THE CAPTAIN SAW SNAKES.

An English Officer Enjoys Confinement With a Young American Millionaire.

KEARNEY STREET BOULEVARDIERS.

They Are Driven from Their Old Haunts by the Police-Explorers Sail for Alaska - Fixing Our War Ships.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15 .- [Special to THE BEE J-A curious case of opal superstition came to light in the courts a few days ago.

Judgment for \$85 was entered in favor of L. Van Vicet, a jeweier, against Miss Leonie Stanley, on account of a ring which she bought, but didn't like.

The jeweler said his patron wished him to take the ring back because she thought it was a "hoodoo," and that one of her friends had refused to accept it as a gift from her for the same reason. He said the ring had a setting of opal, surrounded by diamonds, and that for some cause. Miss Stanley had formed a prejudice against it, believing that it had brought her ill luck.

Judge Rearden thought the lady ought to stand by her bargain and decreed that she

must keep the lewel and pay the bill. "Just as I expected; another streak of bad luck; it's a perfect-hoodoo clear through, and no mistake," said the despairing defendant

when the result was announced.

The periodical charance of the Kearny and Market street "statues" has begun. This bird of prey has become so numerous and so offensive by long continued immunity from olice interference that he has become posipolice interference that he has become posi-tively obnoxious, especially to the wives and daughters of our citizens. The papers have published time and again the remonstrances of decent women, who object to being in-suited, and urged that these gentry should be removed. The chief of police has arrived at that conclusion also, and yesterday de-

tailed officers to abate the nuisance.

The two officers arrived a few hours later with four of the loafers in tow. Their garments were quite the thing and their linen was immaculate, but they were all vagrants and were booked as such. They gave the names of Frank Morrissey, William Flynn, Phillip Crayner and George McCarthy. The officers warned a number of their associates to keep off the streets and, in consequence, a woman or a girl might have passed down a woman or a girl night have passed down Kearny or Market street yesterday after-noon without being ogled and stared at by the cigar stand gods. The police will make more arrests if necessary. For years Kearny street has been the stamping ground of well dressed mashers and macquereaux who attempted the role of boulevardiers and have been the terror of decent San Francisco women and the wonder of their easters. women and the wonder of their eastern sisters visiting the coast.

About two months ago there came to San Francisco a real Enhlish army officer of the "Queen's Own" Aldershot. He was a "la de-dah masher' in gorgeous scarlet, of slen-der but soldiery build, with a martial air and a figure and face that would undoubtedly have many charms for susceptible misses of the admiration school when officers are in

He wished himself known as Edward Arthur White of her majesty's royal artillery, out here on a vacation. He was accompanied by a dog-a spotted fox terrier with a short

tall, a l'Anglaise.
But Captain Edward Arthur White, etc', is now a guest at the Hotel Jewell in apart-ments adjoining those of Millionaire James C. Fair jr., waiting for the reptiles and rats to disappear from the city. (The Hotel Jew-ell is popularly known as the home for the inebriates), the Captain's bosom friends are sweltering in the vile and fetid atmosphere of the City Prison-waiting for semething to

happen.
What that something is they cannot for the life of them venture to say. One of these friends is Arthur Levald of "Lunnon," the other O. E. Matthews of Australia, both bloods who adorn the Baldwin hotel portals on Mar-ket street, merely for the benefit of benighted

When registered as guests at the prison the familiar legend "petty larceny" was placed opposite their names to their great horror. They are accused of stealing from the Capdid not for being denied a claim upon the rank

of British aristocracy.
The twain had been enjoying the gallant captian's hospitality for some time dining and wining with him and borrowing sundry small sums of cash from him. At last the captain's patience gave out and he refused them further accommodations. Then it was that Levald's ire arose and he smote the cap tain grievous sore and levanted with his trav-eling bag and toilet tools, leaving him to fight the reptiles as best he might. The affair has shocked the sensibilities of local

Richard Brown, the capitalist, died on Fri-Richard Brown, the capitalist, died on Friday last at the age of seventy-three years. Bern in Maine, he was one of a company of owners of the bark Sca Eagle, who, sailing from Boston via Cape Horn, arrived in 1849 in San Francisco bay in time to become a part of that marvelous history created by those modern argonauts, whose wonderful adventures rival today and threaten to blo out in the future the remantic story of an-cient lore. During the long period of over four decades his life has been associated with the growth and business of San Francisco The most lucrative capital which Mr. Brown brought with him was honesty unconquerable by any temptation, and industry which never flagged so long as need was to put his hand to

at Mare island on the completion of the mon-itor Monadnock. When completed the Monadnock will be a most formidable vessel. She will carry four ten-inch guns, firing shots weighing 500 pounds apiece. Her decks, when she is ready for service, will not show more than twenty feet out of water. As she is to be completed according to corrected drawings, the barbettes, inside of which the turrets revolve, will be so constructed as to sink below the deck instead of being firs-tened to it, as was originally intended.

The Irequois, Thetis, Alert and Ranger are all undergoing extensive repairs at the navy yard. It is expected that the Adams will arrive shortly. The Marion is also on the way here. Both of these vessels will also need

The new method for determining the speed of newly constructed cruisers on their of-ficial trial trips, as proposed by United States Engineer in Chief Melville, is said to have been indersed by the bureau officials of the Naval department. It has also been approved by the contractors building the new cruiser. The proposed methods calls for a continuous run at sea and the basing of the speed upon the number of revolutions of the propeller found necessary to give one knot in smooth water. The Charleston was required to attain, if possible, 7,000-horse-power, or a run of four consecutive hours. The San Francisco will be retive hours. The San Francisco will be re

The United States coast and geodetic sur-ey steamer Patterson has sailed for Alaska with her regular complement of officers and

with her regular complement of officers and draughtsmen.

With the vessel also departed a party of explorers sent out by the Frank Leslie publishing company and Arkell & Harrison. It is in charge of E. H. Wells, who has had considerable experience in Alaskan Exploration, having been through the Yukon and White river section of the territory. He has with him E. J. Glave, who has been in Africa with Stanley and has devoted the best portion of his life to exploration; A. B. Schanz, the astronomer of the expedition, Frank Price of Oakland, who was with the Stoney expedition up the Koowak river, and thence across Alaska to the Arctic occan near Point Barrow, and John Dalton, who has seen over five years' service in Alaska.

Mr. Dalton some years ago uscended the crest line between Mounts Cook and Fairweather and reported a sen of ice to the cast of the range. He was with Schwatka in his attempt to ascend Mount St. Elias and has been associated with the coast survey work there for some four or five years.

Mr. Schanz was formerly one of Prof. Laugley's assistants at the Aliegheny observ-It is evident that this party is fully competent to undertake the difficult journey contemplated. Many of them are experienced

purpose to thoroughly explore the Chilchet

river to the head-waters and then to follow the main divide down the Yukon, or possibly the Copper river, as may be found most ex-pedient. They will examine the region toward Wrangel and then try to make the as-cent of Mount St. Elias from the land side. The region to be covered by the party has a length northwest and southeast of 340 miles and is 210 miles wide. It is an entirely new ground and in all probability the results of the expedition will be to further show the great resources of our northwestern territory

and to uncover many geographical condition

hitherto unknown.

Mr. Wells made a trip to Washington while organizing the expedition, and there conferred with Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, superintendent of the coast survey. Prof. Mendenhall effered to loan the expedition all the necessary astronomical instruments and additional equipment, on condition that the resuits of all their scientific work should go to the survey. This generous offer was accepted, and this is the reason Patterson has been and this is the reason Patterson has been detailed to take the explorers to their destina-tion. Mr. Weils' party will not conflict with the other coast survey expedition already in the field, consisting of Messrs. McGrath and Turner, who are engaged in determining the

Itlst meridian, much further to the north.

A curious incident in the make-up of the party has incidentally leaked out. Some years ago Lieutenant H. W. Seton Karr made an expedition to the Chilcaht, professedly under the auspices of the Royal Geographical sociy He did some little exploration and con-denably more publishing, and declared that he had established the position of Mount St. Ellas as in Brilish and not American terri-

Across the Atlantic Lieutenant Seton-Karr had some lively tilts with Prof. Davidson, who successfully combated the lieutenant's

laims to the possession of St. Elias. Lately several reports have reached this country that Lieutenant Seton-Karr is fitting up an enormous exploring party for the same region. How far these reports are correct may be inferred from the fact that vesterday Lieutenant Seton-Karr telegraphica to Mr. Wells for permission to enter his party, which equest Mr. Wells was cruel enough to re-

spectfully decline.
The United States revenue steamer Bear has been extensively overhauled for her trip to Behring sea and the Arctic. Her engines, condenser and boilers have been repaired and reset. New steam heaters and steam pipes for warming the vessel during her northern cruise have been put in. She will probably sail in about three weeks, after her crew and stores have been shipped. The assistant en-gineers to sail in the Bear on this cruise have been appointed in the east and are now on their way out here.

English Domestic Felicity.

The American girl whose highest ambition s to marry an English earl may be interested in this picture of domestic felicity, written by an Indian grandee recently returned from a solourn in England. He is much struck with the English home life, where "all love and adore one another. The mother is a nice old lady and has every authority in the domestic arrangements. The father and son go away o the city after breakfast and return late at night. The father is received in the home with great rejoicing; the old mother gets up and orders some tea, and the daughters sur round their tired papa, who kisses each. They then all sit around the domestic fire and the oups narrates his adventures at the different experienced at a certain person's obstinacy; the whole family enjoy the talk, and opinions are freely expressed—of course in favor of

the papa."

Charming picture, isn't it! But how do you suppose the girl whose banner bears that yery demestic, gentle and affectionate bird, the North American spread eagle, would en-joy that sort of thing seven nights in the week! asks the New York Sun. The glo-riously independent product of this emancipated nation's star spangled freedom, who began to dictate so her mother before she cut her double teeth, and considers her pa a tiresome old duffer, whose chief virtue is that he is to her a kind of a walking national bank, who cashes checks on presentation and satis-fies drafts on sight ad libitum. What sort of an even ng would the one described be to the woman who goes to her club in the morning. to her matinee in the afternoon, with a luncheon in between, who never eats any more dinners at home than Mr. Depew, and to whom two receptions, the opera and a ball are the mild diversions of a single evening! According to an English woman's idea, the American beauties have little to do in com-parison with English wives. No children, no house to keep, no care of the house if they do have them, and nothing in the world expected of them only to look pretty and occasionally, only at rare intervals, be in when their hus-bands one bone to dispar.

CONNUBIALITIES.

other man is saved from getting a mighty

"Will you marry me, Ethel?" said the youth. "My family is all that one could wish for—" "Then why do you want Miss Annie Heaslitt Gould a graduate of

Wells college and a friend of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, fell in love with George Winters,

ty, Georgia, some time ago killed his bride of a few months by a pistol shot. He has made a confession that he shot at her three times because "he did not think he could hit her." Jefferson Owens and John Kelly, two colored men of East Liverpool, O., fought thir-teen rounds for the hand and heart of dusky Miss Walker. Owens won, Miss Walker

A mother and daughter entered into wed ock standing at the same altar, and to con plete the thoroughly family nature of the af fair, the grandmother of the younger woman acted as bridesmaid, says a Galena, Ill., spe

H. H. McLane, a full-blood Chickasaw, and Miss Nannie Lynn, a white girl, of Gaines ville, Texas, were united in marriage at the latter city recently. The groom is a distin-guished Indian, having served one or more terms as a representative in the Chickasaw gislature and is said to be rich.

In Matabeleland, South Africa, a wife costs In Matabeleland, South Africa, a wife costs five cows; this is paid to the girl's father by the happy man. The price varies with the rank of the dusky damsel, sometimes as much as fifty cows being demanded; but in such cases part of the cows are returned with the girl as dowry. Then an ox is killed before the girl's "kraai," she is annointed with the blood, and a dance cusues.

The most someticable negretizes that has one

The most remarkable marriage that has oc The most remarkable marriage that has oc-curred in West Virginia for years was solemnized last night at St. Mary's, says a Parkersburg special. The groom was Samuel Shinn, aged ninety-six, and the bride. Mrs. Jane Patterson, aged fifty. The old man after nearly a century of single life concluded to enjoy matrimonial happiness. In move ment and speech he seemed no older than the bride and gives every indication of living

Two or three weeks ago a marriage licens was issued to Walter J. Wood and Miss Lucy Was issued to Waiter 3. Wood and Miss Lary Millier of Oconee township, says a Sheibyville, Ill., special. A few days ago the county clerk received the license on which was indorsed 'indefinitely postponed.'' It is learned that the lady being a stallwart republican declined to marry her lover because he, formerly a re-publican had accorded a non-inition for as publican, had accepted a nomination for as-sessor on the farmers' ticket. He got his of-fice, but lost his wife.

Nathan Goodwin, one of the most promin-ent conductors on the Baltimore & Ohio rail-road, was to have been married recently to Miss Maggie McClary in Belmont county, Ohio. Goodwin lives at Grafton, W. Va. By some misunderstanding the groom started for the bride's home on the same day she started for his. They passed each other on the road. When each reached the other's home and found the mistake they started telegraphed and arranged matters and were married. back and passed each other again. They ther

Prof. Beston, a learned man who has been teaching the Chickasaw Indians, visited friends in Hondo and met Miss Dera Ward, the nineteen-year-old daughter of a prosperous citizen. It was a case of love at first sight and the pair were married after a short acquaintance. A few days ago the happy couple started north on a bridal tour. At Hope the professor took on a load that would require a freight train to carry. He spent all his money and Mr. Ward took his daughter back home. Yesterday the bride received the following, says a Texarkana, Ara, dispatch: "My Dearest Ducky Darling: Please, where are my clothes!" She answered "Your clothes are where you left them, and I am where you found me. You may succeed in securing your duds, but you can't get me may more. I am going to stay with dad hereany more. I am going to stay with dad here-

KELLEY, STIGER & CO., Great Special Sale of Men's Flannel Shirts AND UNDERWEAR.

ITALIAN SILK.

This beautiful fabric, so rich in design and coloring, surpasses anything shown in the past. 24 inches wide. We are displaying a very large variety. only one of each style, consequently no

\$1.00. \$1.00.

WASH SURAH, WASH SURAH. For outing or tennis purposes, nothng more suitable. The correct thing this season. Monday's price,

\$1.00. \$1.00.

BARGAINS. BARGAINS. In Black Silks. Regular \$1.35 Armure Royal at \$1.15. Regular \$1.35 Faille Française at \$1.15 Regular \$1.25 Gros Grain, 23 inches

Regular \$1.00 Gres Grain at 75c. FAILLE FRANCAISE. 25,000 yards, the latest shades included; former price, \$1.25; at

\$1.121/2. \$1.121/2. DRESS GOODS. DRESS GOODS. Lustres, Brilliantines and Mohairs. Black, colors and all the new shades. 50c. 50c. 50c.

CHALLE, CHALLE, CHALLE, Equal to the finest French imported goods for style and colorings

20c. 20c. 20c. We place on sale Monday some great bargains in Silks, Dress Goods and Wash Goods. Avail yourself of the greatest bargains of the sea-

CHINA SILK. CHINA SILK.

1,000 yards of richly designed pure 49c. 49c. 49c. INDIA SILK. INDIA SILK. Your choice of thirty seasonable shades in rich, plain India Silk, 24 These are good value at

inches wide. Thes \$1.00. On Monday. 65c. 65c. 65c. SERGE. SERGE. SERGE. 1,500 yards of fine French all-wool Serge, all shades, worth 65c, at 55c. 55c. 55c.

BEIGE SUITINGS. Fine French Camelette Beige, worth 65c; only a limited quantity to clear; we sell on Monday at 45c. 45c. 45c.

PLAIDS. PLAIDS. PLAIDS. We have added some choice French tovelties in this line at

77 1/2c, 85c, 95c, \$1 and \$1.40. NUN'S VEILING. In black and colors, 42 inches wide, reduced from 75c to

60c. 60c. 60c.

COMBINATION ROBES. A large variety of all the leading Handsome Bordered Dress Patterns

\$4.50. \$4.50. Worth nearly double. WASH GOODS.

We have just added numerous new styles to our already large stock of French Ginghams.

1,000 yards of these choice fabries; they are 25c goods; on Monday, 18c. 18c. 18c.

FRENCH SATEEN.
Three cases of these handsomely figured Sateens, worth 35c; closing out at

22½c. 22½c. 22½c. FRENCH FLANNELS. We are showing additional novelties

INDIA LINEN. Our 124c quality at 10c. Our loc quality at 122c.

Our 20c quality at 15c. The quantity of these is limited; visit us early. 44-INCH BLACK ALL SILK "LA TOSCA" FLOUNCINGS.

The latest novelty, elegant designs, \$1.40, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$3.00, \$3.75, \$4.50, \$5.00 and \$6.50. 48-INCH BLACK ALL SILK LACE DRAPING NETS

At the following exceptionally low prices (quality considered): \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.45, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.75 and \$3.50 a BLACK ALL SILK CHANTILLY LACE EDGES AND HALF

FLOUNCINGS, Particularly suitable for trimming black Hose for 25c, worth 35c.

Wraps, Capes, Millinery, etc., (latest patterns) at 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c and up to CHOICE NOVELTIES

In Van Dyke, Guipuire, De Gene, Point Gauge, Oriental, Chantilly, Platte and Italian Valenciennes Laces at 10c, 12 te, 15e, 20e, 25e, 35e, 50e and 75e a

45-INCH SWISS SKIRTINGS.

Choice novelties in real hand-drawn work, hand hemstitched block work, reversing, Van Dyke points, Guipuire, etc., just opened, will be placed on special sale Monday at 75c, 85c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.50 a yard.

221 AND 27-INCH SWISS FLOUNC INGS,

In hand-drawn work, reversing, Guipuire, Van Dyke, Applicque, etc., choice novelties, the correct thing for children's dresses, at 35c, 40c, 50c, 75c, 85c, \$1.00 up to \$2,00 a yard. LADIES' HAND EMBROIDERED

INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS. all linen, at just one half their actual value. 15c each, worth 30c.

LADIES' EMBROIDERED SHEER LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS, latest novelties, astonishing values, at 12te, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c each.

DRESS AND WRAP TRIMMINGS. Latest novelties in silk lace, cord, jet hard crochet, also steel and gold gimps in bands and Vandyke points.

Immense variety at prices that will Novelties in fringes for wrap and cape trimmings.

BLACK SILK GIMP AND CUT STEEL, "FIGAROS" OR ZOUAVE JACKET FRONTS. Something entirely new, handsome

designs at \$2.60, \$3.25, \$4, \$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$8 and \$10 each. Novelties in buckles and slides.

LADIES' HOSIERY UNDERWEAR and

LADIES' HOSE. 50 dozen ladies' pin striped Hose, for

25c, reduced from 35c. 50 dozen of ladies' "guaranteed" fast

Hose, Hermsdorf dy e." fine guage, for 35c or 6 pairs for \$2. 50 dozen of ladies' "Fast Black" dull

100 dozen of ladies' "Fast Black

liste Hose, high spliced heel, for 50c or 6 pairs for \$2.75. Special. Ladies' silk plate Hose, in

black and colors, for 95c; regular price

Ladies' plain bleached guaze Vests, high neck and long sleeves, for 25c; Ladies' French Balbriggan Vests,

high neck and long sleeves. Drawers Ladies' Swiss ribbed cotton Vests, low neck and no sleeves, white, cream,

Ladies' Swiss ribbed silk Vests, low neck and no siceves, with ribbon in neck and arm, in white and flesh, for 75c; worth \$1.25.

pink and blue, for 25c; regular price

LADIES GLOVES.

Ladies' silk taffeta Gloves, in black only, for 25c, worth 35c. Ladies' pure siik Gloves, in black, for 50e; worth 75c.

Ladies' all silk milauese Gloves, in blacks with double tipped fingers, for 75c; regular 81 quality.

Complete line of ladies' black silk Mitts, from 25c up to \$1.25.

UMBRELLAS.

We have an immense assortment of the celebrated Gloria Umbrellas in handles of natural, silver and gold knobs and caps, for \$1.85, \$2 and \$2.25. Fine twilled silk Umbrellas, 26-inco, gold or silver handles, for \$3.25; worth

Exclusive styles of Parasols and coaching umbrellas, coaching capes, walking jackets, peasant capes and silk wraps. The very latest New York and Paris styles, at our usual popular prices.

GENT'S FURNISHINGS. Men's china silk tecks and four-inhand ties, all new and handsome styles,

at 25e, worth 50c. Men's fine flannel shirts in light and dark colors, all new and choice styles, at 50c and 75c, worth 75c and \$1. Men's silk striped flannel shirts, all

new and handsome styles, at \$2, worth

Men's best quality silk striped tlanuel shirts, all choice styles, at \$2.75, worth

Men's heavy balbriggan undershirts. all sizes, reduced to 30e, well worth 50e

Two very special lots of men's white

socks, for this sale 25c, worth 40c. Boys' fine cambric shirt waists in light and dark colors, at 25c, worth 50c. Two special lots of boys' fine percale and fancy flannel shirt waists, new styles in light and dark colors, at 50c,

We offer the best quality "mother's friend" shirt waists in very choice

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

For real bargains in Oxford ties and ine shoes of all kinds we are headquarters. Our stock is enormous. Our assortment is complete.

tips, hand turned, for \$1; others get

leather and ooze calf oxford ties at \$2, hand-made, good value at \$3. Ladies' fine dongela kid opera slippers, hand turned, kid lined, for 75c.

made, at \$3 and \$3.50. Misses' fine hand sewed Oxford ties. for \$1 and \$1.25. Same price for a nice

russet tie. Child's fine hand turned Oxford ties

Men's fine calf russet shoes at \$2.75; never sold less than \$4 at shoe stores.

CORNER DODGE AND FIFTEENTH STREETS, OMAHA.

PROHIBITION A GHASTLY FARCE

Neither Individuals nor Nations Can Be

Legislated into Morality. WINE STRONGER THAN STATE-ORAFT.

tempted It Has Added Demoralization to a Direct In-

Kate Field's Washington, April 16: Every American sufficiently intelligent to know that the continuance of this republic depends upon the honesty and sobriety of its people realizes the existence of much drunkenness which is confined to no section, and the abo lition of which would be a national blessing. If passing laws made citizens virtuous, the millennium would soon set in: for every decent voter-and decency is not in the minority -would east his ballot for reform. But was ever individual or sect or nation legislated

to morality? What is the history of prohibition? Let s begin at the beginning, with the Garden of Eden. The fruit of one tree only was not o be caten, under awful penalty. Eye at once yielded to curiosity and induced her husband to eat, with the result, according to the prayer book, that we are all "miscrable sin iers, and there is no health in us." An allvise creator must have known what would be the outcome of the first shalt not, and realized that without temptation there could be

no character. Innocence does not mean virtue. It is a negation signifying ignorance. Eve represents humanity. Tell men, women and children not to do a thing, and even the best of them long to do it. In Proverbs we read that "stolen waters are sweet, and bread eaten in secret is pleasant." This is the reason why boys who may gather all the fruit they want in paternal orchards steal forth at night to capture green apples and gripes in order to defy an ill-tempered farmer and run the risk of being eaten up by his equally fe-rocious dog. This is the reason why girls who are told not to bring pickles and other edibles to school carefully stow them away in their desks and take surreptitious bites whenever the teacher's back is turned.

L am not without experience in the futility of prohibitory laws. Long long ago, wine proved itself stronger than statecraft. The Roman empire once cried to kill viticulture in Gaul, and what was he result! Ignominious failure. In the early days of Rome, when wine wa caree, women were forbidden to drink it hence their near relations were in the habit of saluting them on entering their houses in order to smell whether they had tasted Teme

tum (wine). Disobedience gave their hus bands the right to punish them. Ignatine Mecennius, who killed his wife with a cudge Mecennius, who killed his wife with a cudget for drinking wine out of a cask was acquitted by Romulus of the murder. Pliny tells of a Koman judge who deprived a woman of her dowry because she had, without her husband's knowledge, drunk more wine than was need-ful for the preservation of her health. Did prohibition do any good in those and later days! Not one iota. Seneca bitterly laments the universal violation of law. In his generation, women vied with men in their

his generation women vied with men in their That was ancient Rome. In modern Rome there is no such law, and no soberer people live than these wine-drinking men and

states that in the second century Argadus, the administrator of the British realm, pulled down the houses of those who sold strong drink, banished the men and confiscated their property. In the ninth century Constantine II. decreed death to all taverners who resisted the law. In the sixteenth century citizens brewed their own ale, and, in the absence of tayerns, themselves entertained travellers. It was this same century wherein the wine-growers of Wurtemberg invelghed against the invasion of beer, and, to please these lords of the soll, breweries were suppressed. How much good was accomplished by this flagrant act of injustice! Prohibition is no new idea.

of the soil, breweries were suppressed. How much good was accomplished by this flagrant act of injustice? Prohibition is no new idea. It is an old fallacy in new and fantastic garments.

During the seventeenth century Scotland was infested with hordes of beggars, who robbed poor people living the seventeenth century set at this edict? The fact that leading men in his army very nearly overthrew his plans by betaking themselves to play and drink. Because a few were guilty of excess, the many

in solitary places, and, meeting in the mountains, feasted and rioted for days. On holi-days these wretched men and women were found "perpetually drank."

Says Herbert Spencer, in his "Study of Sociology": "Not to dwell upon the rigorous measures taken in Sectland in 1617 for the restraint of the vile and detestable vice wine. Like master, like man. Today many the restraint of the vile and detestable vice of drunkenness, daily increasing, but which evidently did not produce the hoped for effect, I will limit myself to the case of the licensing act (9 Geo. II, ch. 23) for arresting the excess. The sin is supposed to be mitigated ing act (9 Geo. II, ch. 23) for arresting the sale of spirituous liquors—chiefly gin—by pro-Within a few month sioners of excise themselves became sensible of the impossibility or unadvisableunss of carrying it rigorously into execution.

Smollett, who has drawn so dark a picture of Smollett, who has drawn so dark a picture of the state of things the act was designed to put down, has painted in colors equally strong the mischiefs which it has produced. The populace, he writes, 'soon broke through all restraint, Though no license was obtained and no duty paid, the liquor continued to be sold in all corners of the streets; informers were intimidated by the people, and the justices of the peace, either from indolence or corruption, neglected to put the law in execution. In fact, in course of time it appeared, he adds, that the consump-tion of gin and considerably increased every

year since those heavy duties were imposed. When, in 1743, this act was repealed, it was own during the debates that "the quantity gin distilled in England, which in 1681 when the business was introduced into this country, had been 527,000 gallons, had risen to 948,000 in 1694, to 1,375,000 in 1704, to 3,000,-000 in 1714, to 3,520,000 in 1824, to 4,947,000 in 1834, and to not less than 7,160,000 in 1842. * * Retailers were deterred from vending

* Retailers were deterred from vending them [spirituous liquors] by the utmost encouragement that could be given to informers. * The prospect of raising money by detecting their [unlicensed retailers] practices incited many to turn information into a trade; and the facility with which the crime was to be proved encouraged some to gratify their malice by perjury, and others their avarice; so that the multitude of informations became a public grievance, and the magistrates themselves complained that the law was not to be executed. The perthe law was not to be executed. The per-juries of informers were now so flagrant and common that the people thought all informa-tions malicious; or, at least, thinking them-selves oppressed by the law, they looked upon every man that promoted its execution as their enemy; and, therefore, now began to declare war against informers, many of

whom they treated with great cruelty, and some they murdered in the streets. "Here, then, with the abscene of the un "Here, then, with the absence of the un-looked-for benefit there went production of inlooked-for evils, vast in amount. " " Beyond the encouragement of fraud, lying, malice, cruelty, murder, contempt of law and the other conspicuous crookedness named multitudinous minor twists of sentiment and thought were caused or augmented. An in-direct demoralization was added to a direct increase of the vice aimed at."

England, Maine or Iowa-human nature, you see, repeats itself.

An English act of 1608 prohibited the retailing of wine in bottles. We read in Portaling of which was of the Nation," that in 1838 spirits were sold at every teath house in Glasgow, and that the whisky drunk there

was probably thrice as much as 'in any simi-iar population on the globe.

In 1838 began Father Mathew's temperanes movement, he being and Irishman and Roman Catholic priest of the city of Cork. craze took hold of impressible Celts, and in that year 150,000 of them signed the pledge. Six years later there were 5,000,000 total abstainers registered in Ireland, and the excise revenue was reduced one half. Then came the usual relapse consequent upon unnatural repres-sion, and, not long after, as much liquor as ever was drunk in the land of Erin. Father ever was drunk in the land of Erin. Father Mathew, with the best intentions, killed the hospitality of the side-board, and made way for the saloon. Before his advent delirium tremens was infrequent among his countrymen. Now it is common. The saloon has given an impetus to poisonous adulteration.

Let us turn to Sweden. The present intoxicant there is alcobol, pure and simple. In the past, we are told, notwithstanding the laws against intoxication, rigorously enforced, and those forbidding the gift or the sale of spiritous liquors to workmen, servants, sol-

spiritous liquors to workmen, servants, sol-diers, minors, etc., the distillation by the peo-ple in their own houses carried up the pro-duction of spirits to an annual average of ten gallons for each inhabitant. What do we see in the orient! Millions of

of libelling Christ by calling themselves Christians, prohibitionists should enroll them-selves under the banner of Mahomet.*

by the fact that only wine made by infidels

passes their lips. In order to increase the pungency and strength of wine and bring about speedy intoxication—the end desired by the faithful—Jews and Armenians add lime, hemp and other ingredients to please their Mohammedan patrons. Turn to Turkey. Sultan Soliman the First who was a rabid prohibitionist, even went so far in his penalties as to cause melted lead to be poured down the throats of transgressors. His son, Soliman the Second, nicknames mest—the drunkard—revelled in dissipation while never neglecting his daily prayers. "Let others put their trust in man," said the son of the prohibitionist. "I throw myself

into the arms of the Almighty, and resign myself to his immutable decrees. I think only of the pleasures of today, and have no Madden, an early writer of this century, declares that the sultan daily received from his apothecary a bottle of Rhenish wine labelled "physic." Even in Mecca, in 1838, there were two shops in which intoxicating liquors were publicaly sold during the night. Intexicating liquors, according to Morewood, are sold at the very gates of the mosque, an impropriets which has given rise to the Turkish saying that "the cities for-bidden to infidels abound with forbidden things."

Dr. Clarke, in his "Travels," states Dr. Clarke, in his "Travels," states that while making a private visit to the sultan's scragilo, he observed, in secret chambers, labels bearing Turkish inscriptions, with the words "Rosolio," "golden water" and "water of life" beneath. He adds that the dervishes, during the Ramadan, would, when alone, eat pork and drink wine and laugh at the abpork and drink wine and laugh at the absurdity of considering such things forbidden. With prohibition as part of its religion what is Turkey today! The same as when Lord Bacon pronounced it "a cruel tyranny, bathed in the blood of their emperors upon every succession; a heap of vassals and slaves; no nobles, no gentlemen, no freemen, no inheritance of land, no stirp of ancient families; a people that is without natural affection, and, as the scripture saith, that regardeth not the desires of women; and without piety or care toward their children; a out piety or care toward their children; nation without morality, without letters." Nubians, though Mohammedans, are great drunkards. Even Buddhists, Brahmins and

other ascetle eastern seets often drink to ex-"The general use of opum," declares the learned Samuel Morewood, "and the use of other exhilarating substances with all their concemitant evils, dates its origin from the mandate of the prophet, while the restriction shows to what subterfuges men have recourse when injudiciously ferbidden to exercise their discretion and common sense, in either the gratification of the passions, the protection of

the moral virtues or the freedom of opinion

*In his lectures on the "Philosophy of History," Schlegel says: "Even the prohibition of wine was perhaps not so much intended for a moral precept, which, considered in that point of view, would be far too severe, as for answering a religious design of the founder; for he might hope that the express condemnation of a liquid which forms an essential element of the Christian sacrifice would necessarily recoil on that sacrifice itself, and thus raise an insuperable harrier between his creed and the religion of Christ." "This motive of Mohammed," argued the late Governor John A. Andrews of Massachusetts in his plea against prohibitory laws, "receives corroboration from the fact of his desire to procelyte from among the Jews, and from the consideration to which, bowever, schlegel does not refort that the prohibition was likely to be one not altogether unacceptable to Jews by reason of its confirmation of the antihesis between the Hebrew religion and the Christian religion on just this very point of the use of wine—the only prohibition of its use by the Mosale law being in connection with the religious rites of sacrifice Leviticus, x. w. 16. Whereas it was precisely in the offering of the most significant Christian sacrament if e. the Lord's Supper that its use was expressly ordained by Jesus (Matthew, xxvi, Z; Mark, xiv, Zb, And it is most remarkable that while Moses forbade wine only to priests, and then only when going "too the taberancle of the congregation." Christianity enjoins the use of wine in the only sacrament which is universally administered at the altar and in the sanctuary. So deep is the Christian feeling in this precise relation of Its use to the ceremonies of our religion, that the sale of wine for sacramental purposes is the only kind of sale, which by our prohibitory law is free to nil persons, at all places, and on all occasions."

were to have no more cakes and ale. Instead | whether in religion, politics or philosophy."
of libelling Christ by calling themselves | What of China! Its government prohibits the importation of opium, thereby losing a revenue of at least \$5,000,000 yearly, as this prohibition exists merely on paper. Opium s smuggled into the empire, and its use is as ommon as tobacco elsewhere.
Imperfect as is this resume of prohibitory

laws abrond, it tells its own story, and needs no one to point a moral. Dost thou like the picture? Kath Field.

Lewis S. Reed, showing Omaha buildings and street scenes of 1867 and '68.

In those days, as now, Farnam was the business street of the city, but instead of the costly structures of the present time wooden cows, with now and then a two-story brick, constituted the popular habitation of the

ousiness man.
In looking at the pictures closely one finds

ounty jail to this spot, the veteran firemen loing special police duty. After his arrival, in the presence of several hundred spectators, the trap was sprung by Deputy Sheriff Aaron E. Hoel. From Twelfth street east, to the river, the picture shows a row of low frame buildings, occupied as shops, dwellings and stables. But the outlines are indistinct and no idea can be gathered of the street, with the exexception that what is now the Union Pacific

exception that what is now the Union Pacific headquarters was then a hotel, a stately structure known as the Herndon house.

Between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, on the south side, stood the same block that now occupies the site. In 1868 it was the finest building in the state, and, according to a photograph, M. Hellman then, as now, occupied the corner and dealt in clothing, while a sign tells you that in the room to the west and on the second floor, Mrs Exaur was a mattress maker. Kurtz, Mohr & Davis held forth in the room now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Patelfic railroad officers, and here they handled effic ralirond officers, and here they handled clothing and miners' goods. In the next room there was the Central National, which raye the row the name of the Central block. The windows of the bank tell you that gold lust is bought and sold. Moving west, in the next store room, where Robinson & Gar-man now sell clothing, Ketchum & Burns dealt in crockery and chinaware, and in the rooms where William Darst wholesales wines and liquors, Stephens & Wilcox then sold Indian goods, furs and robes and their sign Indian goods, Turs and robes and their sign says they were wholesalers of dry goods as well. The store now occupied by S. P. Morse & Co. was then under the control of James K. Ish, who, as a druggist, kept pure wines and liquors for medicinal purposes only. The corner room has the same tenant as it had twenty-two years ago. Milton Rogers then occupied the phase and alcoration it as the fryendish.

Crossing to the north side of the street the views show little if anything east of the cor-ner of Thirteenth and Farnam. The corner, however, where the Merchant's National bank now stands, was occupied by a small two-story building, where Henry Pundt dealt in general merchandles, and in a low building further up the street. Vincent. Berkley posed as a more lant tailor, and adjoining his place of business in a low frame building, accord-ing to a board sign banked in front of the awalng, W. H. Majors dealt in "Shoes, hats and caps at wholesale and retail."

St. John Gosdrich occupied a building where the Missouri Pacific ticket office is now

Men's fine merino and heavy balbriggan shirts and drawers at 50c, worth 75c. Men's light weight wool shirts and

drawers at 75c; worth \$1.

unlaundried shirts, made of good mus-lin and fine linen bosom, perfect fit and finish at 50c and 75c, worth 75c and \$1. Men's plain and fancy trimmed night shirts at 50c and 75c; worth 75c and \$1. 200 dozen men's fast black cotton

s tyles at \$1, worth \$1.25.

\$1 gets a ladies' dongola kid Oxford, kid lined, hand turned. Ladies' fine russet Oxfork ties with

See our line of ladies' fine patent

We have big bargains in ladies' fine French dongola kid Oxfords, hand-

for 65c, 75c, 85c and \$1. Men's fine Erench calf hand sewed shoes, all styles, \$5; very low at \$6.

See our line of men's fine crodivan kangaroo and patent leather shoes, hand-made, in great variety of styles. Boys' button shoes for \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2 and \$2.50, every pair warranted to do

STORES OF OTHER DAYS.

ent Mercantile Palaces. The remembrances of piencer days will ilways cause an old settler to turn aside from his toils and recount the incidents when the land was a howling wilderness. Not only is this true in other lands, but it is also true in Omaha, and is most forcibly illustrated when me witnesses the interest with which the pioneers of the city gaze upon a series of phoographic views, now in the possession of Mr.

In looking at the pictures closely one finds at the south-east corner of Twelfth and Farnam streets the two-story brick building, now occupied by Toft, the tobacconist, but then by Will R. King as a woolesale greecry. There was committed an each-day murder, which was the second legal execution in the history of the city. W. D. Higgins was a book-keeper in King's employ, while O. G. Baker occupied the position of porter. On the night of November 21, 1866, King was murdered, the store robbed and then set on fire. The evidence pointed to Baker's guilt. He was arrested, tried and convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be banged, the court fixing the date February 14, 1868. The authorities not wanting to make a public spectacle of the affair, went out into the country as far as Twenty-fourth and Capitol avenue, where a rude gallows and Capitol avenue, where a rude gallows was erected. Baker was conveyed from the

the place and advertised it as the Excelsion

after goods that he kept a "variety hall" and dealt in fancy goods and toys at retal. In the next building to the west Charles Bein-dorff acted as proprietor of the Champion bakery. The postoffice was the busy place, and, at that time, was in the building now occupied by Albert Kahn. In front of the building, during the time the negative was taken, Newman, Pullisfield & Co., were contaken, Newman, Pullisfield & Co., were conducting an auction, at which they were selling a leaf of hay, an emigrant's outfit and a saddle pony. The building occupied by the Model eigar store was under the control of John McCormick, who wholesaled groceries, while in the next room W. G. Maul was a partner of Milton Tootle of St Louis and the firm dealt in dry goods at wholesale.

At Fourt-enth and Farnam, on the site occupied by A. D. Morse's shoe store, there was a one-story frame building in which liquor was sold at retail. West of this there were several small buildings, but history fails to state for what purposes they were used.

The corner on which the Paxton hotel stands was occupied by a blacksmith shop, and the balance of the street frontage was covered by one-story frame buildings, while

covered by one-story frame buildings, while on the opposite corner, where the Bank of Commerce now stands, Joseph Barker proudly boasted of being the proprietor of the Valley house, a two-story building which was known as one of the best hotels in the west.

The old court house, jail and sheriff's restdence were at Sixteenth and Farnam, where the Paxton block now stands. The court house was a two-story affair and was torn down to make room for the building new oes-

down to make room for the building now oc-cupying the site.

According to the photograph, this is the last building on Farnam street, looking west, that was used for public purposes, the others being dwellings, and even they were few and

being dwellings, and even they were few and scattering.

Down in the central portion of the city, the ground now covered by the Omaha National bank, was then occupied by the Methodist church, where the Rev. Lenon, who recently died, labored for the salvation of souls.

The corner of Fifteenth and Douglas streets, now occupied by the Hill building, was where Kleffner & Markel dealt in groceries and provisions, while around them were dwelling houses and small shows. houses and small shops.

The postoffice corner was occupied by Charley Lord's livery stable and the site of the

In 1868 the Morrison hotel, now the Planters, was built, and for years, under the man-agement of Josiah Morrison, was the hotel of

interest, as it represents the city in holiday attire. A marginal note gives the informa-tion that it was on the 10th day of May, 1869. The streets are lined with people, with the pelice and fire department in line, wending their way to Capitel hill, where a grand celetheir way to Capitel fill, where a grand cele-bration is to take place, the event being the completion of the Union Pacific railroad.

The meeting was presided over by Gov-ernor Saunders and speeches were made by General Fisk of Missouri, General Mander-son and Judge Wakeley of this city. The celebration took place in the shade of the old territorial capitol building, which was creeted in 1857 at a cost of \$100,000 and ten down

in 1857 at a cost of \$100,000, and torn down when the state was admitted to the union and the capital removed to Lincoln in 1867. Defense of the Typewriter Girl. Now that ladies are sc generally employed as stenographers and typewriter operators the

columns of newspapers are burdened with

coarse attempts at numor, in which the pretty

amanuensis and her aneged flirtations with the business man are the inspirms theme, says the Western Plowman. Perhaps these jokes, on account of their insinidity, are harmless and do not deserve the dignity of a remonstrance, but, nevertheless, we enter our protest against any attempt to place in a ridiculous or improper light the honest and worthy occupation of a woman. All honor to the girl who has the energy, pluck and determination to qualify herself to be self-sustaining and make herself useful in the great world of business, and olighting, withering, blasting shame be his portion who would place the lightest straw in her way. There are enough actual follies, foibles and weaknesses of men to laugh about without making innocent women the subject of ridicule by making them figure in incidents entirely the product of an impure imagination. The shifts of ridicule should be simed only at these who deserve panishment, and there are enough of this class. God knows; and wit and humor lose their charm when indulged in at the expense of anything that is good and useful. A woman's reputation is too delicate to be roughly handled, and any light treatment of her occupation injures her who is identified with it. enter our protest against any attempt