THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SIXTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, 1887. NUMBER 268

IN SUNSHINE AND SHADOW

Plymouth Church Arrayed in Brightness to Relieve the Inward Sadness.

EULOGIES ON THE DEAD PASTOR

A Tender Tribute to Beecher and His Catholicism From Father McGlynn—A Scoring For the Chicago Ministers.

Sunday at Plymouth.

NEW YORK, March 13.—The church on Cranberry street, Brooklyn, made famous by the late Henry Ward Beecher, never presented a more joyous and gay appearance than it did to-day. It was decorated as for a May-day festival, instead of the occasion of Plymouth's late pastor's funeral eulogy. The rays of the spring morning sun shown in through the east windows of the church and reflected with exquisite effect the beautiful shades of color of the intermingling flowers and ferns. Not a sign of crape could be seen anywhere. The edifice was crowded to its fullest capacity. Rev. S. B. Halliday, Beecher's assistant, who is at present in charge of the church, assisted Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott in conducting the services. Dr. Abbott spoke for over an hour, and the attention of the audience was only broken by the occasional sobbing of some of the church members.

The evening service in Plymouth church was remarkable from the fact that clergymen of almost every denomination were present and spoke in eulogy of the late Mr. Beecher. The building was crowded to excess and the vestibules were entirely impassable, and during the services many people fainted and more than one remained where they swooned or could not be carried out. Rev. Mr. Halliday conducted the services and read the following letter from Dr. McGlynn, the deposed priest of St. Stephen's church, New York:

NEW YORK, March 13, 1887.—Reverend and Dear Mr. Halliday: I regret very much that I cannot be present this morning at the meeting in Plymouth church to honor the memory of the great pastor, and to condole for the irreparable loss. I must, therefore, content myself with saying briefly in writing what I should be glad to say more fully in speech. It is the sign of the dawning of a better day, for which the world has so long yearned, that such a meeting should be possible and that you and yours should desire the presence of clergymen of that church which seems so remote and—too many would say—so antagonistic to ours. Foremost in the work of hastening the coming of a better day was the great man whose death we mourn and for whose work we give thanks. None other so well as he sought for the men and land of his time to exalt essential religion, pure and undefiled, in which we all agree, and to minimize the differences that seem to separate us. To him was given to see with clearer vision, to reveal with unequalled genius, and with tireless energy to make common among men the meaning of Him who taught of old on the mountains by the seashore, the care of all religion, the brotherhood of man. I cheerfully confess that from Beecher I learned from the first days of my ministry a new tenderness and fulness of meaning in "Our Father," and I am glad to be able here to state that the theology of the old church agrees with his in this—that the essence of religion is in communion with God, through the love of Him for His own sake, and in loving all men with the zest with which we love ourselves; and that while sacrifice and sacrament, creed and ritual, prayer and sermon and song may be, and are, powerful helps and necessary manifestations of this religion, which is love, without it they are but mockery and blasphemy. I thankfully count him among the masters from whom I have learned the fuller meaning of the prayer "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." We must all agree with Mr. Beecher that the condition and duties and strifes of our temporal life are but signs and symbols of spiritual things, and that in the yearning of this whole world for "liberty, equality and fraternity"—made a reign of justice and love—if we pluck out the religious heart of it, the burden is not worth bearing nor the battle worth fighting. He and other giants of their time have cleared the field and illuminated the way for higher progress and helped to give more perfect assurance of victory in the strife that is now beginning against a wider slavery than that against which he dealt his sturdy blows—the enslaving of the masses by the class—and to cement a union, not merely of the American states, but of the people of the world. Stimulated and encouraged by his success, let us take up the burden of the people's wrongs where his tired shoulders have laid it down, and fight a new battle, if need be, till right it shall come and we, seeing the burden fall from our shoulders and the weapons from our hands, shall have a nearer vision than was given to the reign of the Prince of Peace. Affectionately and fraternally, EDWARD MCGLYNN.

Rev. N. B. Thompson, pastor of the Free Baptist church, took for his subject for this evening's sermon "The Life and Character of Henry Ward Beecher." Referring to the recent action of the Chicago Congregational ministers in refusing to send resolutions of condolence to Mrs. Beecher, he said: "Their disgraceful action is simply a manifestation of purely denominational meanness and jealousy. They are nothing more than midgets and dwarfs to that great man. His mantle which has fallen is too large for him and is capable of covering nine-tenths of such men who occupy Chicago pulpits."

MRS. NEEBE'S FUNERAL.

The Anarchist's Dead Wife Buried Very Quietly.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Extreme quiet marked the burial of Mrs. Neebe to-day. Fully 40,000 people shivered three hours in a bleak wind waiting for the obsequies of the noted anarchist's wife to commence and were only rewarded by a sight of the procession that, except in size, differed only in a few minor details from an ordinary funeral. Last evening the master of ceremonies estimated that 20,000 sympathizers would be in line. Whether the absence of the anarchist widower dampened the enthusiasm, or the fact that the police were taking extraordinary precautions to quell disorder had a like effect, the demonstration fell far short of its promoters' convictions. Including the persons in 177 carriages and buggies there were probably 5,000 souls in the cortege. The funeral services were held in Miller's hall, which, less than twelve hours before, had been the scene of a masquerade ball. Every vestige of the carnival trappings had been carefully removed. Here and there were placarded printed appeals for contributions to the anarchist defense fund. The stage and gallery railing were tastefully draped in black and white, and ranged before the footlights and around the coffin were floral emblems and potted plants in profusion. Nothing symbolical of religion was visible, nor in the simple services were there even the most distant allusions to a future life. A well rendered chorus or two, followed by brief orations from George Schilling and Paul Grottkau, and the corpse was ready for the hearse. Neither Captain Black nor Mrs. Parsons were present. Dr. Schmidt, the socialistic orator, who has been instrumental in raising a large part of the anarchist defense fund, sent a letter as a substitute for the address which he was expected to deliver. The crowd carried a number of red flags, but they were carefully furled and covered with black drapery. There was but one band in attendance, and the whole affair was sombre and decorous.

Sensational Damage Suit.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The Inter Ocean's special from Wabash, Ind., says: A sensational damage suit, involving $20,000 worth of property and the question of the forgery of two notes aggregating $16,000, will be filed early to-morrow morning in the Wabash circuit court. The particulars of the case are as follows: On January 5, 1876, Jacob Christman, owner of 3,000 acres of fine land east of this city, died leaving two daughters, one of whom is now Mrs. Emma Canady, in Roanoke county, Virginia. Immediately after his demise, Sarah Christman and Lewis Christman, a sister and brother of Peter, presented two notes, one for $15,000, dated July 18, 1873, and the other for $1,500, dated February 10, 1874, each due one day after date, drawing 10 per cent interest, and signed by Jacob Christman on April 10. Peter was appointed administrator, and in a suit against him as administrator judgment for the full amount of the notes was rendered against the estate and realty, and personalty amounting to $21,000 was consumed in the payment of the judgments on the order of the court being secured to sell real estate, Sarah Christman taking the farm for her claim, and the estate was settled as insolvent, the two daughters obtaining nothing. They now come forward with the allegation that both the notes were forged by Sarah, Peter and Lewis to defraud them of their property, and the facts above are embodied in the complaint formed by an attorney here. It is alleged that numerous witnesses can be produced to substantiate the declarations in the complaint, and through the statute of council proceedings demand is made for $25,000. Sarah Christman now holds the farm in her own right, Peter a year ago having failed and she taking it under mortgage.

AFTER ANNEXATION.

It is Openly Declared For in Parliament at Halifax.

HALIFAX, March 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—There is mutiny in the ranks of the provincial government supporters over the repeal question. Since the Dominion elections a few weeks ago the provincial cabinet have left the secession question severely alone, and when the legislature met on Thursday the great question upon which the two general elections had been run—the question which was declared to be of "transcendent importance," and upon which "the very life of the province depended"—was only incidentally mentioned in a three-line sentence in the speech from the throne. This contemptuous treatment of the question greatly angered the honest secessionists supporting the government and they have set to work to make the government position more uncomfortable than ever. These repealers got up in the legislature yesterday and soundly denounced the hypocrisy and trickery of the government which they were supporting, and demanded to know whether the government meant to go on with the secession agitation or not. But both the premier and attorney general refused to give any indication of their future policy. The leader of the government supporters on the floor of parliament declared himself not only a secessionist, but an annexationist. This open declaration caused a commotion, as it was the first time in colonial history that a member in his place in parliament has openly declared for annexation. The speaker did not call the gentleman to order and demand a retraction, nor was the sentiment repudiated by the government. The attorney general himself is a well-known annexationist, but has never declared himself in parliament. Another government supporter declared that annexation to the United States was the only logical outcome of secession from Canada.

A PRIESTLY SPECULATOR.

A Montreal Divine Has to Skip the Country.

MONTREAL, March 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—A social sensation was created in the best French Canadian Roman Catholic society in this city on the fact becoming known that Rev. Abbe Arachambault, a member of the Sulpician order, the wealthiest of all the Catholic brotherhoods in this province, and for many years past vicar of St. James' church in St. Denis street, around which the aristocratic French Canadians principally reside, was obliged to leave the city abruptly and proceed to the United States to escape being arrested for a debt which he became responsible for through a strong desire he has had to speculate in city real estate. It appears this penchant for buying property developed itself soon after he was appointed by the authorities of his order to the parish of St. James, and his speculations turning out adversely he became financially embarrassed, but soon wealthy members of his congregation and the authorities of the order came to his aid on condition that he would abstain in the future from speculating. He gave an undertaking to comply, but about a year ago he purchased a building and land on St. Hubert street in his own parish, the payments for which, when they became due, he was unable to liquidate. The Sulpician authorities on hearing of his later difficulties declined to assist him and called upon him to resign the incumbency of the parish, which he did and left Canadian jurisdiction immediately. The amount of his liabilities is stated to be large, but his creditors will have recourse on his real estate.

THE THREAT EXECUTED.

A Prohibition Leader Loses His Property By Fire.

DETROIT, Mich., March 13.—A Howell special to the Free Press says: A little before midnight last night fire was discovered in E. N. Monroe's hardware store by a couple of young men who were passing at the time An explosion occurred at that time, the store being badly torn and the men knocked down. In a short time the entire row of business blocks on Grand River street, between Winans avenue and East street, three blocks on Winans avenue and a row of frame buildings on East street, were in flames. The caving inward instead of outward of the Greenaway block was all that saved the remainder of the business part of the town. Mr. Monroe is chairman of the county prohibition party committee and a hard worker for the prohibitory amendment, and the first of the month received the following letter:

DETROIT, Feb. 27, 1887.—To F. N. Monroe, Howell, Mich.—Sir: I wish to inform you that you must stop your work in the prohibition cause or we will burn you out root and branch. You may prepare for the worst as we are on your track.

[Signed] MANY SALOON KEEPERS.

The prohibitionists consider this an explanation of the cause of the fire. As the fire engine made its appearance a pistol shot grazed Night Watchman Clark's clothes. A revolver with one empty chamber was afterwards picked up in the court yard. This fire, coming so soon after an incendiary fire of two weeks ago, has thrown the city into a fever of excitement. So far as known the losses aggregate $67,000, on which there is about $20,000 insurance.

The Northwestern League.

ST. PAUL, March 13.—The Northwestern Base Ball league held a special meeting here yesterday, President M. J. Roche in the chair. The old constitution of the league was rescinded and that of the National league adopted. By this the arbitration committee was abolished and a board of directors was chosen by lot consisting of representatives from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Eau Claire, with President Roche as chairman ex-officio. The Spalding ball was adopted. The secretary appointed John Brennan, of Indianapolis, as the fourth umpire and Steve Hagin and E. D. Clark, of Chicago, substitute umpires. The case of Bogg, claimed by both St. Paul and Oshkosh, was referred to the board of directors. The new rules of the National league and American association were discussed, but the prevailing opinion was that they are impracticable. The umpires are instructed to meet the president at Milwaukee April 16 to receive instructions as to the interpretation of the rules. The schedule as adopted opens the season April 3 and closes October 15, with 126 games.

Cutting Down Expenses.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Public Printer Benedict last night discharged forty-three employes of the government printing office, including thirty-three compositors, proof readers and copy holders, and five book binders and five girl assistants. The reason assigned for the dismissals was that a reduction of expenses was necessary.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.

The Baltimore & Ohio Deal Overshadows Everything Else.

NEW YORK, March 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Baltimore & Ohio-Richmond & West Point Terminal deal, which started out brilliantly and ended in smoke, at least so far as the Terminal people are concerned, engaged the attention of stock operators during the week, almost to the exclusion of everything else. Aside from this deal, the factors at work were a decline in exchange and an improvement in foreign markets on the one hand, and an unfavorable quarterly statement by the Western Union company and the tightening up of money on the other. The changes in the usually active list were not so important as might have been expected under the circumstances, and, in fact, outside of a few shares like Western Union, Jersey Central, Richmond & West Point Terminal, Lackawanna, Reading, and New England, fluctuations generally were smaller than have occurred in the past, when there was an utter lack of existing events. In the first half of the week, a rise in prominent stocks of 1 to 3¾ points took place, but afterward this improvement was more than lost in a number of instances. There were liberal realizations near the top notch, and the long stock which came out weighed heavily on the market in late dealings. When the Baltimore & Ohio negotiations failed there was a growing bull feeling on the early upward movement in Western Union, Jersey Central and Terminal, but this received a check when these stocks gave way, and operators once more were at sea in regard to the future course of prices. A few exceptionally wide changes were recorded among specialties—for instance, Morris & Essex broke 2¾ per cent and subsequently recovered part of the decline, while Equitable gas and American cotton oil certificates rose about 6 per cent. The week was a dull one in bond markets and changes in prices were correspondingly slight. In railway mortgages Hocking Valley issues were noticeably weak, declining 2@3 points. A number of others yielded a point or so, while in some cases there was an advance of about as much. Dealings, although aggregating a small total, were well distributed. Operations for foreign account in both bonds and stocks were quite moderate. Governments were firm, but the market was entirely devoid of feature. The same is also true of southern state securities, prices for which were generally well maintained. The foreign exchanges ruled weak, and after the reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount from 4 to 3½ per cent, posted figures for demand sterling was lowered ½ cent. Money on call was accessible at 3½@4 per cent during the greater part of the week, but at intervals the rate advanced to 5, and on Friday it was suddenly bid up to 7 per cent. The market on the whole was somewhat firmer and rates for time loans also stiffened, being quoted at 5½@6 per cent, according to collaterals pledged.

THE CLEARANCES.

A Record of Financial Transactions the Past Week.

BOSTON, March 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—The following table shows the gross exchanges at the leading clearing houses in the United States for the week ending March 12, 1887, together with the percentages for the corresponding week in 1886:

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	$ 664,803,394	11.3	....
Boston	86,137,689	12.7	....
Philadelphia	60,335,792	17.2	....
Chicago	54,462,000	32.8	....
St. Louis	17,502,654	19.1	....
San Francisco	13,600,284	7.7	....
Cincinnati	12,474,950	11.1	....
Baltimore	12,463,793	10.9	....
New Orleans	10,365,085	19.3	....
Pittsburg	8,095,834	19.0	....
Kansas City	6,811,686	35.4	....
Louisville	4,784,144	10.7	....
Providence	4,476,900	10.3	....
Milwaukee	4,236,000	31.4	....
St. Paul	3,931,068	85.9	....
Detroit	8,303,451	5.8	....
Cleveland	3,090,922	44.7	....
Minneapolis	2,984,576	31.9	....
Memphis	2,799,035	52.5	....
Omaha	**2,562,569**	**93.9**	....
Denver	2,247,129	44.4	....
Columbus	2,212,897	2.1	....
*Wichita	1,758,300	....	....
Hartford	1,615,689	....	8.3
St. Joseph	1,510,769	67.5	....
Indianapolis	1,390,513	13.4	....
Galveston	1,266,994	....	16.3
New Haven	1,084,736	....	15.4
Peoria	1,025,769	....	50.1
Springfield	809,900	....	11.3
Worcester	805,920	....	3.6
Portland	805,000	....	6.2
Norfolk	769,451	5.7	....
Lowell	588,122	15.8	....
Grand Rapids	570,082	43.6	....
Syracuse	480,286	9.3	....
Total	$ 995,574,543	13.9	
Outside New York	330,774,149	20.2	

*Not included in totals; no clearing house this time last year.

THE CROP OUTLOOK.

Good Reports Received From the Winter Wheat Belt.

CHICAGO, March 13.—The Farmers' Review will print the following crop summary in this week's issue: The weather for the past ten days has been very favorable for growing winter wheat, and reports from the entire wheat belt continue encouraging. Rains and light snows in Kansas are reported to have caused an improvement for the growing grain in certain portions of that state and an improved general outlook which was becoming discouraging. In sections of Michigan and Wisconsin the fields are still protected with snow, and nearly all of the reports from these two states continue to be favorable. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri the reports indicate that the crop is in a very promising condition, and unless subjected to freezing weather within the next three weeks promises to emerge from the winter siege with unusually good prospects. Some reports of injury come from White county, in Illinois; in Clermont and Delaware counties, Ohio, and in Butler, Jewell and Rice counties, of Kansas, but these are only exceptions to the good reports from fully one-third of the winter wheat states west of Ohio ending with March 12.

Talk On the Big Canals.

NEW YORK, March 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—President Stout, of the Nicaraugua Canal company, said yesterday that although they had failed to secure a charter from congress his company expected within the next sixty days to receive the necessary franchise and grants from the Nicaraugan government for the prosecution of their work. "It will not be necessary," he said, "to have a charter from the United States, as one can organize under the laws of the state. I regard the Panama canal as on its last legs, by reason of the fact that Count DeLesseps has gone to the hereditary enemy of France for funds to go on with his work, and he recently made an appeal to German bankers for assistance, and if that means anything it means that his credit is gone in France and other countries. The American committee has cost about $300,000 a year, and I understand that they talk in Paris of lopping off the American establishment.

A Big Hunting Tournament.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., March 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—For weeks the nimrods of the eastern part of Morgan county have been preparing for an extended round-up hunt for the purpose of bringing foxes and wolves into an enclosure where they might be run down by dogs. An area over fifty miles in circumference was designated yesterday, and about it were ranged 2,300 men and boys armed with sticks and equipped with fox horns, which they blew incessantly. Although a good many of the animals were scared up, it was evident long before the hour for the grand finale that someone had blundered, as but three foxes were secured. A thousand spectators were in at the death.

HOW WOMEN SHOULD DRESS

Something About the Latest Reform Wave Which Has Swept Over Hawkeyedom.

SUGGESTIONS FOR BOTH SEXES.

Bustles to Become Obsolete—Knee Breeches Advocated For Men—Believers in the Mind Cure—Freight Tariffs.

Reform in Female Apparel.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 12.—[Special to the BEE.]—The latest reform wave has swept over Iowa, and left its impress upon the fair sex, at least. Mrs. Jenness Miller, the beautiful and talented "dress reformer," who has been the reigning craze in New York, Boston and Washington for the past two winters, journeyed out to Des Moines last week to enlighten her western sisters upon the discomforts and burdens of their present costume, and the beautiful possibilities before them if they will adopt hers. In this case the reform is particularly fortunate in the reformer who represents it. The great trouble with dress reformers heretofore has been that they have usually had the homeliest, scrawniest women in the country to advocate their merits, and in consequence have frightened people out of sight. Why is it that ugly women always crowd to the front and insist on telling ladies how to look beautiful. Dick Deadeye always wabbles up when "that remarkably fine looking young sailor" is called for. But to return to Mrs. Miller. In this case there is an exception. The apostle of the new creed is young, not over thirty, a handsome brunnette, with a form that would furnish a model for any sculptor. She is Boston bred, with a quick wit and a ready tongue, and a relative of Wendell Phillips and other agitators. So when she puts on a handsome gown, without bustles and corsets, of course, she looks well, and her theories are very readily received. Mrs. Miller doesn't advocate any one set costume that every woman must wear, but insists that each should adopt her dress to her own style of beauty, and to her own convenience, discarding, of course, the bustle, the corset, steel stays of every kind, and having the weight of the clothing evenly distributed over her body, instead of resting entirely upon the hips. That is her theory in a nutshell. Women should dress for their work, according to Mrs. Miller, the same as men do, and if this requires a dress for muddy streets that showssix inches of dainty feet and trim ankles, then the abbreviated dress is the thing. I ought not to say "dainty feet," in this connection. Of course it is the proper expression to use ordinarily when referring to the fair ones' understanding, but under the new reform the world will never suspect the existence of dainty feet, for they will be clad in shoes whose capacious resources will give opportunity for every portion of the anatomy to find standing room. It will take some time to make the world believe that even a pretty woman can look pretty with toboggans on her feet, even if they are comfortable. Mrs. Miller made several converts to her theory while here, and the effect of her teaching was plainly seen at the theatre next night. Rice's "Evangeline" held the boards, and the pretty girls of the company all seemed to be dress reformers. They adopted her ideas as to long skirts so completely that they discarded dresses altogether and came out clad in smiles and pink tights without the suspicion of a bustle or other impediments which Mrs. Miller so eloquently denounces. There was one portion of Mrs. Miller's teachings which particularly interests the men. She has arrayed herself on the side of knee breeches and the costumes of our "daddies" and she speaks very glowingly in favor of the old style. If Mrs. Miller would only illustrate—that is if she were only a man and would put into practice her ideas of graceful and appropriate costuming for men, the dress would soon be very popular. On this subject she talks very sensibly, and thinks that trousers are responsible for physical deterination of the race. "What stimulus has a man to develop a good physical form," says this eloquent reformer, "if it is to be lost sight of in a pair of big, baggy trousers?" Echo answers "what." Mrs. Miller's theory is that if men were to adopt the knee breeches and long stockings in which a well-rounded leg would be conspicuous they would take care that it should not be conspicuous by its absence, and so would take more part in athletic sports and exercise that would develop the physical form. Thus the average of the race would be materially improved physically and there would be a return to the manly beauty of departed days. She thinks that the black dressesuit with its ghastly expanse of shirt front is the most hideous costume for evening that men ever wore. So she advocates, in addition to the knee breeches, a bit of lace for the throat and sleeves, a bright colored waistcoat, and as much ornamentation without being gaudy as each man's taste would fancy. "The male bird has always the prettier plumage," says Mrs. Miller, "but in man the condition of the sexes is just reversed." Where is the man who will have the courage to put on the bright plumage that nature intended this biped to wear. It is evident that all that is needed is a few stout hearts to lead off in every community and the change is wrought. Now is the time for men to rise in their might and triumph over the fellow in London and New York, who says one season they must wear trousers skin tight and the next season a pair of bags that measure twenty-two inches around the knee. Will they rise? Echo answers will?

While talking about reforms, who can explain the outcomings and ingoings of the mind cure and christian science craze that is now sweeping over the country? It has swept a pretty wide sweep in Iowa if any city without one or more "healers" is way behind the times. Here in Des Moines there are several established apostles of the new faith and they are doing a thriving business. The converts to the new doctrines include some of the most prominent people of the city, and among them some who are usually regarded as possessing very level heads, but they are way off on the new craze. Every physician knows that mental confidence and a cheerful disposition have a great deal to do with health and disease. A good many of the ills that worry humanity are unquestionably the products of a demoralized imagination, and the assertion of a strong, vigorous will power is generally sufficient to banish them. To that extent the mind cure legitimately works. But when colic gets a grip on the infant it wants hot water and peppermint a good deal more than it does the mind cure. A man with one lung hepatized and the other nearly closed can be told that there is nothing the matter with him, that if he thinks his lungs are all right then they are, but all the same he will soon lie under the sod unless other help comes and the mind cures will continue to lie above it, that's the difference. But think of it! Here are good people in this city who would be eligible to any witness stand ordinarily, who have become so crazed on the christian science notions that they believe they can sit in Des Moines and "think" a sick headache out of a fellow in New York, and he not even know that he is undergoing "absent treatment." If that is so what is to prevent a few philanthropic "healers" from taking all the pains and aches in the world out of it? In some parts of the state there appears a little disposition to treat the christian science people unkindly, and this is to be regretted. At two or three places the healers have been arrested for not having certificates to practice as physicians under the new medical practice law. But the law wasn't enacted to interfere with these folks. They are perfectly harmless. For them this is to be said to their credit, that if they do only imaginary good they certainly do nobody any harm. They administer no drugs, have nothing to do with the scalpel, and if they don't help they surely don't hurt their patrons, and if any poor, discouraged specimen of humanity feels any better by being told by a sweet-tempered lady that nothing ails him and he will be all right if he only thinks so, by all means let him have that comfort.

One more chapter on reform will complete the subject for this time. The last reform to which I allude is a reform in freight tariffs, and the contract which the governor has on his hands. It will be remembered that the BEE some days ago published the decision of the railway commissioners that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy must not charge more for a short than a long haul. This action was taken as the result of an investigation instituted by Governor Larrabee into the discrimination with which that road treated Glenwood and Council Bluffs, two points at which state institutions are located. The tariff on coal from the mines in Lucas county to Glenwood, the short haul, was $1.80. To Council Bluffs, the long haul, it was $1.25. The "Q" reformed this rate in an unexpected way, not by dropping the higher rate, but by raising the lower rate to $1.98, and informed the governor that this was only a fair tariff, and that the former rate hardly covered the cost of transportation. The governor, who is something of a railroad man himself, was very indignant at the action of the railroad. He has started out to reform railroad rates, and this letter has redoubled his zeal. He has called the railroad commissioners together and reopened the case, discussing the real issue, namely, the reasonableness of the rate charged, and proposes to show the railroad that instead of $1.98 being a fair and just rate, it is exorbitant and must be lowered. He showed the commission that the railroad received two and one-half times as much for hauling the coal ten hours as the miners who mined it received for their ten hours' work. He has presented a large amount of information to the commissioners to substantiate his case, and he asks them to require the company to reduce their coal rate from 20 to 25 per cent. He proposes to reform the freight tariffs or know the reason why, and as the governor is very persistent and thorough in following up a case, and as he has public sentiment and the general support of the commissioners behind him, it is quite likely he will succeed. The "Q" will probably conclude that it is not best to fool with a reform governor who is loaded on the railroad question.

PARDONS ACTED ON.

President Cleveland Grants Several and Refuses One.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The president has commuted the five years' sentence of imprisonment of Douglas W. Vanderhoof, of Minnesota, who pleaded guilty to embezzling funds of the bank in which he was clerk. His original sentence was ten years' imprisonment. The president's action is based upon a petition of the officers of the firm expressing their belief in the convict's penitence and showing that his conduct was such as to invite confidence and sympathy.

The president has granted a pardon in the case of Jesse Houchins, convicted of passing counterfeit money and sentenced in November, 1885, to seven years in the northern state prison of Indiana and to pay a fine of $1. The president's endorsement of this case was: 'Granted, upon the grounds that this convict's brother and associate in crime has lately died in prison of consumption, and it appears that the prisoner's health is greatly impaired from the same cause. In addition to this his pardon is recommended by the judge who sentenced him and the present district attorney of the district, and the warden of the prison, together with a number of citizens. The convict has already been confined more than three years."

In the case of Lafayette Hopkins, convicted of counterfeiting and sentenced to three years in the Albany county penitentiary and to pay a fine of $100, the president has decided that his sentence be commuted to imprisonment for eighteen months, expiring in May, 1887, and the fine be wholly remitted.

Pardons were also granted in the cases of W. H. Holmes, confined in the Albany penitentiary for conspiracy to rescue a United States prisoner, and Edward T. Davis, confined in the District of Columbia jail for conspiracy.

The president has refused to grant a pardon in the case of James B. Doyle convicted in May, 1882, of passing counterfeit United States money and bonds and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in the south Illinois penitentiary. He endorsed the application as follows: "Denied—The circumstances surrounding this case appear so plainly to show that this convict was engaged in counterfeiting and uttering United States bonds on a very extensive scale, and that he may be reasonably suspected of being a professional in this business as to prevent any interference with his sentence with what seems to be a due regard to official duty and public interests."

CUT AND RUN.

Young Tiffany Deserts His Pretty, But Poor Bride.

NEW YORK, March 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Young Burnett Tiffany, the son of Charles L. Tiffany, the Union Square jeweler, whose secret marriage to Bertha Pierson, a poor young seamstress, has made a great deal of gossip in the social circles of this city, ran away yesterday from his bride of a fortnight. He took the French line steamer La Gascongne for Havre, and if the plans of his friends are carried out it will be a long time before he will be seen in New York again. His departure was effected with secrecy, because it was feared if his wife knew of her husband's contemplated flight she would make trouble. So Friday night, on the pretense of going to see a friend who would reconcile him with his father, the young man left her, in the house where the couple have been boarding for several days. Young Tiffany went on board La Gascongne, and when his wife awoke her husband was on his way to Europe. Since the marriage the elder Tiffany has resolutely declined to see his son. The mesalliance was a terrible blow to the father, who had built great hopes for the young man's future. The old gentleman at once stopped his son's allowance and had his will altered, cutting him off with the proverbial shilling. He declined to see the erring young man, but managed to send him word that only the severance of the marriage ties could appease the paternal wrath. The young man stood poverty sweetened with love for two whole weeks, and then, taking the advice of his family friends, cut and run.

Want Their Records Cleared.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—[Special to the BEE.]—A flood of applications has been pouring into the office of the adjutant general of the army for relief from the charges of irregularity standing against the military records of soldiers of the late war. It is said that more than 10 per cent of the records of soldiers have charges of desertion, etc., on file and that not more than 2 per cent are justly there. Under circumstances and proof set forth by the revised statutes the adjutant general may correct the military record of any one, but in the great bulk of cases he is powerless to act and refers the applicants to congress. The adjutant general cannot correct the record of a soldier without prima facie evidence that the charge has been wrongfully made. For instance, there were very many of the boys who broke out of the ranks at the close of the war in 1865 and went to their homes without waiting for discharge. The adjutant general may remove the charge of desertion in these cases. One man made application the other day to have his military record corrected from the charge of "displaying acts of cowardice." He cited no specifications and gave no proofs. He simply vehemently declared he "was no coward." Many ludicrous letters are received with the applications for corrected records. Many of the applicants ridicule the charges, while others seem to think their earthly and heavenly interests are involved and make most pitiful pleas. Congress has become very chary in its action in these cases, having come to the conclusion that the charges that enanot be removed under the present provisions ought to stand.

A Battle in Burmah.

LONDON, March 13.—Advices from Mandalay say that Lieutenant Golightly's mounted infantry surprised the rebel chief Boshway, near Sidolia, Burmah, on the 9th inst. The rebels kept up a heavy fire for some time and were finally defeated, losing twenty-two men. Boshway escaped.

Nebraska and Iowa Weather.

For Nebraska and Iowa: Fair weather, warmer southerly winds.

GARRETT IS TIRED.

Reasons Why the B. & O. President Wants to Sell.

NEW YORK, March 13.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]—Much interest is taken here in the reported deal by which the syndicate headed by Sully proposes to purchase Robert Garrett's interest in the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. It is believed among financial men here that if Garrett does not now sell he will do so later, as he has discovered that he is not the man to take the place of his father. A wealthy gentleman from Wall street told me last night that he knew Garrett was heartily tired of the great responsibility which falls on him, and that he wanted to get out. "Garrett feels this way," said he: "'I already have more money than I can spend. Why be harrassed to death with this enormous business when I might just as well be getting out of life the most there is to be had.'" This coincides with the views expressed yesterday in the Financial News, the leading paper of its kind in London. After saying that Austin Corbin is behind Sully in the present move, it continues: "By securing control of the Baltimore & Ohio Corbin puts himself in a position to mediate with Garrett, and all his quarrels, which have been to a large extent personal with Garrett, will disappear. They were the main cause or the war to the knife which the Baltimore & Ohio company has been waging against the Pennsylvania, and of the fierce attack of the Baltimore & Ohio telegraph company on the Western Union. Both Gould and the Pennsylvania railroad company people will be relieved of a dogged and persevering antagonist when he steps down, and it is doubtful if the railroad world will lose much by his retirement. Garrett is very estimable, as he is a very wealthy man, but he has not shown himself to be a particularly strong man as a railway administrator. By his fighting he has done more harm to railway property in the United States than he has done good by his free expenditure of money. As he advanced in years he may have come to the conclusion that the game is not worth the candle, and hence his return to banking and respectability.

RACERS OF THE RAIL.

The Fastest Locomotive Yet Built—An Engine in the Sands.

Providence (R. I.) Journal: The largest and fastest passenger engine ever built was drawn out of the Rhode Island Locomotive works a few days ago and turned over to the New York, Providence & Boston Railroad company. The main driving wheels are 6 feet in diameter, and set but 7 feet, 6 inches apart. This arrangement will make her run easily on the curves. The cylinders are 18 inches in diameter, with 24 inch stroke. The boiler is 54 inches in diameter at the smokestack, with a wagon top. It extends to the very end of the cab, and necessitates the elevation of the engineer's seat to a height far above the fire door. The fire will call for three tons of coal before the engine can be pulled out of the round-house to make her trips, and four tons will be carried on the tank of the tender. The tank of the latter will hold 4,000 gallons of water, and the total weight of the engine proper is 93,000 to 95,000 pounds. The weight on the driving wheel will be 66,000 pounds, or 4,800 more than the Connecticut. She looks to be enormously high as she sits up well in the air, and her short smokestack adds to her apparent height. Everything about her is of steel. There is not a particle of brass or bright work about her. She is expected to make the run from Providence to Groton, Conn., a distance of 62.5 miles, including a dead stop at Mystic Drawbridge, as required by the statutes of Connecticut, in 62.5 minutes, pulling at the same time eight cars, four of which will be Pullmans.

A LOCOMOTIVE DUG OUT OF SAND.

Albuquerque Letter in Globe-Democrat: About two years ago, during the fearful overflow that then took place in the Rio Grande valley, an engine of the Rio Grande & Atchison line ran off the embankment at a place near San Marcial, that had been undermined by the water, and dropped into the seething flood. As the Rio Grande is full of the most treacherous quicksands, the recovery of the engine was deemed an impossibility until quite recently, when the constantly changing course of the river rendered it necessary to entirely give up the old roadbed and rebuild further away from the water, as this had been done at least three times previous to the present change. It was discovered that this removal placed the road on the other side of the river to that on which the engine had been lost two years ago. Upon this fact becoming known a Mexican contractor made terms with the company to recover the long lost engine, which has at last been accomplished, and a temporary bridge built over the river, on which it will be placed and hauled to Topeka for repairs. Considering that the ponderous machine has been imbedded in the wet sand for two years, it is not in nearly the bad condition one would imagine it ought to be.

AN OUTSPOKEN LEGISLATOR.

His Suspicion of Men Too High-Toned to Accept Presents.

A bill for the better prevention of bribery by railroad passes was before the legislature, when Mr. Sandstone Knob, who represents an interior county, demanded a hearing. "Mr. Speaker," said he, "yesterday evening Mr. Buckley Brown, from Gum Bottoms, said that I had accepted the present of a new hat from a railroad superintendent, and hinted, in a way to sting a sensitive man, that I had practically sold myself. I should like to know if there is anything in our constitution that prevents a man from accepting presents. I say there is not, and, sir, when our constitution arises and says that I shan't take everything that is offered to me, then I will say: 'Mr. Constitution, attend to your own affairs.' Mr. Speaker, I am a present taker, and as an encouragement to those who may contemplate giving me something, let me say that my capacity for taking presents, although well developed, has not been overtaxed. I may also say that the man who won't take a hat and thereby save himself the expense of buying one is composed of a mixture of fool, liar and thief. I'd be afraid to meet such a man away out in the woods. I would feel sure that he would knock me down and rob me. I know of an affair in my county that strongly illustrates the dishonesty of men who are afraid to accept presents. A red-bearded fellow named Watson went to work for old man Clark and made himself so useful that Clark, who well knew how to appreciate merit, went to him and said:

"'Watson, I never had a man that I think more of than I do you.'

"'Much obleeged to you,' replied Watson.

"'And I have decided,' Clark continued, 'to give you my daughter Lorena.'

"'Much obleeged to you,' said Watson, 'but I ain't acceptin' any presents.'

"Well, Mr. Speaker, that man was so honest that he would not accept the daughter as a present, but the next day he ran away with Clark's wife. Since then I have been extremely suspicious of men who are too high-toned to accept presents, and to keep other fair-minded men from suspecting me I have determined to refuse nothing."

The Telephone in Berlin.

The telephone wires are daily increasing in numbers and length over and around the Prussian capital. The total length of the wires is, in round numbers, 12,000 kilometres, or very nearly the diameter of the earth. There are nine exchange offices in the city, and 10,000 speaking tubes. The number of subscribers in Berlin is about 6,000, who hold an average of 100,000 conversations daily. In the neighborhood the number of conversations averages daily between 1,500 and 2,000. The Berlin telephone system employs 500 officials. The furtherest point with which Berlin is directly connected is Hanover, distant 340 kilometres, or about 215 miles.

Passenger Agents to Meet.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The national association of general passenger agents, composed of the