## THE GREAT DEBATE.

Rev. Eam Small Scores John L. Webster in Ponderous Sentences.

AND THE AUDIENCE APPLAUDS HIM.

He Deverts Prohibition Argument for a Few Blows at Protection.

MR. ROSEWATER QUOTES STATISTICS.

Facts Which Controvert the Wild Statements of His Opponents.

THE PREACHER CLOWN PRODDED.

Apt Blustrations and Convincing Proofs of the Failure of Samptuary Legislation and the Efficacy of High License.

Below are given the arguments presented At the Beatrice Chautauqua Monday afternoon by Rev. Sam Small and Edward Rosewater. The closing arguments of the great prohibition-high license debate by Hon, John L. Webster and Prof. Samuel Dickie will appear in tomorrow's issue of The Bre.

## SMALL'S LAST SPEECH.

fle Abuses Webster, Attacks Protec-

tion, and Rambles Generally. Ladies and Gentlemen: I desire on this my last appearance in this debate to thank you most cardially for your kind reception of myself, for your strict attention to the debate and for the general courtesy which you have shown. I certainly appreciate it on my part, and I trust I shall so conduct myself in this discussion to the end as to merit your kindness and as to receive your cordial support for my propositions before I faish. I desire also to say that for the gentlemen who have engaged in the debate on the other side of this question that I entertain the most profound personal respect. I think that these gentlemen have come before you with a sincere desire to put before you those things which have appealed to them as being considerations worthy of determining their position with reference to this great question. Iyield to them the right to entertain these views and to express them. It is their right, and they have shown the courage of their convictions, and they have stood here with a firmness and with a boldness and with an evident consecration to their work that reflects honor upon them whather it does upon their cause or not. They have done what very few in their position have ever had the temerity or braxery to do in their places. And for that reason they are entitled to our respect, and they are entitled to a fair hearing. I trust that we shall give it to them. As for myself I treat their argument with the respect which I think is due to it and I desire to do so to the end.

Now, I have paid a little more than due or ordinary attention to my distinguished friend, the honorable editor of The OMAHA BEE, in my two previous speeches. I am afraid my brother Webster may think I have neglected him altogether [Applause]. I do not care to have him go away with the impression that his arguments have no effect upon me. He seemed to think yesterday that he was in doubt as to where I came from, whether from Georgia or Utah, but I propose to show him before he leaves here today that I am here just the same [Laughter and applause]. He took occasion also to stur at myself and Brother Dickie as being imported oraters from other states. I am an original package and have a constitutional right here [Ap plause]. I can go where I please under the recent decision of the supreme court without writer license, and he has not any right to stand up here and question my right to stand upon this platform and defead this matter of prohibition before the people of Nebraska, unless he proposes to change front entirely, go back on the supreme court and stand where we stood some months ago de claring that the state alone was sovereign in this matter and had a right to decide it for herself. And he is too good a lawyer to question the dictum of the supreme court He confessed himself that he was no original package. [Applaase.] He has only been here twenty-one years, and the only differ ence between him and me in Nebraska is that his carpet bag is a little older than mine. I do not see that he has obtained a divine right to splutter over every fellow that comes into the state to make a few remarks upon this pertinent subject.

My distinguished friend, the editor of the OMAILA BEE, is not an original pack-age either, that is not original with Nebraskn, and if it had not been for the fact that Ne braska is not so much of an original state anyhowa good many of you would not be here. You have emigrated from other places and come to this portion of the country to make year homes and to build up for your-selves habitations and to gather around your firesides your children and teach them in hoser and truth and sobriety and righteous-ness which will make for them manhood, wemanhood and future prosperity, and it has been your toll and your consecration, your culture, your refinement and your zeal for the things which are good and true and beautiful that has made Nebraska to blossom as she has and has given her this prosperity and brought to her all this wonderful progress which these gentlemen have lauded from this platform. And when you, after doing these works, after accomplishing these works, after bringing Nebroska to this state of prosperity, when you turn around and demand the right that the people have to pass upon a question of such profound importance as dealing with the liquor subject, you have get a right to deal with it on your own motion, and after your own consciences and after your own understanding of the rights of men and the will of God, and this is the reason, as I said yesteriay afternoon, why this question is before the people of Nebraska today. We did not import it in from any other state. Brother Dickie and I did not come here and stand yonder in the city of Lincoln demanding of the legislature of 1889 that it should give this question to the people of Nebraska, but I want to say to you that it was the people of Nebraska themselves that did it, and in the discussion of that question these considerations. siderations of home and of peace and of prosperity and of sobriety and of Christianity; of the stamping out of papperism, of the stoppage of crime, of the lifting of the burdens of un-

necessary taxation from the hard bone and muscle of this country were the considera-tions which made these people of Nebraska demand for themselves the right to settle this question at the ballot box without the in-tervention of the legislature and the liquor lobby, and they forced it there.
I read to you from the lowa State Register

that is the great fight for prohibition is the Nebraska legislature the same moral force and noble influences were at work that were seen in lows when the contest was going on there. You will remember that the lows State Register is the great leading organ of that state published at the capital at Des Moines and edited in part by Mr. Charleson, the present first assistant postmaster general of the United States. He says: "There was the same battle for the home and

the firestide the same light for helpless women and little children who could not protect themselves, called out all the chivalry, the true manhood; the pleadings of wives and mothers wen many votes that would not have been cast against the saloons."

A report of the final vote in the house gives an incident of affecting interest that recalls very vividly some scenes in lows but a few years ago. Representative McNicoll of Gage tounty arose after the vote had been taken,

but before the result had been announced,

"I represent two countles in this house and I have promised them both that I would vote against submission, but this question is presented in a peculiar form. I have given his subject much thought, and I have communed with a higher power, and asked His guidance in this critical hour; and now, friends, if I you for submission I stall disregard the vote for submission I shall disregard the instructions of my constituents; but I have a boy, and that boy appeals to me with all a father's love and tenderness, and as I look into his face I feel I owe him a duty higher than any other and that is to save him from the awful fate of the drunkard's life, and God helplag me, I have resolved that if my vote can give the people a chance to banish the salom from our state, let come what may it shall be freely given, and I change my vote and ask that it be recorded in favor of the measure." [Applease.] planse.] That, I believe, was the representative of

this very county in which we are. That was the representative coming from the midst of

the representative coming from the midst of the people, istening first to the blandsh-ments, to the appeals and arguments of the politicians and saying that he would not vote for the submission of this question, but when it was brought home with the arguments of the wives and of the mothers and of the hus-bands and of the children who were being given over to the Mo-loch destruction, of disaster and damnation, wat man standing there under the dome of your carittol where the pleading eves dome of your capitol where the pleading eyes of his little boy and the possibilities of his fate before hire, said "I have communed with a higher power, and now if my vote can with a higher power, and now if my vote can give to the people of Neuraska the opportunity to east out the ram devil I give it," and he proveit like a man, and I believe you will ratify as decision on Nevember 4, and with your little children homing before your eyes in their pleadings for protection from this field that has rufind so many homes, spoliated so many men, brought disaster, pauperism and crime into so many of the happy communities of this state, I believe you, too, will commune with a higher power that you will commune with a higher power that you will listen to the calls of the monitor of God placed within, and march grandly up to the ballot box and forever lish these devils from the territory of the state of Nebraska. [Ap-

The gentlemes talk about personal liberty, The gentlemen talk about personal liberty. And he stood up here yesterday and attempted to flaunt the bloody shirt in your face over my head because I came from the state of Georgia. I want to say to you that he, living for twenty-one years in the state of Nebraska, seems to know more about the state heuse of Georgia than I do, living under its shadow, and I have my wife and children there my. I want the the instruction that there now. I repudiate the instruction that we are not loyal to the grand old stars and stripes. [Applause.] On the Fourth of July, in the city of Chattanooga, on Friday last, Governor Gordon, who is the chief executive of our state, a gallant Caristian gentleman, stood before thousands of the blue and the gray in the city of Chattanooga and uttered sentiments of patriotism and of low. gray in the city of Chattanooga and uttered sentiments of patriotism and of loyalty and of devotion to the flag and the government that were the equal of any spoken anywhere in this country. [Applause.] I want to say to you today, my country men, that while that bloody war was being fought I was but one of these little boys myself, ten years old when it began and fourteen when it created but I say it from fourteen when it ceased; but I saw it from the beginning to the end. I was is the track of it. I was keeping my safety ahead of the army day after day and month after mo I want to say to you, my countrymen, that from the hour that I became able to understand the great issues which were involved and the great results which were achieved by these men who murched out from the homes and from the furrows of this country under the flag of the union to keep the san tity of that union undivided and indivisible forever, when I understood what they had accomplished, how they had stricken 4,000,000 shackles from 4,000,000 of our brethren in black, I thanked God for the day, and I have thanked Him in thepresence of my people as I do before you, and I thank Him for the day when he gave to this country Abraham Lin coin, that typical American who with his im-mortal hand, signed the emuncipation proclamation and not only made every black man in this country free, but made every white man freer from the day that he did the act. [Ap-

planse.]

I believe in personal liberty. I believe in that liberty which has been sanctified by the success of the American constitution and which is guaranteed by the mighty power that is interweven with the forty three stars and thirteen stripes of that glorious flag. I ami favor of it to the fullest extent compatible with the public peace, the public safety and the public progress. But for a man who is a lawyer and who stands with fair fame before the judiciary and courts of this state, for a man who has stood before the supreme court and plead with honorable fervor the causes of his clients, and who has made for himself a reputation that this, my friend, has made in the state of Nebraska, to stand here and try to befuddle the intellect of his fellow-citizens by a species of petifogof his fellow-differs by a species of petting-ging with that phase, 'bersonal liberty,' is unbecoming to him and I do not believe he would be guilty of it is any other place ex-cept upon the discussion of this prohibition issue, where pettiforging is a necessity in order to defend the saloon. |Applause|. He knows what personal liberty is and be knows knows what personal liberty is, and he know as well as he knows his own honorable name that the prohibition of the liquor traffic dee not strike anywhere in a thousand miles o not strike anywhere in a thousand miles of personal liberty. The prohibition of the liquor traffic strikes at the traffic, it strikes at the system of commerce, and there is not a lawyer with a thimbleful of brains in America who dares to deny the proposition that it is competent for the congress or legisla-ture of the people to the exercise of their sovereign power to regulate the commerce. Your very tariff laws to-day are regulations of commerce. Your embargoes and prohibitory tariffs against certain articles and certain people are prohibitory tariffs. They are exercises of the right to control a traffic. So with this matter. It is simply a question of whether this traffic, whether this system of commerce, without reference to the indivi-dual who engages in it, without reference to the individual who is in favor of its being continued with all its passions and deprayed appetites—it provides whether this system f commerce is a system which adds to the cubic wealth and the public health and the public happiness, and upon that question the concensus of statesmanship and of legislation and of judiciary and of clergy and f all men and all women who have eyes in of all men and all women who have eyes in their heads to see the results of the liquor traffic in any community has been unanimous almost that it is a traffic that ought to be controlled, and if it is found an immutable evil it ought to be abolished eternally from this continent [Applause]. I say today that the liquor traffic is such an evil. No priest or publicist, no statesman or server of the sagrament has ever been able to change it. sacrament has ever been able to change it from an unmit gated evil into a qualified pub-lic blessing, and we have recorded behind it. indicted in every court from the court of conscience to the court of high heaven for conscience to the court of high heaven for these crimes, its miseries, its murders, and it stands today the only criminalized form of commerce in this country. Your Slocumb has today pats a label of griminality on the back of the liquer traffic, and puts balls and chains regulation to its heels, and you have to do it in order to keep it within any possible curb whatever, and we say that the pirate caught chained, curbed and labeled in the hold of we say that the pirate chained, curbed and labeled in th the hold of the ship it is easier and safer for theyovagers o land him overboard at once and let him also care of himself in the midst of the

mighty deep. [Applause.]
Personal liberty! Talk about going down to the south and wasting your strength suffering in the bivouse and on the battlefeld, plaing away under disease, under inhospitaprison pens, and suffering tortures which have made your names illustrious for your endurance and fortilude and faith in the grandold government. I honor every one of you for it. I love to see a man stalwarf and tanding with the insignia on the lapel of his beat or on his breast that he stood for coat or on his breast that he stood for this government, for its integrity and for all it represents, but, my country-neu, I want to ask you this question: When you went down to the south to liberate those slaves, what was it you went to do? You went down there because desparate men in the pursuit of their own ambition had wronched a part of the territory from the in-territy of the anion they had set no accetegrity of the union; they had set up an es-tablisment of their swn, and you went down to do what? Primarily your whole object was to recover the lost territory, reunite it to

the great body of the union, re-establish the the great body of the union, re-establish the integrity of the union, spread its authority safely over all the land and give back to us the union of our fathers, and vided and indivisible. You succeeded in doing it. What are we here for today? I stand here as much an advocate of liberty as any man who entered under the flow and marked to the listed under the flag and marched to the south in 1861. I stand here today appealing for the same principles for which you fought, for the common natural law of America on the Hauor subject is prohibition anylow, and so would have been to this day if it had not been invoded by these license laws, which are specific in their nature, statutory in their character, liable to change with any changing legislature or temper of public scutingant, and by license laws this territory has been wenched from natural proble settlinent, and by beense laws than territory has been wenched from satural prohibition and given over to the squatter sovereignty of the saloon in this country. We are not trying to lug in some New Eagland Invention that is on a parallel with wooden hams and basswood autnegs; we are not trying to put nnything of a vaguery into monwealth, but we are trying to recover the lost territory of purity, honor and sobriety out of the hands of the asloonist and give it back to constitutional prohibition, where it has belonged from the beginning. [Applause.]
The gentleman talks about prohibition

ruining the state, and he preduces a great averaged figures here for you, telling you that Maine, New Hampshire and Verment—and he seems to be particularly stack on those states—how they have not rained in population, how they have been rained in their manufactures, how they have lost manufacturing establishments, etc. [Laughter.] Suppose you admit it is all true. Do you understand the difference between a western community like this of Nebraska that is being filled up by the people taking up the government land making for themselves homesteads and habitations, who are living very largely upon that credit of their characters and of their houest industry and the promises and prophecies of climate and soil for the future. You are living today, many of you from 5 to 10 years in the future, and you are doing it, too. upon the accumulations of those people in the eastern states. But he is talking about the decrease in manufactures in Maine for in stance, but the gentleman does not sland up here and tell you that in the east, in the state of Maine, since prohibition was enacted, that the great dominating party of this country has broken up the ship manufacturing which was once the largest industry in the state of Maine. You can go nowfrom Banger to Kennebunk and see shipways empty and cabins deserted and the men who are the ship-wrights have gone from the coast of Maine solely because the protective policy of this country has been such as to drive American ship building out of existence and give not only the building of our ships but the carrying of our commerce into foreign hands, just as we are giving it to the brewers and distillers. [Applause.] Let me tell the gentleman that if he will take away his protective policy that if he will take away his prefective policy that is enriching foreign carriers of our products and our freight—these foreign fellows who are charging you farmers more to carry your corn than you get for it in the open market. If they will give you a chance, if they will give American men a right to build ships and will protect them in it, then I will tell you that all the way down the costs of Vains the furnish five way like the coast of Maine the furnace fires will be lighted anew, the shipways will be restored, and the hulls will brighten and glisten in the sunlight as it beams upon the polished pine, and the masts will be set and the mill-wheels will go around and the sails will be wever and the breath of God will fill them as they waft them away over the seas to carry the corn and wheat and the produce of these rich fields of Nebraska and the great northwest. [Applause.] When the gentleman comes to talk around facts of that kind he will find that there is a reckening just ahead of him for him and this people, that the farmers of this country, that the shipbuilders of this country, that the mechanic arts and industries of this country that have been ground down under this infernal system which has been making the rich richer and the poor peerer with very sun nearly that has risen over you.

I would that I had the time to take the facts and figures and show you why manufac-tures have been reduced in those eastern states. I want to ask him furthermore why it is that frome the state of Rhode Island and the state of Massachusetts and the state of Pennsylvania and the state of New York, those magnificent and giorious high license states manufactory after manufactory are pulling themselves up by the roots to-day and to the extent of hundreds and hundreds are going to the south and establishing them selves in Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and other southern localities. [Applause.] Why is it that men from high license Boston the other day invested three millions of dollars in six days in Harriman, a prohibition town in the state of Tennessee; in Cardiff, in Fort Payne, in New England, cities, all of them within fifty miles of each other in the sunny south! Why doesn't he tell you something about that! Why doesn't he give you some facts and figures along the other side of this question! Well, he is not on that side. question? Well, he is not on that side, [Laughter.] No, my fellow countrymes, you cannot charge all the disasters that commerce, trade and manufactory is suffering in this country to the question of prohibiti You talk about trusts and combines.

we yawp and gallop around and paw the earth and get mad when anybody talks about trusts. We talk about the sugartrust, the great octopus—sugar trust of the country, and you can get a farmer on his high horse in two minutes, whenever you mention sugar trust to him; but, do you know you can figure out your sugar trust business? Last year profits of the sugar trust were only \$4,000,000, putting the legitimate and the illegitimate together. Putting your profits of the sugar trade together it was only \$19,000, 000. When you take the whole profits made by the sugar trust, divide it among the peoby the sugar trust, divide it among the peo-ple of this country, with the consumption of sugar fifty-four pounds per capita, it is only 24 cents per man; that is, less than one-fif-teenth of a cent per day. I will tell you that a man drinking four glasses of beer per month pays more to the whisky trust and beer trust in the country than the man does to the sugar trust the whole year through. (Amplayed, Ves, you talk apout your some [Applause.] Yes, you talk about your sugar trust. A man down here in Missouri the other day published an advertisement, and other day published an advertisement, and I have got it right there is my paper, in which he said: 'Any man in this town who takes two drams of liquor per day at 10 cents per dram, if he will shut off on his liquor and deposit his money with me in my store I will furnish him during the year 30 sacks of flour, 270 pounds of granulated sugar, 72 pounds of coffee and give him \$2.50 to go to the circus with when the trade is over. [Applause.]

s over. [Applause.] Talk about trusts, there is not a bigger more infernal trust in all the world and out of hell than this liquor trust that is grabbing \$900,000,000 a year out of the pockets of this people and giving them nothing back for it but pauperism and misery and crime and taxation. You take the taxation on ac-count of this liquor business in the city of Omaha and what does it mean! It means taking 250 saloons, charging them \$1,000 a year apiece in order to put taxation on the fellows who own the property and who ought to pay taxes on the property. It is a direct robbery. It is a tax on appetite and not a tax on the privilege of selling. I say today if there is anything in the shape of law that makes angels or men devits by looking upon it, it is a high license law that taxes a man's appetite instead of taxing the property that

he has not got. [Applause.] Not only that, but I do not believe it would held good in any court in this country. The high license men themselves do not dare to take this high license law before the supreme court of the United States. They never have They have submitted. They have gone along and paid anything you would exact of them up to the point of starvation for their trade rather than go before a court. I am told by rather than go before a court. Tam told by some of the most competent lawyers in this country if this question was ever carried before the suprime court of the United States on the question of the constitutionality of the high heense act in which it is segregated, it would not stand. Because it is peculiar in its would not stand. Because it is permar in its character they would tax it \$1,000 a year, while they would let a man doing \$1,000,000 worth of business in the dry goods line do business for \$100 a year. They say you can not make any such distinction, because constitution requires that taxation shall be uniform and equal upon the same class of subjects, and when you come to talk about commerce being a divisable thing along

that lime; that it went stand in law, it may do in transcipal politics. And so I say to you today, these men cannot bring before you a single sciatills of reasonable argument based upon constitutional law or based upon human experience that will justify you turning your back upon this preposition of problightion and give your unfrages to this hybrid and mougref that has compout of the confused and drussen legislature of the country with high license. What does it promise you' I have here in this place a copy of a paper in which one of your fellow citizens says that the faxation of the high citizens says that the taxation of the high license does not help the farmer in the state of Nebraska. He says: "In the cities and towns where saloons are licensed the money is applied to the support of the schools, but all the expenses of orininal courts, pauversum and insanity have to be paid by the county, and full heavily about the farmer. Of course the city papers would not say a word about that. If the county has to pay all the expenses of the traffic then every school in the county should have its proportion of the expenses of the traffic then every school in the county should have its proportion of the saloon money." This is from William Willard of Gibbon, Nob., who seems to be in a quandary himself. He wants the money divised up so that all the schools in the country shall get some; but the question comes hame to you in Nebraska, when the city taxing the saloons gets the money nots it into their schools and the money, puts it into their schools and then sends paupers and erbainals out on you to pay the burden of trying and disposing of them, and how much do you get out of it! Isn't'd about time you claimed a fair divvy or else shat up the drunken factories and the erime making establishments and save your-selves the unnecessary barden of this taxaselves the unnecessary burden of this taxation! I refer it to your own calm judgment. You have got common sense along this line and you know the value of a dollar as well as anyone. I say to you that every dollar you get you dig out of the sell, and is one of the dollars that the Lord Cod. Almighty blesses because it comes through honest toll; but these dollars which are gathered and filched these dollars which are gathered and filched out of the pockets of deprayed men, put into the saloon till and scent to be purified there, then are turned over to the public treasury of the city to be transmitted into education for your sons and daughters, they have the curse of hell on them, and if there be compensations in this world, moral as well as physical; if the eternal God has not gone back on his world, there will be a day of reckning, these salons will take a mortgage on your sons and you will have to mortgage on your sons and you will have to pay back for it every dellar you got, and put it is spelling books, and pay blood interest, with the gray hairs that are mingled with your sorrow as you go down to the grave. . My friend says there is no prohibitles in the bible. What bible did you tench when you ran a Sunday school! Laughter and ap-

plause. I I do not wonder that you aban-doned the business and west to practicing law. If you had that sert of a bible the sooner you quit the better for your immortal soul. [Laughter.] I am glad, sir, that you soul. Laughter. I am glad, sir, that you quit. I thank you for leaving the field; but I want to say this, that ever since the day when God called Moses into the top of Sinal and drew around them both the curtains of majesty and mystery and dropped from his own emipotent fingers the sarred writing of the ten commandments, God's law against the covery form of evil the same authoral has every form of evil, personal or national, has been absolute, unconditional and eternal prohibition, and you know it. Applause ] say that I would change the bible in the terest of prohibition, and say because Paul told Timothy to take a hitle wine for his stemach's sake instead of saying "Now, you old drunkard, don't you take it, you drink water." I do not know whether Paul was a declay or not but you range, is of Paul was a doctor or not but your name is not Paul, nor are the people of the state of Nebraska mamed Timothy. [Applause.] If Paul did tell Timothy to use a littlewine for his infiguities hedid not tell him to go to Hornberger's and take a cocktail two or three times before breakfast, and then take some of Peter Her's

swill before dinner, some of Schitz' beer be-fore supper and then go heave as drunk and

mean as a hog about vor 10 o'clock at night.

[Appiause.]
Talk about the bible having nothing about prohibition it. The bible has prohibition in it from lid to lid against every form of evil and of the very appearance of evil. I say to you that we stand today upon the sacred word of God. One of the great objections these fellows have to us is because we have got so much of the bible on our side and they have got so little. [Laughter.] Don't you suppose that the clerry of this country under stand the bible well enough to know their duty? Has not every evangelical church this country almost from one end of it to the other, and year after year in convention synod, assembly, convocation, conference world without end, repudiated not only th liquor traffic, but declared even that to license it is a sin against God and a crime against man? Don't you believe the Christian people man? Don't you believe the Christian people of this country know enough about the bible to know whether the spirit of Almighty God is leading them hell-bent towards salcon or whether he is leading them to the prohibition and peace, sobriety and prosperity? You stand up here as a preacher of righteousness knowing the bible from lid to lid and want to flank anybody that says prohibition is in the bible. Get up and do it. [Applause.] You will be a bigger phenomenon in this world than Paul was in his. Prohibition in the bible! What

Prohibition in the bible! And then he jumped on me and talked to me about attempting to throwslurs and slan-ders upon the great state of Nebraska and the city of Omaha. I did not slander them. I never made them that way. [Applause.] just pulled the sheet off your damnable is iquitles in Omaha and let the sunlight in o them. [Applause]. Talkabout me slander-ing them. I slandered them because I took

their photograph. [Laughter.]
You might as well say your photographer slandered you because hedoes not make you as handsome as Apollo Belvidere when he takes your picture. Laughter and applause.]
I will do my friend the justice to say, however, that he would look a good deal better than he does if he was on the other side this question. [Applicase] He is not an ill looking figure, and the satoons are might happy in having a gentleman of so pleasing countenance for their champlen. If they have got one of their regular disciples to personal appear here you could have transferred his to Belloe Island, kicked Mrs. Gougan's triend the goddess off, and set him up there, and we need not have put any electrical wires to him either. [Great applause.]

The gentleman says I standered the honorable senators from this state. I want to say this, that as for those gentlemen I have no

doubt they are among your most distinguished fellow eithers and I would not slander them It was simply a little by play that I put in there. When I spoke of them this morning I did not mean to slander them personally but I want to say this, that when I speak of public mea and of their characters and reords apon public questions I speak of it as I have a right to speak of it, and I say with reference to the senators from this state, however honorable gentlemen they may be in their personal characteristics and habits. however much you may honor them, and I honor them with you for all that they are en-titled to, I want to say that while Mr. Paddock has been a senator of these United States there has been no reflection in the east to show that he has ever set the Potomac on fire with his brilliantistatesmanship. Not only that, but I will tell you what you have seen—you have seen many a man stagger out of the doors of ronder hotel with his soul set on fire with the domnable stuff which Senator Paddock permits to be seld there. [Great applause]. I want to say that on the eve of the last national election, where myself and wife were domicted at the Fifth avenue hotel in New York city, on the street where those great processions passed through Fifth avenue and Brondway anticipating the election of Tuesday: I want to say that while they were sweeping through the streets thousands upon thousands of them crying out their war-cries of the two parties, there was one of your senators sitting at the table with Thomas C. Platt, William E. Chandler and H. Thomas C. Platt, william E. Chandler and H.
U. Paynter in my presence drinking
champagne while James G Blaine with his
stalwart form and his manly countenance
and sober head was at the front window
bowing to the honorable plandits of those
thousands of true men who passed along
through the highestys of New York [Apphases]. That was the difference in page please]. That was the difference in record that day between a Nebraska senator and a senator from the poor oil impoverished prohi-

and carry them home with you, and I wanted and carry them home with you, and I wanto say that while these gentlemen stood up here today and almost blackguarded my friend Prof. Dickie because he said he had garbisd his extractout of somebody's little old pumphlet, I want to say to you [turning to Mr. Webster] your whole speech, whether you knew it or not, has already been formulated by the liquor dealers' association of Louisville and has been sent all over this country. They have not your facts and fluores must as you have savegot your facts and fleures just as you have got them and sometimes almost in your words, and they had them in the Dakets campaign last year [applianse] the same old stuff, the campaign descrated hash of the brewers and the distillers put up in original packages and sent out to erators on de-mand. [Applause]. All that suff. You cannot be fooled nor barnboorled nor bull-dozed by any such trickery as that. You know that the issue in this contest is the plain square issue of whether these saloens. with their drenkenness, with their absorption of the mosey that each to go into home to make them happy and prosperous and con-fortable; whether the manipod of your sen-shall be sold out for a price at the public shambles by the saloons of this state. [Ap-

## MR. ROSEWATER'S CLOSING.

He Furnishes Some More Significant Figures on Prohibition in lowa. The Hon. Edward Resewater spoke as fol-

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: few years ago there appeared in this country a great lecturer from Great Britain, and his theme was "Why Don't God Kill the Devi !" theme was "Why Don't God Kill the Bevil!"
I have been here new for two days and I have
almost propounded the question, "Why Does
God Permit a Clown to be a Preacher!"
[Laughter and applants.] Why does the
Lord permit my man to descerate the cloth
that he wears in the name of the most sacret
of callings, by turning blackguard and shaderer, in the presence of a Christian and each
assembled at Chartegrap! We have assembled at Chautauqua! We have heard from the Rev. Small's allusions to some of us that are debating with him that he would late mate that we are in the habit of making hogs of surseives, and swilling beer, wine and whisky, and going home drank to surfamilies. I venture to say now in his practice, and I challenge your attention, that Mr.

ence, and I challenge your attention, that Mr.
Small has drink more beer.

Mr. Small—Say, you stop right there. It
never said that, I said Paul did not tell.
Timothy to do that. [Cries of "Sit down,"
yells, hosts, and great demonstration.]

Mr. Rosewater.—I will simply say that If
an original package should pass within a
very short distance of the room in which
this gentleman has made his headquariers,
I should not want to risk the original sackage. I should not want to risk the original package

coming back scaled.
I will now direct myself to the subject in hand. The people of this state enacted pro-hibition once before, in the year 1855, and after three years it was repealed because no attempt was made to enforce it. In 1851, a constitution was framed for the constitution was framed for the people of Nebraska, and with it was submitted an amendment separately with three other assendments, prohibiting the sale and manufacture of liquar. That question was brought before the people of this state, theroughly debated, and when the ballots were counted the proposition to prohibit the man-ufacture and sale of liquor was snowed under by a very large majority, while the consider-tion itself, by reason of misrepresentation and by the combinations made by monopoles and by the combinations made by monopoless and bankers, was defeated by about two or three hundred. Now we are asked again to insert into the fundamental law of this state a proposition which, as you have already been informed, has been adopted in many states, and, with the exception of Mulne and Verment, repealed after fair trial by all, that have ever placed it within their fundamental law. The question is not, shall we by one fell swoop step the drunkard factories but. fell swoop stop the drunkard factories but are weable to keep the drunkard factories closed! I am not here representing the drunkard makers. I am not here representing the saloon, or defending the whisky shop; but I am here defending the principle of high

vides that all money received from fines licenses of whatever description be placed to the credit of school fund; no matter whether shall the license is for a back, or a billiard ball, a theater, or a saloon, or any other business. No matter whether a person is fined in the police court for fighting on the streets, or whether he is there for putting a barrel of ashes in a back alley, the money is bound to be placed to the credit of the school fund. And let me say to you that this talk of blood money is all nonsense; it is foldered. The congress of the United States, the supreme court of the United States, the president of the United States, the army of the United States and its navy are all paid with blood money, for all money derived from revenues collected from the manufacture and sale of liquor placed in the national treasury is paid out regardless of where it comes from And what is the difference, I want to know, whether Mr. Her's more that went to the Omaha Young Men's Christian association building was not ac ceptable just as much as any money, and my own went in there just as well. [Applause I want to know, for instance, whetherif woman of ill-repute should step into one of your millinery shops to buy a bonnet, and the lady that has the shep should step into church on next Sanday and drop a haif dollar that she received from this scarlet woman into the contribution box—whether the minister will throw it out and markit blood moner. I have never known such a case. They will accept what money they get, and there is nothing wrong about it, provided that the maney was properly contributed by people toward charily or benevolence. There is not a charel building in the city of Omaha, and there is scarcely one in any large city in this state that has not been built with money gotten from men who have deals in liquor, money gotten from men who do not believe as many of you do. And what is there about this matter! Why has not the Lord prohibited outright the temptation of drink! Why has He created the grape and allowed it to grow; and the corn, and allowed it to grow; and the corn, and allowed it to grow! We have been created with passions and appetites. Shall man be considered singers and outlaws, just because they have indulged in a few glasses of wine

or beerf
I will say right here, and it may shaek my
friend who has paid such a high eulogy to
Abraham Liucoln, that, of the very few
people probably in the United States that
ever did drink a glass of heer with Abraham org. Abraham Lincoln came into the offic the war department on a Sunday mor his slippers. The battle was very f in his slippers. The battle was very ficree and raging all the day and Mr. Linson remained in the office all day as he was extremely anxious as to the result. Thirteen thousand union soldiers laid down their lives in that slaughter pen. I happened to be the only man on duty receiving the disputches from the batterfield, and Lincoln streit side by side with Stanton and Captain Fox, assistant secretary of the navy, watching the news from the battlefield. At noon Mr. news from the battlefield. At non Mr. Stanton sent and got an ice pitcher full of beer, and he handed us some crackers, and the beer was partaken of, by President Lincoln, Stanton, Fox, and I remember Mr. Seward also was there. There was no great crime in that, for the Lord makes as crime of drinking Hquor, but he does of drukerness, just as He does of gluttory. In alless times duthon were strongly death order times gluttons were stened to death, just the same as drunkards. The other day the telegraph announced that a man had died after eating twenty-six, ags. Now, I do not believe that anybody would be crasy enough to propose a constitutional amendment to stop heres from laying [humpher] or to stop the proposition of here. The same to stop the propagation of hens. The same reasoning would apply to many there that have caused doubt and desolation. On the Pourth of July not less than three thousand men and boys, and possibly some women, were maimed and some killed in different. phase]. That was the difference in record that day between a Nebraska senator and a senator from the poor of impoverished prohibition state of Maine. [A phase].

Now, my fellow countrymen, I have simply this to say, that if time warranted I might bring these statistics before you in such tangible form that you could take them in [18]. We see and some killed in different to that day between a Nebraska senator and a parts of the country is celebrating. Would be senator from the poor of time possible to the tax at 65 per cent of that amount; but that 200,000,000 worth of property will be assessed at most \$1,250 and the tax at 65 per cent of that amount; but that 200,000,000 worth of property of the state of Nebraska. It myself may over \$0,000 a year in taxes in the happened; As a politic regard the tax and the same thing as Knows. As to Ne brasis's debt this state compares favorably with any other. Knows has a boaded in debtodness of \$515,000,000,000 is in

been outlined—as a police inight say that no ganpowders fired sourcities, that no crackers a in the town on the Fourth of severe possibles. But the many secre penalties. But the many we of firearms and powder, or the pre. In of any other lastrament of death was not be prohibited to long as man is compelled to use these inings; and I say that liquor must be utilized just the same. It must be manufactured for the purpose of mechanics; and when it is manufactured, it will be very difficult to say that the men who make it shall not taste of it. If human nature was such that the mere prohibition by statute could sweep mean vice. hibition by statute could sweep away vice why, I should certainly favor laws to de away with every species of vice and crime.

Now, I am going to show you and quote from the most reliable authorities that the effect of liquor has been very much charger-ated with regard to the percentage of crime and insanily which it produces. I shall read a note in the returns that I received from the penitentiary at Bismarck: "There are two

committed the crime on account of Intemper It is a favorite argument to say that crimes are caused altogether by alcohol. A compu-tation has been made that out of 1,000 mur-ders perpetrated, leaving out 150 causes unknown, 256 were caused by love and lust; 122 of them for money; 195 of them for malice and revenge; 34 of them out of politics and religion; 39 by religion and insanity; 113 by various other causes; 89 by intoxication—less than 10 per cent of the total number by in-

anotein the returns that I received from the penitentiary at Bismarck: "There are two women confined in the penitentiary, end for murder and one for mandaughter." I do not suppose for one moment that either of them

The report of the superintendent of the insane asylum at Mount Pleasant, Ia., shows that out of 490 patients, whose symptoms have been carefully diagnosed, the following

have been carefully diagnosed, the following is the result:

Diseases of women, 96; sunstroke, 42; religious exitement, 24; grief and loss of friends, 29; intemperance, 23; domestic trouble, 19; business anxiety, 14; disappointed affection, —1 male and 3 female—so that shows that men are a little more tender board disappointed. about disappointment is love than women optum habit, 5; over exertion, 15.

Of intemperance among that number of means there is only 5 per cent. The highest number that I have noted in the various eturns is in the Minnesota asylum, where it is 14 per cent. Among the 165 incurable in ane at Hastings, Nebraska, 130 are temperate, 16 ntemperate and 19 whose former habits were

Here is a statement as to the proportion of nsane in lowe, Kansas and Nebraska. In the state of Kansas there are 1,377 insane persons, or one to 1,310 of the population. In the state of Iowa 1,876, or one to 1,044 of the population. In Nebraska 680, or one to 1,918 of the population. So that for two insue people in Nebruska, there are very nearly four in 1 owa and three in Kansas. I do not ascribe that difference to prohibition, but I simply assert that Nebrusica under high liconse can certainly make very favorable comparison with states that have tried prohibition.

Let us take the insane statistics of the Let us take the insane statistics of the United States: Out of a total number of 91,390 in the United States in 1889, 65,625 were natives and 23,334 were foreigners. The ratio of insane to the population was 1,833 to each 1,031,000. In Kansus it was 1,604; in Iowa 1,363, and in Nebraska 995 out of 1,00,000. So Nebraska stands very high in

that regard.
Now, is regard to paupers oin almshouses: Naw, is regard to spaupers ain almshouses:
In 1880 there were 65, 26 paupers in the almshouses of the United States, of which Kausas had 355; Maine, 1,505; Jowa 1, 165; Nebraska, 113. And out of 58,609 prisoners in the prisons of various kinds in the United States, Kausas, in 1880, had 1,295; Jowa 803; Maine, 105; Nebraska, 374. And Maine had 200,000 more population is 1880 then Nebraska.

Now, as a matter of fact, we have scarcely increased the inmates of our pealtentiary in the last ien years. Here is the table: In June, 1890, inmates of prisons, in Kausas, 907, being at the rate of 1 to 1,840; Iowa, 640, or 1 to 3,019; and Nebraska, 328, or 1 to 3,183.

Comparing the years of 1880 and 1890 for Nebraska, we have in 1830, 194; in 1890, 385; belag as increase of 100 per cent; the popula-

but I am here defending the principle of high license as the most effective of two paragraphs of the state and less to do away with the evils of intemperance.

Attention has been called by the speaker to the fact that the children of this state are being clucated with blood money. I say that he prebably does not understand the reason why. The constitution of Nebraska.

Let us look into penitendaries and see the first large and see the fact that the children of Nebraska.

Let us look into penitendaries and see the first large and see the first large and see the first large large as increased 175 per cent; the population there was a drank. This is certified to by Frank Kesster large large and see the first large large and see the first large large

Let us look into penitentlaries and see the causes of crime. The number of convicts in the Nebraska penitentiary is 388. They had then polled at Lincoln the other day and this them polled at Lincoin the other day and this is the state of facts: Total abstainers, 112; moderate drinkers, 135; intemperate, 140; able to read and write, 305; able to read but unable to write, 40; unable to read and write, 31. So that the assertion that ignorance is the cause of crime falls to the ground; in fact, some of the smartest rascals unhung are In prisea—some who can execute a draft or check, or forge the name of a man, or open a safe, ordo anything that any man of ingenuity could do.

could do.

There are two college graduates in prison at Lincoln. Both were convicted of criminal assaults on women. One convict, a forger, was in college a short time. Four of the convicts are graduates of high schools, and convicts are graduates of high schools, and the crimes for which they are convicted are forgery, burglary and grand larveny. Of the 56 persons convicted of murder and manslaughter only 14 were of intemperate habits and only 4 were under the influence of liquor at the time of the commission of their crimes. The remaining 42 murderers were of temperate habits. Only 13 of the murderers temperate habits. Only 18 of the murderers are non-professors of religion. Of the 42 persons sentenced for murderous assaults only 8 were of intemperate habits. Of the remaining 34, with a single exception, all were of temperate habits and mostly tectowere of temperate habits and mostly teeto-talers. Of the 87 burglars only 6 were men of drinking habits. The remaining 81 were all men of temperate habits. There are 4 persons incarcerated for arson and none use liquor as a beverage. There are 25 fellows serving seateness for criminal assaults on women. Only 2 were of intemperate habits. Neither of these blame liquor for their down-fall. Of the 32 forgers, only 6 were men who were addicted to the use of liquor. One only ascribes his fall to drink, a lawyer, and he claims he was drunk when he forged the

The classification of the convicts in regard to their religious faith is as follows: No pro-fessed religion, 145: Catholic, 86; Methodist, to their religious faith is as follows: No pro-fessed religion, 145; Catholic, 86; Methodist, 55; Baptist, 24; Dunkard, 1; Episcopal, 5; Latheran, 25; Jewish, 1; Presbyterian, 17; Salvation Army, 1; Christian, 8; Congrega-tional, 1; Universalist, 1; Adventist, 1; United Brethren, 1; German Keformed, 1; Reformed church, 15. Now, you have some insight into this branch.

So much has been said from time to time that intemperance is the chief cause of sul-cide that I want to call your attention to that. The New York World almanae for the year 1890, taking the basis of life insurance

that. The New York World almanae for the year 1890, taking the basis of life insurance reports, gives the whole number of saleides of five years from 1882 to 1887, included, as 8,223. Of that number 659 committed suicide on account of business troubles; 585, love trouble; 571, dissipation; 257, fear of punishment; and one because she had a pimple on her nose. [Laughter.] We ought to have an amendment to the consilitation that a woman shall not be suicited. intion that a woman shall not be afficied with a pimple on her nose—the pimple shall hereafter be banished from the state. The fact remains that more people kill them-selves on account of disappointment in love than kill themselves on account of intemper-

Let me now come to the main issue: Is prohibition in the states in which it habeen tried a fallure or a success? Will setter the condition of our people or wil make it worse! Will it drive out the saloo r close the dive? or close the dive? Will it make free whisky in place of regulating a licensed saloon? You have been told here, and it has been preached from pulpit and platform, that the cities alone get the benefit of the money that goes into the school fund. Now, I deny that. I class in the first place that the cities of Nebrasia pay more than one-half of all the taxes of the state. The city of Omaha alone Will it make free whisk paysone-lenth of the entire state taxes—over \$100,000 ayear. And the building up of your cities is as important to you as the building up of the state. Whatever conduces to the prosperity of one conduces to the prosperity

Onaha has today \$300,000,000 worth of property, although it is not assessed perhaps 10 per cent of that amount; but that \$200,000,000 constitutes property of the state of Nebraska. I myself may over \$5,000 a year is taxes in the

dren in your towns and cities are educated with this license money, the money that would have had to come from the taxpayers towards the education of your children is ex-pended to beautify your children is ex-ing, towards grading, to make them better and larger and more valuable. And when you increase the value of city property you in-crease the amount of state taxes from the cities and you increase the value of the prop-

But independent of all that: I find, for instance, that, while Orman is the last year collected \$27,00 from the licenses granted to liquor saloous, the cities and towns of Nebrasia, outside of Onaha, had over \$30,000 from the same source; and the counties collected over \$73,000 from the saloous heated outside of towns and villages. Out of the 219 towns that are incorporated, I find that quite a number of them have collected an 'cocupation tax.' They have been able to put that money into their city trensuries and maintain order, for there would be just as much danger of disorder there whether there

maintain order. For there wealth be just as much danger of disorder them whether there was an open saloon or a whisky joint.

Now, let us look at the state of Town. I want to show to you by statistics that can not be controverted, that in the state of Towa there has been a general disregard—a total disregard, almost, of the prohibition laws, and therefore the thing has been a fare, and the state has lost enormous amounts of money, a great deal of population, and no return. [Reading]
"The police nuthorities of Celar Rapids pay
no attention to the liquor sales; the sale is practically free. There are very nearly two hundred places in Cedar Rapids, where liquor is sold in one shape or another. Several package houses are running wide open. None f these places payany regular fine or license, In 1887 there was anominin fine of \$30 per month exacted, but at present they pay noth-ing. In 1880 twenty-four whisky cases were

brought to the county at \$7,652 expense, leaving it with a bardensome shortage,

"The population of Cedar Rapids, In., In 1885 was 22,000; in 1890 there are less than 18,000. Property and cents have depreciated

The attempt by the county authorities to control the liquor traffic results only in in-creased expense to the county. In 1884 the farmlands of Lynn county were assessed at \$607,085. In 1889 they had gone down to \$650,-

"At Sloax City, Ma., there is a very large "At Sloax City, flat, there is a very large number of open saloons. The police and city authorities pay no attention to them. Since Cavington, Neb., burned the number has greatly increased. Population of Sloax City, about 35,000. There are about two hundred places in Sloax City that paya United States license to sell liquers. About fifty places pay 500 a month as taxes; but for all practical purposes the saloons of Sloax City are wide open."
Sloax City is the only town in Lowa, by

saloons of Sionx City are while open."

Sioux City is the only town in Iowa, by
the was, that you might say has 'ceally increased in population and in wealth siace
prohibition first came. But this is chiefly
because Sioux City has a farge trade in
northern Nebrosia, and because Omaha is
entirely cut off from that section. The number of drag stores in Sioux City in 186; was
seven; and now there are division. All of seven; nad now there are eighteen. All of these hold permits and are in a very good condition financialty. Selling liquor, of

course.

There are the expenses of Woodbury county, the county in which Siour Chy is located. For the year 1881 court expenses \$4,80; 1885, \$0,509; 1885, \$34,300; and in 1889, \$27,28,20. And yet court expenses, Governor Larraboo says decreased so wenterfully in the state of Love.

Burlington has 125 saloons positively free, except the money they pay to the temperance alliance lawyers to let them alone. In 1883 the license was \$100. In that year, the total number of arrests was 647; for dunien-ness, 281. In 1889, total arrests, 1,035; for drankenness, 418. This is certified to by

John A. Mercer, city clerk.

Davenport 170 saloons, wide open day and night, under a popular ordinance paying \$150 per year. Report of police department; total number of arcests, 1884, 723; on account

four, in 1830 the population is less than 7,000, and the number of dram shops nearly lifty.

There is no attempt to centrol them; occasionally one is fined, while others are permitted to run on favoritism.

Dubuque. Here is a letter from the city clerk of Dubuque, directed officially to me: "Dear sir: In reply to yours of the 19th inst., (tast means the 19th of June—this is dated the 23d,) would state that there are 180 saloms in this city at resent, all paying 180 saloons in this city at present, all paying a license of \$100 per year, payable equal installments, semi-annually in advance. The city licenses the saloons as places of pub-licresort; the city marshall looks after the collection of the license; that is, all saloons not having the required license are prosecuted by him. Respectfully, John O'Connell,

clerk."

Now, here is the certificate from the recerder of the city of Dubuque, saying that
the authorities, in the face of prohibitory ennetment, have gone to work and licensed 180 saloons for the year 1800 in places of public resort. And they have licensed them on the payment of \$100a year. That accounts for That is why 180 saloous exist in a town the Dabuque; while down here in Lincoln in a city that has at least 20,000 more population than Dabuque, there are only thirty-seven licensed liquor are only thirty-seven licensed liquor dealers, of whom two are wholesalers, and at least nine are hotelmen. That is the difference between high license and low license

in prohibition states.

In the city of Marshalltown the city marshall in 1899 made 25 arrests, of which 181 were for drunkeness, Property, rents and business in Marshalltown have decreased Supercentsince 1882. Hundreds of people have left everything and sought their for-tunes elsewhere. It should be remembered that Marshalltown is well located, has alarge country tributary to it, has stone and good waterpower, and beautiful location. Prohi-bition has fallen like a blight on this, one of the fairest and best towns in Iowa. The

population today is only 2,000.

Mayor Ames of Marshalltown predicts that from now on the amount of drankenness will be much less on account of the openness and freedom with which beer is sold, thus supplianting the poison tensosto mixture) the bootingers sold, which often made men so crazy that his officers and a physician worked all right to save their lives.
Farm property in the county in 1885 was worth \$3,419,355, city property in Marshalltown, \$1,419,855, in 1889 the farm property was worth \$3,629,063, and the city property

11,203,572

I want to talk to you about the government licenses issued in lows. Captain Lathron, United States collector of internal revenue for the northern district of lows, embracing forty-nine countles, said that at the beginning of prohibition there were in his district 5,001 licenses in force. That number was reduced licenses in force. That number was reduced to 3,900 in iss7. That the number has gradually increased until it now exceeds 5,000. There was an increase in the month of May, 1890, of 600, all new men, presumably original package men. The increase has reached 1,000 since April, this year. If the increase is equal in the other half of Iowa there are fully 2,000 new licenses in Iowa besides all those that were issued last year. I want to devote a little of my time to an-

swering one question, and that is what been said here in regard to the state of been said here in regard to the state of No-braska as compared with the state of Kansas in the matter of property. The facts are these: In Nobraska the masssment repre-sents from one-seventh to one-tents of the actual market valuation of the property, and in lowa and in the state of Kansas it repre-sents from one-half to one-third. Now, you will all realize that when you make the aswill all realize that when you make the assument only represent one-half of the property value, the rate of inxation must be correspondingly lower than when you assess on one-sixth or one tenth. Twenty-five cents on the 2001 in Kansas is no lower than 60 or on the 2003 in Kansasis no lower than 60 or 75 cents per 8000 in Nobraska. In Kansas 8100 worth of property is assessed 813, which makes the tax 84 cents. In Nebraska 8100 worth of property would be assessed at about 812.50 and the tax at 65 cents per handred would be 814 cents or about the same thing as Kansas. As to No-pressite debt this at ac compares favorably