LAKES AND SEAS ON MARS.

Mr. Flammarion's Reply to Professor Holden of Lick Observatory.

HE IS DISAPPOINTED AND INDIGNANT.

Herschel's Hypothesis and Comparative Reasoning on the Planet's Formation-Speculation and Conclusions.

[Copyright 1850 by James Gordon Bennett.] Pauls, Oct. 5 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |- The Herald's Euro pean edition publishes the following reply by the celebrated French astronomer Camille Flammarion to a communication of Prof. Holden, cabled from Kick observatory:

I have been waiting with some degree of curiosity the communication of Prof. Holden on the planet Mars-more so because I hoped that the clever observers of the observatory on Mount Hamilton, with their powerful instruments, would confirm the observations made at Milon of the strange formations of lakes and seas. I have been somewhat disappointed in noticing that no mention is made on those particular points. Mr. Holden is aware that the California as tronomers have observed the canals of Mars. but he states that he does not know what the spots on Mars signify. He says: "The markings of reddish yellow have been supposed to be land, the dark have been supposed to be water and the whitish ones to be snow. It is entirely uncertain."

The interpretation generally admitted by astronomers is without doubt hypothetical, but we are exactly in the position of an ob server who should examine the earth from afar-say from the planet Venus The seas would appear to him darker than the continents because they absorb the sun's light, and polar snows, like clouds, would seem of a brilliant whiteness. He might think that the simplest way of adjusting the differences of various observers was to admit in fact that there are on the terrestrial globe continents, seas, polar snows and clouds. I recognize, as does the learned director of Lick observatory, that therein we have nothing but hypothesis, that it is more necessary in the cause of pure science to not even make such suggestions, but to say, simply, I do not know what are those dark spots, I do not know what are those polar white spots. I do not know! A very simple one could make the same reply to every imaginable question. What is the human skull! I do not know what is the nerve system; I do not know what is the origin of Man: I do not know how it is that the sun heats us; I do not know! It seems to me that if we are always content with this answer humanity would still be in the age of carved stone and the caverns inhabited by rhinoceros and bears. For my part, although agreeing that hypothesis is their limit and that it would be very little scientific to launch ourselves out of sight into the unkown, I feel I owe the greatest sympathy with those men who, like William Herschel for example, seek to find an explanation from what they observe-William Herschel, of whom Dr. Holden has bimself written a panegyric on his genius in editing bibliography the works. William Herschel immense wrote the following lines about the planet mars. Don't let us forget that William Herschel is the greatest observer and astronomer that ever lived.

"The anology between Mars and the earth is, perhaps, by far the grertest in the whole solar system. Their diurnal motion is nearly the same and the obliquity of their respective ellipties, on which the seasons depend, is not very different. If, then, we find that the globe we inhabit has its polar regions frozen and covered with mountains of snow that only melt when alternately exposed to the sun, I may well be permitted to surmise that the same causes may have the same effects on globe of Mars; that light polar spots are owing to vivid reflections of light from frozen regions, and that the reduction of those spots is to be ascribed to their being exposed to the

Sun." William Herschel adds that, according to his observations, polar snows are most extended after the long winter of twelve months of Mars and almost entirely melted after the summer. He speaks little further on the clouds which float in the atmosphere of Mars. Conclusions in many respects similar were arrived at December 1. 1783, more than a century ago, in the philosophical transactions of the Royal Society of

London-ref., vol. 84, pp. 260-278. Certain of the rigorists may assert that this preoccupation is not of a scientific order; that it would be more sedate of us to hold to a maxim of not seeking after anything. It seems to me, however, that Holden sees himself things in a higher light than that. . He has certainly asked himself if the white polar spots on Mars are not really snow and whether the dark spots do not represcut seas. He cannot think otherwise. It is well enough for him to say that we have not proved them yet; that we are not absolutely sure. He has too broad ideas on all things not to feel that the explanation is perfectly scientific, and all spectral analyses have shown that there is rarely any waters on Mars. It exists somewhere; snow and clouds are composed of it. It remains to be seen whether water is not reddish and continents blueish. If Holden thinks so, he will be making a less tenable hypothesis than the first. For my part, I could not see any great objection to it. Instead of observing this year seas cut. in halfit would be lands; but in my turn 1 would raise the objection that the thing is more difficult to admit. I have before me at this moment on my work table about four hundred drawings of the planet Mars, showing as plain as daylight that constant changes are taking place in the dark spots. Water being a very changeable element, explains these changes. not not yet come in contact with the Inhabitants of Mars, I think that we stand in respect to that planet in the position of an angel which should pass at some distance from the earth. He would neither distinguish fulness is infinite; perhaps some races of animals more or less reasonable have been born there. It is not assuredly perfect. Indeed, it seems to have succeeded poorly enough with its cyclones, inundations, earthquakes, volcanoes, conflagrations, epidemics, fogs rains and colds, but why, after all, should there not be some species inhabiting that inferior planet who try all they can to live there as well as possible. The angel would be right, because he

would not guess that man invented war and that that was his favorite occupation. We will not seek, either, the way in which the inhabitants of Mars pass their time. That would be purely hypothesis. We should not find out. But that there are on Mars centinents, seas, lakes, clouds, snows, and that rapid changes visible from here in telescopes take place, is what the illustrious directors of the observatory at Mount Hamilton must admit. What we should like to know at this moment is whether the clever Keeler and Burnham have also observed this year the cutting up of the seas and lakes of Mars.

WOODRUFF AND THE SPIRITS. The Latter Were Too Busy to Be In-

terviewed by the Mormon President. SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 5 .- | Special Telegram to Tue Bee. |- The sixty-first annual conference of the church of Latter Day Saints began yesterday. According to the book of covenant by Joseph Smith, the year 1891 is the time for the coming of Jesus Christ, . The matter came up in the conference. President Woodruff said: "I do not think any one can tell the hour of the coming of the Son of Man. I think those things have been sufficiently revealed to us, so that we need not look for the time of that event to be made known. I will say here that in my dreams I have had a great many visits from the prophet Joseph since his death. The last time I met him was in the spirit world. I met him at the temple. He spoke to me, calling me by name. He said: 'I cannot stop to talk to you, for I am in a hurry.' I met Father Smith. He, too, said to me, 'I am in a hurry.' I met a great many aposiles and others who are in the spirit world, and they all seemed to be in a burry. I marvelled at this, and wondered very greatly in my mind why anybody should be in a hurry in the paradise of God. I had an interview with the prophet Joseph after-ward, and asked him the question. Why are you all in such a hurry here? I have always been in a hurry in the world since I was born, but I thought there would be no occasion for it when I died and entered the spirit world.' He replied: Well, I will tell you. The prophets and apostles in this dispensation have had no time nor opportunity to prepare themselves to go to the earth with the great themselves to go to the earth with the great Bridegroom when He goes to meet the Bride, the Lamb's wife. We in this dispensation have not had time. We have first as much work to perform to prepare ourselves as in other dispensations.' He said that the time was at hand for the coming of the Son of Man, for Christ to go forth in fulfillment of the revolutions. Thave had many an interthe revelations. I have had many an interview with President Brigham Young since he died, and had a great many teachings from him and from others who held unportant positions in the flesh, but who have gone into the spirit world, and seem, in a measure, to have an interest and watchful care over the church and kingdom of God, though they have passed to the other side of the veil."

A FAMILY SUFFOCATED. The Terrible Results of a Fire at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 5 .- The house of John McBee was discovered to be on fire at an early hour this morning. When the firemen arrived McBee jumped from a window in the apper story to the ground and was seriously jured. The flames were quickly extin mished and the remainder of the unfortunate family removed. Mrs. McBee and daughter Ryse, aged eighteen, were dead. The youngest daughter, Bertha, aged fourteen, and the son, Charley, aged five, werd unconscious, The boy died this afternoon and the girl can-

McBee says he was awakened by a sense of suffication and found the room filled with smoke. He aroused his wife and they groped their way to the window, through which he leaped or fell. His wife was close behind him, but, remembering the children, must have gone back to try to save them and perished. When found the family was in a group, with their arms about each other.

A BRUTAL PRIZE FIGHT. Twenty-Seven Bloody Rounds Be tween Two Lightweights.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5 .- One of the most brutal istic encounters ever witnessed in this vicinity took place early this morning in a barn ear Shelley, Ind., between Tommy Ryan of Grand Rapids, the light weight champion of Michigan, and Con Doyle. a local puginist of Chicago, weighing 137 and 136 pounds respectively. The fight was to a finish, with two ounce gloves, for a purse of \$500, Qteensberry rnies. The battle was for blood from the start. Ryan, who was evidently the most scientific of the two, managed to avoid Doyle's heavy left handers and in turn hammered the Chicago boy's face and breast almost to mine meet. At the end of the twenty-seventh round it was enident that Doyle was used up, but nevertheless he wanted to fight further Despite the fact that his eyes were closed histaggered to the center of the ring, almost crazy, and insisted on fighting it out rough and tumble. His second threw up the sponge, however, and Ryan was declared the winner

He Would Banish the Wine. London, Oct. 5 .- | Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]-Dr. Parker, the well known Congregational preacher at the City temple, has a perfect genius for getting himself tarked about. He is now delivering sermons lasting exactly sixty seconds, each one in strong contrast with his brother divines. Today he devoted the whole sixty seconds to the subject of sacramental wine, and managed to get n 160 words before time was called. "It is high time," he said, "that intoxicating wine s banished from the sacramental service. It has driven men to intemperance. I am also opposed to the use of the vile concoction by which in some instances intoxicating wine has been displaced." This objection to makeshifts on extreme teetotlers is not surprising, as a certain pastor is credited with he employment of zodone for that purpose The preacher concluded his oration by claring in favor of plain water, adding that there are not two sides to the question, but

only one, namely, that adopted by Parker.

Salt Lake's New Road. SALT LAKE, Utah, Oct. 5 .- | Special Tele gram to THE BEE. |- Bonds for the much talked of railroad from this city to Deep Creek, Nevada, have been secured in the east by J. H. Bacon, president of the Bank of Salt Lake, and the city council will be asked Tuesday evening to grant a right-of-way into the city with a ninety-nine year lease of It would not be the same thing were it a the Sixth ward square for \$1 per year. Two terra firma. Also, whilst admitting hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds are with Mr. Holden that we have taken in Salt Lake, and the management is entirely local. The line will be 165 miles long and standard gauge, is bonded for \$18,000 per mile, and is to be built within eighteen menths. The company has absorbed the Wyeming Salt Lake & California road with from the earth. He would neither distinguish the observatory of Mount Hamilton nor the tower of Eiffel. He would say to himself there is air and water, earth, clouds, seas, seasons and climates; perhaps nature, whose fruitfulness is infinite; perhaps some races of disset energy over the connect this city with the rich mining camps near the Novada line, and thus bring here disset energy over the connect this city with the rich mining camps near the Novada line, and thus bring here direct enormous quantities of ores. One re-sult will be a new smelter with six or eight stucks. Three million dollars will cover all costs of construction. The new standard gauge line between Ogden and McCammon was formally opened vesterday and regular

Reversed the Order.

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 4 .- Import duties have been increased 5 per cent and the export hel uties restored.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH SCHEME.

Postmaster General Wanamaker Has by No Means Abandoned the Plan.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

An Iowa Man Appointed Who Established a Peculiar Precendent Some Years Ago-Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON BUREAU THE OMARA BEE,)

513 FOURTHENTH STREET, WASHINGTON D. C. Oct. 5. Postmaster General Wanamaker has by no ans abandoned his attempt to secure the United States, and he proposes to keep up pamphlet of 223 pages, which contains a let- while the king of Saxony bagged only one, ter from the postmaster general to Chairman Bingham of the house committee on postoffices a couple of weeks ago, in which a review of all the evidence is given, together with extracts from letters on the subject and newspaper articles covering the entire period since the proposition for a postal telegraph service was taken up with any earnestness by the newspapers of the country. This pamphlet demonstrates the fact that there is a far more widespread desire for the establishment of this service than has been supposed.

ARIZONA'S NEW GOVERNOR, John N. Irvin of Keekuk, la., has been appointed governor of Arizona. This is the second time that Mr. Irvin has been honored with a governorship. President Arthur made him governor of Idahe, and while holding the commission he established a precedent that created great consternation in the grand army of officeholders and has never been imitated by any one else. While acting as governor of Idaho Mr. Irvin was called home by a death in his family and was detained by a death in his family and was detained in Keokuk for several months settling up the estate. The treasurer of the United States sent him the salary regularly while he was absent from his effice, but he declined to accept the compensation on the ground that he had not earned it. The auditing office of the treasury was never confronted with such a provention was never confronted with such a proposition before. No check drawn by the treasurer of the United States was ever before protested, and when Mr. Irvin returned it to Washington the oldest clerk in the service could not suggest a way of getting rid of it. The money was out of the treasury, it had been charged to Mr. Irvin and there was no way of getting it back into the government strong box except by placing it to the credit of the conscience fund. This was done, but when the fact was known Mr. Irein uttered an indigent protest. He declined to have any money returned to the treasury and placed on deposit with that surrendered by repentent thieves. It was suggested at the time that a new fund be established in which to deposit money returned by office-holders who be-lieved that they had not earned it, but after reflection this was thought to be useless and the amount was placed to the credit of the national debt. Mr. Irwin's is the only case

of the kind on record. POWELL CLAYTON IN DANGER. No one need be surprised to hear of another assassination in the Second Arkansas congressional district, where John M. Clayton was so brutally murdered two years ago. The democrats have renominated Clifton it. Breckenridge, the republicans have endersed the union labor and farmers' alliance candidate and General Powell Ciaytou, the ex-senator and brother of the murdered man, has gone into the district to manage his campaign. His friends here have received letters from him, in which he says that the issue of the campaign is the vindication of Breckenridge from the charge that he was involved in the assassination. No one believes that he was directly connected with the crime, but every one believe that the assassins were his friends and that the deed was committed to prevent the ex-posure of the ballot box frauds by which he was elected to congress. It is also pretty well established that his intimate friends shielded the murderers and haveso prevented

their punishment. General Clayton writes that he goes into the district to see that there is an honest ballot and a fair count and that realizes that he goes with life in his hands. He has been repeatedly warned not to appear there, and he is aware that the same men who killed his brother are only waiting for an opportunity to assassinate him. The district is naturally republican. But for the frauds two years ago Breckinridge would have been defeated, and General Clayton in-tends to spend most of the campaign in the county where they were committed. He has career in Arkansas during and since the war. but his life was never in such great peril as now, and those who are familiar with the situation expect daily to hear of his assassi-

MISCELLA NEOUS. The officers of the Indian bureau have in formation which leads them to believe that the agitation among the Indians over the expected coming of Christ, of which a great deal has been said in the newspapers, has been caused by Mormon emissaries. This view of the case is also held by a number of army officers who are familiar with the Indian

situation.

Men who served as United States deputy marshals during the elections of 1888 will be interested in knowing that the appropriation to pay them for their services was included in the general deficiency bill as it was finally signed by the president, and that the money is now available for this purpose. The appropriation covers only the deficiency of 1888 and amounts to something like \$135,000. Those who served in a similar capacity in evious years, and who are still waiting for eir pay, will have to wait some time longer and the chances are that they never will get Every state in the union is interested in his appropriation.

The so-called colonization scheme which is xciting the democrats so much at present because of the movement on foot to find homes for the colored men of North Carolina in communities where they will be more welcome, is nothing but the legitimate oppression and disfranchisement of the negro in North Carolina and other southern states. No accusation has yet been made that the coloniza tion is other than absolutely legitimate. It is simply a question of finding a place of residence for men who are unwelcome in their present homes, and because it is being engineered by some republicans the hue and cry is raised. If the leaders of this movement should underake to colonize a few thousand negrofamilies in Alaska or Utah there would be no objection on the part of the democrats, but because it is proposed to take the men to well-settled states a great ado and a big sensation is made over the affair. But in spite of the cry it is the negroes given an opportunity to earn a living, where they will be more sure of de-cent treatment and where their ballots will be as sacred as are those of the whites.

The Wyoming Census. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 5 .- Special Telegram to THEBER. |- The official census of Wyoming shows a population of 60,589, which is a disappointment to many people, who expected it would reach 100,000. When viewed from a comparative standpoint the showing is nevertheless gratifying. In 1870, two years after its formation and one year after its organization, the territory contained 9.118 people-about two thousand less than Cheyenne alone contains today. By 1880 the territory had increased over 100 per cent, and in the following ten years the population hastrebled. Utah, is the same time, notwithstanding the special efforts put forth to attract immigration, has only increased 50 percent. Cheyenne contained 1,540 people in 1870, 3,456 in 1880 and 11,693 in 1890, showing that the population has increased more than 300 per cent in

the past ten years refrom 1867 until within the past few years ne effort was made to at-tract settlers here. The brains and energy of the people were engaged in the cattle business and settlement was openly discouraged by those who were most influential. Atten-tion is now not only being directed to agriculture and placing the cattle business on a mere conservative basis, but to the development of mineral resources, so that the next ten years will indoubtedly develop a marvelous com-

ANIMPERIAL HEART-BREAKER An Elderly Lady Camping on the Ger-

man Kaiser's Trail. Loxbox, Oct. 5.—Kaiser Wilhelm is mas querading at the Austrian emperor's hunting estate at Mueraiteg in a Styrian national cos tume, which is described as picturesque, but which the young monarch thought well to supplement with a brown cloak of homespun cloth and a brown felt hat with a green band and rosette of establishment of a postal telegraph in the chamois hair. The finery was much bedraggled on the first day of the hunt, the fight in this connection as long as he re- which was carried on amid a storm of snew mains in office. Last night there was dis- and hail. But the liaiser was very much tributed on newspaper row for use today a pleased, as he managed to kill two chamois, with three goats thrown in, and the Austrian emperor shot nothing at all. The kniser's sport was nearly spoiled by an amorous old lady, who had followed him from Berlin with the view to declare her passion amid the romantic surroundings of the Styrian Alps. She actually managed to get within halling distance of the beloved object and was about to begin her declaration, despite the howling storm, when she was selzed by the keepers and dragged away. She was allowed only half an hour todry and was then sent back to Vienna, where, at latest accounts, she was waiting for the loved one, fully assured of his affection. Kaiser Wilhelm had a very grand reception in Vienna, so far as decorations, music and hat raising are concerned; but, the courtly chroniclers to the contrary notwithstanding, there was not much popular enthusiasm. This is admitted by, among other observers, the London Standard's reporter, who, however, gives the following lucid and convincing explanation:
"The people were so eager to see the emperor and so assions not to miss one detail of the splendid sight that they actually forgot to cheer, and only the waving of hats and handkerchiefs and attempts at theering after the carriage had passed bore witness to their

MOVEMENT OF COTTON.

The Supply of the New Crop to Date

is Over a Million Bales. NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 5. - Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleanscotton exchangereport, issued yesterday, covers the first thirtythree days of the season. The movement since September 1 shows: Receipts at all United States ports 830,267 bales, against 683,125 up to this date last year; overland across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers to northern mills and Canada 37,435, rivers to northern mills and Canada 37,435, against 23,813; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year 75,785, against 75,370; southern mill takings, 47,778, against 47,337, making the total amount of the new crop brought into sight thus far 991,265, against 829,637. Exports have been 445,784, against 829,637. Exports have been 445,784, against 353,279 last year, an increase of 2,465 bales. Total takings of American mills, north and south, thus far for the season have been 201,539. thus far for the season have been 201,539, against 173,236 last season. These include 155,291 by northern spinners, against 123,388. Stocks at scaport cities and twenty-nine leading southern interior centers have increased during the week 65,298 bales, against

as increase during the crossponding period last season of 80,647, and are now 45,640 bales larger than at this detail in 1888.

Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last cropland the number of bales brought into sight thus far of the new crop, the supply to date is 1,003,108, against \$93,100 for the same period last year.

DISCOURAGE CHEAP WORKMEN. Barbers Resort to Extreme Measures

to Drive Out Competition. Jackson, Mich., Oct. 5 - A band of white caps has inaugurated a system of a most outrageous character in this city under the very dome of the Michigan state prison. A few months ago two barbers, Cruson and Hill, opened a shop in this city and started in on cut rates. Their course at once aroused the ennity of all the other barbers in the place, who used every means to induce them to leave town. They first attempted to them off with a big bonus, Having failed in this they sought to buy out the interest of Cruson, but he persistently refused to sell. The cheap prices proved a drawing card and gradually the shop was doing the bulk of the business. Whether the regular barbers were at the bottom of it or not, a system of bitter perse-cution has pursued these men for the last two weeks. Their wives were insulted on the street and practically ostracised from all so-ciety and their children were jeered at by the other school children, but the climax was not reached until yesterdsy, when a white cap notice surmounted with skull and crossbones was sent to them, directing them to leave town at once or abide the conse-quences. Last night or early this morning the shop was broken into and whatever could be carried away was stolen and all the stationary furniture smashed.

A HUMANE DEED REWARDED. A New York Lawyer is Left \$250,000

by the Man He Aided. New York, Oct. 5 .- In December, five years ago, a fine looking, well dressed man, accompanied by a jag, made something of a sensation around the up-town hotels one evening. As the night advanced he began to act wildly and frantically resisted all attempts to restrain him. He was finally sent to Bellevue hospital in an ambulance. At th hospital he was put into the insane ward. The doctors pronounced him insane and said he must go to an asylum. He sent a messenger for a lawyer, and ex-Judge H. W. Leonard of 128 Broadway visited him. Mr. Stremmel told him that he was not insane, but simply suffering from the effects of a prolonged spree. Judge Leonard succeeded in getting him released with such difficulty. The stranger gave him \$2.0 and disappeared, and the judge had heard nothing from him until today, when a letter came from the law firm hospital he was put into the insane ward. The today, when a letter came from the law firm of Wilson & Trainer of Paeblo, Colo., briefly saying that Louis Streamel of that city had recently died, leaving a fortune of \$500,000, \$250,000 of which he had left to Judge Leonard.

The Presidential Party.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5,-The presidential party, consisting of the president, Secretary Tracy, Private Secretary Halford, Marshal Ransdell and representatives of the press associations, leaves tomorrow at 11 o'clock General C. H. Grosvenor will join the party at Ciscinnati and go to Ottumwa, Ia. The train will leave Ciscinnati Tuesday morning and arrive at Terre Hande at 4:30 p. m.; stop at Danville over night and arrive at Gales-burg at 9:50 Wednesday morning.

Count of Paris and Party.

New York, Oct. 5 .- Comte de Paris and party this morning attended the funeral services over the remains of Carl Haas, the valet of the Duc D'Orleans, who died in this city the royal party walked across the Brooklyn bridge and in the evening were entertained at dinner by General Sherman. Tomorrow morning they go to Philadelphia. the day after his arrival. In the afternoon

President Young Interviewed. Washington, Oct. 5 .- In an interview printed this morning President Young of the National base ball lengue is quoted as saying that the league will make arrangements to place another league club in Cincinnati. Young intimates that when the league plans are opened out at the coming meeting the op-ponents will be surprised.

PROHIBITION

Nebraska Citizens Can Learn a Lesson From That State's Experience.

A WHOLE TEXT BOOK OF ARGUMENTS.

After Twenty-Five Years of Trial the People of That Commonwealth Repeal the Obnox. ious Law.

DETSOIT, Mich., Oct. 5 .- |Special to THE Bee.]-If the experiences of other states with prohibition may seem as lessons to instruct the citizens of Nebraska how to vote is the coming election on the prohibitory constitutional amendment, they have only to look to Michigan to find a whole text book of arguments against adopting such a policy in dealing with the liquer traffle. Michigan is under high license now, but it had prohibition for a long time-twenty years-from 1855 to 1875, and it gave it a most thorough trial. That it discarded it after such a prolonged test speaks volumes for the failure of the principle. . The trial was, in fact, of more than twenty years' duration. A prohibitory clause was inserted in the state constitution in 1850, and in 1853 the Maine liquor law was enacted. This was amended in 1855 and remained in force up to 1875.

Here then is a western state that had prohibition for twenty-five years, a much more extended period than the law has been in operation in Kansas or lowa. Its experience with it was both interesting and instructive. Eyery effort was made to enforce the law, which was certainly severe enough.
"The prohibition," said Hon. George W.

Moore in an address before the Detroit board of trade, some time ago, "was as absolute as it could be made. The ingenuity of the ablest lawyers, preachers, business men, legislators and women was exhausted in devising penalties and means of enforcing them. Liquors were declared no consideration for a debt, and any sale of other goods where debt, and any sale of the goods where unlawful and the debt could not be collected; it was declared that every person injured by such sales should be able to sue the seller and recover damages; that owners of the buildings should be also liable; that of the buildings should be also hable; that any lease of premises where liquor was sold could be declared forfeited; that every act of selling should be a separate offense, punishable with fines not exceeding \$100 and impact of the selling should be a separate of the selling should be a selling should be a separate of the selling should be a separate of the selling should be a selling should be a separate of the selling should be a selling should be a separate of the selling should be a separate of th prisonment up to six months, until the liawould aggregate perhaps hundreds of thou-sands of dollars and imprisonment for many lifetimes. Common law rules of evidence were changed to make convictions easier, and the simple solicitation of any intemperate person to drink subjected the inviter to the penalties provided for the seller."

penaities provided for the seller."

And yet all this legislation went for naught. The law soon fell into contempt and became productive of the greatest evils. Saloons were conducted openly in deflarec of all prohibitory legislation, and the liquor dealers were upheld in their course by public opinion. At last the condition of things became intolerable. In 1873, two years before the law and the constitutional provision were relaw and the constitutional provision were re-pealed, there were nearly eighty-five hundred saloons in the state. Realizing that some-thing must be done and that prohibition was the root of the evil, the temperate and law-abiding citizens banded together and swept

away all this obnoxious legislation, enacting in its place a moderate license law.

The improvement was immediate. Within a short time 2,000 of the lowest groggeries in he state were swept away, offenses again public peace and order decreased to a market degree, and the liquor interest, which for twenty-five years had paid no taxes to the state, was made to bear its fair share of the public burdens. The following table shows now the license law worked in restricting the number of drinking places, the last five years of prohibition and the first five of moderate

license being given: Moderate license. Moderate license...... Moderate license...... Moderate license.....

It must be admitted that this is a very fa-corable showing for the license system. Unvorable showing for the license system. der high license, which is now the state , law of Michigan, the improvement has stendily continued until there are today, notwith standing the great increase in population, fewer drinking places than there were fitteen to twenty years ago. Millions of dollars, which were lost under prohibition, are now received annually from the license fees and contribute materially to lessen the burden of

That the people of Michigan prefer these substancial results to the fallacies of prohibition, was conclusively shown three years ago, when in concession to the importunities of the prohibitionists, who loadly claimed that a large majority of the voters favored their side, a constitutional prohibitory amendment was submitted to the people. It was rejected by a vote of 184,281 to 178,686, the majority against it being 5,645. It is ba-lieved that the majority would be con-siderably greater could avote be taken on

the question now.
Michigan has a local option law which allows counties to decide whether or not liquors shall be sold within their limits. This has worked very satisfactorily. Counties where the prohibition sentiment predominates have no saloons, and in others, especially those containing large towns and cities, where the sentiment is different, well regulated saloons are allowed under the restrictions of the high license law. This seems to be the most sensible way of dealing with the liquor question. Certainly the people of Michigan, after an experience of twenty-five years with prohibition, prefer it to that humber, and after an experience of twenty-nve year prohibition, prefer it to that humbug, and their example is respectfully commended to the intelligent voters of Nebraska as a good R.

WANTED TO MARRY THE CHOIR. An Ambitious Iowa Preacher Es-

gaged to Five Gir's at Once. DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 5 .- News reached this city tonight of a sensation at Beaford, Ia., which has caused a great deal of excitement in that little city. Wesley Brown, a young and rather good-looking minister, went to Bedford about a year ago to take charge of the Christian church. He was a graduate of an eastern college and was highly recommended. He hardly located until his attentions to the young lady members of the flock caused comment, but it was not until the past

caused comment, but it was not until the past
week that the city was shaken by a voicano
of jealousy which broke out in the choir.

The Rev. Brown has pledged his affections
to at least five girls in the choir and an exchange of confidences on their part has given
publicity to the matter. The girls finding
they had been duped carried their story to
the trustees of the church and the Rev.
Brown's resignation was promutly demanded. Brown's resignation was promptly demanded. The church is now without a pastor and Brown has left for parts unknown. The affair has caused intense excitement in church circles, and as the young ladies are highly connected indignation at the pastor's action s at fever heat.

PUT IN PAWN BY CHESS.

Wreck of a Journalist's Life Through

His Infatuation for the Game. DETROIT, Oct. 5 .- In the arrest and committal of Fred Elder of Detroit, for vagrancy, is written the close of the life of one of the brightest newspaper men Michigan ever saw. Fifteen years ago Elder, who had graduated at Amherst college with honors and obtained his degree high from the law school, came to Michigan

IN MICHIGAN. as a newspaper mark, His mind was of the brightest, keenest kind. His memory was phenomenal. He could call to mind the very page and paragraph of any quotation from Biackstone or Kent, and was a perfect encyclopedia on Shakespeare. It was his misfortune to learn to play chess. At length his love for chess overcame his desire for anything else and he lost his position. Step by step he drifted down, sacrifteing anything for his game. At last his splendid constitu-tion broke and he turned up the wreck he is

RICH FIND IN AN OLD BUILDING.

A Carpenter Discovers \$5,000 Hidden Under a Floor, Springfreid, O., Oct. 5.-Great excitement

was caused in Urbana, ten miles north of here, today, by the discovery under a halfrotted floor of about \$5,000, evidently hidden for many years. John Keller, a bartender, about three months ago rented a house from Mrs. Mary Nolan. It was an old building and was in urgent need of remains. Keller kept importuning Mrs. Nolan to have the house fitted up, and particularly to have a new floor put in the kitchen. She granted the request, and John Riley, a carpenter, was employed to make the improvements. He had removed only a few boards of the floor when his eyes rested on a small sack, mildewed and dusty, but carefully fied. It contained \$1,000 in \$10 bills. More boards were tora loose, and two more sacks, containing respectively \$1,500 in silver and \$2,000 in golden earles, were found. The carpenter agreed to keep mum for a small part of the sum. Keller's Christian wife objected and Riley employed F. J. Frank, Esq., to recover the money on the ground that he discovered it. Mrs. Nolan alsociains the money. The rightful owners are believed to be a Mr. and Mrs. Fitspatrick, who formerly owned and lived in the house. They went west a few years ago, and their whereabouts are not known.

OBJECT TO COLOR ED MEN.

White Employes of a Texas Road May

Strike on This Account. Houston, Tex., Oct. 5 .- The Heuston & Texas Central railway has employed negro switchmen in its yards for several years. About two weeks ago a demand was made for their removal, the places to be filled by whites. The demand was refused and the foremenall struck, Grand Master Wilkinson was sent for and has been in the city two days, trying to adjust matters anicably, but without avail, as the officials of the Central are firm in their position, arguing that if the colored men are good enough to sit in the councils of the Knights of Labor, they should be good enough to work with. Grand Master Wilkinson has wired to all members of the executive council of the railway federation which recently met in Terre Haute, to come to Houston at once, and the impression is general that a strike is immi-nent. The Southern Pacific may also be involved, as both roads are in the Huntington

RATSCHEW UP A MISER'S HOARD Steve Zenga Loses \$5,000 in Bills

Through Mischievous Rodents. Sr. Paul, Minn, Oct 5. Steve Zenga, a miser, living on the Missouri river near Chamberlain, S. D., discovered today that he had lost a fortune in a peculiar manner. It had been his custom for several years past to secrete his surplus cash in a cellar under his house instead of placing it in a bank. pile had gradually accumulated until the total reached over \$5,000, all in green backs, in de-nominations of from \$1 to \$500. On visiting his secret hoard today he found that rats and mice had burrowed in and chewed up the bills until they were entirely worthless.

OHIO'S WEALTHY CONVICT

Arthur Picard Begins a One Year Sentence and Falls Heir to \$100,000. COLUMBUS, Oct. 5.—Probably the wealthiest convict in the Ohio prison, excepting E. L. Harper, is Arthur Picard, a Portage county man who donned the stripes last night for one year for burglary. He is a young man and the black sheep of a respectable and wealthy family. Just before he was taken from the jall at Ravenna to be brought here he re-ceived notice of the death of a relative by

whose will he received \$100,000. A Disgusted Audience.

Curcago, Oct. 5 .- |Special Telegram to BEE.]-The police were required to quell an incipient riot in front of the Madison street theater last evening. The audience, disgusted with the performance, had gathered at the street entrance, heeting and yelling and determined to mob the alleged performers when they came out. Since Kelly & Leon abandened their disastrous attempt to put this piace of amusement on a paying basis it has remained closed. During the last few days, however, the boards in front of the theater have blazed with high colored bills depicting buxom maidens in scant attire tripping gaily along and advertising Leon arde's gatety company, with a special ballet from London. The ballet and general performance was not up to expectations, and a disorderly portion of the audience broke up

Proposed Indiana and Illinois Line INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 5 -A railroad to extend from Fort Wayne to Terre Haute and m southwest across Illinois is projected. The company, named the Fort Wayne, Terre Haute and Southwestern, filed articles of incorporation today. The capital stock is set at \$4,000,000, but so far only \$50,000 has been subscribed. The project includes a branch from the main line to the Clay county coal

Prize Animals Stampede. MUNICH, Oct 5 .- At the annual fete today during the insdection of the prize bulls, one of the animals broke loose and dashed into a

mass of spectators, trampling upon the peo-ple right and left. Many persons were in-pared, but none seriously. Prince Loopold ad a sarrow escape. Mexican Newspapers Mad. City of Mexico, Oct. 5.-The newspaper

here call on the government to appeal to the postal union against the action of the United States government in forbidding the transportation of Mexican newspapers bearing Mexican postage with lottery advertise

Hebrew Workmen's Convention. New Your, Oct. 5.-The second days ession of the national convention of Jewish workmen today was well attended. Resoluons advising a national union between the nited States and Canada's trades unions vere adopted.

Valuable Stallion Killed. CASTON, O., Oct. 5 .- During the races the Marlboro fair yesterday the stallion Bu marck valued at \$5,000, owned by William Myers, collided with a buggy being driven across the track. The stailion was instantly

killed and Myers very seriously injured. President Diaz Not Alarmed. CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 5 .- President Diaz rides daily through the streets and woods.

The free way in which he exposes himself shows that he discredits the rumors of plots against his life. Scotch Iron Furnaces Closed. Loxbox, Oct. 5.-The fires have been quenched in all but a few of the Scotch iron

furnaces. The lockout will reduce the market supply 20,000 tons weekly. Passed the Conversion Law. BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 5. - Congress has passed the conversion law.

Steamship Arrivals. At New York-La Champagne, from Ha vre

NUMBER 110.

RIALL RELEASED.

Says That He Has No Desire R. J. Stra

to Prosecute.

SHORTAGE UF EIGHTEEN THOUSAND

He Intended to Close a Big Real Estate Deal in Europe and Square Up His Ac-CORTIES.

New York, Oct. 5-Ernest Rull, arrested esterdayon a telegram from Omana stating hathe was wanted there for emberdement of \$15,000 from Richard J. Straight by begus and transactions, was discharged by Justice O'Reilly is the Jeffersom Market court today. Straight stated that he had no desire to presecute Riall, and had made a mistake in causing his arrest, as he could not bear the expense of having Riall taken back to Omaha for trial.

Riali's Shorta ge.

A private telegram received in this city resterday states, in effect, that Ernest Riall's rouble has been adjusted temporarily, at east so far as to permit his release from jail n New York city. The message stated also that the unfortunate man, together with Mr. R. J. Straight of Bradford, Pa, at whose instance Mr. Riall was arrested Saturday morning as he was going abound the steamer Servia to sail for Europe, will both be in Omaha in two or three clays,

It has been ascertained further that he amount due Mr. Straight from Mr. Rull is a matter of some 18,000 or more, which, it is stated on good authority, the latter came into possession of while acting in the copacity of broker for Mr. Straight, who is acapitalist of widely recognized standing. Straights business relations with Riall date back quite a leng time, and since their being associated to-gether as principal and broker Strught has allowed Riall to handle large sums of money for him-between \$50,000 and \$75,000. Straight has always paid Riall liberally for straight has always paid Riall interally for his services, giving him no cause whatever to play him false to the extent of even a penny. This \$15,000 or more Riall, it is asserted, had held out or back from the amount entrusted in his hands either for investment or in the way of collections. Straight had repeatedly appealed to Riall to fix the matter up, and repeatedly Riall had promised to do so. Things went on this way until finally Straight made a positive engagoment to meet. so. Things went on this way until finally Straight made a positive engagement to meet Riall here. Instead of meeting Mr. Straight as had been arranged for Riall made a break to go to Europe, and started just the day before the one upon which he had agreed to meet Straight here in Omaha. Straight arrived here promptly on the following day, as he had promised, but what was his surprise on being told by Riall's rierk that on being told by Riall's clerk that
Mr. Riall had gone to Chicago
or New York Chagrined beyond
all expression, Mr Riall caught the next
train back to Chicago, where by mere chance learned that Riall was getting to Europe as rapidly as possible. Then Mr. Straight immediately determined to have Riall arrested. He placed the matter in the hands of the Pinkertons, and sixty minutes after he had done so Riall was behind the bars of the Jefferson Market police station in New York

Riall had been intending for about a menth prior to his departure to go to Europe to try and close a big land deal with an English syndicate, the deal consisting of the sale of a best of some six or eight hundred acres of property immediately surrounding Portland, Ore, on which Riall had secured a six Ore, on which Riall had secured a six menths' option. A few days prior to making the engagement to meet Mr Straight here, Riall received cable messages from Europe to the effect that the big deal could be closed immediately and for him (Rinll) to less no time in getting there. Instead of Going to Mr. Straight and arranging for a few more weeks of additional time on the matterwith him, Riall fdeliberately responded to Straight's call for a meeting that he will be here to see him. Then came a hard, tight rustle on Riull's part for money to get away to Europe with. Evidently he thought he would rush over there, make a cool \$100,000 cash, as the deal promised, and then rush back and pay Straight. He seemed to feel that it would be fatal for him to venture to tell Straight that he was going to Europe. Those who know Mr. Straight, however, as-sert that if Riall could have given him evidence of the truth of his European deal Straight would have given him one more chance. But no. Riall chose to chance the consequences. The first link in the chain of these consequences is known, and the pub-lic will anxiously await the appearance of the others.

the others.
Chaplain Ray of the army headquarters seat a telegram to the Jefferson Market po-lice station, New York, Saturday evening at 6 o'clock addressed to Ernest Rhil, asking what could be done to assist him in his diffi-culty. No reply was received until last even-ing, when the Western Union office in this city received the following message:

See your service today. Ernest Rhall un-known at Jefferson narket police station. Yours of the 4th, signed Ray, still underlivered, Clark, New York, The following telegram was sent to R. J. Straight, New York, by Chief W.S. Seavey vesterday forenoon: vesterday forenoon: R. J. Straight, New York-Having no erimit tial complaint to make against Ernest Rall, I cannot authorize Inspector Byrnes to hold

Soon after the above was sent Chief Scavef received the following from Mr. Straight; New York, Oct. 5. W. S. Seavey, chief of police, Omaha: Recuil any order you may have sent Inspector Byrnes to hold Ernest Riall, as I think matters can be adjusted satisfactorially.

TO SING OR NOT TO SING.

satisfactorially.

High School Seniors to Be Expelled Unless They Accept a Catholic Song. Zanesville, O., Oct. 5,-The action of the high school boys in the senior class refusing to sing the "Venetian Boatman's Song" containing an invocation to the hely virgin, they declaring that the sentiment was not in secord with their protestant belief, is causing a great amount of feeling. The authorities of the school insisted that they sing it and apologize for their disobedience. This the boys flatly refused to do, and the case has assumed a serious aspect. The music teacher is a Catholic, the daughter of a leading citizen, and the old, the daughter of a leading citizen, and the boys and those in sympathy with the meraim that it is an attempt on her part to introduce Catholic ideas into the schools. The Patriotic Order of Sons of America, which has a large membership, has published resolutions endorsing the boy's action. The superintendent has given the recreants till Monday to accept his conditions or be expelled.

NOVEL IDEA FOR THE FAIR. Suggestion of the Navy's Representa-

tive Relative to a Build ng.

Washington, Oct. 5.- Captain R. W. Meade, recently relieved from autyat the Washington navy yard and assigned to act as the representative of the navy on the Col lumbian commission, has a unique idea for the construction of the building in which the United States mival exhibit at the world's fair will be placed. His idea is to build an immense structure similar to the new battle ships and place the exhibi-tion inside, while the exterior will give an exact view of the appearance of the modern cruisers. The space required, he says, will
be about four hundred by one bundred feet,
and the expense is estimated at from \$100,000

\$20,000, according to the material used.
Real gans are to be placed in the turrets of the vessels and incandescent lamps will be extensively used. The suggestion has met with the approval of the naval officers and it is tikely will be adopted.