FOR HIGH LICENSE.

An Able and Logical Argument by Hon. Edward Rosewater.

A SOLUTION OF THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

Nebraska's Perfect System of Saloon Regulation and Restriction.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA A FAILURE.

The Law Openly Violated in All of the Larger Cities.

SIGNIFICANT CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The Utter Fallacy of the Statements of Amendment Advocates Shown by the Records of the Courts.

The following are the opening arguments of the second day of the debate on the problbition issue at Grand Island, being those of Ex-Governor Larrabee for prohibition and Hen. Edward Resewater of THE BEE for high license. The speeches are produced without abridgement from the notes of THE Bus's stenographers:

GOV. LARRABEE'S ARGUMEST. He Gives a Bistory of Liquor Legis-

lation in lows. Ex-Governor Larrabee of Iowa made the opening speech on Friday afternoon. He

spoke as follows: Ladies and gontlemen: I think there is a passage of scripture that says, "Where a few are gathered together in my name there I will be with them," or something like that. I feel about that way this afternoon. While it feel about that way this afternoon. While it is an unusual thing for me to address a small andience, it is a pleasure where the persons are willing to listen to me; it is a pleasure for me to do my best to entertain them. I came here by invitation of the manager of this sugar palace to address you on the question of the best productions.

of prohibition.

It was intimated here last evening that foreigners were invading Nebraska to tell you how to vote. I don't feel myself to be a foreigner in any state of the union. I think that question of nationality was settled several years ago at large expense, that this was a nation, as some say, with a big N. It was an expensive job but it was settled so, I don't feel as if I were away from home at all in Nebraska, especially as I find tens of chousands of good lowa people scattered all over this state. I feel it a daty I owe to my friends in lown to come here and give my friends in Iown to come here and give my testimony concerning this question to be pre-sented at your next election. There is another reason. One of my own children has located in Nebraska. I feel an in-terest on that account. So that is all the apology I have to make for being here today. I expect there is no portion of the earth that is more productive in the food and staple productions necessary for the sustenance of man than Nebraska. Here is a grand opporman than Neurassa. Here is a grand oppor-tunity to build up a great and power-ful state. You have material ad-vantages; you have the blood; you have some of the finest people from all the castern states located here to build up this state. It is in

its infancy yet; the state has hardly moulded its policy for the future.

Why, when you consider that this state is to exist from now to eternity, you can see the importance of setting out right. It is like a young man setting out in business. If the young man is born with good, healthy constitution observe the laws of health, sobriety and temperance, and takes wise counsel, the chances are be will become a useful man and a useful citizen. The chances are he will enjoy a happy life.
On the other hand, if he takes evil counsel, does not observe the laws of health, bad re-sults are likely to follow.

It is just with nations and states as it i with people. A state that follows the advice of its wisest men and women, a state that permits wisest men and women to dictate its policies is sure to lead to good results.

That has been the case with our nation

the past. On the other hand, a state or nation that adopts improper policies, or governed by ignorant men or carcless men o headstrong men that do not act wisely, you may rest assured disaster will come somer or hater. Progressive civilization always has great questions to meet; there seems to be something for every age, every generation has a work to do. You remember in reading the history of our nation at the time of the constitutional convention a few more votes would have abolished slavery at the very first organization of our government. The wisest statesmen of those times were favor of abblishing slavery, but it lacked a few votes. There were so many other things to be looked at, it is no wonder that it did lack a few votes. But the evil was continued and continued until our day, and we know the expense, we know the less that it incurs after an evil has grown to the dimensions that slavery did in this country. We have learned what it cost; millions of the treasury and hundreds of thousands of lives and the sacrificing of the health and properties of millions more in addition.

I remember well the contest that was waged over the Kansas and Nebraska bill for the possession of this fair country which you inhabit, and many of you gentlemen ren ber it, but what seems strange to me at present time is to look back and think and know that we found strong men defending the cause of slavery at that time right here on Nebraska soil, and all through the north it seems incredible at the present time, and we can hardly believe that we could find zralous advocates of slavery in the north, but

such was the fact.

It is so with all evils. There is a disposition on the part of many people to adhere to things as they exist. There are two classes of people, conservative and progressive; the conservative portion of a community always like to let things remain as they are, as our democratic friends used to say at the com-mencement of the was, "The constitution as it was, and the union as it is." Conservative people will frown at a new idea. On the other hand, progressive people are always ready to better the condition of any community, if an improvement is proposed, I don't care whether it is a sugar palace, electric lights for your city or a street railway or a sugar manufacturing establishment, you will find mes always ready to advocate it and take hold and do what they can to forward it; while, on the other hand, conservative people will say: "We can't do it and we might just as well not undertake it." There is this difference between people you will find in every community, I don't care whether it is a school district or a church or a political party or

upon this question of temperance.

Material welfare is not all people need to make them great, and intellectual welfare in addition is not sufficient; because with all the intellectual advantages, if you are deficient in moral training you can not accomplish the

My friends have quoted some distinguished gentlemen from Massachusetts on prohibition and I will quote from Professor Fisk. He refers to this question of moral training and moral education; he says, "We owe in this country as a nation largely our success to the character and the work of the early settlers of New England. We owe largely our success as a nation to the principles of the town meeting. That is the promotion of the ability of people to govern themselves."

I know it is said by some that the failure of

the southern confederacy was largely ac-counted for by that disregard of the town meeting. We have met here today to carry out this town meeting principle, the prin-ciple of the Puritan fathers. I care not what are the decisions of courts; I care not what are the decisions of legislatures. The town meeting finally governs in the end. It is the people that make the decisions of the court, rule our congresses and rule the state legis

it is so upon this temperance ques tion. I heard it remarked last evening because prohibition was voted down in Penn-sylvania and Connecticut and other states it was a reason why it should be voted down it Nebraska. That is no reason all. This is a pogressive divilization, our people are progressive. We adopted prohibition in lowa several years ago and if the experience of

in forming your opinions at to your duty at the next election, I am pleased to give my testimony concerning it. I have lived in lowa over thirty-seven years. The state was admitted in 1846. You remember in those days it was customary to levy licenses upon most trades and occupations. I know in lowa at that time they levied license on retail liquor doalers, and they charged merchants a license for doing business of selling ordinary goods and wares; they charged clock peddlers a license and pill makers, and charging a license was the rule. But it soon became un-popular in lowa. We had a class of settlers that brought good morals with them in the carly settlement of our state: we were fortu-mate in that respect. And I don't know whether you have observed it or not, but I have, that in Iowa, and in every locality in a new country, it is very apt to be governed to a greater or less extend by the tend given to

it by the early settlers.

I know some counties in lowa which were settled by men of the highest moral standing. and the marks can be seen there today; while on the other hand some courties were settled

on the other hand some counties were settled by a different class of men, and it shows a distinct class of people there today.

I say this license principle was distasteful to the early settlers of lowa in 1847, and the legislature authorized the county commission-ers to submit the question to the voters of each county whether to license the retail dealers or whether to not license them. That was the first step toward prohibition in lowa.

was the first step toward prohibition in Iowa. Our code was adopted in 1851, and the leg-islature that adopted that code framed a statute stating in express language that the peo-ple of Iowa would take no share in the profits pie of Iowa would take no share in the prons and sale of intoxicating liquors. That was the character of the men and it was not a political question at that time. It was a democratic measure at that time. The democrats had control of the legislature that alopted that measure. This was continued until 1855, and then a law passed by our legislature prohibiting the sale of wine and here, as well as strong liquors; this wine and beer, as well as strong liquors; this was submitted to a vote of the people and carried by a handsome majority. That was the first vote by the people of our state on the question of prohibition. It was the character of the men that settled lows that located there at an early day. This continued until 1856 or 1858. You re

This continued until 1850 or 1888. You remember the Kansus-Nebraska bill; that great
question which agitated the people of this
country, and you remember the great
slavery question, it rather overshadowed the temperance question
for a while. I am sorry to say that the political party which I was a member of at the time, and which I have been a member of ever since, voted to permit the sale of ale, wine and beer in that state. The saloons

wine and beer in that state. The saloons opened at once and continued to grow rapidly all over the state until I suppose there were 5,000 saloens in the state.

The war came on and the temperance question was lost sight of for years. Soon after the war the temperance question was agitated again; the friends of temperance saw the evils of these saloons spreading over Iowa and the temperance people petitioned the legislature session after session for the abolishment of the saloon. I know thousands and the esands of petitions were presented in ishment of the saloon. I know thousands and thousands of petitions were presented in 1880, and the question of an amendment to our state constitution was voted upon by our legislature and passed. It was voted on again in 1882 and submitted to the people during the year 1882 and adopted by our people by a majority of 30,000. It was to take effect July 4 following:

A following.

Now my friends that spoke here last evening concerning the closing of saloons in Penusylvania and close where where high license
has been adopted, they spoke of a great number of saloons closed at once. That was the
case in lowa. When our amendment was
adopted the saloons all over the state closed
at average and many of my supposed, the great at once, and many of us supposed the great portion of them would remain closed, but it was not ninety days before they began to open again, and if you knew the truth of the case, I venture to say you could go to these states where they have high license and find oles in the walls" just as they did at that

We had total prohibition on our stat-utes against the sale of strong liquors from 1885 to the present time; there has not been a day since 1855 that it was legal to sell strong drinks in the state of Iowa only for legitimate purposes, which we permit there today.
But these 5,000 saloens scattered all over

our state violated the law every day in the year, and I venture to say there was hardly a saloon in our state for years but what sold strong liquors, notwithstanding it was a vio-lation of the lay. It is so everywhere. gaged in it; the temptation is too great for the class of men engaged in the business. There is from 100 per cent to 500 per cent profit and the temptation is great for men who are unscrupulous and they cannot resist the temptation.

Our amendment was decided unconstitu tional by our supreme court and set aside and the saloons were running again as usual June 22 the assembly adopted a statutory provision, and it took effect on the Fourth of July, 1884. Again a large portion of the sa-loons closed, satisfied that the law would be enforced. Our legislature failed to adopt the necessary measures to secure perfect enforce ment, and it is not strange that they did. In any new legislation of that kind we never can expect to have the legislation just right the first time; we can not expect to get everything just as it should be; that was the case with our legislation. We passed a good law and made the sale of all kinds of liquor illegal, but it was not until the 23d of June that the assembly met and additional measures were passed until we succeeded tolerably well in enforcing it.

I was sworn into office in January, 1886, and at that time I think there were about seventy saloons in the city of Des Moines, paying a license fee of \$1,000 a year; between sixty and seventy were running when I went to Des Moines. The saloons in in the large cities throughout the state were nearly all running as usual; the law had been enforced in some of the rural districts.

enforced in some of the rural districts.

The 27th of May, 1886, I issued a proclamation calling on the people of the state, calling on the judges, sheriffs, county atterneys and all interested in law and good order, to enforce the law which was upon our statute

books. While I was in office, or until last January. I think there had been about 3,000 saloon closed in the state. It was not an eas task. Now I don't undertake to say the lay was easily enforced throughout the state. When I first went into office people said to me: "You have got the prohibition law and why don't you enforce it?" They laughed

The leading members of the republican party had a meeting, because it was considered a republican measure. I am sorry to say that our democratic friends, or the leaders of the democratic party, misled, and have ever since, the rank and file of that party in that

The rank and file of any party in any state are honest in their instincts and honest in their motives and desire to promote the welfare. It is just so with the democratic party in Iowa, but the leaders misled them, and they taunted us, the leaders of the re-publican party. "Why don't you enforce the

Two years rolled around and you never eard that question asked. We did enforce t. In over 100 counties in 90 of the state of lows the law was reasonably enforceb,—just about as well as the ordinary law. In the counties of Dubuque, Scott, Muscatine, Lee and Pottawatamie the law was not well enforced. While it might be that in the city of Dubuque the saloons were running and have been ever since-and in Davenport it is the same-every saloon in Des Moines, the largest city in the state, was closed. I used to offer \$10 to any one who would point out a saloon and I never had to pay the \$10 yet. When Mr. Rosewater sent his reporter to Des Moines I think I gave him

By the way, I wan t to call his attention to the fact that when he sends another reporter there to have him tell the truth. When that reporter came to me he told me he was a re-porter for the New York Tribune and I gave him the same information I would if he had told me he was from Omaha. I would never have withheld anything from any reporter on this question. I believe in politics as I do n basiness—we cannot afford to be anything

A man that will pervert statistics, that will make a false statement to the people, do serves their scorn; he deserves their con-

Now I wish to say that the prohibitory law was enforced in lowa during my last three years or two years of administration reasonably well, with the exception of the few coun

ties I have named.

In the city of Des Moines I know it is claimed it has ruined business. It is the same argument I heard made here by Mr. Webster, and I am ashamed to hear men of the strong qualities and ability that these men have doubt in their minds or fear it will hurt business to close the saloons of the state. We have a living illustration at Sloux City. I

lown is of any ndvantage to you or will assist | know it was stated there that it would not only kill the republican party, but would kill Sioux City to enforce prohibition in Sioux City. Every saloon in Sioux City was closed for more than two years and there is not a more prosperous city in the state than Sloux

> have perfect contempt for an eastern man that is good for them, and they get all they desires it that is not willing to loan his money in a prohibition city and will loan it in a saloon town,
> or even in a high license town. Sloux City
> men can get all the money they want to borrow from castern capitalists; they get all
> that is good for them, and they get all they
> desires it think lesires, I think

same is true of Des Moines. After the amendment was first adopted in the state of Iowa Des Moines was a small city; it has doubted in the last ten years and almost doubted in the lats five years since the adoption of prohibition. I know we didn't have two blocks of pavement in Sioux City was a state of the state of when we adopted prohibition, and now think there is forty or fifty miles. We had little horse railway with five or six cars and twenty horses, and now we have one of the finest electric railways in the whole country.

A Mr. Doom who has taken hold of the street railway is a rank prohibitionist; he said he would rather have the grass grow in the city than to have prohibition repealed, and there is no man more interested in real

estate in Sioux City than Mr. Doom.

Name me the most prominent cities and I
will name the prohibition cities: Des Moines, Sioux City, Cedar Rapids, Ottumwa, and the smaller cities, Kearney and Creston and others. Name me the dull towns and i will name you the cities that have made the least pro-gress in the state in the last ten years. These

re the facts.
I am restricted I believe here to about forty. five minutes. I am a slow talker anyway, and I cannot give you the information that i wish I could, nor give you the information that I wish you to know.
If you knew the working of
prohibition in Iowa as I know it, I believe here is not a man among you but what would ote for it.

Here is my friend Mr. Rosewater, I admire Mr. Resewater in many respects and have agreed with him chiefly upon questions of public policy, and I am alwaysglad to read his paper. He is what we call in the west a "rustler" and I only regret that he is not right on this question. I have a teleration for him and a spirit of sympathy with him because I used to believe just as he believes now when I knew less than I do now. Laughter

When the amendment was first voted on in Iowa I voted against it. I didn't believe it could be enforced. I have changed my mind from what knowledge I have learned since. I know a wise man changes his mind as he increases in knowledge and I beg my friend Mr. Rosewater and his friends, strong

friend Mr. Rosewater and his friends, strong men as they are, I beg the Almighty to teach them to see the right in this matter.

I couldn't help thinking as Mr. Rosewater was speaking of Lincoln last evening I wish he would use the same efforts to learn the right and be governed by it as Lincoln. If Mr. Rosewater and his friends will help the people of this state to walk in the paths of virtue his name will be honored in the future and the children for generations to come will have reason to rise up and call him blessed.

No. I know how streamously people adhere No, I know how strenuously people adhere to their own beliefs, and after once having made a decision they often adhere to it after their conscience has been convinced it is wrong. There is where this question of pride comes in and I say I wish my friends would lay aside that pride and go over in Iowa and talk with the best men we have got. I don't ask him to take my testimony. He can take the testimony of our state officers.

We haven't but one state officer today but what favors prohibition. He was formerly a good republican, but he left, the republicans because he was not satisfied with prohibi-tion and has been "off" ever since. He is a man who has attended during his lifetime to man who has attended during his interime of a strictly private business; he is over sixty years of age and too old to change his mind, although I mistrust that two years in the governor's chair will weaken his position on the subject. You may take the testimony of every other state officer; we have five su preme judges, and you can take their test mony; we have forty-four district judges, and you may take the testimony of all of these; we have four superior judges, and you may take the testimony of two of these men, and the county attorneys in about the same proportion all over the state. You will get

the same statements from them.

I am surprised to find that I have only twelve minutes left. It is the first time, I believe, that I ever talked on time, and I don't know how much time I am using.

I never took a public document on the stand to assist me in what little talk I had to make, but I find it necessary for me to do it at the present time. Of course, I am not familiar with the situation in Nebraska. I simply know the working of prohibition in lows, and that is what I desire to testify to today, and as I understand that I am not to speak this evening, that the other gentlemen are to speak, I find it is necessary for me to ask a little indulgence of the committee in order to permit me to say that whether I speak or don't speak, I am under orders from your chairman, and make it a rule to always

my friend Rosewater made some state-ments that it is necessary for me to reply to, not only for my honor, but for that of the state of Iowa. I have no copy of it at bome and only heard of it since I arrived in Nebraska and have never seen it before. He says that Governor Larrabee, like Ben But-ler, sees both ways at the same time and he says it seems very remarkable when he looks at the figures I have here respecting the criminal statistics of the state and the expense incurred in prosecuting criminals in the county for the last-four years, showing that the expense of prosecuting has increased.

Now, this is m reply to the statement I had
made that crime had decreased in Iowa. I

I notice in the Beatrice discussion that

repeat it. Crime has decreased in lowa, and I called upon the judges of our state in a re-cent communication to give me their opinions of the workings of prohibition, and out of 44 judges, 41 responded; 30 were in favor of the law; they said it had reduced the criminal expenses and reduced crime; 6 were non-committal, and 5 were opposed to the law. I have their letters printed here, and if anyone desires to see them he may do so; I only wish I had time to quote from Now, then, Mr. Rosewater is impeaching

my testimony in this case and he says, "say that it is testimony that ought tobe considered." He says, "when I prove Larrabee to have falsified the records in regard to criminal courts, all his statements fall to the ground." I will admit that. If he proves that I falsified I am willing that everything I said should fall to the ground. Here I have the record, and if Rosewater doubts my state ment he can see the statistics that I have He says the expenses increased \$200,000 in a single year, and he quotes the criminal sta-tistics of that state, and the expenses incurred in prosecuting criminals in the last four years, and I will show you that the expense of prosecuting criminals in Iowa increased more than \$500,000 in the last two years.

In the last two years of statistics that we have in lowa, for 1889, the criminal expenses were \$399,430, and the amount paid prosecut. ing attorneys was \$67,897; in the year previous the criminal expenses were \$300,424, and the amount paid prosecuting attorneys \$53. 518. I will say that the statistics of 1888 are for only ten months in the year, so it shows he was either ignorant of that fact or else misrepresented it. I don't believe he mis-represented it; I would sooner believe that ne one else looked up the statistics and that he used them improperly. I say that the expenses decreased, and I will fellow back for ten years and see whether my statement isn't correct: When I went into office in 1886, the first year the expenses were \$421,024; the year prior, \$413,349; the year prior, \$379,580.

He makes the same statement in regard to the number of convictions in the state and will give you the number of convictions the state for each year, commencing wit In 1882, 1,470; in 1883, 1,377; in 1884, 1,592; in 1885, 1,339; in 1886, 1,645; in 1887, 1,520; in ten months of 1888, 832; twelve months of

I regret I have not time to go over thes statistics and show you the facts. As to the crippling of the city of Cedar Rapids, which he stated had decreased in population from 22,000 to less than 18,000. I will say the pop-ulation of Cedar Rapids in 1885 was 15,426, and according to the last census the population was 17,997; in 1880 it was only 10,104, which shows that he is entirely mistaken as to that. I could point out a hundred mistakes, I think, that this man has made.

He outes Governor Boles at sustaining

that this man has made.

He quotes Governor Boles as sustaining him. So far as Governor Boles is concerned. I want to say this: He is a pleasant gentleman, indeed, and upon questions of general or public policy we generally agree, but upon this question of prohibition we do not, and as I said of Mr. Rosewater, I used to agree with him on that question when I knew less than I know at the present time. So don't blame from the same of the same services of the same servi know at the present time. So, don't blame

Governor Boles. I have had better oppor-tunities of knowing what is going on in the state of Iowa than Governor Boles has whether I do or not I leave it for others to

I have not time to reply to this question but I saw my friends here last evening use but I saw my friends here last evening use the same argument that they used at Beatrice, that because the number of government permits in lowa had held its own or increased, it proved that prohibition did not prohibit in Iowa, and I want to say this, that that is no argument ment whatever, is no evidence whatever that prohibition does not prohibit in Iowa, because I believe there is not 1:20 per cent of the liquor consumed in Iowa that there was even eight years ago. I know a railroad man even eight years ago. I know a railroad man informs me that they do not hand a car load of beer where they did hand a train load, and that they do not bania barrel of whisky where they formerly havied a car load. I notice Mr. Webster made a statement in his Beatrice speech: "Let me tell you what the results are, the papers show that in 1886

were consumed in lows malt liquors, 16,000 barrels." Mind you, that was in 186. If he barrels." Mind you, that was in 1886. If he will consult the Brewers' Hand-Book of this year, and I presume the Brewers' Hand-Book will be good authority with him and Mr. Rosewater—[laughter]—for the year beginning last April, he will find that the amount of beer consumed in lowa was only \$9,000 barrels. In Nebraska this hand-book says that the people of Nebraska consumed 129,916 barrels. If you figure that up into gallous, as Mr. Webster did at Beatrice, or if you go a little further and figure it up or if you go a little further and figure it up into drinks, I find it shows like this: There is a barrel of beer divided among 22 persons in Iowa during the year; that would give every person in the state 22 drinks of a halfpint each for the year, or, in other words, it would give him it pints during the year, or it would give him for 8 days a glass of been

each day, and the remainder of the year he would have to go thirsty.

In Nebraska it is 27 plats for the year. Instead of having his drink only 88 days in the year—I have made this computation for every fourth person, taking it for granted that the women and children do not take their drink—every fourth person would have his drink 200 days in the year. So you see they are a little better off in Nebraska than in lows.
I give you these figures to show you that

ic consumption of liquor has decreased, and there is no man of ordinary ability who can visit the state of lows and know what is going on, but what will agree with me.
I regret that this thing ever got into poli-tics, but I say I believe that prohibition will

never be repeated in Iown. I can give you the names of hundreds of farmers, business men and merchants who voted against probi-bition, just as I did, because they lidn't believe it could be enforced, and they are now in favor of it, and I believe if it was voted on today it would have a maority of 70,000, and I know the people of that state about as well as anybody in it; I meet an nequalitance at every cross road.

I thank you, ladies and geatlemen, and have to apologize to you because I am not a professional gentlemen, and I want you to professional gentleman, and I want yet to understand that I have been busy at work on my farm and my attention has been with-drawn from this question, and a year ago I could have made better use of my time than

MR. ROSEWATER'S ARGUMENT. He Exposes the Failure of Prohibition in Iowa and Kansas.

Mr. Rosewater spoke as fellows: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: desire to return my sincere thanks to Gov ernor Larrabee for the courteous and gentle manly manner in which he has presented his side of this case. He is the first prohibition orator that I have ever heard yet who has not used vitrupation and abuse as the chief staple or argument and certainly he is to be commended for that, for this is an issue that is too grave and too important to be disposed of like an ordinary campaign contest by personal abuse, slander and misrepresentation. I will direct myself to some points the gov-

ernor has made here, and the first one I want to call your attention to is this: Governor Larrabee says that inninety counties out of the ninety-nine in the state of lowa the prohibition laws have been just as well or about as well enforced any other laws on the criminal code of the state of Iowa. I challenge his attention to the great mistake that he has made, and I want you to carefully pay attention to what I There are in the state of Iowa over 4,000 places or resorts authorized to sell intoxicating liquors under the laws of the United States. Four thousand or more of those people have taken out permits, and I take it that they are not paying a government tax for their own health. I assume, however, that 1,000 of these may be charged up to the original package, or may be charged up to druggists who do a very small retail iquor business, and there still remains 3,000 people who sell liquor in defiance of the statutes in the 90 counties of Iowa. Now, I do not know much about the saloon business, but I assume that if a saloon man cannot make more than ten sales in any one day of the year as the year runs, ne would consider his business very poor. In other words, the 3,900 liquor dealers of the state of Iowa are selling 30,000 drinks a day on the average, or 30,000 bottles and drinks. Now, then, I challenge the attention of Governor Larrabee and of every prohibitionist within my hearing, because this assertion has been made upon the restram and everywhere in this state, that the prohibition laws are as well enforced in prohibition states as other reiminal laws, and I want to know whether if any criminal law was violated 30,000 times each in the 355 days of the year whether there would not be a revolution in the state of I owa, or in any other state in which crime should run riot at such an unbeard of rate. Just think of it! Suppose that 30,000 thefts were committed in Iowa every day, suppose 30,000 forgeries should be committed, 30,000 houses were daily set on fire, 30,000 persons were murdered daily. Could you conceive any such terrible lawlessness without abso-

If such a state of affairs should prevail people would all be up in arms. It is an insult to common intelligence for anybody to assert that the law prohibiting the sale of liquor is enforced just the same as the law against theft, against perjury, against murder or against any other crime. In the city of DesMoines alone there are something like seventy permits issued for the sale of liquor, and that means at least 700 violations every twenty-four hours or 21,000 per week. I have here the report of the city marshal of Des Moines, and while it very fully confirms all the statements I have made that prohibition does not prohibit it does not show in any sense of the word that the law is enforced or even sought to be enforced. I intend to review this record as we proceed but I will omit it for the present because I want to

make the question whether prohibition does prohibit a specialty lonight.

I want to call your attention, however, to another branch, and that is to the court

records. It has been stated here by Governor Larraee that I have made a misstatement at the Beatrice debate concerning the aggregate ex-penses of the courts of the state of lowa dur-ing the past two years. The statements that I made were copies from the report of the I made were copies from the report of the secretary of state, and if they are not correct I am certainly not 16 be charged with misrepresentation. I have them both here. I suppose the governor as I understand it, does not dispute what I quoted for 1889, and what I quoted for 1888 is here in this book, that it was only for teamonths.

Governor Largabea. It was for ten months. Governor Larrabee -It was for ten months

instead of twelve.
Mr. Resewater—That is, that the footings for 1888 represented but ten months!

Governor Larrabee — Yes, sir.

Mr. Rosewater — I quoted the figures just as they are given here, and the report says for the years 1886-7

on the outside of the cover, and I take it for granted that the reports are correct. We will take, for instance, the finances of We will take, for instance, the finances of Polk county alone. I was in the city of Des Moines a week ago today, and I have here a letter written by Mr. Loomis, the sheriff of Polk county, concerning the expenses of running the courts in that county.

"Des Moines, Ia, Sept. 12, 1890.—In answer to your inquiry, I have to say that the cost of criminal prosecutions in this county of Polk appropriated in 1889 about \$85000. The total

criminal prosecutions in this county of Pola aggregated in 1889 about \$55,000. The total court costs of Pola county, as per auditor's report, (and which I have right here with me), was \$92,646.92, exclusive of the salaries of three judges, \$7,500. Of the above amount everything is chargeable to criminal precedure except part of the juvers' pay and part of indees salpart of the jurors' pay and part of judges' sal-aries. Inasmuch as the time of one court

during each term is occupied by criminal business, it would be fair to say that one-third of the cost of parors and one-third of the cost of the salary of judges is properly charge-able to the sum of criminal costs. The cost of parors for 1889 is, by the auditor's report, \$14,177.80, and one-third of this, \$4,700 in round numbers and \$2,500, the salary of one judge, thus making \$7,200, may be added to the remainder of the court costs after deductthe remainder of the court costs after deducting the total cost of the jurors for the district court, which leaves as a total cost of criminal procedure about \$5,500. Of this sum \$37,775.09 is the cost of justice and police courts which, large as it is, is small as compared with the like expense for the current year. For the first six months, as shown by the transcripts filed in the auditor's office and alowed, exceeded \$30,000 for the first half of the year."

Now, then, I want to call your attention to this fact that in the county of Polk, in the state of lowa, the court expenses for the year 1889 were \$62,000, and the greater part of that enormous sum was for the farcical attempt of trying to enforce prohibition that will not prohibit. Thirty thousand dollars have been saddled upon the taxpayers of that county aiready for the first six months of this year by the justices courts and audited and credited to the justices who make a special business of arresting a bottle of over for \$5 and charging \$10 or \$15 for convicting a bottle of

beer. [Applause,]
Now, then, in the county of Douglas, a county that has a population of one hundred higher per cent of insamity than it the states and fifty odd thousand ortwice the population that are running under high license. [Apand fifty odd then said ortwice the population of Polk county, Iowa, and in which is located Omaha, painted by prohibition orators as the wickedest city on earth, the last year court expenses were less than \$5,000 and the police court and justless court expenses in our city are less than \$5,300 a year, against \$80,000 for half of the year in the city of Des Moines [applause] and in the county of Lancaster and city of Lincoln, which has about the same population as Des Moines, their court expenses have been \$38,000 as compared to \$00,000 for the county \$35,000 as compared to \$92,000 for the county of Polk.

Let me call your attention to the fact that

netwithstanding Governor Larrabee's own personal belief—and I credit him with great sincerity—I believe he means well—I be-lieve he tried his level best to enforce prohi-bition in Iowa, and I believe really and sincerely considers it a fact that prohibition has decreased crime in Iowa, and that it has decreased insanity, that it has done away with the drink traffic. He believes that, but Gov-eraor Larrabee, like a great many of the people who are infatuated with this one idea, is not in the habit of investigating and finding out for bin, self what these facts are. It is very much like the "Voice" when I sent those reporters to the state of lowa; and I to say right here, one of them was the city editor of The Bee and the other was the sporting editor of The Bee, and not two tramps, as they first charged. I did not justify either of them, if they represented themselves as reporters for they represented themselves as reporters for other papers. But in any event they were simply there to find out the truth and the whole truth; but the Voice wanted to know why I had sent out the sporting editor of Tue Bes and not the religious editor. Well, would anybody expect me to send to the bishop of the Methodist of the property is four to the out how many dist church over in Iowa to find out how many saloons are doing illegal business and how many joints and "speak says;" there are [Applause.] I supposed I would have to send somebody that knows how to find these places and knows how to investigate their operations. And their reports were true in all essential particulars. It is also true that all essential particulars. It is also true that in the state of lowa today there are fewer julis empty and a great many more prisoners in the county julis and in the penitentiary pro rata than there are in the state of Nebraska. I have the reports here of 97 of the 99 sheriffs of Iowa and in those counties there are 327 prisoners in juli and 548 persons are now in the two penitentiaries of laws arginst 388 persons in the penitentiaries. lowa, against 388 persons in the penitentiary in Nebraska, and 137 in the jalls of Nebraska in the state of Kansas, where they boast so much about the enforcement of prohibitory legislation having reduced crime, they have got 905 persons in the penitentiary and 5k in the county justs, with II counties not rein the county jails, with 11 counties not reported, which swell their prison population to over 1,450 against 525 for Nebraska. And of the empty jails that we have heard so much about the state of Iowa have thirty-six, the state of Nebraska forty-six and the state of Kansas only about seventeen. The number of criminal convictions in the state of the state of the state of criminal convictions in the state of criminal convictions in the state of lowa in

1888 was 838 Governor Larrabee in ten months. Well, the number in 1889 was 1,108; the number sentenced to county jails was 127 in 1888 and 193 in 1889. It may have been ten months, but that would be so many more if it was twelve menths. [Applause.] There were sent to the penitentlary of lowa in ten months—and we will take the governor at his word-in ten months in 1888, twelve months in 1889, 318. That does not show that crime is on the decrease very

Now, here I have a little article that ap peared in the Lincoln Call, which has been recently conducted by a gentieman who is not a gen tleman. [Laughter.] And he calls my personal attention to the fact that he has opened a ledger account with high license versus whisky. Now, we will see how high license and regulated whisky stands against prohibition and free whisky. He says that the whisky ledger has opened an account for 1890 for Lancaster county and on the debitside are the following accounts: Court criminal expenses, \$8,858.64; paid attorneys to defend criminals, \$1,519.65; jail expenses, \$7,191.23; county attorney and deputy, \$3,10); poor and poor farm, \$8,261.04; to maintain city police, \$18,000; fines and costs of court he has added that, which has no place in there), \$7,947.80; total, \$53,978.30. Now, he says from Elder Howe (it takes an

elder to know more about these matters), and from others he learns that from 70 to 80 per cent of all the crime, pauperism, etc., is the irect product of the saloon. He says therefore, 75 percent of this amount of the ourt costs was \$40,483.77. Then he says "In bearing her proportion of expenses of state institutions in ratio to population to that of the state a debit will be taxed up to Lancaster county as follows: Reclaiming fugitives, \$750; maintaining the peniten fugitives, \$750; maintaining the penitentiary, \$3,289; home for the friendless, \$550; industrial home, \$1,167; reform school, \$4,600,95; total, \$10,646.65. Seventy-five percent of this added to the other makes \$40,483.77, which makes a total of \$48,405 on the debit side of the ledger. Lincoln gets \$85,000 from her liquor dealers' license. Take the credit from the debit and the balance is \$10,468 against high license. Now, let us see how the prohibition and free whisky runs yersus high license and regulation. In Polis versus high license and regulation. In Polic county, Iowa, which has not quite as large a population, by the way, as Lancaster, we have: Court expenses, \$50,577.83; grand jury, \$3,99.70; justices and police courts, \$37,55.69; the poor and poor farm, \$25,799.93; the city police, \$31,500, a total of \$149,563.05 on the debt side and not a dollar on the credit side [applause]. Not a single penny received from licences and four times as much tax for criminal prosecution. Police expenses of Des Moines, \$31,500; Lincoln, \$18,000. The county of Polk in the state of lowa is saddled with \$149.563, and not a dollar revenue. I would like to see whether free whisky is better than regulated whisky—and mark you, I have not added any costs for the state of Iowa for their maintenance for the nome for the friendless, for their reform school or any other institution, I have simply taken the record of the sheriff of that county and the record of that police court, and if I have not demonstrated pretty effectively that prohibition is a very expensive luxury I want to leave the field and let the governor have his own way. The governor says this is not a question of material welfare, it is a question of morals, and I say so too, and if I can not demonstrate and will not demonstrate to-night when I get to this question that prohi-bition does not prohibit, that there is greater immorality bred, and more immorality caused by the prohibition cities in the states of Iowa and Kansas than there is by the high license system in the state of Nebraska, then I will yield up the field.

Now, we have been told that insanity and pauperism are materially decreased in prohibitory states. The statistics of the asylums of the country do not support that view. I have reports from every insane asylum superhave reports from every insane asylum super-intendent in America but two, and I have ex-amined them carefully. They have all been gotten out within the last sixty days, and I find that out of every thousand people in the United States about one person is insane. That is the ratio, Now, in the state of lowe the reports snow a fraction over 1,000 persons in her insane asylums, while in the state of Nebraska there are something like 680, and I was disposed to believe that statement until I went over to Des Moines last week; but after I had interviewed the sheriff and interviewed Governor Boies and other state officers I came to the conclusi that we have not credited up insanity sufficiently in the state of lowa. I found that 44 insane persons were kept upon the Polk county poor farm, and Governor Boies tells me that the superintendents of the various insane asylums, after making proper inquiries as to the number of insane, find that there are

from 1,000 to 1,100 insame persons kept by the different counties at home and not provided for in the asylums of lowa, so that in the state of lowa there are over 3,000 in same people and supposing that lows had double the population of Nebraska, which she has not, she would have only 1,303 insane instead of 3,000 at the ratio of Nebraska, so that they have more than two insane persons in Iowa to our one in this state in ratio to population and I say this with full knowledge that the different counties in our state have scarcely any insane persons to take care of. The state of Nebraska has an insane institution for incurable insane at Hastings and has two hospitals for insane, one at Norfolk and on at Lincoln, and those institutions are ampli for all the issure that make application while the institutions of towa are full an overflowing and the different counties ar ompelled to take care of them. And what s true of lows is equally true of Kansas I was in Leavenworth only last Mon-day, and I found that they hav two private asylums in the city of Leavenworth, and that they are taking car

of something like & insure persons in those asylums independent entirely of state insti-

tutions, and there are fully two insane p sons pro rata in the state of Kansas to who

that in those states that have adopted

hibition and sought to maintain it

there is one in the state of Nebraska. I d not know why it is, but from my examination of the records I am impressed with the fact

that are running under high license, plause.] I do not know what the reason whether there are more cranks there the there are here or whether crankism, which on the border land of lesanity, finally ge them over the line. [Applause.] The fac-are there, and that is sufficient for us. W are simply trying to find out whether pr hibition has bettered the condition of the people, whether it has decreased crim whether it has decreased insanity, whether has decreased pauperism, and I have not y found in any of the states of the west or any of the prohibition states of the east, they are not numerous, any instance for would convince any rational person willing to give it a careful and candid consideration that they have effected the reforms that they claim to have made. And so long as they cannot effect them, why do they want us to change when we are doing well enough as we are now! They talk of empty jails, have got more empty jails than they They talk of the prosperous people. We are certainly more passperous than they are. Now, we have been told by Gover Larrabes that Des Meines for one city is very prosperous; and the other day I noticed in the New York Voice a let-ter from the mayor of Des Meines— Mayor Campbell—who took it upon himself to contradict a statement that was made at the Beatrice debate that the cities of Iowa with one exception, and that is Sieux City were running down and had gone down, and he made his statement over his own name

that he did not know of a single store-room the business portion of the city of Des Mole that was now for rent. Well, I went over Des Momes and it was raining, last Friday I had to go around with an umbrella, and went only on the main streets, within a few blocks of the postoffice, and within reach of the opera house, and I took down the num-bers of the different stores for rent and I found twenty-three brick stores for rent, some of them very large stores, and among them whole blocks. I went into one of them, and the owner appeared very anxious indeed to get somebody to rent his building and of-fered me his three-story and a basement building 20x140 feet, I believe, or 135, fee 83,103 a year. So, then, I thisk I have been able to pretty thoroughly contradict the honorable mayor of Des Moines, and I went over there to his office to tell him that he was a prevarienter, but I did not find him. [Applause. I can give you the numbers of those houses if you wish, governor. I have not given those counties, perhaps,

exactly, and I will repeat that so as to make sure I make no mistake, that in Kaasas out of 100 counties all but eleven have reported. and six of these have no julis and sixteen have no prisoners. In the 76 counties that have prisoners in jail there are 526 prisoners now confined. In Nebraska, in 88 counties 5 are without jails, 46 have nobody in jail, and the 37 counties that have prisoners in juil re-ported 137 inmates in juil, or about there. These are official and can be relied upon. Now, it has been said that in Des Moines properly has not depreciated, and everything

is in a very prosperous condition. Mr. Frank Reisley, the builder of the Savery house, and one of the leading citizens of Des Moines, told me that in 1885 the ground where the Savery house stands now was offered to a syndicate, of which J. S. Clarkson was a member, on a basis of \$25,000 for 132 square feet, one block from the center of the city. Today the property located on any two corners opposite the new Savery house, which is as fine a hotel as there is in Nebraska, if not better, which should have doubled in value under ordinar; circumstances, cannot get a purchaser. Mr. Reisley said he had an option for one-half that sized ground last year at \$40,000 conditioned on the repeal of the law, and now you cannot sell at any price. Rents have depreciated since 1885 at least 33 per cent."

Conrad Youngerman, a citizen of Des Moines, says that he owned lot 8, block 13, original plat, on Fifth and Locust street, southwest corner, since 1888, six stores and offices above, for which in 1885 he was offered \$55,000, and it then rented for \$5,200 a year; but now he rents that property for \$5,800 a year, and all his property, he says, in Des Moines, has gone down in the same proportion. And here this morning I have been handed a piece of information that I will read: "The Rentze Hintz plang company at Des Moines, employ ing 100 skilled workmen, has published its intention to remove to Chicago on January 1 One of the principal reasons assigned by the proprietors for the change is that they are unable to inducehigh-skilled German plane makers tallive in Des Moines on account of

in the state was burned in Des Moines in April. Before the fire the owners had decided to move from lowa, as they found it difficult to sell their goods to dealers in other states who

had declared a boycot against them.
"Congressman John H. Gear of Burlington,
an ex-governor of Iowa, has removed his Iron rolling mills from Burlington, Ia., to Youngs-town, O. Lack of patronage on account of prohibition and trouble in getting skilled men o invest in homes in Burlington is assigned as the cause.
"I think I have demonstrated it and it i

not necessary to demonstrate further that in the best city of Iowa property values have decreased and rents have decreased. Farm values have also decreased in many sections

'How is the state of Kansas! In every city of Kansas without exception, all along the line, there has been a terrible deprecia-tion of property values. In all the smaller towns, as well as in the larger ones, brick blocks and stores stand vacant and property can be rented at a very greatly reduced price. I was in Topeka last Monday and Tuesday and I made special inquiry. It has been said here that the state of Kansas is prosperous and Mr. Brauford has said to you last night that Topeka is one of the most prosperous cities. I walked up and down the princip thoroughfare of that city and I have in my pocket the numbers of twenty-two stor rooms for rent on Kansas avenue and there were a number of store rooms occupied that have not counted, because they were temperarily taken by parties during the state fair Kausas avenue is the princi-pal business street in Topeka and I inquired of a druggist whole store was

located opposite the postoffice, which is re-garded the best corner in town, and 1 found that the highest reatal there was \$1,500 a year. In the block adjoining, next to a large canking house, a store 150 feet deep and feet front, was rented for \$100 a month and is now offered for \$50. Further down on Kan-sas avenue there is a two-story brick build ing and both the store and the upper stories are renting for \$45 a month. Now, I want to know whether a great and prosperous city, the capital of the state, that can make no better exhibit is really as prosperous as the cities of Nebraska! I asked a man here today in Grand Island and was told that one of your unimproved corner lots, 44 feet front, had sold for \$5,000. I venture to say that is more than three times as much as any 44 feet will sell for in Topeka or Des Moines. Not a foot in Des Moines sells for \$600 and in foot in Des Moines sells for \$400, and Topeka for a great deal less. I was told Topeka you could not sell any property at this time. We have demonstrated then that so far as material welfare is concerned, and material prosperity, the western states that have adopted prohibition cannot stand a comparison with Nebruska. Now why should we change! Why should we incorporate into our constitution a provision that the people of lowa will repeal undoubt

resubmitted it in Kansas! Simply because they dare not submit it. The fact is it has become a political issue, as Governor Larrabee says, and it is unfortunate that it has, bee says, and it is unfortunate that it has. The truth of the matter is that in Kansasyand Iowa the republicans have committed the party to prohibition and they are like the man who takes hold of the electricat shocking machine—he can neither let go nor hold on. They would like to let it go very much, but they fear it would be detrimental, to party success. The republicans of Nebraska have wisely fought shy of it and left this matter to the decision of the people of the state. They have not make it a cardinal principle of the party, as it never has been the state. They have not made it a cardinal principle of the party, as it never has been and never ought to be. It is no deetrine of the republican party and in Kansas they will discover this year before the fourth of November is over that they have made a great blunder. We have to meet this issue on the 4th of November, and I feel very confident that the people of this state will not load themselves down with a policy which has falled to benefit the people of other states, which has been tried, and thoroughly tried, in the New England states, where certried, in the New England states, where cer-tainly it had a fair and importial trial, and which has had no success there, has been re-pealed in Rhode Island, repealed in Massa-chusetts, and will be repealed in Vermont if they get a chance, for Vermont, for the first time in her history, elected sixty odd demo-cratle members to the legislature this year, for the reason that they are tired of the pro-hibition farce. Now I will give way to other gentlemen and let them go on with the scussion. [Great applause,]

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