HOWGREAT MANAGERS BEGAN.

Abbey Was A Cornet Player and Prohman an Emand Boy.

M'KEE RANKIN'S NEW VENTURE.

"The Cannek," Which is to be Played for the First Time Tomorrow Night-Franklin File's "Overlook"-Notes.

Henry E Abboy, the boldest of all men it the theatrical business, began his career as a cornet player in the orchestra of the theater in Akron, O., his native place; Dan Frohman, the manager of the Lyceum theater, started me are errand boy in the counting room of the New York Tribune; Augustin Daly, the leading stock manager in America, was orignally a newspaper reporter; John Stetson, the Boston magnate, was a professional athlete, and had few equals as a sprinter; A. M. Palmer of the Madison Square and Palmer's theaters, was employed in a public library, and afterward dabbled impolities, says Eddy's Squib. It was from the latter occupation that Sheridan Shook took him to give him a place in the Union Squre theater. John B. Schoeffel. Henry Abbey's partner, was a jeweler i Rochester; Tony Pastor was a clown in a circus; J. M. Hill got his start from a Chicago oysterhouse; R. M. Hooley of Chicago was a negro miastrel; Theodore Moss laid the foundation of his fortune as a ticket-seller in Wailack's old theater; E. G. Gilmore, one of the richest of managers, was a bartender; Rudolph Aronson was connected with a music publishing concern; Frank W. Sanger of the Broadway theater was an actor; J. Wesley Renenquest got his start from his brother-in-lave Samuel Colville; Prodor of the Twenty-third Streettheater was an acrobat; Harry Miser was a potterma; T. Henry French, as a boy, tended his father's little bookstore in Nassau street; Hyde and Behman were a variety team, and Colonel Sina, another Brooklyn manager, originally ran a variety theater in Baltimore; Edwin Price of Price & Bergerwas a price fighter, but is now a lawyer as well as a manager. 'are few men in the profession, by the who are more polished or more genteel than this same Mr. Price,

McKee Rankin's "The Cannek."

On July 28 Mr. McKee Rankin will present in his new play, "The Canack," a type of character which the dramatist has not yet given to the stage, says Dunnap's Stage News. It is that of a French Canadian, a bon your —just one of these quaint old fellows as one sees every day on the Meatreal market or whirling in his sleigh-blanket clad through the deep snow of lower Canada. In the play he is known as Jean Baptiste Cadeux, hale, hearty, both in appearance and manner, but with a very gretesque and effusive politeness which sits ruther grotesquely on him. Simple-minded, easily snaded and as easily pleased—something I an overgrown child, and yet giv distinct proof of considerable shrawda when the occasion arises; generous, charitable, affectionate and kind-in fact alovable character through and through, and which will suit Mr. Rankin exactly. type of character has been a life-long study of Mr. Rankin, who for many years lived among the Canadians and studied both their peculiar manners and dialect, which latter it understood is not broken French, but French-Canadian, which historians say is nearer the original old Norman than the present French. Around this central charac-ter Mr. Rankin has woven an interesting, wholesome, homely and humane story, abounding in hearty touches of nature that move the better impulses, and it may be as-serted with emphasis that "The Canuck' con-tains more "character" that is dramatically algorithmate exercise of the actor sart, than the whole contemporary broad of machinemade inclodrams and so-called farce-come dies. The atmosphere of it is beside some thing that has not been breathed over an thing that has not been breathed over and over again by the ater sudjeuces, and coming as it does, in mid-ammer, giving a glimpse of snow-clad hills and the appearance of a country with the thermometer thirty degrees below zero, will be especially exhilarating. The play will be interpreted by a cast of exceptional fitness. Mr. Wilton Lackaye

exceptional fitness. Mr. Wilton Lackaye will be furnished with a part quite out of the lime he has usually been seen in. Mr. Charless Cowles. a new exponent of Now England characters, will represent a part quite as strong and as natural as Denman Thompson's "Yoshna Whitenb;" Mr. S. Miller Kent appears as a Wal! street broker, Mr. Charles Clark, well known in connection with James Herne's "Hearts of Oak," appears in a character admirably adapted to his peculiar ability—that of an old Yankee farm hand. Among the ladies will be Mabel Bert as Cadeaux's daughter, and she will be given a splendid opportunity in it to display her emotional qualities, being an actress of sterling worth. Miss Alkee Fisher appears as an adventuress—a part, by the way, on which adventuress—a part, by the way, on which she seemed to have a patent, and in which she has no equation the stage. Jennie Yearmens will have the part of a young girl of the mocent kid" order, and have a chance to introduce her many special ties, a part in fact, in which she will be perfectly at home. Miss Anna Wood will have the part of a homely old New England mother, and Mr. T. H. Gray the part of the head of the Gla-go-ice, a French-Canadian character bit to be seen for the first time on any stage. The scenery has been designed by Mr. A. H. Askin, a Cana-dian artists of worth and reputation, and painted by Mr. Homer Emmons, while the music has been arranged by Mullaly.

The "Overlook."

W. W. Tiletson is making elaborate pre-parations for the September production of Franklin File's "Overlook," and for the starring of Anna Boyd in the principal fe-male character. Miss Boyd's role is a commale character. Miss Boyd's role is a combination of comedy and melo-drama, and she will figure herocially in the chief episodes, as well as enjoy opportunities for the use of her vocal and conical talents. Music will be incidentally abundant, and a fine quartette of male voices has been engaged. The scenery, including several transformations and an electric effect, will be very picturesque. The fact that David Belasco is to direct the rehersals of "Outlook" indicates the careful nature of the enterprise. A company is being slowly and very considerately organized by Mr. Tilotsen in town, while Mr. File is at the Hotel Kanterskill, giving the finishing touches to the manuscript. touches to the manuscript.

Scanlan's Brother to Star. M. A. Scanlan, a brother of the well known W. J. Scanlan is about to enter the field as a star. The young man has never been on the stage as an actor but some shrewd theatrica speculators in order to take advantage of the popularity of the name of Scanlan have taken popularity of the name of Scanlain have taken him in hand and are applying for dates in many of the smaller towns. Some of these provincial managers who are not well posted in theatrical matters have, so it is stated, booked him under the impression that they were getting the original Scanian.

Musical and Dramatic. New scenery is being painted for "The Slowaway," which opens its season on Au-gust 13.

Pr. Rucquoy, a celebrated Belgian flute virtuoso, has been engaged by a Boston club for next season.

Mr. Frederick Paulding returns to starring in 1891. He will be seen in a play called "The Struggle for Life."

Sydney Resemfeld admits that he has writ-ten a play for Mrs. Helen Dauvray-Ward, to be performed next year.

Sol Smith Russell produces Dion Bouch cault's new comedy in the Arch Street thea-ter in Philadelphia, August 4.

Miss Sadie Martinet is in London studying "Dr. Bill" so as to open the Madison Square Garden theater withit next fall.

Mr. N. C. Goodwin's season in Landon opens tomorrow night. He will present nothing but "A Gold Mine," in which Kate Forsythe will personate the widow. Mr. J. Travis Quigg, in a letter from Lon-

don to the American Musician, says that "Mme. Scalchi's voice still retains its pris-tise beauty and sympathetic quality." Miss Fay Templeton will produce "Hendrik Hudson" at the Fourteenth street theater, New York, August 18. She will sing several compositions of her own in the course of the work.

Negotiations are going on for an extension

of time for "The Sea King" at Palmer's theater, New York. The company will probably remain in that city ontil the middle of August and then start on the road.

Among the soubrettes engaged for "The Fakir" next season are Jeannette St. Henry, Mollie Sherwood, Annie Sutherland, Jennie Eddie, Norma St. Clair, Lena Fontainbleau, Helen Orienns and Kate Willams.

One of the principal scenes in "A Fair Rebel," which is to begin the season August 1 at the Grand opera house in Boston, shows hie here escaping from Libby prison by hears of a tunnel. The interest in this epiis heightened because there actually was uch in escarse.

Prinrose & West's minstrels open the sea son of 1818-91 at Dayton, O., and will continue for a tour of forty-five weeks. The company, as organized, is undoubtedly the strong. est with which Primrose and West have ever surrounded themselves, including as it does, ie leading against in the minarcel world.

Max Amold who is to act as stage manager for the listest farce cornelly venture,
"The Hustler," is now maniging a summer
opera company down in Connecticut. Armold
is one of the most versatile of performers.
He is a graduate from the Vandevilles, and s equally at home in any line of stage busi

Mile Camilie d'Arville, at present at the Prince of Wales' theater, London, will sail for America within a forthight to join the Casino company. She last appeared in New York in the "Queen's Male." There is a likelihood that Mile. d'Arville will appear as Manuella in "The Brazillan" during the final weeks of that wars.

eeks of that opera's run.
Wilson Encrett's and Hall Caine's new ama, entitled "Good Old Times," will open blonel Sinn's newly-constructed Para thener, Brooklyn, August Is. This drums was urchased from Mr. Wilson Barrett by Coi-nel Sinn and Walter Sinn for America on s first representation at the Princess thea-

Miss Emily Vivian, who is to appear in "The Hustler" next sesson is the eleverest wooden shoe dancer in the profession. She a the wife of John Kemell, one of the most niaent of vandeville performers, who, by ne way, also goes with the same organiza-on. Miss Vivian is one of the three Vivian sters, who were for several years the prinipal features of Tony Pator's traveling

Mrs. Bernard-Beere is the most popular so ciety netress in London. She affects such roles as Sara Bernhardt succeeds in. It is her ambition to be regarded as the Bernhardt of England. It is her intention to visit the United States presently, and Many are curious to see what kind of an impression she will make. Herappearame is not narricularly preconsequence by vice is metalourticularly preposessing, her voice is metal-ic, and her connection is faulty. It is hard to inderstand how she has become so popular in London. In her private life she is certainly not a model of propriety; sie makes a prac-tice of specring at what she is pleased to term the maudin fiction of familian virtue and lay-alty. Just at the present time the delectable woman is bucking the tigerat Monte Carlo, and it is reported that contrary to her custom, she is losing steadily.

"Cherubino" of the London Figure has the following to say regarding the rumor that Anton Rabinsteinand Ham Richter will undertake a concert tourin America next sea-son; "In regard to Mr. Rubisstein, it is hardly likely that this report is cornet. The great planist, if he chose to return to the concert platformin England, could easily earn his (20) a night without the tropble of crossing the Atlastic; and, moreover, a concert tour through Europe would secure for him a far larger sum than could possibly to paid to him in America. In regard to Dr. Richter, the stalement that he is about to leave the Old World can be denied out of land. Not only is this certainly not the case, but the great conductor has only recently signed a renewal of his contract with the authorities of the Vi erms opera house, by which he binds himself to remain in the Austrian capital during every wister for a considerable term of years.

THONEY FOR THE LADEEN.

Mme, Jeanne de Frienberg, head waiteress of the French normal school, has just been made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor. Needlework scallops appear upon many of the French vests, blouses and morning dresses of China silk, sheer wood butiste and camel's hair.

The decorated powelim tomate-shaped sult-cellars, which were a populariant sea-son, are now produced a larger sizes for sugar. Fancy silver tops are features of them.

Miss Fox Wellingtonhas meently performed the mountaineering feat of ascending the Matterborn. The first ascent of the Jung-fran this year was made by four ladies on the 27th ult.

Ladies' cooking schools are the rage all over England, at tuition prices of from \$0 to \$100 per twenty lessons, according to the grade of cooking which the pupil desires to learn. In Scotland the cruze has assured a popular form and lessons are given by the dozen as low as fifty cents to \$1. A writer on the subject says that once learned, the art of cooking ought to be kept up.

At a recent out-door fete, given by the hostess of a pretty country scatup the Hud-son, there was a wonderful show of white tollets—white hats, toques, and sunshades. A few exceptionally pretty women stood the test of the searching sunstine and the in-tense heat, but it was observed that those who looked the coolest were by no means the wearers of the very thin gowns.

The Archduchess Valerie of Austria has constituted herself the good genius of a boy of 7, who is already amusician of great promise. The archduches has promised to defray the cost of the child's musical education, and he, to show his gatitude, has composed a screance for the forthcoming marriage of his naturness. The heav whose archimage of his naturness. riage of his patroness. The boy, whose name is Spielmann, was 5 years old when the archduchess first heard him play, and is looked upon as a prodicy. The archduchess wisely made it a condition that he was not to appear publicly until he was grown up.

We hear a great deal about the evil of women carrying all the weight of their skirts from the waist by having them tightly fast-ened around it, writes Mrs. Langiry. No doubt many women have suffered severely from this practice, which is not only wholly unnecessary, even with the present style of dress, but is positively distiguring, as the thickness of the skirts about the waistlends to increase its size, and thus to produce the very effect which so many women try to avoid by tight lacing. Myskirts denotecome up to my waist at all. They butten on to the lower edge of my corset, thus bringing their weight upon my shoulders.

Feminine toilets in England have this year reached a hitherto unheard of fuxury of cost-liness. Natural flowers have been entirely discarded for imitation blossoms made a discarded for imitation blossoms made of jewels. At a recent state ball, Lady Brooke had a Nile green satin dress veliced with transparent white silk muslin all sewn over with scattered diamonds, and having on the shoulders equilities consisting of two big fish made entirely of large diamonds, with sprays of smaller brilliants gushing from their months down over her arms. The duchess of Leinster had serpeths of diamonds could all every her had serpents of diamonds could all over he bodice and others erect rampast on her shoul ders, and chains upon chains of these preciou stones were about her threat and arms. Nothing like it has ever been seen among English

An able writer on the woman question recommends women who take an interest in athletic exercises to turn their attention to target practice as one of the best of outdoor recreations. Shooting as a pastime takes women out in the sushine, develops the muscles of legs, shoulders, arms, and hands, besides giving them a correct idea of measuring distances with the eyeanda steady, leve

way of looking at things. Be-sides all other arguments in its favor, the woman who becomes expert with favor, the woman who becomes expert with her parior rifle becomes ambitious for bolder practice. Every famous follower of Diana today made a humble beganing by punishing the red and white, and learned all the initia-tory lessons of shouldering aiming and handling her weapon through studying the science as a species of sport.

science as a species of sport.

Dr. Bedoe of Bristol, England and Mr. Charles Roberts have made a large number of observations which tend to show that fair hair is rapidly disappearing in the British isles. They find that the highest percentage of fair hair occurs in the east of Scotland and the northeast of England, but that in actual numbers of fair-haired people the towns of Bristol and Glasgow are pre-emisent. Hair darkens about 55 percenturing the first five years of life, and a further 35 percentup to the age of forty-five. This darkening is more marked in males than in females. The statistics bring to light the curious and probably unexpected fact that of dark-haired women 79 per cent are married, and of blondes only 55 percent. Dr. Bedoe also arrives at the conclusion that fair-haired people are less able to withstand the insunitary condition of large towns than the dark-complexioned, and

that the low of natural selection operates against their increase.

SENGELA RETIRM

OldPeter, awell disger living in Talbottom, (is., was hired has week to clean out a well. When he came out of the well in the evening it was noticed that his jet black hair had changed its color from black to a bright yelloworgolden shade. The cause is un-

known. Ongood authority it is reported that a remarkable phenomeson was witnessed in the village of Naples, Ontario county, New York, recently, during a thursder storm. There was an especially loud clap of thunder, or a report that was taken as such, and immediately therefollowed a shower of what appeared to be live coals. It is thought that a meteor burstover the village and that the coals were the fragments. The inhabitants of the vil-lage are much excited over the afair.

Willie Eberhart, a nine-year-old boy living at Fort Dodge, In, is getting along with an ounce less beans thus he had a week ago.
Wille had his skull cared in by an accident at a nuclerusher. One side of his head was at a nuclerusper. One side of his head was crushed like an eggshell, leaving the brain protrading in places. Although it was thought the boy could not live an hour the wound was dressed and a pertion of the brain reighing an ounce taken out. The bones ore placed back is position and have knitted icely. Now the child is cut of danger and the surgeons say is sure to recover.

A singular phenomenon is described in a A singular phenomenon is described in a Scotch journal. A particular species of willow tree was in flower, and attached to these bioscous, which resembled an old-fashioned bottle brush, were large numbers of the "big black bumblebees," with which every school boy is familiar. They remained a whole day sipping the extractor piece, and then dropped helplessly to the ground, hurdly shie to mave, and next morning were almost, dend from exand next morning were almost dead from exposare. One was observed to climba verti-cal board a few inches and when near the top to throw out his legs and fall backwards, after the manner of the ordinary inchriate. It is believed that the piece of the willow flower stapifies or in-toxicates the bee, as overdoses of alcohol or repeated lagges dein the case of creatures of

a higher grade The ususual spectacle of a migration of tous was witnessed at Williamsport, Pa., recently. The little pests, whose numbers canonly be estimated by the millions, have been the wender here for several days. About noon there was a heavy shower About two hours after the rais ceased the tonds commenced moving. Those on the north side of the averadvanced to the north while those on the south triveled in a scatherly direction. In the city they used the pub-He streets, hopping along in a steady, continuous column. Every street and alley was uous column. Every street and alley monopolized, while on the cross streets ning cast and west scarcely a toad could be found. The migration continued all the aftermoon, and the numbers seemed to increase rather than diminish.

The republicansof Nebraska reiterate and ordin liven dorse the fundamental principles of the reputalient sparty, as counciated by a succession of national republican conventions from 1855 to 1858, and we believe the republican party capable of leading with every vital laste that concerns the American people.

issue that concerns the American people, whenever therank and flic of the republican party are entramacied in the exercise of their political rights.

We heartlif endorse the vise and conservative administration of President flarrison. We also fully approve the wise action of the republican members of both houses of congress infulfilling the piedges of the party in legislation upon the collage of sliver and congratulate the country upon the continued reduction of the national importance, and congratulate the country upon the continued reduction of the national debt.

We need the artilly orders the action of the

reduction of the national debt.

We must heartily endorse the action of the republican concress in passing the distillity pensionality and the republican president who approved the same, and regard it as an act of justice too long delayed, because of the opposition to all just pension legislatica by a democratic possident and a democratic congress; yetwed on not regard it as the full recognition of the great debt of obligation which the government and the people owe to those herolemently reasonof whose sacrillees and devotion the union was saved and the government restored.

We hold an boundt, popular ballot and a just We hold anhonest, popular ballot and a just

We hold anhousest, popular ballot and a just and equal representation of all the people to be the foundation of our republican government, and demand effective legislation to secure integrity and parity of elections, which are the foundation of all publican therefore a state as will guarantee to every voter the gratest possible secreey in the casting of his ballot, and secure the punishment of any who may attempt the corruption or infimilation of voters; and we favor the Australian ballot system for all incorporated torns and cities, applicable both toprimary and regular elections, so far as it conforms to our organic law.

We oppose land monopoly in every form, demand the ferfeiture of uncerned land grants

mand the ferfeiture of uncarned land grant

We oppose and monopoly in every form, demand the ferfeiture of unearned land grants and the reservation of the public domain for homesteaders only.

We recognize the right of labor to organize for its protection, and by all inwfulments to secure to itself the greatest reward for its thrift and industry.

We are in favor of laws compelling railroads and manufacturers to use appliances which sciencesupplies for the protection of laborers against accidents. We demand the enactment of a law defining the liability of employers for injuries sustained by employees in such eases where proper safeguards have not been used in occupations dangerous to life, limb or health. Railroad and other public corporations should be subject to control through the legislative power that created them. Their undue influence in legislation and courts, and of unaccessary bursons apon the people and the lilegitimate increase of stock or capital, should be prohibited by stringent laws. We demand of the state that the property of corporations shall be taxed the same as that of individuals; that the provisions of our constitution requiring the assessment of franchises shall be enforced by sutuable legislation.

We do further repeat our declaration in

tion.

We do further repeat our declaration in favor of a just and fair service pension, graded according to length of service, for every soldier and sailor who fought in behalf of the union, and by reason of whose services, sacrifices and devotion the government now solists.

we demand the reduction of freight and pas

serinces and devotion the government now coists.

We demand the reduction of freight and passenger rates on railroads to correspond with rates now prevaling in the adjacent states to the Mississippi, and we intriber demand that the legisliature shall abolish all passes and free transportation on railroads excepting for all employees of railroad companies.

We demand the establishment of a system of postal telegraphy, and request our members in concress to vote for government control of the telegraph.

Owners of public elevators that receive and handle grain for storage should be declared public warehousemen, and compelled under penalty to receive, store, ship and handle the grain of all persons alike, without discrimination, the state regulating charges for storage and inspection. All railroad companies should be required to switch haul, handle, receive and ship the grain of all persons, without discrimination.

We favor the enactment of more stringent usury laws and their enforcement under severe penalties. The republican party has given the American people a stable and elastic currency of gold, allver and paper, and has raised the credit of the sation to one of the highest of any country of the world, and their efforts to failly remancine silver should be contained until it is one perfect equality, as a money metal, with gold.

We favor the enactment of such laws as shall provide for the specify collection of the work and labor and the enactment of such laws as shall provide for the specify collection of the wards of our slate in such manner as scall prevent the fluying of judgments secured for work and labor and the enactment of such laws as shall provide for the specify collection of the wards.

four laborers. We favor a revision of the tariff in the interwe layer a revision of the tailf in the inter-ests of the producer and labour. The import duties on articles of common use should be blaced as low as is consistent with a protec-tion of American industries.

We endorse the action of the interstate com-mission inordering a reduction of the grain faces between the Missouri river and lake ports.

We denounce all organizations of capitalists We denounce all organizations of capitalisis to limit production, control supplies of the secessaries of life and to advance prices detrimental to the best interests of society, and an unjustifiable interference with the natural laws of competition and trade, and ask their prompt suppression by law.

California Excursions.

Pullman tourist sleeping car excur-sions to California and Pacific const points leave Chicago every Thursday, Kansas City every Friday via the Santa Fe route. Ticket rate from Chicago 147.50, from Sioux City, Omaha, Lincon or Kansas City \$35, sleeping car rate from Chicago \$4 per double berth, from Kansas City \$3 per double berth. Everything furnished except meals. These excursions are personally conducted by experienced excursion managers who accompany parties to destination. For excursion folder containing full particulars and map folder and time table of the Santa Feroute and reserving of sleeping car berths, address S. M. Osgood, general agent, E. L. Paimer, traveling agent, A. T. & S. F. raliroad, 1308 Farnam street, Omaha, Nebraska.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg.

MASSACHUSETTS TRIED IT.

The Old Bay State Tested Both Prohibition and High License.

THEN SHE REPUDIATED THE FORMER.

Protest of Leading Clergymen, College Presidents and Professional Men Agamst Cons Itational Prohibition-Facts and Figures.

Massachusetts had problèition for ten cears before 1865, when it was repealed. It vas resubmitted in 1889 and defeated by 44, 000 majority. What were the results under the two systems? This question so perplexed the legislature at one time that a resolution was passed directing the bureau of statistics of labor to investigate the subject and report to the general court. The report was made in 1881 and caused much surprise both among the advocates of probibition and of license. According to this report the arrests, convictions and sentences for drankenness during the five years of prohibition and the following five years of license were as follows: DRINK EXNESS PROVIDED TO VVE AND

Year, 1870	29,734	Con- vietlons, 1902) 20,84 20,865 24,196 22,944	Son- tonces. 1880 1887 1887 1887 1887 1887 1888	
Totles		110,800 NSH YEARS.	109,440	d
Year, 187, 1876, 1871, 1878, 1879,	Noof Arrests, 20689 25,954 26,002	Con-	Sen- tonces. 23,553 18,106 17,614 16,795 16,211	
Totals		95882	92.280	

The new law did not get into full operation in 1875, so comparing 1874, a full prohibition year, with 1876, a full licenso year, it is noticed that there was the remarkable decrease of 4.641 sentences in 1876 over 1874.

This seem that for the first five prohibitory

years there were 100,440 sentences, and in the five Recuse years \$2,250 sentences, a differ-ence of 17,060 in favor of Recuse. The startling fact is revealed that during the prohibitory period there were 110,839 convictions, or 23,007 more than under license. And during the license period the state had

increased largely in population.

What a terrible showing
The statistics of areast reported for the
principal counties further show where the
above change was most noncreasie.
The arcests in Suffolk county were 18,400
in 1874 and 18 20 in 1876.

in 1874, and 15,267 in 1876. In Middles 2,864 in 1876. Middlesex county, 4,963 in 1874, and In Essex county, 3,165 In 1871, and 2,512 in ARRESTS IN THE CUTTES.

The following official tube speaks for itself, the render bearing in mind that the years 1870 and 1874 were prohibbory law years and that

	1970	1834.	1879).
Adams			1777
Beston	18,018	15,000	11,207
Pall Kiver	1364	1,005	821
New Bedford	ä	13-4	. 15
New Bedford	1.81	242	33.152
Tourston	53(0)	973	311
Gloncester	-9.14	495	273
Haverhill	410	339	3331
Lynn	.480	518	5127
Salem	13-19	507	370
Chicopee		346	98
Cambridge	836	840	494
Lawrence	1,435	2.055	1,602
Watertown	100	170	140
Wolfurn	129	91	158
Waltham	*****	336	258
Chelsea	310	400	206
Fitchburg	245	2353	201
Milford	1233	319	200
Worcester	1,329	1.538	995
When prohibition was b	efore t	hepeo	ple of

Massachusetts last April its most outspoken opponents were dergymen and professional men. Six out of eight college presidents of Massachusetts opposed the amendment. President Eliot of Harvard, said: "I shall vote against the constitutional amendment concerning prohibition. First, because I think that the constitution ought not to deal with such matters; and secondly, because for promoting temperance I prefer the combi-nation of local option and high license to prohibition,

Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard, said: amendment prohibiting the manufacture and amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors would, in my opinion, be a public misfortune. The amendment is, I believe, wrong in principle and mistaken in policy. Its adoption would be a heavy blow to the cause of temperance and good order, and it would tend to weaken in the community that spirit of obedience to law on which the public welfare depends."

Ex-Governor Gardaer said: "The result of the former prohibitory law—which by way ! signed while chief magistrate was so unsat-isfactory in its results that it was repealed by decisive majorities in a succeeding legisla-ture, and does not encourage the re-enact ment of similar provisions in the organic conment of similar provisions in the organic con-stitution of the commonwealth. Experience of the past seems to teach that local option and high license furnish a practical system regarding this vexed question as admirable as frall and imperfect humanity can devise." Said Hon. James S. Grianell: "Ivery wil-lingly answer that Lintend to vote 'No.' I think the present laws are quite sufficient, if they were thereachly an larged to contral and they were thoroughly enforced, to control and measurably to suppress the use and abuse of intoxicants, while with the passage of the amendment the same local machinery must be employed. If the violent and often intem-perate advocates of probibition would bring to the stringent enforcement of a proper license law one-half the activity, the real and the pertinacity which they desting in-sisting upon absolute prohibilion, which has never been effective, and never can be so long as men are controlled by the passions and appetites implanted in them—we should

have a more temperate community." Ex-Governor Rice is quoted as follows "In reply to your request, just received, for my opinion on the expediency of the consti-tutional amendment pronouncing prohibition and the sule of intoxicating liquors the organic law of the state, I say that I do not favor such an amendment, for the reason that lam in favor of the most efficient means of suppressing drunkenness, and I believe the adoption of such an amendment would lead to an increase in drunkenness. What-ever may have been the effect elsewhere, statutory prohibition has not been a success in Massachusetts, according to the evidence which I have been able to find, and I can see no reason why constitutional prohibition should be more effective."

One hundred and twesty-seven physicians of Boston signed and published the following

protest:
"We, the undersigned physicians of Massa

"We, the undersigned physicians of Massachusetts, while advocating temperance among our people, and all apprepriate measures to promote it, believe that the adoption of the proposed amendment to the constitution prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor would not accomplish its intended purpose, but would lead to the surreplitious sale of inferior wines and liquors."

Over eighty prominent elergymen of Boston and vicinity, and of other cities in the state placed themselves on record as follows:

The undersigned, elergymen of Massachusetts, while strongly advocating temperanes among our people, and all appropriate and effective means to promote it, believe that the adoption of the proposed amendment to the consilitation, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquor, would not accomplish its intended purpose. The adoption of the amendment repeals all high fleense and local option legislatice, and takes the regulation of the sale or manufacture of liquor wholly from the legislature and the people in local communities, and makes such regulation wholly dependent upon the power teenforce absolute general prohibition throughout the common-wealth general prohibition throughout the common-

Wealth.

Prohibition is effective only where the local sentiment will enforce it: and were to local sentiment enforces it, Itexists under our present law. To exchange the present right of each city and town to vote "no license," and where the vote is for license to regulate the discense under the restrictive acts of the legislature for the chance of caforcing absolute prohibition everywhen in the evaluations. hibition everywhere in the commonwealth ir-respective of the local sentiment, is, in our opinion, more likely to resultin greater free-dom than in greater restriction in the sale and use of intexicating liquor.

(Signed)
Francis G. Peabody, Cambridge,
Androw P. Peabody, Cambridge,
J. Henry Thayer, Cambridge,
O. B. Forthingham, 118 Mariboro street.

William C. Winslow, 525 Beacon street, Edward A. Horton, 351 Boylaton street, George J. Prescott, 215 Tremont street, Solomon Schindler, 34 Berwick park, Joseph Sheninger, 311 West Newton

Gorge E. Ellis, Mariboro street. Frederick Lindemann, 200 Shawmut av Francis C. Williams, 58 Highland Park

Arthur A. Hall, 44 Temple street. Edward Osborns, & Temple street. C. H. Brent, 44 Temple street. Thomas R. Lambert, Hotel Oxford. H. Bernard Carpenter, Hotel Glendon. Minot J. Savage, 25 Concerl square, Edward H. Hall, Cambridge, Edward B. Wilson, Sale m. Charles Arey, Salem.
Paul Sterling, Lynn.
William Lawrence, Cambridge.
Joseph Henry Allen, Cambridge.
Edmund B Palmer, Roxbury.
Joshua P. Bodfish, Canton.

Joshua P. Bodfish, Canton.
E. B. Schmidt, Lynn.
Samuel B. Stewart, Lynn.
W. H. Lyon, Roxbury.
George S. Converse, Roxbury.
Samner U. Sherman, Janualea Plain.
B. J. R. Koren, 34 Rathand square. Austin S. Garver, Worcester, Alexander H. Vinton, Worcester, Arthur W. Hess, Worcester, Francis G. Burgess, Worcester, Langroon C. Stewardson, Worcester. George S. Paine, Worcester, Francis B. Hornbrocke, Newton, L. W. Saltonstall, Dorchester. Crawford Nightingale, Derchester, Charles T. Whittemere, Dorchester, Arthur H. Wright, Dorchester, James Reed, 12 Louisburg square. Alfred F. Washburn, South Boston. Walter E. C. Smith, 13 Warren avenue. Albert Eugene George, rector St. Matthew's church, South Boston.

Nathan H. Chamberlain, rector St. John's church, East Boston. Aug. Prime, 15 norther. William F. Frisby, Boston, William F. Frisby, Spence. William Creigrinon Spencer, Boston.
Alden Welling, Boston.
Edward M. Gushee, Cambridge.
Henry Ainsworth Parker, Cambridge.
James Field Spalding, Cambridge.
F. W. Merrill, Chelsen.

Boratio Gray, Boston. Adolf Biewend, 710 Parker street. Samuel Flobart Winkley, Ballifisch Place Philip S. Moxom, 226 Westchesterpark Alfred W. Martin, Chelsea,

Afred W. Martin, Chelsea,
Fred C. Harl, 67 Havre street,
William J. Harris, St. Paul's church,
Henry Freeman Allen, 260 Beacon street,
David Green Haskins, Cambridge,
Howard N. Brown, Brookline,
Roderick Stebbins, Mitten,
George A. Gorden, Bosten,
Among others the following named clergyten have also composed theorems and clergy-

men have also expressed themselves as averse to the amendment, either from their pulpits or through the columns of the press; Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks; Rev. Dr. C. A. Bartal, Rev. Brooke Herford.

Rev. Heighton Parks, Rev. Hidny Byrtave, Rev. Henry M. Dexter, Rev. Percy Browne, Rev. W. R. Low.

Rev. Andrew Gray. Rev. Father Thomas J. Conaty. Rev. Edward Abbott.

In response to requests for their views on the question, the following replies were re-

Rev. Dr. Henry M. Dexter-I favor total abelinese from all intoxicants as a beyerage except on medical prescriptions, and I regard prohibition as the ideal method of freeing any community which welcomes and is ready for it from the dreadful curse of the salson; but I gravely doubt whether any police regulation may wisely be made a part of our organic law, and I seriously fear lest the adoption of the proposed prohibitory amendment in Massachusetts at the present time may incroase rather than diminish the evils against

Rev. Dr. Bartol-A prohibitory law would no wiserer stronger in a constitution than under it. Let us introduce only what we can enforce. Temperance must be maintained as virtue if we would promote it as a cause We cannot prohibit or prevent what we must

Rev. Brooke Herford-Ibelieve such sumptuary laws to be entirely victous in principl and never more than temperarily practicable.
The present state of things—local option—enables prohibition to be carried outwherever there is a provailing sentiment in its favor, and where there is not such a prevailing local sentiment. sentiment it could not be enforced, even if enacted. As far as I can see, what is needed is not new legislation, but the more effective use of what we have. It is not either prohi-bition or specially high license to which I look for the lessening of the saloon power and of the saloon temptation, but more effective su-pervision, both by the police and by the friends of temperance. With such effective supervision we have already laws enough to accomplish what lawcan rightly do; without it more laws, usenforced, would, I fear, be a pure mischief. pure mischief.

Rev. E. A. Horton-It is not the best method of premoting temperance. It is aimed at the final national goal of a national amendment, and I am opposed to that. It looks toward the abolition and disuse of alco looks toward the abolition and disuse of alco-hol in any form (as its originators confess), and that is utopian. It is of a character to scatter and sally divide the temperance forces. It has come to be a test, a shib-boleth among temperance extremists, which they harship apply and vindictively use, and I for one desire to make an earnest protest against the arrogance. It holds out fallacious hopes to the well-wisher of mankind, and this misdirects the true work of moral pro-gress and reform. Its kindred laws in other states have not beene satisfactory fruits. Those who vote for its adoption have the ap-Those who vote for its adoption have the ap-pearance of accepting all the extravagant claims and wild assertions of its altra advo-cates. I love sobriety and temperate tem-perance and Christ's methods too much to

Rev. Emery J. Haynes—The public opinion of a great common wealth, expressed by majority vote, has proved itself of such force generally that it eventually winds all opposition practically into accord with itself. Local option is dependent upon a smaller mublic control in the control of the ton practically into accord with itself. Local option is dependent upon a smaller public option, even when favorable to the demands of temperence. A constitutional amendment has proved itself, in my judgment, to be the most troublesome form of legislation in the way of the liquor traffic. I do not hope for utopian results from any legislation. I have a growing conviction that the old gospel method of correcting men one by one is our only lone. Perhaps it is true that the law of cally lope. Perhaps it is true that the law of the survival of the littest is to be wrought out of this department of morals, if not in any other, the drunkards perishing and childhood alone being salvable.

alone being salvable.

Rov. Leighton Parks—I trust that the proposed amendment to the constitution will not be adopted. Under the present statutes those towns which are able to enforce "prohibition" are at liberty to prevent the sale of alcohol. The city of Boston cannot even pass a prohibitory vote. Suppose prohibition is imposed upon the city by the country, what ald will we then receive in an attempt to enforce the law? Of course none. In which case the question before us is between restricted sale under high license and unrestricted under "prohibition." As a temperate man and an enemy of the "saloon" I hope for a continuance of the present law until we can pass one requiring so high a license that only men who requirings o high a license that only men who have an interest in its enforcement will be able to engage in the sale of interienting liq-

Rev. Hillary Bygrave -- While deploring the evils caused by intemperance, I flad my-self unable to work or vote for the proposed constitutional amendment. To create a statute against which a large, inducatial and statute against which a large, inducatial and intelligent majority is sure to rebel, is only to bring the law into contempt, and in the case of prohibition would tend to drive the making and selling of intoxicating beverages into holes and corners, and so work most highry to that pection of the community which incritably suffers most from the poverty and degradation which drunkenness entails. erty at

entails.

Rev. H. Freeman Allen—I shall vote against the proposed constitutional amendment. As respects the great end of the repression of intemperance, allearnest men are as one. But with regard to the means of that repression there may be honest difference of opinion. I do not think the means now proposed will secure the end desired. Prohibititian never has and never will prohibit.

Who is Responsible? Prohibition agitators never tire of charging

the opposents of probibition with the responsibility of foisting the license amendment upon the legislature, and they try to make people believe that the license amendment was tacked on to the prohibition amendment by the supporters of high license. As a matter of fact, the double header origin-

ated with the probibitionists in the legisla- | hibilion, with the exception of two men in ture. They found themselves short of votes n the house and induced two straddlers, who were good lord and good devil, to vote with them on condition that both licease and pronibition should be submitted at the same

The following is the record of the two mendments as it appears in the senate and ouse journals:

The prohibition amendment was introduced by Lindsay January 11. Referred. Reported favorably January 24. Considered in comnittee of the whole and passed by the senate January 25. Reported to bouse January 25. January 25. Reported to house January 25.
Considered is committee of whole house
January 30. Reported back with recommendation that it do pass. Yeas 60, mays 39,
absent 1.—Pages 937 and 228 House Journal.
Thereupon immediately Mr. Cady offered
the following amendment:

And there shall also at said election be senarately submitted to the electors for their approval or rejection, an amendment to the constitution of the state in words as follows: "The manufacture, ale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a leverage shall be licensed and regulated by law." The year and mays were called for, and the motion was agreed to, is to 40, two absent,

motion was agreed to, 58 to 40, two absent, Fuller and McNickle.

Those voting in the affirmative were:
Abrahamson, Baker, Balley, Ballard, Berry, Borlis, Brink, Burnham, Cady, Christy of Clay, Coleman of Antelope, Corbin, Cruzen, Dompster, Diller, Dunn, Elliott, Everett, Farley, Fenton, Fieldgrove, Gilbert, Gilchrist, Hall, Hampton, Hanna, Hanthom, Harding, Hay, Bill, of Gage, Johnson Hail, Hampton, Hanna, Hanthom, Harding, Hays, Ilil of Butler, Hill of Gage, Johnson, Lash, Lee, Majors, Patter, Rayaer, Rhodes, Robb, Sargent, Satcholl, Scoville, Seed, Shophard, Stirk, Sweet, Truesdell, Webber, Weller, Wells, Westover, Whitehead, White-ford, Whyman, Wilcox, Williams, Winter, Yutzy 58.

Yutzy, 58.
Those voting in the negative were: Reckman, Berlin, Bisbee, Bohacek, Brancht, Cameron, Caldwell, Christic of Delge, Colemn eron, Caldwell, Christie of Delge, Coleman of Polk, Collins, Cushing, Delinsey, Denman, Dickinson, Ferno, Garcher, Gates, Green, Hahn, Hooper, Horn, Hungste, Huster, Keiper, Larson, Ley, Mattes, F., McBride, McMillman, Mocker, Morrissey, Neve, Olim-stead, O'Sullivan, Seyerin, Sayder, Swartz-

ley, Towle, White and Mr. Speaker, 40.
Page 229, house journal, Mr. Rayner to amend the title as follows: "An anonlinest to the constitution of this state to license and regulate the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating li-quers, as a beverage, and providing for the meaner of voting on the proposed amend-

The amendments were engressed January The amenancies were engressed alliang at pages 541 and 548 house journal) and reported back to the house and passed on the same day, the vote being 60 years and 38 mays and two absent, Fuller and Hungate. The only changes on the final passage of the double header, and in its favor were Bis-bee, Cameron, Hunter and McNiede. The latter was absent when the vote was taken before. Duan and Lee are the enly supporters of the senate bill who recorded themselves against the gouble header.

The amended bill was reported to the senate February 1, and Mr. Lindsay moved that the amendments be concurred in (pages 369) 370, 371 senate journal). The senatevoted to Those voting in the affirmative were

Burton, Conner, Cornell, Funck, Gallegly Howe, Hoover, Hurd, Jewett, Keeldy, Lind sny, Lian, Manning, Neshitt, Pickett, Polk Pope, Robinson, Roche, Shamer, Suther land, Taggart and Welherald—21. Voting in the negative: Beardsley, Dorn, Ijams, Maher, Norval, Panlsen, Panton, Ran-som, Raymend and Wallondt—10. It will be seen that the opponents of pro-

the house and one in the senate, roted aga the liceme amendment from first to last. EDICATIONAL.

Wesleran university (Middletown) has re-cived over \$400,000 in giftathe last year. French school boys wear uniforms, and very institution of learning has its disting-

The teachers of eastern Colorado will neet a district institutes at Paeble, Golden and ort Collins. Carleton college observatory has issued

starcatalogue giving the exact places of 644 "companion stars," as determined by original observations. Anew model school in Germany, waich has been built at a cost of \$225,000, contains a large dining room where 700 poor children can be fed in winter.

The income of the university of Oxford for the present year is about £56,200. During the last year the university has increased its capital by nearly £13,000.

Several members of the faculty of the university of Coleradowill, during the sum-mer, visit the various parts of the state in the interests of the university. Colorado collega has secured for its depart-

meat of modern languages Dr. Sylvester Primer, a graduate of Harvard and editor of Minna von Barnhelm and other volumes. The board of trustees of the new Cheago university has been organized with E. Nel-son Blake as president, and a number of other prominent Chengo business men as

With each year a large proportion of collego graduates enter business life. At Har-vard President Eliot in his commencement address said more than onethind of the graduates goints business life.

Miss life E. Howser, who gnduated from the department of music is the University of Pennsylvania, is the first colored female graduate of that department. She is an accomplished violatest, and has arranged several praise worthy musical compositions. it is little more than a century since a law was passed by the legislature of Massachu-setts making women in that state legally eligible to the position of teachers. The last ceasus shows that more than twice as many

wemen as men were is 1880 engaged in teaching in the United States. The French government is, it is stated, encouraging French physicians to attend the Berlin medical college, and inorder to give proof is its sincerity in this direction four military surgeons of high standing have been ordered to represent the French army at the

coming gathering of medical men. The daily press is apparently more disposed toward the acceptance of President Elict's proposition for the shortening of the college course than are the weekly religious journals. The weekly journals are generally more conservative. At Harvard itself much more favor toward the inventor is found among the yourgettless are sent the allower. the younger thin among the older professors. The Harvard faculty is by no means a unit on this important question.

Amouncement.

C. B. Moore & Co. have been appointed wholesale agents for the celebrated waters of Ercelsior Springs, Missouri.

A farmernear St. Louis has a nest of owls n his barn, and they keep it free from rats and nice. The birds by up provisions at right for the next day. The farmer marked the bosies of the mice he found by cutting of one fost with a pair of selssors. At night all the marked mice would be gene and the next norning there would be a fresh supply,

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