THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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IT SPLIT THE COACH

Rock Island Freight Follows a Union Pacific Accommodation Train Too Closely.

AWFUL WRECK NEAR LEAVENWORTH

Rear End Collision in Which Both Trains Were Moving at the Time.

SEVERAL CARS CONSUMED BY THE FLAMES

Four Men Killed and of Others Who Were Hurt Two Are Expected to Die.

CARLOAD OF HOGS BURNED TO A CRISP

Conductor Lost His Life While Trying to Give Warning to the Passengers of What He Had Seen to Be Inevitable.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 2.—Three men were killed, four seriously injured and a dozen more slightly hurt in a wreck on the Union Pacific railroad near Linwood, Kan., twenty-seven miles west of Kansas City, at 5:30 o'clock this morning. The wreck was caused by a freight train on the Rock Island railway, which uses the Union Pacific track between Kansas City and Topeka, running into the rear end of a mixed freight and passenger train of the Union Pacific. Both trains were coming to Kansas City and were in motion when the accident occurred. They were a few minutes late, and the Rock Island train was running fast to make up time. The Union Pacific train was near a water tank, west of Linwood, and was slowing up when the other train crashed into it. Following is a list of killed:

Victims of the Wreck.

JAY ATWOOD, conductor of Union Pacific train, Kansas City, Mo.

—— MARTIN, stockman of Wakefield, Kan.

HERMAN SMIZE, stockman of Clay Center, Kan.

The injured are:

GEORGE W. HASKINS, stockman, of Randolph, Kan., back broken below the neck; will die.

B. F. POSTEN, stockman, of Hill City, Kan., badly injured internally.

T. M. MCCHARY, stockman, of Tescott, Kan., back broken at the waist; will probably die.

C. W. FAGERBURG, stockman, of Oldsburg, Kan., arm bruised and head cut.

CASPER DITMER, stockman, of Idana, Kan., arm bruised and head cut.

JOSEPH BERTRAND, stockman, of Concordia, Kan., nose broken and head badly cut and bruised.

WILLIAM HARDESTY, stockman, of Delphos, Kan., head cut and arm badly bruised.

DANIEL TAYLOR, stockman, of Bellevue, Kan., arm badly bruised and face and head cut.

G. W. SPENCER, stockman, of Clyde, Kan., badly cut about the head.

W. R. GILMORE, stockman, Idana, Kan., sprained shoulder and contusions.

J. I. WEST, stockman, Concordia, Kan., rib broken.

C. W. MASON, stockman, Concordia, Kan., rib broken.

Heroism of the Conductor.

The Union Pacific train was No. 12, a stock train due in Kansas City about 7 o'clock. There were about twenty-five passengers on board riding in a combination passenger and baggage car, just in front of the caboose and between it and a stock car. The passengers, or most of them, were stockmen from stations in Kansas, who were coming to Kansas City with cattle and hogs. Nearly all of them were sleeping when the accident occurred. Conductor Jay Atwood, who lived at 1431 Madison avenue, this city, saw a collision could not be avoided and started from the caboose to the coach to warn the passengers, but he was caught between the cars and crushed. His rear brakeman and a young man who was on the caboose, saved their lives by jumping.

When the Rock Island engine struck the Union Pacific train it smashed the caboose into splinters and crashed into the passenger coach, splitting it in the middle. A car loaded with hogs in front was wrecked and the next car, loaded with cattle, was broken open and the cattle escaped.

Fire Catches in the Wreck.

Trainmen and passengers who were not seriously injured began at once to save those who were more seriously hurt. Four men were dragged from the wreck more dead than alive. Fire caught from the stoves and before the dead could be removed the four cars were enveloped in flames. The flames spread so rapidly that the men under the debris of the caboose and passenger coach could not be reached. Faint and piteous calls for help were heard, but the men who had been saved were powerless to aid the poor fellows, and soon their cries ceased. To have ventured into the burning wreck would have been certain death. The unfortunate men whom the passengers heard, but could not help, were Conductor Atwood and Herman Smize, a stockman of Clay Center, Kan., and Stockman Martin of Wakefield, Kan. Conductor Atwood was frightfully burned and his body was not reached for several hours. The bodies of the other men were burned to a crisp.

The Rock Island engineer and fireman saved themselves by jumping. The front trucks of the engine were broken off and the engine was dismantled.

The Rock Island conductor notified the Union Pacific officials here at once and General Superintendent A. T. Palmer took a special train with surgeons and a wrecking crew to the wreck.

The relief train returned to Kansas City, Kan., this afternoon with the injured, and they were taken to St. Mary's hospital.

COSTLY BUT NOT FATAL.

John Stetson's Fine Play House at Boston Goes Up in Smoke.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—For the second time in its history the elegant Globe theater, now owned by Mr. John Stetson and up to last night occupied temporarily by the Hanlons' Superba company, has fallen a victim to fire. At one time it seemed as if a repetition of Boston's typical big fires was imminent. But by good management on the part of the fire department the loss was chiefly restricted to the theater building and the brick structure adjoining called the Globe cafe, though in a small degree the new building owned by the Harvard college trustees on the northwest corner of Washington street and Hayward Place and the building owned by the Bryant & Stratton college on the south side, and the R. E. Allen clothing store were also considerably damaged.

When the first alarm was sounded from the Globe theater special box, according to the watchman, there was a blaze about the size of a man's hand issuing from the basement. In less time than it took even the nearest of the fire engines to arrive the whole interior of the fine play house was a roaring mass of flames, the inflammable material of the "Superba" scenery and properties feeding the fire. Every now and then an explosion shook the ground and thoroughly awakened the residents of the vicinity who had not yet become aware of the danger. By this time three more alarms had been rapidly sent in.

The fire quickly spread to the Globe cafe and the adjoining buildings mentioned. The hotels opposite, notably the Reynolds and Clarks, as soon as the situation was appreciated, threw open their doors for the reception of such articles as could be rescued and for the accommodation of persons who might be burned out. At first great fear was entertained that the fire might jump across the narrow street and communicate with the hotels and hundreds on the street prepared to leave their rooms at a moment's notice.

From the windows of these buildings the sight of the raging conflagration opposite was grand in the extreme. Huge tongues of flame and millions of sparks from the conflagration shot straight into the air for a height of 300 feet. Ever and anon from the tremendous confusion came an explosion from one of the hydrogen tanks used by the Suberba company.

At 3 o'clock the fire in the center of the play house had been put out and on the Essex street side the fire was practically extinguished, there being no signs of it save a mass of water soaked and smoking timbers. At 3:30 the fire was confined to the cafe at the back of the theater. The lincrusta decorations held the flames and the firemen had to tear them to pieces in order to get at the blaze. About $350,000 is estimated as the total loss.

TRULY A FIRE TRAP.

Terrible Fate of the Inmates of a Buffalo Cheap Lodging House.

BUFFALO, Jan. 2.—The new year was little more than twenty-four hours old when Buffalo was visited by one of the most fatal fires in her history. The number of dead and likely to die recalls the horrible catastrophe of the burning of the Hotel Richmond on the memorable 18th of March, 1887.

The scene of the fire which occurred this morning was Mrs. Annie Hackett's lodging house, 12 Swan street, a four-story brick building of the tumble-down order. The first floor was used for a saloon and restaurant, the second and third floors for sleeping rooms. The beds were in little compartments and like box stalls in a stable. Shortly before 3 o'clock people passing heard the large panes of glass in the saloon crack, and a moment later a cloud of thick black smoke and a tongue of flame darted out of the place. Almost at the same time the front and side windows of the lodging house seemed to be alive with panic-stricken people. They rushed from one window to another and called piteously to the crowd to help them escape from the blazing building. There were no ladders anywhere, no fire escapes on the building, no way to save the frenzied occupants. Two people were burned to death and about twenty others badly injured, at least five of whom are likely to die. Following is a list of the dead and injured:

ISAAC BRADLEY, printer; dead.

WOMAN KNOWN AS EDNA, day cook; dead.

MRS. ANNIE HACKETT, proprietress, burned about the head and arms; will recover.

LOUIS ANDERSON, lodger, burned about the head, face and arms; will propably die.

DAVID E. WARD, negro cook, badly burned about the head, face and hands; will probably die.

EDWARD CROSS of California, frightfully burned about the face, head, hands and feet; not thought he can recover.

CHARLES VAN EVER, colored, private detective, hands and feet badly bruised; will probably die.

CHARLES EDWARDS, printer, left arm broken, body badly burned; jumped from the third floor, and is probably fatally hurt.

JOHN AVERY of Palmyra, N. Y., also jumped from the third story; his legs are badly burned and bruised.

GEORGE WRIGHT, bar tender, hair burned off, hands and face blistered; will live

GEORGE FLEMING, arms and face burned.

GEORGE HARRINGTON, left shoulder dislocated and back burned.

J. F. ROSSELL, painter and decorator of Olcott, N. Y., burned about the face and body; will live.

WILLIAM SWEENEY, shoemaker, slightly burned about the legs.

The loss on property was very small, probably not more than $2,000.

IT WAS A DEADLY BLAST.

Three Men Blown Into Eternity and Three Others Seriously Injured.

BOSTON, Jan. 2.—A terrible explosion took place today at the corner of Towusend and Washington streets, Roxbury, by which three men were killed and a large number injured. The dead are:

THOMAS HARDMAN, foreman of the gang, 50 years old, of 53 Quincy street.

THOMAS BLACK, 35 years old.

PATRICK HUGHES, 50 years old, living on Longwood avenue.

The most seriously injured are:

CORNELIUS LEARY, 45 years old, lives on Harrison avenue.

JAMES GALLER, 18 years old, living on Blue Hill avenue.

ANGUS MCDONALD, 18 years old, of No. 3, Walnut street.

The explosion took place where a large number of workmen were engaged in blasting rock from the big ledge located there. Not only did it result in death and horrible injuries to the laborers, but it ruined a large amount of neighboring property.

Consumed a Whole Block.

PORTLAND, Ind., Jan. 2.—Ten business houses at Red Key were burned at 2 o'clock this morning, with a loss of about $50,000. The insurance will reach over $30,000. The fire caught in a grocery and consumed an entire block.

MILKMAN MERTES TESTIFIES.

Evidence on the Cronin Murder that Will Tell Against Coughlin.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Judge Tuthill today, in the Coughlin trial, overruled the objections of the defense to the introduction of testimony relative to the conversations and actions of the alleged conspirators other than brought in.

Milkman Mertes, the witness brought from Wisconsin to repeat the testimony given for the state at the former trial, was called to the stand. He said that on May 4, 1889, he saw a buggy drive up to the door of the Carlson cottage. In it were a young slight man and a large one. The latter ran up the steps, unlocked the door and entered "and that is the man I saw enter the cottage," added the witness, pointing at the defendant. Coughlin looked straight into the witness' eyes, but Mertes added: "Yes, Coughlin is the man I saw." I came by the cottage later and heard some one hammering in there. The other man in the buggy was Kunze. Coughlin has frequently in interviews declared that Mertes was a perjurer. Mertes' testimony, except for the identification, was substantially the same as he had given at the former trial. When he had concluded his story Judge Wing conducted a searching cross-examination.

A story was in circulation today to the effect that two attempts had been made to personate Prosecuting Attorney Scanlon.

Edward F. Prince, a new witness, testified to having been present when the body was found in the catchbasin, and Charles Carlson, son of the owner of the Carlson cottage, repeated the testimony given at the former trial.

During the afternoon it was reported that one of the jurors was a close friend of the prisoner, notwithstanding his declarations to the contrary. Detectives have been put on the case.

Reading Receivers.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2.—Judge Butler of the United States circuit court today handed down an opinion in the matter of the petition of Isaac L. Rice, asking for the removal of the Reading railroad receivers. He decided the matter should be referred to the special master, George L. Crawford, to hear further testimony and orders daily sittings of the court until the matter is settled. After reviewing charges made in the petition and the answer thereto Judge Butler says in his opinion: "I do not think a reference is necessary in so far as it refers to the actions of the receivers. I can see nothing blamable in the acts and omissions imputed to them."

POPULISTS IN CONVENTION

Thirteenth Annual Session of the Nebraska Farmers Alliance.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED MEMBERS PRESENT

Routine Business Transacted in Secret and an Open Session Held—Report of the State Lecturer on His Year's Work.

HASTINGS, Jan. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—This morning when President J. H. Powers of Red Willow county called the Nebraska Farmers Alliance and Industrial union to order for its thirteenth annual session, he faced an audience which might have and probably did disappoint him. All the officers of the association have been led to expect a much larger attendance. Less than 100 were present at the opening of the session, where they had been confidently expecting to see fully double the number. The unusually small number is generally ascribed to the hard times and the unseasonable time at which the meeting is called. But as it is the managers cannot help expressing their dissatisfaction at the very small attendance, even considering these facts.

So far the meeting of the alliance has been harmonious in the extreme and the more prominent members are congratulating themselves that the old scores which have been the delight of the enemies of the organization have been entirely wiped out. But to an outsider it looks as though the congratulations were premature. So far nothing but preliminary work has been undertaken and there is no reason why the alliance so far should be other than extremely harmonious.

May Be Different Later.

Tomorrow there is a fair prospect that the vaunted harmony may disappear, for then the delegates will get down to business proper and consider ways and means and appoint leaders for the coming congressional campaigns. The convention was called to order by President Powers, Miss Elsie Buckman acting as secretary pro tem, at 10 o'clock in Dutton hall—meeting, of course, in secret session. Less than a hundred were present at this time. Many of the most prominent members and those who naturally would be expected to be present were absent. The first thing done was to ascertain the persons entitled to seats as delegates and as a credential committee Messrs. Felton of Nuckolls county, Leonard of Lancaster and Borders of Buffalo county were named by President Powers. The committee reported, showing about eighty entitled to seats, representing thirty-nine counties, about sixty being entirely without delegates. Many others dropped in during the day and so the actual attendance will be about 125. The balance of the morning was taken up by the inside ritualistic work, the delegates doing a prodigious amount of discussing without accomplishing very much business.

Numerous Committees Appointed.

As a committee on jurisprudence, to consider matters relating to the constitution and by-laws of the alliance, President Powers appointed L. McReynolds of Clay county, L. W. Young of Furnas, J. A. Smith of Boone, A. F. Johnson of Polk and Warner of Phelps. The committee on resolutions consists of Porter and C. H. Polhemus of Merrick, Senator Darner of Dawson, J. F. Kelly of Kearney and J. Kirk of Hamilton. These two committees will report tomorrow. This completed the morning program and all of the delegates in perfect unanimity took dinner.

In the afternoon the attendance was slightly larger than in the morning. President Powers at some length addressed the alliance in his annual address, reviewing the work done in the past and outlining plans and giving advice as to the future plans of the alliance.

Miss Buckman, the secretary and treasurer, read her annual address, giving a mass of statistics as to the work she had done in the year past and as to the finances of the organization.

The state executive committee, composed of Captain Barry of Greely county, Root of Douglas, Allen of Cass and McGaw of Adams, then reported as to the work assigned and performed by it during the year. The executive committee is by the rule of the organization given a great variety of power, and all questions arising during the campaign are referred to this committee for settlement, and by this committee the finances of the organization are cared for. The report of the committee was adopted.

Report of the State Lecturer.

State Lecturer C. Fairchild of Odell presented the account of his stewardship, showing the distance he had traveled, the lectures he had delivered, his receipts and expenditures and the condition in which he found the country at large. It was his opinion that the great mass of the people were with the reform movement at heart, and soon will be with the party which represented such principles.

The guardian of the aid degree, W. F. Wright, presented his report, showing the progress made by the new life insurance branch of the alliance. This concluded the afternoon program.

During the day the organization set tomorrow night to discuss the question of insurance. Possibly it may have to go over until Thursday morning in the event that the alliance members participate in the labor conference called for tomorrow evening.

During the day hand bills were circulated announcing that in the evening an open session of the alliance would be held at the court house, and at half past 7 the district court chamber was comfortably filled by the members of the alliance and citizens of Hastings. The audience was typically independent, and in its numbers could be noticed W. H. Dech, Prof. W. A. Jones, J. Y. M. Swigart, Jay Burrows, McGaw, Captain Barry, Senator Darner, J. A. Edgerton and other prominent members of the party.

Ex-State Senator Coulter, now totally blind, was led into the room by a couple of his friends and seated within the bar. Mayor C. C. Rittenhouse was called on by President Powers to welcome the organization to the city, and this he did in a brief manner, alluding to the fact that many of the audience had been raised on farms, and without reference to political belief, sympathized with the present movement.

President Powers, in responding, denied that the alliance was in any way seeking to array the farming class against the urbane population.

Poynter on the Situation.

Ex-Governor Pro Tem Poynter was called on for a speech and claimed that the farming class was as a rule a patriotic set of people, not anarchists, nor sympathizers with anarchists of high or low degree. The alliance he declared was an educational institution, teaching American citizens to value their birthright.

"With the present conditions of thousands of men rolling in wealth, millions in the lowest depths of poverty," he observed, "is it not time for the farmers to band together to study the economic conditions of our country in order that this class may place the country where it belongs. We believe in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, and this is why we are banding together in the farmers alliance."

Allen Root of Omaha was next announced and spoke at great length on "The Past and Future of the Alliance and the Duties They Owe to Themselves and to Society." What Mr. Root would have said on the subject is not known, nor will it ever be known to the public, for after warming up on his subject he had not one more word to say on the topic.

Mrs. J. T. Kelly then read a paper closing with a poem, "Stand Up for Nebraska," in which she contended that the only way to stand up for the state was to join the independent party and to do the "standing up" with the ballot and not with the mouth.

Representative Porter of Merrick county spoke to the alliance at considerable length, and made one of his characteristic speeches.

During Porter's speech Speaker Gaffin and J. V. Wolfe of Lancaster county came in and were greeted by cheers. Calls for W. L. Greene of Kearney followed a suggestion from Powers that the audience call for any one it desired to hear. Greene immediately pitched into Root's theory that every farmer should know enough law to transact his own legal business. The people, he declared, should be educated before the problems of importance could be solved.

POPULIST EDITORS MEET.

Business of Peculiar Interest to the Association Discussed.

HASTINGS, Jan. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The third annual meeting of the Nebraska Reform Press association met in the parlors of the Bostwick hotel at 10 o'clock this morning, President J. A. Edgerton calling the editors to order. About twenty of the fraternity were present at that time, and about the first thing that the convention did before even the appointment of a secretary pro tem or the appointment of a committee on credentials was to pass a resolution requesting all but independent editors to withdraw from the room. The hint was taken.

President Edgerton explained that this action was not taken to deprive any member of the press of the privilege of listening to the discussions, but simply because there were "too many Newspaper Union men around." In the absence of the secretary of the association, J. Edwin Thornton, D. R. Carpenter of the Tecumseh Republic was chosen to fill the place temporarily. The call for the meeting was read and the association indulged in the usual formalities of adopting the minutes of the last meeting.

Editor George L. Burr of the Aurora Register moved that all editors of populist papers throughout the state be admitted as members of the association without the usual formalities of paying the admission fees, and the motion was adopted. Then another motion was made that the business sessions of the association be held behind closed doors and that was carried.

Official Ready Prints.

Then the significance of President Edgerton's remarks about the Newspaper Union men was made manifest. Woods of Holstein moved, and the motion was carried, that the representatives of two Omaha newspapers unions be given fifteen minutes to present their interests to the convention. The motion was the signal for considerable discussion but eventually it was adopted. M. S. Bartlett of Omaha appeared for one union and presented his claims to have his union recognized as the official ready print house of the populist party and then A. Wanifried presented the side of the other union, which was also publishing an alliance page on some of their patents.

The fifteen minutes in each case was extended to half an hour and when the speech making was finished it was past noon and the association adjourned till 2 o'clock without having half completed the work it had laid out for the morning.

In the afternoon the association once more met behind closed doors. President Edgerton made a short address, outlining a plan which he desired the members should follow. He urged them that they should stand by each other in all events, and by this means he believed that the Reform Press association might do more good than by the other plan of competition, which is now almost generally practiced.

George Howard Gibson of the Alliance Independent read a paper on "The Future of the Populist Movement." The ready print fight was again taken up, and the association spent the greater part of the afternoon in discussing the question. Woods of Holstein made the following motion: "That action upon the matter of ready prints for members of this association be held in abeyance; that our secretary be instructed to secure for our party a department of state populist matter under the editorship of writers designated by our state central committee and that he secure, if possible, the publication of the congressional matrix as furnished by our national committee."

Brewster of Omaha immediately introduced a motion endorsing both the ready print houses which have been before the association in their efforts to furnish the populist papers of the state with suitable matter.

Burrows Knows What They Need.

This ingenious motion, framed to evade the settlement, was defeated, and the original motion adopted. Jay Burrows then saw his opportunity and roasted the Associated press for what he termed "suppressing the populist election returns" in various states. "Old Party Literature and How it Can Be Best Met" was handled by McNeill, and he urged that some means be devised to counteract its baleful influence. Brewster of Omaha put in a good word for his proposed populist daily at Omaha. Mr. Kelly explained a number of difficulties in the way of such a daily. Jay Burrows favored a cheap rate of the independent weeklies and favored the establishment of a national populist daily.

Senator Dale also dilated on the unfair and untruthful class of literature sent out by the monopolistic press. Carpenter offered the following motion: "That it is the sense of this meeting that the reform conference that is to meet in this city tomorrow should devise a systematic plan to get state and county papers into the hands of every voter possible."

This was amended and in pursuance of the motion the chair appointed George L. Burr, D. R. Carpenter, Ed Richman, H. Selby and G. W. Brewster as a committee to present this matter to the conference tomorrow. The association then adjourned to meet at 9 o'clock tomorrow.

The editors present are: J. A. Edgerton, D. R. Carpenter, George L. Burr, Aurora Register; Miss Ada Coleman, Stromsburg Headlight; L. Bower, Newport Avocate; Mrs. C. J. Woods, Holstein Record; Lue Belzer, Polk County Independent; George Lynn, Our Own Opinion, Hastings; George H. Gibson, Alliance Independent, Lincoln; W. A. Thompson, Friend Express; H. Shelby, Independent Citizen, Elwood; H. J. Bedford, Kearney Standard; G. D. Woods, Adams County Independent, Holstein; George W. Brewster, Omaha, Populist; Loyal M. Graham, Stockville Faber; L. A. McNell, Orleans Courier; J. Burrows, Nebraska State Leader; Ham Kautzman, Holt County Independent; R. H. Graham, Clay County Progress, Clay Center; D. S. Dusebery, Alliance Herald, Nelson; F. S. Mickey, Taylor County Mail, Hebron; Smith, Kearney Standard.

MISSOURI POPULISTS.

They Meet at Kansas City and Organize for Active Business.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 2.—The executive committee of the populist party of Missouri met here today and organized with A. Kozelle of Tarkio as chairman; A. E. Gardner of Brookfield, secretary, and A. J. Littell of Tarkio as treasurer. An address was formulated and sent out as the official utterance of the state committee. It contains practically the resolutions adopted by the populist conference yesterday, and says the present deplorable business condition of the country was forecasted by the Omaha convention in 1892, and says further in this connection: "We hold it to be the duty of our servants in congress to cease selling up kingdoms and potentates in foreign friendly islands where now exist republics and devote their attention to an earnest effort to relieve, by just legislation, the stagnation in business and productive circles at home."

Continuing the address says: "We unqualifiedly denounce and condemn the majority of the republicans and democrats in congress who, under the dictation of President Cleveland, repudiated their party platforms and struck down silver in the recent extra session, and that we laud and commend the band of populists who voted with their constituents on every vital issue."

The address urges the people to bestir themselves, instructing the different county officers to push the organization of clubs, secure funds, and arouse the interest of the people and closes as follows: "Let 'eternal vigilance' be our motto."

SEVERAL STORIES FROM RIO

Rebels in the South Sail to Be Making a More Vigorous Campaign.

DE GAMA OUT WITH ANOTHER STATEMENT

He Denies that He Has Monarchical Tendencies, but His Effort is Regarded as a Weak Attempt to Bolster a Losing Cause.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The Herald's special dispatch from Montevideo says: Flushed with victory at Bage, the rebels are now laying siege to Santa Ana do Libramento.

A correspondent in Rio sends word that the steamer Magdatenna, which has arrived there from Pernambuco, reports that Captain Baker of the Nictheroy has had trouble with the crew and had to shoot one or two of them in the interests of discipline.

News of the arrival of Rear Admiral Benham and the San Francisco at Pernambuco has reached Rio.

De Gama Denies the Empire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The Herald's special dispatch from Rio de Janeiro, January 2, says: Admiral da Gama, commander of the insurgent fleet in the harbor, published yesterday a manifesto, which was intended to counteract the effect of his celebrated declaration of a month ago in favor of the monarchy.

This declaration had weakened the cause of the insurgents greatly in the last three or four weeks, and has alienated from Mello and da Gama several officers who before its appearance had been their trusted friends and allies. Among the people at large its effects have been still more favorable to the insurgent cause.

Consequently, in his manifesto yesterday, Admiral da Gama asserted his former declaration was not a monarchist document. This declaration, as well as other papers attributed to him, he said in the manifesto yesterday, had been altered and printed in falsified copies. He had not declared for the monarchy, but had intended merely to ask the people of Brazil what form of republican government they wanted. Other interpretations of his declaration had been made in good faith.

This manifesto has fallen flat. Friends of the republic regard it as a passing manoeuver to win support to the insurgent cause.

Mello Said to Have Landed.

LONDON, Jan. 3.—A dispatch to a news agency from Lisbon says: Advices from Rio de Janeiro assert Admiral de Mello has succeeded in effecting a landing at the custom house at that city which should enable him to support the safe landing of 8,000 troops, which are daily expected from St. Catherina.

WILL NOT INTERFERE.

England's Course in Brazil Defined by Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Gladstone, replying to questions as to whether there was any truth in the stories from Rio de Janeiro that British ship owners suffered from serious delay and were exposed to considerable danger, expressed surprise that such a question should be put. Mr. Gladstone added that the earl of Roseberry, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, had been in constant communication with the British minister at Rio de Janeiro and with the British naval commander at that port and he was assured that Great Britain had at any rate afforded her ship owners the same protection as France, for instance, or any other country, afforded to her ship owners. Continuing, Mr. Gladstone said that there was a larger number of British war ships at Rio de Janeiro than any other nation posesssed at that port.

The insurgents, the premier also said, had not been recognized as belligerents, and the British and other naval commanders gave the best protection possible against the attempt of either party to interfere with legitimate commerce, but they could not protect commerce against all risks when landing cargoes.

In conclusion Mr. Gladstone said the government had no intention of interfering, and was not advised that it had any right to interfere in Brazilian matters.

Sailed for Rio.

PERNAMBUCO, Jan. 2.—The United States cruiser San Francisco has finished coaling and will go south tomorrow. Her destination is Rio de Janeiro. The new year was observed yesterday by the exchange of salutes between the vessels in the harbor. Official visits were made to each other today by the officers of the San Francisco and the Brazilian officials and commanders.

On Her Way to Troublesome Scenes.

WASHINGTON, Jan 2.—The Navy department has received news of the arrival of the cruiser New York at St. Lucia, in the British West Indies, on New Year's day. A cable also announces the departure of the cruiser Baltimore today from Hong Kong for Yokohama, where Admiral Skerrett will transfer his flag to her. The New York will stop at St. Lucia for coaling purposes and she will proceed on her way to Rio immediately after getting coal aboard. Her time to St. Lucia is considered very good for cruising, the speed being at the rate of fifteen knots an hour.

Ready for Mello.

PERNAMBUCO, Jan. 2.—The Brazil dynamite cruiser Nictheroy has again been put in readiness to sail south and get in reach of the insurgent vessels under command of Mello. The exact time of her departure has not been announced. When she does start she will be accompanied by the Brazilian cruiser America.

More Trouble on the Nictheroy.

PERNAMBUCO, Jan. 1.—It was learned late tonight that the employes of the Brazilian cruiser Nictheroy have struck for wages still higher than those originally demanded. The new demands have been refused and it is possible all the crew may leave the vessel.

HONDURAS INVADED.

War Between that Country and Nicaragua Begun in Earnest.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The Herald's special from Managua, Nicaragua, January 2, says: The war between Nicaragua and Honduras has begun in good earnest. Already Policarpo Bonilla, leader of the Honduran insurgents, has invaded Honduras from Nicaragua lines, has captured the town of Yuscuran, has set up a provisional government in the town and President Zelaya of Nicaragua has recognized his authority.

Bonilla's insurgent forces, aided by a body of Nicaraguans, capturck Yuscaran only this afternoon, and immediately President Zelaya issued a decree formally recognizing the provisional government of the victorious general. This provisional government had been set up in the town of Gorgus on December 30, the day on which that place was captured by Bonilla after a five hours siege. President Vasquez's losses in that engagement were twenty-three killed and five wounded. The men of Bonilla are now surrounding Cholutoca and cutting off communication with the interior. They made a desperate attempt to take Cuartel, which was successfully defended by General Villela. General Rosas was killed in this fight.

The besieging army has not given up hopes and will try it again. They are camped around the town and are endeavoring to starve out Vasquez's troops. President Vasquez's haughty challenge to Nicaragua in his decree of October 2, was accepted by the Nicaraguan army, and they decided to invade his territory and help Bonilna and his Honduran rebels.

Three thousand Nicaragua soldiers commanded by General Ortiz, occupied San Lius and Cycopino on December 24 awaiting Vasquez, and threatened invasion of Nicaraguan soil.

Vasquez had reinforced his command by loyal forces from Cholutoca and from Corpus, and a battle near Cholutoca seemed imminent. The invaders are trying to get possession of Amalapa, and in the meantime Nicaragua is recruiting more troops to send to the frontier.

STOOD BY M'KANE.

Gravesend's Political Boss Given Loyal Support by His Fellow Democrats.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—There was a very lively meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors in Brooklyn, at which John Y. McKane, boss of Gravesend, with eleven indictments and a sentence of thirty days confinement in jail and an accompanying fine of $250 hanging over his head, was re-elected president pro tem for 1894.

Mayor Charles A. Schieren took his seat with the republicans who had come prepared to make a hard fight to keep McKane out by contesting the seats of three members.

Mr. Dike claimed that Supervisor Kehoe of the Eighth ward should not be recognized as a member, because the board of aldermen had appointed him to serve in Supervisor Stickever's (deceased) place during his unexpired term of last year and for the year of 1894. Mr. Dike maintained they had no legal right to do this, as the law provided that Kehoe could serve only until Sunday last, the end of one political year.

The chair sustained Mr. Dike and ordered the clerk to strike Kehoe's name from the roll. This enrolled eighteen democratic members, but before they could protest Mr. Dike went on to raise a similar point in the case of Supervisor Lynam, republican, from Flatbush, and Baisley, democrat, from Flatlands. McKane then made an extended dramatic speech and declared he would fight for Kehoe's seat until it was declared vacant by the courts.

Mr. Fitchie then said he would put the question, but Mr. Kehoe's vote would not be recorded. The question was: "Shall the chair be sustained in declaring Dike's point of order well taken, and, consequently, Kehoe's seat vacant?"

The vote was 15 in the affirmative and 18 negative—a victory for McKane.

"I defy the public at large," said McKane, "to say I have ever done anything wrong, and if my colleagues propose to re-elect me as president pro tem, as they have said, I would like to have the vote taken now. If elected I shall take the chair and put the motion."

McKeon said: "We will retire and organize by ourselves."

Mr. Fitchie then declared that if any business was transacted by the board while the three men sat illegally it would receive the veto of the supervisor-at-large.

Then there was a scene, McKeon, McKane and others jumping to their feet to answer the threat of the chairman.

On motion of Kehoe a vote was taken on the election of a president pro tem. The vote was 20 to 11.

Supervisor Dike nominated Supervisor Boyd as president pro tem and McKeon placed McKane in the field. McKane received 18 votes and Boyd 14. A bitter fight is expected at the next regular meeting of the board.

OSCAR SPATE'S WIFE.

She is Willing to Give Him a Divorce Under Certain Conditions.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Jan. 2.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Oscar Spate, who filed a peculiar bill for divorce at Omaha the other day, claiming that he had married a man instead of a woman, is known here where he formerly lived. His wife was brought up here and her parents are respected people. The couple was married in Chicago and lived together five years. She is willing to give him a divorce, but does not intend to give it to the injury of her good name.

Lubienski's Colony Coming.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—March 1 Count Henri Lubienski will lead over 100 Polish families to Neligh, 153 miles west of Omaha, on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad. The Poles are going to Nebraska to raise sugar beets.

The colonists will pay for their farms at the rate of $20 an acre, and will be given six years, without interest, to pay the $800. They will pay in sugar beets. The farms will be divided up among the colonists before they leave Chicago.

Union Pacific Reorganization.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Some progress is likely to be made by the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific before the close of this week, but no definite plan of action can be decided upon until the arrival from Amsterdam of Mr. Boissevain, who will submit the wishes of the European stockholders.

The receivers will offer statistics to show that it is essential that all auxiliary lines remain with the present company.

New York's Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 2.—The legislature met this afternoon. Governor Flower's message states that for the first time in seventy-five years the state is free from debt and recommends that measures to do away with direct taxation be taken. The slate for the officers of the legislature, which was forced through the senate and the assembly republican caucuses, was ratified when the two branches of the legislature met today.

Message of Kentucky's Governor.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 2.—Governor Bown's message is a lengthy document. He recommends that the tax rate be reduced and says there will be a large balance in the treasury at the end of the fiscal year. He says the death of the lotteries will purify the atmosphere of Kentucky and that the consolidation of the railways would put unspeakable burdens on the people.

Fatally Wounded at a Dance.

SIOUX FALLS, Jan. 2.—Fred Foster, 17 years old of Sioux Falls was shot and probably fatally wounded at midnight by a man named Smith at Hartford. Both were attending a dance and an altercation arose, which developed into a scuffle. Smith, it is said, was getting the worst of it, when he pulled out a revolver and shot. Smith is under arrest.

Have Ceased Fighting.

DENVER, Jan. 2.—A special to the Republican from Salt Lake says: The Rio Grande Western and the Union Pacific have concluded to cease fighting each other and today organized, together with every line represented in this city (twelve in all), an association to maintain freight rates in Utah, with C. M. Griffin as chairman of the committee.

Will Not Make a Statement.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 2.—The Northern Pacific firemen's committee had its conference with the general superintendent today and the full details of the grievances of that branch of the employes were discussed in all their phases. Officers of the road and the committee declined to make any public announcement.

Prendergast Growing Sullen.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2.—Prendergast, the assassin, is daily growing more sullen. This afternoon he refused absolutely to speak to any of the county jail officials. The guards treat him the same as other prisoners, but the assassin appears to extract more attention than the ordinary criminal.

Took the Oath of Office.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—Dr. Charles W. Dabney of Tennessee took the oath of office and entered on his duties today as assistant secretary of agriculture to succeed Mr. Willetts.

METROPOLITAN DEPOT

Omaha to Have a Central Passenger Station Worthy of the Name.

LOCAL CAPITALISTS FORM A COMPANY

Arrangements Made for a Magnificent Structure at the Foot of Farnam Street.

WILL BE BIG ENOUGH FOR EVERYBODY

Ample Accommodations Are Provided for All Roads Centering in Omaha.

PLANS LAID FOR A MAMMOTH BUILDING

Object So Long Sought For Now to Be Realized in a Most Substantial and Satisfactory Manner—Details of the Scheme.

Omaha, after years of weary waiting, is at last going to have a new depot that will be a credit to the city and state.

The project is not another paper depot, but a great structure in which all the railroads entering Omaha from any direction will have ample accommodations for all purposes. It is to be built upon broad lines and will realize in every way the often expressed wish of the people for a depot that would reflect the aggressiveness of the city and state.

Underway for Months.

It has been an open secret for months that a project looking toward interesting the heaviest capitalists of Omaha in the new depot question has been under way, but for various reasons its promotors have been unable to give it form until quite recently. There have been obstacles to overcome, but all these have been surmounted at last. First came the general depression in business, which made it well nigh impossible to talk of anything but stagnation; next the difficulties of securing the active co-operation of the men most vitally interested and reconciling conflicting interests presented themselves most forcibly. During the summer the leading bankers and business men were out of the city most of the time, which also hindered the work of organization, and the continued absence of President S. H. H. Clark of the Union Pacific upon matters connected with the receivership made it impossible for the men interested in the matter to advise with Mr. Clark as to the disposition of the Union Pacific toward the new enterprise.

Preliminary Plans Completed.

Within the past forty-eight hours the preliminary work looking toward an organization of this nature was completed and yesterday afternoon the articles of incorporation were to be filed with the secretary of state.

The organization is to be known as the Metropolitan Union Depot and Railway company, the following named gentlemen constituting the incorporators: Guy C. Barton, Henry W. Yates, Herman Kountze, Benjamin F. Smith, Charles W. Hamilton, Frank Murphy, John A. Creighton, Fred Metz, sr., William A. Paxton, Alfred Millard, C. W. Lyman, Milton Rogers, E. L. Stone, Thomas Swobe, John Rush and Charles J. Karbach, names familiar to every man, woman and child in the city of Omaha.

Will Cover Four Blocks.

The new structure is to run from Farnam to Howard streets, and cover from Ninth street east to Seventh. All the necessary surveys have been made and plans drawn