# THE TRAIL COUNTY TROUBLE.

Settlers on the Northern Pacific Land Grant Unnecessarily Alarmed.

THE OMNIPRESENT MORMON.

Bounties for the Fourth Iowa Infantry-Can Cleveland Annul-Wash-Ington News of Western Interest.

Settlers Unnecessarily Alarmed,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16,-[Special Telegram.]-To-night ex-Governor Ordway of Dakota, referring to an associated press dispatch from Fargo, Dak,, which stated that delegations were being sent from towns along the line of the Northern Pacine railway to Washington to aid the Dakota delegates in securing legislation to settle the title of purchasers of lands within the limits of grants on the Northern Pacific, said to the Bric correspondent: "I think from what I know of this case that there is a good deal of unnecessary alarm on the part of the settiers. The decision referred to in the dispatch is that in the case of the Northern Paelfic railway against the county treasurer of Trail county. In this case it is held that railroad lands are not subject to tax, because they have never been patented. I don't think there is any danger of loss to the settiers but of course it will inconvenience them to a great extent. On the other hand, however, it will serve to push matters to a settlement either before the land office or in congress, and will compel the interior department to take such steps as will secure the titles of the settlers beyond a doubt, or else it. will induce congress to pass the remedial leg-Islation that has been wanting for so long a

"Do you think, governor, that it will materfally reduce receipts from taxes in counties within the granted limits?"

"Yes, it will of course make some difference in that respect, but on the other hand I think that a great number of settlers will hasten to pay their taxes rather than to incur the danger of being guilty of laches." "Do you think that necessary legislation to

confirm these titles can be passed at this ses sion?" was asked. "Yes I think so, and I shall do all in my power to aid the delegation from Dakota to

get a proper bill through." Other northwestern men here are of about the same opinion as to the danger of the settlers. They think that congress will take the necessary steps to protect bona fide settlers against loss through the decision of the supreme court, although every one here is of the opinion that the decision is an extremely unfortunate one, and that it will further complicate matters which were before bad enough in the territory owing to the arbitrary decisions of Commissioner Sparks.

THE OMNIPRESENT MORMON QUESTION. Judge Carlton, of the Utah commission, is in the city. Referring to-night to the statement by Delegate Caine that the courts of Utah discriminated against the Mormons in the execution of the Edmunds act he said: "Sometime ago the Mormons, as well as some others, were of opinion that the section of the Edmunds act against unlawful cohabitation applied to all persons who are living in the sexual relation with more than one woman, but the federal courts of Utah have decided that the word "cohabit" is used in the act only in reference to living in marriage in the marriage relation, which decision a few days ago was affirmed by the supreme court lons to be correct, which we must do, then Mr. Caine is under a mistaken view."

Asked about the probable ultimate rate of polygamy in Utah, Judge Carleton said 'My opinion is, that at no distant day polygamy will be extirpated. I believe that can be accomplished under the present laws, but ad-

ditional legislation might expedite it." Judge Carleton hooted the idea of an upris ing among the Mormons, believing it would be of too serious consequence to them. He will leave here about January for Salt Lake City to attend a meeting of the commission, which will be held there on the 14th.

BOUNTIES FOR THE FOURTH IOWA. Senator Wilson of Iowa presented in the senate to-day a bill for the relief of the Fourth regiment Iowa infantry. It provides that a volunteer, non-commissioned officer, musi clan or private, who enlisted into the military service of the United States prior to July 22, 1861, under the proclamation of the president of the United States, May 3, 1861. and orders of the war department issued in pursuance thereof, and was actually awaitting muster under such enlistment before August 6, 1831, and was after that date mustered into service under such enlistment as a member of the Fourth Iowa infantry, and who was therefore honorably discharged, and has not heretofore received a bounty of fered under such a proclamation and order shall be entitled to and paid a full bounty of \$100 as provided for soldiers so enlisted and mustered in before August 6, 1861.

QUESTIONING CLEVELAND'S RIGHT. The republican senators propose examining the question whether the president is able to annul the proclamation of his prede cessor, in so far as its effects on the property interests acquired under such proclamation are concerned. The case in point is President Arthur's proclamation regarding the old Winnebago Indian reservation. That proclamation, these senators contend, is final in effect, as much so in fact as the decision of the supreme court, and could not be otherwise than binding upon President Cleveland. The latter suspended its operat on and thereby upset completely the property rights of the people who had settled on the reservation on the strength of President Arthur's proclamation.

A CHANGE IN PENSION MATTERS. Commissioner of Pensions B ack has made an announcement whi h has caused considerable sensation. It is to the effect that hereafter no application for a pension is to be considered in brief. Not over two letters are to be written in connection with any one case, and the credibility of a witness shall not be inquired into throu h postmasters. Heretofore it has been customary to have the testimony of each case digested by competent clerks in brief, and the credibility of the various applicants looked up and reported upon by postmasters living in the same town. Under this practice a great deal of fraud has been prevented and many millions saved to the government.

NEIBHASKA POSTMASTERS FOR CONFIRMA-

TION. Among the nominations sent to the senate to-day by the president, were the following Nebraska postmasters: Blair, Miss Ciaradora Clark; Fairmont, S. Sawyer; Fremont, James Murray; Neligh, E. T. Best; Plum Creek, Edward H. Kerr: Red Cloud, A. S. Marsh; York, P. L. Whedon: Lincoln, Albert Watkins; David City, P. E. Wilson; Seward, John S. Kettles: Fullerton, S L. Stortevant: McCook, A. P. Sharp: Strom sharg, John A. Framby; Superior, George F. Spohn; Valentine, George A. Paxton; North Platte, Adam

PUSHED INTO PUBLIC POSITION. A good many men have been pushed Into public life by attacks from the press and per-sonal enemies. It develops that ex-Senator 4, 1887.

John H. Mitchell of Oregon, recently elected by the legislature of that state, re-enters public life on account of a personal warfare waged upon him. Major W. H. Calkin of Indiana was arstinduced to run for congress by the jeers of some of his enemies, who said that he could not come to congress if he wanted to. But Senator Mitchell furnishes one of the most striking instances of a man being driven into a high public position through a spirit of self-pro-tection. Your corre-pondent has just received a letter from Mr. Mitchell, who is at his home in Portland, in which he verlies the statement of his political principles and predictions of his future course. In the senate outlined in these dispatches a couple of weeks a.o. Referring to his re-election Senator Mitchell says:

"I have been most outrageously misrepresented by the press dispatches that have gone out from this city. These dispatches are under the exclusive control of the Portland Oregonian, and its editor has been unscrupalous and bitter in the extreme in his warfare on me. I did not desire to be a candidate for the senate at the day and was not a candldate until the Oregonian, through fear that that my name would be brought forward, assalled me in the manner that it did. The was on Saturday morning, the 14th day of November. I then immediately announced myself as a candidate, went to Salem on Monday the 13th and on Wednesday the 18th was elected. I received on the second ballot in joint convention the votes of thirty-eight republicans, or four more than two-thirds of all the republicans in the legislature. On this ballot seventeen democrats came to my support and ended the contest, giving me ten more votes than enough to elect. This democratic support was not the result of any bargain expressed or implied. Each and every one of them was my warm, personal friend. Not one of them would have east his vote for me had I indicated in any manner that I would in turn abandon my political principles. Their constituents in the counties represented by them were, I am fully persuaded, almost unanimous in favor of my election irrespective of party. There were in the legislature, all told, ninety members, lifty-two republicans and thirty-eight democrats. One democrat was absent; forty-ave, therefore, were enough to elect, I received fifty-ave. Without any doubt whatever had another ballot been taken I would have received more than enough republican votes to elect me. I can assure you my victory is all that could be desired by any living man. The defeat of my enemies is decisive and crushing."

The attacks made upon Senator Mitchell vere of the most bitter personal character. His election has fully vindicated him. As predicted in these dispatches he will be a firm republican on all political issues.

ONLY AN EXCLAMATION POINT. "Vanderbilt was only an exclamation point" said Mr. Palmer, the rich United States senator from Michigan, to-day. "If he had not been the two hundred millionaire," continued Senator Palmer, "he would not have cut any figure in this world. He was, though a man of very good instinct, not vicious. Vanderbilt served a very good purpose in his life.—he accumulated a large fortune. Any man who does that is a biessing to any country, that is if he accumulates legitimately, for the fortune will be distributed some day and a great many people will be beneated by his savings,"

"Don't you think, senator, that such powerful speculators as Mr. Vanderbilt was have a very injurious effect on the market interests of the country?" I asked.

"No." replied Senator Plumb. "I think speculators are a necessity. They are the governors of the market and they regulate it. Farmers and speculators generally get larger and steadier prices by the work of the speculators."

THE TRAIL COUNTY TROUBLE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16. - | Associated Press. |- Inquiry at the general land office to tay concerning the recent decision of the United States supreme court by which the treasurer of Trail county, Dakota, is enjoin-

ed from collecting taxes on lands granted to the Northern Paciae Rallway company, elicit-ed substantially the following statement: In 1870, when making appropriations for a survey of the lands granted the Northern Pacine company, congress added a proviso that before the title should pass from the government there shall first be paid in the treasury of the United States the cost of surveying, selecting and conveying the same, by the company or a party in interest. The Northern Pacine company has never asked for or eccived patents upon its lands in Daketa, out has left its title in the government, thereoy relieving the company from the cost of naking the survey and from the burden of

ocal taxation. It is further said by the general land offitals that even if congress should declare a orfeiture of the Northern Pacine land grant or alleged non-compliance with some of the terms of the charter, the bona ade settler would in no manner suffer, as his claim is held to be superior to all others, and that hardship would result only to land specula-tors and owners by purchase from the rail-way company of large tracts. In these cases ecourse could only be had upon the railway

Company.

THE NATIONAL GUARDS GATHERING.
The delegates to the convention of the National Guards' association of the United Sta 6s, now in session in this city, this morning proceeded in a b dy to the white house, mg proceeded in a Dody to the white house, where they had an appointment to meet the president. They were received in his private office and each delegate was introduced to the president by Col. Bridges, who was formerly on Cleveland's staff when governor of New York state. The delegates were received very cordially, and an informal talk followed in regard to the bill which it is proposed to bring to the attention of converse. in regard to the bill which it is proposed to bring to the attention of congress. The president said he was much interested in the state militia, and if an his experience while governor he could appreciate the importance and necessity for such an organization in every state. He had not given the subject the attention which he felt it demanded, but he thought it was a matter well worthy of the consideration of congress, and he hoped the association would be successful in the objects for which they had convened in this city. The delegates then called on Gen. Sheridan, Gen. Benet and the secratary of war, and had informal talks with those officers on the purposes and talks with those officers on the purposes and scope of the bill which they had prepared.

THE INTENDED RECIPIENT DEAD,
A dispatch has been received at the state department from Minister Latino, from St. Petersburg, saying that the good mounted sword which the president sent by Lieut. Scheutzefor presentation to Gen. Tschernavier, overnor of Yakutsk, was left at the United States legation at St. Petersburg by Lieut. Scheutze, when he learned on his arrival that Gen. Tschernavierf had died, leaving no children. In accordance with the subsequent directions of the president, Minister Lathrop presented the sword, through the minister of foreign affairs, to the emperor of Russia, who accepted it and directed it to be THE INTENDED RECIPIENT DEAD. Russia, who accepted it and directed it to be picced in the imperial arsenal, there to remain as another bond of friendship existing between the two countries.

CONSIDERS IT REVOLUTIONARY.

Hon. A. Boynton, member of the democrate territorial committee of Dakota, and
selected by that body to visit Washington
and represent their wishes, had an interview
with President Cleveland to-day concerning
matters in that t rritory. Subsequently he
was questioned by an associated press
representative touching the attempts
of the southern part of Dakota
to set up a state government.
He strongly denounced it as revolutionary
and expressed the opinion that the proceedings are taking the shape of open epposition
to the authority of the general government,
and that decisive measures will be resorted
to should forther steps be taken in the direc-CONSIDERS IT REVOLUTIONARY.

mid further steps be taken in the direction proposed.

Virginia's New Senator. RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 15,-10 the general assembly to-day John W. Daniel was elected

### FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Senate. WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.-Among the bills ntroduced and referred were the following:

By Mr. Teller, to provide for tree and unimited coinage of the silver dollar. By Mr. Ingalis, to provide for determining the existence and removal of the inability of the president to discharge the powers and

duties of his office.

The resolution beretofore offered by Mr. Beck was laid before the senate requesting the president to cause inquiry to be made and inform the senate whether a consular officer of the United States has since 1808 had any interest or received benefit from any notorial, consular or commercial officer of foreign countries. Referred to the committee on commerce.

A resolution offered by Mr. Butler directing the committee on territories to enquire and report by what authority the so-called legislature has been organized in the territory of Dakota, and whether such organization was not calculated to bring about a conflict of authority of the calculated to bring about a conflict of authority of the calculated to bring about a conflict of authority of the calculated to bring about a conflict of authority of the calculated to bring about a conflict of authority of the calculated to bring about a conflict of authority of the calculated to bring about a conflict of authority of the calculated to bring about a conflict of the calculated to be c thority prejudicial to good poder in the terri-tory. Mr. Butler asked immediate considera-

on of the resolution. Mr. Ingalls objected, and under the rule the resolution was laid over one day.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Hale, and agreed to, calling on the secretary of the treasury to transmit to the senate a list of all claims against the government disallowed since January I last, with reasons for disallowance in each case, and copies of all opinions delivered in each case by officials of e government. The chair laid before the senate a message

from the president, transmitting a report from the secretary of the interior calling at-tention to the condition of some of the Chey-enne Indians, and requesting Jegislative au-thority for the use of certain runds for their

relief.

The senate then proceeded to the calendar, the first bill in order being Mr. Hoar's presi-

The senate then proceeded to the calendar, the arst bill in order being Mr. Hoar's presidential succession bill.

The debate was participated in by Messrs, Maxey, Edmunds, Beck, Morgan, Hoar and Teller. The principal feature was a fively tilt between Messrs, Edmunds and Beck. The latter had said be for one would not help the republicans of the senate to form a quorum to elect a pro tem president, when on the same day he could stand and see the house of representatives elect a democratic speaker. Such a proceeding, Mr. Edmunds declared, would have been "moral treason."

In the course of the subsequent discussion Mr. Morgan made a speech strongly opposing the idea that the president of the senate was a proper person to be invested with the presidential functions in case of vacancy. "Suppose," said he, "that the senator from Hhnois (Logan), who has been a distinguished soldier, should be president pro tempore of the senate and should succeed to the presidential functions, and war with any foreign power should arise and he saw if to take command of the armies in the field, could be keep his place as president pro tempore of the senate? Certainly not. The senate would have to elect another president pro tempore, and if it did he might take command of the armies away from the senator from Hilmois." nd of the armies away from the senator from Illinois.

Mr. Evarts arose to address the senate, but gave way to a motion of Mr. Hoar that the the senate go into executive session. When the doors reopened the senate adjourned. Among the bills introduced to-day were

the following:
By Mr. Manderson—Relating to pensions. It provides for the pensioning of all persons who served for at least one year during the late war, and were either discharged after late war, and were either discharged after such term of service upon a surgeon's certificate of disability as no longer it for military duty, or who after a like term of service were discharged with the reinlistment clause stricken from their certificate of discharge. The rate of pension shall not be less than \$4 nor more than \$12 per mouth. It prohibits the receiving of any information touching a pension from any person upon an agreement to conceal the name of the informant from an applicant, or his attorney.

his attorney.

By Mr. Sawyer—To provide for the purchase of the Sturgeon bay and Lake Michigan canal and harbor of refuge, connecting the waters of Green bay with Lake Michigan in the state of Wisconsin. It appropriates \$2.0,00, and directs the secretary of war to purchase the canal for the United States.

House. Washington, Dec. 16,-The house resumed consideration of the proposed change

Mr. Hiscock, member of the committee on rules, presented reasons which had impelled him to agree to the report of the majority. The gentlemen who opposed distribution did so on the theory that a majority of the house could not be trusted with a chance to get at the public treasury. They thought to disguise this argument by declaring that committees; when organized, would attempt to aggrandize power, and in illustration of this the gentlepared a table showing a large increase in the appropriation carried by the river and harbo bill street that appropriate nan from Pennsylvania (Randall) had preince that measure has been taken away from the appropriation committee. This was hardly ingenious, for in point of fact the bill had never been under the jurisdiction of the appriation committee, and it was always prepared by the commerce committee; but the true reason why the river and harbor bill had swollen in amount was that the committee on rivers and harbors had been given jurisdic-tion over the subject of Mississippi river im-provement. He was in favor of as many mempers of the house as possible sharing in its responsibilities, its labors, its honors and its leadership. He was opposed to building up a system of rules that would crown any man, or any set of men, askings of this legislative body. He went on to argue that if the ap-propriation bills were distributed they would all be reported within thirty days after the organization of the committees. Mr. Hiscock spoke with much earnestness, and at the conclusion of his speech he was applauded and congratulated by his party colleagues. He was followed by Mr. Holman of In-

He was followed by Mr. Holman of Indiana, with an argument in opposition to the abolition of a ciause of the rule known as the "Holman amendment," which enables legislation to be engrated on the appropriation bills, if it is in the interest of economy. He maintained that before the adoption of this amendment, general legislation was placed in nearly every appropriation bill, and generally in the direction of extravazance. He quoted from the debate on a point of order raised by him in the Forty-second congress, when a proposition was made to increase the president's salary, to show that the point was overruled, though the rule then was identical with that recommended by the committee on rules to-day.

mittee on rules to-day.

Mr. Burrows of Michigan suggested that if
the gentleman would read forther he would
and that the house had sustained him in his
appeal from the decision of the chair.

Mr. Holman admitted that that was true,
but called attention to the fact that when it

but called attention to the fact that when it was proposed to increase the great body of safaries, the proposition was ruled in order and legislation had been framed which had been condemned by the whole country. He went on to argue that the "filoman amendment," instead of having been an evil, as includent been conceded by its enemies, had saved to the people who paid the taxes many a million dollars. After warning the democratic party to exchange the rule which prolibited legislation except in the interest of economy, for the one which would which promotised registation except in the interest of economy, for the one which would allow legislation, which would increase expenditures, he passed on to a question which he considered only of secondary importance, whether appropriation bills should be distributed. While he admitted that the river and barder forthestion and big it of tributed. While he admitted that the river and harbor, fortineation and District of Columbia appropriation bills might appropriately be given to the commissions having jurisdiction of these subjects, he argued that other bills could not be distributed without causing great comusion and disorder in the methods of appropriation. Referring to the remark made by Mr. Hiscock, that he was opened to any system of rules which but the posed to any system of reles which built up a man or set of men into kings, Mr. Holman man or set of men into kings, Mr. Homan commented on the fact that when the gentleman from New York was chairman of the committee on appropriations he had not attempted to distribute the appropriation bills, and inquired why he had not done so.

Mr. Hiscock was not in the house, but Mr. Cannon of Illinois repited that that had been a republican concress, and the republicans. a republican concress, and the republicans had not proposed to do any such foolish

Mr. Holman thought that the gentleman from New York would hardly have given that answer, though he could and no attempt made by that gentleman to dethrone himself from control.

After speeches by Messrs, Wellborn of Texas and Blount of Georgia the house, without continuing the general debate, adfourned until to-morrow.

### REGULAR HOT SCOTCH HURRAH

With a Mixture of Gin-Pizz Jargon and Brandy-Smash Smiles.

THE IOWA MAYORS MEETING

Wrestling With the Prohibition Conundrum-Representatives of Cities Where the Law is a Blank Dead Letter.

Mayor Vaughn Was There.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 16. - [Special Telegram. |-A convention of mayors or aldermen from twenty-one cities of the state convened in this city to-day to suggest measures for a modification of the prohibitory law so far as their own cities were concerned. They met in pursuance of a call issued by the mayors of Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque and Ottumwa, a few weeks ago, inviting a conference of the official representatives of all the cities of 4.030 or more popula-

Of the cities invited the following were represented: Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Marhalltown, Council Bluffs, Sioux City, Des Moines, Ottumwa, Creston, Lyons, Red Oak, What Cheer, Iowa City, Oskaloosa, Fort Madison, Muscatine, LeMars and Boone, The convention included some well known mayors, among whom were the rotund form of Ernest Claussen, mayor of Davenport, and the dimunitive figure of his German friend, Mayor Clab of Dubuque, while

THE TREEPRESSIBLE VAUGHN
of Council Bluffs, author of "Vaughan's Rebellion" and several other thrilling tales, was one of the liveliest members of the crowd. Politically, the members were about equally divided between democrats and republicans. while nationally, the member from Germany seemed to be present by a large majority.

The convention organized with the election of Mayor Adams, of Burlington, as chairman, and proceeded at once to business. There was a little skirmish over the basis of representation in voting at the outset, Mayor Vaughn, of Council Bluffs, insisting that the cities should be alloyed to vote in proportion to their population. In advocating this proposition he made a spread eagle speech, going back to the adoption of the pronibitory amendment in 1882, which he declared was a political measure carried by democrats, whose votes were given to get the republicans in a box, for the republicans would be held responsible for it, although the vote was taken at a non-partisan election. His harangue was not well received, for when the vote on his motion was taken it received but one vote, and that his own. So the convention

SAT DOWN ON BROTHER VAUGHN at the outset, and decided that every city represented should be entitled to one vote.

Mayor Davis of Keokuk then took the floor and made the principal speech of the day. He was the originator of the meeting and he declared its purpose to be to adopt some memorial to the legislature asking for relief from free whisky in the citles where prohibition couldn't be, as he alleged, enforced. He said: "That the history of the law in Keokuk was the history of the law in every city in Iowa. Before the law there were a few saloons in Keokuk paying a license of over \$16,000 annualty. Sixty days after the enactment of the law there were ninety free saloons in operation, and every man 'that could raise \$2.50

TO BUY A JUG OF WHISKY opened a saloon. The temperance people raised a fund to prosecute the saloons, but it turned out just as it did in Des Moines. The prosecution was abandoned for want of funds. In Keokuk saloons were treated as 'places of amusement," and licensed at \$400 per annum by the city council. The result was that the saloons were reduced from ninety to forty. The law licensed the sale of liquor for mechanical and culinary purposes-medicinal for general debility, mechanical to raise h--, culinary for hot Scotch and when it comes to sacramental, it was purchased everywhere. It was shown that the number of saloons had largely increased since the enactment of the prohibitory law, and the question for the people was wnether, as in Des Moines, they should have sixty saloons, bringing a muniipal revenue of \$60,000 annually, or over two hundred free saloons. It was a question of free whisky vs. regulation." He therefore proposed

THE FOLLOWING MEMORIAL: To the twenty-first general assembly of the

tate of Iowa: Whereas, The present prohibitory law has deprived municipal corporations of the au-thority to regulate, control and license the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquor

within their municipal limits; and, Whereas, Since the 4th day of July, 1884, the number of places in our larger cities, where intoxicating liquors are sold by the drink, has largely increased, and the same exists without authority on the part of such cities to regulate and control the same, the sounty and state officers failing to enforce the prohibitory law, and the municipal auth-orities being unable so to do; grand jurosi ignore the law and petit juross seldom conviet, and the law is impracticable and canno be exerced, as is seen by the following ta ble reterring to the cities represented in the convention. The first column of figures show the number of saloons before prohibi-tion went into effect; the second column the amount received from license, and the third

	column the number of cating liquors are	places	where	intoxi
ě.	NOW SOLD BY	with a	HINK.	
	Des Moines		\$ 0.000	20
	Dubuque	145	14,500	325
	Davenport	. 1:5	20,000	19
	Burtington	. 68	27,100	10
	Council Biuffs	. 65	25,000	6
	Sioux City		4,700	7.
	Cedar Rapids	. 85	11,400	10
	Keokuk	. 99	14.50	4
	Clinton	. 38	12,185	
	Ottumwa	(8.3	22,000	4
ì	Muscatine	25.9	none	3
	Marshalltown	. 25	7,000	13
	Creston	. 5	*****	1
í	Waterloo	. 2	*****	10
	Iowa City	. 40	4,000	
	Fort Madison	. 17	4,000	
	Fort Dodge,	. 6	*****	. 1
	Lyons	. 11		13
	Oskaloosa	. 10	4,000	
	Boone	. 6	4,000	10.0
	200 1 10	225		
	Totals			1,1255

Therefore Mr. Davis proposed a bill which should be submitted to the general assembly asking that cities of 4,000 and more population be allowed to

LICENSE, REGULATE AND CONTROL the sale of liquor as they thought best, provided that no license be granted for less than

This bill was referred to a committee of six for consideration, and in the afternoon session it was reported back to the convention as follows: A bill for an act to amend chapter 6, title XI,

and all amendments thereto o: the code of 1875, in relation to the sale and manufacture of intoxicaling figuors.

Be itemacted by the general assembly of the tate of lowa:

state of Iowa; Section 1 -That Chapter 6, Title X., and section 1-Triat Chapter 6, 14te X., and alramachiments there to of the code of 18.3, be, and the same are hereby, amended as tollows, to wit: Said chapter and amendments thereto shall not apply to cities having a population of 4,000 inhabitants and over according to the censure of 180, and cities under special charters, and sherieftes as may here a ter acquire a population of 4,00 inhabitants and under, which shad regulate the license

## or prohibit by ordinance the sale and mann-

or prohibit by ordinance the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquous as hereinafter provided, nor to any territory within two miles of the corporate limits of such cities.

Section 2—All cities having a population of 4,000 inhabitants and over, according to the census of 1885, and cities under special charter, and all cities which shall bereatter acquire a population of 4,000 inhabitants and over, are hereby authorized and empowered to regulate, theense or prohibit by ordinance the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors within their limits. No license to be issued by any such city except upon the payment to such city of a license fee of not less than \$500 per annum.

ment to such city of a license fee of not less than \$500 per annum. Section 2.—All ordinances passed under and by virtue of this act shall contain, among many others, the following express con-ditions: No person shall sell, give to, or al-low any minor or intoxicated person to take, receive or purchase in the licensed premises any lotteristing them we make it.

receive or purchase in the licensed premises any intoxicating liquor wanever.

Sec. 4—A my person who shall manufacture or sell by himself, his eierk, steward or agent, directly or indirectly, any intoxicating liquors, contrary to the term of any ordinance passed under or by virtue of this law, may be proceeded against and punished, either under the provisions of chapter 6, title 11, and amendments of the code of 1873, or both under said ordinance and the provisions of said chapter and amendments to the same, and shall be liable to all pains and penalties, remedies and punishment provided for by said chapter, and the funds collected shall belong to such city. belong to such city.

TWO REPORTS SUBMITTED Mayor Davis of Keokuk, as chairman of the committee, read the report of the majority of the committee, and moved that it be

Mayor Glab of Dubuque made a minority report substituting \$300 as the license instead of the \$500 named in the bill. The minority report, he said, was signed by himself and by the mayor of Davenport.

This called out more discussion, Mayor Claussen of Davenport saying that he was opposed to high license, and he wanted a license so low that the little suburban communities, where the poor people lived, could have a saloon if they wanted. He claimed that in the cities municipal restrictions were necessary in order to close up bad saloons that high license, however high, would not

The mayor of Council Bluffs joined with him in favoring the substitution, but it was lost by a vote of 18 to 6.

Then Mayor Vaughn tried to get the convention to substitute \$350 as the minimum license instead of \$500, and he advocated this plan in a lurid speech, which produced no effect on the convention. The majority report was therefore adopted as the wishes of the convention. So far, polities had been kept out, but Mayor Claussen, a democrat of Davenport, threw a

FIRE BRAND IN THE CONVENTION by introducing a resolution that it was the sense of the convention that the prohibitory law was a failure and should be repealed as rapidly as possible.

This called out a heated discussion, the mayor of Keokuk, who was a republican, declaring that this was an attempt to put a partisan construction on the meeting, and that all the republicans present, while they might favor the repeal of prohibition, might not think it expedient at this time to declare so. He said that as republicans, they proposed to stand by their party platform and that this convention could not pass such a resolution without embarrasing them.

The mayor of Cedar Rapids, who was a lemocrat, chimed in with the remark that the republican party was recognized as favoring prohibition and the democratic party as opposing it. He thought that the convention's influence with a republican legislature would be lost if they went on record as proposed. The mayor of Sioux City, a republican, in-

timated that Mayor Claussen was trying to make political capital out o. the meeting. The latter, in a vigorous speech, denied the impeachment, and charged the republicans with first introducing politics in the conven-

tion. SEVERAL MEMBERS CAME TO THE BESCUI and applied oil to the troubled waters, and succeeded in passing a resolution to the effect that as the convention was composed of members of opposite political parties, it was therefore inexpedient to take any formal expression of their views on the repeal of pro-

A committee was then appointed to act as lobby and present the memorial adopted to the legislature, after which the convention adjourned.

The members of the various municipal rities present express themselves as well pleased with the work. The memorial they adopted is practically a petition for local option for the cit es with the prohibitory law left for the balance of the state. There was some disappointment that the meeting was not more generally attended, for as it was, it represented the views of only thirty or forty men, who come as voluntary but unauthorized representatives of their respective cities.

The Auditorship Trouble.

DES MOINES, Iowa., Dec. 16 .- [Special Telegram. |-Late this atternoon Gov. Sherman decided that the office of state auditor was vacant, and thereupon he appointed Hon. lonathan W. Cattell, the acting auditor, to fill the place. Cattell at once filed his bond, which was approved, and took charge of the office. This is the last act in the Sherman-Brown drama and comes as a great surprise to the people of the state. Gov. Sherman was seen to-night, and in explanation of his action, said: "That as Brown had failed to qualify within the time required by law he was obliged to appoint to all the vacancy."

Brown's counsel, Judge Nourse, was interviewed, and he declared that Sperman's ac tion was null and yord, "For," said he, "the governor has no power to declare a vacancy The supreme court decided in this case last spring that there was no vacancy, if there had been, Sherman should have called an election and had it filled by the people last fall."

Opinions here differ as to the effect of this appointment, some lawyers holding that Brown cannot now get back to the office except by legal process to dispossess Cattell, and others holding that Governor Larrabea can disregard Sherman's act and consider it of no effect.

Iowa Supreme Court Decisions. DES MOINES, Iowa, Dec. 16.- [Special to the BEE.1-The supreme court rendered the following decisions to-day:

Ell Miller and Eliza Miller, administrators te, appeliants, vs House & Lamb, et al, Frawford circuit. Affirmed, M. E. Giff, appellant, vs Appanoose county, Appanoose circuit. Affirmed. Ed N. Goodnow vs Elizabeth T. Oakley, ap-peliant, Webster district. Affirmed. First National bank of Villisca, appellant, vs M. L. Thurman, Montgomery circuit. At

Brused.
J. D. Pappock, et al, trustees, vs W. E. Bartlett, appellant, Mills circuit. Affirmed.
Charles Watson, appellant, vs Calcago, Rock Island & Paeine radroad company, Scott circuit. Affirmed.
Gibson & Kloppenstein vs Fischer & Orton, appellants, Des Moines county. Afterned. armed John Baldwin vs. St. Louis, Keckuk &

Northern railway company, appellant, Lee district. Revers d. D. L. Griffith, et al, ap-pellants, Louisa district. Reversed. S. I. Wing vs. Grouge Stewart, et al, appel-lants, Kossuth circuit. Affirmed.

Peculiar Attempt at Suicide. DPB: QUE. Dec. 16,-John C. Mueller, man ufacturer of grave stones, attempted suicide | Gentleman's.

this morning in a most extraordinary manner. While alone in his shop he drove two stone chisels into his head, one going entire synthesis into his head, one going entirely through and protrioling upon the other side. The other entered the head for about one linch and a half. One chisel entered the right side of the head about one linch in front and above the car and cameout in nearly the corresponding place on the left side. The other chisel he drove into his forcice d to the depth of an inch and a quarter. A few moments after the deed he was found and was conscious at the time, but soon became insensible. Physicians say there is no pros-pect of his recovery. Maeller has for some time been troubled with melancholy.

Obituary.

DES MOINES, IOWA, Dec. 16.—The wife of George W. Orlivie, general freight and passenger agent of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge raisway, died last night. The body will be taken on Friday morning to Keokuk, her former home, for interment.

#### POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

Opinion of Cyrus Field on the Question of Government Telegraphy

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.- Special Telegram. When asked his epinion on Senator Ed mands' telegraph bill last evening, Cyrus W. Field said: "I am clearly of the opinion that the time has arrived when the United States government should purchase all the telegraph lines in the country. All the telegraph lines of the old world belong to the governments of the countries in which they are located. As letters are sent to all and every part of the United States for two cents and papers and magazines at one consister every four ounces, so should telegraph messages be sent to any part of the United States at the lowest price which experience has shown it pos sible that the same can be done. The press which sends long messages should be charged half the rates paid by the general public. A law should be passed by congress making all purchases. Government telegraph lines vould be in no greater danger than the postoffice. If the United States gevernment entered on the business the reduction of expenses in running telegraph lines would begin at once. There would be no necessity for so many telegraph offices with attendant expense for rent and the attaches. The postoffices would also be telegraph offices. Would telegraph companies agree to sell their lines. to the government? Yes; it was found to be a good plan in England and proved fair to

## A PARNELLITE'S CAREER.

The Connemara Member and His Deserted Wife.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 .- [Special Telegram.] -The Sun's London cable says: Patrick Foley, the new Nationalist member of the house for the Connemara district of Galway, is in a serious scrape. For some years a very unfortunate woman has been kept a prisoner in the poor house of Wardsworth, a suburb of London. She was not only a pauper, but also weak minded and had occasional outbreaks of violent insanity. She was known by the name of Foley, but all efforts to trace her connections hitherto has been fruitless, A few days ago the Wardsworth authorities received an anonymous letter asserting that the woman was the deserted wife of the member elect for Connemara. The authorities wrote at once to Foley informing him of their discovery and leading him to suppose they had ample proof to support their accusations. Foley replied, confessing the relationship and desertion, offering pay for his wife's maintenance in a suitable manner and appealing to the authorities to suppress the affair from the newspapers. If Foley does not fulfill his promise and provide decently for his cruelly neglected wife within a reasonable time he will be arrested the moment ie arrives in London.

Wreck on the Utah and Northern.

EAGLE ROCK, Idaho, Dec. 16.-The southbound express on the Utah & Northern railway, which left Butte, M. T., last evening, was thrown from the track half way between Ramgood and Market stations. An examination showed that a rail had been broken completely off after the engine, baggage mail car and superintendent's car had passed ver it safely. W. O. Palmer, an employe of the company, was instantly killed and eight other passengers more or less injured. The dead man and the wounded were taken to Eagle Rock.

Fifty Thousand in Ashes.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 16,-The five tory brick building in Carter street occupied ointly by Merrell Bros., printers, the Electro Lynamo company and the Royal Shirt, manhis morning company, was destroyed by fire his morning. Loss: 50,000.

LATER—The losses will aggregate nearly \$100,000. Morrill Bros., printers and ypographers, lose about \$40,000; Newman & Hagedorn, shirt manufacturers. \$0,000; and he Electro-Motor company, \$20,000. In surrance \$18,000.

urance \$58,000.

The Union Pacific's Quarterly. BOSTON, Dec. 16.—The Union Pacific company's statement for the quarter ended Sentember30, 1885, shows a total income of 83,360,336, and a total surplus income of \$943,-840, a rainst \$1,405.513 for the corresponding period of 1884. For the nine months ender september 30, the total income was \$1,025, september 30, the total income was \$1,025, 6.4. and total surplus income \$520,718, against a surplus income of \$1,088,667 for the arst nine months of 1884.

A Massacre in Burmah

RANGOON, Dec. 16.-Eleven Europeans vere working for the Bombay & Burmah trading company. On hearing of the rupture between Burmah and the Indian government hey tried to reach Manipoor. On November hey tried to reach Manipool.

0 they were overtaken and murdered by Burmese troop in a steamer belonging to the king and commanded by a palace official It is alleged that the Barmese prime minister was implicated in the massacre.

Advancing Barb Wire Prices. CHICAGO, Dec. 16,-The principal barb wire manufacturers of the United States met here to-day and agreed to advance the price of all grades of their product one cent a pound, such schedule price to take effect at once and continue in force until January 14. It is probable on that date another advance will be made to meet an anticipated advance in the price of plant wire.

Settling the Boundary. SOFIA, Dec. 16. Bulgaria has accepted the proposal of the powers for an international commission to demarcate the Bulgaro-Ser-vian frontier, under certain reservations. She wishes the commission to consider fairly the recent victories of the Bulgar, an army.

The Balkan Trouble. Constantinople, Dec. 16.—The porte has ent a circular to the powers in reference to ie mission of the Turkish delegates to eastern Ronnella. The porte explains that the situation in eastern Ronnella is precarious.

Locked Them in to Die. STARKVILLE, Miss., Dec. 16.—Jerry Bard-weil, (colored) yesterday left his house and locked the door, his three children being in side. The house caught are and the children perished in the flames.

Weather for To-Day. Missouth Valley-Warmer, slight changes

n temperature, variable winds, generally | of the committee.

When you buy furniture be sure you get prices at Howe, Kerr & Marshall's They buy from the best manufacturers, and guarantee to make the very lower prices. Opposite Falconer's, Douglas St.

See those nice Christmas Trees at Win.

# A MANIAC MOTHER'S FREAK

She Causes the Cremation of Herself and Four Children.

QUARTET OF FATAL BURNINGS.

A Family of Four Persons Roasted Near Detroit-Three Little Coons Fryed Out of Existence

-One at Cleveland. Insanity's Sorrowful Crime.

OLYMPIA, W. T., Dec. 16.-This morning at Long Prairie, about eight miles from this place, a Tearful tragedy occurred. Mrs. Miner has for sometime manifested symptoms of insanity and last evening saturated papers with coal oil and distributed them around the house, telling one of her children on inquiry, that she was wetting them with water. Early this morning she made the remark that she was about to destroy the whole family, and her husband, fearing that she was about to attempt his life, proceeded to out her out of the room, but on opening the door discovered the house in flames. Reaching the front door with one of his children, he found it locked and the key removed. Thereupon he ran to the back door and found it nailed up. Finally he and his little daughter succeeded in escaping through a window, but were both badly burned. The infortunate woman with her four children were burned to death. The survivers were taken to the residence of Mr. Chambers for medical tree baselines.

Four Persons Burned to Death. · DETROIT, Dec. 16.-At an early hour this morning, the village of Woodmore, a subarb of this city, was the scene of a horrible hre, Some men returning home at 2:30 discoyered the small frame house of Frank Knox on fire. Help was summoned, but before it

medical treatment.

on fire. Help was summoned, but before it arrived the house was totally consumed. After daylight this morning search was begun for the budies of the fam.l; who were shought to be in the building at the time of the are. Mr. Knox was found in the front room with his wife in his arms, both being burned to a crisp. A few feet away was an unrecognizable mass supposed to be the remains of the oldest chird, a boy three years old. Of the baby, 9 months old, there was no trace, and it is supposed the body was completely consumed. From the position of the bodies it is thought Mrs. Knox, who was an invalid, had overturned a lamp, and was overcome by the flames before help could reach thom. The family were Frank Knox, aged 28? Susan Whitman Knox, 22: George, 3, and Frank Albert, aged 9 months.

LATER-Frank Knoch was known to have money in his house, which he had been saving to make some manager. have money in his house, which he had been saving to make some payments, Scarchers in the ruins found a revolver, and it is known Knoch never owned one. These

two facts lead to the suspicion that mirder was committed for the sake of robbery and the building then need to cover up the crime. The Babe Burned to a Crisp. CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 16.—At1 o'clock this afternoon William White, a telegraph operator employed in the Lake Shore railroad office, was engaged in cleaning his little son's dress with gasoline. The father had slipped from the room tor an instant, and, returning, found the fluid had ignited and the child, aged 3 years, burned to a crisp. The mother was away from home at the time.

A Jeweler's Collapse. KANSAS CITY, Dec. 16.-A. N. Herselflield, holesale jeweler, with stores here and in Leavenworth, made an assignment here today, attachments having been levied by eastern creditors. His habilities are estimated between \$60,000 and \$190,000. His property

is mortgaged for nearly the former amount. Real Estate Transfers. The following transfers were filed Dec. 15, with the county clerk, and reported

for the BEE by Ames' Real Estate Henry Charles to Benjamin F. Rodman:

ly of iot 3 bik 1, Horbach 2d add, Omaha, w −8400. Willard B. Scott and wife to Fielder M. Phillips; s 25 f. e. of lots 1 and 2 blk 1, John L. Redick's add, Omaha, w d—\$1,250. S. H. H. Clark and wife to John A. Me-Shane: lots 22, 23, 24, and 25, blk Brookline, Douglas Co., wd -\$2,000, John A. McShane (widower) to Perry M. and Wm. H. Peckhan; w 200ft of 8 50 ft of it

10. Kountze's 2d add, Omaha, w d—\$10,860. George Warren Smith (single) to Omaha Belt R. R. Co. 102 ft w of Glees add Omaha, d-3314. George Warren Smith (single) to Omalia Beit R. R. Co. part o se cor of self of nwif sec 1-14-12 Douglas Co., w d \$375. see 1-14-12 Douglas Co., w d = \$575.

Lillan M. Ja obs (widower) to Omaha Belt R. R. Co., lots / and 8 block 4 Wainut Hill add, Omaha, w d=81,200.

Clement L. Hart; nd wife to Rebecca W.

T. Crowell n\(\frac{1}{2}\) of lots 1 and 2 block 6 Park Place, Omaha, w d=\$4,500, John Scott to Johanna Scott; n\(\frac{1}{2}\) of nw\(\frac{1}{2}\) of sec 12-16-12, Douglas county; \(\frac{1}{2}\) Dinah Scott and Johanna Scott to Frank E. Scott; n of of nw of sec 13-16-13, Dongtas county; w d = \$500, Joseph Barker and wife to Ole C. Olsen;

its 22 and 27, Bellair, Douglas county; w d-Heirs of Jacob S. Shull, deceased, to Nels Hunsen: it 3, blk 12, Shull's Second add, Omaha; w.d—8500.

Omaha; w.d.—8500. Charles H. Potter and wife to John S. Allan, lot 20, block 2, Himebaugh's add Omaha. w d-8600. ha, w.(1—\$900.

United States of America to John M. Robinson, o ¼ of ne ¼ sec 22-15-10, 80 acres, Douglas Co., patent.

Isaac E. Congdon and wife and others to Richard N. Withnell, lot 33, Clarke's add

Omaha, w d.—83,000.

Jehn I. Redick and wife to Joseph and George E. Barker, lots 10, 11, 13, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 29, 1 and 2, block 2, and lot 9 and 10, block 1, subdivision of John I. Radick's ld Omatra, w d—\$14,000. Maria II. McCandlish (widow) to Eliza J. esburgh, E. ≼ oi lot 6, block 22, Omaha, w Gernard S. Benawa and wife to T. O. Eleh-therger, undivided & of lot 4, block 519, Oma-

na. w.d.—8566.

John I. Redick and wife to Arthur Johnson, lots l'and 14. block 3, subdivision of John I Redick's add to Omaha, w.d.—\$2,000, Presents Given Away. Every customer that visits the Bank rapt Store, 613 South Thirteenth street,

between now and Christmas is entitled to a handsome present consisting of the set jewelry, best Cologne, necklaces, gent's earf p.ns. I nen towels, etc., etc. We will furthermore allow our cusomers 15 cents off every dollars worth of

dry goods and carpets bought between now and Xmas. Our stock is a complete one in every respect and our prices are lower than the west. Give as a call and convince your-

self of our bargains. BANKRUPT STORE, 618 S. 18th street, E. S. Grand Masquerade Ball.

The members of Myrtle Division, U. R. K. of P. will give their third ball of the series on December 18, Friday evening.

As in the past neither time nor expense will be spared to make this the most pleasant occasion of the season. Threats for sale by Kaufman Bros., Max Meyer & Bro., and Andy Borden or any me inbur He Made Fifty Dollars.

An enterprising Farman street eleva bought a West Side lot Saturday evening last, paying \$125 down: Monday more be be sold the lot at an advance of \$50. Hot & McCandlish and C. E. Mayne the agents for West Sale, say there is pleas of chances of this sort left.