# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

NINETEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1890. NUMBER 238.


## THE REPUBLICAN DIAGNOSIS.

Apathy and Railroads Leading Factors in the Iowa Defeat.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC DODGE.

Working the Farmers' Alliance to Defeat Senator Allison—Reforms Recommended by County Officers—Other State Items.

**Many Men of Many Minds.**

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 16.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The Iowa house of representatives is still an unknown quantity so far as its legislative capacity is concerned. The republicans are tired enough of the deadlock and are promising themselves that it will not occur again. They do not agree with their democratic brethren that prohibition and tariff were the chief causes of their recent political repulses. Below are given the opinions expressed on this point by a large majority of the republican members of the lower house covering every section of the state:

Austin of Wright—We republicans did not put in enough work, that is one of the main reasons. If we had nominated Wheeler, the farmer candidate, I believe we would have swept things.

Ball of Jefferson—The railroads defeated us. In my county every railroad man voted against Hutchison. They did this to check anti-monopoly legislation.

Blythe of Cerro Gordo—Well, the railways were against us for one thing. Then there was some dissatisfaction on account of prohibition. Then there is always a feeling of indifference following a presidential election, what we call "off years," and that was quite a factor. Prohibition, in my opinion, did not cut any greater figure than the other causes I mentioned, but let me give you a pointer. This thing is not going to be repeated.

Brown of Ringgold—Well, we lost heavily in the river counties by the defection of anti-prohibition republicans, and in the rural districts to some extent on account of Hutchison's failure to support the 2-cent fare and maximum tariff bills.

Byers of Lucas—There are several leading causes. I would class them as follows: First, political indifference; that is, too much confidence in the result. The republican party was regarded as invincible by many and now they see a party can not win without votes. Then we lost from the prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists and the monopolists and anti-monopolists. We failed to please the radical fellows, and they left us in the lurch.

Chantry of Mills—I think it was a coalition between corporate interests—the big cities and the railroads.

Chase of Hamilton—There was a widespread distrust of the republican candidate for governor on the transportation question and this created a feeling of indifference among the farmers. The democrats cast their full party vote, while the republican vote fell off about thirty thousand. I observed one thing, however, worthy of note. Spencer Smith, the republican candidate for railroad commissioner, who represented the policy of the party on the transportation question, is the only man running on either ticket who had a clean majority, which shows that the people are with us on that question.

Coyle of Humboldt—The stay-at-home vote done the mischief. Over-confidence, superinduced by a long series of victories, is largely responsible for the result. A few farmers and anti-prohibition republicans in my county voted against Hutchison, but not many.

Cutting of Howard—The railroad influence and the stay-at-homes defeated us. Prohibition did me no harm. Two years ago my opponent had 119 majority, while I carried the county by sixty-five, and we are still on the grain.

Dobson of Buena Vista—The railroads did the mischief. We lost no votes in my county on account of prohibition.

Dolph of Harrison—The democrats were pretty sharp and managed to make an open combine with the farmers and a secret alliance with the corporations. My county will sustain prohibition by 1,200 majority.

Eckles of Marshall—I agree with the opinion expressed by Colonel Chantry.

Field of Page—Prohibition was unquestionably one of the leading factors. We lost no votes in my county, but they cut us pretty heavily where the law is not enforced.

Gardner of Washington—We held our own in my county. The prohibition party had a ticket in the field and hurt me some, but not much.

Head of Greene—I think we had too much confidence in the result and the democrats were better organized and made a "still hunt" for votes.

Hendershot of Marion—Prohibition more than anything else, in my opinion, is what downed us.

Hobbs of Calhoun—Our confidence and the wrong candidate did it. Had Hull been nominated and old soldiers put in charge they would have aroused an enthusiasm that always brings victory. Prohibition is the settled policy in Calhoun.

Holiday of Louisa—Every corporation republican who is also opposed to prohibition fought us at every point, and this, aided by general apathy among the farmers, was the cause of the democratic gains.

Haspers of Sioux—The railroads were opposed to my election, and also to the republican candidate for governor.

Jewett of Worth—Indifference was the main cause. The farmers had a candidate for governor and the politicians slaughtered him in convention, and the farmers staid at home and husked corn.

Kyte of Clark—We had a full vote in my county and prohibition cut no figure whatever.

Lane of Polk—Factional strife defeated members of the legislature. The liquor question changed some votes, but not as many as the democrats would have us believe. Boies got votes from both the farmers and the corporations by false representations.

Law of Winnebago—I can express it in one word—over-confidence among republicans, resulting from a long series of victories.

Lewis of Wayne—Well, in the state Hutchison was cut both by the railroads and farmers. In my county we made a decided gain over the vote for governor two years ago. Larrabee only had fifty-seven majority, while Hutchison carried it by 227.

Luke of Franklin—The reaction which follows a presidential campaign. The state is reliably republican on a full vote.

Mack of Madison—We did not lose any votes in my county. On the contrary we increased our majority. Prohibition made votes for us, and I ran largely on that issue. Then the "Bohemian Oats" men that we downed last year tried to manipulate affairs, and made bad work for the democrats.

McCarthy of Storey—The democrats were well organized and the republican farmers husked corn.

McFarland of Emmet—The belief among farmers that Hutchison was not sound on the transportation question was the main cause. The difference between the 10,000 majority which was given to Spencer Smith, the republican railroad commissioner, and Boies' majority of 6,000 represents, when divided by two, the number of republican farmers who were led away by democratic misrepresentations.

Mercer of Pocahontas—I lay it to a combination of circumstances, among them the railroad fight, prohibition, and the tariff.

Morrow of Union—We made a decided gain in my county and defeated the democ-greenback coalition badly enough. It was not the fault of Union county that Hutchison was defeated.

Oakman of Delaware—We held up our majority in my county.

Shipley of Guthrie—General apathy among the republicans was the chief reason. The democrats only polled 193 more votes than last year. Too republicans had 50,000 stay-at-homes, but this won't happen again.

Smith of Mitchell—We held our own pretty well. In my county it is only a question of getting out the vote.

Smith of Sac—Party strife and lack of enthusiasm among the farmers downed us. I live in Wheeler county and dissatisfaction was to be expected there as a matter of course. Prohibition did not hurt us.

Tade of Van Buren—The reaction following the presidential election cut down the republican vote. I gained a few votes on account of my pronounced stand for prohibition.

Van Gilder—The farmers and railroads were against us and both for exactly opposite reasons, but the democrats will not fool the farmers again.

Walden of Appanoose—I explain the democratic gains on the ground that it was an "off year" for us. Wait till we have another election.

Walker of Audubon—There was not much change in my county. I got 33, and Boies 33, which shows that he did not run much ahead.

Wyman of O'Brien—The druggists who don't like the pharmacy law, the railroads, and the farmers who feared Hutchison was not sound on the transportation question all gave the democrats substantial comfort on election day.

Young of Monroe—We lost no votes in my county on account of prohibition, but I think indifference kept some away from the polls.

The above will give a good idea of the views of leading republicans on the causes of the "political accident" which "tied" the lower house and elevated a democrat to the governor's chair. BEE.

### A DEMOCRATIC RUSE.

Working the Farmers' Alliances to Defeat Allison.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 16.—[Special to THE BEE.]—A vigorous effort is being made by the democrats to convert all the farmers' alliances into democratic clubs. They are working them now on the senatorial matter. Agents are scouring the state, circulating petitions against the election of Allison, and trying to have them endorsed by the farmers' alliance. These petitions are being circulated by democrats, and the signers are democrats and sore-headed republicans who have ceased to vote the republican ticket. In some cases they run in democrats enough to control the alliance and then pass resolutions against Allison, and pretend that it is an expression of the republican farmers of the state. But the active work is being done by democrats. In one county the democrat county treasurer left his office to circulate a petition against Allison. When the facts are known as to who is behind these petitions they have no weight, with the republicans in the legislature. But the democrats are not expecting to defeat Allison. They can't break the republican line, but they are trying to make political capital for the next campaign. They will claim then that thousands of republican farmers petitioned the legislature not to elect Allison, which is not true and that their requests were ignored. Now that their real purpose is being understood the republican farmers are taking the cue, and sending in counter petitions for Allison's election. There is no doubt of the fact that the republican farmers are solidly for Allison. He has always been popular with them, and is more so today than ever before, but the democrats are using these petitions to misrepresent the real sentiment of the state.

RECOMMENDING REFORMS.

The recent convention of county officers in this city devoted its time almost entirely to formulating their desires for legislation in which they were interested. The county attorneys and supervisors met together, and the county auditors held a separate meeting. The former officials adopted a series of resolutions on compensation of officers which embody several desired reforms. Many of these grow out of the abuse of authority in the enforcement of the prohibitory law. Thus, for instance, they recommend that counties shall be liable for the payment of attorneys employed to prosecute violations of the liquor law only when such employment is authorized by the county attorney and then only in a case of contest. Here is another recommendation that strikes at the heart of a great abuse, namely, that the power of justices of the peace to appoint special constables shall be limited to cases where there is no constable in the township or where such officer is prevented from acting himself by absence from the county, sickness or previous official engagement. There has been great complaint in this vicinity because justices would appoint blackmailing constables to search houses under a pretence of enforcing the prohibitory law. These fellows have preyed upon Des Moines until public patience has been exhausted. They were irresponsible men, worthy of the penitentiary, and one of them is now under sentence to that place for perjury, and yet under the cloak of the law they could blackmail honest men and line their pockets with ill gotten gains. Another provision in the same line of reform is that no justice of the peace in cities of the first class shall be entitled to receive or collect from the county more than $1,000 per annum for services in criminal cases, nor shall any constable receive from the county more than $600 per annum for such services. Some of the justices of this city have been making $5,000 or $7,000 a year from their liquor business. They stand in with the constables and fix up their cases so as to get the largest amount of fees possible out of the business, and they have made a lot of money, which the people have had to pay in taxes.

The county auditors at their meeting united in recommending some desired changes in the law. They want the law changed so that the total amount of money which can be loaned to any one person from the school fund shall be $2,000 instead of $1,000 as at present. They recommend that a law be passed providing that all claims which have been allowed but are not claimed or paid within one year shall be cancelled and barred from collection, except upon good cause for failure to collect before that time. This is intended to cut off the gang of fee collectors who infest every community and buy up old claims. The auditors also suggest that if it be desirable when the terms of auditors and treasurers expire in different years that their present terms be extended to January 1893. They think also that they should have the same compensation as treasurers and clerks of the court. One of the main questions which the auditors considered was that of a uniform basis of assessment. They noted the fact that there is a general disposition to assess property at less than its face value, and this valuation varies in different localities from 33⅓ per cent of the real value to 60 per cent. This variation tends to a discrimination between the counties in the apportionment of the state tax. So the auditors recommend either that the law requiring the listing of property at the full value be strictly enforced, or that the law be repealed, and in its place a law be enacted requiring the executive council to apportion in dollars the amount of state revenue to be raised in the several counties to each county in proportion to their respective values. It is hoped that the legislature will act upon this suggestion and thus secure uniformity in assessments all over the state, or prevent the evils which come from a different basis of assessments in the different counties.

NOTES.

The irrepressible Weaver is said to be anxious to run for congress for this, the Seventh district, this year. He is a man of varied accomplishments who can live in Oklahoma, Des Moines and Bloomfield all at the same time. The Sixth district was claimed as his home until Major Lacey beat him so badly for congress two years ago. Since then he has established himself in Oklahoma and now claims a residence in this city.

There are at least two members of the state senate who wish to run for congress in Weaver's old district (the Sixth). These are Senator Engle of Jasper county and Senator Stewart of Poweshiek. The former is a union labor man and thinks he can compel the democrats to nominate him.

The members of the legislature are pretty sore over the refusal of the auditor to issue warrants for half their salary on the ground that the legislature is not fully organized.

**An Overdose of Morphine.**

WATERLOO, Ia., Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—David P. Shirey a laborer well known throughout central Iowa, was found lying dead in a hallway here this afternoon. His death is attributed to an overdose of morphine, but it is not known whether he took it with suicidal intent or not.

## INGALL'S SEAT IS SHAKY.

Prohibition and High Tariff Dividing Kansas Republicans.

CHICAGO IS VERY CONFIDENT.

The Windy City Feels Sure of the Fair—Sioux City Against Lincoln—South American Mail Service.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMAHA BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16.

I asked Senator Ingalls yesterday whether he felt any uncertainty as to his re-election. "Not so far as my own party is concerned," he said. "If the republicans have a majority in the legislature I shall no doubt be returned, but we are a good deal broken up out our way from various causes, and there is no telling what may happen."

The trouble in Kansas seems to be a division of the republican party into several factions. The anti-prohibition element, which is large and increasing, especially in the cities and large towns, is spreading considerably among the country districts, where the farmers, in searching for causes for low prices and poor crops and hard times are accepting the explanation of the anti-prohibition element that it is due to the passage of the prohibitory laws. The disaffected element, too, has secured control of the Farmers' alliance, which charges the hard times to high tariff and holds the republican party responsible for not reducing duties on food products, clothing, medicine and other necessaries of life. Everybody who is out of sorts or has met with misfortune attributes the trouble to the same cause and, although a revision of the tariff by the present congress might do some good, it cannot improve the conditions that exist or allay the discontent, so that the next legislature is likely to be a mongrel sort of body, divided into several factions, without organization, and representing all sorts of theories and policies. Thus the senatorship will be a free-for-all race with a large number of candidates, few of whom will submit to a caucus nomination.

SOUTH AMERICAN MAIL SERVICE.

During the present session congress is going to do something towards extending our mail service to South America. A bill will doubtless be passed authorizing the postmaster general to make contracts for a term of ten years or so for the regular and rapid transportation of mails from the most convenient ports in the United States to the principal distributing points in Central and South America. The service to Brazil, which is now only monthly, will be increased to three times a month and extended to the Argentine Republic, with which we now have no mail communication whatever, although next to Brazil it is the most important country on the southern continent. It is expected, too, that a fast mail service from Tampa, Fla., and New Orleans to Aspinwall and the Central American ports will also be established, so that a letter from Chicago to Aspinwall, which now requires from twelve to fifteen days to reach its destination, will be carried in five days. Both New Orleans and Tampa are within three days voyage of the isthmus by ships of any speed, and the little tubs that are now bringing fruits from Central America make it in four days. This will be much more convenient to western shippers than to send their mail by way of the slow freight steamers that sail every ten days from New York and require nine or ten days to make the journey. The mails to Central and South America have increased 80 per cent within the last two years and to the same countries the increase has been as great as 320 per cent. The company that is now running the fast mails from Havana to Tampa are ready to put on a line of steamers to Aspinwall whenever the government is willing to give them a contract for such a term of years as will justify the investment of their money in fine steamers, but they will not construct vessels for contracts covering only a single year, as provided by the present law. The house on merchant marine is about ready to report a bill for the encouragement of the vessel interest, which adopts the French system of paying a bounty of 30 cents per registered ton for every mile sailed, and it is believed such a measure will pass both the house and the senate.

CHICAGO CONFIDENT.

Colonel Davis said this afternoon: "I am as confident of success in this fight as I am of getting my dinner tonight. If we can get a vote on that bill we shall certainly win, and if a fair is held it will be held at Chicago."

The St. Louis people have practically withdrawn from the race. They still keep their headquarters in charge of a colored man and the cards are still hanging in the windows, where they have been since the middle of November, but the local committee have discharged all its lobbyists and has gone home, leaving the work entirely in charge of the congressmen, and the congressmen are now talking against holding a fair at all. They say it is impossible to get ready for a proper exposition in 1892, and that some other means of celebrating the discovery of America might be adopted at less expense to the government and be of equal honor to Columbus. Representative Frank said today that he did not know whether there would be a fair or not, and that the sentiment against it was growing rapidly in both houses of congress, and while he should vote for the bill himself, he feared it might not pass.

The Chicago people are counting noses on the world's fair and are very confident of success. They have 187 votes absolutely pledged to Chicago, which, assuming that there will be the ordinary number of absentees, would be a majority of the house, but in addition to these 187 votes there are thirteen, who, while they have given no pledges, have expressed themselves in favor of Chicago and will vote that way. This is the way Chicago stands against the field, but with St. Louis withdrawn the Chicago people have at least 180, if not 200 votes.

SIOUX CITY'S DESIRE.

The Sunday Post says: Sioux City, Ia., has a reputation for its enterprise which it has advertised by its corn palace demonstrations, but it has been blocked in one of its most ambitious hopes, namely, to get a federal building at that point. The opposition has come mainly from the Nebraska senators and representatives. Sioux City is just across the line from Nebraska and the people of that state have argued that if Sioux City gets a public building it will be just one less for Nebraska. During Cleveland's administration a bill for a public building at Sioux City carrying an appropriation of $300,000 was introduced, but failed of passage. The Sioux City citizens were not discouraged, however, and when their perennial measure made its appearance in this congress the appropriation asked was $500,000. This was more than Nebraska could stand, and as an offset Senator Paddock introduced a bill authorizing the erection of a public building at Lincoln, Neb., to cost $1,000,000. Now the Sioux City citizens have decided to accept the challenge and ask for $1,000,000 for their building and propose to fight it out on the issue of Sioux City or Lincoln.

COMPTON TO BE OUSTED.

It seems to be understood on the democratic side that Mr. Compton, the democrat from Maryland whose seat is contested by a Mr. Mudd, will be ousted and that the latter will be admitted to the house, for several democratic members have applied for the desk he occupies, which is one of the most desirable in the house. Mr. Compton claims to have received 16,000 votes, or a plurality of 181. Mr. Mudd, the republican candidate, received 1,589 votes and 343 votes were cast for Mr. Heller, the prohibition candidate. There were a great many democratic votes imported into that district from the city of Washington, which it adjoins on the south, and their legality is seriously questioned. In fact, the republicans can throw out three or four hundred of the Washington votes without doing anybody an injustice.

### EXTOLS WILHELM'S ACTION

Cardinal Manning on the Emperor's Conference Scheme.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Feb. 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Cardinal Manning has written the following letter to Richard Fleischer, editor of the Deutsche Reoue, by whom he was asked to give his opinion of the emperor's action in summoning a conference of nations on the labor question:

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE, Westminster, Feb. 10.—Sir: You ask me what I think of the invitation of the emperor of Germany to the European powers to meet in conference on the subject of labor and the state of the millions in every country who live by the wages of labor. I think this imperial act the wisest and worthiest that has proceeded from any sovereign of our time. The condition of the wage earning people of every European country is a grave danger to every European state. The hours of labor, the employment of women and children, the scantiness of wages, the uncertainties of employment, the fierce competition fostered by modern political economy, the destruction of domestic life resulting from all these and other kindred causes have rendered it impossible for men to live a human life.

"How can a man who works fifteen or sixteen hours a day live the life of a father to his children?

"How can a woman who is absent from home all day long do the duties of a mother?

"Domestic life is impossible, but on the domestic life of the people the whole order of human society reposes. If the foundation be ruined what will become of the superstructure? Emperor William has therefore shown himself to be a true and far-sighted statesman.

Believe me always yours faithfully,

HENRY E., CARDINAL MANNING,
Archbishop of Westminster.

### THE GALLERY GAVE WAY.

Serious Accident in a Paris Church During Divine Worship.

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Feb. 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—An accident of an alarming character, by which several persons were seriously injured, occurred tonight during divine service at Bromley Independent church. Across the end of the building over the entrance was fixed a balcony capable of holding sixty or seventy people. While the pastor was reading the lessons the gallery with scarcely any warning suddenly collapsed, precipitating its occupants into the body of the church. A cloud of dust obscured the view of the remainder of the congregation for a few minutes, but when it cleared away it became obvious that a number of persons were buried beneath the ruins of the gallery. The fallen debris caused an obstruction at the entrance and prevented any assistance being rendered from the outside, but willing hands were soon at work clearing away the falling timbers and extricating the unfortunate occupants of the fallen gallery from their perilous position. The gallery was pretty well filled at the time and about twenty persons were buried. The work of removing the debris occupied some time, and when accomplished it was found that while most of the victims of the accident were severely bruised and cut, five had received serious injuries, which in some instances may unfortunately prove fatal. One young lady was unconscious when extricated. Two medical gentlemen in the congregation attended to the injured, of whom several had broken legs and arms, while others had internal injuries.

**Count Taafe Correctly Interviewed.**

[Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, Feb. 16.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Count Taafe, interviewed by the Herald at Vienna on the Herald's recent interview with him, said: "I have not a word to say in regard to my interview in the Herald except in praise of my interviewer's intelligence, comprehension of my ideas and phonographic accuracy with which my very words are given. I shall stand by everything I said and also by my interviewer, because, though he had a splendid opportunity to launch canards and exaggerated statements, he confined himself strictly to a statement of what passed between us."

**Iowa Battle Flags.**

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 16.—[Special to THE BEE.]—An agitation has been started for the removal of the Iowa battle flags from the state arsenal to the capitol building. There are a large number of these flags which represent the valor and bravery of Iowa soldiers. Some are in good condition; others are so tattered and torn that they will hardly hold together. They are exposed to the risk of further destruction where they now are, and so it is proposed to put them in glass cases, hermetically sealed, at the state house. Many visitors to the capitol want to see the battle flags but do not find it so convenient to go to the arsenal as to the state house. The governor recommends their removal and some of the leading Grand Army men are urging it. A fine location for the flags could be found in the main corridors. It has been suggested that when the removal has been decided upon a battle flag day be appointed, and the transfer of the banners be accompanied by a military display, and appropriate exercises. Iowa's most eloquent soldier and most inspiring civilian, especially among the younger men, those too young to enter the war should be selected to speak on that occasion, the one to represent the valor that defended the flags, the other to represent the patriotism of the coming generations that will preserve them with tender veneration and honor. The occasion might be made one of great impressiveness if properly managed. The transfer of the tattered battle flags, riddled with shot and shell, to their last resting place, is certainly an event of too much importance to be passed over lightly.

**Only Nervous Prostration.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Considerable excitement was caused last evening at Elgin by a report that Bruce, one of the witnesses for the state in the bribery investigation, had poisoned himself and later that he was dead. The last proved untrue and the first is denied by his family. He is ill of nervous prostration resulting from the excitement and his mind is affected. He sent for a lawyer to take his deposition, the contents of which have not been divulged. Bruce's testimony is chiefly relied upon by the state to sustain the charges of bribery in the council, and it has for some time been so evident that great pressure was being brought to bear upon him to suppress the truth that many believe he has been driven to attempt suicide.

**The Weather Forecast.**

For Omaha and vicinity: Fair, followed by light snow.

For Nebraska: Fair, winds shifting to southerly, warmer Tuesday morning.

For Iowa: Colder, northerly winds, fair, cold wave.

For South Dakota: Fair, variable winds, warmer Tuesday morning.

**Freight Collision.**

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 16.—Two Cincinnati Southern freight trains collided at Melville last night. Engineer Cran and Brakeman Gray were killed.

## THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Conclusions Reached By the Senate Special Committee.

MORE TIME RECOMMENDED.

Sixty Years and Three Per Cent Asked for the Union Pacific—Seventy-five Years For the Central.

**Findings of the Committee.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The senate special committee on Pacific railroads, after many hearings, thorough investigation and careful consideration, has finally accepted the reports of Senator Frye on the Union Pacific and of Senator Davis on the Central Pacific railroads and has agreed to the bill providing for the refunding of their debts.

The report on the Union Pacific reaches the following conclusions:

1. That the policy of building or acquiring branch lines was wise, and through the period covered by the inquiry, honestly and economically carried out.

2. That the main line has derived immense advantage from its branches and that there is no foundation for the charge that the latter have received undue benefit at the expense of the main line.

3. That the building of the Oregon Short Line and the subsequent acquirement of the Oregon Railway & Navigation company's lines, instead of being a menace to the interest of the government, have proved decided advantages.

4. That the recent consolidation of several branches under the name of the Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern railway company simplifies the system of the Union Pacific, makes it possible to obtain more effective and economical management and in no way evidences any purpose to evade the obligations to the government.

5. That the branches, instead of being maintained at the expense of the main line, contribute at least $3,000,000 a year to the treasury of the company.

6. That the improvements have been for several years past greater on the main line than on the branches, some of them very important and expensive.

7. That there is no evidence of any purpose on the part of the company to surrender that portion of the road over which the government has a statutory lien; on the contrary there is every reason tending to satisfy any candid person that no such purpose exists.

8. That this is a capable, well managed road, abundantly able to pay its debts, requiring only, like every other railroad, time in which to pay.

9. That the present management is honestly trying to effect a fair adjustment with the government.

10. That the interests of the government and the railway company will be promoted by the settlement and that one can be made now upon terms which every dollar owed the government, with interest, can be paid.

It finds the present security to be a statutory lien on the road commencing three miles west of the Missouri river and extending to a point five miles west of Oregon and on another road commencing half a mile west of Kansas City and extending to a point 393 miles westerly commencing in a prairie and ending in one, not enough to protect the government debt, if it shall not be adjusted until it becomes due, within $50,000,000, while under the bill to be reported the security obtained will be twice the government debt in value and the payments, according to the terms of the bill, absolutely certain.

The report on the Central Pacific finds that the United States has for security a statutory lien on the road commencing at a point five miles west of Ogden and extending to San Jose, without the terminal facilities at either end made subject to the mortgage, to secure bonds equal in amount to the original indebtedness of the company to the United States; that the portion of the road from Ogden to the westerly slope of the Sierra Nevadas is practically only a bridge, without any local business of any amount; that the roads reaching from the main line into Nevada do not now pay expenses; that the present security of the United States upon this property is entirely inadequate; that foreclosure of the first mortgage would substantially exhaust in satisfaction thereof the entire property, and that it would be inexpedient for the United States to redeem it from said mortgage or to become the owner of the property through redemption and foreclosure.

The report finds it is expedient, necessary and practicable to adjust and further secure the indebtedness to the United states upon extended time at a reduced rate of interest within the road's ability to pay, upon such terms as to advance the development of the country through which the roads pass, and to afford the inhabitants thereof reasonable rates of transportation for passengers and freight.

From the report it appears that the Central Pacific has not an ability to pay at all equal to that of the Union Pacific, but under the terms of the bill to be reported can make final and full payment reasonably certain. The bill agreed upon includes within its provisions the Union Pacific railroad company, the Kansas Pacific railroad company, the central branch of the Union Pacific railroad company consolidated under the name of the Union Pacific railroad company, the Central Pacific railroad company, successor to the Central Pacific railroad company of California and the Western Pacific railroad company. It provides for finding the present worth of the indebtedness of the Union Pacific railway company on July 1, 1890, and for the payment to the United States of that amount with 3 per cent interest, payable semi-annually; also a portion of the principal semi-annually, so the entire debt may be paid in sixty years. It requires that the Union Pacific railway company shall give a mortgage on all its property of every name and description, real, mixed and personal, and also preserves to the United States its present statutory lien. In the event of the failure of said company to accept the provisions of the act there shall be carried to the credit of a sinking fund one-half of the compensation for all services rendered for the government, and in addition thereto the sum of $1,000,000 a year, or 75 per cent of the whole net earnings of the Union Pacific railway company. It provides also for extending the provisions of the Thurman act to the Kansas Pacific railway company and the central branch of the Union Pacific railroad company. On failure to pay a receiver shall be appointed to take charge of, manage, and operate the road, branches and lines of said company until the principal and interest of the debt shall have been fully paid.

Section six provides for the ascertainment of the present worth of the debt of the Central Pacific railroad company, and for the payment of the interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, and so much of the principal as shall result in the payment of the entire debt in seventy-five years, but in order to relieve the road from too great a burden during the next ten years, as it is necessary for it to make some extensive improvements, it capitalizes for that time one-half of the 3 per cent to be paid. The bill requires a mortgage of the entire property of the Central Pacific railroad company, including some very important roads in California, and also, by that section and a subsequent one, that the Southern Pacific railroad company and the Central Pacific shall make the present lease subsisting between them additional security to the United States for the payment of the debt. Either of said companies may extend payment or refund their indebtedness prior to that of the United States to the extent of the par value of such first mortgage bonds, the rate of interest not to exceed 5 per cent. In the event of any default for ninety days in the payment of the interest or principal as required by the act, the entire debt shall immediately mature. The record of the mortgage by the secretary treasurer in conformity with the law of the various states and territories where the property is situated is provided for.

The United States may retain all money due to these companies for services until the installments of the principal and interest upon their bonds next maturing after such services are rendered shall be fully paid. The companies shall pay no dividends unless the same shall have been actually earned and unless such company shall have paid all the interest and matured indebtedness due.

Section 18 provides for the repeal of the law requiring government directors; also the laws imposing limitations on the rights of the companies to acquire property, extend railways, etc.

### THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

Financial Transactions of the Country for the Past Week.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following table, compiled from special dispatches from the managers of the clearing houses in the cities named shows the gross exchanges for the week ending February 15, 1890, with the rates per cent, increase or decrease, as compared with the similar amounts for the corresponding week in 1889.

| CITIES. | CLEARINGS. | Increase. | Decrease. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | $779,913,459 | | 5.2 |
| Boston | 88,053,471 | 1.4 | |
| Philadelphia | 64,508,577 | 0.5 | |
| Chicago | 62,368,000 | | 0.1 |
| St. Louis | 22,471,270 | 7.0 | |
| Baltimore | 14,999,887 | 12.4 | |
| Pittsburg | 15,807,009 | 12.4 | |
| San Francisco | 15,393,074 | | 5.0 |
| New Orleans | 10,797,072 | | 10.7 |
| Cincinnati | 7,344,900 | | 31.5 |
| Louisville | 8,685,498 | 13.5 | |
| Kansas City | 8,442,142 | | 7.4 |
| Milwaukee | 4,720,000 | | 9.9 |
| Providence | 4,660,800 | | 5.1 |
| Detroit | 4,931,753 | 14.0 | |
| Denver | 4,212,821 | 21.0 | |
| Omaha | 4,430,929 | 21.7 | |
| Cleveland | 4,163,649 | 39.9 | |
| St. Paul | 3,711,074 | 40.3 | |
| Minneapolis | 4,315,076 | 4.6 | |
| Memphis | 2,834,865 | 0.6 | |
| Indianapolis | 2,012,889 | 17.9 | |
| Fort Worth | 2,096,916 | 129.3 | |
| Columbus | 2,370,000 | 9.4 | |
| Duluth | 1,813,485 | | 7.9 |
| Hartford | 1,974,044 | 15.8 | |
| Galveston | 1,826,232 | 37.6 | |
| Richmond | 1,832,141 | | 12.4 |
| Peoria | 1,428,961 | | 8.9 |
| Washington | 1,263,945 | 21.8 | |
| St Joseph | 1,515,598 | 6.9 | |
| New Haven | 1,239,674 | 4.0 | |
| Springfield | 1,078,559 | 36.8 | |
| Portland, Me | 1,094,612 | 7.5 | |
| Worcester | 1,041,914 | 10.7 | |
| Norfolk | 927,659 | | 7.7 |
| Wilmington | 802,583 | 8.0 | |
| Sioux City | 732,808 | 60.9 | |
| Syracuse | 794,494 | 8.3 | |
| Lowell | 704,494 | | 9.9 |
| Wichita | 599,230 | | 29.9 |
| Los Angeles | 559,728 | | 15.8 |
| Grand Rapids | 693,611 | 17.2 | |
| Des Moines | 851,644 | 2.8 | |
| New Bedford | 465,244 | 9.9 | |
| Lexington, Ky | 398,726 | 37.2 | |
| Topeka | 342,602 | 4.0 | |
| Tacoma | 621,623 | 70.9 | |
| Montreal | 8,240,582 | 11.2 | |
| *Buffalo | 6,608,312 | | |
| *Portland, Ore | 1,483,536 | | |
| *Seattle | 771,447 | | |
| Total | $1,061,240,918 | | 2.5 |
| Outside New York | 491,308,457 | 2.5 | |

*Not included in totals. No clearing house at this time last year.

### THE SAWTELLE MURDER.

Thousands of Curious People Visit the Scene of the Crime.

ROCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Thousands of people have today visited the locality where the dismembered remains of Hiram A. Sawtelle were unearthed. Everything in the shape of a conveyance within a radius of thirty miles has been pressed into service and an endless array of overcrowded teams have been the result. While there have been no startling developments today, many minor matters have been brought to light strengthening the chain of evidence. Early this morning County Solicitor Kivel sent Drs. Ham and Sullivan from Dover, who with Dr. Daniels of this place made a thorough examination of the body. Superintendent Small had already telegraphed Officer Watham that there was a thickness of flesh around Hiram Sawtelle's finger nails, caused by a disease; also a twist in the ankle, both of which the physicians found on the dead body. Every day brings additional proof that the murder was committed in New Hampshire, which has a capital penalty, while Maine has not. John Wiley, who drives a logging team, made a statement today that he passed a carriage, supposed to contain Hiram and Isaac, in the pine woods between here and East Rochester, and a few minutes afterwards he distinctly heard three shots in quick succession. A number of other parties heard the shots. Search for the missing head is still being prosecuted.

### DIDN'T WORK.

Two Attempts to Steal Records From the Utah Commission.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A few days before Christmas the Utah commission's office was entered by burglars and an unsuccessful attempt made to steal the books and papers. The Utah commission is the body of men who have charge of all election matters in this territory and keep all the records pertaining to elections. It was generally supposed that the Mormons were at the bottom of this attempted burglary, for they were desirous about that time of procuring the registration books, if possible. Friday the Mormons began their contest in the Third district court to compel the Utah commission to issue to their candidates for the city council from the Third and Fourth precincts of this city certificates of election. They have the majority of votes in those precincts and if the court decides that precinct votes count for councilmen instead of the general vote of the city the Mormons will have six out of fifteen councilmen. The case was set for Monday for appearing, but the opinion prevails that the old law is still in force and the precinct vote will not count. Last night another attempt was made to steal the records of the Utah commission, but as the important papers are all in the safe deposit vault of the Union National bank nothing of consequence was obtained. The burglars, however, stole the gold watch of General McCleernand and $120.

**White Cap Cruelty.**

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The Redman and White Cap spirit seems to be coming to the front again in certain parts of this state. At Rockport, Wood county, Charles Smith and his wife were both taken from their home and unmercifully beaten on the back with hickory switches and compelled to leave the county and the state. The family passed through Parkersburg yesterday and told a horrible story of their suffering and treatment. The wife says that after whipping her husband the mob caught her while she was trying to escape from the house with the children and tied her to a tree. She was then beaten until the blood came. Mrs. Smith says the whole cause of the outrage was her resistance of the improper solicitation of a citizen of her neighborhood.

At Clay court house a woman was also driven away by a mob, who visited her house firing guns and revolvers and tied a note of warning to her door.

**Mgr. Doane's Notification.**

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 16.—Mgr. Doane notified the parishioners of St. Patrick's cathedral today that they must take their children from the public schools and place them in the parochial schools on penalty of excommunication and denial of absolution.

## NEIL GAVE HIS REAL NAME.

An Important Witness Secured By County Attorney Mahoney.

RECOGNIZED AT SOUTH OMAHA

The Mystery Surrounding the Pinney Farm Tragedy Rapidly Being Cleared—King's Strange Actions and Statements.

**On the Trail.**

"Promise me that you will not reveal the source of your information and I will tell you beyond almost the shadow of a doubt who committed the double murder of old Mr. and Mrs. Jones, on the Pinney farm."

Such were the very sensational words poured into the ear of a BEE reporter last night by a professional gentleman of the highest standing in this city.

The promise was quickly made and almost as quickly honored. The gentleman proceeded:

"The murderer's correct and true last name is Neil. He is of illegitimate birth, the illegitimate brother of one Ed Neil, who now lives in Council Bluffs, where also the parents of both the murderer and the legitimate Ed Neil live. I do not know the first name or initials of either the father or mother; neither do I know the true first name of the murderer. I do know, however, that the two brothers, the legitimate and the illegitimate young man, have never had anything to do with each other, and have kept themselves almost totally apart from each other."

"May I ask how this became known?" asked the reporter, with the greatest eagerness.

"A man has been found in South Omaha who saw the man who sold the stock, and who recognized the seller to be the illegitimate young Neil of Council Bluffs, whom he had known for some time."

"Does Mr. Mahoney, the city attorney, know of this?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, but you will doubtless have trouble in getting him to admit it, for he will very probably evade the question, thinking such a course necessary in order to get the man in his grasp."

Thanking his informant, the reporter went straight to Mr. Mahoney. He was found at the residence of his father and mother, on Thirty-fifth street, and had retired for the night, but gave the caller a welcome that was very cordial under the circumstances.

The reporter retold the facts just given, and asked whether or not the statements were true.

"They are true," answered Mr. Mahoney, and as I shall have them reiterated on the witness stand by the man in South Omaha who recognized the seller of the cattle as the illegitimate son of the Mr. and Mrs. Neil of Council Bluffs, I see no reason for my dodging the question."

"Will you tell me how you came to know of this man in South Omaha who recognized Neil?" asked the reporter.

"Certainly. This morning about 10:30 or 11 o'clock I was called out of church by a certain gentleman, whose name I decline to give. He is a man who has been working on the case right along. He gave me the facts. He had the name of the South Omaha man on a card and showed it to me. I was in a hurry and