THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

FIFTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1886. NUMBER 185.

NOT A SINGLE SOUL SAVED.

Thirty-Nine Newburg Miners Killed Outright by the Fearful Explosion.

RESCUING PARTIES AT WORK.

Heartrending Sights at the Scene of the Calamity—Sorrowing Relatives Block the Mouth of the Shattered Shaft.

Corpse Covered Mine Floors.

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 22.—Special dispatches to the Intelligencer: The scene of the mine disaster continues to present a heartrending spectacle. The east bound train today brought a great number of people from Clarksburg, Fairmount, Grafton, and intermediate points, and sympathizing friends ame from as far east as Piedmont. They swelled the hopeless, helpless crowd that hung about the pit's mouth. Men, women and children were gathered there, pale, trembling, weeping, staring at the shaft almost dumb with consternation. Few words were exchanged and these in a low tone, for the people there knew that

THEY STOOD ABOVE THE TOMB

of thirty-nine men who went down to death at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. In half an hour more they would have been out.

As I reached the spot men were still at work repairing the shattered timbers of the shaft, and other men were in a bucket going down the black hole into the blacker deep below. Returning they brought no tidings for the anxious crowd, but soon a rumor spread that the search party had found at the bottom of the shaft Dan Miller, the eager, and his son, 15 years old; the driver, young Timmons, a trapper, and young Clark, a driver. One of the party was quoted as saying they found Kinney's mule blown sixty feet out of the stables, with his halter on. The searchers themselves would say nothing. It was thought better to

KEEP THE DREADFUL SECRETS

that the lamps revealed below until a wider search brought more definite knowledge.

There could be no certainty as to the identity of the blackened remains. The buckets went down and up, the men were repairing breaks in the air shaft as they found them, the crowd was growing larger and pressing harder on the ropes stretched about the shaft so eager were the people to get even a look down that terrible hole. A temporary fence of boards was hurriedly put up to make an enclosure in which the work might go on without interference. As soon as the shaft was sufficiently repaired a cage was put on to take down a larger working force in hope of

BRINGING UP SOME BODIES

and beginning an inquest. Coroner Jones of Terra Alta, summoned a jury to be present at the works at 5 o'clock, but the progress was slower than the coroner expected, and the inquest was postponed for an hour. It then became apparent that there was little probability of any bodies being brought up tonight and the inquest was adjourned until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The work in the mine will be continued through the night, by relief parties composed in part of men who have fathers and brothers below.

THE ORIGIN OF THE DISASTER

is variously determined by experts who vary in theories. The generally accepted theory, which is that of the company's representatives, is that Nick Williams, who was cutting a ditch through a brattis at the extreme end of the working to let the water off, knocked down a door to give him a better chance at this work. The door played an important part in the system of ventilation, which was thus deranged. Foul gas collected in a great volume and was fired by the miner's lamp.

Mr. James Wilson, shipping clerk, was standing fifty feet east of the shaft when the explosion came. He says: "I heard a thud which was accompanied with a dense mass of fog and mud. Before I had time to realize the situation, in half a minute a second shock came,

A TERRIFIC BURST OF GAS,

ripping off the weather boarding and demoralizing the upper part of the shaft, thus covering much of it, but it had caught thirty-nine poor fellows down there, and I think their doom is sealed."

At the bottom of the shaft the scene of wreck and confusion was horrible. Men, mules, shattered cars, and all sorts of debris were piled up in confusion. The men trod on a body before they knew how near they were to the dead. From the wreck below it is supposed the explosion was violent enough to blow the men out of the most remote rooms, though experts differ as to whether the shock would necessarily be fatal. The idea is advanced that the most experienced miners, knowing the nature of the gas, if the

MEN WERE NOT KILLED AT ONCE,

they would have thrown themselves on their faces, there being the least foul air on the floor. This gives their friends some ground for hope, but it is so slight that it is not encouraged.

It is believed by some men who are familiar with mines that the rooms in the extreme portions of the "working" are comparatively free from gas, and that they may have afforded a refuge to those in or near them. These gleams of hope are met by the afflicted families with moans of despair.

WILL CAUSE GREAT SUFFERING.

The calamity falls with terrible force on the little town of Newburg. The recent cold weather froze out the miners, and they could not work for ten days, and little money is coming to the men who are on the death roll. A few of them had no savings, and their taking off will leave their families in destitution.

"STANDARD" PAYNE.

The Senator Desires a Thorough Investigation of the Bribery Charges.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Senator Payne tonight mailed a letter to the chairman of the recently appointed investigating committee of the lower house of the Ohio legislature, of which the following is a copy:

UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—Hon. Thos. A. Cowgill, Chairman, Columbus, Ohio.—Sir—As one branch of the general assembly has appointed a special committee, of which you are the chairman, to investigate the conduct of the democratic caucus which in January, 1884, nominated a candidate for United States senator, and as the matter is thus raised to the plane of respectability and placed in charge of intelligent and honorable gentlemen, I propose to give it appropriate attention. For myself, I invite the most thorough and rigid scrutiny. My private correspondence and books of accounts will be cheerfully submitted to your inspection if you desire it. I only insist, in case any testimony is given which in the slightest degree inculpates me, I may be afforded the opportunity of appearing before the committee.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, H. B. PAYNE.

A Furnace Caves In.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 22.—The furnace in course of construction at Linden Steel works caved in yesterday, instantly killing a Pole and injuring William Johnson so badly that he died during the night.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

The Irish Amendment to Address—Gladstone Nodded Assent.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—O'Brien's amendment to the address in reply to the queen's speech recites that the depression in agriculture works grievous hardships upon the tenants, who form the bulk of the people of Ireland, and being destitute of capital they are unable to obtain credit. Owing to the succession of bad seasons they are reduced to a helpless condition and unable to pay full rent. Their hardships are aggravated by an inconsiderate use of legal power by the landlords in enforcing evictions and refusing the abatement required. This house, therefore, with a view of insuring respect for law and order, should consider as soon as possible measures by which the Irish courts will be enabled to stay evictions and arrange a settlement between the tenants and landlords.

The Post says that Gladstone nodded assent when Mr. Selton, in the house of commons, stated that he understood Gladstone favored the restoration of a native legislature to Ireland, provided the integrity the empire, supremacy of the crown and authority of the imperial parliament should be secured.

Silver Progress in Europe.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The annual meeting of the International Monetary Standard association was held to-day. Henry H. Gibbs, governor of the Bank of England, presided, and in an address admitted the progress of bimetallism was slow in England, but said it was advancing in Germany. He said he believed that the royal commission on the depressed condition of trade in Great Britain would report that the present condition of the silver question had an important bearing on the depression. Henry M. Greenfell, also of the Bank of England, expressed confidence that the United States senate would not alter the condition of the Bland bill. Bimetallism, Greenfell said, was of vital interest to trade and agriculture. Thomas Sutherland and Samuel Montague, members of parliament, and other gentlemen, also delivered addresses. The meeting resolved to form a gold and silver league on a popular basis.

The Egyptian Army.

CAIRO, Jan. 22.—Moukhtar Pasha, Turkish commissioner in Egypt, proposed that the Turko-Egyptian army be organized for the defense of Egypt in place of the English army now in the country. In his opinion the latter army is too costly a burden for Egypt, in view of its limited revenues. It is said Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, British commissioner, has applied to his government for advice as to the course he shall follow in regard to Moukhtar's proposal.

Ordered to Become Scarce.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—Mr. Heinrichsen, the American citizen who was recently ordered by the government to leave Gjennes (Prussia), has received another notice from the government ordering him to quit the country before February 1.

Stanley as a Railroader.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Congo railway syndicate appointed Henry M. Stanley manager of the work of laying a line of railway into the Congo country.

Fires in France.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—A number of cabinet factories were destroyed by fire last night, injuring several workmen and throwing 300 men out of employment.

A New Secretary of War.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Viscount Cranbrook has been appointed secretary of state for war, in place of Mr. W. C. Smith, who has accepted the office of chief secretary for Ireland.

The Crew Saved.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A part of the crew of the ship Frank N. Thayer, from Manilla for New York, before reported burned at sea, were saved.

A PARTISAN FIGHT.

Where Parliamentary Law is Knocked Higher than Gilderoy's Kite.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 22.—In the Ohio senate this morning, the question being on the approval of the journal, which was tabled by the adjournment yesterday morning, the president held that it was regularly before the senate for approval and that the proceedings only were tabled; having reference to the resolution to take from the hands of the committee on privileges and elections the Hamilton county contest cases and considering the same in open senate. Appeal was taken from the decision of the chair and the decision sustained. The Journal of Wednesday did not therefore come up for approval. General Kennedy, president, rose to a question of privilege, and in a long statement citing authorities as to the scope of his duties as presiding officer, announced that he would perform his duties in accordance with the law and precedents, regardless of the rules adopted by the majority, abridging him in his constitutional rights. The statement went to the committee on privileges and elections.

Later the committee on privileges and elections made a report, asking further authority to make investigations, and a minority of the committee made a report that the committee be relieved from further consideration of contest cases, and the matter be brought to the senate. On the adoption of the minority report and all other motions relating thereto, the chair held that the four Hamilton county members could not vote. The democrats refused to vote on any question, and the chair declared the report adopted by a vote of 17 republican votes, as that would be a majority under his ruling. The feeling grew intense, and the lieutenant governor put the motion and declared the senate recessed. The president pro tem, Mr. O'Neall, took the chair, and the democrats reversed part of the proceedings which had been taken, although they did not reconsider the minority report. The senate adjourned to 4 p. m. Monday.

RELIC ROBBERS.

Masked Thieves Steal a Valuable Lot of Family Heirlooms.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Six masked burglars robbed three houses in North Tarrytown last night. Their most successful raid was that upon the widow of Gen. Henry Storms. The only persons in the house were Mrs. Storms and another lady. The burglars terrified them with threats of instant death, and almost smothered Mrs. Storms with a pillow. They then ransacked the house and carried away everything that they could lay hands on.

They carried away a service of silver plate weighing 600 ounces, which was presented by a brigade of cavalry to their commander, General Storms, besides other articles of high value to the family as relics. These included a pair of candle sticks, very massive, which were brought to this country just after the close of the war of independence; a silver hilted sword, which General Scott carried at the battle of Lundy's Lane. They also took another silver hilted sword set with gems, which once belonged to General Marsena and was used by him in the Italian campaigns; christening caps of silver, apostles spoons, and all the accumulated domestic silverware of three generations. The burglars, in addition to the above took all the money and family jewelry they could find, a lot of bri-a-brac and antique cut glassware. The property stolen was valued at many thousands of dollars. Every effort is being made to capture the robbers.

Pig Tails Sue for Damages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—A number of Chinese have begun suit in the United States court against the city of Eureka, (Cala.) for $132,000 damages, alleged to have been sustained from loss of property at the time of their expulsion from that city in February last.

Business Failure.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 22.—J. W. Bailey, an extensive dry goods merchant, closed his store to-day for the second time in two years. Liabilities $65,000 and assets about $40,000.

GOOD WORDS FOR WATERWAYS

Able Arguments Presented for the Mississippi and Missouri.

WEAVER CONGRATULATES WISE.

The Iowa Congressman's Fondness for the Southern Fire Eaters—Western Postal Changes—Various Washington Matters.

Who is Mr. Sullivan?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—[Special Telegram.]—The session of the house committee on rivers and harbors was again devoted to argument from friends of the western and northwestern water ways. Two gentlemen of the northwest spoke in behalf of improvements of the Upper Mississippi and the Missouri rivers. Mr. Sullivan, of Nebraska, had only three minutes in which to explain the needs of Omaha and the towns along the Missouri to the northward. He did his work well, however, and impressed the committee with the importance of the improvements which had already been made.

The speech of the day was made by Colonel Platt Walker, of Minnesota. He spoke for upwards of half an hour and the committee testified to the force of his arguments by ordering them printed for future reference. Colonel Walker was thoroughly prepared to make a forcible argument. He set forth the growing importance of the Missouri as a highway for the commerce of the great northwest valley and pointed to the fact that the improvements made thus far on the 1,200 miles of the navigable waters of that river and the Yellowstone had only cost the government $875,000. This highway, he urged, was absolutely necessary for the transportation of men and stores for the government to the military and Indian reservations of Montana and Dakota which cannot be reached by rail. The proper improvement of the river would, he claimed, cheapen transportation and afford a means for reaching a market for the immense farm products of the valley; and speaking of the upper Mississippi and the work that has been done on it, Colonel Walker said that in spite of the fact that the appropriations for this portion of the father of waters had been meagre in the extreme, the result had been marvelous. The construction of the headwater dams and wing dams have proved the wisdom of that policy, and were even now beyond the experimental period and a pronounced success. Instead of a minimum depth of three feet of water from St. Paul down, the dams have made it possible to keep a uniform depth of more than four feet at all seasons of the year. He stated that if five feet could be secured a number of capitalists had agreed to guarantee a rate of 7 cents a bushel on wheat from St. Paul to the levees, as against 24 cents via the New York route to the seaboard. Referring to the publication in the eastern press to the effect that the commerce of the great rivers was on the wane, Colonel Walker quoted from the report of the supervising inspector of steam vessels for the fifth district, to show the tonnage of the district has steadily increased, while the freight and passenger business has increased to an enormous extent. Liberal aid from congress, Mr. Walker claimed, would further increase this business, and would materially help to transform a vast region now little better than a wilderness into thousands of fertile farms.

He made incidental reference to the importance of the Hennepin canal project. It would not, he said, be used perhaps to as great an extent by Minnesota and Dakota as by Iowa and Illinois, but as a portion of the great system of waterways for which the northwest asks help from congress, it should receive proper recognition.

A FONDNESS FOR THE FIRE EATERS.

Among the very first members who rushed from their seats in the house this afternoon to congratulate Capt. George D. Wise, the Virginia ex-confederate, who traduced the memories of the union soldiers dead and belittled those living, and extolled the virtues of those who fought for the "Lost Cause," was Gen. Weaver, of Iowa. Evidently the general's sympathies and impulse led him to forget his usual fox-like cunning and diplomacy, for no sooner had Wise concluded his harangue than he sprang to his feet and went at once to the orator, and taking the latter's right hand between both of his own, shook it heartily, spoke words of the warmest approval, caressed him fondly and followed him out into the lobby, where he intermingled with the southern fire eaters, and for the time became as one of them. Some surprise was expressed at General Weaver's actions by those who do not know him well, but it was not surprising to the Iowa members. They had observed him express his sympathies with the enemies of the union soldiers a number of times during the past few days, while the bill to increase from $8 to $12 a month the pensions of soldiers' widows has been under consideration. He has voted with the most rabid and ultra ex-confederates, constantly following the leadership of such men as Reagan, of Texas, who was Jeff Davis' postmaster general, and Gen. Wheeler of Alabama, who was famous as a confederate commander in the late war.

WESTERN POSTAL CHANGES.

Philip K. McMurtry was to-day commissioned postmaster at Goldfield, Iowa; Andrew Lischer at Columbus City, Iowa, and John Emanuel at Pleasant Valley, Neb.

The postoffice at Inland, Cedar county, Iowa, has been discontinued. Mail will go to Bennett.

The postoffice at York Center, Iowa county, Iowa, has been removed two and a quarter miles east.

Changes have been ordered in the time schedule of the Star mail route from Sidney to Hamburg (Iowa) as follows: Leave Sidney daily except Sundays at 7:15 a. m.; arrive at Hamburg by 11:15 a. m. Leave Hamburg daily except Sundays at 2 p. m.; arrive at Sidney by 6 p. m.

In the schedule of the route from Nassau to Deep River (Iowa) as follows: Leave Nassau Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 9 a. m.; arrive at Deep River by 1 a. m. Leave Deep River Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m.; arrive at Sidney by 3 p. m.

WANT ADULTERATED GOODS TAXED.

In the house to-day Mr. Murphy introduced a resolution passed by the Jones County Farmers' institute, held at Wyoming (Iowa) January 13 to 15, requesting congress to enact a law requiring all imitations of butter and cheese which are not the product of unadulterated milk and cream manufactured in the United States, to be labelled with a stamp imposing a tax of five cents a pound. The resolution was referred to the committee on way and means.

NECESSITY FOR COAST DEFENSES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—[Press.]—The secretary of war to-day submitted to the president the report of the fortifications board. It is estimated it will require $126,000,000 to establish a good system of defenses. The recommendation is made that an appropriation of $21,000,000 be made at the present session of congress to secure the necessary plant for beginning the construction of such heavy ordnance as will be required. The board also suggests the establishment of two government foundries, and recommends the construction of torpedo boats for harbor defense.

CANNON'S DEPARTING BANG.

H. W. Cannon, comptroller of currency, tendered his resignation to the president to-day, to take effect February 1, in order to accept the office of vice-president of the National Bank of the Republic of New York.

WORK OF HOUSE COMMITTEES.

The house committee on invalid pensions to-day agreed to report favorably the bill to extend the limitation clause of the arrears of pension act to January 1, 1888. The bill will be favorably reported to the house at the first opportunity, with a view of relieving the widows' pension bill of amendments intended to accomplish the same object, it being the opinion of the committee that the measures should be separately discussed. The committee also discussed the bill to pension all disabled soldiers depending on their own manual labor for support. Final action on this question was not taken.

The rivers and harbors committee to-day heard a number of delegates from the river improvement convention. Among the speakers were: J. Phelan of Memphis, on the Mississippi river; James Flower of New Orleans, who read a paper for E. K. Converse of New Orleans; Dr. Arthur of Kansas, A. K. Sullivan of Nebraska, P. B. Walker of Minnesota, S. Y. Tupper of South Carolina, John Scrivener of Georgia, and Major C. W. Raymond of the United States army.

THE TELEPHONE SUIT.

Solicitor General Goode to-day received from the interior department all the papers bearing on the case of the Bell Telephone company. He says he will consider the matter at once, and probably direct the institution of a suit to test the validity of the Bell patent early next week. He has not yet decided whose the suit shall be brought, but he is understood to prefer Washington as the most convenient place for the purpose of the government. The attorney general has declined to take any part in the case, and has placed its entire management in the hands of the solicitor general.

ARGUING AGAINST DIVISION.

Boynton, Engel and Johnson, of Dakota, argued before the house committee on territories this morning in favor of the admission of the entire territory as a state and against division. They took the ground if division was decided upon, the Missouri river be made the dividing line and the territory divided from north to south instead of east to west.

CAPITAL GLEANINGS.

The house committee on Indian affairs today reported favorably Representative Nelson's bill providing for the appointment of three commissioners to obtain from the Red Lake Chippewa Indians of Minnesota relinquishment of their title to their reservation.

THE WAGES OF SIN.

A Chicago Whisky Drummer and His Mistress Pass in Their Checks.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22—[Special Telegram.]—A terrible tragedy was enacted in a house of ill fame on South Clark street this morning. Charles Clowes, agent of the Western Export association and secretary of the Riverton Alcohol works, shot his mistress, Blanch Grey, and then committed suicide. There was no witness to the awful deed and no cause will ever be assigned, as the lips of the only ones who know anything of it are sealed in death. Clowes and Blanche were out riding all day yesterday, returning to the house at 9 p. m. Both appeared in good spirits and chatted merrily with the women in the house until 10 o'clock, when both retired to a room in the second story. Three hours later reports of two pistol shots aroused the women who were lying ill in an adjoining room. The latter screamed for aid and rang an alarm bell so lustly that those on the lower floor ran up stairs in great alarm. Efforts to open the door of the room occupied by Clowes and his mistress proved unavailing. An officer then rushed up stairs and by a series of powerful kicks tore the door off the hinges. The sight which met the gaze was sickening. Clowes lay on the floor nearly dead. The blood which was still flowing from a huge hole over his right temple, had stained the bosom of his shirt, and discolored the heavy carpet upon which he lay. A revolver of large calibre was clutched in his right hand. The officer bent over the prostrate man and lifted his head upon his knee. The dying man gasped once or twice and then expired. Blanch Grey lay in bed with her arms folded across her breast. The diamonds in her ears sparkled brilliantly when the policeman lit an additional gas jet, and the rubby in one of the rings upon the fore finger of her left hand was nearly as red as the life blood which was trickling over it. When the officer lifted the woman upon a pillow the rent in her chemise disclosed the wound just over her heart. The revolver had been held so close to the woman's breast that her garment was burned by the powder. Patrol wagons were then summoned and within an hour after the shooting the two dead bodies were lying on the marble slabs of the morgue.

Clowes' father died in Springfield, Ill., about two months ago and left him a handsome fortune. His mother, who lives in Hyde Park, has not yet been apprised of the fate of her son. While Clowes claimed he was married three months ago, the inmates of the house were unable to give the address of his wife. Blanche Grey came from Springfield, where she first met her slayer. She was about twenty years of age and a blonde of great beauty.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—[Press.]—Charles A. Clowes, a wealthy young married man murdered Blanch Grey and then shot himself at a disreputable house, 441 South Clark street, early this morning, both dying instantly. There were no witnesses to the deed. They had been together all the afternoon and returned in a cab about nine in the evening. There were no evidences of a quarrel. Clowes was rather intoxicated, but the woman was in good spirits. The two retired immediately. About 1 o'clock the house was startled by two shots. An employe called a police officer who burst in the door of the room. The girl lay peacefully on the bed shot in the left breast. Young Clowes had fallen on the side of the bed and blood was flowing from an ugly wound in the right temple.

Clowes was secretary of Riverton Alchohol works at Springfield, Ill. His father died at Springfield about a year ago and left him a fortune estimated at $100,000. For several years he spent much of his time in Chicago and made many acquaintances, spending money freely. He was a very handsome man, of strong build, fine eyes and rich dark hair and mustache. His mother lived in Hyde park and with her is Clowes' young wife whom he married only three months ago. The girl whom he shot had been an inmate of the house two years. She was very pretty, with a wealth of black hair and large lustrous eyes. She had a petite form and dressed in good taste. She is described as being quiet and temperate. At the house it is said she had been Clowes mistress for six years. He associated with her in Peoria and Springfield and brought her here. It is stated that the direct cause of the shooting was the girl upbraiding him for his marriage. The wife whom Clowes married so short a time ago is said to be a most estimable lady, and the shame and horror of the occurrence has utterly prostrated her, and fears are entertained for her life. Both bodies were taken to the morgue.

The coroner's jury rendered a verdict today to the effect that Clowes fired the fatal shots that put an end to himself and his mistress, Blanche Grey.

A Patch on Her Heart.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Jan. 28.—Miss Maggie Harrison sued Lawrence Reiner for breach of promise. The case was on trial for six days in the superior court and attracted much attention. The jury awarded the plaintiff $500 damages.

Dynamiters Sent Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—Dynamiters Weissman, Koosher and Mittlestadt, who were convicted January 6, of having illegally stored gunpowder within the city limits, were sentenced to six months imprisonment each, in the house of correction, yesterday.

SUING FOR CASH ON COUPONS

Butler County Bonds Purchased After They Had Been Declared Illegal.

JURY AGAINST THE PLAINTIFFS.

Lincoln Completely Snowbound—Another Nebraska Railroad—Meetings of Husbandmen—State and Iowa News.

From the State Capital.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 22.—[Special Telegram.]—The jury in the case of Frank & McNair, of New York, against Butler county, on trial in the United States court, returned a special verdict today, finding the facts as presented, and leaving the judge to pass on the many law points involved. The plaintiff sued to recover $7,500 due on coupons of bonds issued by Butler county to aid the Lincoln railway in 1879. The county was repsesented by Hon. J. C. Cowin, and put on the defense that the bonds were illegal, the commissioners having no power to issue them, and the amount being in excess of the debt limit allowed by the statutes. Just after they were issued, a taxpayer named Sturok obtained an injunction restraining the auditor and secretary of state from registering them, and later the state supreme court pronounced them illegal. Despite this they found purchasers at 92½ cents on the dollar, and the holders now want their money. The entire issue of $60,000 is involved in the decision of the present suit.

The correspondence passing between the board of railway commissioners and the Burlington & Missouri and Union Pacific officials, relating to the refusal of the Burlington to receive at Kearney freight shipped by Meyer Bros. at Grand Island via the Union Pacific, has led to the abrogation of the agreement between the roads, as will be seen by the following letter:

OMAHA, Jan. 20.—R. B. Cowdery, Esq.—Dear Sir—In response to your request of the 13th inst. I have notified the Union Pacific company that the agreement heretofore in effect between our companies, which provides that freight tendered either at a junction point and destined to a local point on the line of the other, would be refused and cancelled, and that hereafter all freight tendered our company would be received regardless of the destination of the same. I have also instructed our agents at all junction stations to receive all freight offered and bill the same at the tariff to the most direct delivering point. Yours truly, THOS. MILLER.

The high winds Tuesday night filled the cuts on all the roads running out of Lincoln with snow drifts again, and a complete embargo on traffic is the result. With the exception of one train from the south on the Union Pacific, there have been no trains here since Thursday, and railway officials are reticent about promising when the regular schedule will be resumed. The city is full of blockaded people, Omaha being unusually well represented.

Incorporation papers of the Chicago, Nebraska, Kansas and Southwestern railway were filed with Secretary Roggen yesterday. The road, if built, is to run from a point on the south boundary of the state, between Franklin and Webster counties, to a point on the Missouri river in Cedar county, opposite Yankton, via Omaha. The capital is fixed at $6,000,000, and among the incorporators are G. R. Claney, R. V. Shirley, A. H. Kaley, E. B. Smith and ex-Gov. Garber.

The Nebraska Shorthorn Breeders' association was organized here to-day, with J. B. Dinsmore president; J. Edwards, treasurer, and O. M. Druse, secretary. Annual meetings will be held on the Wednesday of each state fair week, at the place where the fair is held. The secretary was instructed to invite all shorthorn breeders in the state to become members.

The State Horticultural society closed its annual meeting to-day. The most important business transacted was the passage of a resolution asking congress to make an appropriation for the department of agriculture to be used in experiments on injurious vegetable fungi.

Remnants of Ragmoney Men.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 22.—[Special Telegram.]—There was a secret conference of the remnant of the Iowa greenback party today. They discussed the pitiable state to which they had come, and denounced sub rosa Weaver and the other bosses who had sold them out to the democratic party. They adopted a long memorial to congress and the Iowa legislature. In their address to congress they opposed the construction of further canals, but favor a national double-track steel railroad. They also ask for a government postal telegraph and condemn the financial policy of the administration, and thank Senator Beck for his words for silver. In their memorial to the legislature they ask for a law taxing mortgages and reducing passenger rates one cent per mile on all roads in the state; also, for the reduction of legal interest from 10 to 7 per cent; also, that the railroad commission be abolished, and that pooling discriminations be prohibited.

An Unfortunate Fatality.

HAMBURG, Iowa, Jan. 22.—[Special Telegram.]—Edward Heaton, a brakeman on the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs railroad, was instantly killed at this place today noon while shitting cars on the switch. He was on the cow-catcher, and while the engine was running up to the cars escaping steam enveloped him so that neither himself nor engineer could measure the distance, and the engine and car came in violent contact, catching Heaton at the waist, nearly severing his body in two. He then fell under the engine and was horribly mangled. He was a brother of Passenger Conductor William Heaton of the same road and unmarried. The remains were taken to St. Joseph on the train which passed down soon after. The weather is bitter cold, the thermometer ranging from 10 to 16 below zero during the day.

Beatrice Will Have Water Works.

BEATRICE, Neb., Jan. 22.—[Special Telegram.]—The proposition to vote $8,000 worth of bonds for water works for this city, carried to-day by 518 majority. The opposition was made principally by men who thought the amount too large. The bonds draw 6 per cent and will be put on the market in about three weeks. Bids for putting in the system will then be advertised for and work will be commenced as soon as possible.

Last night's blow filled up the city again and no trains are running here to-day.

Coal Shute Calamities.

OTTUMWA, Iowa, Jan. 22.—The apron of the coal shute at Laddsdale, on the Rock Island road, a few miles west of Edson, fell down this afternoon and cut off the cupolas of the cabooses of two freights going east. Frank Cresco, brakeman, of Trenton, Mo. in the first cupola, was killed, and Will Jacks, brakeman, of Trenton, in the same cupola, was badly hurt.

A Strong Temperance Dose.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Jan. 22.—[Special Telegram.]—The temperance people are pushing the enforcement of prohibition all along the line. The saloon keepers here had hard times to-day. Ten of them were fined $600 and costs each. Four more were fined $1,000 each, and all to be imprisoned until the fines are paid.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The Coke Strike Increasing in Number—No Violence Reported.

MT. PLEASANT, Pa., Jan. 22.—No disturbance reported at any point in the coke regions this morning. A large mass meeting of miners, native Hungarians and colored men was held here for the purpose of organizing the Hungarians, who promise to stand by the Americans until the strike is gained.

The men were all in favor of staying out till the rate which prevailed in 1884 is restored. The speakers denounce the operators and the Pittsburg police. John Nugent, an unoffending man, it was said, had been brutally assaulted by an officer, and it was decided to raise a fund to prosecute his assailant. The men at the meeting dispersed to meet at three this afternoon. If the police attempt to interfere, as it is announced there will certainly be trouble.

Ninety per cent of the miners in the region are now idle and it is estimated now that the strike has already cost over $50,000.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 22.—Commercial Gazette Mount Pleasant special: While a mass meeting of strikers was in progress to-day a police car came up and was stopped by the strikers. Serious trouble was prevented by Rev. Father Lamberg, who addressed the miners. The strike has now reached the proportions of the largest struggle ever known between labor and capital in the coke regions. Over 6,000 men are now out. To-morrow is the general pay day and trouble is anticipated. All races of strikers held a meeting to-night and organized for future work.

The Cigarmaker's Strike.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The cigarmaker's strike is unchanged from yesterday except in one spot. The committee appointed to wait on John W. Love reported to-day that they came to an agreement by which his employes are to return to their benches. Mr. Love agreed to pay his men the old rate of wages. It was decided by the locked out men to send another committee to confer with the manufacturers upon the situation.

The Cuban cigarmakers employed by Oltenburg & Co. and by Jacoby & Co., to-day went out on a strike. The strikers to-night issued an answer to the challenge of the bosses to arbitrate. The men say they will submit to arbitration providing the old rates prevail pending the arbitration. The proposition of the manufacturers was that the new scale prevail pending the result of arbitration.

Work will be resumed in Love's factory on Monday. It was stated to-night that Kaufman Bros. & Bonda had given up and that they would set their men at work Monday next.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers have decided to contribute 75 cents per capita monthly to the support of the men during the strike.

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

Grievances and Differences Considered by Western Pools.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The Chicago, St. Louis and Missouri River Passenger association made no progress to-day toward a settlement of the relations that are to be sustained with foreign lines, or how to act and to what extent commissions shall be paid. To-morrow the session will be continued.

Delegations of merchants from St. Louis and Kansas City had a conference here today with the general managers of the lines forming the Southwestern Railway association. The grievances of the commercial interests of the two cities were voiced by E. F. Kelley, General Green, George Mineh, ex-Governor Stannard of St. Louis, and by W. B. Grimes and H. J. Latshaw of Kansas City. J. M. Nave, of St. Joe, also spoke. The principal concession asked was that the same through rate be made per ton per mile as to the northwest. The pool managers stated the matter would be taken up in conjunction with the freight agents of the various lines and a formal reply submitted.

The Western Trunk Line (tripartite) association in a meeting here to-day considered the demand of the Rock Island and St. Paul roads for a reduction in the percentage awarded the Wabash. Manager James Smith, of the Wabash, declined at first to submit the question to arbitration, but finally agreed to take the matter under advisement.

Awarded the Contract.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 22.—Telegrams to the Northern Pacific headquarters here from New York, say the directors awarded the Cascade tunnel to Nelson Bennett of Montana, who has the contract for the extension of the work.

Succeeds His Father-in-Law.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 22.—M. McK. Twombly was to-day elected director of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis road in place of William H. Vanderbilt.

BARS THE SLUGGER.

The "Irish Lad" Frothy For a Fight With Jim Smith.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—Jack Burke, the pugilist, now in this city, issued a challenge to fight any man living barring John L. Sullivan, the fight to be six or eight rounds or to a finish for from $5,000 to $10,000. In his challenge Burke calls attention to the announcement that Jim Smith, the English prize fighter, will cross the water after his fight with Greenfield to seek a match with Sullivan and says there is no need of Smith waiting for Sullivan to make a match, as he (Burke) is ready to meet Smith at any time. Burke says he means business, and will post a forfeit within twenty-four hours after Smith's or any other man's acceptance with the editor of the New York Clipper or the Chicago Tribune, the editor selected to appoint a final stake holder or referee.

The Bean Eater's Brag.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—John L. Sullivan authorizes the following announcement: He will fight any man in the world within four to six weeks, the match to be for from $2,500 to $10,000 a side, London prize ring rules, and to be to a finish in the presence of five persons only, the challenge to remain open only one week.

The Nanticoke Disaster.

WILKESBARRE, Jan. 22.—The mine inspector of the fourth, second and Lackawanna districts, together with a number of other inspectors left for Nanticoke this morning. They will visit the scene of the disaster and enter the mine as far as they can to learn the true state of affairs regarding the entombed men, and make a report to the mine inspector of this district.

The Failure Score.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Business failures during the last seven days, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States 303, for Canada 26, a total of 329, as against 332 the last week, and 336 the week previous to last. More than two-thirds are reported from the southern, western and Pacific states

The Fur Flies.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Nichols Brothers & Co., fur dealers, 550 Broadway, made an assignment to-day for the benefit of creditors, to Wm. P. Dyon, with preferences amounting to $51,800.

Weather for To-Day.

MISSOURI VALLEY—Increasing cloudiness and local snows; warmer southerly winds; falling barometer.

Gold for Europe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22,—Brown Bros. & Co. have engaged $500,000 in gold bars for shipment to-morrow by the steamer Oregon.

Miss Mills, the Ohio girl with the aternee-feet, offered some time ago to marry any man who would take her, her feet, her $5,000 and her farm. And now a bold Pittsburger has accepted the lady with all her encumbrances. As the couple when married are to live in Pittsburg the residents of that city are wondering where they are going to reside; but the young man who takes Miss Mills does not appear to us to be altogether foolish. He gets a good deal besides her feet, and can rest assured of one very agreeable fact, which is that every time his wife opens her mouth she will not "put her foot in it."

CIVILIZATION THE SOLUTION.

A Veteran Missionary Among the Indians Speaks His Mind.

THEY LEARN FARMING RAPIDLY

And In Time Would Become Self Supporting—The Leaderless Condition of the Democrats in the Senate.

A Competent Opinion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—[Special.]—"There is, to my mind, but one solution to the Indian problem," said Father Conrardy, who has for fifteen years been a missionary among the Indians, speaking to your correspondent this morning. "That solution contemplates civilization for the Indians. I would civilize them by alloting a farm to the head of each household—say 160 acres—and build houses upon the land and stock it. The Indians are no nearer self-supporting to-day than they were ten years ago—I mean those supported wholly by the government. They are placed on reservations without anything to work with and are given an annuity to live upon. Now, an Indian is no more lazy than a white man, but he is not going to beg implements to farm with, especially when he can live without it. Then he has no land he can call his own, and he doesn't want to improve lands for others."

"Do the Indians learn farming rapidly?" I asked.

"Oh, very rapidly," replied Father Conrardy. "They have as much genius as cunning, and are pleased to see the results of their work. I will guarantee if the government will give 160 acres of land to the head each of fifteen families, then put comfortable buildings on the farms, and give them implements and seeds to work with, that it will make them self supporting within three years at the farthest. They can make a much better living than the government gives them, and they know it and are anxious to try it. I have been working with the Indians in eastern Oregon, but they are all the same. We must colonize them."

"Are not the women the most industrious?"

"No; that is a mistake most people entertain. The boys, who have not accumulated indolent habits, are the best to work; but they will all work. Now they all believe that they will be routed out of their homes, and feeling this insecurity they would take no interest, even if they had implements, etc., to work with. If the land were deeded to them—it may be held against transfer or mortgage for a number of years, if the government desires—they would realize that they were building permanent homes."

"The women must have trouble in learning housekeeping?"

"Very much. If possible they learn housekeeping more slowly than the men take to farming. But it would overcome this by having white lady school teachers sent to them, visit the homes of the Indians once a week, and teach them housekeeping. The squaws are naturally uncleanly, and it will take some time to get them to comprehend what it is to keep house; but this they must learn sooner or later, and the quicker it is begun the quicker they will learn."

WITHOUT A COMPETENT LEADER.

It seems that the democratic party in congress is without a leader. No one so far has been able to cope with the republicans in the silver discussion or the demands that are being made on the administration for information concerning removals from office. It begins to