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BUSINESS LETTERS. pliness letters and remittances at sand to the tice Pahishing Comi Braits, checks and postoffice order payable to the order of the compa The Bec Publishing Company, Proprietors

The Bee on the Trains. There is no traine for a failure to get The Nee on the traine. It may be not the traine of the traine of the traine of the traine of the traine who want This had can't get it on trains where other trains where other train the kall can't get it on trains where other trains where other trains to get a carried are requested to no-tive The Law.

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#### THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement | an | an | County of Chengian | an | County of Coungian | an | County of Company, does solemnly aware that the actual circulation of Tire Danie Has for the west ending January 4, 1988, was as follows: Sworn Statement of Circulation.

Average 10.752

Sworn to before me and subscribed to in my presence the im day or January, A. D. 1890. (Seat.)

Notary Public 

Tur democratic end of the city administration is threatened with a promoted and bloody war at the outset.

THERE is no justification for maintaining a ten-cont tell on the motor line between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

THE way the railroad managers are parading with broadaxes indicates that some gore will be spilt before a truce is natched up.

Tr is quite evident that the Tall Syc amore of the Wabash did not know gentleman from Vermont was loader and primed on Indiana politics.

RAINMOW BRICE is said to have flipped a copper to determine with which party to cast his fortunes. Just now he is easting fortunes among the legislators of Ohio.

GENERAL BUTLER joins with Senato Gorman and Eugene Higgins in de-nouncing the Australian system of ballot referm. The people, however, re-spect it for "the enemies it has made."

This council combine purposely and deliberately snubbed two faithful and honorable republicans in the make-up of the committees. It is a long and lonesome political lane that has no

THE deal by which the Dodlin com bine captured the city council was due targely to We, Us & Co., who maniou lated the five democratic members to avenge themselves on Ford and Lowry. The harmony which now prevails in the democratic camp is thick enough to turn the edge of a razor.

THERE is ample room for another smelting works in Omaha. The marvelous success of the present plant, now conceded to be the largest silver reducconceded to be the largest and assur-tion works in the country, is an assur-ance that a like industry, with ample capital and good management, will not the owners handsome returns on the in-

AFTER all the interested talk about e splendid condition of the new hospital, and anxiety of the contractors to unload, Superintendent Coots flads con-siderable important work yet to be done and the commissioners have endorsed his recommendations. It will be time ugh to accept the building when it

SOUTH OMAHA residents have registered a protest againt excessive telephone tolls, especially the extra tax for connections with Omaha. The remedy is in the hands of the citizens, and may be stated in one word-annexation. By joining the parent city they can not only dispense with the toll, but ma-terially assist in reducing the price charged per mouth.

COUNTY AUDITOR EVANS has suc Seeded in plugging a large leak in the county treasury. Heretofore bids for supplying stationery were limited to comparatively few articles, more than fall the necessaries being tumped at whatever the bidder chose to exact. Under the new schoolule the price of every article must be given. A comparison of the old and the new bids shows a reduction on scores of articles ranging from one hundred to four hun-dred per cent. A large saving to the

taxpayers will result. THE Missouri democrats had scarcely Tits Missouri democrats had scarcely recovered from their joy over the discovery of booile methods in the republican tegislature of Kansas when a similar bomb was exploited in their own camp. St. Louis butchers raised a purse of three thousand dollars to grease the passage of a most inspection bill in the possibilities. It was the property the contribution. iogislature. It logislature. It went through house with a whoop, but met roll of twenty-five thousand in senate and died there. Now t the Now the butchers have squealed, and interesting developments and indictments are

A LESSON FROM MASSACHUSETTS. The people of Massachusetts last year overwhelmingly defeated the proposition to prohibit the manufacture sale of liquor in that state by constitu-tional amendment. For many years the state has had a license and local option law, and the results of its operation have been so satisfactory that popular sentiment by a very large ma-jority decided to adhere to it. How well this law has worked in restricting the liquor traffic is shown by facts pre-scated in the message of Governor Brackett of Massachusetts. Under the existing law the sale of in

toxicating liquor is absolutely pro-hibited in all the towns and cities of the state except those whose citizens vote to license auch sale. Last year, of the three hundred and fifty-one towns and cities in the state, two hundred and eighty-eight voted favor of license, and the governor say if the towns vote this year the same a ast, there will be absolute prohibition in over four-fifths of the cities and towns of the common wealth. And this prohibi tion is complete and effective. In th communities which decide against licensing the sale of liquor there is no liquor soid. The will of the people is respected and enforced, and not evaded and defeated as is done in the prohi-bition states. No "joints," "speak-ensys" and "boot-leggers" carry on an illicit traffic in the Massachusetts com munities which refuse to license the sale of liquors. Furthermore, in th comparatively few towns and cities voting to grant licenses the gov-ornor says the restrictive feat-ures of the law make it largely prohibitory. Under the limitation act of 1888 only one license can be granted in Boston for every five hundred inhabitants, and in other cities and towns only one for one thousand. Sales in these towns and cities are prohibited between the hours of eleven at night and six in the morning on every week day, at all times during the Sabbath, on all election days and on legal holidays, except in certain cases by druggists and by licensed innholders to their guests. They are pro-hibited in any building within four hundred feet of a public school, and in any building within twenty-five feet of any real estate the owner of which duly objects to the granting of a liceuse therefor. Every liceuse to sell liquor to be drunk on the premises is subject to the condition that the licensee shali not keep a public bar, and shall hold a license as an innholder or com-mon victualier, and this latter he is not entitled to hold unless actually carrying on the business specified. The governor says the obvious intent of the law is to do away with the dram shop and the public bar, and

be drunk on the premises to hotels and restaurants.

The result is actual prohibition in over eighty-two per cent of the towns and cities of Massachusetts, while in those communities where a majority of public sentiment authorizes the sale of liquor it must be carried on under reg-ulations and restrictions which reduce the evils from it to the minimum. The operation of this law has been distincily in the interest of tem-perance, the facts showing that absolute prohibition is more general in Massachu setts now than when the state had a prohibitory law and went through the same experience that other states have had with such a law. The practical lesson which the treatment of the liquor question in Massachusetts fur-nishes is obvious. While in the prohibition states of Iowa and Kansas liquor selling is openly carried on in some towns and cities without any control or restriction and an inficit traffic widely prevails, it being safe to say that there is not complete prohi-bition in one-half the towns of either state, in Massachusetts eightytwo per cent of the towns and cities are absolutely free from the traffic in liquors, and in the other eighteen per cent the business is carefully regulated and pays roundly for its privilege. It is a striking example of the superiority of local sef-government, as to this question, over the attempted exercise of state authority in local affairs

to confine the sale of liquor

A DISCOMFITED STATESMAN The effort of Senatos Voorhees of In-dians to make political capital for him-self or his party out of the nileged self or his party out of the alleged Dudley letter, which was thrust upon the country late in the last presidential campaign as evidence of a corrupt scheme on the part of the republican national committee to carry Indiana does not promise to be inreely profitable. In fact, it may be said to have already failed. Mr. Voorhees affected to believe that because the United States district attorney at Indianapolis did not procure the arrest of Colonel Dudley, the al-leged author of the "blocks of five" letter, on the occasion of his recent viait to that city, he had probably been instructed not to do so by the depart-ment of justice at Washington, and he introduced in the senate a resolution calling upon the attorney general for information as to whether there had been any correspondence regarding this matter between his department and the district attorney at Indianap-

this matter between his department and the district attorney at Indianapolis.

On this resolution Mr. Voorhoes made one of his characteristic speeches, which was responded to by Senator Edmunds in a way that disposed of the Indiana senator almost as theroughly as had been done on a previous occasion by Senator Ingalls. The senate, however, very properly passed the resolution, in an amended form, and it appears to have been very promptly forwarded to the attorney general. At any rate, that official has already responded to it with the information that the district statorney at Indianapolis had received no instructions, oral or written, on the subject of the arrest of Dudley, and that no communication had been sent to him or re-

for he will hardly permit himself to be ous easily and summarily vanquish There has been a great the democratic mid in from time to time regarding this alleged Dudley letter as seriously reflecting upon the republican man-agers of the last presidential campaign, and it would perhaps be well if the mystery could be cleared up by an investigation. But it should be borne in mind, as was pointed out by Senator Edmunds, that a democratic United States district attorney had ample time in which to do this, with certainly every in which to do this, with certainly every incentive to do so if the result would be damaging to the republican managers and party, and his failure to take any proceedings warrants the inference that after sifting and preparing the evidence "he saw," as Mr. Edmunds expressed it, "such a flood of light that he did not care to he ve may hand in the business and resigned." That light was doubtless a conviction that the letter was a forgery, which unquestionably the great majority of intelligent demo-crats, at least outside of Indiana, believe it to have been.

#### WILL BUILD WATCHING

The election of Mr. Chaffee to the presi-ent's chair is a guaranty that the city's ousiness will be conducted upon business ike and honest methods.—World-Herald.

Where is the guaranty that the city's business will be any more honestly con-ducted by Mr. Chaffee in the chair than it has been conducted by Mr Chaffee on the floor? Do figs grow

from thistles?

A year age Mr. Chaffee was an ur known quantity. Outside of the very narrow circle in which he moved as a lumber broker nobody know anything about him. He had never been promipently connected with any Omaha en terprise and had done nothing to entitle him to prominence. Now he is a man with a record. As a member of the council during the past year he has been the mainspring of a star-chamber coterie that has done a land office busiiess on very small capital at the expense of the taxpayers. As chairman of the com-mittee on public buildings Mr. Chaffee was the chief manipulator of the very unbusiness-like reconstruction of the city hall and Vandervoort's right-hand man in the Dodlin granite job. If Mr. Chaffee's methods in the chair are to be a duplicate of his serpentine ways in

committee work he will bear watching But our amiable contemporary alway has been, and always will be, consist ently inconsistent. On Tuesday last Broatch was held up in one column as a model for all our future mayors, and praised to the skies as a man of ster ling honesty, while in the adjoining column Broatch was blackwashed with gas (bill) tar. By the way, Mr. Chaffee voted for that cas bill-but he is a mode of integrity and his methods are alway business-like-you bet.

THE decision of the state board of transportation in the Elimwood elevator case is eminently just and equitable. The attorneys of the Missouri Pacific have not attempted to controvert the state of facts shown at the original hearing. They merely deny the right of the board to interfere in the premises. This has been exploded so often in the courts that the repetition of the pose of delaying action. In the present instance the Farmers' alliance rebelled against the elevator combine and de-manced the right to build an elevator of their own on the company's ground on equal terms with those in existence. The company refused, but the state board of transportation decided that the farmers are entitled to the privilege. To deny them that right would have placed them at the mercy of the elevator monopoly. The opposition to the order is not inspired so much by the railroads as by the inside rings of offi-cials, who are largely interested in maintaining the power and profits of the elevators now in existence. If the monopoly is disturbed by a competitor controlled by the producers, the railroad will not suffer, but the inside eliques will be touched in a tender spo -their pocketbook. This is the reason assistance of the elevators, and attemp to coerce shippers to patronize favored concerns. - THE BEE is confident that the order of the board will be affirmed if brought before the supreme court.

"THE Omaha packing interest," says the Chicago Tribune, "is now able to appreciate the value of the old saying that what is sauce for the goose is that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. It built up an sauce for the gander. It built up an active business by dint of securing a heavy freight discrimination, in common with other Missouri river points, as against Chicayo." The Tribuse magnifics a mole hill into a mountain. The discrimination against Chicago is more imaginary than real. On the contrary, Chicago has prospered and grown fat on railroad discrimination, and not until the Missouri river cities re-belled and demanded commercial free-dom did the railroads grant them equal rights and rates with Chicage. Now the Chicago porker squeals because its rivals are strong enough to enforce their rights. The decay of Chicago as a stock market and packing center is in accord with the laws of trade, which impel all industries to follow the source of supply. Chicago wrested the pack ing industry from Cincinnati. It is now shifting to the Missouri river, and no amount of lamentation or misrepre-sentation can alter the fact. The assertion that Omaha is out in the cold is absurd. Omaha's position as third packing center of the country cannot be disturbed by the envious walls of Chicago.

THE state department is said to again agitating for a removal of the embargo placed on American meats by France and Germany. It was under stood to have been a part of the in-structions of our ministers to those countries to endeavor to bring about more liberal policy with regard to the impostation of American meats, but there has been no intimation of any more illeral policy with regard to the munication had been seet to him or received from him by the department of justice, directly or indirectly, with reference to the subject. Thus the Indiana statesman is utterly discomfited in his first coset, and there will be some listerest to know what next he will do,

ing our meats, but the probability is that this is still overborne by the de-mand of home producers for protection against American connectition. suggested that if the French and Ger-man governments do not show a more favorable disposition in this matter a policy of retaliation on our part would be justifiable. We might properly and advantageously shut out the adulterated wines and some other articles that come from France. At any rate, those governments ought to be made to unnderstand our displeasure with their unfriendly policy toward our products

The remarkable growth of the State Farmers' alliance during the last year is a gratifying evidence of an awakening among the producers. A year ago there were only forty local orgardinations with a membership of fifteen hundred, Today there are nine hundred alliances, representing thirty thousand members. Organization among the farmers had become au urgent necessity. Confronted on every side by combines and trusts, they are forced to unite to protect themselves from the grasping greed of corporations. It is to be hoped that strong, conserva-tive men will be placed at the helm of the alliance-men who know the right of the producers and who will demand and secure just treatment from the transportation companies of the state.

THE status of Indian citizens on the liquor question has finally been deter-mined by the United States court. Having severed his tribal relations, he is invested with the rights and im-munities of American citizenship, and may even celebrate with red fire and red liquids like the pale face, but no white man can legally sell or give him the essential firewater. Under this de-cision the Americanized red man is thrown back on his own resources and must become his own distiller and brewer, or move to a prohibition state where the stuff can be had without ques

THE testimony of Sioux City confirms the charge that there is more money than morals in the enforcement of pro-hibition. According to the latest ac counts three officials who were particu larly active in chasing bootleggers last year succeeded in squeezing twelve thousand, six hundred and soventy seven dollars out of the business, one fourth of which represent overcharges This snug sum dropped into the pocket of the officials, and accounts for their "high sense of duty" in enforcing the

#### Have There Bonds Poll

New York poblicions are unable to keep the streets cleaned. It requires all their time and attention to keep the treasury in that condition.

Marry, Why Don't You Marry?

Chicago Tribune.

Miss Mary Anderson would confer a great
favor on the telegraph editors of this country if she would kindly consent to marry some worthy young man.

Shamed By the Fouth

Miniscipals Journal.

The southern people have aircady raised money enough for a monument to Mr. Grady. New York is thinking of asking them to take the Graat monument fund in

Chicago Tribune.

A faith-cure doctor in Pennylvania has been compelled to suspend practice in order to be treated for cancer, and the hard-hearted old "regular" who has the case cheerfully exhorts him to have faith and charges him \$15 a visit.

### The Man Is Spotted.

The Man is Spotted.

Beatrice Express.

O. H. Rothacker, at one time editor of the Omaha Republicae, and a bitter personal enemy of Rosewater, publishes a card expressing the opinion that the charges made by Vandervoort against that centisman are untrue. He intimates that there is a mixing-up of persons and circumstances, and that the offenses named were not committed by Rosewater, but by a former mamber of his staff. The chances are that Rothacker knows what he is talking about.

### Must Shake the Gang.

Fremont Tribune.
It is the opinion of the Tribune that the It is the opinion of the Tribane that the Omaha Republican will never succeed until it shakes off the gang that has hung on to it for years, using the paper in attempts to tear down Rosewater and Tax Ben. Some other reason for existence should be adopted, and the entire concern reorganized on a new basis. Eighteen years of constant warfare on itseewater and Tax Ben has only built them up, and it is strange that some of the many publishers the Republican has had nave not discovered this fact and acted accordingly.

Enforcing (7) the Prohibitory Law The Maine newspapers knew from ex-perience what governors' proclamations in favor of the enforcement of the prohibitory law amount to. The Portland Press recalls the fact that several similar proclamations have been issued in the state of Malue, but it says that "their effect has not been astonishing." The difficulty in the way of the enforcement of the law in New Hampstire," it adds, "is the same as in Malue—in certain localities public adminent is not up to its vigorous execution."—and "that difficulty," it declares, "can no more be removed by executive proclamation in the Granite state than in the Print Tree state." The great principle which Malne has thus come to comprehend by its experience with prohibition—that, as the Press Prist it, "the sentiment immediately surpunding public officers is the one that will control them in the long run"—is also the principle which underlies "the southern problem" and which renders absurd the phasnage of federal election laws. have been issued in the state of Maine, but

### STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebrasks Joinings. ovement'is on foot to form a cour Royal Accanum at Hastings. The Stockville Sentinol has made its ap-pearance with if. A. Harlan as publisher. An effort is being made to organize a company to build an opera house at Nor-folk.

folk.

The doors of the furniture house of Goorge A. Stewart of Hastings have been closed on a workness.

H. W. Woodcock of Newport has caused the arrest of Charles Potter on a charge of shooting with intent to kill.

The Atkinson tice has been sold by H. W. Dudley to Chapmas & Burbank and its polities will be changed to republican.

The New house in Nebraska Live Stock.

politics will be changed to republican.

The Nor hwestern Nebraska Live Stock Journal is a new publication at Hyannia, Grand county, in the interests of the live stock men of that section.

The annual stockholters' meeting of the Citicons' bank of Honnet was held Monday night, and the following board of directors citcues for the ensuing year! J. E. Vanger-

in, G. W. Egrieston, J. H. McCiny, C. A. Pierce and T. J. Pierson. The earnings of the mast year were curried to the surplus Judd, making it \$10,002.

The stars and stripes will soon wave over every school house in Adams county. The stars and stripes will soon wave over every school house in Adams county. The first flag wax raised last week over the school in the Walker district.

Mrs. Mina Hopwood won the contest for the county superintendency in Paolps county, a recount of the vote showing that the lady had a majority of fourtees.

Mrs. J. C. Chubbuet, an old and well shown resident of Frement, retired Wedesday night apparently in exceilent health, but at 20 clock in the morning her husband avoke to find her a curpe. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause.

The Weekly Current is a new newspaper venture at North Platto under the direction of William H. Sullaue. The paper is democratic and amounces that it will be "ferment" prohibition and advocate tariff reform, Australian ballot system, high license, high boads. Sanday sations closing, front and rear, and enforcement of the law.

The people of Kenrney are preparing to give a reayal welcome to the Notraska Press association, which meets in that city January III and 34. An interesting programme covering the two days has been prepared, and the lustiness sessions will be made both entertaining and profitable. On the ovening of the

lows Items.

A new high school building is to be erected at Codar Rapids.

at Ceriar Rapids.

Trainps and footpads make life in Mar-shallown very lively.

The seminary at Nova Junction was dam-aged by fire to the extend of \$1,000. The benevolent union of Keckuk is work-ng to found a home for unfortunates in that

ity. The project of a wagon bridge across the dissessippi is again being agitated at Bur-

ington.
The bicaulal report of Charles Beardaley, state inspector of illuminating oils, shows that he has ten deputies, and the fees during the year amounted to \$15,005.18, or \$19,000 a

year.
Otto Link, a nine-year-old orphan boy recentily sent to the Eldora reform school
from Fort Dodgo, died in that institution,
Otto was one of the brightest little follows
in the school.
Several constables from Edgewood visited
Elikader to search for Injuor. The Elikaderites armed themsolves with shotgons and
chased the invaders out of town. Several
shots were fired, but no one was injured.

There are the students carried in the

chased the invaders out of town. Several shots were fired, but no one was injured.

There are 154 students concolled in the lows college for the billing at Vinton, ramping in age from six to thirty years. The sexes are about evenly divided, seventy-low noting males and seventy nine females. The college is one of the best in the United States. A bad week coursed on the Toledo & Northwestern at Lawn Hill, forty miles north of Tama, caused by the breaking of a switch red. Two stock cars weak hrown from the track and several head of cattle killed. Fireman H. Loyson had his knee smished and collarbone broken, and Brakeman Kenlior suffered as sprained ankle.

Waiter Allard of Waterloo is in extremely hard luck. He is the proprietor of a temperance suison and was married Monday night to an estimable young lady of that city. While the marriage feast was in orgress officers broke in upon the festivities and arrested the groom on the charge of selling intoxicants. Tuesday morning he ploaded guilty of selling hard cider and was sent to juit for sixty days.

The Two Dakotas Castalia now has a brass band. Brookings will have a trade carnival Feb-

ruary 14.

The Frankfort mills recently filled an order for flour to be shipped to Scottand.

Contracts will be let in February for the eriction of a packing house plant at Sioux Falls to cost \$500,000.

rais to cost \$800,000.

By coming in contact with the hind leg of a broacho a Lower Bruie Indian is now land up with a broken jaw.

Ed Konnody, a rising young lawyer of Pariter, has just fallen heir to the sum of \$300,000 by the death of a rich uncle is New York state.

York state.

Mrs. Ancionte Oamandeer, supposent to be the cidest woman in the Dakotas, died at her home near Chamberlain recently at the age of 196 years.

Of some twenty wells put down in the vicinity of Ashton, at a depth of from 196 to 285 feet, gas in greater or less quantity has been found in all of them.

The dates for the grand encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Dakota department, at Slour Falls, have been fixed for March 19, 20 and 21. Grand Commander A. J. Alger of Michigan is expected to be present.

A. J. Airer of Michigan is expected to be present.

Says the Kimbali Index: Saturday, while energed digring for water, Joseph Steamsky and a comrade strick a flow which filled to within a foot of the top of the well. Noticing an oily appearance upon the water Mr. Stransky commenced to sitin off the surface and secured several gallons of oil which burned freely when a cioth wick was lighted. If such a flow contunes it will be well to investigate the matter. The spot is about twite mites southwest of Kimbali.

The oldest man in Sanborn county is James Kimble, who lives with his soe in Artesian. The old gentleman was born in Oxford, England, January II, 179. He is a mason by trade and has traveled all over the world, part of the time in, the embloy of the British government. In 1821 he was sent to the British military station at Ascension Island to do some mason work, and while there did the stone work on the tombstone

the British military station at Ascension Island to do some mason work; and while there did the stone work on the tembstone of the first Napoleou and carved the doad emperor's name upon it. After critish around he finally came to the United States in 145 and has remained here ever since, moving to Dakota two years are. He is in very good health and in the bracing atmosphere of the southern twin promises to outlive the century.

### Prohibition.

Hamburg (In.) Free Speech.
This question of late has become so proudent in Iowa's issues that we would be out nent in lows a issues that we would be out of place not to recognize the issue and contribute our mite towards its solution. We don't know that the time is yet ripe for presenting our views out, and this is one reason why we have said little, as it is quite easy to try to do good and then get kicked for it. We are strong in favor of temperance.

on why we have said little, us it is quite casy to try to do good and then get kicked for it. We are strong in favor of temperance, but believe repribition to be a false and incompetent measure in its interest. We believe men are honest in support of it but mistaken, and that they should be is not strange, as only a few generations back they shanged and burned their follow men in the name of morality. We believe they were honest but misguided. We believe the prohibitionists are doing the same thing in apprix, and would soon appeal to any means to carry out their ideas.

But you ask how will we get rid of the whisky evil if we desist from forcible suppression. Well, we answer just as you change in favor of any other moral.

Intemperance is a crime that is wide-spread and belongs to prohibitionists and others alike.

It may be denominated as that restless appirt that leads us in all excess in labor, in esting, in dreasing, in money making and everything we do inordinately. Hence the treatment for this complaint should be broad and comprehensive; it should be studied in a more comprehensive; it should be studied in a more comprehensive in the control system. That our people should discuss the question as descended by new to prevent danger to our people is quite important and its proper, but to reduce it to the contorlions of a few fanation one hand and a fow heartless wretches on the other, who only have in view junders from their fellow men, is a basis that is humiliating to our great state, which boasts of its school and learning and its librar, broadminded citizens. We think lowes has been clouded by this pitting faree long enough and now as the propic are still anxious to do sumething why can't the common sense citizons rise up in their might and stop it by some prouded treatment of the matter, for certainly the prohibitionists and saloen keepers yearson in the state should be bored about twice a year with them.

Doe't buy trashy imitations. Get the genuine Red Cross Cough Drops.

Don't buy trushy imitations. Get the genuine Red Cross Cough Drops.

A BATTLE IN THE DARK.

Marvelons Exploit of a Company of

Marvelons Exploit of a Company of Russian Infanter.

The Russian soldier dies at his post. I have seen him in winter on sentry duty on the heights of Shipka, says a writer in Harper's for January, die standing, surrounded with snow, and transformed literally into a statue of lee; I have seen him die on the march, striding over the sandy desert, and yielding up his last breath with the last step: I have seen him die of his wounds on the battle field or in the hospital, at a distance of 3,000 miles from his native village—and in these supreme moments I have always found the Russian soldier sublime.

In the Riva campaign on thought of July 15 our troop broke camp at 2 a. m. Hardly had the first squalron, with Eugene de Leuchtenberg at their hoad, started along the road, than swidenly the air trembled with clamor, howis and savage war cries from a crowd of several thousand men, and soven Turkoman tribes, men and women together, fell upon our troop. Our squadrons were flung back upon the rest of the cavalry by force of the sheek upon the infantry. The confusion was terrible. We could not see the confusion, for it was too dark, but we fett it. No more could we distinguish friends from cremes. At this moment I was crowded in the midst of a group of Cossneks, and my horse was pushed gently and slowly, as if by waves, first one way

No more could we distinguish friends from enemes. At this moment I was crowded in the midst of a group of Cossacks, and my horse was pushed gently and slowly, as if by waves, first one way and then the other. At first not a single shot was heard, but only the thud of sabors striking human bodies and the Immentable cries of the wounded. Sundenly there was a flash and a glare in front of us, and a violent explosion, then a second and a third. The rocket battery, being amongst the first squadrons, had succeeded, thanks to the darkness, in placing its stands right in the middle of the enemy. Unfortunately the rockets burst without rising. Probably they had got wet and the heat had split them. However, the explosions freightened the Turkomans, and had the result of forming for a moment a little opening in the miss of the combatants. "Then I heard behind me an energetic voice, 'Make way!' as two companies of the Second battallion of Turkistan riflemen passed through the midst of the Second battallion of Turkistan riflemen passed through the midst of the cossacks, and dashed to the spot where the battery had taken its stand. I joined the right wing of the first company. 'Firej' re-choed the word of command, and a discharge was heard so usiform that it sounded like a single shot. 'Fire' I heard immediately alongside, and another similar discharge followed. 'Pirei' a little further, and yet further, and at last, in the distance were the gardens, we heard the rolling of the cannon. Eight successive rounds were fired by the companies near which I was, one volley after another, and at last, in the distance were time, during reviews. I have often heard worse firing. Between the second and the third rounde a group of Turkomans dashed through the lirst commany and killed four solders, but this did not prevent the regularity of the firing. The company was there, stunding irmly as if it had not even remarked this little episode, wating all attention for another command to fire.

When the sun, with the rapidity usual in the east

even remarked this little episode, waiting all attention for another command to fire.

When the sun, with the rapidity usual in the east, rose on the horizon, our troop was found to be drawn up in a semicircle, one company by the side of the other, in an order as exact as if the manouver had been executed in broad daylight and by special word of command. It was the regular volley firing which had shown the battalions their places. If the firing had been confused and irregular the troops would not have been able to discover their whereshouts in the general chaos. In the camplay the dead and wounded Turkomans and Russians. The caid of the detachment, General Calowatschoff, and the chief of the staff, were both wounded with saber cuts. In front of our companies was pited up a compact mass of fallen enemies, and in the distance the horizon was literally covered by the tall caps of the fleeing Turkomans.

## QUEEN VICTORIA'S YACHT.

he Palace on Which the English

The Palace on Which the English Sover ign travel.

The exquisite cleanliness of everything strikes one focably on board the Victoria and Albert, says the London Trath. The deck is laid with cork flow-cloth, offer which when the once is on board, a carpot is placed, and everything else that is to be seen is of pure white, with gilded relief work and silver mountings. There are very comfortable little sitting-rooms on the promeande deck, which has three big windows and a skylight. It is furnished in green morocco, and the ceiling is painted in white and gold.

The state apartments below are placed on either side of a corridor, and they are furnished with a very pretty chintz. The queen's cabins are on the starboard side and her sleening apartment contains a large and old-fashloned but very confortable-looking

the queen's calling are on the starboard side and her sleening apartment contains a large and old-fash-loned but very comfortable-looking bedstead, with pillars and canopy, and noxt is the dressing-room, which was formerly Prince Albort's cabin, and it remains as he left it, his little writing table and wardrobe never having been moved. Large maps hang on the walls. The cabins occupied by Princess Beatrice (or any princess who happens to be traveling with the queen are all of her majesty's quarters, and on the other side of the corridor are the cabins of the princess and a large buth-room. The breakfast-room is in the after part of the vessel, and it has very large windows and is hung with the portraits of dows and is hung with the portraits of all the officers who have commanded the royal yacht. The drawing-room is forward on the port side, and it is furnished in bird seys maple, with a piano and several beautifully carved side tables. It is hung with portraits of members of the royal family, and in this room is a small library. The yacht is now lighted with electricity, except the queen's own cabius.

## COOKING IN BRAZIL.

The Coffee is Delicious but the Hotels are Wretched Places.

The domestic cooking of urban Brazilians, as a rule, is exquisite, says the New York Times. There is a very large French population in Rio, and French costoms, styles and cuisine are in vogue. The wines are superb and cheap. The Oporto claret, which comes from old estates in Portugal to relatives in Rio de Janeiro, is deliciously mellow, and unrivaled in flavor. Sherry and Madeira are likewise five, but of course Oporto is the specialty. The rod wines are always good, even via ordinaire. Fruits form a principal part of the descert, and such froffs! Fruit of Conde, Pernambuco pincappies, Bahia oranges, grapes of Petropolis—shi the memory thereof will last always, and tantalize one in dreams! And the coffee! It is elixir—fit for the gods!

But whon one leaves the cities one bids farewell to palatable cooking. Black beans, charqui and farisha form the staple of edibles, unless, indeed, one is given "toncinho," greasy pork, with a lack beans and farisha. The mandioca roof supplies the "staff of life" to the Brazilians of the interior. Farisha is the coarse meal—the grated juice-expressed, over-dried mandioca. The raw mandioca is poisonous, but the The Caffee is Delicious but the Ho tels are Westched Places

poison, being very volatile, is driven of by heat. Occasionally one fluds a fair bettle of clarest or some rare old purt, but usually the wane is soon, villa nous stuff. The coffee is always good.

bottle of claret or some rare old part, but usually the wine is sour, villanous stuff. The coffee is always good, speak now of the vendua—the commos, the only country inns. If one is thrown upon the hospitality of the pricats, as often happens, or the doors of a coffee planter's "bazenda" is open by letters of introduction the travelor fairs sumptionsly. Lich beapitality is always the rule and fair the exception. Everywhere one is made welcome, even by the peorest. Even the vendua—not often clean and comfortable—have a hospitable air until one comes to pay the reckoning.

The hotels throughout firstl, even in Rio de Janeiro, are wretched affairs. The Hotel Estrangiro is the best, the rooms being large and airy and the beds clean and comfortable. The restairants, as a rule, are poor, even in Rio. The Globe is fairly good. Butter comes in from the United States and Sweden, and is to be avoided. Milk, says foreafe au last in the morning, is not in domand. Families are served directly from the cow driven, with cell at heels, to the door, and the modicum milled while the black servant waits and gossips with the milkman.

THE PARIS DETECTIVES.

# THE PARIS DETECTIVES.

THE PARIS DETECTIVES.

The Porce Founded by Vidoca Bre Developed to 300 Men.

Some interesting information respecting the Paris detective police has been given by M. Valbel in his book on the surete, which is in reality a series of biographies of the principal members of the force. The police de surete must be distinguished from the surete generale, which is reality the "political police force" acting under the orders of the minister of the interior, and in a most secret manner. The police de surete, on the other hand, is a body the members of which look for their orders to the prefect of police, or cabinet du prefect, and perform their duties oponly and without any of that impeneirable mystery which envelops the proceedings of the ministerial myrmidous. The Dopberry of the surete could not, in fact, pursue his investigations without making hirself known—generally speaking—although when following up a clew in a criminal case he does not disdain to adopt the disguise which is supposed to be permanently used by oxtra clever detectives of "blood and thunder fiction." The ordinary "plain clothes man" rejoices in the high-sounding designation of "inspector," and has as his respective chiefs the subrigadier, the brigadier and the principal inspector.

This force was first founded by the

brigadier, the brigadier and the principal inspector.

This force was first founded by the famous Vidocq in 1852, when it only comprised thirty-one men, to whom were called indicateurs. In 1848 the body was increased to 160 men, being afterward reduced to sixty, until it was at last brought up to its present redoubtable number of 300 inspectors, who are directed by M. Goron, now in London engaged in the "Millory mystery." He has under him on the staff one chief clerk, who acts as his principal deputy or "understudy." four other clerks or secretaries, five chief inspectors, the brigadiers, and twenty subbrigations.

The 300 detective inspectors are attached to sections, such as the appeals

brigadiors.

The 300 detective inspectors are attached to sections, such as the special brigade of picked men, the department of information and warrants, that of requisitions or "searches," the pawn offices, the streets, and the disorderly houses. There is also another important section, that of the center or permanence, to which belongs the detectives told off for various eventualities. During a period of fifty-seven years the surete has had twelve chiefs, of whom the best-known, not including Vidocq, was Claudic, whose memours obtained a world-wide reputation. In later times M. Macs, another head of the detective department, has published his experiences in the famous force and has therein ventilated various theories about its fallings and shortcomings. Notwithstanding such criticism, however, the French surete maintains a high character for efficiency, and its victorys have been by no means inconsiderable during recent years.

The Right of Sanctuary.

Sanctuary was a place of refuge and f satety for offenders of various kinds. Sanctuary was a place of refuge and of satety for offenders of various kinds. All churches and churchyards were, down to the time of Henry VIII., invested with this protective power. The possible stay in sanctuary of any fugitive was limited to forty days, at the expiration of which time he was cound to quit the resim by the nearest port assigned him by coroner. During his journey to the soc const the claimant of sanctuary privileges was guaranteed inmunity from molestation as he trudged onward, cross in hand. It seems ould that no farther back in the "misty past" that 1621, the twenty-first year of the reign of James I, murderers, highwaymen and all williams of that class, had but to do their devility in the graveyards, which formerly surrounded all places of worshin, in order to be beyond the reach of justice, but such was the case. James I abolished the laws granting sanctuary the year before his death.

### A PROMINENT REGULAR

PHYBICIAN

Of New York City gives the following di-

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