#### Graduating Exercises.

The Commencement exercises of the Columbus high school took place Friday evening, and notwithstanding the approaching rain the North opera house was crowded. This year's class consisted of nineteen members and was one of the largest classes that ever gratuated in this city. The program was good and well rendered. Much talent was displayed, and in all was one of the best programs ever given in this city. All numbers on the program were executed in a highly commendable manner.

At the close of the program a few pleasent remarks were made by Prof. Conn in behalf of the teachers and in which he announced that the Gerrard medal in the high school was awarded to Miss Sine Matzen of the Junior grade. This medal was awarded for punctuality, attendance, deportment and efficiency. There were at least a a dozen persons, who were among those seriously considered for this honor. The scholarship was awarded to Miss Helen Brugger, she being the valedictorian of the class.

If was also announced that a certain prominent business man, who by personal request has asked that his name be withheld, gave ten memberships in the Y. M. C. A. to the boys in the different grades of the city schools, who raised their general average the most accordingly to their grades during the last four months of school. Following is a list of successful winners: From the high school, Fred Alberts, Walter Luers. Clyde Douglas, Melvin Brugger, and Fred Babcock: First ward school, sixth and seventh grades, Hugo Lutz; Second ward school, sixth and seventh grades. Don Fauble; Sixth and seventh grades high school, Evertt Welch; Eighth grade, high school, Arthur Viergutz and Ray Westbrook. An additional membership has been added for the Third ward school by the donor of the other ten already announced, and it will be necessary for the teachers to confer on the matter of grades. It will not be possible for a few days to determine who gets this one. There has been a great deal of rivalry on the part of the boys. who were eligible to the memberships. The plan on which they were awarded made the contest as fair for one as for the other, as any boy who made the necessary gain over the marks he already had came out victorious. It is with much regret that we are unable to pubed in school work, as no doubt this man is should be known to the public. But many kind deeds have been done and are being done, not only in our own busy city, but all over the land in just this manner, but the day will come when all will be rewarded.

#### Our Polk County Friends.

Osceola has not got the public park vet, but they are reporting progress.

One of our Polk county boys, Doctor Harry Anderson has concluded there is a better opening for dentists at Dewitt. Nebr. Harry is one of Osceola's best young men, and everybody wishes him

Some of the big politicians, since passes were abolished, are figuring how they are going to scratch money enough together to go to the Democratic convention at Denver, and some of them want to go to Chicago too. They better be satisfied with going to Denver, for they can save \$2 35 by going there from Occools, rather than Chicago.

Next Sabbath is the annual Children's Day exercises in the churches in Osceols and the other cities in the county, and preparations have been made for the observance of the day. And besides that it is the annual day for the meeting of the fraternal societies, that is the fraternals that join togather for the celebration of the day. Rev. M. R. Crisp will deliver the oration for the Fraternals at Occeola.

The Platte county teachers institute will be held at the high school building in this city Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week, June 15, 16, 17 and 18. A good corps of instructors have been engaged, among them Superintendent Conn of the city schools, Prof. Gregg of the state normal at Peru, and Miss Schlee, primary critic at the normal. On Tuesday evening Prof Gregg will deliver a lecture, "The Geological Story of Nebraska," which will be illustrated with stereopticon views. At the opening exercises, both moring and afternoon, some of the best musical talent of Columbus will render selections for the teachers. On account of the strict requirements of the law in regard to normal training quite a numher of teachers are at present attending summer schools, but nevertheless a good attendance at the institute is anticipated. All visitors are welcome to attend any and all sessions of the institute.

# Marriage Licenses.

Howard E. Smith, Denver, Colo .... Emma A. Bean, Columbus...... 27 Otto J. Hardessen, Columbus..... 31 Johanna S. Oltjen, Columbus..... Frank Sima, Tyndali, S. D...... Christian Matzen, Leigh ...... 32 corn. Laura M. Carstensen. Leigh ...... 31 Lester Jenkinson, Columbus...... 20 Nellie A. Nelson, Columbus.......... 19

# Baptist Church

Rev. D. W. Reinhart, pastor. Sunday school 10 a. m.; preaching by the pastor 11 a. m.: prayer meeting Thursday 8 p. m. No services Sunday evening. Pastor requests congregation to worship with the Congregational brethren.

# Farm For Sale.

The Kerr estate, se 1-4 1-18-3 west, six address Mrs. C. R. Watts, Monroe, Neb. | Brown, Agent.

Route Ba. s.

N. Lasks marketed hogs Monday. Fred Kuenzli is having the roof of hi house painted.

Mrs. J. T. Bonner visited with Mrs. L. Rinesmith Tuesday. Wet weather has put a stop to the

breaking for the present. Albert Kummer is putting the finish ing touches to his new residence.

Miss Emma Gerhold left Wednesday for Kearney, where she will attend the

Carrier No. 5 received an old fashioned hand out from No.25 Lazy street, Chicken avenue.

During the high water farmers were busy catching fish and putting them into N. Laska's pond.

The rain put a damper on the picnic that was to have been held at Gus Hadwiger's last Sunday.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Leonbard on June 6, and left a bright little baby boy. The Misses Winnie and Eva Davis of Silver Creek were guests at the home of

Mrs. H. J. Brian this week. The Loup and Platte rivers are very high for this time of the year and Olear

creek is out of its banks at present. The Kensington will give a party Friday afternoon, at the home of Mrs. H. J. Brian, in honor of the Misses Bebe

Bryan and Carrie Hahn, The heavy wind storm Saturday night blew down a windmill wheel and took the shingles from a corn crib and drove them into the shingles on the roof of a barn, besides uprooting large cottonwood trees and blowing down others.

#### Route No. 1.

The heavy rains are keeping the far mers out of their corn fields.

Miss Louisa Hauffbour is visiting friends in Humphrey for a week.

Paul Abegglen, from Columbus. wil work during vacation for Albert Grossnicklaus.

John Wurdeman, sr., has been staying in town of late, and he says that if it suits him he will remain.

Ed. G. Loseke and sister Lizzie attend ed the graduation exercises at the North opera house last Friday evening.

Word received from Frank Arni, who is enjoying himself and expects to be lishment of dives and other clandese for the Fourth of July.

We always did like black eyed girls, and we have one on our route that we like because she presented us with a fine dish of home grown strawberries.

Edward Ahern took a shot at his dog last Saturday, because he would not remain at home. The dog is doing nicely, but the gun and Edward are pretty badly used up.

# Route No. 3.

Miss Ida Lutjens was in Columbus Monday. Chas Brunken was in Columbus or

business Monday. Shell Creek was exceptionally high Tuesday, caused by the heavy rains further west. At Peter Schmitt's mill the water overflowed one-half mile south of the bridge, and in many places the farmers were attempting to dam up the over flow to prevent further damage. As it is, the amount of damage done is

quite considerable. Last Saturday evening there was small tornado eleven miles northwest of Columbus. The storm damaged building for Gus Hageman, H. P. Mohrman, and also moved a barn, recently built by John Brunken, from its foundation. It was moved six inches and badly racked. People who watched the storm was somewhat alarmed and expected something severe.

# Route No. 4.

Vernie Wilson of Columbus is working for J. J. Barnes.

Miss Anna Dodds left last Wednesday for a short visit with her brother Joe at Cambridge.

Adam Smith has workmen remodelling his residence, raising it and making it higher and larger.

The Misses Mary and Anna Mikech have been confined to the house the last week with a slight attack of the measles. John Kuta and John Coupon of west of Platte Center, were guests at the

home of Mrs. Pat Murray from Saturday until Monday. Mrs. L. S. Eby left Sunday for Grand Island to visit her daughter, Mrs. F. H. Peterson. She was accompanied by her two grand children, who have been visit-

# Walker.

A. E. Swanson shipped a carload of fat Hogs to South Omaha Wednesday night.

ing her the last week.

The confirmation class at the Salem church were confirmed Sunday. Owing to the downfall of rain in the morning the services at the church were postponed until in the afternoon.

F. W. Eng. one of Walker township's most prosperous farmers, went out in the field Monday morning with five cultivators and you would think such an outfit would make a great showing in a week, but owing to extreme wet weather both 22 be and all the rest of us have had to abandon all farm work in the field for an entire week. Surely we are in need of sunshine if we are going to raise any

# California Tourist Cars.

The idea that an inferior class of people patronize the touriet sleepers is an error. On many trips only the best class of travelers are found. They are merely men and women of good sense who would rather travel to California in this manner and save a snug sum of money. It is beginning to be understood that it is by no means necessary for the traveler to spend a large sum of money in order

to enjoy a trip to the Pacific Coast. If you cross the continent in one the tourist sleepers of the Union Pacific The Kerr cetate, so 1-4 1-18-3 west, six you will enjoy your trip and save considerable money. Inquire of E. G. Advertised Letters.

Following is a list of unclaimed mail matter remaining in the post office at Columbus, Nebraska, for the period end-

ing June 10, 1908: Letters—W N Bloom, Malcolm Brunner, Martin Christensen, Michael Christensen, Burt Clark, Harry Ehrett, Charlie Fiffe, Mr Glover, F D Hill, Mrs Chas Lemb, Alfred Lindell, Geo McDougall, Mrs Mary Schmitt, J B Sherwood. Cards—Frank Chlospek, Loyd Hooker, Arthur Hiteman, Miss Anna Hamilton, E H Lersen. Miss Annie Starky, Miss Sadie Wooley. Parties calling for any of the above will please say advertised. OARL KRAMER, P. M.

# OPINIONS:

Discussing the Best Means of Controlling the Liquor Traffic.

#### THEY SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE

Well-known Nebraska Merchants Describe Local Conditions Under Both Dry and Wet Regimes, Affecting Retail Business and Tax Rates.

Many responsible business throughout Nebraska have expressed their opinions on the question of the best means of controlling the liquor traffic. Some towns have voted the saloon out of existence, while others have voted for license. Quite a number of towns have reversed their policy in the matter. In cases like this. residents of those towns are in a position to form accurate judgment respecting the result of this experience. The Merchants' and Manufacturers' association recently sent out queries to business men. The following replies have been received:

HOLSTEIN-G. L. Fischer, grain, says: "It is true that the question of license prevailed in our town through the active influence of business men and property owners, who feared the is visiting in Switzerland, says that he loss of country trade, and the estabdent to a dry town. The business men also believed that the dry policy would make them pay more taxes."

> STERLING-C. W. Stuve, general mercl andise, says: "Our people favor license as long as the liquor men are that the dry policy would drive away tion of the population of tihs county cality we are supposed to be governed the trade of farmers for miles around, is German. The influence of the busi- by the Slocumb liquor law. The law, since there are many Germans in this ness men was for license because of however, has not been enforced, and locality. It was also argued that the the probability of loss of patronage in my opinion is that if the Slocumb barring of the saloon caused merchants to pay highr taxes."

INDIANOLA-Chester W. Dow. implements, writes: "About two-thirds of the business men of this town are theory that the license policy draws the enforcement of the law. There is trade to their stores."

says: "Every business man in town is might suffer loss of business in case in favor of high license. They argue the town should go dry, and that taxes that there is no doubt that taxes would be increased. This sentiment, would be much higher under the dry of course, had its effect." policy. In regard to lose of trade, that is an open question."

UTICA—A grain merchant writes: High license was carried here in the last election by a large majority. Most voters believe that the so-called proof the people of this vicinity favor hibition theory will not successfully high license in preference to a dry prevent traffic in liquor; also because town, which would bring about bootlegging and other clandestine methods would increase the tax burden and of selling liquor. If we had no saloon more than probably decrease the volhere, liquor would be shipped in any- ume of outside patronage of the city's way as long as it is made and our merchants. I am also of the opinion merchants believe it is better to have that many business men feared that a saloon in order to know just where the elimination of legal liquor busithe liquor is being sold."

CLARKS—Campbell brothers write: "This town is dry. Many of our business men believe the policy hurts their business, since surrounding chant, writes: "This town went dry towns have saloons, and many of the in the recent election owing to agitafarmers are Swedish, Dutch, and Bohemian. The question of increased taxes was not discussed here."

says: "With one exception, every money, and they know that trade will business man in town supported the wet ticket. The question of country ers have expressed themselves to that patronage was the principal argument effect. It was the expressed wish of put up by the wets before election." SEWARD-H. A. Graff, clothing, re- license should carry."

plies: "I believe the majority of the business men and property owners more strict obervance of the Slocumb law. Our people are demanding better enforcement."

STELLA-A prominent business man writes: "There seems to have been enough business men here to carry the license ticket, I am sorry to heavier if the town should go dry."

KEARNEY-Says a leading merthe question of license in this city. the open saloon than by supplying the Slocumb license law." demand for liquor through drug stores and bootleggers. Then again, many ture dealer, writes: "Your informabusiness men feared the loss of trade tion is correct. Our business men and from the foreign element in the countaxpayers feared a loss of outside pattry; further than this, the revenue coming to the town from licenses is cause our neighboring towns are wet." \$10,000 annually, which is of material help to the city, as well as to the

school fund."

town." BLUE HILL-C. F. Gund, cashier, savs: "Our town is in a German community, hence our merchants realize were adopted."

fully say that our people feared a loss in our recent election the Anti-Saloon

After the 'Theater

STEP INTO THE

# Beer Garden

And Enjoy

# Cool Glass of Beer

An orderly place---everything neat and clean. We strive to please our patrons with the best of service.

W. L. BOETTCHER BLEVENTH STRBET.

of personage from the farmers if the town should go dry. Of couse, there i a division of opinion, but the prevailing sentiment seems to be that the majority who support the business in terests of Silver Creek are in favor of the wet policy, and they are, as a rule, as fine a class of citizens as can be found anywhere."

RED CLOUD-A leading citizen says: "There are many voters of this place who favor high license because of the experience this town once had under no-license rule, when blind tigers' ran unhindered, and the town was disgraced beyond anything experienced under the license system. I do not believe the matter of partonage from outside territory would enter into the question to any extent."

PLYMOUTH-A dry goods mer chant writes: "This town is only from eight to ten miles from DeWitt and Swanton, which are both wet: therefore our business men felt that if Plymouth should go dry, their business would be injured. This community does not want county option, neither does Saline county, to the north of us. The strict enforcement of the Slocumb law would be better for everybody, and our people are in favor of its better enforcement."

VALENTINE-D. M. Rice, editor Democrat, replies: "It is true that the business men took an active interest in our recent election upon the question of license. During the contest. the merchants argued that a dry town traffic." would produce a loss of patronage and stores, bootleggers, and 'blind tigers,' towns."

FALLS CITY-L. J. Harris, Editor of The Journal, writes: "One reason the law to the letter." willing to run their places right. Dur. for the result of the recent election in ing the campaign the merchants urged this city was the fact that a large porcase the town should go dry."

KEARNEY-F. L. Whedon, Editor of The Democrat, replies: "In the recent election upon the question of license, business men here were genlicense men, and they advance the erally favorable to high license and on our statutes." FORT CALHOUN-Fred H. Frahm consideration the probability that they

LINCOLN-A. I. Israel, Editor of The Country Merchant, says: "In the recent election here I believe that the majority voted for license because the the elimination of liquor licenses ness would result in an increase of lawlessness and have a demoralizing

effect upon the community." CLARKS-William Douglas, mertion among those who pay little or no tax. The majority of our business men believe that taxes will be much HERMAN-H. H. Herzog, lumber, greater upon the withdrawal of license be less, as a great many of our farm-

the best class of our taxpayers that SUTTON-F. M. Brown, Editor of The Register, replies: "I regard it as here favor the policy of license under a fact that the license issue won because our business men and taxpayers feared they would have to pay too heavy a penalty in loss of outside patronage and in increased taxes as

results of a dry town." SUTTON-Henry Grosshans, farm machinery, writes, "We had two years say, through fear of a heavier tax in of experience under the dry policy, case of the adoption of the dry policy. and I regard it as very unsatisfactory, During the campaign, the merchants there being more drunkenness than we argued that the taxes would be much have had under the wet policy. Under the dry regime we had about fifteen places where bad liquor was sold, chant: "The result of the election on and we could not control the traffic at all: now we have but four saloons, we are inclined to think, was brought which are controlled, and there is betabout under the idea that the liquor ter order in town. I am for the wet traffic could be better controlled with policy and a strict enforcement of the

PLAINVIEW-P. F. Boyens, furnironage as a result of a dry policy, be-WAYNE-W. S. Goldie, Editor of

.FAIRBURY-D. B. Cropsey, editor, last election was because of the exreplies: "Our business men thought perience of twenty years ago, when to be detrimental to business interthe license system was the best way the town went dry. The man who has ests wherever it has been tried. I bein which to regulate the liquor busi- been marshal from that time to this, ness. It is true that they feared they and who is one of the best officials in would have to pay too heavy a penalty the state, said publicly that he had in loss of outside patronage and in in- more trouble with drinkers during the creased taxes as results of a dry one year in which the town was supposed to be dry than he had during several years under the license system. He has no use for the saloon. The Anti-Saloon league representathat trade would suffer if a dry policy tives put up a campaign that was somewhat disreputable, and thereby SILVER 'REEK-D. F. Davie, pub- lost many votes. I believe that this lisher, replies: "I think I can truth- town is three to one for high license

Pague aid about all the open fighting. but they accomplished little."

SCHUYLER-W. J. Higgins, dry goods merchant, writes: "As a matter of government alone, I do not think that liquor is a benefit or help to the town, but speaking from the standpoint of the business man, my observation is that in some localities, and particularly where a majority of foreigners, as it the case in this county. reside, no doubt a dry policy would drive such citizens away from a town. as they go where they can get what they want. While I am not particularly a drinking man, when I speak of conditions in this local section, I would not favor a dry policy."

NELIGH-J. N. Mills, of Mills & Berry, dry goods, says: "Our experience teaches us that we have better government and less discord under the license system. When our town is dry and other towns wet, the dry town is left out. I do not think statutory prohibition is a temperance movement. The writer has been in business in this town since 1880 and has taken an active part in the liquor question. I shall always vote for the license policy as long as the United States continues to issue licenses."

GLENVILLE-Ernest Frisch farm machinery, writes: "The business men took an active part in the recent election. Among them there is a sentiment that the adoption of a dry policy would be detrimental to their business because of the German element in this community. Most of the taxpayers are retired farmers of the German nationality."

VALENTINE-M. C. Carroll, real estate, replies: "In the recent election most of our business men worked hard for the old Board and for license, for they were sure that if the town went dry they would lose most of their outside patronage. They also said that in that event property would be taxed to the full limit. We have two weekly papers here—The Democrat and The Republican-and they worked hard for the old Board and for high license. Most of the farmers in this neighborhood are in favor of license." LAWRENCE-D. Livingston, editor

of The Locomotive, writes: "License won here through the support of business men who desired to please a large country trade, and who also desired to benefit by the payment of liquor li cense money which would relieve them of that much tax. Our business men believe that the high license system is the best way of controlling the

SCHUYLER-S. Fuhrman, dry goods. increased tax rates. They also pre- writes: "My experience with the dry tine means of dispensing liquor incitowns are generally wet, and the town which are peculiar to some of the dry loses the revenue on license. The only way to deal with the liquor traffic is to regulate the same by law, and enforce

> SCHUYLER-Henry Bolton, merchant, writes: "In this particular lolaw were enforced it would be better for this locality than what is known as the dry policy. As a law-abiding citizen of the state of Nebraska, I believe in enforcing all the laws that are

GLENVILLE-D. K. Caldwell, bankno doubt that business men took into er, says: "Our business men and property owners wished the license system to prevail. They are people who favor personal liberty, regardless of the question of taxes. This county is rich. It is a German settlement of well-to-do and industrious people who have been prosperous from the beginning of the settlement of Clay

County." PENDER-Nick Fritz, farm machinery, writes: "In our recent village election, it was the concensus of opinion that if the town should go dry we would lose a good deal of trade on account of neighboring towns having license as we have a good many substantial German farmers in the neighborhood."

GRAFTON-William G. Hainey, general merchant, writes: "I am perfectly satisfied with the Slocumb law if enforced properly, because it does away with 'bootlegging' in dry towns and places the responsibility where it belongs. In dry towns I have noticed this nefarious clandestine traffic carried on without a chance of an officer catching the sellers, and I found it to be true that there was little chance of

enforcing the law." VALENTINE-E. Clyde Davenport of Davenport & Co., general merchants, writes: "The result of the election was probably due to the fact that the majority of the business men are of the opinion that well-regulated saloons do no harm to a community. and the revenue derived from them is very necessary toward the support of the school and village. I think the business men were not so much afraid of the loss of outside business as they

were of the increase in taxes." M'COOK-John E. Kelley, real estate, writes: "I resided in Kansas in 1880 when the prohibition amendment carried, coming to Nebraska five years later. I have lived the last twentythree years in McCook. All of that time the city has favored licensing and regulating the traffic—the annual license fee being \$1,200. I was in lowa both before and since the prohibition law was abolished, and am free to say that I favor the Slocumb law when properly enforced over any means of regulation that I have observed. In both lowa and Kansas it has always been as easy to get liquor as in Nebraska, and much more so than it is in any Nebraska town that does not favor license."

M'COOK-P. Walsh, president Mc-The Democrat, replies: "The chief Cook National bank, replies: "I am reason why Wayne voted wet at the unalterably opposed to prohibition sobetter laws for regulating the sale of liquor than any other state."

A real estate man of McCook writes that he is "in favor of a strict enforcement of the Slocumb high license liquor law in order that the revenues from the traffic may make city taxes low enough so that eastern investors will not shun Nebraska." He says prohibition only takes away the revenue and does not stop the sale.

ARAPAHOE-R. J. Finch, merchant, writes: "The country tributary to Arapahoe has a large foreign popy- | tion. \_

moun and the town has always had saloons until the last year. At the election this spring all hinged on the question of license or no license and a majority of the business men seemed to fear a loss of business if the town continued dry; also, that the taxes

#### OKLAHOMA TOOK IT BACK

cense money was had."

After Adopting Prohibition at the Polls the People Reversed the Policy.

would be heavily increased if no li-

Last fall the paid agents of the Anti-Saloon league went into Oklahoma and induced the constitutional convention to adopt an article prohibiting the manutacture and sale of intoxicating beverages. The proposition was submitted to the people last fall and carried, the law going into effect at once. It was a great victory for the league.

In spite of earnest efforts to enforce the new provision, it proved a dismal failure, and the business men of the new state demanded a change. This they had a right to do under another article of the constitution, which empowered the legislature to establish state dispensaries for the sale of liquor if it proved to be impossible to enforce prohibition. The state was overrun by bootleggers and the clandestine sale of liquor was carried on in utter defiance and contempt of law.

Responding to the call of the business men the legislature provided for state dispensaries by a law which was approved by the governor late in March. Dispensaries are established in counties and towns for the sale of liquor by the state at a profit. An Omaha distiller has just sold a carload of alcohol to the state of Oklahoma to be retailed through the dispensaries.

This is a complete reversal of the the liquor traffic. Judge Strang of Guthrie decided a case May 4, writing an opinion in which he held: "The dispensary law is an act regulating the sale of liquor, not one to prohibit."

Oklahoma is the last state to repudiate the policy of state-wide prohibition.

#### LICENSE SYSTEM PREVAILS Many States Have Discarded Prohi

bition and Adopted License System. Agents of the Anti-Saloon league are traversing Nebraska telling the people that there is a wave of prohibition sentiment sweeping the country and that now is the time to get into their county option water wagon. They do not care to admit that the area of dry territory has been extended almost wholly in states having local option laws like that of Nebras be an attractive method in localities ka. To do so would be to commend the provisions of the Slocumb high license, local option law-a thing dian counties it was long ago repugiagents of the Anti-Saloon league could not do without admitting there was no Prof. Goldwin Smith of the Toronto

need of their presence in Nebraska. It is true that there is a growth of sentiment in favor of a more temperate use of beverages, but that sentiment has been made in high license states and not in prohibition states. In an article in the Review of Reviews for April occurs this statement: "Up any county adopting it by a simple mato a year ago, of the eighteen states that had tried the experiment of prohibition, only three-Maine, Kansas and North Dakota-remained in the ranks." Incidentally it should be said that last fall Oklahoma adopted state wide prohibition, only to discard it last March, because it had failed. It is necessary to say also that Georgia became a prohibition state in January,

Thus it is seen that there are but four prohibition states in the union. The advocates of prohibition are claiming large gains, but they do not tell their hearers that nearly every state has enacted local option license laws Scott Act is generally regarded as imfor the control of the liquor traffic. Here is a list of local option license states, as published in the New York turning their minds to other measures. World Almanae for 1908:

Alabama-Local option, fee \$175-Arizona-Local option, quarterly fee United States license \$25 annually. County and territorial \$300 annually. Arkansas-Local option, fee \$800.

California-Local option, fee by authorities. Colorado-Local option, fee \$500 up Connecticut-Local option, fee \$150-

Delaware-License by courts, fee \$209-\$300. District of Columbia-License by exrise board on the written consent of the majority of the owners of real estate, fee \$800.

Florida-Local option, fee \$1,250. Idaho-Annual license by authorties, fee \$750. Illinois-Local option license by city council or village or county board, fee

not less than \$500. Indiana-License by county commission fee \$100-\$250. Iowa- License by petition of voters

fee \$600. Kentucky-License by majority voters, fee \$100-\$150. Louisiana-State and local license

\$100 up. Maryland-Local option, fee \$18 Massachusetts-Local option, fee no less than \$1,000; number limited one to 1,000 inhabitants; in Boston, one to

Michigan-Local option, fee \$500-Minnesota-License fee \$500-\$1,000. Mississippi-Local option, fee \$600-

Missouri-The counties may, by majority vote, pass the local option law, and if this is not done, the county courts may grant a license and fix a tax of not less than \$200, nor more than \$400 per year for state and not less than \$500, nor more than \$800 for county purposes.

Montana-Local option, semi-annual, fee \$150-\$300. Nebraska-Local option fee \$500 \$1,000.

Nevada-State license \$50 per an-

num; wholesale, \$100 per annum; retail drug store, \$12 per annum. New Hampshire-License by majority of voters, fees based on population, maximum \$1,200.

New Mexico-License by county commissioners, fee \$100-\$400. New York-Local option in towns fee \$150-\$1,200, according to popula-

North Carolina-Local option, sem annual fee of \$50-\$400.

Ohio-Local option, fee \$1,000. Oklahoma-State dispensary. Oregon-Local option, fee \$400. Pennsylvania-License under control of courts, fee \$75-\$1,000.

Rhode Island-Local option, fee \$200-\$1,000. South Carolina-State regulation.

thorities, fee \$400-\$600. Tennessee-License issued by local uthorities, fee \$150-\$200. Texas-License issued by county

clerk, fee \$300.

South Dakota-License by local au-

Utah-License granted by local anthorities, fee \$400-\$1,200. Vermont-License local option act took effect March 3, 1903. Virginia-Control of local courts,

fee \$175-\$350, local option provided

Washington-License issued by local authorities, fee \$300-\$1,000. West Virginia-License by courts and local authorities, fee retail, \$600;

wholesale, \$750. Wisconsin-Local option fee \$100-\$200, with power in voters to increase from \$200-\$500.

Wyoming-License issued by local authorities, fee \$100-\$300. Thus it will be seen that the preponderance of popular opinion is over-

cense. REPUDIATED COUNTY OPTION

#### How Many Counties in Canada Stamped Out an Unwise Law.

whelmingly for local option, high li-

When the business men of Nebraska get a full understanding of so-called county option they will consign it to oblivion. It is used by agents of the Anti-Saloon league as a means to an end-it is simply a method by which state's policy in respect to control of they expect to attain prohibition. This fact they assert everywhere—their ultimate aim is state prohibition. They are not content to let each town manage its own affairs, but send paid agents into Nebraska towns to array the non-tax-paying voters against local property owners in efforts to deprive the latter of the right to control the policy of the town whose expenses they are taxed to pay. These paid interlopers are getting voters to sign petitions to the legislature to pass a law which would give all the voters of a county a right to dictate to any town in the county as to what it must do in respect to a matter which involves thousands of dollars in loss or gain of business or of license fees.

The idea of county option was taken from Canada and transplanted into some of the southern states. Agents where it had not been tried. They are careful not to say that in many Canaated and stamped out. Here is what University wrote about it in one of his

well-known essays, some years ago: "In 1878 the Canadian Parliament passed the Canadian Temperance Act. more commonly called the Scott Act. The purport of this Act may be described as county option. It enables jority of the electors to prohibit the sale of any liquor within the county for local consumption under penalty of a fine of fifty dollars for the first offense, a hundred for the second, and two months' imprisonment for the

third. In the province of Ontario there are forty-two counties. Twenty-eight counties adopted the Act, most of them in 1884 and 1885. In 1888 ten countles, nine of them at once, repealed it; and in the following year the remaining Scott Act counties also returned to license law. The majorities for repeal were overwhelming. In Ontario the possible of resuscitation, and the advocates of prohibition legislation are This is a genuine verdict of the people. The liquor trade had exhausted its power of opposition in the early part of the contest; in fact it hardly appeared in the field without doing

mischief to its own cause." Townspeople repudiated the law because it enabled outsiders to dabble into local matters in which they had no moral right to interfere. It is a thing of the past.

BUSINESS MEN ARE ORGANIZING To Protect the Material Interests of Taxpayers Against Unwise

Legislation. Hundreds of the best business houses of Omaha have joined an organization styled the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association, which is rapidly growing in strength and influence. Its avowed object is to protect the material interests of taxpayers against any movement known to be detrimental to them. Just now the association is giving its attention to the quiet but vigorous campaign being carried on in Nebraska by the paid agents of the Anti-Saloon league, who are seeking to foist statutory prohibition upon the people through a subterfuge which they call "county option." In other states where they have operated they openly declared that "the object of the league is statutory prohibition;" that "county option is a natural step to pro-

hibition." The Merchants' and Manufacturers' association stands for a strict enforcement of the Slocumb high license law. under which any village or town may, by popular vote, decide to license the sale of liquor or not. Under this law over 450 Nebraska towns have gone ary. It affords the greatest possible gree of home rule not inte with the right of a community to manage its own affairs. Under its provisions, outsiders cannot dictate to the people of a town or village what they must do in the matter of regulating the liquor traffic. Every state in the Union, save four, long ago adopted the license system, and nearly two dozen states have abandoned statutory prohibition in order to adopt the license system. Experience has proved that the local license system is the only practical means of regulating and controlling the sale of liquor.

Agents of the Anti-Saloon league are New Jersey-Local option, fee \$100telling of the prohibition wave said to be sweeping the country, but they fail to say that the extension of dry territory in the north has been wholly under state laws providing for the high license, local option system.