burned, but the contents, including three horses, were saved.

The alley west of Eighteenth street was piled high with household goods which were tumbled out with more haste than care. One woman tearfully berated the men who were trying to help her to save her furniture, claiming that she would rather have it burned than to have it broken to pieces.

None of the fixtures in the lumber yard office were saved with the exception of a couple of desks. Much of the furniture that was taken from the neighboring houses was afterward carried back somewhat the worse for the rough handling it had received. The Sixteenth street viaduct was crowded with spectators, and a special train was sent to the crowd off, as it was feared that the immense weight combined with the heat from the burning lumber might cause a collapse of one of the spans.

McGLYNN AND THE POPE. His Holiness Warmly Receives the Independent Prefate from New York.

[Copyrighted 1893 by James Gordon Bennett.] ROME, June 24.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to The Bee.]—Dr. McGlynn should reach New York tomorrow morning on the Vera, by which he came out. While in Rome the doctor was most prudent in speech and conduct. He arrived incognito June 8, at Hotel de Paris. The same evening he paid a visit to Cardinal Rampolla, who received him kindly and informed the pope of his presence. The pope requested Dr. McGlynn to call on the propaganda, where on June 10 he had a pleasant greeting from Cardinal Ledochowski. Three days later he was granted a private audience with the pope, who gave him a welcome affectionate and cordial.

"So you came at last, figlio mio," said the pope as the doctor did obeisance. The pope asked about his reconciliation with the church, brought about by Satelli, and expressed regret when he heard that Dr. McGlynn thought of leaving for Genoa that night.

During the audience the doctor knelt close to the pope with his arms resting on the papal chair. The holy father inquired if the doctor did not wish some provision made for him, suggesting he might like to resume his priestly life. The visitor replied he had never ceased to live a priestly life through the six years of excommunication, and declared he wished nothing but the right to accept what his friends offer and to be at peace.

With the exception of the pope and the two cardinals, Dr. McGlynn saw nothing of the Roman hierarchy and went away refreshed and comforted.