PART

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE.

TWENTIETH YEAR.

THE BATTLE BEGUN

Opening of the Great Prohibition-High Li-

cense Debate at Beatrice.

THE CHAUTAUQUA GROUNDS THRONGED.

Six Thousand People Liston Attentively to

the Opposing Champions.

THEY CHEER THE ANTI-LICENSE MEN.

Hisses and Groans for the Advocates of Liquor

Saloon Regulation.

A QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY.

Prof. Dickey Outlines the Case and is

Followed by Mr. Rosewater-Fran-

cis Murphy Defends Him-

self Against Charges.

BEATRICE, Neb., July5 .--- ISpecial Telegram

to Tug Bag.]-Every seat in the Chautauqua

taberuacle was occupied an hour before the

great debate on prohibition versus high

license began and fully six thousand people

listened to it with rapt attention. The great

majority were rank prohibitionists and sev-

eral hundred of them had been imported from

Kassas and the surrounding country to em-

phasize as much as possible that prohibition

Every inch of the platform was occupied.

and in the front Helen M. Gougar sought the

prominence which she always craves, and

her appearance was greeted with cheers

which she acknowledged with an actress-like

courtesy. Rev. Sam Small, who was belated

by a failure to make railroad connections,

was received with enthusiaam. Mr. Rose-

water and Mr. Webster were accorded a

somewhat cold reception, there being an

evident disposition on the part of the pro-

hibitionists to maulfest dissent by unfair in-

Among the audience in the back end was

Francis Murphy and when Mr. Rosewater,

in the course of his speech, started to defend

him against the aspersions cast upon by him

by Prof. Dickie, who charged that Murphy

had been recently incarcerated in a Bangor

jail for drunkeness, Mr. Murphy created a

big sensation by rising in his seat and indig-

nastly denouncing the charge as utterly

time and the chairman, L. W. Davidson,

found it necessary several times to reprove

the audience for manifesting discourtesy to

the anti-prohibitionists : He exhorted them to

treat all the debaters, no matter what their

Greateredit is due him for his insisting

upon fair play. Mr. Davidson announced

that the debate would be continued Monday

merning from 8 to 10 a. m. and resumed at 2

to i p. m., the same day, each speaker being

AROUMENT OF CHAIRMAN DICKIE.

Samuel Dickie, being infroduced by the

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: The

time at my command is limited and I can

allowed thirty minutes and the debate to con-

tinue in rotation from beginning to end.

chairman, spoke as follows:

lews, with fairness.

Each speaker was given forty minutes

terruptions, hisses and unseemly groaning.

was in the ascendant.

OMAHA, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 6, 1890-SIXTEEN PAGES.

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AGES

1-8.

TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

Indications of a Radical Change in the

Policy of Germany.

THE CLAIMS OF BULGARIA AND RUSSIA.

A Promise Made of an Early Solution

of the Matter in Harmony With the Treaty of

Lerlin.

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Bualty, July 5 .- There are growing signs

of an impending storm in the Balkans. The

situation is so grave that the holiday ynca-

tions of leading officials of the foreign office

have been stopped. A momentous change appears to have occurred in Germany's policy

in the Balirans, Instead of pursuing the semi-neutral policy of Prince Bismarck,

the emperer has directed Herr Radowitz to

take the initiative in advising the porte how

to meet the contending claims of Bulgaria

and Russia. Instructed through Chancellan

Caprivi, Radowitz has promised the porte an

early solution of the Bulgarian trouble in harmony with the Berlin treaty and also

that an endeavor will be made to must the

Russian war indemnity. The emperor's

scheme of settlement, according to the ac-

cepted report in diplomatic circles, involves

the displacing of Prince Fer-dinand and the substitution of

Prince Karl of Sweden as the ruler of

Bulgaria in his stead, and also the arrange-

ment of the Russian indemnity by capitaliz-

ing the amount through the international

council of administration which now controls

the Turkisk loans. The scheme scens to

have received an impetus from Emperor

William's conference with Prince Oscar at

Christiana. Though the financial pro-

posal has not been formally communi-

cated to Russia, it is already reported

that De Giers, Russian, prime minister, has

reserved an intimation of their nature, with

an expression that they were not satisfactory

to Russia, he stating that Russia did not

want to be concerned in rearranging the

Turkish debt and preferred to hold the ports

directly to its engagements. His response

means that Russia will not let go her grip on

A general explosion in the Balkans may oc-

sur before the powers have time to consider

Emperor William's proposal. Greece and

Servia have added to the general imbroglio by

each presenting notes to the porte to the

effect that any concession to Bulgaria would

require similar concessions to the Greek and

Servian nationals. The Servian note also

declares that the absence of law and order in

Macedonia exposes Servians to continuous

An uprising in Bulgaria is fikely at any

moment to give the signal for a general con-

flagration. Colonel Nicolaeff, Major Panita's

b other-in-law, who is among the most popa-

lar officers in the Bulgarian army, is in

Macedonia watching for a chance to start a

M. Stambuloff, the prime minister, who is

now virtual dictator of Balgaria, relies upon

his brother-in-law, Colonel Montkouroff, who

holds the chief command in the army, to pro-

vent an uprising. The letter of Prince Alex-

outrage and demands instant remedy.

revolt.

Turkey's nock given by the war debt.

any instrument except the drum or Jews harp." "The magistrate only shall join them in marriage, as they do it with less scandal to Christ's church."

Christ's church." "Married persons must live together or be imprisoned in jail." [A voice: "That's good, that's good, first rate."—Laughter and applause.] If all the married persons had to live to-gether or be imprisoned in Jail a great many persons who now travel, through this state and preach prohibition would now be in Jail.

and preach prohibition would now be in jail. [Laughter and applause.] Now I submit whether or not individual liberty has not been broadened since the era of the bias laws of the Furians. But right here let me remark that I am amazed at the statement of my predecessor that prohi-bition does not reach to the individual or the saving of the individual—that itsimply savons across the horizon, so sweak of the sweeps across the horizon, so speak, of the entire state and imposes penalties upon those who dare to deal or trafile in intoxicants. who dare to deal or traffic in intoxicants, Lord MacCauley once wrote that the Pari-tans were not so much opposed to bear bait-ing, on account of the torture and pain that they gave to the bear, but on account of the pleasure it gave to the lookers-on. And with equal malignity, so to speak, these people who are now carry-ing on this crusale all over this state, or a great many of them at least, are very much put out when they find anybody enjoying a social glass of who. while. They are very much put out when they find people having recreation. They want to be like those old Poritans who cried, "all flosh is grass, and all grass is hay," who tortured women and burnt them at the state, drove men out because they differed with them in their religious views and pilloried men for doing things that today would be considered honorable; and I an equally paired to see that my prede-

cessor has the audacity, so to speak to re-flect upon a man who has saved more indi-viduals from the degradation of drunkenness and the misery caused by intemperance, from the great craving which car-ries men into dous of infamy and into jails than all the prohibitionists that have ever trod on the soil of Nebraska.

[Applause.] That man perhaps did go through the agonies of the same craving, perhaps he did suffer and was arrested down in Bangor, Me, but why has not this man. Mr. Dickie, referred to another man who has middlehe a back broom as different verses hir. Dicke, Frence & another man who has published a book known as "Fifteen Years in Hell," and who is now upheld by the pro-hibitionists of Nebraska?" [Mr. Murphy, rising in the aisle]: "My name is Francis Murphy, and the statement that Mr. Dicke made about me is absolutely false," [Ap-

I refer to Luther Benson, who has by his refer to burner benken, who has by his own confession in his own book declared that he is still preaching prohibition be-tween drunks-that time and time again, after wrestling with all his might and main to keep sober in Indiana, in Maine, in New Hampshire and in every state almost, prohibitory and high license-that every little while, when he had that great eraving, a craving that is nothing more or less than an inherited disease, he fell from grace, repented and resumed his

I honor him for that because I honor every man who seeks to be a mun and uplift other men to the level of manhaod. They do not try to save the individual, they say in-dividuals are nothing. What say dividuals are nothing. What say you, ministers of Nebraska, on that f You are engaged in every church in this land trying to save the individual, trying to raise him and bring him to the path of virtue, the him and bring him to the path of path of righteousness and the path of Christianity. You are laboring directly with the individual and right here is the line of demareation.

True temperance does not mean prohibition, true temperance means the dealing with tion, true temperance means the dealing with each individual man or weman. All the pro-fessional prohibition agin fors who make a living out of it eranot name me a single man or woman that they have saved or sought to save. Twenty thousand, women are march-ing the streets of Chicago every day in want of bread, selling their bolies, and nobody in the presibilition crawd ruises his little finger of bread, selling their bolies, and nobody in the prohibition crowd raises his little finzer or seeks to save them from an untimely grave and from a dishonorable, shameful life. [Ap-plause and crices of "That's so."] Now we have been told that very poisonous

plause and crics of "That's so."] Now we are here today to discuss this liques are being sold

about Omaha are these: During the year about Omaha are these: During the year 1889 the Omaha police made 8,449 arrests; of these 710 were persons furnished with tem-porary lodgings in the station house, where they had sought shelter, which leaves 1,739 arrests for violation of state laws. Instead of 270 houses of assignation and ill repute, as charged by the defamers of Omaha, the number of such known to our police is thirty-six, and nearly all of them are isolated in a separate district. in a separate district.

In a separate district, Now there are as a matter of fact in the city of Omaha 248 liquer dealers at this time. Of that number 187 are soloons. The others are hotels, wholessile dealers and restaurants. are hotels, wholescile dealers and restaurants. Eo far as licensing a hotel to soll liquor is concerned, Omaha has done nothing more than has been done by the city of Washington, for a hotel is now owned by the vice president of the 'United States. [Crics of "shame."] Now you say "Shame on him." 'A voice: "Yes, it is a shame on him."] In what civilized nation or great city can a first class noted exist without some liquor being

what civilized nation or great city can a first class notel exist without some liquor being furnished for its guestis! [Hisses.] No first class hotel without wines and liquors exists in any city on the face of the globe outside, possibly, of Constantinople, and I doobt very much if Constantinople ever had a first-class hotel, but you hiss and make yourselves appear only ridiculous when I tell you the fact that I was down in Mount Vernon seven or eight years ago, the place Vernon seven or eight years ago, the place which was the home and residence of George Washington, and there I saw decanters in which run was had, the big jugs in which wine was had and in which wine and run were served by George Washington to his friends and guests and to strangers who vis ited Mount Vernon. [A voice: "Times are changed."] He was president of the United

States and probably just as good as any man in this house. We have here, it seems, a new civilization. We have arrived at a stage of morals that are so exalted and s good that even George Washington p pours to be a very common sinner and very great criminal. I presume Abraham Lincoln would have appeared is the same light.

And that God-man, Jesus Christ, came in And that God-man, Jesus Christ, came in this world and he came eating bread and drinking wine, fermented wine, and not unformented wine. He came into this world and attended the marriage feast at Cana and there participated with his apostiles. They took wine-the wine of joy-th same wine of joy that is drank in every Jey The ish marriage and has been for three thousand years, and the other day when the grand lodge of Masons came to Omaha to lay the corner stone of the city hall they poured upon that stone corn, oil and wine—the corn of plenty, the oil of peace and the wine of loy. And no Masonie corner stone has ever been laid or ever will be through the generations that are to come without the wine being placed side by side with the oil.

New the question simply arises, have we reached that stage in the history of the world where men are better than commandments from Mount Sinai and did

not include the eleventh commandment: "Then shall not drink fermented wine." Are we any better than Christ, who came and at the last supper partook of wine, the paschal wine, which was used in these days by the Jews and had been used for thousands years before he came, and is used at this day at every orthodox Jewish table ' Every used and every woman at the table is provided with four caps of wine at the passover feast. You seem to think that this is a great sin, and what right have you to dein sin! What right have you to forbid what Christ himself has tolerated and what forbid he has not prohibited? It has been stated here that prohibition proposes to reach out and curtail the privileges of the individual for the benefit of the masses and it has been cited that the diseased meat found in the butcher shop is taken away by the police and confiscated. I want to know whether they are going to

prohibit the sale of meat because there is some meat that is discused? [Laughter] Are they going to have us back in the civil-

hy su men and

Iowa to hear from. Now they to su they are going to do great things for braska. I think they have come with the the wrong market; the wares that -pedding here are not needed. orly,

We have already got an moral, well behaved and p commonwealth and we hav common wealth and we hav hibition in sixty odd cities and towns Date hibition in sixty odd cities and towns ______his state today, and I will be able to name them for you next Monday if not scener. [Ap-plause.] We have a state of facts with high license that can not be paralleled anywhere under prohibition.

My friend here has said there is not a single man of the high license advocates that has

man of the high license advecates that has ever gone and made complant to enforce high license. I say that I am one of those men that did do this. When high license was first introduced in Neorasia II was resisted by the saloonkeepers, by the brewers and by the run power, as my friend is pleased to call it, and the ministers of Ne-beaska all endorsed it. The Woman's Chris-tian Tomperance and/or sadowed it.

braska all endorsed if. The Woman's Chris-tian Temperance union endorsed if. I joined them and attended the ministers' meeting in Omaha. I volunteered to make the complaint against the saloonkeepers and I made it personally and at the risk of my life, as they said at that time. [Applause.] I made a complaint against the Omaha Turner hall; I made complaint against a man by the mans of Hornberger, because he kent a y the name of Hornberger, because he kepta gambling place, and I made complaint against a man by the same of Richard Curry, and two of these three licenses were refused by the board. The other was eventually granted.

But the high license of 1881 and 882 Is not the high license f today. In 1881, when high license came of today. nto Nebraska, Omalia had a fraction over two hundred saloons, with a population of 20,645. Today she has 248 all told, including breweries, wholesale and retail dealers, hotels and restaurants, and we have now apopulation f 134,742. I defy any man to name a city in a prohibi-

tion state that has a better record for law and order, and a better record for enforcing Sunday laws, than Omaha has had for the past two years. We have had a great strug-gle in enforcing high Usense because a low he new was naturally the favorite thing with the saloonkeeper, and as an example I will cite you the difference between Omaha and some of the cities of the country that pass for model cities. The city of Cleveland, in the heart of the western re-serve, from which probably a very large per-centage of my andience halls, a city that has been the home of Garfield and some of the ablest and best non this country has ever produced-the city of Cleveland today, according to the report that is right here in my possession, has over ,000 saloons with a population of 250,000. Now what a marked difference ween Omaha and Cleveland: H Here ween

tween Omaha and Cleveland: Here is a city that has less than double the population of Omaha and nearly seven times the number of saloens. And then Hartford, Conn., right in the heart of New Eng-land, in the center of an intelligent and enlightened people, and the capital of the state—the capital of the state of Con-necticut has 255 saloens today, five more saloens than the city of Omaha. The popu-lation of Hartford, Conn., is 53,000, against 135,000 for Omaha. What is the use in being deluded: -linded)

The distressing pletures that were shown you of the suffering and misery by reason liquor we all admit. We know there are, a know that men have made beasts of themselves, we know that men have gone down to their graves; and we know that hundreds of thousands of people

ure impoverished. The question is, how will you relieve the m. what is the best remedy for promoting tem-perance and sobriety! Suppose yan had been ill with some disease and you had tried some particular remody and had tried it for a number of years and found

entirely worthless, would you insist upon trying it again, and keep on trying it when you knew that it was worthless? Why, the effect of prohibition in the states where it has been introduced, so far as the suppression of the liquor traffic is concerned, is no greater than if you were to

ander of Battenberg to Major Panitza's widow, offering to adopt her child, has added take one of the porcus plasters that are ad-vertised in the newspapers so extensively and paste it across the soles of your boots. fire to the discontent with the present regime. A Bulgarian delegation arrived at Pesth yesterday. They are going to hold a conference with Prince Alexander. The period of the state of siege expired in Leipsic on Tuesday. Herr Liebkaecht and a large number of socialists who were expelled are roturning and taking part in the fetes undisturbed by the police. Here Liebknecht will come to Berlin in the autumn. He has now become the sole center of the revolutionary party. The Freisinige Zeitung asserts that Emperor William, on his jourfrom Berlin to Kiel on ney night of June 24, had a long interview with Prince Bismarck at Schwarzenbach, the station before reaching Frederichsruhe. The statement is doubtful. The German students' club at Prague has

saloon must go [appause] and if in the process of the banishment of the saloon the individual drinker shall suffer some curtailment of his former rights, he must expect this and receive it as the necessity of the case and circum stance-an incident and not the objective point, The object is the suppression of the saloon

The object is the suppression of the saloon system because the saloon system is the enemy of the commonwealth's best welfare. [Appiause.] Well, I heard a man the other day on the cars object to prohibition because he said you cannot make people good by law, and I was sorely tempted to remind that self-carne must that set our second the subscripts he same man that to my personal knowledge he was made good and sober for the first time in five years by being placed in the clutches of the law and locked up in the Bangor jail

[Applause.] He is going to lecture somewhere tomorrow night, [Applause.] Not that it would not be a very great misfortune if we were to make people good by law, landable though such an effort might be, but it is to make the condi-tions to endow tions favorable to goodness. As the great English statesman, Gladstone said: "It is the duty of the state to make it as hard as possible to do wrong and as casy as possible to do right." [Applause.] Now in the two or three minutes still left me I desire to present one item of statistical information. I had occasion this morning to

look over some carefully prepared statistic showing the increase of value under prohibi tion in the state of Kansas as compared with their increase under high license in the state of Neoraska, and I found this to be true:

or Neoraska, and Found this to be true: Taking the sworn statement of the state's auditors in both cases, that the state of Kansas, during nine years of prohibition, has increased her assessed valuation \$18,000,000 more than the total valuation of the state of Nebraska. LA nelause 1

Applause.] I find that the state of Kansas has in creased her assessed valuation during the nine years of prohibition at the rate of \$20,000,000 a year. I want you to hear it Kansas increasing her values \$20,000,000 every year, and I find according to the same report that the state of Nebraska has increased her total valuation \$9,000,000 per year, so that Kansas, under prohibition, has increased her values \$11,000,000 per annum more rapidly than the increase of values in your own state under high license. [Ap-

plause I shall later on have considerable more to say along this line, but I simply pause here to argue how can a business producing no valuable product add to the values of the state t How can a traffic contributing of the state? How can a traine contributing to the perpetuation of pauperism, of crime, of disease, the threatening of human life and the beggary of a vast multitude of your popu-bation -how can such a business, that con-ducts its entire traffic on the economic principle of getting something for nothing-how can that business add to the total values of the people of the state? And you answer me, it is impossible.

Well sometimes these gentlemen on

employment, it is true, to a considerable number of men, but he who is not profitably

last drop of it the state of Nebraska would

have lost one lots of her actual value.

car an artificial mountain several thousand

headlong tumble broke his neck-then I ask, has my \$1,00,000, although giving employ-ment to a large number of laboring men, has

of its fair opportunities. I have recently somewhat carefully gone

known to our people into one mass, we find that the same capital that gives employment to one man in the driftk traffic would on the

drink traffic. [Applause] I cannot take time to speak from the social and the moral standpoint. These propositions may be dis-cussed later. Now, what are some of the ob-

was a cry of the past, but I discover now and then some antiquarian-sometimes a Rip Van Winkle-in the journalistic field who has been so unwise as to readhis own newspaper until he believes the things it contains. [Applause.] He will come forward with a proposition, as they sometimes do in Nebraska, in the newspapers that archibition is an unwarranted invasion of the personal rights of the individual citi

1 answer, prohibition invades personal liberty only as all civilization invaded per-sonalliberty; prohibition interferes with the private rights of the individual citizen only as all progress from savagery to civilization lops off the individual rights of the isolated man. Why, personal liberty, as a great many of our Teutonic friends talk, about it, exists nowhere outside of complete savagery, and I trust that no man will stand

perfectly proper sense, prohibition does inorty of the individual citizen. But, as Guizot. other of civilization, "Civilization & characterized no one thing more clearly than by the of interview of the liberties of the individual citizen that he may enjoy some thing richer and better than civil liberty of organized society." I have very little patience and but small respect for the argument against prohibition based upon the cry of personal liberty. Why you and I may suffer cartailment of cur pri-vate rights and have our personal liberties invaded constantly. It is within the harmony of the personal liberty of the individual un restrained by social considerations to go about the streets of Beatrice a la Adam be fore the fall, but let any man undertake to do that sort of thing and he finds out at once that the proprieties and the decencies of modern dvilization have prescribed as to what a man shall wear, and especially as to what he shall not wear. [Applause]. Why, we are told by these geatlemen, they ift up their hands in hely horror and they ift up lift up their hands in holy horror and they ask as if we propose to legislate as to what men shall eat and what they shall drink, and what they shall wear. Well, not directly. Some farmer five miles out of Beatrice comes into your city on Monday morning and consults an attorney. He says, "I had an animal that died on Sunday morning. Now," said he, "is there anything that stands in my way of dressing that diseased animal and using it for food in way own fam. stands in my way of dressing that diseased animal and using it for food in my own fam-ily," and the man, wise in the affairs of the law, tells him, "No, sir, but as a friend I would not advise you to do it, but as a matter "But," said he, "there is more than I can consume; may I not dress it and put if on market?" 'No," says the haver, "we have a prohibitory statute in the state of Ne-braska against the selling of discased meat." "But," says the proposed seller, "I will ad-vertise it as such; the purchaser shall buy it with full knowledge of the facts." "No," the havyer tells him, "the knowledge and consent of the purchaser in no way relieves you of VOU OI the obligation you have assumed, and you cannot put diseased meat upon the market and sell it even with the knowledge and consent of the purchaser." Here our personal liberties are hedged again. see that beautiful horse passing along he green yonder, and I have no doubt were the gentleman in the carriage behind him to put him to the very top of his speed, there would be none to say him hay, but let him take that same horse down to the city of Omaha, which under the high license regime, arrests one out of ten of all its population the arrests one out of ten of an its population the year around. [Applause] I cannot imagine what you are chevring for. I thought you would take out your handker-chiefs and weep over that thought. But let him go to Mr. Rosewater's city and go out on the broad street of that growing city and speed the animal at the very top of his speed and he would not go two blocks before some policeman, if he was doing his duty, would have the horse by the bits and an-other policeman would have the driver by the coat coltar and he would lug him up to the police office, his personal liberty invaded. Why? At the benest of the public good. Smallpox breaks out in your family and your personal liberty is at once restrained. You cannot go out of your door and up and down the streets as formerly. Why? Because your personal right must give way before the demand of a higher good, the preser-vation of the public health. I will go some of these days down'to Omaha after prohibition prevails and it gets fit for a gentleman to live in [Applause] and I will be on such excellent terms with my friend, Mr. Rosewater, that I can get his endorsement at the bank for \$100,000; I will spend half of it in baying an elegant building lot right in the heart of Omaha and then will accumulate a great quantity of building material and some beautiful morning a gen-tleman with a blue coat and brass buttons will wait upon me and he will say : "Sir, are these your premises?" I tell himeyare. "Is this your building material? heyare. I assure him it is. "Now," he says, "will you show me your plans and specifications t" "refuse. He persists and I yield. He looks them over. "Now, sir," he says, "I see you intend to build a four-story frame house." I assure him he is correct. "Now, sir," its of Nebraska on this Saturday afternoon, banish it all, burn it off, consumelt in the fames and when the flames had licked up the

2011.

house on this lot. And I have been reading THE OMARA BEE, and absorbed Mr. Rose-water's personal liberty ideas, and softly all topics at once, and I say, "this is a strange proceeding," and I talk about the Fourth of Applause]. Those engaged in the business might suffer Those engage 1 in the business might state financial loss, but the total real values of the commonwealth would suffer no decrease by the instantaneous deduction of the entire product of brevery and distillery. But this traffic, while possessing no power to create wealth, is possessed of a vast power to ab-orb wealth. July, and c pluribus unum, and the blood of our forefathers, and the stars and stripes, It is a fruitful source of poverty. It gives

employed, and whose labor produces no use ful product, is expending his energies to a profiless task, and were to expend—had I that amon of money—one million dollars in rearring sor ainconf vast mound upon your western prairies, I might be paying out the money in wages to day laborers, to teamsters, to mechanics to

I might receive revenue therefrom, pro-vided the people would pay 5 or 10 or 20 cents for the privilege of ascending my artificial mound, but if I did not contribute to the welthre of my fellow men, if I did not fur-uish innocent recreation to the people-but, on the contrary, every one hundreth man who asceded my artificial mountain fell down and broke a leg, every five hundreth man in his headlong tumble broke his neck-then I ask, might receive revenue therefrom, pro-

that money been profiled by expended and really contributed to the financial welfare of the people? And you tell me no. And so I affirm that, while the brewers and distillers may give employment to labor, yet as they produce a product destitute of real when the produce a product destitute of real as they produce a product destitute of real value, possessed of no power to meet the in-nocent wants of the people, that labor as well as the raw material is atterly and forever wasted from the stand-point of the economist. Nay, more. This traffic robs labor both of its just rewards and of its fair opportunities.

I have recently somewhat cateruly gone into the statistical evidences of the case and 1 find that the same amount of fixed capital that stands behind one wage worker, and gives profitable employment to one man in so the table of the same state of the drink traffic, that same capital, if invested the drink traine, that same capital, invested in the manufacture of lumber or construction of furniture or building of frame houses and in wood work generally, the same capital would give profitable employment to six and one-half men if invested in the manufacture of boots and shoes; to five mea if in the mining of coal and iron and in the iron industry in general would give profitable employment to four and three-fourths men; and grouping all the industries

average give employment to about four and one-third men in the honest industries carried on by our people. So I say, from the industrial and from the economic standpoint, we believe in the prac-tical and the complete legal prohibition of the

jections. They are quite numerous. I had thought that the old cry of personal liberty, as raised against the prohibition idea

aghast and pronounce my doctrine an un-American or unsafe doctrine. But I stand here today to confess that, in a

and the personal liberty of the individual citizen, and I say, "things have come to a pretty pass if on my own real estate I cannot But I rave as long as I will, talk

But I rave as long as I will, talk as loadly as I care to, I run right up hard against a prohibition that within the fire limits of a great city no frame build-ing shall be erected.] Applause!. Now, when my friends talk, as they very likely will, about prohibition interferring with the private rights of the individual citizen, they will not be discussing the question we are here to examine. Prohibition does not contemplate the individual drinking man, prohibition does not propose to interfere with the private rights of any citizen. It takes a mond comprehensive atterminible view of

broad, comprehensive, statesmanlike view of Prohibition says the saloon is a bad thing; prohibition says the saloon creates no values; prohibition says the saloon absorbs vast val-

ues; prohibition says the saloon corrupts the people, terrorizes the politicians, suborns wit-nesses, bays legislatures; the saloon tears down what the best forces of modera civilization would build up: prohibition says, and proposes to say it here in Nebraska, that the

noun of it We are not here for ordi nary speech making but for the discussion of a great question of public policy. I shall simply outline the case, reserving for a later hour statistical information and testimony from compotent parties. I stand here to defend the position of legal prohibition of the drink traffic.

I believe the saloon ought to be prohibited because the saloon, standing as the representative of the whole traffic, possesses no power to add to the people's wealth, but represents a vast absorbing power to destroy the wealth of the nation. I stand here to declare -and will produce, before we are through with this discussion, satisfactory evidence-that the drink traffic in the state of Nebraska, from the commencement of the process of manufacture down to the point of final consumption, has never added one dollar and never contributed one dime to the aggregate values of this great commonwealth. [Applause.]

I am aware that the gentlemen upon the other side of this discussion may point to wealthy brewers, to men who have grown enormously rich in the manufacture of strong drink, and they may undertake to deduce the argument that because A. B and C have grown wealthy in the drink traffic, the traffic is wealth producing, but the man who goes tonight and breaks into a bank of the city of Beatrice and carries away \$100,000, if he es-capes the officers of the law, may be wealthy for the balance of his day, but the burglar is not engaged in a yealth producing business. The gampier may accumulate money, but the gambler produces no wealth. The suc cessful pickpocket may acquire vust posses sions, but neither the burgiar, the gamble

nor the pickpocket is engaged in a wealth producing industry. In every one of these cases that I have referred to by way of il-lustration the party takes the money from his victim and gives no valuable thing as consideration.

Now I ask, and I submit it to the intelligent judgment of this great audience, may 1 not introduce a fourth term into the proposi tion and doclare that the burglar, the gambler, the pickpocket and the saloonizeeper the all take money from their victim and give no valuable thing in return. [Ap

Let me try the simplest sort of mental experimeat. I go to this man before me, who perhaps spends 850 a year for his clothing, and I say to this man, "Keep right on, give your tailor \$1 every Saturday night, but refase to accept his goods and you will be wiser and better for the change." I say to this lady, who possibly spends \$200

a year upon her wardrobe, "Go right on, madam, bestow your money upon the dry goods dealer and the dressmaker, but accept no goods and take no services in re-turn therefor." And you tell me it would not be wise: that he who gives his money to to be wise: that he who gives his money to the butcher and the baker and receives noth-ing in return is giving evidence of a lack of practical wisdom; but I go to this other man, who spends what for a drinking man is a very small sum—\$1,000 per year—and I say to this man, "You must contribute to the support of the saloonkeeper and his family if you would make it possible for the saleonkeeper to dwell in for the saloonkeeper to dwell in a house more superb than you can afford to If you must contribute to the saloon-OWH: keeper's ability to dress his wife and children n silks and satins, while yours are clothed in calico and go in rags, if you must make it possible for a saloonkeeper to have sirioin reast upon his dinner table every day, while you sneak up the pack stairs on a Saturday night with a bit of liver under your arm-if you must do these things," I say to the drinking man, "In God's name send your money to the salookeeper as a donation and stay away from his place of

business." [Applause]. Now if these propositions are true they but emphasize the declaration that the values involved in the drink traffic are what the economists call fictitious values and not real values. If you were to destroy every drep of intoxicating drink contained within the lim-its of Nebraska on this Saturday afternoon,

other side are disposed to tell us that prohi-bition does not prohibit, that it is nowhere put into practical effect. I have no time at present to canvass that question at length. desire to call your attention to two characte desire to call your attention to two character-istics surrounding that proposition. Who makes the statement. Who affirms that pro-hibition does not prohibit? Peter Her says prohibition does not prohibit, but Peter Her spends his money freely to see that prohipition does not have a chance to prove a fail

ure in Nebraska. [Applause.] The national liquor dealers, through he publications of their house the publications of their house at Louisville, Ky., are telling the people that prohibition does not prohibit, but they \$150,000 to see to it that prohibition in Ohi did not have a chance to prove a dismal fail

They are sending out documents from that same publication house telling you on our and the same page two remarkable things: First, that Iowa is cursed with vacant build-10.53, where the saloons have been driven out and secondly, that there is more liquor in th state of lows than there ever was before. [Applause.] I say, undoubtedly the man who wrote that

circular had been practicing his own doctring before he sat down to the desk and was pretty thoroughly muddled in the upper story. ine affirm—I know affirmation is no proof— but in my haste, in my last minute let me affirm that prohibition in prohibition states (and I will prove it before I am done) is better enforced than high license in the state of Nebraska. [Applause.] [A voice: know it.] Everybody knows it. We There is not a single restrictive feature of your high Heense law in this state that is not violated continually right in the city

Omaha, that paradise, that model city, [applause] that most reputable abode where large a percentage of her people are annually arrested. Liquor is sold there on Sunday, tiquor is old there on legal holidays, liquor is sold to

minors, liquor is sold to men in the habit of becoming intoxicated. Adulterated drinks intoxicated. are sold-mark you, not a single defender of high license who will appear on this plat form has ever undertaken the task of en forcing high license in the city of Omana or

in the state of Nebraska. [Applause.] THE ARGUMENT OF HON. E. ROSEWATER. The Hon. Edward Rosewater then spoke as

follows: Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen. In this era of our civilization on the ap proach of the twentieth century, it will seen strange to those who are well read and well informed that any man should appear before as intelligent an audience as this and make the assertion that the liberties of individuals

have been continuously more and more cur tailed as civilization has advanced. It does seem to me a paradox in the face of the fact that the people of New England, who have repealed of New England, who have repealed so many of the laws that their ancestors en acted in the earlier part of the seventeenth century; of those, in fact, who have tried prohibition in their own grand state of Massa-chusetts, and after trying it fairly repudiated

it, and have adopted the system of regulative local option and high license. Many of you are not aware, perhaps, that the Puritans, who came over from England, enacted a series of laws that would, in the light of the present century, seem obnoxions. I have here a concise compendium of those laws and will read you two or three of them

"No food or lodging shall be offered a Quaker, Adamite or other heretic." If any person shall turn Quaker, he shall be banis hed and not suffered to return, on pain of death." [Laughter.] "No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or

walk in his garden or elsewhere except rev-erently to and from meeting." "No one shall travel, cook victuals, make

beds, sweep house, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day." "No woman shall kiss her children on the

"No woman shart kiss her contribution on the Sabbath day or fast day." How would you like such laws ingrafted upon our constitution! "Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver or bone lace above two shillings per yard, shall be presented by the grand jurors ad the select men shall tax the offender on his estate."

"No one shall read the common prayer book, keep Christmas or set days or play on

problem: Has prohibition, after due trial and a fair trial in the different states where it has been enacted, actually brought about a better state of morals; has it decreased the tity of liquor consumed; has it decreased crime; has it emptied the jails; decreased crime; his it empties the jails; more, has it kept people more out of prison or has it raised up the lowly and those who fre-ouent the dives and dens where the worst liquor is sold.

Before we get through I will submit the candid and fair judgment to the candid and fair judgment of every man and woman here that I shall prove beyond a peradventure of a doubt what cohibition has atterly failed to do as compared on the basis of the state of Nebraska. And I am here today, not only upholding the law which has been in force since 1881, not only upholding the right of our people to continue in well doing, but I am here in the name of Nebraska to uphold her against the slanderers and defamers who have all over this land circulated falsehoods concerning our depravity, concerning our our immorality, concerning our poverty and concerning our general cussid-ness. [Loud laughter.]

I am here today, also, to defend the fame of Omaha. [Laughter.] I want to say to this andience, and in the presence of the per-sons who have charged these things, that they have slandered our city; that they have misquoted the police records, that they have misquoted the facts relating to the sale of liquor; that they have misquoted the crim-inal statistics, and that they have purposely misled the people, not only in this state, but in other states: they insinuate that Omaha is very city of hell, almost, and the most ter rible place for vice and immorality on the face of the globe.

For instance, every citizen of Nebraska ought to take some pride in the city in which he lives. I have lived in this state twenty-seven years. I have helped build this state. I have done my share in twenty-seven years to increase our population [loud laughter] and that it is a great deal more than half of these prohibiionists have done for it.

do not believe that half of them e increased the population of state. [Laughter.] Let me read from have any state. [Laughter.] Let me read from the Moline Review a dispatch of May 23, 1800, what one of the prohibition lecturers has said: "The long standing high license city of Omaha" (this is a report in a lecture here which had been delivered in Moline by a lady whom I will not name, who had lectured in Omaha three weeks before and had ample pportunity to inform berself fully in regard what she was talking about, sisted in the Nebraska appendment campaign "were 270 of the finest appointed and most al-luring saloons she had over seen licensed at \$1,000 each. In the rear of each was a house assignation as a further attraction ese and other dens of vice re openly licensed, the woman These were openly licensed, the woman keeping the places being allowed to run open house. The city has by this means raised Woman were \$30,000, which, added to the \$27,000 from the saloons, goes to the support of the free schools. Omaha with its multischools, Omaha with its multi plidity of vice and crime, and unobservance of Sunday, came nearer re-8110 minding the lecturer of a miniture Paris than infining the feetures of a miniture Paris than any city she had ever seen in the country." [A volce: "What is her name!"] What did she know about Paris morally, and what did she know about Omaha Immorally! If what she charged were true, if there were

277 bad houses in Omaha, licensed and pay ing, as she says, \$24-\$16 per month for for the keepers and \$5 per month for the in-mates, the aggregate would amount to \$77,000 if there were only one keeper and one umate in each house.

But she says the receipts were \$30,000, which disproves the charge right on its face. It is utterly untrue that any single liquor dealing establishment in Omaha is permitted by the police authorities to have any connec-tion or relation with disorderly houses. On the contrary, the chief of police has for years rigidly excluded all that chas of business into a part of the city where saloons are not

a proximity. And what is more, every complaint to the board of police commissioners and the board is appointed by the governor of Nebraska and has nothing to do with Omaha politics--every one of these complaints is followed by the revocation of the license. The facts

thereby the health of the individual is being undermined. Grant it. But where has the prohibitionist ever raised his voice or introduced a single bill, or sought to introduce one, to prehibit the adulteration of liquors, just as he wants to prohibit and should prohibit the introduction of diseased meat.

And, again, we are told oy our f iend if he were to build a house in Omaha there is no doubt about my advancing 1 -and \$100,000 check, not in the least Haughter \$100,000 check, not in the least [lange whether he gests paid or not is and matter. [Loud laughter.] He that if he wants to build that story building in Omaha he have to take out a permit. Well, anothe four thut is true, but we are not going to enact a law prohibiting him from owning property in Omaha. The permit is simply a regulation. It is a license measure for the construction of buildings, and we say he could not build his four story frame house in Omaha if he did have \$100,000, for the reason that a four story wooden house would not be allowed under our regulations. Four story frame houses can no longer be built in Omaha because we do not want to burn up anybody alive.

But the fact is potent that the building permit is a license and license is regulation New let me come to the main question, is the condition of Nebraska what it has been de-pieted by my friend from Michigan. As a professor of astronomy he is in the habit of looking at things at some distance and he sees things on the planets Mars and Jupiter good deal clearer and plainer than he on this earth.

He sees a great deal plainer away off than he does when he gets nearer to the things of this world and comes in contact with them. What have we in Nebraska! Have we a very large pop ulation of paupers! Have we a very large population of drankards? Have we a large opulation of criminals! Have they in the

state of Maine or in the state of Iowa or in the state of Kansas—have they in these states fower criminals, have they in these states a more intelligent population or better educational facilities? Have they in these states a better financial

condition of the masses? If any one can prove this to be true then I will yield and I will yield gracefully; but I propose to prove before we get through with this debate that on every one of these points Nebraska is superior to every prohioition state in America.

There are fewer criminals in the state of Nebraska, proportionate to her population, than there are in the state of Kansas, the state of Maine or the state of Iowa. There are fewer drankards in the city of Omaha, in proportion to her population than there are in the city of Portland, Me. There are fewer insane people in the state of Nebraska, proportionate to the population than there are in the state of Iowa. The fac is this: The state of Iowa has 1,876 people now in her insane asylum, Kansas has 1,277 insane, while the state of Nebraska only has 689, and these statistics are official. I have the original documents in my pos-

ession, and letters from the superintendents of the asylum, and letters from the superintendents of the asylum, and I have them from all parts of the union. There are in the state of Kansas today 905 convicts in the penitentiary, there are in the penitentiary of Iowa today 684 convicts and in the state of Nebraska there are 388. [Applause.] That is a fact.

Let me give you another little bit of information. This gentleman talked so much about emptying the jails and penitentiaries in prohibition states. They have emptied the prohibition states. They have emptied the juils of towa and Kansas and or Maine, and if you believe them the millenium has come. As a matter of fact, I sent a lotter to every sheriff in the state of Nebraska within the

last ten days and I have the answers from eighty-three counties, all but two, and there are fifty-one counties in Nebraska that have not a prisoner in jail. Ap plause.

Can anybody in Iowa say as mucht I will name the counties and I will name the num-ber of prisoners in Iowa presently. I have already got returns from fifty one counties in lowa and I will have the others before tomor-row morning. In Iowa in the fifty-one counties already returned they have more prison-ers in jail than we have in the whole state and there are still forty-eight counties in from paralysis.

THE KING UNMASKS.

Brilliant Ball at the Ogden Carnival Ends with Royal Ceremonies.

OODEN, Utah, July 5 .- [Special Telegram to Tur Bru, - The grand event of carnival week was the splendid mask ball last night. Thirteen thousand people were scated in the Coliseum, and 200 masked dancers, in an infinite variety of brilliant costumes, whirled in the waltz. It had a suggestion of the magnificence of the ancient Coliseum at Rome The king and queen did not quamask until 1 clock this morning. This was the climax of interest in the entire programme. The royal couple and their retinue were regally attired and their march to the throne was a fine imitation of royalty. Then, amid the hush of the great and ence and with great formality, the king stepped forward and was unmasked He was Major J. Henry Behan of New Orleans. He came here as the king's chan cellor, and the person then masked was on

were in the city today.

of the company. The queen proved to be Miss Minerva Kennedy, recently of Kansus City. She is a most beautiful blonde. She was received with great applause.

Rex at alt Lake.

DUTY ON AMERICAN CORN.

American Qustions.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 5.-[Special Tele-gram to THE BEE.]-King Rex and retinue stablished the Order of Neptune in Zion to day. Their headquarters are at Garfield beach. They created more than two hundred titles. It is estimated that 20,000 strangers Minister Phelps and wife were witnesses. The renouncing of Prince Bismarck's visit.

The French Senate Shows Its Hand on minister, will also recruit his health. After PARIS, July 4 .- The senate has shown its hand plainly in regard to American ques-If he is driven to oppose the government he tions. After a long debate it voted in favor of a duty of 3 frames on corn and 6 frames on corn meal. It was distinctly avowed that the duty on corn was to be considered only as Despite the opposition in the English para continuation of the policy toward American liament, the Anglo-German agreement relapork. The Comte de Cariel declared that the importation of American pork was only another mode of importing American corn, and French farmers could not maintain themselves against it. The prohibition of pork was right and ought to be maintained, and the duty on corn should also be made prohibi-

ive. Meland called attention to the fact that nul majority. American pork is prohibited on the ground of alleged unhealthfulness. He declares that this is merely a pretext. An article published in Temps, thought to reflect the views of the government, sug-

of war are incorrect, although an entente exists amounting to a concerted of

An Artistic Scheme.

PARIS, July 5 .- (Special Cablegram to The Bue.]-A proposition is being agitated among the American artists for the foundation in New York of a Prix de Rome, similar to the French Prix de Rome, under the conditions of which four artists who are so iected here by competent artistic authoritie are sent every year to Rome to complete their tudies in art at the public expense. now suggested is that a similar endowment be raised in America for the purpose of send-ing yearly to Paris one or more artists under thirty years of age. Some well known mem bers of the American colony have expre their desire to contribute to such a fund.

gests that there might be circumstances under

prohibition against pork.

The Death Roll

CINCINNATI, O., July 5 .- Colonel L. A Harris, a member of the board of managers of national soldiers' homes, died this morning from a phronic ailment. He served with distinction during the way of the rebellion, is an ex-mayor of Cincinnati, and was time collector of internal revenue in this dia triot

with

CINCINSATI, O., July 5.-Prof. Robert H Bishop, for many years connected with Mlami university, died at Oxford, O., today

subscribed 1,000 marks to the Bismarels memorial fund. The local police ordered the club dissolved unless the members canelled their subscriptions.

Princess Dolgorouki has returned to St. Petersburg through Berlin, under permission of the czar. She has petitioned the czar to appoint her son, the czar's half brother, as an officer in the guards. The czar has ordered the prince to join as a private.

Mr. Ernest Henderson and his wife and infant daughter sailed from Bremen for New York on Wednesday. Before leaving Court Chaplain Frommel baptized their daughter.

to England is due to the altered aspect of foreign affairs. He will go to his estate at Schonhausen and thence to Gastein, where Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungary prime his recovery, the Hamburger-Nachrichten says, Bismarck will not enter the reichstag. would prefer to represent a national-liberal constituency, he now being more in sympathy with that party than with the conservatives. tive to African territory is considered. absolutely safe. The German ambassador at London has the assurance of Lord Salisbury that the governme d is causing its supporters to know it will stand or fall by the compact and has secured a nomi-

The French reports of the secret clause in the treaty committing England to naval intervention in the North sea and the Baltic in favor of Germany in the event

which it might be desirable to withdraw the 1 offey against France and Russia. The Reichs unziger announces the removal of the prohibition against the importation of Danish pork and bacon sides. The removal of these restrictions will afford grounds for the renewal of Minister Pheips' communica-

The Murdered Missionary.

tions concerning American trade.

ROCKVILLE, Ind., July 5.- Special Tele-gram to THE BEL - Late letters received from Persia give details of the morder of Mrs. John N. Wright, American Presbyterian missionary at Salmas, Western Persia, in April. A nativo school teacher, half American, half Syrian, killed her with a dagger in her own home, in revenge for his discharge

her own home, in revenge for his discharge from her employ. Mrs. Wright was a historian and was beau-tiful, well educated and accomplished. How father was a teacher of ancient Syria in an American college. She was married to Mr. Wright four years. They were in this coun-try last year. Wright was a native of Ohio, The murderer is in custody.

Will Not Resume Business.

Chicago, July 5 .- It was definitely anounced at the Park National bank today that the directors have decided not to resume business. No receiver has yet been ap-pointed and no further order received from the comptroller.