# THE GREAT DEBATE.

Continuation of the Prohibition-High License Discussion at Beatrice.

SAM SMALL GREETED WITH CHEERS.

He Responds With an Address Full of Generalities and Wit.

HARD WORDS AGAINST HIGH LICENSE.

Its Advocates Characterized as Red-Nosed Emissaries of the Devil.

WEBSTER REPLIES WITH SOLID FACTS.

He Quotes Election Figures to Show How the People of the Older States Have Repudiated Prohibition.

The great prohibition-high license debate was continued at the Beatrice chautauqua Saturday afternoon by Rev. Sam Small and Hon, John L. Webster of Omaha. Mr. Small arrived on the grounds while Mr. Rosewater was speaking and was received with applause. At the close of Mr. Resewater's address, Chairman Davidson introduced Mr. Small to the vast audience, and again the applause broke forth.

Hon, John L. Webster followed Mr. Small. While he was not greeted with the enthusiasm which marked the introduction of the reverend prohibitionist, he held the attention of the audience until the close of his address. Full stenographic reports of both speeches

are given below. REV. SAM SMALL

#### He Addresses the Audience from the Standpoint of Prohibition.

Ladies and gentlemen, my fellow country men of the state of Nebraska: I am sorry that the exigencies of travel kept me from being present with you this morning, though I am satisfied that you suffered nothing by my absence, but I amgratified that I was able to reach you even as late in the day as this and to be a participant on this most auspicious occasion: an occasion which, I am satisfied, is of great importance to everyone of you, or else it could not have drawn so magnificent an audience of the intelligence and christianity of the great state of Ne braska to this place in this burning heat of the summer. I know that you are intensely interested when you are willing to come and listen to us as we stand here and attempt to debate the pros and cons of the proposition which has been submitted from this plat

I did not have the honor and the pleasure of hearing the speech in full which has just been concluded; but I got here in time to witness some of the gentleman's approaches to ness some of the gentleman's approaches to-ward the main question. I am sorry he did not get all the way. [Apphase]. I would have been gratified if he could have reached the point before they called "time" on him. [Laughter]. I did get in in time, however, hear him as he brought forth the holy Sor of God and set Him up as one of the co-partners with the Hon. Peterlier, McGooley, Maginnia & Co. [Laughter and applause]. And I want right here, in the name of the Christianity of the country, and of the

apostles, and the blood-washed throng who are following in the footsteps of the meek and humble Jesus, to protest against His name being dragged in as the defender of the liquor traffic in any shape, manner or form. [Tremendous appliause.]
It is incredible to think that the man who stands fair in his fame before his fellow citi-

zens and occupies the exalted position of an alleged public educator, would in this noor tide plaze of the nineteenth century have t speak of the Son of God, who came to earl to save men from their sins, being the origin nator and the defender and the exemplar of the broweries and distilleries, the dogeries and dammable hell holes of America. ] Ap-

It is true, as recorded in holy writ, that Jesus took the occasion of the murriage feast according to the ceremonials which then wer in yogue upon earth, and in the Jewish house hold where He was the guest, when the win that had been prepared for the feast had failed—He took occasion to turn to the water of purification that had been provided, and, bidding the servants to draw thence and bear to the governor of the place what turned out to be wine when it came into the hands of th governor. And to say that the Son of God turned Himself into a distiller and worked the first miracle of creation in the presence of the people He came to sage, and turned the waters of purification, ninety-six gallons into the waters of damnation, is a blasphemy upon the Savior of the world. [Applause.] And I say it to the gentleman how, and to the people who back him, that he cannot prove from holy writer any other writ out-

prove from holy writer any other writ outside of the saloon or the distillery, that Jesus
Christ ever made any wine except
that which was in the cup when
it came to the governor, [Applause,]
I rather believe with Milton that it was
simply a case of "the conscious water blushing as it recognized its Lori." And if He
had deliberately provided the means of damnation to the guests with whom He had assembled, and destroyed the waters of purisembled, and destroyed the waters of purification, it would have been a violation of the Jewish law subjecting Him to punishment Himself, and is, I repeat, an incredible thing. It is not only incredible, but it never happened, and it is not to be sought here as a de-fense of the old Willow Spring sewer gas manufactory down here on the banks of the Missouri river at Omana. |Laughter and ap-

Why, he says they were gathered around the table at the time of the last supper and became "incarnated in wise." [Laughter.] Why, I have recently been elected president of a university; I think he ought to come and Join. [Laughter.] He got "incarnated in the wine." [Laughter.] Well, that is too good to be lost. Nevertheless, whatever He may have made at Cana, when He sat there on that awful occasion, presaging the gloom of the fatal Friday when He hung apon the accursed tree, and when, gathering His be-loved disciples about Him. He instituted that most blessed and beautiful sacrament that has come down the ages, there was one dis-ciple who was a traiter to his Lord, and the brood has not died out yet. [Laughter and

to sell His followers for less than thirty pieces of silver. But, when He sat there on asion, whatever He may have done with wine before that time, on that solemn becasion, in the presence of the roming passion and death upon the rross, and consecrated it to holy uses, and said, "As oft as ye take of it, do it in remembrance of me,"—from that day to this wine has became a consecrated this from the hands of the blessed Christ of the world. And now, when we do partake of it, those who are faithful to his words will partake of it only in remembrance of Him, a thereby they do show forth His death. But do you mean to tell me that the crowd that is patronizing the high license saloons of Dumba drink in remembrance of the Lord?

Applause and laughter, j Tell me all these places that the gentleman has by implication culogized as contributory to the decency, good order and respectability of the great city of Omaha are places of sacrimentary association! [Laughter.] Out with such bosh. I repeat, it is an insult to the majesty of God and it is a blasphemy on the holy mission of the Son of God. [A voice: "Amen.21"]

counties in this state that have no prisoners in the juils. I will guarantee to you now, if ne will read over his list, that he will find out he will read over his list, that he will find out
that nearly every one of those lifty-one counties are the rural counties, run by the conscientious, honest, sober farmers of this country, who are going to vote for prohibition
this fall. [Great and long applause.] I think
I can guarantee it to you further that the
counties of this state that furnish the most
prisoners are the ones who have got the most
saloous, and are runking a fight to keen them.

saloss, and are making a fight to keep them. Proof of the pudding is in chewing the bag sometimes. Laughter.

The gentleman says that all of this is the condition of the people of the state, and he does not want now to run the salosts out for four he might disturb the beautiful condition.

business—loses fees.

The gentlemen says that there are fifty-one

fear he might disturb the beautiful equilibrium. And yet it stares you in the face, and he knowsit; he dare not deay it. For upwards of ten years of patient, faithful trial of the high fleense scheme, originating it, send-ing it out through the country, he says, with great celat, that the people owe what they I deny that the Women's Christian Temperarce union ever endorsed any high li-cense talk. But, if it has been tried for the ength of time that it has been in Nebraska.

want to say this much for it; that high li-

conse, the principle of high beense, the practice of high bleense, the promise of high bleense never got a greater defeat, a more fatal stab anywhere in America, from friend or fee, from prohibitionist, familie or crank, than it got when the people of the state of Nobraska, after ten years of trial, after an experience with it, marched up to the doors of yonder capitol at Lincoln and said, "We are tired of fraud and intermerance, and we want a chance to vote for prohibition straight

want a chance to vote for prehibition straight out." [Applause.]
And they coerced a legislature that was not in favor of prohibition to submit the question. [A voice: "That'sso,"] They absolutely forced a crowd that was drilling with the saloon to put the question out into the open air where the people could get at it, and it is out here now. By whose demand!
The centleman certainly will set stand up. The gentleman certainly will not stand up here and contend that the legislature of the state of Nebraska submitted the prohibition

amendment at the dermand of the third party crasks. Certainly not. We are too insig-nificant. [Laughter.] So be it. I repeat that he cannot say that it was submitted at our demand and to please and placate as. By whose demand was it submitted? By the demand of the honest people of this state who had trusted to the promises made by the friends and projectors of it; who had given it a fair and honest and faithful trial, and

had founcit a fraud consummate from its head to its neels, and they said that they wanted no more of it. We wanted the plain question submitted of prohibition or no prohibition and the legis-lature was forced to submit it and they did not dare go home "with their tails behind them" without submitting it. [Laughter and applause.] They thought they had better get

A little old high license amendment.
[Laughter,]
A little old high license amendment.
[Laughter,] High license-and the centleman comes out in his paper this morning and
says that this debate is to furnish a most comprehensive understanding of the great question which is now submitted to the in-telligence of the people of Nebraska, as to whether local option or high Hoome shall prevail or whether prohibibition shall pre-

Andit is on a false footing for the queslaw, when there is nothing of that kind in the controversy! Not a bit of it. You want your Slocumb law with a high license amendment, and it is kneeling at the block of execution this minute, with the guillotine raised above it, as soon as that high license amend-ment carries, to cut it off, and to put liquor into every county and community of this state, whether the people want it or not; and I recent, there is no local option about it, there is no local option about it, it is a simple device of the devil foisted through the legislature and put as an alterative and the devil overstead himself. native, and the devil overstepped himself, and the best thing that prohibition ever done

in this state was the support of such a thing as that. I tell you right now that is it.

Get suggestions enough from everywhere and elsewhere, and defeat prohibition in this state, you will never carry the high license amendment. I tell you that right now. We will though our set of the provider of the control of the con will triumph on top of it, or we will die to-gether. [Applause.] The intelligent, or-derly, and decent people of the state of Nebraska are not going to voluntarily put them-selves in any such yoke as that. You can't scare them or balldoze them awayfrom prohioffice and sell them out, bodies, boots and breeches, to the distilleries, and the brewer-

ies, and the doggeries.

But that is not all. They have seen through the dream, and they are repudiating it. "I bring you good tidings of great joy" this afternoon, that the three weeks that I have spentin the western portion of this state among those communities where the people are thinking and reading and studying subject, the enthusiasm of the crowds that have gathered, with the consecration of the women and with the devotion of the men, with the courage and the grit that is being displayed upon this subject, in community after community. I stand here taday and say that the cause of prohibition marks highertide in Nebraska this far from elecion day than it has ever marked in any other state before they went to battle. [Ap

Yes, you can talk about prohibition being a hobby for long haired men and short haired women to get up on and go around [aughter] but the old hobby has turned into a war horse, [Laughter,] And he is pawing up the earth. And that's what's the matter. That's what's causing the agitation in the camp. [Laughter.] That is the reason why those gentlemen are willing to go back on the advice and counsel of their more wary friends of Pennsylvania and other states, who told them "Don't you go out and debate this question; don't you get up and talk about it." [Applause and laughter. Yes, they told you not to do it, and if you deliberately go and rush in where angels fear to tread, why you must take the

consequences. [Laughter].

Now, I know the thing is waxing het, my countrymen. The signs are in the sky, the voice of the people is in the air, there is a burning of brush all around the horizon; the people are getting ready to settle this question and settle it right. Why, you are situ ated in the very heart of the great prohibi-tion territory of the country; with the grand old states of the South and North Dakota to the northward of you; with the grand old state of lowa to the eastward; with Kansas and the Indian territory to the south; with an impassable line of prairie dog holes between you and the west—why, you are the best sit-uated people on the face of the earth for pro-hibition and I think you are equally intelli-gent equally cultured, equally regardful of your family and your homes, and for the safety of your sons and the comfort of your daughters, and mindful of their future and of their fulfilling your hopes and the destiny that God has written for them, as well as your neighbors the Dakotas, and lows, and Kassas, and I believe that you can just take this whole scarce of country conversion. this whole scope of country, carrying Ne bruska in the lap of the prohibitionists of the great west and on the fourth day of November I am satisfied she will wheel grandly into line and show a solid front from the Canada border to the lines of Texas for prohibition.

[Annian see]

[Applause].
And you gentlemen that love bars so well we will put a bar of prohibition across this continent that you will have to wade the Gulf But they will never get around it, for the don't take water that easy. [Laughter and applause.] No. sir; you better get your crowd in marchingorder. Things are coming We have a sheriff down in Hurd, in Geor-

gia, and I remember asking him how they to a pass in this state where the people are satisfied that simply because Omaha wants to get some high license money in order to help tere getting along with local option down in furd county. "Well," he says, "everything s getting along well except me: my business is nearly basted." [Laughter, And I think if a man wants a good argument against proher to run her schools, the balance of the people do not propose to be tased to keep those 38s criminals in the pentientary in order to contribute to its population.

[Laughter.] Yes, Omaha gets \$26,000 a year for the privilege of allowing the spleon dealers to stay there, and then you have to support the criminals in the pentientiary by taxes on your property out in the country. Say, why don't you get Omaha her own paltentiary! [Laughter.] She ought to have one—an individual, consolidated, syndicated Omaha pentientiary with Peter fler for president. [Great laughter.]

I tellyou, if you want one, where you can find one. The state of low ausel to have two penitentiaries when they had the whisky her to run her schools, the balance of the hibition the best fellow he can go to on God's green earth is a sherif or a \$5 cow and calf justice of the peace lawyer. [Laughter.] They are the great sweethearts of the sa-tion people and none of the police court law-yers want to see prohibition come in because, when you ruin the saloon keeper's business you ruin his. The sheriff don't want profitbition to come in, because whenever you bring in prohibition and break up the saloon keepers' busines, why, the lawyer loses

penitentiaries when they had the whisky dealers in that state, but now they have only one, and they have absolutely get a penitentiary for sale. [Laughter.] That's a fact. The governor at the just seision of the legislature recommended to the committee on legislature that they enter into negotiations legislature that they enter into negotiations with the national government to sell it for a government purpose. And if you folks propose to keep the liquor traffic in this state, why, you will need another prison pretty soon, and I thought I would tell you where you could get one ready made. [Laughter.]

If you want local option why don't you say local option! The liquor dealers in Omaha and liquor because Omaha cannot run without liquor. If you are built out liquor. If you are built differently from the balance of the people of Nebraska: If the citizens of Omaha cannot "ave and breathe and move, and have their being," and run their finances and their mer-cantile business, and their transportation interests, without swill butts in convenient places, I think they ought to have local option enough to run their own concerns—peniten-tiaries, paupers and all—and not tax them on the balance of the people who want to stay sober and keep rid of these things that are incubus after incubus piled upon them by

the sations.

I picked up a New York World and I looked to see how it was, and I saw that the people of the state of Iowa—the poor, pauperized impoverished state of Iowa --were paying 25 cents on the \$100 taxes. Twenty-five cents on the \$100! I say I want to see how Nebraska is getting along. She has so much money from high, license, she has such an elegant time, her treasury is so full and overflowing, and they are gotting along so nicely financially; I want to see how much burden it has taken off the people. And I looked down toward Nebraska and I saw that she was paying 65 cents on the \$100. That was all. Applause

and laughter.]
Poor, impoverished, pauperized Iowa, 25 cents on the \$100! Great, splendid, high-licensed Nebraska, 65 cents on the \$100! In other words, \$300 worth of property in Nebraska is paying more taxes for the support of the state than \$500 worth of property is paying in the state of Iowa. How is that for high license! [Laughter.] Don't you think I am right about it if I say high license is nothing but a great big lie (L-1) without any sense! [Applause and great laughter.] and laughter.

sense! [Appliase and great laughter.]
I was taking to a man corning down on the
train how I had got that thing photographed but I have not got any of the photograph: here, still I think I can describe it to you here still I think I can describe it to you. High license, my countrymen from the investigation that I have been able to give it all over this country, and especially in Nebraska, is nothing under God's sun but an invention of the devil, obtained by the politician, and run in the state as a sort of a minting machine to grind out old buzzard dimes to lay on the eves of the dead to make the course look respectable. A voice the corpse look respectable. [A voice: "That's it." Why, they said they ruined Iowa on ac

rount of prohibition. I passes Des Moine yesterday and I saw that magnificent capito of theirs, which a few years ago was un finished, and they did not have money in their treasury to finish it; that is, under their liquor regime. I passed there vester day and saw it with its splendid dome rising up into the sunlight on that glorious Fourth of July, a great monument to the culture, the enterprise and the true dignity of the people And it is on a naise localing for he eques-tion, ne such question is here today, and no such question is before the people of this state. Why does he go and republish a synopsis of the Slocamb law this morning f Does he want to say that it is the Slocamb of the prohibition state of Iowa. vas up there the other day and the

actually got it bolted together to-keep it from falling down. [Laughter.] I wish that I had time now to speak e other things, but I would like to tell you how prohibition don't prohibit. I suppose you have heard of it. [Laughter,] I have Everywhere I go, as I told some of my fello-citizens a few weeks ago, I would citizens a few weeks ago, I would come across some individual of that kind, and he would go "Yawhee, yawhee, yawhee, yawhee. [Imitating braying.] I am not one of that kind of animal and that is as near as I can get to i [Laughter.] And the doctrine of all "Prohibition won't prohibit"-prohibit.

prohibit. [Laughter.] I have heard it until
I am sick and tire of it.

Every time a fellow brings it up at me now I tell him it reminds me of the story of the Irishman who went to a hotel and was brought a dish of hash. He had never seen before and he was cautions about trying i After experimenting with it be called the waiter and said: "Take that back to the gentleman that chawed it, and tell him, edad, that he can swallow it, for I won't do ." [Laughter,]
And so I tell him about this thing that pr

hibition won't prohibit. I want to tell you that I have been all over this country and I have seen prohibition in every shape that has come up; I have seen it as statutor prohibition, as constitutional prohibition, communities through the south and other sections of the country, I have seen it with the there is no license, I have seen it with the four mile limitation, with the two mile limitation; I have seen all the forms that it is in I want to say now, and say it with confidence in its trath, as I expect to stand before the judgment bar of God, that prohibition does prohibit everywhere in this country where there are honest men and conscientions men in charge of the execution of the law.

in those places where the officers of the are either a set of purillanimous pupples or a set of perjured scoundrels who are not fit to be officers for a pen full of hogs. [Laughter.] If you think that you have wisdom, intell gence and patriotism enough; if you think you are able to select officers who have not only clear consciences and honest country nances, but are those who will enforce the law, we will go on advancing and then we will let these fellows find out whether we will prohibit or not. [Mrs. Gosgar: "Give women free suffrage and they will enforce

stirred up and the women know how to keep the men stirred up. We are going to keep this work up until we get this thing settled. You are like Josh Billings little steer that was tied to a stake; he said he noticed him because he pawed right and left, but he never because he pawer right and left, but he never notices that he got any further away from the stake. If you want to have some fun in this state you better have it now walle the joint debates are going on here. We will have the fun now, or we may be like the Irishman who saw a steer in a field and he thought it would be great fun to jump over the fence, grab the little steer by the horns and rub his nose in the dirt. He thought it so funny that he sat down and laughed and laughed about it. Well, then he jumped over the fence, took the steer by the horns and was thrown clear over the fence, and it nearly broke him in two. He picked himself up and said, "Bedad, what a good thing it was I had my laugh first." [Laughter.] I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your

### HON. JOHN L. WEBSTER.

High License Argum at Replete With Statistical Information. Hon. John L. Webster of Omahabeing introduced by the chairman, addressed the as-

sembly as follows: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: am before you today, not by any selicitation of my own, I am not here hired by anybody or by any society, I am not here representing any class or any interest except that which I believe to be honest. I am not here under salary from this society or any other. I have come to speak to this people because the

officers of this assembly have invited me to corne. I am nere to tell this people what I believe to be the trath and I am here to denounce that which I believe to be un true.

For twentyone years I have lived in the state of Nebraka; for twenty years have I seen it grow from 10,000 to 1,235,000, increasing more rapidly in its population under its present liquor license system than any other state in this union and 500 per cent greater than any prohibition state in this union that had prohibition for a period of fifteen years.

[A pplause.]
I have seen it increase in wealth and presperty at such a rapid rate as should astonish perity at such a rapid rate as should astonish any man living in the prohibition states of Maine, Verment of New Hampshire. Why, think a moment. The 67,000 square miles of territory in the state of Nebraska make it sixty-five times as large as the state of Rhode Island, and capable of bolding ten times as many people as the state of Massachusetts, and yet if it continues to mon in its present rate of property until it shall become as thicking populated as the state of Massachusetts, your state of Nebraska will have 10,000,000 of people within her horders.

When this state of yours shall have become When this state of yours shall have become populated as is Italy, you will have 12,000,000 of people within your state; when it becomes populated as is Austria you will have 23,000,000 of people within your state; if it ever becomes as densely populated as England, you will have in the state of Nebraska 33,000,000 of people—one-half the entire present population of the United States. Go further. If you were to allot one-haif acre of ground through this state as a block for a dwelling house and put in it one family of five persons, you would have territory enough in this state to accommodate 486,000,000 of people—more than the entire Empire of China-more than all of Europe, and how many times the present population of the United States? I stand here after twenty years of resi-dence in this state watching its growth and

prosperity as a man who loves this state. It is good enough for me. I expect to live here. I would advise my friends who come here from abroad that if Neoraska is not good enough for them as it is they should stay at

home. Applause ]
There is nother very astonishing proposition when I look over this question. With your more than a million of people in this state who have witnessed its prosperity, who have gathered what you have in this state, who have carried your money here, who raised your children here, have wedded your wives here, builded your homes here—has it come to this, that this great state of ours does not love it. self well enough to have a man stand within its own borders who has brains enough and character enough to stand up and talk for this fanatical doctrine of prohibition; but you have to import them from from other states, where

they have been repudiated by the vote of their own people! [Applause.] Why, my friend here from the state of Michigan talks to this crowd as if he had for gotton that down in the state of Michigan only a little while ago they proposed a prohibition amendment just as they are proposing it in the state of Nebraska. I suppose my friend was the chairmra of the prohibition committee of that state and went all over that state talking prohibition and trying to induce that people to accept the doctrines which he istalking toyon people of my state of Nebraska. Did he forget or why is it that he did not belt his audience that when the people of the state of Michigan voted on

the people of the state of Michigan voted on that question they snowed him and his pro-hibition doctrines under foot by more than five thousand majority! [Applause] My other friend here, who bails from the state of Georgia, but who has now gone out to live armong the Monness in Utah [laugh-ter], had a little town down in his state they call Atlanta—a beautiful city—a city, mark you, oil patriots over whise state contrail the you, oid patriots, over whise state capital the stars and stripes have ever floated to the present day—even that wan has repudlated the destrice of proton n. In the town of Atlanta and the state of Georgia saloom are open, and that within the last three months, to my paramal knowledge.

to my personal knowledge.

Why, we are told here in opening this discussion that prohibition is a general law of nature that developes with the progress of civilization, and the more we are civilized. and the greater advance we have made in f prohibition and you find wiped out the doc trine of personal liberty. Well, now, that is an astonishing statement for any sensible man to make to an audience. An astorishin statement. Why, I would like to tell m worthy friend that with the progress of civ An astonishing lization has come personal liberty, and with the progress of civilization have we done away with laws that restrained man of his

personal liberty. Gobackto old Russia, if you please, go back to the time of Peter the Great, goback o the time of Frederick the Great, goback o the early history of Austria, go where kings and emperors swayed their por Their history was one continued serie edicts against the personal liberty of As civilization advanced bight cultured people crossed the Atlanticocean and established a republic, and with it estab-lished personal liberty and abandoned the doctrine that a man was subject to some orderor penal code at the dictation of any

wan or set of men.

Why, not long since it was my privilege wander through some of the national cernteries of this union, through the states Tennessee and of Georgia, where I walked ce the little tembstenes that mark the res ing places of thousands upon thousands of country might live and that personal liberty hould be achieved for four millions of people the last grand result of advancing civiliz on. [Applause.] Why, when you propose to set your foo

upon the proposition of personal liberty as a thing of the past and to warm out the ad-vance tide of civilization, I tell you you are putting forth the first doctrine that leads to anarchy and despotson in the United States. would just as willingly see a man tramp apon the stars and stripes at once as to tell me that he loves his country and in the same breath tells me that he wants to stamp out he theory or the detrise of personal liberty

A word more with reference to one or tw suppose, the precursory remarks of the d bate which is to follow bereafter, as advanced by Prof. Dickie on the doctrine of prohibi-tion. I simply want teams wer a suggestion and Heave my answer to the general prition at such time as he sees it to advan Butso far as it has been suggested to this people that prohibition is a law of our nature and a law of our civilization he proposed to illustrate it.

Why, he gave two or three illustrations what he said were restrain to of our persona liberty, but I want to tell this audience if you look at any illustration that he gave you that is but an illustration of a doctrine of regulation, and diametrically opposed to the doctrine of prohibition. Why, my friend says that he could not build a house in the city of Omaha four stories high—a frame building. I want to tell my friend that we do not prohibit the build of houses in Omaha, but we regulate it. is not because we have got prohibition up there. We invite Prof. Dickie tocomethere, we invite bim to pat up a building. All we say to Prof. Dickie is we will do with him just as we do with the saloon interest, that which is best for the welfare of the entire community, and we will regulate the thing. [Applause.]

Applause.]
Now, my other friend here from Utabs or Georgia, I do not know where to locate him today. I have not got quite used to him yet. He suggested the thought that we could not say anything about the Savier in this case because we were linking him with the saloon interest. I want to say to him that Level and the saloon interest.

interest. I want to say to him that I am not here to advocate the saloon interest.

Has he never found out yet any difference between prohibition and the question of regulating a set of evil that cannot be wised out of existence! If he has not learned that distinction I will give him time to think it ever until sext Monday morning, but until then I want to call his attention to the fact that when he was taking about the wine miracle at Cana that if Rev. Sam Small had been there, he would have taken up the water and instead of transforming it into wine he would have said, "Water is good enough for this feast, take that and vote for

When Paul put forth that little statement to Tirnshy, "Drink no longer water, but take a little wine for thy stomach's sake," Rev. Small would have changed the bible, he

would have had Paul a prohibitionist, he would have had Paul say to Timethy Yea are as old drunkard, don't drink any more but drink water and prohibition." In other would have transformed Vote bible and made a new one for his own pur-pose and put prohibition in it. Everywhere that the bible spoke about the

Every where that the bible spoke about the use of wise, I do not care whether created by miracle or handed out by the apostles, the fact remains that he would have probabilisin instead. Yes, I dely any man to contribe it from the bible, that the doctrine of probibition is not found within the lids of the bible. [Hisses, applause and laughter and cries of order]. I want simply to say to my friends who seem to have dissented from my statement that you may look it up if you want to. You may furnish your representatives here the authority if you wish. The bible is not an unfamiliar book and I pretty nearly know what I am talking about when I make that statement. [Applause]. tatement [Applause].
When a man stands on this platform under-

taking to show mue that my statement is false I want to say to him right new and here I am ready to answer it and meet it from the liss of the bible whenever you produce it. I do not care who you are. [Applause]. I am not here as a coward to be cried down because mendo not think as I do, but I am right here to represent what I believe and to tell this want to disagree with me the platform is the place to do it. [Applause].

I want to call the attention of this andience

to one general proposition. I must admit that so far we have not got very far into the real discussion of this question because, as it were, we have been skirmishing around on were, we have been skirmishing around on the outskirts. It began it that way and I have been obliged to follow it, but the time is getting pretty near at hand when I want to begin to tell this people something about the facts touching the real question in controversy, which is simply this, whether the people of this state are justified in voting prehibition in the property of the state are justified in voting prehibition.

this state are justified in voting prohibition into your contitution as a political doctrine, not a religious doctrine.

When you put it into your state constitution you make it part of the state constitution. It is a question of politics. That is what I want to talk about. And when I begin to branch out on that subject it is not unbecoming that I should tell this vast audience of people from the state of Nebraska what

of people from the state of Nebraska what the people of other states have thought of this same subject where they have had it debated and considered. Go back, if you please, as the Rev. Samuel Small would invite you to the state of Pennsylvania where he has met with the people who are opposed to prohibi-tion and were afraid to get out and debate it with him

Let me tell you that in the state of Pennsylvania they voted down prohibition without thenecessity of any species on the other side. With all the prohibition talkers they could important the state of Pennsylvania through a whole campaign they could not convert the people of that state to vote in favor of that proposition. They did not need

any answer.

I use a little memorandum, because when I state figures to an audience I want to know that I state them correctly and that I state them from authority, so that if any remark that I make on this subject is contradicted by anybody I shall be prepared to fur nish the proof to support of what I say. In the state of Connecticut, one of your old New England states with its most highly advanced civilization, with its great Yale college, and its highly civilized people, with its long experience with the liquor business, when in 189 the people proposed, as they did in that state, to vote prohibition into the constitution of the state, it was beaten by a vote or a majority of over twenty-seven thousand of the voting population of the state, or in other words there were more than twice as many votes in that

189 (now, mark only last fall) there were cast for prohibition \$5,000 vots as against 131,062, or in other words in the state of Mas-sachusetts out of a total vote on the prohibi-tion question of 216,000 there was a majority of 45,80 against the doctrine of prohibition.
I alloded a while ago to the vote in the state of Michigan, the state from which my state of Michigan, the state from which my friend Prof. Dickie came. We will now go to New Hampshire, where they have had statutory prohibition longer than I have lived in the state of Nebraska, and longer than any of these people have been lecturing from publicplatforms, yet, nevertheless, in the prohibition state of New Hampshire with its Separter Blair, who writes books in favor of prohibition, who is the great champion of prohibition throughout the United States, yet in that state after more than twenty years of experience of statutory prohibition the state of New Hampshire in 1889 defeated prohibition in its constitution by a majority of 5,190 votes. Go over to Oregon, a new state which has lately started out in the west, where they were considering this same ques-tion, and in Oregon in 1887 prohibition was defeated by 7,982 votes.

Go down to the great state of Pennsylvania In 1889 when they voted on that ques tion there were 296,000 votes for prohibition and 48,000 against prohibition, or in other words 188,000 majority against prohibition in the constitution of the great state of Penn

Go down to Texas, around which my friend Rev. Small was going to build that great pro-hibition bar, so we could not get to it except to go through the Guif of Mexico. I suppose he lectured down there. They voted there for prohibition in 1887 and they snowed i nderby 91.357 majority.

Go to Tennessee, through which he must travel before he can get to his old state of Georgia. They voted on prohibition down therein 1887 and they defeated it by 27,698 How about West Virginia? Why last fall

ney defeated it there by a majority of \$4,88

Now, goover to little Rhole Island, the otherstate where they had constitutional probabilition. The state of Rhode Island put prohibition in their constitution in 1886. They voted on it again in 1889, after three years of robbition life, and when they yoled on th 1889 they snowed it under by uestion in

,350 majority. I want to tell the good people of this audi-mee of the state of Nebraska that the judgment of all these states where they have de bated this question, where they have conbated this question, where they have con-sidered the question, they have voted it down is a pernicious doctrine, destructive of the welfare and prosperity of those states. made my closing statement in the closing so tence of my remark just made in reference to the vote of these respective states that it was voted down because in the judgment of the people it was destructive of the welfare and presperity of the states. I think I am prepared to prove that proposition. Understand

what I say. I do not mean to tell this audience, and I am not here advocating the dectrine that the use of stimulants to an excess is a benefit to the people. That is not the proposition. It is not that. I am as much opposed to that as you are. But the real question is, when you enact as a part of the fundamental law of your state the doctrine of prohibition what is its general effect? Of course in deciding that estion you must take into considerat e results which necessarily grow out of What are they! Just a few of them were as nounced by any friend is opening this discusion. They assert the proposition that the alons (I suppose they mean under high (cease) filed our state with pampers. Well, before I get done I will show these people, if the time ever happens to be long enough toget through with this discussion, that in states where you have got probibition you have got more pro-ple in your aims houses, proportionate to your population, than you have got in good and glorious state of Nebruska.

good and glorious state of Nebraska.

They say it filts your peatentlary. I will tell these people of figures copied from official reports that they have more people in the penitentlaries in proportion to the population in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire than we ever had in the state of Nebraska. I will show you furthermore. If you want to know it, that while Rev. Samuel Small talks about the secople in the penitestiary of this state, that one of the persons resting now in that

sion and a minister of timist by profestion. [Laughter.]
Why, they say fur propositions that the ha riigh lleense produced the prove to you, and I should that in the state of Mail one of their saloons under and I can re lam done, have got as many people over sixteen i cannot write as in almost a

state in the union, and furthermore state of Nebraska there is a sarier percent age of people unableto read and write than in any other state in the entire union, and I'de not care where you go to and it. [A plause.] Let me tell you a few things that this dotrine of prohibition has done for some of these states. Let me go back to the state of Maine, the father of prohibition states. Maine, the father of prohibition states, I read the other day that General Neal Dow, in the city of New York, made a speech to a prohibition assembly in which he made the statement that they had prohibition in the state of Maine thirty-four years, and he was the state of Maine thirty-four years, and in each of the thirty four years of prohibition they has saved to the people \$24,000,

Well, I went and turned over some of the recons to find out about the wealth they had down in the state of Maine, and I thought if Neal Dow had told the truth about it it would be one of the wealthiest states in the union, but lo and behold, from the time of the landing on Plymouth rock down to the present time the entire accumulation of the state of Maine, according 40 the assessed valuation of property, is but \$235,000,000 all told. Neal Dow would have saved all that in just ten years, and it took that poor little state of Maine two centuries to accumulate

state of Maine two centuries to accumulate what Neal Dow said it was saved in ten years. Let us see what they have.

The suggestion is thrown out that if we would make Nebraska a prohibition state even prohibition Dickie would come over here and build a house. Why don't bego to Maine and build a house where they have what you want—prohibition! In 1860 in the state of Maine they had 628,000 people. They had prohibition and they had but 648,000, and in 1860, the present year, ender the census just 1800, the present year, under the census just taken, they have simply got the same 68,000 people, or in other words your state of Maine under your prohibition law engrafted in your constitution, with Neal Dow at the head and the father of it, the state of Maine has been as stagrant in the growth of its population as that muddy stream that runs by your city I do not mean any reflection on the water down here, either, because Maine uses poor water. I approhend the water they drink in prohibition Maine must be as dirty as that stream or else they would have some kind of prosperity and progress down there. The question comes to you people with that kind of arecord of the increase in population in the state of Maine. If there is a man in this audience that wants to stop the growth and population of the state of Nebraska and bring her to a standstill that man is willing to vote for prohibition.

Go over to Vermont, another of the pro-

hibition states, where they have statutory prohibition. Down in that little state of Vermont they had 315,000 people away back in 1890, they had 300,000 in 1870, 332,000 in 1880 and 332,000 in this year of our Lord

1890. It does not grown bit. Go over to New Hampshire, with statutory prohibition, you have precisely the same state of affairs, except they have got 326,000 in 1870, 350,000 in 1880 and 346,000 in 1890; or, in other words, let me tell you, people of Ne-braska, there are the only three old prohibi-tion states in the entire union, and those three states have, not grown in population from the inethey adopted prohibition down to the present voting hour. Now, right in the face of that fact, every other state in New England surrounding them, that did not have prohibition, hereased in population at a wonderful rate of speed. New, in the face of all that, look what Ne-braska did in the same period of time, in 1870

state last year cast against prehibition than were cast inits favor. Well, perhaps that is worth something. I do not know whether my frieads on the other side will take a beson from that orn-ot. To me il means something. It is the judgment of a great people upon this identical political question.

Go down to Massachusetts with its great lawyers and its great doctors and its ministers and its professors, its colleges and its ters and its professors, its colleges and its grow at all. Now, that is but one phase of schools, its manufacturing industries and its the question. (At this point there were cries great population, and yet is Massachusetts in | from the audience calling for the condition of

Semebody wants to add Kansas. I will give them a little on Kansas. Let us go down to Kansas. You had prohibition in Kansas first in 1881, enforced probably in 1882, so that mark you, for the first year of the present census decade prohibition did not interfere with Kansas, and yet the fact is that in the state of Kansas today they have got but 1,672 441 people; in other words they have just go 450,000 more people in the state of Kansas than you have got in the state of Nebraska, while in 1870 they had more than four times

your population.

I only have left just four minutes of time but I want to show in that connection that the state of Kansas, as shown by the vote for president of the United States in 1881 and in president of the United States in 1881 and in 1888, as compared with Nebraska, and as compared with Minnesota, and likewise the state of Iowa as compared with Nebraska and Minnesota, did not increase in popula-tion at one-half the percentage of increase found in either the state of Nebraska or the state of Minnesots and Verlagand Kanasa state of Minnesota, and yet lowa and Kansas were both prohibition states and Minnesota and Nebraska were both high license states. There is a fact. I give that to you from two data. I can give that to you from the record of the vote cast at the presifrom the record of the vote cast at the presi-dential election. I can give the same facets to you from a written letter signed by Judge Foster, a man whom I personally know, of the highest character and integrity, the fed-enal judge of the state of Kansas, who tells precisely the same story and a great deal more to it. The fact is I want to tell my people that

when they talk about the increase of wealth, assomebody did, in the state of Kansas as compared with the increase of wealth in the state of Nebraska that I will show these pe ple when I come to my next argument that the increase in wealth in the state of Ne-braska is greater than that of any other state is the union, and I do not care where you hant to find it between the Athastic and Pacific occass. Or is other words the prop-osition comes back to this, and remember it until Monday, and I will show you that in Nebraska, underyour high license law, you have had greater increase in population, you have had greater increase in wealth, you have had the least number of people in your penitentiary, in your poor houses, in sane asylum, and a less number of id portionate to your population than they have had in their prohibition states about which they talk that the millenium is just holding

its shalowy wings over them.

When I hear some of these prohibitionists talk it makes me think that all we will have to do to reach the millenium is to write pro-hibition on a card, pin it to your coat tails flap your wings and fly to heaven. When come to look over the history of this country politically, look at it from its actual growth from statistics that are official, I want to a to this people that the doctrine of prohibition as it exists in this country is destructive of the weifare and prosperity of every state that alopts it, and if you adopt it is the state of Nebraska it will blight your prosperity as bad as the grasshoppers which took away your crops within the memory of the people who at in this addience. [Applause.]
The president just announced to me that I have but one minute more in this discussion,

and for the purpose of using that one minute I can not enter upon the next topic in the line f my argument against prohibition, but I will state it. If time permits me, hereafter, will refer this audience to the proof of the facts. I will prove to you that in the states where they have adopted prohibition, that in one-half of them, they have more people proportionate to their population selling liquor than you have in the state of Nebraska or

ever had. [Applause.]
Why, my friends here, the Rev. Samuel Small said he had got tired of hearing people talk about the question that prehibition did not prohibit. I do not ere how tired he is, I want to tell him that before this debate the lead of the lead of the matters will enter the shall end, if this audience will give me the time and listen to it. I will prove to him by the records which can not be unswered that prohibition in Maine, New Hampshire, Ver-mont, Kassus, Iowa and the two Dakotas, the oily placesyou have it on this continent, that it has never prohibited, and I will show you that more people have been deened by the government of the United States to sell liquor in the state of lowa than were ever decased to sell it is the state of Nebraska

# SHOT THROUGH THE HEAD.

W. F. Adair's Carelessness Results in the Death of a Little Boy.

NO CLUE TO THE VICTIM'S IDENTITY.

Some Strange Circumstances Connected Withthe Affair-The Slayer Gives Himself Up-A browning at Florence.

The peace and quiet of an otherwise orderly Sabbath was rudely broken in upon yesterday noon by a shocking tragedy that was enacted near the corner of Sixth and Bancroft streets, as the result of which the body of a boy scarcely in his teens lies at Heafey & Heafey's mergue, a hereibly mutilated and disfigured corpse, and another boy, but a few years his senior, is held at the police station to answer to the awful charge of murder. Just how the terrible affair happened has

not yet been determined, as rehable details concerning the occurrence are very meagre. The only witnesses were boys, and they at once hastened home and apparently remained there without leaving any clue as to their identity. Even the identity of the murdered boy is as yet a mystery, and about all that is thus far known of the affair is the story told by the prisoner, who acknowledged

stery told by the prisoner, who acknowledged that he did the killing.

The scene of the tragedy was near the grove, about two miles south of the center of the city on a high bluff, about half a mile back from the river. According to the story of the prisoner, W. F. Adair, he and his half brother had been out hunting, and had just emerged from the grove when they saw the deceased and two of his young comthe deceased and two of his young com-panions seated under a tree enjoying a feast of green apples, which they had gathered in of green appeas, which they had gathered in that immediate neighborhood. The hunters stopped to inquire where they had gotten then, and after a short conversation were about to pass on. Adair had his gua in front of him holding it down at arm's length, and the first thing he knew it was discharged, the load of No. 6 shot taking effect in the head of one of the three boys who were sitting under the tree.

Adair and his brother did not stop, but, seeing the boy fall over at once, passed on, and the two companions of the murdered boy, herrified at the terrible sight they had witnessed, ran as fast as they possibly could from the scene of the tragedy, and did not stop until they were safe at home.

Adair went home and told his mother of

what had occurred, and was sent by her to the police station to notify the authorities, He reached the station just as a telephone message was received there, asking that the coroner be sent at once to the scene of the tragedy. Adair was placed undor arrest, and after telling his story of the affair in full,

was conducted to a cell. The patrol wagon was at once sent out, but by the time it reached the scene the place was crowded with a curious throng, who el-bowed each other right and left in a desire to get alook at the bleeding and mutilited re-mains of the unfortunate victim. No one could identify them, and they were placed in the undertaker's wagon and removed to the morgue.
Deputy Coroner Martin viewed the body,

and made a rather hasty examination. It was apparent that the victim had been but a short distance from the muzzle of the gun, as the shot had scattered but very little be-fore entering the head of the deceased. To eatire face and forehead above the lower law was form away, tearing open the skuil and allowing the braid matter to cope out

Death had, of course, been instantaneous. The corener was unable to find but three of the shot, the balance having gone entirely the base. through the head.

The inquest will be held at the morgue at 10 o'clock this morning.

The police last evening arrested N. R. Gooch, the half brother of Adair, who was with the latter when the shooting occurred, and will hold him as a witness. He told practically the same story as Adair and de-clared that neither he nor his brother knew the dead boy or either of his companions,

## SUICIDE OR ACCIDENT?

The Dead Body of Charles Strand Found in a Fiorence Reservoir. Was it suicide or accidental drowning!

That was the question that agitated the tizens of Florence yesterday morning and coroner's jury was finally empanelled to decide it. The body of Churles Strand, night watchman at the waterworks, had been found in reservoir No. 5, and the inquest was held to determine in what manner he had come to his death.

Strand visited Omaha on the Fourth and adulged in intoxicants to some extent, but was not under the influence to any great degree when he entered the engine room of the pumping station at a late hour, Friday night. About 2 o'clock that night he took a cup and went into the cellar to get some oil for his lantern. That was the last time he was seen alive. Saturday morning his hat was found floating in reservoir No. 5, and it was at once divined that he had either suicited or fallen into the water.

Men were set at work dragging the reservoir

oir, but their efforts were unsuccessful un-il about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when

they succeeded in grappling the body and raising it to the survace.

The coroner's jury, consisting of J. Taylor, T. M. Herzing, A. Puttle, Henry Plant, M. Potter and C. Hupp, after hearing the evidence returned a verdict of accidental drowning, and the body was brought to the city by Underaker Burket. It is believed that Strand attempted to cross the wall between the reservoirs and fell

into the water, which is twenty-five feet deep, and owing to the steep incline of the smooth cement wall was unable to get out or obtain a hold, even if he managed to reach the wall. The body was in the water about thirty hours, and was badly swollen and dis-The decensed was thirty-five years of age and unmarried. He has two brothers living at Florence, and another at some point in central Nebraska. He had resided at Flor-

ence for three years, and boarded with the family of Gus Anderson.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock to-

day from the undertaking parlors of H. K. Burket, 113 North Sixteenth street. Interment at Forest Lawn.

#### UNION PACIFIC MINERS STRIKE. The Wyoming Men Refuse to Work Under the Screening System.

LARIMIE, Wyo., July 6 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. ]-Every Union Pacific coal mine at Rock Springs is idle on account of the refusal of the miners to work under the screening system; that is, not to receive pay for the coal they mine until after in has been screened. The company has been prepared for this emergency for several months, and claim that it will not interfere with their Ameonda contract, as its terms provide for such exigencies. The company declares that it will not resume operations except under the screening system. The miners take the ground that the system will reduce wages, while the railroad mulatains the contrary.

### The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and vicinity-Fair weather. For Nebraska and lown-Fair, followed by showers; southerly winds; cooler, except 1 eastern Iowa; warmer.
For South Dakota-Showers; variable winds: colder Monday night.

# At Philadelphia-The Scandinavian and

France, from Grangow. At New York-The Sorrento, from Hame-burg; La Cretagne, from Havre,