THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING DECEMBER 12, 1887. NUMBER 177

PLYMOUTH'S CALL DECLINED.

Rev. Mr. Berry Decides Not to Come to Brooklyn.

SULLIVAN ARRIVES IN IRELAND.

A Great Day's Sport at Pau—Bismarck Taken Seriously Ill—Jules Ferry's Condition—Other Foreign News.

Will Not Succeed Beecher.

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WOLVERHAMPTON, Dec. 11.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—There was an immensely large attendance at the Queen street Congregational chapel here this morning. It was known that the pastor, Mr. Berry, would announce his decision as to accepting the call to Plymouth church. There was no mistaking the anxiety and hope of his congregation that he would decide to remain. There was an ominous silence when the following letter was presented for reading, and when the fact was stated of his refusal to go to Brooklyn, the applause was shown in the faces and not in the hands:

SOUTHPORT, Lancashire, Dec. 10.—Dear Sir and Friends: The invitation extended to me to succeed Henry Ward Beecher in the pastorate of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, has received from me the long and earnest consideration which its importance demanded. That invitation was in every way extraordinary and exceptional. The Plymouth pulpit is universally regarded as one of the most potent centers of world-wide influence. Associated with it in undying lustre is the glory of a famous name; attached to it cling the memories of an unexampled ministry; 'round it gather a large and loving discipleship; many of the foremost servants of a new civilization look to it in anxious expectancy, and from many lands turn to it the oppressed and the poor, the weary and the doubting, the plodding seekers after light, the strenuous toilers after liberty. Therefore the call, which invites me to be its new spokesman, comes to me laden with the weight of a spontaneous unanimity and the urgency of a splendid enthusiasm. It has been impossible to consider this call within the customary limits or to decide it upon ordinary grounds. You, as I have realized the wide-reaching importance of the issue. From the first, you have seen with me that in the consideration of this question all purely local and personal interests must be rigorously excluded, and that only the broadest claims in the denominational and national aspects must be admitted. Also that a decision must be taken under the sole and sacred sanction of duty to religion and humanity. The broad questions thus submitted to me have created an occasion of perplexity and ceaseless study, but I have gratefully to acknowledge the generous acceptance and the valuable counsel of our own trusted leaders and of men in the front ranks of English national life, whose breadth of view, whose disinterestedness whose zeal for religion and humanity have given exceptional weight to their representations—representations that are in every case identical with those which you have urged upon me. They relate to our own national life, to the questions of religious, theological, ecclesiastical and political, which are coming up for settlement, and to the growing need in England for a broad, evangelical pulpit, which shall make religion creditable and effective, and which shall help to solve the pressing problems which loom threatening upon us. In view of these representations, I have carefully and gratefully weighed your proposal to give me such additional help as shall preserve the effectiveness of Queens street chapel, while liberating me from details and for a larger service to my faith and fatherland. But I cannot deny that your proposals, which are as intelligent as they are generous, have grown upon me the more I have considered them. You offer a national work in England. You urge upon me with an affectionate persistency the claims of religion and home. You promise conditions of assistance favorable to the brightest service. The call, I admit, is strong. I have devoted to all these matters much thought and prayer, withdrawing myself as far as possible alike from the natural urgency of emotion and from pleas of self-interest. At last my decision is taken. God grant it be a true one. I must remain in England. I must go on at any cost with the work to which I have concentrated my life. I will not delay you with reminders of the fresh call upon you which arises out of this decision. I know you, I love you, I trust you. I pray that our larger work may win larger results for Christ and for men. I cannot close without asking you to join me in a prayer for our brethren and friends in America. My heart is pained beyond degree when I think of their disappointment. I can never forget their generous love and appreciation, nor the largeness of the honor they have placed upon me. If duty had led me to go, I should have gone with every assurance of bright days to come. That I am honestly following what I have judged to be my faith of service will, I am assured, win their approval and conquer regret. With the old love multiplied, I am, your friend and pastor,

CHARLES A. BERRY.

It is doubtful if, after the reading, many of the congregation thought more of the sermon and singing than of the letter itself. When the chapel service was over there was held an old-fashioned town meeting with congratulations. There was no longer an occasion for interviews, but one old parishioner was heard to ask:

"Can't America find within her own union one Elisha worthy to wear the mantel of the Elijah?"

SULLIVAN IN IRELAND.

The Slugger Received at Dublin By An Enthusiastic Crowd.

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DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—Sullivan and party arrived here to-night, having left London at 12 Saturday midnight by special sleeping car. They were met at Holyhead by a large number of Dublin sporting men. They had a good passage. The only member of the party sick was Ashton, who said the buffeting waves knocked him out of time. A crowd of people estimated at 15,000 awaited the arrival at the terminal. The platforms were crammed and Westland row was crowded from end to end and traffic was temporarily suspended. Difficulty was experienced in getting the Sullivan party across to the Grosvenor hotel, where they will stop. Although it is exactly opposite the railway terminus, the hotel was only reached by a circuitous route. The pressure was so great that the hotel door was burst in and much rough force had to be employed to expel the enthusiastic admirers of the great slugger.

As soon as the party got up stairs there were loud cries for a speech. Sullivan came to the window, and, the cheering having subsided, briefly returned thanks. He said:

"This hearty reception greatly delights me. This is my first visit to Ireland. My father and mother were Irish, and I always aimed at upholding the honor of the Irish people, who were a brave race. Coming here I want to show you what I am like and leave it to your own judgment what I am capable of."

Just as he was retiring from the window some one shouted with emphasis:

"John, above all give it to Mitchell."

The party registered consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Jack Ashton and John Bellet. Your correspondent had an interview with Phillips later in the evening. Sullivan was retiring after the long journey, he said. Sullivan is greatly delighted and determined to give the Irish people the best display of his powers. They play under the auspices of Michael Gunn, and the tour begins at Dublin to-morrow night, then Wateford, Cork, Limerick, and back to Dublin again, and wind up at Belfast.

Phillips, in discussing the Smith-Kilrain fight, said that Sullivan would not be allowed to be present. He was afraid he would be found in Smith's corner. Phillips said he would try to bring the Mitchell-Sullivan fight off in France, and believes that Smith and Kilrain will also fight there. He added that they had a very successful season in London.

There is great interest here to witness to-morrow night's display, and a great demand for tickets. At Cork a man named Creedon, a porter in a butter market, wishes to put on the gloves and meet Sullivan. He expresses the determination to give the big man good value for his money. He is only five feet seven inches in height, and eleven stone seven in weight. His offer is likely to be imitated by many others. The space in front of the Grosvenor hotel is crowded to-night with people anxious to see John.

A GREAT FOX HUNT AT PAU.

Reynard Captured After a Long and Exciting Chase.

[Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.]

PAU, Dec. 11.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to the BEE.]—The Pau drag hounds had a capital day's sport yesterday. The weather was mild, grey and hazy, with exactly such a sky as Jules Breton delights to put into his picture. A goodly assembly turned out. Some twenty horsemen and a few ladies were on the ground, amongst these Mrs. John Lowry and Miss Hutton. The meet was at the old steeple chase course on the Souye near St. James, about thirteen kilometers northeast of Pau. An hour before the meet Seyeree, the famous old earth stopper, had laid the drag, composed of fox litter sprinkled with a dash of essence of anis seed, etc. The master, Sir Vicker Crook, being still laid up with his broken collar bone, was replaced for the day by Mr. William K. Thorn, jr. The drag hounds, five and a half couples, were cast off at a quarter past twelve. All went away at a clinking pace, due north at first, then easterly over a very rough country.

The first incident happened, after about twenty minutes gallop, at an earthen wall six feet high, preceded by a broad, yawning ditch. Here Mr. Thorn and his splendid hunter Anatole, came to grief. The ground was very wet and slippery, and in the scramble after clearing the wall, Anatole slipped and fell with his rider under his foreleg, Mr. Thorn having a very narrow escape, as his hat was kicked right off his head. Mr. Thorn's second horse was, however, brought up, and as quick as thought he was to the front again.

The hounds ran at a grand pace, the scent passing over a single log bridge over the little river Gabas. Into this stream plunged the entire field, the water reaching up to the horse's girths. Then came a sharp gallop up a steep hillside beyond. After this the course turned northerly along the picturesque little valley of the Gabas. In about ten minutes Mr. Larregain, the well known loneur de chavaux at Pau, came to grief. Larregain, mounted on a smart grey mare, was leaping a wooden gate about five feet high. The gate was ajar, and swinging open just as he was in midair over it, when his mare's off hind leg got caught over the bar, and mare and rider came rolling down in a terrible tangle. Larregain got kicked in the back of his head, and although not seriously injured was thrown out for the day, the mare being terribly hurt.

After a magnificent gallop of fifteen kilometers a little hid cast of Balst was reached. Here, just as the hounds were getting into sight, the wily Peyeree let the live fox out of the box. It was now ten minutes past one. The fox, a splendid great "varmint" almost as big as a wolf, struck off before the wind in an easterly course at a rapid pace. The hounds simply flew, and after twenty minutes everybody's second mounts began to be pretty well blown, Count Jean de Madre having had a tumble in a ditch on the wrong side of an almost unjumpable earthen wall.

It was ten minutes past one when old Pegeree let loose the fox. Not until ten minutes past two was reynard ran to earth. There were no terriers handy, so the fox had to be dug out, much to the delight of an old peasant woman who, with her flock, composed of ten sheep, three pigs and two young donkeys, had been watching the proceedings with the keenest interest.

The fox, however, popped out of his hole so unexpectedly as to get clean away. It was now 2:30, and after a brisk spin of fifteen miles the fox was again run to earth. This time, however, the whip managed to find a pronged stick shaped like the letter "Y." With this he squeezed the fox down tightly and seized him by the ears so he could not bite. Then he got hold of reynard by the tail and hind legs, pulled him out, and the hounds were made happy by receiving the reward of their hard day's work.

Mr. Thorn, in the absence of the master, handed the brush to Mr. Rene Lamontage. At the death I noticed there were nine horsemen beside Halsey, the huntsman, and Will Marten, the whip. They were Mr. Thorn, Mr. Rene Lamontage, Comte Jean de Madre, William Lawrence, Mr. Wadsworth, Messrs. Rogers, Barons, Mancheasy and Swan. Among those thrown out were Comte D'Enry, Miss Hutton, who followed pluckily and splendidly till the first check, Mr. Hutton and Mr. Morris Post.

During to-day's capital sport neither Sir John Nugent, Major W. H. Cavine nor Mr. Stewart put in an appearance.

Bismarck Taken Suddenly Ill.

HAMBURG, Dec. 11.—Reliable advices received here from Friedrichsruhe say Prince Bismarck was seized with a sudden illness yesterday. The attack speedily passed off, but his physician advises rest and abstinence from business. He is suffering from indigestion and nervous headache. Count Herbert Bismarck has arrived at Friedrichsruhe.

M. Ferry's Condition.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—A bulletin issued this evening says the condition of M. Ferry is satisfactory.

MIDNIGHT—The condition of M. Ferry is now less favorable.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION

Senator Teller Gives His Views On the Subject.

A CONGRESSIONAL FORECAST.

Little to Be Done Before Christmas—Nebraskans in Washington—The Fisheries Conference Adjourns—Mexican Mission.

National Bank Circulation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—"I believe it would be a wise policy to do away with the necessity of requiring a deposit of United States bonds with the treasury to secure circulation for national banks," said Senator Teller to the BEE correspondent to-night; "and I would favor making it optional with the banks whether they take out any circulating notes. Of course there must be a segment of connection between the banks and the government, in order that the government can have authority to control them. I would suggest that they be allowed to make a nominal deposit of cash with the treasury and receive a certificate, thereby placing themselves under the supervision of the government, and that there be no requirement to issue circulating notes. The only reason or object in the deposit of bonds and the issuance of circulating notes is to get government supervision, and we might as well look the question hard and frankly in the face and make the requirements as easy on the banks as possible, when the security to the bank customers is not diminished. The general government is called upon only to make the best possible banking system, and inasmuch as the banks are decreasing their circulation to the minimum on account of the premium on bonds, and since the circulation is a loss to the banks, the duty of congress seems to me to be to provide an easier requirement for the banks, and at the same time maintain the present system of protection to the bank depositors."

"There could be issued a bond to run, say fifty years," continued Senator Teller, "which would bear no interest at all, and to be used as a security for national banks, but I cannot see why a cash deposit would not be as well. A certificate for the deposit could be issued by the government, similar to those issued by banks to private depositors and by this deposit the bank could be authorized, a charter issued and exactly the same supervision given as at present, without the issuance of a dollar of bank money. If there ever was any necessity for bank notes, it has disappeared. We have the best banking system in the world, but it was not made good by the system of circulation. Government supervision and federal laws generally are what made and perfected the system. A deposit of $1,000 and the issuance of no circulation will give all the security the present system affords a bank. I would also maintain the present system of circulation to the extent of reducing the minimum of deposit with the treasurer to the lowest possible figure, but leave it so bonds or cash could be deposited. If cash, a certificate would be issued by the treasury, and no bank certificate would issue. If bonds are deposited the limit might be raised at the option of the bank and circulation issued in proportion. I do not think banks should be confined to the deposit of bonds to secure circulation, even if the minimum is reduced, and I do not think they ought to be required to take out circulating notes, since the end sought can be so much easier attained."

Nebraska in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The Sunday papers are the best reflection of social life at the capitol. Those of this morning contain several items of interest to Nebraska. The departure of General and Mrs. Van Wyck is noted with regret. Mrs. Van Wyck was a popular member of the best social circles and her elegant home on Massachusetts avenue was always open to her friends. General Van Wyck's hospitality, especially to visiting Nebraskans, was proverbial. The Van Wyck mansion is now on the market for $75,000. It has been rented for the winter at the rate of $4,200 a year with its elegant furniture, handsome pictures and costly bric-a-brac.

"Carp," of the New York World, has a letter today dealing with Washington debutanes, among which are included the two daughters of Senator Paddock. He says: "Among the girls entirely new to Washington were the two Misses Paddock, the daughters of Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, who takes Van Wyck's seat. They are both very bright girls, and both accomplished. Miss Hattie, the eldest, is a brunette, under medium heighth, with dark brown eyes and hair. She is fond of society and is full of common sense. She is a womanly girl and is proud of coming from the west. Her school life has, however, been spent in the east, and she is literary in her tastes. She is a good French scholar, and is fond of the language. She was born in Nebraska. Her sister, Miss Fannie, is just sweet sixteen, and she is rather more of a blonde than a brunette. Tall and straight she has a handsome face, very pretty eyes and a rich growth of bright brown hair. Both of the girls look somewhat like their mother, who has been in Washington before. They are rather proud of their family, which is one of the oldest in America. Their ancestors came to this country in 1640, and the Paddocks are connected by marriage with some of the most distinguished families in New England. Senator Paddock is rich, and his old stone house known as "Highland Place," at Beatrice, Neb., is one of the most comfortable homes in the west. It has 200 acres of land about it. Both of the Paddock girls are good horse riders.

The family of William A. Gwyers, formerly of Omaha, are located in quarters in P street northwest. It is said that the children of the late Mrs. Gwyers have come into a handsome fortune by the death of a wealthy uncle of whom they are sole heirs.

General Dandy was shaking hands last week with the Omaha committee. He says that he feels himself still closely identified with the city. No little part of the gentleman's interest is due to the alleged fact that he cleared more than $60,000 during his billet in Omaha from fortunate real estate investments. General and Mrs. Dandy are housed in a commodious residence at 1928 S street, in the part of the army and navy quarter.

Captain and Mrs. John G. Bourket, the latter of whom was the famous Miss Horbach, of Omaha, are also keeping house on S street, where the latch string is always out to Omaha friends. Captain Bourket is recognized as one of the wittiest and ablest members of the army circle. He is hard at work compiling, under the direction of Secretary Endicott, the results of his twenty years' researches among the American Indians. The work when printed will rank with the most valuable contributions to American ethnology.

General regret is expressed at the absence of Mrs. Senator Manderson from the capital. Mrs. Manderson has a large circle of friends here who are awaiting with pleasure her return from Omaha.

Nebraska's climate appears to be sure death to army bachelors. Lieutenant Taylor, of the Ninth cavalry, is shortly to be married in Detroit. Following closely in his wake the engagement of Miss Susie B. Lane to Lieutenant J. F. Guilford, adjutant of the Ninth cavalry, is announced. Miss Lane is the daughter of General W. B. Lane, retired. The wedding will probably take place this winter, after which Mr. and Mrs. Guilford will at once return to Fort Robinson, Nebraska.

The wedding of Lieutenant Carson, of the Fifth cavalry, will take place on Wednesday next at Fort Leavenworth. Miss Sumner is well known in Nebraska, where her father was stationed for years with his regiment.

The Fisheries Commission Adjourns.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Secretary Bayard's joint fisheries commission has adjourned till January 8. Joseph Chamberlain and his experts will go to Canada with Sir Charles Tupper. The adjournment is taken to mean that the Canadians are insisting strenuously on what they allege to be their rights. It is also thought the English foreign office wants time to pass on the propositions of the American commissioners. One rumor to-night has been that a treaty has actually been agreed upon, and the adjournment was only a blind to keep the fact from getting out before the treaty was sent to the senate. It is certain that the administration was anxious to forestall criticism of its policy by having something to lay before the senate, but reports leaking out about the negotiations have all been to the effect that the hitch was with Canadians. Early in the week George Foster, Canadian minister of fisheries and marine, reached Washington and has been counselling with the British commissioners. It has been no secret that the Canadians were anxious to drive a bargain for the sale of privileges in inshore fisheries which New England fishermen did not want. These propositions have not been satisfactory and the Canadians have been stubborn about shifting the basis of negotiations. Anzell and Putnam, the American negotiators, will go home for the holidays. There is a suspicion all along the line that the administration has thought it wise to find out the temper of the senate before going further with negotiations and was therefore quite as anxious as the Canadians for an adjournment.

A Congressional Forecast.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The senate is expected to formally elect its committees tomorrow, thus ratifying the work which the republicans on their part have already performed in caucus, and which the democrats will have accomplished before the senate is called to order. Little besides the introduction of bills is likely to occur during the remainder of the week in the open sessions of the senate. The president has before him 365 messages nominating postmasters alone, all of which have been appointed during the recess of congress, and are already in the office, which messages he will send to the senate as fast as he can examine and sign them. Other recess nominations, sufficient to bring the number up to about 600, are expected during the week. Daily secret sessions are likely to occur for the purpose of reaoing and referring these, and it is possible that some of the cabinet nominations already sent to the senate, but not yet laid before that body, may be reported for action before the end of the week. All the important committees will hold meetings during the week for the purpose of organization and of surveying the preliminary work before them. Short sittings and long adjournments may be expected in the house this week. It is possible a day may be set apart for the introduction of bills, but several prominent members are known to be opposed to the continuation of this practice and their objection may result in deferring the opportunity until after the announcement of committee. The speaker will appoint a committee on rules within a day or two and a recess for two days will probably be taken in order to allow the committee an opportunity to consider and report upon the various propositions that have been already introduced, looking to amendmends of former rules. McCreery's resolution requiring general appropriation bills to be reported to the house by committees within sixty days after their appointment during the long session will probably be speedily and favorably reported by the committee on rules, and the discussion following the rept may consume the time of the house for a day or two. There is also talk of agressive movements by friends of some house officials, recently displaced, which may enliven the proceedings during the latter part of the week.

Democratic Senatorial Committeemen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The caucus of the democratic senators will be held to-morrow morning. The following is a correct list of the senators who will represent the democratic party on the committees named, except that one or two changes may be made in the committees of minor importance, such as revision of the laws:

Appropriations—Beck, Cockrell, Call, Gorman.

Agriculture—George, Gibson, Jones.

Civil Service and Retrenchment—Voorhees, Walthall, Wilson, Berry.

Education and Labor—Call, Pugh, Payne, Walthall.

Common Engrossed Bills—Saulsbury, chairman; Call.

Enrolled Bills—Colquitt.

Examine Civil Service—Hampton, Gray.

Epidemic Diseases (no change)—Harris, Hampton, Eustis and Berry.

Finance—Voorhees, Beck, McPherson, Harris, Vance.

Judiciary—Pugh, Coke, Vest, George.

Library—Voorhees.

Military Affairs—Cockrell, Hampton, Walthall.

Naval Affairs—McPherson, Butler, Blackburn.

Privileges and Elections—Saulsbury, Vance, Pugh, Eustis.

Public Lands—Morgan, Cockrell, Walthall, Berry.

Revision of Laws—Kenna, Wilson.

Railroads—Brown, Kenna, George, Blackburn.

Rules—Harris, Blackburn.

Revolutionary Claims—Coke, chairman.

Woman Suffrage—Cockrell, chairman; with Brown and a new member.

House Contested Elections.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—[Special to the BEE.]—The seven or eight contested elections in the house, and the filmy grounds upon which some of them are brought, have led to the conclusion among many members that there should be curtailment of expense in contests. It has been the custom of the house for many years to allow a very reasonable estimate of the expenses in securing testimony, preparing and printing briefs, and making arguments in contested elections whether there was any real basis for the contest or not. In some instances advantage has been taken of the practice and liability, and politicians have made a great ado, for the purpose of manufacturing sentiment in their districts and advertising themselves, when in fact there was no hope whatever of success. If the allowance were cut down or there was a rule established to give nothing unless the ground of contest was as reasonable as would be entertained by a court and as could stand against a motion to demur, the number of contests would materially depreciate. The original idea in the existing liberality was to purify elections by paying the contest expenses of defeated candidates through fraud.

The Mexican Mission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There is to be a great fight for the Mexican mission. There are five candidates for the place. General E. S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, who once loved Cleveland for the enemies he had made, is one. During the last year or two General Bragg has not loved Cleveland for the friends he has made. One of these friends is W. F. Vilas, who is Bragg's bitter enemy in democratic politics in Wisconsin. This hatred is so bitter that when the president was in Wisconsin General Bragg did not go to see him because he could not do so without going into the presence of Colonel Vilas. The other candidates are John Little Smith, a lawyer of Mobile, Ala.; Colonel A. S. Colyar, editor of the Nashville American and a leader of the protection democrats in Tennessee; James A. McKenzie, an ex-member of congress from Kentucky, and Judge Todd, of the Louisiana supreme court.

The Des Moines Government Building.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Superintendent Robinson, of Des Moines, is here, looking after the improvement of the Des Moines government building. He will see the supervising architect of the treasury to-morrow.

Seventy-Two Persons Drowned.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Seventy-two persons were drowned in the recent hurricane off the Orkney islands.

FOR IOWA'S NEEDY VETERANS

Many Old Soldiers Comfortably Quartered at the New Home.

HAWKEYE HEMP IN DEMAND.

Extraordinary Number of Murder Trials—Rejoicing at Rainsbarger's Conviction—Curbing the Milwaukee Road.

Rest Well Earned.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 11.—[Special to the BEE.]—The soldiers' home at Marshalltown is now open and extending its accommodation to those who need it. So far there has been no rush or special tax upon its accommodation, partly because of the necessary delay in making the formal arrangements for admission. The authorities insist that every applicant has properly certified papers showing the fact of service in the army or navy. Care is being taken to limit the admission to old soldiers who are actual residents of this state. Otherwise there would be applications from men who years ago have left Iowa and taken up their residence, some of them in national soldiers' homes, and others in other states, but would now endeavor to come back here and find a home in the Iowa building. The old soldiers who are already inmates of the home are subjected to a mild form of army discipline. They have reveille at 7 a. m., lights out at 9 p. m., are obliged to respond at roll call in the morning and at taps in the evening, but are free to do as they please the rest of the time. As a consequence they are enjoying themselves with the splendid accommodations the home affords. Iowa can indeed congratulate itself upon the completion of its soldiers' home, and the grand shelter and comfort it now affords to its needy veterans.

MANY MURDER TRIALS.

This state is achieving a rather unenviable notoriety for the number of its murder trials. There is one compensation about this, and that is that there are trials at all, even if some of them are unsuccessful. Within the past week four notable trials were concluded in different parts of the state. Rainsbarger, at Marshalltown, was found guilty and sentenced for life; Arensdorf, at Sioux City, was acquitted of the murder of Haddock; Buhman, at Toledo, was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of a man who testified against him for violation of the liquor law, and Van Deven, at Knoxville, who was charged with the poisoning of his wife at Pella, was neither convicted nor acquitted, the jury disagreeing. In addition to these, there is the trial of Donohue, at Atlantic, for the murder of Dolan, a neighboring farmer, and two men are now under sentence of death with their executions to come off within the next thirty days unless the state authorities interfere. This is certainly not a very gratifying showing for an intelligent and bucolic state like Iowa.

IOWA'S JAMES GANG.

The people of Hardin county have been having an old-fashioned jubilee over the conviction of Rainsbarger, the last of the famous gang. In their great delight at being freed from the clutches of this murderous band of outlaws, they hardly know how to find expression for their enthusiasm. They have presented gold watches and purses of money to their attorneys and leadmen who helped secure the conviction. They feel that they have indeed reason for rejoicing, for the Rainsbarger gang, which for years had defied the law and instituted a reign of terror that made it deserve the name of "the Jesse James gang of Iowa." Citizens who had incurred the displeasure of these outlaws had actually been compelled to move away, despairing of obtaining protection for themselves or their property against this murderous gang. This is the second time that Rainsbarger has been convicted, and if the supreme court doesn't grant him a new trial on some technicality, the last of the gang will have ceased to trouble Hardin county.

DUBUQUE WELL PLEASED.

The people of Dubuque are well pleased with the decision of Judge Shiras in remanding back to the state courts the cases against the Milwaukee road for exorbitant shipping charges. The road has had a practical monopoly of the railroad business in Dubuque for many years. But when it raised the price of switching cars from $1 to $2 each, having nearly all the switching facilities of the city with access to elevators and warehouses, it went a step further than the business men of the city would permit. The practical effect of this charge was to prevent all competition with other roads because they could not afford to pay the extra price for switching to get the business that the merchants would gladly give them. The company claimed that it was a citizen of another state and was entitled to have its cases called to a federal court. But Judge Shiras decides that for the purpose in hand the company is amenable to the state laws and to the decision of the state railroad commissioners and therefore can be held for trial in the district court of Dubuque. The case will soon be brought up and its issue is awaited with great interest by the people of the whole state.

THE SCHOOL BOOK LOBBY.

There is evidence that the school book lobby is preparing to assault the next legislature in its usual vigorous manner. There has been agitation for a long time in favor of a law fixing a uniformity of text books or at least making a minimum limit to the time in which they are to be used, so as to prevent the frequent and expensive changes. The school book publishers want no legislation of the sort, and they propose to defeat it if possible. It is reported that a house convenient to the capitol has been engaged for the winter, and that the lobby will be entrenched there prepared to entertain the members in a handsome and able manner. What money lavishly spent and social charms and diversions secure will not be wanting this winter, and members from the country who has heard of the bugaboo of the third house will have a chance to make the acquaintance of this ogre under circumstances more agreeable than he supposed.

FINE STOCK BREEDERS.

The meeting of the Improved Stock Breeders of Iowa and Fine the Stock association both held at Newton the past week, were largely attended and were very interesting. Iowa is rapidly coming to the front as one of the first states of the union in the number and value of its fine stock. It already has some of the champion herds of the United States and is every year giving more attention to the raising of fine cattle. Hon. Justice Clark, of Iowa City, says there is more capital used in stock raising in this state than is employed in all the national banks in the United States. According to his figures the bank capital is $522,000,000 and the copital invested in live stock in Iowa is $525,456,791.

FARMERS IN THE MAJORITY.

In the new legislature, the farmers, taking both houses together, outnumber any other one class. In the senate the lawyers lead with 20, the farmers 10, physicians 4, merchants 6, editors 4, and the remainder scattered through different lines of business, including one undertaker, who will properly dress and prepare for burial all dead bills. But it is in the rural districts among the candidates for the lower house that the cry for a farmer for the legislature is most potent. That cry was successful at the last election to the extent of securing fifty members, or one-half of the lower house. The lawyers came next with 15, the merchants with 7, and the rest scattering. It is a little singular that although Iowa has been in the union for forty years there are but three natives of this state in the next senate, and but seven in the next house, or only ten native Iowans out of 150 members. As usual Ohio comes to the front furnishing seven of the senators and sixteen members of the house, or more than any other state.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

STAUNTON, Va., Dec. 11.—Iowa freight trains collided on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad to-day near Clifton Forge. Three men were killed.

OUR NORTHERN NEIGHBOR.

Views of Hon. William McDougal on the Proposed Commercial Union.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Hon. William McDougal, C. B., who is in the city, a guest of his cousin, Erastus Wyman, makes no secret of his earnest endeavor to secure a treaty of absolute commercial union between this country and Canada. McDougal has been many years a member of the Dominion parliament, was Manitoba's first lieutenant governor and has been prominent in several administrations. He is now on his way to Washington for the purpose of giving such information as may be desired by American statesmen with regard to Canada, its resources and the true feeling among the Canadian people in regard to the question of commercial union.

"I do not believe," McDougal said to-day, "that the feeling of Canada on this question, is properly represented by the existing government of Canada and its representatives in Washington. The official view, as expressed by Sir Charles Tupper and other members of the cabinet, differs materially from the view taken of the matter in Canada since the passage of the retaliation bill. The government of to-day in Canada was elected by the Canadian manufacturers under what is called 'the national policy.' The proposed introduction of American manufactures free of duty, excites the hostility of this class. Sir Charles Tupper is as much a representative Canadian manufacturer as Joseph Chamberlain is of Birmingham manufacturers. The interests of both are threatened by commercial union. The growth of the sentiment in favor of commercial union with the United States in Canada it is curious to watch. Without organization, without any funds or any corps of practical speakers, it has spread, as Goldwin Smith said, 'as spontaneous as the light of the morning.' When we remember that what is suggested is that one part of the British empire shall exact duties on the goods shipped from another part of the same empire, while admitting free of duty the manufactures of a foreign country, it will be seen how startling is the revolution. This, however, is the penalty paid by Canada for her geographical position, which gives her a frontier line of 4,000 miles along the border of the United States. Her perfect development can only be achieved by breaking down the barriers between the two countries. I am by no means certain that a Zollvercin between the countries, in the present state of public opinion in them, is practicable, but think an arrangement by which the natural and manufactured products of both countries could be interchanged without the infliction of duties at the frontier would be greatly advantageous to both.

When you lower your tariff to ours, which you must do if you intend to get rid of the surplus, we will have practically, common tariff as against the world but will, of course, maintain our customs line as against the articles imported from other countries. The principle on which I would view the new treaty follows closely the lines of the project of the treaty agreed to in 1874, which included a large list of manufacturers of both countries, as well as natural products. And this project was sanctioned by the imperial government as appears from a dispatch of Lord Derby, then colonial minister to Sir Edward Thornton, the representative in Washington. I may add, it was also sanctioned by the United States through Hamilton Fish. The commission that sat on the treaty of 1871 at Halifax were to ascertain the advantages conceded to the United States under that treaty. They assessed those advantages at $5,000,000. The question was raised as to the value of the commercial advantages supposed to have been conceded by the treaty, and the commission unanimously refused to entertain that proposal on the ground that commercial privileges were not involved in the treaty of 1818. With regard to the fisheries my position is, that the treaty of 1818 related to fish and fishing only and that the commercial privileges rest entirely on the terms of subsequent treaties between the two countries. I am bound to say the Canadian government does not agree with my view of the question."

CHARLEY HANGED HIMSELF.

Another Victim to Whisky and the Wiles of Women.

LINCOLN, Neb. Dec. 11.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Charley Morris, a young man of promise before he fell a victim to whisky and the wiles of women, committed suicide tonight by hanging. For a number of years Morris was a traveling man, and was held in confidence by his employers and in high esteem by the community. But his debauchery resulted in his downfall, and of late he has been eking out a living by working in a livery stable, taking his meals at a lunch counter and rooming over a grocery store. For the last few days he had been on a spree, and Sunday evening he created a disturbance in the eating house he patronized. A policeman took him to his room, and at 12:45 this morning attention was attracted to his room by the appearance of a rope extending over and tied to the transom. The door was broken open, and the lifeless body of Morris was found dangling by his neck from the other end of the rope. His suicide is attributed to a falling out he had with a female admirer during his late spree.

A WHOLE FAMILY CREMATED.

Nine Persons Burned to Death Near Huron, Dak.

HURON, Dak., Dec. 11.—The report reached Huron to-day that the farm house of Michael Harris, fourteen miles from Wessington, burned last night, and that the entire family, of nine persons, were burned to death. Another report says that Mrs. Harris and six of her seven children perished, and that Mr. Harris and the oldest child, a daughter, escaped severely burned.

The Anarchists' Benefit.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Three more of the series of entertainments for the benefit of the families of the executed and imprisoned anarchists were held in different parts of the city to-day. One was addressed by Captain Black and John Gloy. Captain Black did not refer to his late plea for his clients except by inference. Gloy urged political organization as the only means of securing a peaceful solution of the social problem.

Failure of a Dry Goods Firm.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 11.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The large dry goods firm at Horton, Kan., of Hesselberger & Clarke made an assignment of both their houses, one at Horton and one at Hiawatha, yesterday. The failure was caused by their Hiawatha branch. Liabilities $20,000, assets $10,000. Wm. M. Welcome, of Hiawatha, is assignee.

Pastor Pentecost Resigns.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 11.—Rev. Hugh O. Pentecost this evening resigned his position as pastor of the Belleville avenue Congregational church in this city. His prominence in the labor movement and his candidacy for mayor on that ticket at the last charter election, as well as his utterances in regard to the Chicago anarchists had estranged him from some members of his congregation.

Prohibition Not Dead in Georgia.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, addressed the American Temperance union to-day. He emphatically declared that prohibition was not dead in Georgia, despite its recent defeat, and he was equally sure there would be no compromise in his state.

Steamship News.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 11.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The steamer Servia, from New York for Liverpool, passed Fastnet to-day.

HAVRE, Dec. 11.—Arrived—Lagascogne, from New York.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Lessing, from New York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard to-day.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

Cleveland's Message Produces An Extensive Selling Movement.

SHORTS MAKE MANY CONVERTS.

Decided Drop in Union Pacific and Many Other Stocks—A Slight Rally on Friday—Governments Somewhat Stronger.

The Bears on Top.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The stock speculators passed through a severe ordeal this week, having been subjected to great pressure. The sweeping recommendations of the president in regard to tariff reduction unsettled the market and led to a selling movement which assumed large proportions before it culminated. The room traders, nearly to a man, switched over to the short side and became very agressive, while the old bear party resumed active operations, and Chicago lent its assistance to efforts to bring about a lower range of values. After a while western roads made further reductions in freights and then the rumor committee put forth some alarming reports, none of which, however, proved to be true. With such a combination of unfavorable factors it was not surprising that a smart decline ensued, especially as on the drop numerous stop orders were reached and considerable long stock came out. Some of the bulls who have been clamoring for a reaction got more than they wanted.

What contributed not a little to disturb confidence was a decided break in Richmond Terminal shares on rumors that the dividend on preferred was to be passed as well as by the apparent lack of harmony among the various parties in interest, and the declination of the presidency of the Richmond & Danville company by Inman. At the lowest point of the week a number of other stocks showed considerable loss, Union Pacific having fallen 4 points, Burlington & Quincy, Lackawanna, Hocking Coal, Colorado Coal, Manhattan, New England and Texas Pacific 3@3¾ and the remainder of the list to a smaller extent. On Friday some of the traders got over to the bull side. London bought and the shorts covered, which resulted in some recovery and a steadier tone. Canadian Pacific was exceptionally strong, and rose over 3½ points.

In railroad bonds the principal feature was the Kansas & Texas issues, which, while active at times, were very much depressed. The old story of a receiver was revived, and on this and heavy pressure to sell, the firsts show a net decline of 2 points, general 5s 6 and general 6s 7¾ points. This had an unsettling effect. Hocking Valley firsts fell off 3 points, Wabash generals 2½, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern firsts, Richmond & Allegheny firsts, Iron Mountain 5s, International & Great Northern seconds, and Chesapeake & Ohio class B, 1¼@1¾ points. Such declines as otherwise ensued were slight. West Shore, Erie seconds, Nickelplate 4s, Atlantic & Pacific incomes, Oregon issues and New York Central 5s were firm, and the same can be said of the general run of gilt edged mortgages. The demand was quite moderate, and for the most part the market was quiet.

Governments were quiet until late in the week, when the usual December taxation purposes set in, and prices were better, especially for 4s.

Foreign exchanges were weaker at the start and posted rates were reduced ¼ cent, but later on there was rather more steadiness. Commercials were in small supply, but European buying of our securities furnished sufficient arbitrage bills to meet