

SWEPT BY HURRICANE

Coast of Great Britain Beaten and Battered by Wave and Wind.

SCORES OF LIVES KNOWN TO BE LOST

Dozens of Vessels Wrecked in Whole or in Part by Terrible Storm.

STEAMER PRIMROSE HILL DASHED TO PIECES

All but One of a Crew of Thirty-Five Men Are Carried Down to a Watery Grave.

SPANISH VESSEL STRIKES AT PORTLAND

Breakwater at Watchet Harbor Near Taunton Breaks and Craft of All Kinds Are Driven to Ruin on Rocks.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—There has been a recurrence of storms and violent gales in the channel and considerable damage has been wrought ashore. Telegraph lines are down in many places.

The British steamer Rosefield, which arrived at Antwerp on December 22 from Fozzosa, lost part of its deck and was wrecked at Queenstown, where the observers say it is the fiercest storm in years.

The vessel was laden with coal, and it is said that it was destroyed.

A dispatch from Holyhead says that the British bark Indefatigable, from Liverpool, was wrecked on the coast of the British West Indies, affording a sad example of the danger of venturing on the sea in winter.

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GERMANS DEFEATED IN RUMOR

United States Has Vanquished for Protest on German Putsch.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.—The Frankfurter Zeitung prints a letter from Copenhagen, in which the writer says Germany intends buying the island of St. John for a coaling station if Denmark's negotiations with the United States miscarry.

The letter was written to a syndicate on the island of St. John, the syndicate including Herr Hallin, a director of the Hamburg-American Steamship company.

The syndicate was said to be acting in the interest of the German government.

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BOER LEADER NOW IN TRAP

London and the Continent Hear That Dewet Has Been Captured.

WAR OFFICE KNOWS NOTHING ABOUT IT

Efforts to Break Through British Territory in the South Said to Have Failed.

London, Dec. 28.—Persistent reports are in circulation in London and on the continent that General Dewet has been captured.

The British War Office received this information from a source in which it is accustomed to place implicit confidence.

The War office, however, is without any confirmation of the report.

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GIRL DYING FROM STARVATION

Young American Art Student Found in Piteable Condition in a Paris Garret.

Paris, Dec. 28.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—Alice Worthington, an American art student living in a small furnished room in an obscure street in the Latin Quarter, was found unconscious in her room today.

Examination disclosed that she was dying of starvation.

Miss Worthington arrived in Paris last February. She lived modestly and made few acquaintances and never told where she resided.

A fortnight ago she met two other American girls copying paintings in the Luxembourg.

Thereafter for a week they met daily. Alice told them she knew no one in Paris and lived only for art.

The girls think that Alice said that her family lived in Rochester or Buffalo.

At the end of a week Alice finished copying Bouguereau's "Mere Cossette" and said good-bye to her friends.

This morning the girls were informed that the concierge in a neighboring house wanted to talk to them.

The concierge said: "Are you Americans? Well, a countryman of yours is very ill in my house. Not seeing her for two days I went to her room and found her very ill. Will you come and see her?"

The American girls climbed to the fifth floor where, in a little dark hall room they found the Luxembourg artist.

A physician was summoned and she pronounced her condition serious and said it was probable that she had not eaten in four days.

The girls went out and bought food and coal and are taking turns in nursing her.

There are many cases of destitution among foreign students now.

The exposition greatly increased the cost of necessities of life, the price of food being exorbitant.

The American students are organizing committees to investigate needy cases among their compatriots.

An American relief society in the Faubourg St. Honoré reports constant applications for help from men formerly employed at the exposition, but now out of work.

Many of these are men who have been educated men, willing to accept the menial occupations.

Through such conditions as usual after exhibitions, the present distress is unprecedented.

DENIES STORY OF MITCHELL

Pair of Reputable Witnesses Contradict South Omaha Chief of Police.

Charge of Blackmail Uncontradicted

South Omaha Business Man Asserts that Collectors \$440 from Slat Machine Men for Miles Mitchell.

The impeachment of the testimony of Miles Mitchell, chief of police of South Omaha, in the election contest case was made more emphatic at yesterday's session by evidence given by J. E. Glick and P. M. Mullen.

Mr. Glick's testimony, which was given in a straightforward and convincing manner, showed clearly that the conversation occurred between Mr. Rosewater and Mr. Mitchell at the latter's office between 1 and 2 o'clock on election day, as alleged by Mitchell.

It showed further that when Mitchell was deputy sheriff in South Omaha four years ago an uncontradicted charge of accepting money for granting gambling privileges was published against him and that the same charge was reiterated by a prominent business man of South Omaha only a few days ago.

Mr. Glick, in reply to questions from the lawyers, said: "I have been employed at the South Omaha branch of The Bee for six years. On the last election day Mr. Rosewater arrived in South Omaha some time after 11 o'clock and I met him at The Bee office. He told me that he wanted to confer with some of the republican leaders of the town and asked me to get him a room where he could receive them.

I started out with the intention of securing Mayor Kelly's office, but met Miles Mitchell on the sidewalk and he gave me the key to his office and said he might use it. Mr. Rosewater, with Mr. Llewellyn and Mr. Mullen, then went into the chief's office and on the way there Mr. Rosewater and Mr. Mitchell met, but had no conversation, further than a mutual greeting of day."

Thereafter Mitchell went to find Mr. Collins and as I came out of the office I saw Mitchell in his buggy out in front. He drove away in one direction and I started off in another. This was about 11:30 o'clock and I returned to the chief's office before 12 o'clock and remained there continually until about twenty minutes after 2. During that time, from 12 until 2:30, I am sure that Mitchell did not come into the office."

Mr. Rosewater went out to lunch with Collins and Mayor Kelly at 1 o'clock and did not return until after 2:30. Mitchell's testimony contradicted.

Mr. Simeral read the testimony of Mr. Mitchell, in which it was alleged that Mr. Rosewater and he had a conversation in his office between 1 and 2 o'clock on election day and that Mr. Rosewater asked him to send a couple of toughs out to break up an election. Mr. Mitchell asked if any such conversation took place and he replied: "It did not, because neither Mr. Rosewater nor Mr. Mitchell was in the office between 1 and 2 o'clock. I am sure that Mr. Rosewater and Mr. Mitchell did not see each other at any time between 12 o'clock and 2:30 o'clock on election day, for I was there all of that time."

"Were you in South Omaha in June, 1898?" asked Mr. Simeral. "Yes," replied the witness.

"Did you cut the article I have here from a paper called the Wasp, published in South Omaha at that time?" "Yes."

Then Mr. Simeral introduced in evidence the clipping referred to, which contained the following statement: "Not long ago it was reported that Deputy Sheriff Mitchell was after gambling devices and had been paid \$500 to drop the matter. When we asked Mr. Holland if the \$500 had been paid, that a good round sum had."

Mr. Glick then stated that the Holland referred to was W. L. Holland, now the manager of the telephone exchange at South Omaha, and that the Mitchell referred to was the same man who is now chief of police. Glick showed the clipping to Mr. Holland only a few days ago and the latter said to him: "Mitchell wanted some money and I went out among the boys who were using slot machines and collected \$440 for him."

Mr. Smith cross-examined Mr. Glick sharply, but made no change in his testimony.

Mullen corroborated Glick. P. M. Mullen's evidence was important only in that it corroborated Mr. Glick's statement regarding the incidents attending the election.

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CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska: Fair and Warm Saturday; Fair Sunday; South to West Winds.

Temperature at Omaha Yesterday: Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg. 5 a. m. ... 20 1 p. m. ... 20 8 a. m. ... 18 2 p. m. ... 21 11 a. m. ... 18 3 p. m. ... 22 8 a. m. ... 17 4 p. m. ... 24 9 a. m. ... 16 5 p. m. ... 24 10 a. m. ... 14 6 p. m. ... 23 11 a. m. ... 12 7 p. m. ... 22 12 m. ... 10 8 p. m. ... 22 1 p. m. ... 9 9 p. m. ... 22

OBJECTS TO TRIAL ON FRIDAY

Mrs. Nation Has Common Superstition Attaching to Sixth Day of the Week.

WICHITA, Kan., Dec. 28.—Mrs. Carrie Nation, the Woman's Christian Temperance union woman from Medicine Lodge, who threw a brick through the window of the Melrose Hill house last Friday, appeared for trial in the city court this afternoon and announced that because her lawyer disappointed her at the last moment she was not prepared to answer to the charge and desired to have the case continued.

"What day will suit your convenience?" asked the court.

"Almost any day the latter part of next week," was the answer.

"How will Friday do?" "Not at all," said Mrs. Nation. "Christ was crucified on that day and I am afraid that my enemies will crucify me also if tried on Friday."

By consent of both sides the case was then continued until Saturday, January 5. A number of citizens and Woman's Christian Temperance union members have offered to go on Mrs. Nation's bail, but she refuses to leave prison until the charge against her is cleared up. She has no fears at all as to the outcome of the trial and she is supported by lawyers well up in their profession.

Mrs. Nation was followed to her cell by at least 100 Woman's Christian Temperance union women, who remained in prayer with the prisoner for some time. The Woman's Christian Temperance union has wired to Mr. Woolley, late presidential candidate on the prohibition ticket, to defend Mrs. Nation. Judge Brock of Newton had been sought, but at the last moment refused to act.

Mrs. Nation still asserts that she will keep up her violent attacks on saloons in Kansas. She appeals to temperance people to strike while the iron is hot."

Mrs. Nation's action may precipitate this country into an anti-liquor war. The Woman's Christian Temperance union has taken an active hand in the matter and its members say they will force this fight to the end.

Mrs. Lillian Mitcheller of Newton district, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, will personally conduct the campaign against the sale of intoxicating liquors. A significant feature of the warrant on which Mrs. Nation was arrested is the fact that the document does not accuse her of destroying any liquors, but only of allowing them to be sold. Mrs. Nation was offered her liberty on condition that she would refrain from saloon-smashing in the future, but she refused, saying it was her fixed intention to fling rocks at the windows and glassware of saloons.

Mrs. Nation would throw away the cigar held in his mouth. Nearly 100 radical temperance people surrounded the jail today and all joined with Mrs. Nation in singing "Nearer My God to Thee." Mrs. Nation's husband has refused to pay her bail, but she says she expects no help from him.

VICTIM OF BLACKMAILERS

Sensational Evidence Brought out at Richardson Inquest at St. Joseph.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 28.—Two sensational revelations were made at the inquest over the murder of Frank Richardson, the millionaire merchant, who was shot down in his own home at Savannah, Mo., on Christmas eve. The first was the establishment of the probable innocence of a business partner of the murdered man, whose guilt appeared certain, and the second was probably the fixing of responsibility for the crime on a woman who was visiting the man on the night he was shot.

Mrs. Richardson, a traveling man who is alleged to have blackmailed the deceased out of various sums of money, covering a period of almost a year. Mrs. Richardson was expected to take the stand today, but darkness appeared before the third witness could testify. The inquest was adjourned pending the prosecution to postpone the testimony of the widow until tomorrow.

Charles Stanton, superintendent of the electric light station, testified that Richardson was a traveling man who had come to St. Joseph on Christmas eve. He had been in the mountains further inland. The first man who was shot down in the county at Goldie and that the traveling man had kept half of the money. Mr. Stanton had talked with the Whitehead woman after the murder and she had said she was "not afraid of them ever getting her" for the crime. Sensational evidence is expected tomorrow.

FORTIETH DOING GOOD WORK

Energetic Campaign Against the Rebels in the Island of Mindanao.

MANILA, Dec. 28.—A pushing campaign has been carried on by the Fortieth Infantry during December in northern Mindanao. The town of Jemenez was captured, as was also the insurgent stronghold of Mindanao. The coast town of Laganran was captured by a detachment of 100 troops, who scattered the enemy in that vicinity, killing and capturing several. A portion of the troops thus engaged have returned to Cagayan and are engaged in the campaign which Brigadier General Kobbe is personally prosecuting.

General MacArthur's proclamation is resulting in many arrests of alleged insurgents in Manila and vicinity, a few of those taken into custody being prominent. One notable case is that of another wounded in attempting to escape.

QUAY COMMENCES CANVASS

Returns from Washington to Harrisburg to Begin Struggle for the Senatorship.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 28.—Colonel M. S. Quay reached Harrisburg today from Washington to take personal charge of his canvass for the United States senator. Mr. Quay will stay here with his family during the legislative session. Senator Boies Penrose also arrived today to assist in the management of the Quay campaign and will stay until after the organization of the legislature, next Tuesday.

DEN OF THE BANDITS

Police Are Looking for the Real Place Where Kidnapers Met.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GANG SOUGHT

Chief Donahue Certain It Was Not at House Used as Prison.

THIRD BANDIT REAPPEARS IN THE GAME

Conclusive Evidence that There Were More Than Two Concerned.

BOY AIDS THE POLICE MATERIALLY

Able to Recall Incidents and Scraps of Conversation Which Have Important Bearing on the Prosecution of the Search.

As evidence accumulates in the Cudahy kidnaping case the police see fit from time to time to modify their views of the matter as a whole and these modifications in several instances have extended into phases of it which were supposed to have been long since closed.

For example, the police believe now that the real rendezvous of the gang never has been found. The cottage on Grover street, known as the Melrose Hill house, according to this revised opinion, was their prison, not their headquarters. It was used simply as a stronghold for the retention of young Cudahy, while their "office" in the place where their plans were formulated, where the letter was written and where, finally, the \$25,000 in bond was divided, was somewhere at a considerable distance from the cottage on Melrose Hill.

The principal reason for this opinion was the fact that during the last few days young Cudahy has recalled several scraps of conversation between the bandits while they were carrying him away which he could not remember during the early hours of reaction from the intense nervous strain and these have been taken at a general meeting place for the gang. One of the bandits said: "Which place shall we take him to?" The boy couldn't catch the answer, but the fact that the question was asked certainly suggested the existence of two "places" or offices, of them adapted to the purpose in hand.

Looking for the Real Den.

"One thing that gives color to the theory that there were two places," said the chief, "is the fact that the bandit never paid more than two or three visits to the Melrose Hill house, at all. Now, if it is true that they had been watching for an opportunity to catch one of the boys, how is it possible for two months prior to December 18, it must be that they held a great many conferences—perhaps one every night. Now the question is, where did they hold these conferences? Again, the letter they wrote to Mr. Cudahy, naming terms upon which he could be released, was written in his room in the Melrose Hill house. There was no table in that house, and no other facilities for writing letters. And finally, the kidnapers must have gone to some house to count over the money and divide it before they started the boy on his way home. They wouldn't count in the open prairie, and we know they didn't take it to the Melrose Hill house to count it, so they must have taken it to their office. We have no idea as yet where this rendezvous is, but we hope to find it, and when we do we will acquire another valuable piece of evidence."

Sure of a Third Bandit.

There is another point upon which the kidnaped boy's memory has been refreshed, and this restores the case to its original basis of three bandits, instead of two. It will be remembered that when the "dark-complexioned man, with a black mustache and black hair, tinged with gray" (Edward J. Kelley) was taken on his way home, it was thought that only two kidnapers remained, but another has been substituted in his place. This third bandit rode behind the buggy which was occupied by the other two bandits and young Cudahy. The kidnaped boy says there was no conversation between the three in the course of a horse's hoof a few yards behind the vehicle all the time during that memorable ride to his prison house. Before they blindfolded him he caught several fleeting glimpses of the mounted man, and after his kidnapping he was told how the other rider of the horse's hoofs. Once one of his captors turned around and addressed some remark to the rider, but he did not catch its import.

Of the three bandits in the case it is known that one of them was an expert horseman and that he was the light-complexioned man. The others remain to be accounted for. One of these was the large, heavy-set man, "with the black mustache, and hair tinged with gray" for whom Johnson was taken and who it is known that the other two kidnapers were "with the dark-complexioned man" who accompanied Pat Crowe to the home of Daniel Burris on Grand avenue to buy the pony.

Has an Outsider in View.

The chief is still firm in the opinion expressed earlier in the case that the plot was conceived and perfected in the brain of a man who has not yet appeared part in its execution, but who enjoyed a liberal share of the spoils. This man, he says, is still living in Douglas county. His name is not commonly mentioned in connection with crime and criminals and he thinks he is secure, but he has a surprise party in store for that gentleman, said the chief. "He is being watched and we will strike when the proper time comes."

Chief Donahue says he expects to have the Pacific Junction pony in Omaha by this afternoon.

CROWE IS FULLY IDENTIFIED

Mrs. Cooper Selects His Picture Out of Twenty-Five Others.

If any doubt existed in the minds of the police as to a connection between Pat Crowe and the bay pony at Pacific Junction it was removed when Thursday afternoon detectives took twenty-five pictures, taken at random from the rogues' gallery, among which was one photograph of Crowe, to Mrs. Thomas B. Cooper at 3219 Grand avenue, and asked her if she saw among them any likeness of either of the men who had called December 13 and 14 to buy the pony.

After looking them over carefully she selected the two pictures of Pat Crowe. "These," she said, "look like the light-complexioned man who called. I don't see any picture here that resembles the dark-complexioned man."

This the police believe to be the most satisfactory test of the identity of the light-complexioned bandit which has come to hand thus far. It seems to leave no possibility of a doubt that he is Pat Crowe.