THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1894. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

EMPEROR TO BE DETHRONED

"Son of Heaven" is a Fair Way to Lose His Job in China.

LI HUNG CHANG DEPOSED FROM COMMAND

Former Great Premier of the Empire Retires in Disgust to Pao-Ting-Foo—His Army Is Distrusted by the Ruler.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—A special dispatch from Shanghai says the emperor of China will very likely be dethroned in favor of Prince Kung, who will treat with the Japanese.

Li Hung Chang has been superseded in the supreme command by General Sang Tsing of the province of Hulan. Li Hung Chang retires disgusted to Pao Ting Foo. Twenty thousand Hulan soldiers are gathered around Shan-hai-kwai. Li Hung Chang's army is distrusted.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 2.—The anti-foreign feeling at Pekin is increasing hourly and the authorities find it difficult to repress outbreaks upon the part of the Chinese population. The leading Chinese representatives at Pekin fear that if the Japanese march upon Pekin the capital will be captured, as the Chinese soldiers gathered there to defend it are dissatisfied and unreliable.

It is reported here that Li Hung Chang has received orders not to proceed to Corea.

GRAPHIC STORY OF A BATTLE.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A British naval officer attached to the Chinese naval squadron, which was engaged in the fight off the mouth of the Yalu river, has written a letter to the Graphic in which he gives additional details of the fighting, and says:

"On board the warship Chen Yuen the fighting was awful. The decks and the space around the guns were strewn with human fragments. Three of five men working on a four-ton gun were blown up by a shell from the Japanese warship Naniwa. The fourth gunner was shot while trying to escape from the turret and the fifth stuck to his post.

"This man fired three rounds at the Naniwa, one shell entering the engine room of the Japanese ship and another smashing her forebridge. The Naniwa then hauled off. The Chinese admiral rewarded the surviving gunner with a present of 1,000 taels.

"A shell glanced from the steel deck of the Chen Yuen and went through her tower, shattering everything there. A lieutenant, who was in the act of speaking through the tube leading to the engine room was blown into atoms and his head was left hanging to the speaking pipes.

"Huge fragments of armor and the teak backing thereof were carried on board by the shot, crushing a large number of sailors into a shapeless mass.

"An European engineer, who was in the act of groping about in an endeavor to repair a steam pipe, was drenched from head to foot with the blood of an assistant who was disemboweled by his side with a shot from the enemy's ship.

"The Chen Yuen arrived at Wei Hai Wei the day after the fight in the same condition in which she left the battle. No attempt had been made to wash the blood from her or to remove the corpses which strewed her decks."

The writer expresses the opinion that if the European rulers could have seen the decks of the Chen Yuen they would have foresworn war henceforth and forever.

LI HUNG CHANG'S RIVAL.

Prince Kung, Who is in Royal Favor, Understands His Business.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Prince Kung, who has been recalled to imperial favor in China and placed at the head of the privy council, is said by diplomats who have known him personally to be one of the ablest and most adroit statesmen in the Chinese empire. He has behind him a long record of distinguished service, beginning in 1850 and running till April, 1884, when he fell into disgrace. He was the founder of the Tsungli-Yumen (privy council), has a broad knowledge of foreign affairs, having himself acted as minister of state for thirty years, and to his courage and energy in remaining in Pekin in 1861, when the British occupied the place and the imperial family fled, was due the very existence of the reigning dynasty.

In April, 1884, the empress regent dismissed him from office in disgrace, in her decree asserting that probably on account of broken health he had become careless and had neglected his duties. He has since recovered, and while he is now in the 60s he is said to be a vigorous, alert man.

During his retirement from office he has always opposed Li Hung Chang, the viceroy, and his restoration is taken here to mean the ascendancy of his party over Li Hung Chang, and it is also believed that he stands committed to a vigorous war policy and will endeavor to force the fighting with the Japanese instead of following the Fabian policy of Li Hung Chang, who must give place to Kung in the direction of affairs. So far as known here Prince Kung had but one son, a youth of evil habits, who died in a fit of dissipation many years ago. Should he have a second son, it is not believed here that he would endeavor to place him on the throne and displace the reigning emperor, as the empress would scarcely put him in a position where he could destroy her own son unless she felt confident of his loyalty.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The officials here who have been closely watching the progress of the war in the east are puzzled to account for the landing of 5,000 Japanese troops at Possiet bay, as announced officially from Tien-Tsin. This bay lies directly on the eastern boundary between Corea and the Russian maritime provinces. It is not believed any Chinese troops are in the neighborhood. The country is too rugged and barren to warrant the plan of marching the troops overland clear across Corea to join the army advancing on Moukden, and it is considered inconceivable that the Japanese are preparing to resist a possible advance by the Russian troops from the north into Corea. The purpose of the other movement reported from Tien-Tsin, the reconnoitering by the Japanese fleet off the Chinese coast near Shan-Hai-Kwan, is much more reasonable and apparent. Shan-Hai-Kwan lies on the boundary between the Chinese provinces of Manchoria and Chi-Li, at the eastern end of the great wall which traverses China. It is directly on the railroad building from Tien-Tsin to Moukden, and, as the line is already in operation between it and Tien-Tsin, the town is a place of great strategic importance. Should the Japanese effect its capture and land an army, there would be nothing in the way of a rapid advance on Peking, the capital, and unless the Chinese resistance is more formidable than it has been so far, the march could be made in a week or ten days.

IS A WAR OF CONQUEST.

Japan Believed to Contemplate the Division of China Into Three Parts.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—A prominent diplomat, who was once stationed in China and whose name would carry weight because of his acquaintance with oriental affairs, if diplomatic usage would permit its use, believes that the division of China into three powers is the end Japan aims to achieve through the war.

"That plan was known to be cherished by Japan eight or nine years ago," he said. "Certainly the war can no longer be considered one to establish the independence of Corea, since that has been gained. It has apparently become a war of conquest, and it looks as though China would soon be driven to appeal to other nations to intercede in her behalf.

"The impression that the Chinese are lacking in personal courage is incorrect," he continued. "Chinese Gordon said that he never knew better soldiers than were the Chinamen when properly equipped and led. It is a question mainly of leadership and organization, although one factor to be taken into account is the low esteem in which the military profession is held in China. The romantic and chivalrous side as generally associated with men of arms are wanting here, soldiers merely follow their calling to fill their stomachs. While the lesson of war may lead China to adopt western ideas so far as they concern the organization and equipment of her army and navy, there is little probability that it will have any effect in changing her complicated civilization which has endured the test of many centuries satisfactorily to her."

SOME GOT AWAY.

Chinese Story of Their Defeat at Ping Yang.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Times publishes a letter from Sir Halliday McCartney, counselor of the Chinese embassy here, asking whether it is not strange the startling telegrams received in London respecting the Chinese disaster at Ping-Ying are still without confirmation. He says the reason is not far to seek. The news agency which received the dispatches referred to have no correspondent at Seoul, and has been imposed upon. The Chinese at Ping-Yang suffered defeat, not disaster. The Chinese force, being short of provisions, contemplated a retreat when the city was invested. Their killed and wounded numbered only 3,000. The remaining 9,000 commanded by a general, falsely stated to have been captured by the Japanese, effected a retreat. Sir Halliday concludes with the statement that his purpose in writing the letter is to reduce the Japanese victory at Ping-Yang to its just proportions.

SELECTING A LORD MAYOR.

Sir Joseph Reynals, the Senior Alderman, Heads the Poll.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—Senior Alderman Sir Joseph Reynals, representing the Aldergate ward, headed the poll today in the voting for a successor to the present Lord Mayor of London, Rt. Hon. George Robert Taylor. The poll was an unusual proceeding, and made necessary by the opposition which developed on Saturday last against the senior alderman, who, according to rotation, should have been elected without opposition to be the next lord mayor. The opposition to Sir Joshua Reynals grew out of the fact that during the past few years he has been a promoter of a number of companies which have not paid a dividend, and as some recent lord mayors have also figured in a not very flattering manner in company promotion, the opposition to Sir Joshua Reynals grew so strong that the contest of Saturday was postponed until today in order that a poll might be taken.

Japanese Massing Troops

TIEN-TSIN, Oct. 2.—It is officially announced that 5,000 Japanese troops have arrived close to Passiet bay, near the Russian frontier. Previous to this announcement it was reported here that a Japanese fleet had been sighted on September 29, ten miles from Shan Hai Kwan, 200 miles from Peking. Large bodies of Chinese troops have been drafted to that district during the last few days in order to prevent the Japanese from landing.

Passiet bay is not far from Vladivostock, the great Russian stronghold and railroad terminus in the east. The latter opens upon the Gulf of Peter the Great and the waters of Passiet bay adjoin it. It is difficult to conjecture the object of this move on the part of Japan, unless it is to protect the right flank and rear of the Japanese army from possible attack from the direction of the Russian frontier. Then again the 5,000 men referred to might simply be reinforcements for the Japanese army now marching upon Moukden.

As already cabled, a Times dispatch from Shanghai says that it is reported there that 25,000 Japanese troops have been landed on the Shan Lung coast between the Yellow river and Tien-Tsin. If this is true, the Japanese are within striking distance of Tien-Tsin and may be preparing to push on to Peking, leaving the formidable Taku forts on their right. Tien-Tsin is the port of Peking and is fully seventy miles distant from the capital of China.

Chinese Minister Incredulous.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Officials of the Chinese legation were very incredulous today of the reports from Shanghai that the Chinese emperor was about to be dethroned and his place occupied by a son of Prince Kung. It is pointed out that Prince Kung has been in retirement so long and his son is so little known in political affairs that there is no reasonable basis for crediting such an internal revolution as might overthrow the emperor.

The official draft of the new treaty between China and the United States, as recently signed in China, is now on its way to the legation here. It is expected the president's proclamation making the treaty effective in this country will be the next step taken.

British Cabinet Suddenly Summoned.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A special cabinet council has been called for Tuesday next and the members of the ministry who are absent from the city have been hurriedly summoned to return. Telegrams have been sent to Sir William Vernon Harcourt, who started yesterday for Italy, and others of the ministers who are in the country. Sudden developments feared in the relations between Great Britain and France are, without doubt, the reason for the hasty summoning of the ministers.

Fourteen Anarchists Arrested.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 2.—Acting upon information received from an Italian police spy, the authorities of this city made some important arrests of anarchists. The spy, it appears, discovered a plot, hatched by fourteen anarchists, to blow up the Italian consulate in this city. Upon searching the house the police found a number of compromising documents showing this band of anarchists was in communication with similar bodies of anarchists in Genoa and London.

Tourists Returning Home.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 2.—Among the passengers booked to sail tomorrow for New York by the White Star line steamship Teutonic, are: Colonel Floyd Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Grand du Hautville, Mrs. C. B. Hemminway, Miss A. E. Hemminway, Miss C. T. Hemminway, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Inches, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver C. Iselin, Mrs. E. D. Jordan, Mr. J. F. Kunne and Mrs. David Torrance.

William Must Never Enter Paris.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A Standard dispatch dated Paris says La Patrie has a flaming article on the report that Emperor William proposes to visit Paris during the next exposition. The paper declares the German emperor will never be suffered to enter Paris until he shall have returned Metz and Strasburg to France.

Great Damage to Grapes.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—A dispatch to the Standard from Vienna says a violent storm raged Saturday along the Trieste and Austrian coasts. The whole vintage was destroyed by a hail storm. Many casualties are reported to have occurred, but no details have been received.

Malavitas' Trial Concluded.

ROME, Oct. 2.—The trial of the members of the Malavita society, which opened at Lucera, near Foggio, in September, was finished today. Fourteen of the accused were acquitted and sixty-eight were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from five to ten years.

Waterspout Kills Over a Hundred.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—The World's special from Caracas, Venezuela, says: A waterspout near Valencia last Friday killed more than 150 people, and caused a loss of crops of $400,000. Heavy rains continue and many houses and bridges have been carried away.

LITTLE ROCK DEVASTATED

Cyclone Mows a Swath Through the Business Part of the City.

MANY PEOPLE KILLED AND INJURED

Electric Light Plants Wrecked and the City in Darkness, Which Greatly Impedes the Work of Ascertaining the Extent of the Catastrophe.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 2.—A terrible cyclone struck this city at 7:30 o'clock this evening and almost devastated the business portion of the city. Several people are known to have been killed and many are injured. The main portion of the business center, bounded on the south by Third street, on the north by the river front, on the west by Center street and on the east by Commercial street, is practically in ruins, and the amount of damage is incalculable. The total property loss will probably approximate $500,000. The cyclone was accompanied by a terrific rain storm, and the stocks of goods in those business houses which were unroofed are destroyed by water. The storm struck the state penitentiary, which stands on a hill in the western part of the city, with fearful force, destroying the dining room, tearing down the stable and shops, unroofing the main cell building and demolishing the warden's office. Several convicts were seriously injured, one of whom died an hour afterwards. Down town the lightning struck the Martin block, corner of Spring and Second streets, totally wrecking the third floor. A man by the name of Eaton was fatally injured there. The Tilles building, corner Center and Markham, was unroofed and a part of the fourth floor of Gleason's hotel was blown away. At Main and Second the tops of several adjacent buildings lie piled up in an indescribable heap. The worst damage, however, was done to property on Markham and Commerce streets. Nearly every building in that district is unroofed, and many are totally wrecked. The large three-story building at Markham and Cumberland, occupied by the B. H. McCarthy company, is a total wreck, as is also the two-story building on the opposite corner, occupied by Max Elkans as a saloon. The third story of the old Deming house was blown off, and the several stores under it were flooded by water and filled with debris.

The streets are filled with tin roofs, electric wires and other wreckage, and it will be several days before the extent of the damage can be accurately known. The large cotton warehouse situated at Second and Scott, owned by J. H. Bacum, was wrecked. It fell on the Western Union telegraph office next door and wrecked it, thus cutting off all telegraph communication with outside points.

The city is in the densest darkness. Rescuing parties are busy searching for the wounded, but a list of the casualties is unobtainable. Among those known to have been seriously and probably fatally injured are: C. P. Mornoe, member of the Arkansas legislature, and —— Eaton. Sam Smith, a prominent cotton buyer, is also badly wounded. Others are known to have been more or less injured, but names are not obtainable. All kinds of rumors are afloat, one to the effect that the insane asylum, in which some 600 patients are confined, has been blown down and many patients injured. But the asylum is situated a mile from the city, and the rumor cannot be confirmed. A number of escaped lunatics have been captured near the union depot, and this fact gives color to the rumor.

Through the heroic services of Mayor Hall and Chief of Police Frank Mahon the injured and helpless are receiving the best of attention. The loss to property alone, it is estimated at midnight, will reach $1,000,000. The damage to the insane asylum will reach $100,000. That at the penitentiary will reach $60,000. The Capitol and Richelieu hotels were badly damaged.

The streets are covered with poles, wires and debris from the wrecked buildings. Six electric street car motors are pinioned on the track on Main street with heavy raftings and poles, and are a total loss.

The Associated press correspondent visited the penitentiary at midnight. The offices of the main buildings were torn away and completely demolished. A stampede took place among the convicts, but Superintendent McConnell and his assistants soon succeeded in quieting them. Fortunately 450 of the convicts had been taken to Sunnyside plantation some days ago.

At the insane asylum was found the greatest wreck. The roof of the main building was completely demolished and several wards caved in, destroying everything inside. Several insane patients made their escape, but were captured. It is not known how many inmates were killed or injured, as many are supposed to be buried in the ruins. Confusion is too great there to learn anything tonight. Dr. Jacob T. Ingate, who came here several months ago from Mobile, Ala., to accept a position in the asylum, was killed.

WHISKY TRUST DIRECTORS CONFER.

President Greenhut Admits the Present Difficulties Are Serious.

PEORIA, Oct. 2.—The directors of the Whisky trust have been in secret session at trust headquarters since 9 o'clock this morning and all efforts to interview any of the directors or trust officials have been fruitless. President Greenhut has said that nothing but routine business would be considered, but the secretary of the proceedings indicates otherwise. Nothing can be learned concerning the meeting.

One of the directors present at today's meeting of the Whisky trust said this afternoon that the directors were unlikely to take any decided action at the present session. He said it is probable that a meeting of the trust stockholders would be held soon, and they would be called upon to take whatever action might be necessary.

Some of the New York distributers arrived last night, among them being Robert S. Anderson, W. W. Woodward Baldwin, Henry I. Clark and C. Chamberlain. They were in close consultation among themselves all morning, and seem to be looking for something to drop, and are here to protect their interests. President Greenhut insists that he is confident the company will pull through all right, but admits its present difficulties are serious.

CATHOLIC CHURCH WORK.

Important Changes to Be Made in the Northwestern Diocese.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—The Journal today says that some important changes are contemplated in the northwestern diocese of the Catholic church. Bishop McGoleck of Duluth is to be made coadjutor to Archbishop Ireland if Father Keane of the Immaculate Conception parish of this city is to succeed McGoleck as bishop of Duluth; Bishop Marty of Sioux Falls is to be given the vacant bishopric of St. Cloud, and the Sioux Falls bishopric is to be given to Father Cleary of the St. Charles parish.

This, the Journal says, is the slate, and will undoubtedly go through.

Ran Into an Open Switch.

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 2.—A special train of eight coaches on the Missouri Pacific railroad, loaded with passengers, left here at 6 o'clock this evening for Kansas City, but ran into an open switch in South Leavenworth, derailing the engine and several cars. Engineer Alex McCambridge jumped and was severely cut about the face. Fireman Lee Blanchard also jumped and sustained injuries of the arm. A colored boy named Jesse Herrington of this city, who was stealing a ride on the trucks, was fatally crushed and will die.

Marriage Causes a Sensation.

ORANGE, Mass., Oct. 2.—The announcement of the marriage of William L. Grout, one of the millionaire owners of a sewing machine works, to Miss Eliza Reynolds of Brockton, Mass., has created a big stir. A few months ago, his first wife filed a bill for divorce and attached her husband's property for $100,000. This was almost immediately followed by a statement that Mr. Grout had become a legal resident of Arizona, and had been granted a divorce there.

MONUMENTS AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Commissioners Busy Marking Points on the Famous Battlefield.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Chickamauga battlefield commissioners, General Fullerton, Major Smith, General Stewart and General H. V. Boynton, historian of the commission, have returned to Washington from Nashville. They have been on the battlefield for the last two weeks, engaged with the state committee locating battle monuments. They were accompanied by the Louisiana state commission, Senator Walthall and his staff from the Mississippi commission, Captain C. Carns of the Tennessee commission, with the officers of his battery, some members of the Ohio commission and about twenty members of the Pennsylvania commission. Three members of the Gettysburg commission were also in attendance, looking over the field. The state commissioners have been engaged in locating the positions of the various regiments of their respective states, and with such a numerous representation of both sides they were able to establish a great many points of historical interest hitherto in doubt. The members of the national commission report that the work of marking and improving the battlefield is progressing with the greatest vigor, and the road-making has been nearly finished under the direction of General Stewart, the resident commissioner.

The formal dedication of the park is expected to take place next September. The executive committee of the Grand Army of the Republic and those persons connected with the park project are already in correspondence with a view to fixing dates so that the encampment at Louisville and the dedication of Chattanooga shall follow each other in such order that veterans interested may attend both.

All of the information received here is to the effect that the veterans of both armies engaged at Chickamauga are arranging to be largely represented at the dedication.

The New York delegation has been busily engaged in locating the positions of New York troops at Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Wachahatchie and Ringgold, and as they have a large appropriation to draw upon they expect to make New York's monuments the most imposing ever erected on a battlefield in this country. The fifty-six Ohio monuments are nearly all in place and the remainder will be completed this month. The sites for the fifty-one Ohio granite works were located last week. The Pennsylvania delegation is also progressing rapidly in locating positions. Minnesota has been well cared for, and from the photographs brought back by the commission it would seem that in beauty and symmetry of design her battle monument is second to none yet erected.

IN MORTON'S DEPARTMENT.

Absence of the Secretary of Agriculture and Chief Assistant Causing Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Agricultural department was left without an acting head when Assistant Secretary Dabney in response to a telegram announcing the serious illness of his wife in Kentucky left the city today. Secretary Morton is in Europe, and will not be back before October.

Owing to the anomalous form of the statutes under which the Department of Agriculture was elevated to the dignity of a ministerial portfolio, no provision was made for an acting secretary of agriculture during the absence of both the secretary and assistant secretary. In case Assistant Secretary Dabney should be detained from his post beyond the 9th of this month, it would become necessary for President Cleveland to designate some official to act temporarily, as on the 10th the statistician is, by law, compelled to submit his monthly report on crops to the head of the department, and it cannot go to the country under the law until approved by the secretary or acting secretary. The president, if compelled to nominate an acting secretary, can only do so for ten days, and in doing so he is limited by law to the selection of an officer nominated by him and confirmed by the senate. There is only one such officer in the Agricultural department, Chief Harrington of the weather bureau, but the president could, if desired, designate some official from another department. The other departments have from two to four assistant secretaries, and in some the secretary can by law designate to act in his absence other confirmed appointees in his department.

It is considered probable that some legislation will be proposed at the next session of congress to remedy the defect in the laws applying to the Agricultural department.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR PROTESTS.

His Government Objects to the Discriminating Duty on Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—An international question involving the United States and Germany has been raised by that feature of the new tariff which inspired the most trouble of any of the sugar schedules. The German government, through its ambassador, Baron Von Sauerma Jeltsch, has made a strong protest to the secretary of state against that clause of the act which imposes an additional duty of one-tenth of a cent per pound on sugars imported from those governments which pay an export bounty on the article to their producers. It is held by the German government that this feature of the new tariff act is more oppressive in its action against the sugar producers of that country than any other, and violates the spirit of the treaty arrangements between the two governments, particularly in view of the concession by which the embargo against American pork for a time enforced by Germany was raised. The German ambassador said the protest had been entered in a friendly spirit.

DETROIT'S PRECIOUS FREIGHT.

Columbian Exhibits to Be Returned on Her to Spain and Italy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Navy department has changed its plans relative to the transportation of the Columbian exhibits, and has decided to return them to Spain and Italy on the United States steamship Detroit instead of on the Machias. The government promised to return these exhibits on the first war vessel sailing for Europe, and, contrary to expectation, the Detroit will sail before the Machias, so she will take the precious freight. A marine guard will convey the exhibits from Washington to Norfolk on a river steamer this week, and they will be turned over to the captain of the Detroit, who expects to sail Monday next.

Model of the Battle Ship Texas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The naval construction bureau has completed and placed on exhibition at the Navy department a model in miniature—although the model is over six feet long—of the battleship Texas, now nearing completion at the Norfolk navy yard. The model shows in marvelous fashion the complicated mechanism of this great battleship and is itself a triumph of the construction art.

Catholic University Opens.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The scholastic year at the Catholic university was opened yesterday with appropriate ceremonies. This is the sixth year for the university. Thirty-five students reported for work. This number is regarded as highly satisfactory in view of the advanced field which the university fills. The feature of the day's ceremonies was an address by Bishop Keane.

Coinage for the Month.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Reports received by the director of the mint show that during the month of September the coinage of gold at the various mints amounted to $50,023,692 and of silver $8,765,370, of which $672,100 were standard silver dollars.

HOWGATE'S NEBRASKA GIRL

Story of Nellie Burrell's Connection with the Weather Bureau Defaulter.

SHE AIDED HIM IN HIS HOUR OF NEED

Part Played by a Beatrice Lawyer and a Saline County Farmer in Sequestering Property Held by the Dashing Criminal.

The recent recapture of Captain Henry Howgate of the United States weather service, an officer who had defrauded his government of nearly half a million dollars, and after making his escape from the authorities, through an officer's stupidity, succeeded in eluding the secret service for fifteen years, has been a nine days' topic for newspaper discussion. His discovery in a basement book stall on a crowded thoroughfare of New York City, his broken down appearance, and his evident despair over his recapture, have been told in every city in the country from New York to San Francisco, and with the recital comes the story, now almost forgotten, of the brilliant captain's exploits fifteen years ago, when he was the idol of Washington society and the trusted agent of the government.

Nebraska furnishes an interesting sequel to the long story of Captain Howgate's career. It is full of romance and equally full of significance, for when the story, which is now given to the public for the first time, is known in official circles, investigations may follow which will implicate prominent Nebraska citizens and lead to the recovery of large portions of the money stolen from the government by the dashing military officer.

The Associated press dispatches which first brought the news of Captain Howgate's recapture, stated that shortly after his arrest he was joined by a woman known as Mrs. Williams. This woman appeared to be a confidential friend of the captain and when she appeared he shook hands with her in a most cordial manner. They conversed in whispers for some time and before she left she gave him a large sum of money from a well filled purse.

The sequel to the eventful history of Captain Howgate is woven around the personality of this mythical Mrs. Williams. The woman referred to under so commonplace a name is or rather was Miss Nellie Burrell, a young lady who spent her girlhood days in the little town of De Witt, in Saline county, this state. The manner in which Nellie Burrell first attracted the notice of a distinguished army officer, became his mistress, fled from her home and kindred, became his ardent and faithful companion through years of wanderings and adversity, forms the romantic portion of the history of Howgate's career.

MET HIS MISTRESS IN NEBRASKA.

A region of wonderful loviness lies on either bank of the Big Blue river as it lazily sweeps through meadow and timberland in Saline county, Nebraska. There were a short time since but few inhabitants to mar the beauty of nature in this valley by unsightly but practical improvements, but among the few there existed a fond parent with a daughter of marvelous loveliness. This wild flower of the prairies was Nellie Burrell, and she possessed a form as perfect as a Hebe and a beauty as radiant as a glowing Venus. While still a trusted officer of the government, Captain Howgate accompanied a party of friends to Nebraska on a hunting expedition. Chance led the party to De Witt, and there the captain became acquainted with Nellie Burrell. To the simple mind of the village beauty the dashing captain was a demi-god. He was everything that the heart of a young girl could demand. The denouement came quickly enough. When the captain returned to Washington he carried the girl's heart with him. She had promised to forsake home and kindred for him and she only waited for his summons.

Returning to Washington, Captain Howgate or some of his personal friends enlisted the influence of Senator Paddock and had Nellie Burrell appointed to a place in one of the departments. The girl went to Washington, ostensibly as a department clerk, but in reality as the mistress of the man who had visited her Nebraska home only to accomplish her ruin. Once in Washington she was installed in a suite of apartments but a short distance from the residence of Captain Howgate. Here she was surrounded by every luxury that capricious fancy could dictate or suggest. Here the trusted officer of the government passed his time.

The story of Captain Howgate's fall is well known and has but recently been retold in every detail. When the crash came Howgate was a defaulter to his government in the sum of almost $500,000. He left his place in social circles and became an inmate of a prison cell. On the night of April 12, 1882, he induced an officer to accompany him to his residence, and there, while the young ladies of the family entertained the unsuspecting officer of the law so charmingly in the parlor, the indicted captain escaped through a rear door. The night swallowed him completely, and from that date to the day last week when he was discovered the world knew not the whereabouts of Captain Howgate. It is not known that his devoted mistress, Nellie Burrell, accompanied him in his flight.

TRANSFERRED HIS PROPERTY.

From this point the story of Captain Howgate's western wanderings is one of interest, for the reason that it was not until after he made his sensational escape that he began to implicate other parties with his plans to secure for himself the plunder he had taken from the government. A short time after his escape in the east Captain Howgate suddenly appeared at Sioux City, Ia., where he placed himself under the protection of a friend upon whose loyalty he could rely. He told this friend that he had some Florida lands that he "wanted to cover up," so that they could not fall into the hands of the government. At this point the conspiracy commenced. Howgate was sent to another friend at Nebraska City. The Nebraska City man was taken into confidence and his advice asked for. He finally stated that there was but one man of his acquaintance who possessed the necessary qualifications demanded by the exigency. That man, he said, was a sharp attorney living at Beatrice, a man who had already attained some prominence in the state, and one who had on several occasions proven his shrewdness.

Howgate went to the Beatrice attorney. He was recognized by a gentleman who happened to be at the train when he arrived. At first this man thought to give Howgate up to the authorities in order to obtain a reward. Afterwards, learning that the reward was small, he concluded to say nothing. Howgate went from the train to the residence of the attorney to whom he had been recommended by his Nebraska City friend. The two were seen in consultation, and then Howgate disappeared for several months. Again he went to Beatrice and again he held long, secluded conferences with the Beatrice attorney. Upon the occasion of this last visit Nellie Burrell accompanied him. At this visit it is claimed that the land held by Howgate was deeded to either Nellie Burrell or the Beatrice attorney, or both. At the same time Nellie's parents were called to Beatrice, and when they went home they carried with them deeds to a home in Florida. They emigrated to that southern state almost immediately, and they still reside there.

There is considerable evidence to corroborate the story that Howgate made the Beatrice attorney his trustee for the Florida lands. In 1886 Hon. N. K. Griggs, at one time the United States consul at Chemnitz and at present the general solicitor for the Lincoln & Black Hills Railroad company, stated to a mutual friend that Howgate had visited the attorney at Beatrice several times during the period that he was a fugitive from justice. Mr. Griggs is a resident of Beatrice, or, rather, was until within a year past. He stated, too, that upon the occasion of one of the visits made by Howgate to Beatrice the attorney in question was given a trust deed for 40,000 acres of choice lands in Florida.

STATEMENT OF THE ATTORNEY.

The Beatrice attorney, of course, remembers absolutely nothing about the land transaction. He possesses a lively recollection of the woman in the case, however, and to a representative of The Bee this week has made the following statement:

"Howgate made the acquaintance of Nellie Burrell in Washington, where she had received an appointment as clerk in one of the departments through the influence of Senator Paddock. Nellie Burrell's father was a candidate for state senator from Saline county in this state in 1880, and made a contest as to the election of Dawes, his opponent." The attorney at Beatrice, however, claims that there is no truth in the story that Howgate has visited Beatrice since his escape. He does admit that Nellie Burrell has been constantly with Howgate during all of his wanderings, and that she was with him up to the time of his capture in New York last week.

THEIR CHARTERS ARE SAFE.

Companies Operating the Omaha and Council Bluffs Motor Line Win a Victory.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—In the supreme court today a case of importance to Omaha and Council Bluffs was decided. Its title is State of Iowa ex rel J. W. Crossland against the Omaha & Council Bluffs Railway and Bridge company of Iowa and the Omaha & Council Bluffs Railway and Bridge company of Nebraska, appellants; from the superior court of Council Bluffs; J. E. F. McGee, judge. Reversed in part and modified and affirmed in part; opinion by Justice Given.

The two defendant companies were organized simultaneously, and are composed of the same men, for the purpose of building a bridge and operating a line of street railway between the two cities. The city of Council Bluffs voted a 12 mill tax to aid the Iowa corporation and granted it a franchise upon certain conditions, among them being that the tracks shall be laid to conform to the established grade of the streets. Otherwise it must conform to the surface of the streets. It was also required that the company should pave between its rails and one foot outside; that where tracks are laid upon a street already paved the company should pay the abutting property owners the cost of the paving between the rails and one foot outside. The Iowa company assigned all its rights to the Nebraska corporation and received half the stock of that corporation, which has operated the bridge and railway. This was done to avoid complications of two corporations and to make sure that the congressional charter was complied with. It is now sought to compel the forfeiture of the charter of the two corporations because they have failed to comply with the conditions of the ordinance quoted, and that the Nebraska corporation has failed to comply with chapter 76, acts of the Twenty-first general assembly, requiring foreign corporations to receive permits to transact business in the state.

The lower court granted the prayer of the relator for the forfeiture of the charters of both corporations on the grounds stated. The supreme court reverses the judgment as to the Iowa corporation, holding that the grounds are insufficient for a forfeiture of charter, because the complainants have a remedy in the courts in an action against the company if they have suffered damage.

The Nebraska corporation is given sixty days to comply with the law requiring foreign corporations to secure permits to do business in Iowa.

Congregationalists in Session.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Oct. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—The Davenport Association of Congregational Churches convened in the First Congregational church in this city today with about fifty delegates in attendance. After devotional exercises and a report by Rev. Mr. Geiger of the State Sunday School association meeting, Rev. Edwin Moore of Clinton read a paper on "Christian Science and Kindred Errors." This was followed by a paper by Mrs. A. N. Currier of Iowa City on "Orphanages." This afternoon addresses were made by Rev. T. O. Douglas, Rev. W. E. Brooks and Mrs. E. H. Sloesm.

Iowa Supreme Court Decisions.

DES MOINES, Oct. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Supreme court decisions were handed down today as follows: F. L. Fowler, appellant, against the Des Moines & Kansas City Railway company, Clarke district, affirmed. State against Reuben Anderson, appellant, Henry district, affirmed. E. W. Bachus & Co., appellants, against S. L. Staebler & Co., Woodbury district, affirmed. W. E. Blake, trustee, against Thompson McCash and Matilda McCash, appellants, Des Moines district, affirmed. State against Narve Knutson, appellant, Humboldt district, Lot Thomas, judge, affirmed.

Charged with a Child's Ruin.

PACIFIC JUNCTION, Ia., Oct. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Charles Moody was arrested today, charged with seducing Minnie Edwards, the 14-year-old daughter of the proprietor of the Pacific house. Moody is a married man, his wife being cook at the Grand hotel. He waived examination and was taken to Glenwood for trial before the grand jury. A letter he wrote to Miss Edwards, who is a prepossessing and well developed girl, shows that he wanted to procure her for a house of ill fame.

Will Discuss Education.

DUBUQUE, Oct. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Archbishop Hennessey will address the council of archbishops at Philadelphia, October 12, on "Education."

Fatally Crushed in a Sewer Trench.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Oct. 2.—(Special Telegram.)—Erick Lundgren was fatally crushed today by the caving in of a sewer trench.

ROLLED INTO THE RIVER.

Passenger Car Jumps the Track on a Bridge Approach.

OAKLAND, Cal., Oct. 2.—As the local train on the narrow gauge road was approaching the Webster street drawbridge about 6:20 this evening the last car, which was the smoker, jumped the track. The engineer stopped the train, but before he was able to do so the forward part of the train was on the draw and the smoking car was being dragged on the ties. The coupling breaking just as the car reached the ground, it rolled down the bank and into the water. Fifteen passengers were in the car when it left the track and fell into the water beside the track. P. J. Kyley, employed by the Denver & Rio Grande agency here as ticket seller, was killed. Another body in the car has not yet been recovered. Captain J. C. Wilson of San Francisco is badly hurt. Several other passengers were injured, although not seriously.

ST. LOUIS' GREAT DAY.

Veiled Prophet and His Attendants Make Their Annual Visit.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 2.—The Mound City's patron saint, the Veiled Prophet, made his annual appearance here tonight before a throng of nearly 500,000 home and visiting sightseers. As usual, he entered the city accompanied by a magnificent pageant and a regal court. After passing over a route some three miles in length with his gorgeous pageant, the Veiled Prophet disembarked at the Merchants Exchange, in whose great hall, beautifully decorated, he, attended by thirty-two matrons and 100 maids of honor, received his guests and opened his annual ball, which far surpassed his entertainments of past years.

Hanged by Whitecaps

MARION, Ky., Oct. 2.—Whitecaps in the northern part of this county took Berry Rich, a farmer, from his home and hanged him. The cause of the crime is said to have been that several barns and houses have been fired in that vicinity, and hogs, horses and cows stolen. William Goode and Berry Rich had been suspected as the guilty parties. Goode left the community.

GRAND OLD BOYS IN BLUE

Men Who Made History Getting Together to Renew Old Associations.

THEY MEET AROUND THE CAMP FIRE

Army of the Tennessee Meets in Council Bluffs to Hold the Twenty-Sixth Annual Reunion—Preparations for the Meeting.

Council Bluffs is prepared to give a royal welcome to the visitors who are arriving every hour to attend the twenty-sixth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, which convenes in the opera house today. Streamers of bunting and waving flags are being shown on every housetop, and before sunrise today the business portion of the city will be a mass of waving patriotic colors.

Martial music is heard on every hand, and Grand Army badges and the little buttons of the Loyal Legion are as plentiful as politicians in campaign times. Distinguished visitors are arriving on every time, and by tonight most of the visitors will have arrived. It was expected that Mrs. John A Logan would arrive yesterday with the delegation from New York, but at 11 o'clock word was received from her that she would not arrive until this morning. She will be accompanied by her son-in-law and daughter, Major and Mrs. Tucker. They will arrive from St. Paul and will receive a royal welcome from the veterans who held subordinate positions under General Logan.

At 11 o'clock General Dodge of New York, president of the society, arrived. He was accompanied by General O. O. Howard, commanding the Department of the East, General Wager Swayne of New York, Colonel Fred D. Grant, P. T. Sherman and Colonel G. H. Macdonald. The party was met at the depot by the reception committee in carriages and escorted with military honors to the Grand hotel. A martial band headed the procession, and while the marching veterans are considerably older than they were when they marched and fought under Logan, the influence of the bright October morning was manifest in their brisk step and smiling faces. After arriving at the Grand the visitors were introduced to the gentlemen who crowded around, and from that time on the campaigns were all fought over again