THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

TWENTIETH YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1891. NUMBER 240.

DOWN IN THE COAL MINE.

Statistics Showing the Production of One of Iowa's Chief Industries.

OUTPUT OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES.

An Interesting Case at Marshalltown Against the Glucose Works—Iowa Farmers in Politics—Hawkeye News.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 15.—[Special to THE BEE.]—The coal mining industry of Iowa is one among the state's chief interests, and it is carefully guarded by judicious laws. A statistical report was made up and published by the inspectors January 1 of this year, which shows the production for 1889 and 1890 by tons as follows:

FIRST DISTRICT.

COUNTY.	1889.	1890.
Appanoose	246,634	288,729
Adams	13,556	14,280
Davis	1,640	3,230
Lucas	263,851	352,134
Monroe	224,742	309,432
Page	2,403	2,320
Taylor	12,731	8,120
Wapello	273,362	297,457
Warren	15,583	17,923
Wayne	20,840	21,200
Total tons	1,203,241	1,314,765
SECOND DISTRICT.		
Jefferson	7,445	4,000
Keokuk	364,664	398,918
Mahaska	841,762	990,325
Jasper	247,012	156,003
Hardin	136	400
Scott	7,944	8,360
Van Buren	40,556	40,405
Total tons	1,509,519	1,599,350
THIRD DISTRICT.		
Boone	124,615	132,584
Dallas	69,130	42,698
Greene	94,415	74,135
Guthrie	13,412	8,937
Marion	143,594	170,188
Polk	356,939	508,119
Webster	145,653	130,090
Total tons	947,158	1,066,787
Grand total tons	3,659,918	3,980,902

This indicates that the industry is constantly growing, the increase in the output the past year being 320,984 tons, although the production depends largely on the weather. By reference to the last biennial report, it is found that in the First district for the year ending June 30, 1889, the total number of miners employed was 4,190 and other employes 1,177, a total of 5,367. The total number of mines was 207. The amount of money paid for this labor in this district was $1,486,561.92, and the total value of the product at the mines was $1,858,831.25, or about $1.40 per ton, and the average price paid miners was about 80 cents. In the Second district the average number of men employed was 3,405, the average price paid miners was 77½ cents and the average value of coal per ton at the mine $1.44. This would give $1,197,777.22 paid miners, and the total value of product $2,225,547.36. In the Third district in the same year the total number of mines was 105, employing 3,103 men, paying them a total of $1,017,232.80, and the total value of whose output was $1,308,773.82. The average price paid for mining per ton was 91½ cents, and the average value of coal mined was $1.62 per ton. The laws of the state are so judicious and so well enforced that strikes and grievances that cannot be settled are of rare occurrence, and fatal accidents and casualties comparatively few in number. So far as the writer has been able to discover there is no public record kept of the mining area of the state or the actual number of acres being worked. These statistics would be of little value, however, because of the constant abandonment of old mines and the opening up of new ones. A glance at the tables above given and comparison with a map of the state will show the most productive counties and their relation and situation to each other. The most productive sections are operated largely by the railway companies which pass through them—the Burlington being chiefly interested in the First district, the Milwaukee and Northwestern in the Second, while very little shipping is done in the Third.

SUIT AGAINST A BAD SMELL.

An interesting case is on at Marshalltown, being the suit of Mrs. Williams vs the Firmench glucose works. The case recently occupied ten days of the court's attention, resulting in a verdict for defendant. It was discovered that one of the jurors was serving in the same capacity in a former like case against the company, and the verdict was set aside. This case is a test one, and means life or death to the establishment, which consumes 5,000 bushels of corn per day; hence it is being bitterly fought. The plaintiff is a worthy widow residing near the works, who seeks to recover damages for injuries sustained by offensive smells from Linn creek, the waters of which are polluted by refuse from the works and offal from the thousands of cattle fed there, and other nuisances which have destroyed the value of her home and affected the health of herself and children. The waters of the Iowa river below the mouth of Linn creek have also been so badly polluted from this same source that all the fish have died and it is unfit for stock. The people of Marshalltown and vicinity are bitterly divided on the question, as the loss of the establishment would be most serious in a business sense. The foreman of the works was recently tried for negligence in not properly disposing of the refuse of the plant, resulting in his conviction and fine of $800. The case is now pending in the supreme court.

IOWA FARMERS IN POLITICS.

For the last twenty years the farmers of this state have made themselves felt in politics. They have not done this so much by independent organization as by taking an active interest in and controlling the action of the dominant party. The first successful uprising of the farmers was in 1874, when the growth of the grange was at its height. The paramount issue in that campaign was control of the railways. Cheaper freights and fares were demanded and the grange went into politics to secure them. The legislature elected that year was a tie, as it was last year, and there was a deadlock of thirty days over the speakership, which was finally secured by republican concessions. The grangers made up the committees and controlled legislation, every member of the committee on railroads being a farmer. This committee did not know how to formulate what it wanted and at its own request four lawyers were added to it. The result was the famous granger railway law which established the right of the state to control and regulate common carriers. The regulation of freights under that law was found to be impracticable and unjust, and has been remodeled time and again into the present law, but the system of regulating passenger fares has never been changed. Another object of the grange was to wipe out the "middle" man by the establishment of co-operative stores, but it was a dismal failure and the grange rapidly declined. There is still a substantial organization in the state, but its membership has nearly all been absorbed by the farmers' alliance. This latter organization has had varying fortunes for a dozen years past, but has never had much control in politics except in an indirect way. The last six months has seen a rapid growth, inspired no doubt by the political success of the organization in neighboring states. It is estimated there are now about two thousand alliances in Iowa, with an aggregate membership of probably fifty thousand. If it should choose to do so it might control the situation, but one of the cardinal principles of the Iowa organization is against independent party action, and politics as such is a tabooed subject in their councils. The great bulk of the farmers of Iowa are republicans and they will never consent to become a side show for the democracy as long as there is any hope of gaining their desires through the medium of the republican party, which has given them all they have gained thus far. The republicans will put up a farmer this year for governor, who will doubtless be elected. It will be a democratic funeral, but the republicans will more than likely furnish the Coffin.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The executive board of the state agricultural society was in session the past week making arrangements for the state fair. The Iowa state band was engaged to furnish music during fair week for a remuneration of $1,000, the band to be composed of not less than forty instruments. This decision will cause some disappointment, as there are a number of excellent bands in the state who thought they should have been given a chance to blow their horns for good pay. The salary of Superintendent Sage of the state crop and weather service was increased from $1,200 to $1,500. The secretary was instructed to prepare plans and invite proposals for the erection of several new dining halls and exhibition buildings. The old soldiers of the state will be given free tickets two days, instead of one, as heretofore. The most important action probably was the decision to engage an engineer to estimate the cost of building a mile race track, with a view to its probable construction.

DES MOINES' UNION DEPOT.

The question of a union depot for Des Moines has been in status quo for some time, because the committee of the council having the matter in hand have been too busy defending themselves from charges of "boodleism" in the courts to attend to it, and because of the apparent inability of the property owners, Union Depot company and the committee to reach an agreement. New interest in the matter has been awakened the past week by the visit of General G. M. Dodge of New York City, who is president of the Des Moines Union railway company, which proposes to erect the depot. A conference of the officials and the council committee was held, and many seeming difficulties were explained away. In speaking about whether the roads would use the depot, General Dodge said he could assure the council that every road of any consequence that ran into the city would run its trains in the depot; that while he would not make such a contract, he felt perfectly sure that would be the result, as he had never known it to fail in all cities where union depots had been built.

MUTUAL INSURANCE AGAIN.

Attorney General Stone has sent to State Auditor Lyons an opinion supplementary and amendatory to his recent decision in regard to the cash premium business of mutual fire insurance companies, given in these dispatches a few days ago. Section 1,138 of the code appears to provide that cash premiums may be paid to mutual insurance companies in part, and deposit notes taken in part, and, the attorney general says it may be that this provision should be so construed as to allow cash premiums to be received when insurance is taken after the original deposit notes are filed, and that such cash premiums shall bear the same proportion to the deposit notes taken at the same time that the original amount paid in cash shall bear to the deposit notes originally given, but he does not think the provision of the law means more than that, and he does not think the law provides for the investment of the capital of a mutual insurance company. The attorney general also ventures the sage remark that since there is no way by which there can be accumulations or profits in a mutual company, it is difficult to see how its accumulations or profits can be invested.

BEET SUGAR MANUFACTURE.

Mr. Arthur Stayner of the firm of E. H. Dyer & Co., of Alvorado, Cal., has been in the city several days arranging for putting in a plant here for the manufacture of beet sugar. A company has already been organized and the matter is well under way. Mr. Stayner is loaded with information on the beet sugar question, and sums up the financial phase of it as follows: "Let me tell you what this factory will do for your farmers. Instead of raising corn at 25 cents a bushel and making not more than $10 an acre from it, he will have a chance to raise beets and sell the crop at $70 an acre. It costs to produce it $35 an acre, counting the labor of his children as paid for at good prices. This is a sure thing, and the farmer will get cash for it upon its delivery at the factory. At the outset the factory here would be able to use about $125,000 worth of beets in a season, and by the second season it could use $250,000 worth if the farmers would raise the beets. The plant we should put in would cost $400,000, and it would all be made in America and operated by American workmen. There is no need of talking about going to Europe to buy machinery and get men to run the machinery to make beet sugar. We have them all in this country."

RACE COURSE AGAINST CHURCH.

Independence has been the scene of an exciting contest the past week. A merchants' carnival was being prepared under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church. C. W. Williams, proprietor of the now world-renowned race course, was solicited to help out, and one of the most prominent young ladies of the city consented to represent Rush park by donning a jockey coat and cap, Allerton's blanket, Williams colors, etc. These facts reached the ear of the pastor, Rev. Pye, and he proceeded last Sunday to express his disapproval in vehement style from the pulpit. When it was proposed to omit the objectionable representation the merchants and business men came forward and declared if Rush park was not represented the entertainment should be withdrawn from the church and the proceeds be given to some charitable institution. That was a settler and the banner of Rush driving park was mightily borne aloft at the Methodist carnival amid storms of applause. The future of Independence is based on the success of Rush park, and its proprietor can have, most anything he wants.

High License for Des Moines.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—A. B. Cummins, a leading Des Moines lawyer and ex-member of the legislature from Polk county, was in Dubuque on legal business and gave the details of a plan whereby it is hoped to free Des Moines from the depressing effects of prohibition. He said that in case the republicans carry the state election next fall an effort would be made to have a law passed applicable to Des Moines alone, giving that city the right to sell liquor in bulk or original packages under a license of $1,000. It is designed, he said, to demonstrate to the legislature that prohibition is a flat failure, and that the law Des Moines is to ask for is an absolute necessity. In case the legislature is republican this measure will be insisted upon in order to test the working of a stringent license law as compared to the operation of the present prohibitory statute. If the legislature is democratic, the present law would surely be repealed, and this action would not be necessary.

Lieutenant Schwatka in Des Moines.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Lieutenant Schwatka, who was reported as seriously crippled by an accident at Mason City, is in the city, bearing no outward evidences of his injuries, which, he says, were exaggerated by the reporters. He was walking around calling on his friends and joking about his supposed death.

Gibson's Flight Denied.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—President Greenhut of the whisky trust emphatically denies the story of Secretary Gibson's flight from Peoria. "I have positive knowledge," he said, "that Gibson was in Peoria Saturday night. I received a bundle of letters this morning from Gibson, postmarked Peoria."

Numbers of the directors of the whisky trust are in the city to attend the regular business meeting of the trust, which will be held tomorrow. Some reference to the Gibson matter will undoubtedly be made.

What They Say in Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 15.—The announcement that Gibson had gone created great excitement. One prominent whisky trust man says Gibson has gone to Europe or South America, while another equally as prominent says Gibson left at 11 o'clock Saturday night for Chicago in response to a telegram from President Greenhut, telling him to bring his report to lay before the directors' meeting tomorrow in Chicago. Gibson's wife is still here and says he has gone to Chicago.

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity—Light snow; colder, with cold wave.

For Nebraska—Colder; northwesterly winds; fair Monday.

For Iowa—Fair Monday; decidedly colder; northwesterly winds; cold wave.

For South Dakota—Northwesterly winds; fair Monday; warmer by Tuesday morning.

TONTI'S IRON HAND IS FOUND.

Interesting Historical Relics Found by Workmen on the Illinois River.

PRESIDENT MURPHY'S OBSERVATIONS.

He Does Not Anticipate Any Great Financial Activity This Year—An Iowa Merchant's Adventure—Plans of a Pugilist.

CHICAGO OFFICE OF THE BEE, CHICAGO, Feb. 15.

Workmen, while excavating on the Illinois river at Starved Rock, have discovered the grave of Tonti the great French explorer and the iron hand which he wore. The excavations were begun last summer for building purposes. The skeleton is of large size and mingled with the mold were fragments of what had evidently been armor. The fragments were richly inlaid, and attached to them were copper rivets. Finally the discovery of the iron hand put it beyond doubt that these were the remains of the great explorer. History mentions Tonti's "iron hand," an artificial member which took the place of the right hand which he lost in battle. The hand when relieved from the earth and rust with which it was covered was found to be made of bronze and had evidently once had steel joints. It was the same size as the other hand and of intricate mechanism. A cross was also found bearing emblems of the order of St. Louis, of which Tonti was a chevalier. A cross shaped silver sword hilt lay near by. It has long been maintained that Tonti was buried at Starved Rock, although the statements of contemporaneous writers are conflicting. With this hand which was always covered with a glove he was able to terrify the Indians and they came to regard it as evidence of his supernatural power. On one occasion he crushed the skull of a refractory native with a single blow and came to be known as "Tonti, of the Iron Hand."

WHAT HE NOTICED.

President Murphy of the Merchants' National bank of Omaha left for home tonight. Mr. Murphy has just returned from a two weeks' visit in the east. He was in Washington at the time of the passage of the bill for the new bridge and says he thinks the enterprise will be of great benefit of the city. In New York, Mr. Murphy found the money market had completely recovered from recent disturbances and a feeling of confidence and security prevailed. Capitalists, however, are disposed to be conservative and rather cautious about embarking in new enterprises. The recent scare was in part responsible for this and it was also in a great measure due to the political situation in the west. Men of means are a little apprehensive as to what the alliance movement will result in, in the way of legislation on railroads, rates of interest and kindred subjects, and prefer to place their money where the returns, though comparatively small, will be more certain than if invested in securities or enterprises which would be affected by such legislation. For this reason Mr. Murphy does not anticipate any great activity this year, although cities like Omaha, whose business interests rest on a sound basis, will continue to develope at a satisfactory rate.

CHIEF BUCHANAN'S PLANS.

Chief Buchanan of the department of agriculture arrived from Sioux City today.

"The agricultural department," Buchanan said, "is in excellent condition. Some time ago I addressed letters to organization in all parts of the country interested in farm products and the replies have been most favorable. People at large pay but little attention to minor differences. These things are naturally expected in a great undertaking, such as this. What the general public is interested in is the ultimate success of the exposition and they are determined that it shall surpass any exposition ever held. The commission, recently organized in Iowa, will ask for $250,000 to carry out its work and I do not think there is the slightest doubt about getting it. The commission is ably organized, being composed of active, influential men who want to see the state's resources properly represented. I am not at all uneasy about the reduction of space assigned my department. I believe that an area ample to our needs will be provided and so I am not worrying about it at all."

Chief Buchanan will remove his headquarters to Chicago next month and give all of his time to the department.

AN IOWA MERCHANT'S ADVENTURE.

Rudolph A. T. Meyers, a merchant of Postville, Ia., stopped in the city today on his way to Philadelphia. He visited a disreputable resort at 222 Fourth avenue and was robbed of $365, all he had. The police raided the place and recovered a portion of the money. Meyers feels the disgrace keenly and, as he threatens to commit suicide, he will be held until he grows rational.

CORBETT'S PLANS.

James Corbett, the young California pugilist, will make his first appearance before Chicagoans at the Madison street theatre tomorrow afternoon, appearing as the Professor in "Sawdust Bill." Referring to his approaching engagement with Peter Jackson, he said today:

"I consider Jackson one of the best men that ever donned a glove, purely scientific, a tremendous hitter and a great general. Of course if I did not consider that I could defeat him I should not have signed my name to the articles of agreement, but I can assure you that, win or lose, I or any man that ever faces him will not need to learn the fact that a fight has taken place from next morning's papers. The reports recently circulated regarding my health were very much exaggerated. I never felt better in my life than I do at present. Stenzell, my backer and manager, who was with me in New York will accompany us across the continent and make arrangements for me to commence training soon after we arrive in San Francisco, which will be about March 1. I see that Mr. Sullivan considers me a fitting substitute for himself in the prospective 'go' with Slavin. I am obliged to the champion for his good opinion of my ability, but for the present I have as many engagements as I can fulfill. Should I succeed in defeating Jackson, however, I shall be happy to make a match with Slavin."

LOTTA HOOD'S SHAME.

Lotta Hood, the daughter of a wholesale grocery merchant at Marshalltown, Ia., was discovered by her father this evening and removed, with the assistance of the police. The girl, who is a good looking brunette, left home about a year ago and came to Chicago. She wrote to her parents that she was keeping books and they allowed her to remain, thinking that she would soon tire of it and return. A cousin of hers, however, who visited the city the other day learned that she was leading a life of shame and told her father who came after her at once. She was greatly affected at meeting her father and almost went into paroxysms of grief. She said she could not look her mother in the face and had to be forcibly taken to the train.

WESTERN PEOPLE IN CHICAGO.

The following western people were in the city today:

At the Auditorium—Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Nutting, Iowa City, Ia.; John T. Murphy, Mrs. M. J. Collins, Helena, Mont.; Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Lewis, Fort Dodge, Ia.; C. H. Brampton, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; G. S. Holmes and B. K. Block, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. M. Fox, Montana; C. O. Guernsee, Cheyenne, Wyo.

At the Richelieu—E. E. Naugle, Omaha; Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wheeler, jr., and M. L. Dundy, Omaha; J. D. McFarland, Lincoln, Neb.

At the Tremont—A. J. Vail, R. E. Gould, Omaha; William P. Dewey, jr., Yankton, S. D.; J. D. Carpenter and Miss E. Carpenter, Sioux City, Ia.

At the Grand Pacific—John W. Plain, Fort Madison, Ia.; V. G. Bogue, Omaha; G. B. Jennings, Essex, Ia.; F. W. Lafrentz, A. W. Hill, Ogden, Utah; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ziemer, Lincoln; Frank Murphy, William Lamson, W. J. Fischer, Omaha; Charles P. Richardson, Des Moines, Ia.; C. C. Crandall, C. E. Johnson, Sioux Falls, S. D.

At the Palmer—Mr. and Mrs. George E. Richardson, Le Mars, Ia.; James H. Craig, Nebraska; W. G. Buchanan, Sioux City, Ia.; A. H. Prescott, Helena, Mont.; J. E. Markel, W. B. Millard, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Church, Charles A. Coe, Omaha; U. E. Post, Cheyenne, Wyo.

At the Sherman—Mr. and Mrs. George A. McCrea of Dayton, N. D.; J. E. Harvey, Omaha; F. J. German, Sioux City.

Today's Cincinnati Enquirer contains the following personal mention:

Homer Dresbach of Council Bluffs spent the week in Tiffin, the guest of relatives. Mrs. Emma Graft of Orleans, Neb., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Willard Griswold, at Peru. Miss Custer of Omaha is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Woll at Logansport.

ATKINSON.

GENERAL SHERMAN.

Many Sympathizing Friends Call and Pay Their Respects.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—There was a crowd of people passing to and fro in front of General Sherman's house from early morning until late tonight. There was nothing to see but the long crepe streamers and once in a while the face of some member of the family or friends within as they glanced out of a window. The callers at the house were many, but only a few went inside, the majority merely leaving cards.

In the afternoon the two Misses Sherman went out for a short drive, but they were the only ones who left the house for any length of time during the day.

A meeting of the board of officers of the New York state commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion was held this morning and a guard of honor, consisting of companions of the commandery, to watch over the remains of the dead hero, was sent to the family.

About three thousand telegrams have been received at the house since the general's death, including those from Vice President Morton, ex-President Hayes, Secretaries Blaine, Tracy, Rusk and Noble, Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller, H. M. Stanley, Judge Walter Q. Gresham, Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis, Joseph E. Johnston, Judge Harlan and General Alger. In addition to these there were telegrams from foreign ministers and heads of the various state departments from all over this country and Europe.

Arrangements for the Funeral.

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The preliminary arrangements for the funeral of the late General Sherman have been made. The funeral cortege will move at 2 o'clock Thursday next from the house in West Seventy-first street. The funeral services proper will be held in St. Louis. The funeral procession in this city will be made up as follows: The regular army escort will be under command of Colonel Langdon of the First artillery; the artillery will be made up of the First artillery, U. S. A., Dillenback's light battery and two four-gun batteries of the national guard; the cavalry will consist of a troop of regulars and troop A of the national guard. The body will be borne on a caisson. An escort of honor from Lafayette post, Grand Army of the Republic, will surround the caisson and the pall-bearers will be in carriages. Then the president and vice president of the United States, ex-President Hayes, ex-President Cleveland, delegations from the United States senate and house of representatives, governor of the state of New York and the mayor of the city. The military part of the procession will follow the carriages in this order: Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic posts, corps of cadets, national guard of the state of New York, delegations from civic societies and citizens. The march from Desbrosses street ferry has not been decided upon yet. The Grand Army of the Republic will be under the command of General Clarkson, the National Guards under General Fitzgerald and the regular escort under Colonel Langdon. The pall-bearers will be: General J. M. Schofield, General O. O. Howard, Rear Admiral D. L. Braine, Rear Admiral L. A. Kimberly, General Thomas L. Casey, General J. C. Kelton, Prof. H. L. Kendrick, General Joseph E. Johnson, General H. W. Slocum, General Daniel E. Sickles, General L. L. Dodge, General J. M. Corse, General Wager Swayne and General S. L. Woodford. The funeral in St. Louis will be strictly military in character. Interment will be in the Calvary cemetery. On account of the expressed wish of General Sherman when alive it was decided not to comply with the request of President Harrison that the body be taken to Washington and there lay in state for a day. It will not lay in state anywhere.

Rev. Talmage's Tribute.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 15.—At the Academy of Music today Dr. Talmage spoke as follows on General Sherman: "The country has no grander soul to surrender into eternity than the one who has just passed away from us. Frank, honest, brilliant, gallant, patriotic William T. Sherman, that god, that I even knew, that I even felt the hearty grip of his right hand and had the friendship of his great big heart. I have no part in the question which is being agitated as to whether he was a Catholic or a protestant. I heard his profession of faith on a memorable occasion and under peculiar circumstances. In New York at the New England dinner three years ago I sat with him four hours, he on one side and the immortal Henry W. Grady on the other. When in conversation he expressed to me his respect for the religion embraced by his wife and his own faith in God and his confidence in the future. Simple as a child, brave as a lion, sympathetic as a woman, firm as a rock, wrathful as a tempest when aroused against a great wrong, lovely as a June morning among his friends."

General Sherman's Old Regiment.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 15.—General Sherman was the first colonel of the Thirteenth United States infantry and P. J. Carmody is, perhaps, the only survivor of the regiment who lives here. Captain Carmody wired P. T. Sherman asking what arrangement, if any, had been made as to the place of honor for veterans of one of the dead chieftain's early commands.

The following reply has been received from P. T. Sherman: "Will make arrangements for you to join Ransom post, Grand Army of the Republic, and escort the body. Join it with none but survivors of the Thirteenth." About one hundred and twenty-five survivors are left, most of whom live in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Captain Carmody wishes to hear from as many comrades as he can, and he invites them to join him in honoring their late colonel. He may be addressed at 215 North Sixth street.

Important Railroad Consolidation.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 15.—The Times tomorrow will say: President Nettleton of the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis has determined to carry out the plans which have been under consideration for some time past, contemplating the consolidation of the Memphis with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. The plan also contemplates the purchase by the consolidated roads of the Missouri & Kansas, to be built through Kansas City from Topeka, Kan., to Booneville, Mo., the present northern terminus of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas. This would give the latter a line of entrance into and terminal facilities in Kansas City and would at the same time by means of the traffic arrangement with the Burlington from Booneville east make the shortest road to Chicago.

Last Week's Clearings.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 15.—The clearings for the principal cities of the United States for last week were $1,047,088,597, a decrease of 0.5 per cent as compared with the corresponding week last year.

CHICAGO'S LABOR TROUBLES.

Congressional Action Likely on the Stoppage of World's Fair Work.

UNION WORKMEN SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED

An Investigation to Be Made Into the Extravagance Prevalent in the Government Printing Office—Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE BEE, 513 FOURTEENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 15.

Some form of congressional action is likely to be inaugurated tomorrow in connection with the pending labor troubles at Chicago. Several of the leading labor exponents and some of the members of the labor committee of the house have been watching with much interest the efforts of organized labor in Chicago to oust the Italians and all other unorganized labor which is engaged in the preliminary work on the world's fair site. Among those interested is Ralph Beaumont, who has been the representative of Mr. Powerly and the Knights of Labor in Washington, his work being to watch labor bills and labor interests generally. Recently he has been elected president of the National Citizens' Alliance, which is an outgrowth of the farmers' alliance. Mr. Beaumont said today that he was watching the contest now going on in Chicago and it was likely that a resolution would be introduced in congress tomorrow calculated to assist the organized workingmen in Chicago in their efforts. Before framing the exact form of the resolution he will wait to see what action the different labor organizations take. He thinks the dispatches from Chicago will give sufficient information by tomorrow morning so that the resolution can be drawn up in a way to give the organized labor bodies at least some small support and perhaps some support of a more practical nature. Mr. Beaumont's association with members of the labor committee of the house and with congressmen who are known to be leading labor exponents is such that he will have no difficulty in securing the introduction of the resolution. "It seems to me," said Mr. Beaumont, "that if the world's fair work is to be done by Italians, Hungarians and other foreigners we might as well send the fair across the ocean and have it held in Italy, Hungary or some other place where these foreign laborers could rightly take charge of it, but as long as it is to be held in Chicago the actual labor community of that city should be preferred for the work."

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE EXTRAVAGANCE.

As a result of statements made in these dispatches about three weeks since, there is to be an investigation made into the printing and binding branches of the government. Attention was called to the fact that of more than half of the publications of the government from two to ten times as many copies are printed as were necessary, while many documents were published which never saw the light of day, but after being stored away in executive departments for many months were carried to the rag man and sold for waste paper. It was also shown in these dispatches that the quality of printing and binding was in very many instances much more expensive than was necessary.

Senator Manderson has reported a concurrent resolution from his committee of printing which will undoubtedly be adopted and which will lead to a thorough investigation of the printing branch of the government during the coming summer. It is proposed to create an office or board which will have complete supervision over the printing and binding for the government so far as classification and amount of work is concerned. It will be entirely separate from and will in no way conflict with the duties of the public printer. It is not generally understood, but nevertheless is a fact, that every executive department in Washington, of which there are eight, has a separate and distinct printing office, and most of them binderies; also quite all of the bureaux. These printing establishments work from fifty to two hundred and fifty employes each. All of this work is for the department in which it is conducted. Besides these there is the government printing office, with nearly three thousand employes and several million dollars of expenditure each year. It naturally follows that there would be immense duplications and great extravagances and all sorts of useless work done. It is proposed to have some supervision over all this work by which the greatest economy to the government would be exercised. It would be an easy matter to save from half a million to a million dollars a year in the government's printing.

EXPLORATIONS IN ALASKA.

Unless congress gets a sharp move upon herself none of the bills looking toward better facilities for explorations into Alaska will become laws at this session, and under the plodding and non-progressive management of the democratic party in the house nothing can be gotten through in the next congress.

There are various bills before the two houses proposing the extension of state laws over Alaska and creating a territory out of that expanse of country, which has none but arbitrary federal government, and providing for an exploration into and survey of the country of Alaska.

Every one of these measures is highly important to the development of the country. The true conditions of Alaska are not generally understood. No one has ever made anything like a thorough exploration of the country. The government has only a smattering idea about its resources. The rivers, lakes, agricultural, mining and other lands are not located. Senator Manderson proposes to send an exploring party of scientists now in the employ of the government, to be accompanied by some of the geological, geodetic, army and navy officers, which shall make a thorough exploration and survey of the country. There are to be no salaries paid, and only the expense of living will be incurred, as the party can be sent to Alaska in the government's vessels. The proposition has met with almost universal favor in both houses, but it hangs fire owing to the blockade of business. If it fails to get through within the next two weeks or eighteen days, it will stand no show of success for two years, as the democratic party, if it had its way, would keep the people ignorant of even their own resources, much less those of the country they own.

REPRESENTATIVE GEAR'S ADDRESS.

Representative Gear, an ex-governor of Iowa, made a stirring address last evening at a meeting of the Iowa association. It will be remembered that it was ex-Governor Gear who, as a member of the committee on ways and means, stood out from first to last for and secured the abolition of the duty on sugar and an increase of duties upon farm products generally. He has been the farmers' representative upon the committee on ways and means and what he says of congressional work and politics is therefore of more than ordinary interest to farmers. Mr. Gear made a special reference to the McKinley bill, and in his speech went into the details of the compilation and adoption of the measure. He thought it was especially a matter of pride to the republicans that it was framed and passed without a caucus. He pointed to the fact that just before the McKinley bill became a law, while loaf sugar retailed in Washington and other cities at about 6½ cents per pound, he was told the other day by one of the leading dealers that the retail price was already reduced in anticipation of the action of the McKinley bill to 4½ cents a pound and was assured that it would be considerably lower within a few weeks. "The inevitable effect of the tariff law," said he, "will be to give the plain people of this country free sugar for the first time since the foundation of the government and practically a free breakfast table. It was said," he continued, "that the McKinley bill would start no new industries. While the ink was hardly dry on the tariff law we found new interests starting up all over the country, and you are going to [illegible]d a good many more of them." Mr. Ge[illegible]ibited pieces of American made tin and [illegible] many other oral demonstrations of studi[illegible] representations made by the democrat[illegible]ing the last campaign which would re[illegible]on them next year when a president [illegible] elected, and when, he said, the action [illegible] republicans in this congress would swe[illegible] democratic party so far in the rear tha[illegible]uld never catch up with the processio[illegible]

Governor G[illegible]ed some sentiment which is especially o[illegible]est to the Iowa readers of THE BEE. He [illegible] "We have a most important election [illegible]va this year. We are today inaugura[illegible]ot only a vote to recapture the state an[illegible] legislature, but also to inaugurate the presidential battle of 1892, and I am glad to see here tonight so many active and intelligent republicans, because the very fact that you are here is an evidence that you are working in the interests of the party. The coming election in Iowa is of more than usual significance. It covers the election of a chief magistrate and legislation which involves the duty of redistricting the state. We are all painfully aware of the fact that our state elected for the first time since the foundation of the republican party a democratic governor. That error has got to be corrected, and will be corrected in my judgment. The greatest slander that ever was perpetrated on the good name of Iowa emanated from the gentleman who fills the high executive office of chief magistrate of that commonwealth. At the great tariff reform dinner, in discussing the question of politics as he sees it today, he enforced his views that Iowa went democratic because her farmers were unprosperous. He said they could not prosper. Had he turned to the statistics of the state agricultural society he would have found that the Iowa farmers have been enjoying a more luxurious life than any other people on God's green footstool. Farming, as we know, is not at all times profitable, but when you consider the agricultural productions of Iowa you will find the corn crop of your own state exceeds that of any other country. Therefore, I believe the executive head of the state slandered the state when he said the farmers of Iowa were unprosperous. Last year one of the most potent arguments used by the enemy was that we were entering upon an era of high prices. We attended to our business and our democratic friends made their representations in regard to these prices. They flooded the state with documents which were absolutely false on their face. They hired people to circulate these papers. They hired people to peddle tinware and that sort of things at high prices. If Ananias and Saphira had been in the campaign and the same penalties had been attached to these people as there was in the old days for deliberate lying there would have been some sudden deaths."

WANAMAKER HAS NOT LOST ALL HOPE.

Postmaster General Wanamaker has not given up the hope of securing the passage of the postal telegraph bill, although the committee on postoffices and postroads has refused to report it to the house. Mr. Wanamaker will try it again next session. Some of his friends have even introduced new bills, which they will try to get through during the remaining fifteen days of the session.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mrs. Lewis A. Groff and the Misses Groff announce that they will be at home informally during Lent at 209 East Capitol street, and that they will also be glad to see their friends Sunday evenings. Mrs. Groff has as her guest Miss Humphrey of Napoleon, O.

Representative Henderson of Iowa, who went to Florida some days since for his health, and who is much better, suffers most from his ankle, which he sprained severely last fall. General Henderson has but one foot, having lost one on the battlefield, but he exercises his cork member so nimbly that a stranger would not suspect that he walked with a cork foot. He will not likely take part in the proceedings of this session of congress.

Mrs. Captain Shepard is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Wright, of Des Moines, Ia.

John R. Gamble of Yankton, S. D., who takes Representative Gifford's place after March 4, is at the Ebbitt.

PERRY S. HEATH.

IN WHITECHAPEL.

Curious Crowds at the Scene of the Latest Murder.

[Copyright 1891 by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Feb. 15.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to THE BEE.]—Whitechapel wore a gala appearance all day. The lower class of the population arrived in shoals from every quarter of the metropolis and gaped over the scene of the murder. Close by, east end girls were dancing and singing, for the locality has grown callous, even to the Ripper.

The man Sadler, still detained on suspicion, fails to account for himself between 10 o'clock on Thursday and 6 o'clock on Friday morning. The police yesterday were confident they had the right man, but are far less sure today.

For some weeks past there have been unfavorable reports concerning the Hansard publishing union. As a consequence the ordinary £10 shares were quoted yesterday as low as £2 to £2½. A short time ago they stood at about £9. Yesterday it became known a receiver had been put in possession of the offices of the company in Catherine street, Strand, at the instance of a debenture corporation. The receiver is John Annan of Broads, Patterson & Co. The business of the union started under what appeared favorable conditions, for in 1889-90 the ordinary shares received 12 per cent. At a meeting of the union on January 20, 1890, a satisfactory account was given as to the progress of business and as a result of the meeting the original capital of £375,000 was increased to £500,000. In July a further increase of capital was sanctioned to absorb the share capital raised to £1,000,000. There was also a debenture capital of £250,000. The directors, including Horatio Bottomley, Sir H. Isaacs and Sir R. Lethbridge, M. P., anticipated a golden future.

It is pretty generally known that a large amount of this capital was not placed; that in consequence not all of the business mentioned in the second prospectus was actually taken over. Bottomley, finding his scheme rather too difficult to handle, endeavored, about a week ago to dispose of the unplaced shares by the formation of Bottomley's trust, limited. Meantime difficulties in regard to the payment of the interest on the original indebtedness have brought matters to a climax. A debenture corporation which makes it its business to invest in debenture securities, practically took over the whole of the union's debentures, amounting to £250,000, the interest of which would be £15,000 a year. This has not been paid. This corporation, acting in the interest of the bondholders, has taken the course of putting in a receiver, as it was empowered to do, without application to the courts. The action of the corporation was prompted by the knowledge that the funds at the disposal of the union were exhausted. The receiver, meanwhile, has attached all the money standing to the credit of the company at the Consolidated bank. Bottomley, after giving his reasons for the present position of the company, stated that all concerned were agreed that some form of reconstruction was necessary. The fact of a receiver being put in would, he said, facilitate the reconstruction. They had no trade debts worth mentioning—£25,000 would cover all things. It had been tight for them, but still Hansard's were all right. The public hardly shares the optimism of the managing director.

Northwestern Saengerbund.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 15.—At a meeting of the Northwestern Saengerbund executive committee today Prof. Charles Mayer of this city was chosen president, and it was decided to raise a fund of $25,000.

SUNDAY MORNING'S TRAGEDY.

The Man Killed in Reichenberger's Lodging House Identified as John Connors.

JOE DWYER, THE MURDERER, ESCAPES.

The Police in Possession of an Accurate Description of Him and His Apprehension Regarded as Certain.

The man who was killed at Reichenberger's cheap lodging house at Eleventh and Farnam about 1 o'clock yesterday morning was identified as John Connors, who had been engaged in cutting ice for the Swift packing company for the past two weeks. The police also learned from the statements of several witnesses that the murderer is one Joe Dwyer, alias "Scotty," alias "Shorty," a coal miner, who formerly resided in St. Louis, and has worked in several mines in Iowa.

The murder was the result of a quarrel and fight between Dick Cushing, a laborer, on one side, and Dwyer and his partner, Tim Flannery, alias "Dublin," on the other. Connors tried to separate the combatants, and succeeded in forcing Dwyer to one side. Dwyer then slipped into an adjoining room, closed the door and held it with his back while he drew his knife and opened it. He then suddenly opened the door and without a word of warning plunged the murderous weapon in Connor's heart. The wounded man sank upon a bench and died a few minutes later without saying a word. At that time it was not known that he had been stabbed, and the spectators who picked up his body and laid it upon the bench, supposed that he had died of heart disease.

Meantime the fight between Cushing, Dwyer and Flannery went on and the combatants struggled savagely. Officer Marnell dashed in at this juncture and found Flannery with Cushing's head in chancery, pounding him as best he could and calling upon Dwyer to "give it to him." Cushing received an ugly cut between the shoulders, but the stabbing had been done before the officer arrived. Flannery refused to surrender and Marnell felled him with his club, dragged him to the sidewalk and placed him in charge of a citizen, after which he turned in a call for assistance and the patrol wagon, and then reentered the place.

Connor's dead body was lying on the bench. Cushing was found in a room upstairs, and Dwyer had disappeared. The place was in an uproar, and the officer found it necessary to use his club vigorously to prevent a stampede of the excited and half frenzied inmates.

When the wagon arrived with additional officers Sergeant Whalen took command. Repeated questioning revealed little or nothing as to what had transpired, and it was not until the sergeant tore open Connors' clothes that it was known that a murder had been committed. Everyone in the place was at once placed under arrest and policemen were stationed at all the doors. After fully half an hour of investigation and questioning, the witnesses began to loosen their tongues, and a description of the murderer was secured. Every nook and corner of the house, both up stairs and down, was carefully searched, but Dwyer was not to be found. The knife was found in a corner of the room where Dwyer had retreated before the murder. All of the witnesses were taken to the station and locked up. They will be held unless other arrangements can be made that will assure their appearance at the inquest, which will probably be held today or tomorrow.

John Connors, the murdered man, came here from the Black Hills about two weeks ago and secured work cutting ice. He stayed at the company's camp, and did not visit the city until Saturday night. He was about five feet ten inches high, and weighed 185 pounds. He was dark complexioned and wore a heavy brown mustache. The knife entered a little below and to the right of the left nipple, and the wound is a very small one, being less than half an inch long. The blade penetrated through an overall blouse, vest and three shirts.

The remains were removed to Heafey & Heafey's, where they were viewed yesterday by fully 500 people.

Chief Seavey had a number of cards struck off and sent out the following description of the murderer:

"Joe Dwyer, alias 'Shorty,' alias 'Scotty,' about twenty-two years old; weight about one hundred and seventy-five pounds; height five feet six inches; light complexion and hair; smooth, full face slightly freckled; blue eyes, short thick neck, long body, short legs, knock kneed, square build. When last seen he wore gray sack coat and vest, light jeans pants, cotton striped shirt and Scotch cap with peak."

The police are confident of apprehending the murderer, as he is well known as a crook and bad man.

Cushing's injuries are not serious. He admitted to the police that he knew who stabbed him, but refused to give any information regarding his assailant.

Flannery is held on a charge of resisting an officer, but a complaint on a more serious charge will be filed against him.

The place where the murder was committed is the toughest hobo joint in the city. It has been in operation about two months, and richly deserves its appellation of "The Tramps' Own." It is a rickety two-story frame structure, and over the entrance on Eleventh street is a sign which reads "Lodging, 5 to 25 cents." Inside is a long, low room, at one end of which is a lunch counter, presided over by a set of repulsive features with a corncob pipe and sleeveless blue shirt.

A BEE reporter visited the place last evening in company with a couple of detectives. On the stove were a couple of cauldrons in which was brewed a decoction, the odor from which was highly suggestive of ancient shoes. Out of these vessels the so-called waiter ladled a suspicious looking beverage in response to calls for tea or coffee. The tortured atmosphere was redolent with fumes and odors which baffle description or explanation.

Occupying the chairs and benches of the place were nearly three score of individuals, crowded as closely as possible around a stove in the center of the room. The fire burned fiercely, although it hardly seemed possible that there was enough oxygen in the vitiated atmosphere to support combustion.

The gang of wretches relapsed into silence when the officers entered, and watched the party with furtive glances which told plainly of their uneasiness in the presence of the minions of the law. In response to a command to light up the stairway and upper corridor, an ugly visaged youth, through the encrusted dirt on whose face peered a couple of the most villainous eyes that ever saw the light, sullenly picked up a smoking lamp and led the way up a flight of rickety stairs and along the low, narrow, tortuous passage. On either side are doors which open into rooms about 7x14 feet each. In several of these rooms bunks are arranged on either side in tiers of three, one above another. These bunks are constructed of the roughest kind of unplaned lumber. A ragged quilt was supposed to intervene between the jagged splinters on the bottom of the bunk and its occupant. Each bunk was intended to accommodate two lodgers, and the eighteen bunks in each little apartment would thereby enable thirty-six weary unfortunates to obtain "sweet, refreshing sleep."

In some of the rooms were beds placed closely together until all of the space was occupied. The prices charged for these accommodations are varied. For 5 cents a poor devil can occupy a chair near the stove all night, while it will cost him a dime if he desires to recline during the hours of darkness on one of the benches near the wall. Fifteen cents is demanded if he desires to occupy a berth with its quilt accompaniment and a human bedfellow. For 20 cents he can have the privilege of courting the drowsy god in a bed and for a silver quarter he can have a narrow bed all to himself. Few of the patrons of the place are nabobs enough to enjoy the latter luxury.