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### PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

Mayor Waggoner of Atchison Reviews the Situation.

EX-SALOON MEN AS DRUGGISTS.

Fines Take the Place of Licenses and the Business Goes On—No Public Sentiment Back of the Law.

Does Prohibition Prohibit?

Atchison, Kan., August 7.—The prohibition amendment to the constitution of Kansas was adopted in 1880. It was regarded as a great triumph for the cause of temperance. The advocates of temperance did not foresee the difficulties in the way of its enforcement. They imagined some expression of sentiment would silence opposition.

The amendment was not self-enforcing. It required the enactment of laws to carry it into effect. The legislature, at its session of 1881, passed such acts as were supposed to be adequate to secure to the people the fruits of the victory won at the polls, but they were found to be too elastic and more stringent ones were enacted and enforced, to the extent of closing the open saloon and depriving the municipal government of the revenue derived from the license system.

With the closing of the saloons, however, the evils from intemperance did not disappear. The traffic in liquors was not abolished. It was driven to cellar and attic and to the bootleg and hip-pocket. The responsible men who had been engaged in the business quit and engaged in other business or left the state. In their stead came a great army of disreputable scoundrels and irresponsible tramps and vagabonds, who became the proprietors of the joints and low dives with which nearly every community in Kansas is now cursed. These men were born violators of the law. Their places of business became the rendezvous of criminals and the police forces of the cities were wholly inadequate to restrain such places of iniquity or prevent the depredations of their regular patrons. The already overburdened taxpayers were compelled to resort to other sources for revenue with which to defray the increased expense of municipal government. By degrees there was a relaxation of the vigilance on the part of those interested in the cause of temperance. They could stand the burdens no longer and seemed to be willing to tolerate the places where intoxicants were sold for other than "medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes." The joints increased in number, and more responsible men became the proprietors. The rosewood counter took the place of the dry goods box. The incandescent light took the place of the tallow candle, the cut glass decanter took the place of the jug, and the gilded mirror took the place of the horse blanket, and to-day there is probably no town of 1,000 inhabitants where a tubular and discreet inquirer, if properly vouchered for, either by an initiated friend or a member of the metropolitan police force, can not find all he desires to drink. The restrictions thrown around the "drug store" are ineffectual, and can be and are easily evaded. The most lucrative business in Kansas is the "drug store," where intoxicants are sold according to law.

There are many druggists who at the time the amendment was adopted did not know the difference between a blue mass pill and a leaden bullet, who immediately after the passage of the law sold out their large stock

of liquors "at cost" for the purpose of going into the "retail drug" business, and Senator Ingalls is correct when he says that "the sale of bitters, elixirs and other concoctions containing alcohol has undoubtedly increased." What is meant by "bitters," "elixirs" and "other concoctions"? To the novice, what the terms signify; but to the "discreet inquirer" whiskey straight and Anheuser beer. The social clubs have been organized and incorporated, to whose rooms no one is admitted unless he holds "a key." These places are now tolerated throughout the state, because they pay a certain amount toward defraying the expenses of the government. It is true they are not licensed, but they are not interfered with, provided at least once each month the "troubadour, or the mound-builder" submit to an arrest, under the name of John Doe or Richard Roe, and "put up" to the chief of the metropolitan police force \$35, \$50 or \$100 as security for his appearance at the police court the next morning. Of course he does not appear. He is not expected. If he should appear, the sheriff has no evidence against him. If he does not appear his security is forfeited, and the same proceedings had each successive month, and so the farce goes on. Such proceedings are not only venial, but absolutely necessary. It has become perfectly apparent to any close observer that intoxicants will be sold to the "discreet inquirer" law or no law. This much is admitted, even by Senator Ingalls.

Nearly every city in Kansas is groaning under the burdens of taxation and relief must come from some source. The people revolt at an occupation or license tax for the purpose of raising revenue. Such a tax is obnoxious, burdensome and necessarily discriminating, but must be resorted to as a means to secure the ordinary expenses of government and the increased expense made necessary to keep in check and restrain those who daily violate the law.

There is another serious objection, which has developed since the adoption of the amendment and the passage of the law in furtherance thereof. In every political campaign there is an accomplished fact, the "drink question" has been an important and in many instances the controlling factor. The communities are in a constant turmoil and agitation over the subject. If an election is not pending to stir up the people, the attorney general is expected next week to begin proceedings against those who are violating the prohibition law. The cities become excited. They do but little business. Joint keepers, "troubadours and mound-builders" close up their daily haunts, the poor, and "thee from the wrath to come." After a short vacation from their arduous and never ceasing labors they return refreshed and reinvigorated and the work goes bravely on. It is unfortunate for the law that any question concerning it was ever permitted to get into politics. The pioneers in the cause of prohibition in that party were relegated to the rear and a great host of prohibitory demagogues came forward to advocate that which was an accomplished fact. The republicans party became committed to prohibition through the efforts of Governor St. John, and those who today are the most earnest advocates of the principle were then loudest and most bitter in their denunciation of this hostile of temperance.

The result of the campaign was a third term over the protest of John A. Martin and others because he was and had been "the special champion of temperance," but ostensibly because he was a third-term candidate, and immediately there was an organized revolt in the republican party which resulted in a defeat and the election of Governor Glick. This election demonstrated that a reaction had set in against the prohibition amendment, and that the majority in its favor when adopted had been overcome. The campaign of 1882 was not a partisan campaign. The issue upon which St. John made the race was prohibition—as opposed to him it was nullification and re-submission—St. John was defeated.

The result of the campaign in 1884 does not afford any criterion from which can be formed any correct idea of the sentiment then existing on the subject of prohibition. It is true that the "republicans again endorsed prohibition," while the democrats denounced it and declared for high license. The democratic party was not united in that contest. Many republicans voted for Governor

Glick in 1882 upon the erroneous idea that his election meant submission, and in 1884 they saw that he had utterly failed to impress the legislature with his convictions upon the subject of re-submission and generally voted their party ticket. Governor Martin was not then regarded as a very strong prohibitionist. While he opposed St. John in the convention in 1882, at the time he was nominated in 1884 he had become a convert to the teachings of St. John on the subject of prohibition, but was not so pronounced in his views as to antagonize or alienate either wing of his party. His election was in no sense a triumph for prohibition or any indication that public sentiment was in favor of the law. In each state campaign since 1884 each of the two great political parties has, in effect, declared for the enforcement of the law. The government machinery, state, county and municipal, has been under the control of the dominant party, thoroughly committed to prohibition and the enforcement of the law, and yet, nearly ten years having passed, we find ourselves face to face with the fact that the law is substantially violated and wholly ineffectual to suppress the liquor traffic. Why is this? It is not because the principle of prohibition is in any way untenable, but because the nature is more or less a prohibitory law. It is not because there are no evils resulting from intemperance, for we meet with them daily. It is not because mankind would not be benefited by confining the traffic in intoxicants to the excepted purposes, for it certainly would.

It is because there is not a public sentiment back of the law strong enough to demand and secure its enforcement. A law to be effective must be the reflection of a public opinion which sustains and supports it. The fugitive slave law of 1850 was a failure because the northern people revolted at its enforcement. It is not because the principle of prohibition is untenable, but because the nature is more or less a prohibitory law. It is not because there are no evils resulting from intemperance, for we meet with them daily. It is not because mankind would not be benefited by confining the traffic in intoxicants to the excepted purposes, for it certainly would.

The railroad and express companies are doing a large business in the transportation of beer and whisky from other states into Kansas. An examination of the records will show that the volume of beer and whisky cases of beer are daily shipped into Kansas, consigned to cities and towns throughout the entire state. The state law, however, restrictive in its provisions, can not reach this character of traffic. It is interstate commerce and can only be controlled or prevented by an act of congress.

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few of the principal cities during the years of prohibition:

	Atchison	Leavenworth	Wichita	Kansas City
1885	85	120	121	107
1886	97	121	121	121
1887	87	144	71	144
1888	110	136	124	136
1889	94	147	125	147
1890	101	151	121	151
1891	70	130	141	130

It is not possible that this large number of licenses were taken out by those engaged in the legitimate drug business. Neither one of the cities mentioned sustains any such number of drug stores. From these facts the conclusion is irresistible that prohibition does not prohibit, and the daily violation of one law, without punishment following sure and quick, encourages the criminal and encourages and emboldens him to commit other and graver crimes. If one law can be violated with impunity, why not another?

But is said that the law is not collected. The principal cities in the state have increased in population and in wealth, but the per cent of taxation has not been reduced. If this be true there must be some logical reason for it. It proves the population of the state has increased, but the burdens of taxation have not decreased. The principal cities in the state have increased in population and in wealth, but the per cent of taxation has not been reduced.

It is claimed that the metropolitan police of Atchison, Leavenworth and other cities is self-sustaining. The claim may be true, but what does it prove? It proves beyond a question that a very large revenue is derived from fines and forfeitures exacted from those who violate the law, and that it is all required to pay the cost of collecting it. In other words, instead of collecting the revenue as a license, it is collected as a fine or forfeiture. But from more fines and forfeitures collected the more conclusive evidence that the law is a failure.

The expense of the metropolitan police force of the city of Atchison is nearly \$3,000 per month, not including the salaries of the commissioners. Since April 1, 1889, it has been estimated that the metropolitan police force of the city of Atchison is nearly \$3,000 per month, not including the salaries of the commissioners. Since April 1, 1889, it has been estimated that the metropolitan police force of the city of Atchison is nearly \$3,000 per month, not including the salaries of the commissioners.

The police force in each city understands that unless the salary of each member is provided for by the collection of sufficient fines and forfeitures, it will probably not be paid at all, thus causing a standing temptation to permit or "wink" at a violation of the law. If the violator, from month to month, is to pay a fine or "put up" a forfeiture in cash. There exists a kind of partnership between the police force and the criminal. The police force is paid from the fines and forfeitures collected from the violators of the law. If this is correct, does prohibition prohibit? Has not this character of revenue been collected during the past ten years? The experience of ten years demonstrates that until we can have national prohibition, the federal government takes hold of the question and says that traffic in liquor shall cease, state prohibition will be a failure and the cause of temperance and sobriety, instead of being promoted, will be retrograde to that state from which it has been taken by the earnest efforts of those who have labored so long and earnestly for its advancement.

B. F. WAGGONER.

All the Same.  
Kearney Enterprise: Frank—Well, Jim has gone to his death. Poor boy!  
Charlie—"No he hasn't. He left for Chicago, yesterday."

Frank—"Yes, that's what I said."

### ALL SUBDUED BY SWEETNESS

A Remarkable Species of Clover Located in Council Bluffs.

SMOTHERS OUT THE SUNFLOWER

The Aesthetic Weed Is No Match For Its Dainty But Vigorous Rival—Claiming the Bottoms For Its Own.

The Bluffs in Clover.

"And William gave to Mary dear A clover blossom sweet."

Jingles an old Scotch ditty, which goes on with rhythmic sweetness to tell how long the love-struck William sought before he found the aforesaid clover to give his Mary in return for the sweet-william blossoms she had given him as a token of the sweet maiden love his rugged manhood has awakened in her girlish heart. If William and Mary had been residents of the hills of Council Bluffs instead of the crags of Scotland the sturdy William would not have been compelled to waste his time and delay his rapture by a long and weary search over the barren heather for the sweet clover blossom. He could have gone forth any morning with a modern mowing machine and safely contracted to deliver before nightfall to the enamored Mary as many tons of sweet-clover as she could stow away in her father's barn in a week. Instead of a single blossom as a measure of his love he could have given her a hundred tons and still have left plenty for all the love-sick swains in the country. It is only, however, in this present year of prosperity and development in Council Bluffs that he could have been able to thus overwhelm his love with the sweetest of sweet clover, for even a year ago he would have been compelled to search long and then negotiate with the owner of some scanty posy bed for a few sprays of the fragrant blossoms.

No one knows just how or where it came from, or why it came, but a snowy and sweet-breathed intruder has come into the city to dispute with the lord and sunflower his long and undisputed title or squatter sovereignty to all the vacant lots and blocks in Council Bluffs. And the meek little blossoms on the summits of the sweet-clover plants are looking upon the swift and certain destruction of the pioneer sunflower. Over one-third of the bottoms, where a year ago nothing but the gigantic resinous weed turned its black and yellow face to the sun, were in the new conditions the tiresome yellow has given place to the dark rich foliage and fragrant perpetual blooming sweet clover. Local botanists who have examined the new plant with a good deal of interest and care, say that it is positively a new species, produced by some unknown and accidental cross, and that its vigor and spreading proclivities are the most wonderful features of its nature. The old fashioned sweet clover was a frail and ghostly plant, that loved the friendly shade of the groves and the longest moonlight summer nights. A characteristic which made it a proper love emblem, but this new and thrifty product of Council Bluffs spurns the protection of the trees and goes out

boldly in the fields and meads and conquers the sun-loving sunflower in his chosen grounds. As a foliage plant it is perhaps one of the most remarkable in existence for its luxuriance. In many respects it resembles the alfalfa clover, but it is stronger, thrifter, and of much more rapid growth than that remarkable plant, that furnishes three crops of hay a year in the western territories. It grows to the height of four or five feet, with a dense leafy foliage and a perfect brush of sweet-scented blossoms. The leaf is small and juicy; of a rich dark green, very much resembling the red clover.

It is so new and its habits so little understood that it is not known what its value may be as a forage plant for stock. In its present rank character stock will not eat it, but tamed by repeated clipping and cultivation it may become one of the most valuable plants to the stockmen and farmers.

But whether it has any value or not in the development of beef and horse flesh it is of inestimable worth to the people of Council Bluffs, as a swift and stately and fragrant substitute for the ubiquitous sunflower that has furnished provocation for so many sad reflections upon the city, notwithstanding enthusiastic nestlees have sought to popularize the meek yellow crowned weed by painting it on panels and wearing it on their bosoms.

It is a lovely and lovable plant, so sociable that it will come right up to your doors and crowd its white head into your windows, and so determined upon having the company of its fellows that it makes a covenant with the soil that where one plant grows this year thousands must grow next.

Edward Strauss, the Viennese composer and conductor, is to appear at the Manhattan beach next summer. It is said that Genevieve Ward and Mr. Abbey are talking about a revival of "King John," to be played first in London and then in the United States. Mr. Boucicault recently appeared in London at a special performance of "The Shaughraun," after an absence from the stage of many years.

The simplified Shakespearean stage recently attempted at Munich is to be used further this winter for the production of some of his historical plays.

Willard Johnson will not send "The Little Tycoon" on the road again. He is at work on a new opera, the story of which will have to do with life in Mexico.

M. B. Curtis will return to the stage soon in a new American Hebrew play, "The Schachter," which he and Lewis Morrison purchased a few weeks ago.

W. T. Carleton will have "The Brigands," "La Belle Helene" and "Nanon" in his repertoire. Edgar Strakosch is his most recently appointed manager.

The subject of the autumn burlesque at the

London Gaiety theater will be "Ruy Blas," while "Carmen" will, in all probability, be drawn upon at Christmas.

The gladiatorial swilling upon the neck, which has caused Mr. Lawrence Barrett much annoyance, is said to have lessened considerably by treatment in Germany.

N. G. Goodwin has finally secured J. W. Pigott's comedy "The Bookmaker," which was received with much favor in London, and proposes to produce it in Chicago in October.

"Zaira," an opera by M. Paul Veronique de la Nux, the libretto of which is founded on Voltaire's tragedy, which in turn is founded on "Othello," is to be the forthcoming novelty at the Paris opera.

The performance to be given in Paris for the benefit of Madame Agar, ex-pensionaire of the theater Francaise, at which Sarah Bernhardt, Couvilly and other famous artists will appear, is announced for the end of October.

From Germany comes the news that Emil Getze, with the phenomenal tenor voice, which has caused Mr. Lawrence Barrett much annoyance, is said to have lessened considerably by treatment in Germany.

Ernesto Rossi, according to a letter from Rome, has been invited to Athens by the king of Greece, to arrange for a performance of the "Odipus," "Antigone," or some other tragedy of Sophocles, on the occasion of the marriage of the king's son with a Prussian princess.

In the new theater for the performance of the Passion plays at Oberammergau, the stage represents a simple Greek temple; at either side rise two town gates, through the arches of which are seen the streets of Jerusalem, with the palaces of Pilate and the high priest, and the colonnades for the choirs and musicians.

There are only one or two instances, says the London Graphic, of plays written in French by English playwrights being successfully produced on the Parisian stage. A recent case is that of "Le Heritier d'Helene," written in French by Mr. Richard Davoy and Mrs. Lathrop, and produced last week at the Theatre de l'Application. M. Sorey spoke highly of the play, and it is possible that an English version of it will be seen in London next season.

Frank Daniels will have his "Little Puck" company, which starts on its fourth annual tour at the end of the month, on the 24th inst. Hisse Sanson, Louise Elsing, Marie Hilton, Annette Zellner, John Chesman, Harry Courtaene, John E. Drew, Robert Evans, Harry Connor, Arthur E. Moulton, William White, James Carroll, Thomas and James Kiernan and Gilbert

will manage the company, for he and Daniels are partners.

The critic of the London Times, describing Bernhardt's death scene in "Lena," says: "Not a word is spoken; the scene from first to last is truly pantomimic. Her eye lights upon a dagger; she takes it up, examines it, and throws it down with a shudder. From a cupboard she next obtains a bottle of chloroform, pours a fatal draught into a glass, and hastily swallows it, with a slight gesture of disgust. Then she walks about the room, and, discovering her husband's portrait on the mantelpiece, takes it down while the drug is visibly producing its effect upon her system. In a dazed condition she stumbles rather than falls upon a couch. Her husband is heard imploring admission to the locked apartment; she can hear his voice, but now she is powerless to respond. She can but clutch with her hands, so to speak, at the forgiveness he offers her, and when, having forced his way in, he rushes forward to clasp in his arms her inert form, she falls upon the floor dead. None of Mme. Bernhardt's famous death scenes equals this in intensity or thrilling effect; it is a marvellous tour de force."

The Unattainable.

Do you ever long to exchange your room For the shade of a tree in a field of clover? Do you ever dream of an orchard in bloom And the music of bees that ramble over it? Would you like to scent the breath of the morning In the green woods of a mountain pass, And wander at will where you'd see no warning Of trespass, or sign reading, "Keep off the grass?"

The Jersey mosquito has not appeared in his accustomed haunts this year and people are wondering why.