upon his audience in accusing Mr. Webster

prises among its members the most reputa ble and responsible business men in the

and morally in the communities in which

sociation, was referred to by this mercenary agitator as if he were a bloated

saloon loafer, when as a matter of fact Mr. Roggen had for twelve years occupied the

position of deputy secretary of state and had twice been elected by the citizens of Ne-

braska to the responsible and honorabl

briskin to the responsible and henorable office of secretary of state, a position ranking next to that of governor. Mr. Roggea has also been adjutant general and has a good record as a union veteran. So much on that score. What I resent more than the insult to myself and my associate in the debate are the outrageous libels uttered by Dickie about the city of Omaha and her peanle. With the base instincts of a

her people. With the base instincts of a professional calumniator he went clear out of

professional calumniator he went clear out of his way to charge the press of Omaha with advertising for menoy the vocation and places of residence of Women of ill repute, and made his audience believe that he had facts to substantiate a charge that is as false as hell. He asserted that prostitution is licensed in Omaha, and raised his hands in hely herore over the deg-radation of our people, when the infareaus

radation of our people, when the infamous scoundrel knew that the social evil is not li-censed in Omaha, but on the contrary is

treated just as it is in nearly every city of Iowa and just as it is in every large city of the east and west. And it is in accord

with the eternal fitness of things that this Pharisee who delights in howling about

the blood money of the saloonist turned the \$50 check which the Chautauqua people at Beatrice paid him for his great effort at black-

guardism over to the barkeeper of the Pad-dock hotel and carried the "blood money"

MR. REYNARD.

Two or Three Good Stories About the

Cunning Fellow.

Foxes are known all the world over

for their cunning, says the Philadelphia

Times. Many stories are told of their

tricks to escape the hounds when hunted,

they appear rather to enjoy the fun than

otherwise. Old foxes often have regular

hiding places, which they make for by a

circuitous route when chased. Occa-sionally they take to the water to break the scent, and then the hounds are

usually beaten. An old Reynard repeat-

edly escaped in this way, until at last he

was seen, by a man set to watch his movements, to swim to a hollow tree

A fox that was kept chained up at a

farm was observed to adopt an ingenious

plan for catching the fowls that fed not

far from his kennel, but out of his reach

Carrying in his mouth a piece of the bread he had for food, as far from the

kennel as his chain would allow, he

distant crumbs. Gradually they approached nearer to the kennel as they

fed, and when they were fairly within

his range the fox gave a spring and

hedge fence saw at the fer side of the ad

joining field an old fox carrying a hare

He watched its movements and observe

t hide the hare in a thicket, and the

after looking round to make sure that i

had not been seen, gallop across the field and make off in another direction. As

soon as the fox was out of sight the man

went to the spot and managed to secure

He had hardly again reached his hid

ng place behind the fence when he say

Reynard returning with his wife and

cub. When they came to the thicket the

fox went in to fetch the hare, but afte

while returned looking much puzzled.

He began to sniff the air, but as soon a

the vixen and her cub saw that he had

not brought out the food they expected

they flew at him and actually worried

The Wage Earners' Wrongs.

Here, then, is the wage-earns' indict ment of the wages system, writes Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott in the July Forum.

Every man has a right, because he has

a duty, to earn his daily bread by the sweat of his brow. The wage system de-

nies this right to myriads of willing

workers. In America, the working man's Eldorado, nearly one million will

ing workers were thrown out of employ-

ment in 1885. "Enforced idleness," says

hat system cannot be right which turns

,000,000 of willing workers in rich

America into this hell and locks the door

against them. Every man has a right to the product of his own industry; un-

der the wage system the greater part of the products of industry go into the hands of the few tool-owners. The

wealth of this country has increased dur-

ing the past quarter century from four teen billion to forty-four billion. A care

ful statistician estimates that the wage

1884 less than \$200 a year, while the av

nanufactures, including skilled labor

cannot be right which gives the profits of industry to the few and compels the

many to live always praying, "Give us

Dr. Birney cures hay fever. Bee bldg.

The migration of sattlers and laborers

from the interior of Russia to the Cau-

casian and Siberian districts is still in-creasing. The cities on the various roads are literally overflowing with emi-

grants, among whom great distress pro

valls. In Tumen alone there are over 20,000 emigrants. Most of them have to

sleep in the open air. Great mortality from contagious and malarial diseases

prevails among them. The means of

the imperial emigration committee are

exhausted, and from private sources

Poliskoff, the great Jewish railroad

builder, has sent large sums to help the emigrants, but this help was a "drop in the bucket." The Russian press begins

to be anxious about this migration of

large masses of people. If any epidemic

should break out there is no telling what

mischief this fluctuating mass, which is

in want and distress, may create. The

Cossacks on the lines of emigration are

elp comes in very slowly. Mr. Jacob

The Russians Are Moving.

this day our daily bread.

ers, was about \$346 n year. That syste

of 5,200,000 unskilled laborers were

erane wages of workmen engaged

Carlyle, "is the Englishman's hell.

A conntryman while at work at a

quickly seized one of them.

the prize.

him to death.

broke it in pieces and scattered the

stump, into which he sprung.

E. ROSEWATER.

with him back to Michigan.

cial standing, but men standing high so

They are not only men in good finan

d Mr. Roggen, the secretary of this as

With a knowledge that he would be proved

of falsifying the record.

state.

they reside

CLOSE OF THE GREAT DEBATE

Dickie Acts Most Unfairly in His Final Talk for Prohibition.

INSTEAD OF ARGUMENT.

as their official positions. That information was secured by correspondence directly from New York with the individuals themselves, and they come in here and undertake to offset the statements of Governor Lurrabec, of James G. Blaine, of Judge Danforth, of Judge Marshall and of a long list of distinguished geathersen, by reading statistics manufactured very likely on the seventh floor of Turk Bek building in Omaha. (Applause.) Listen to this quotation: "No one can deny that the license system as now High License Advocates Classed With Bummers and the Scum of the Earth-Their Statistics Denounced as Lies.

Below is given a full stenographic report of the closing argument of Prof. Samuel Dickle in the great prohibition-high license debate at the Beatrice Chautauqua assembly last Monday afternoon :

THE WIND-UP.

Prof. Dickie Closes With a Bitter and Unfair Attack.

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am in such bad voice that it will be difficult for me to make myself heard. These two gentlemen who have discussed this question from the standpoint of high license are afflicted with the disease of knowing a great many things that are not true [applause], and I cannot refrain, although it is my purpose to abstain alto gether from unpleasant personalities, from expressing my surpriso that a gentleman of professional standing should have stood upon this platform for the last forty-five minutes and consumed nearly his entire time with the Intentional effort to deceive this intelligent audience. I want to give you the reason for the opinion that I entertain.

Webster has been unfair in dealing and draw a he imagination or his acts than
to take them from reputable sources. "Six
murderers in Philadelphia during the
past four menths and all of them directly the result of drink. It is
evident that high Reense will have to be made with the tabulated statement published under date of July 3 in the New York Voice, and when I called his attention to the fact that it was simply a reprint of the official document issued by the beer brewers' national organiza-tion be undertook to play the trick of the ery much higher before murderers' row wil police court hawyer and have me say to this audience through him that the Voice was publishing it in the interest of the liquor Telegraph, a prominent representative news deniers. Furthermore that this table before him, a strong, elaborate and satisfactory demonstration of the triumph of prombition number of sources which I cannot take time to read. I will read one so rural in its character, I must be pardoned for pausing a in both Kansas and Iowa, ignores the strong points of the table and drops into a single moment to say. Do any of you know Hon. E. O. Kretzinger, and would you think his language more weighty than funyouched -for column for the year 1886 which does appar ently give a bad showing for lowa as compared with Nebraska. Now I want simply to give you the truth. Here are the facts in the case. Comparing 1880 with 1890, that is statistics brought from the Lord knows where! I think you would. Hear him, the mayor of Beatrice, Neb.: "I am certainly not the fiscal year ending April 30, 1880, with the fiscal year ending April 30, 1890, and there has been for the state of Iowa, as reported by the hear because the state. mistaken when I say that for the \$10,000 yearly obtained from the saloon licenses the city annually loses \$75,000. Four years of careful investigation of the subject lead me to conclude first, that the people less more than they make out of the saloon licenses; second, that high license does not decrease the amount of the beer brewers themselves, a decrease of 135,477 barrels. I want to repeat that num ber-a decrease of 135,477 barrels in the state of Iowa. [Applause]. Whereas in the state of Nebraska for the same period of time upon the same authority there has been an in-crease of \$9,013 barrels, so that the difference in prohibition Iowa and high theense Nebraska liquor consumed; third, that any drunkard, ninor or other person who wants liquor can get it under the high license system; fourth, that three-fourths of the arrests made are for drunkenness; fifth, that high license is a as reported by this beer brewers' organiza

as in Kansas the assessment was very

you intelligent people by quoting the number of United States revenue stamps sold in these various states, and using inexpress terms the

language that would convey to you, if you knew no better, the idea that every revenue stamp sold in a prohibition state stands for an open saloon. Now Mr. Webster knows

better. Mr. Webster either knows nothing at all, which I cannot conceive to be true, or he knows that every drug store is required to take out of these United States licenses as he calls

t, which is no license at all, but simply a tax receipt for the payment of \$25 exacted from the drug store precisely the same as from the

the drug store precisely the same as from the ordinary saloon. Mr. Websterknows another thing that every bootlegger, every man that goes across the line from Nebraska into Kansas or lowa to sell liquor out of his satchel and there are a great many of them, is re-

quired to take out one of these same United States internal revenue stamps or receipts, while in Nebraska such a receipt stands for a

place of this character open the year round In the state of Iowa and in the state of Kan

sas the bootlegger or the joint dealer, unwill-ing to risk the chances of apprehension by the United States authorities, pays his \$45, but it may be that the payment of the \$25 represents

one day, two days, one week or two weeks in the business, and scores and hundreds of

men take out these internal revenue receipts who do not open saloous and who do not keep even joints, but; who sell from bootlegs and

from satchels, and do a very limited business in a very small and criminal way. I was rather astonished at the theological

lecture that my friend, Mr. Webster, be-stewed upon Brother Small, explaining to Brother Small that the bible nowhere pro-hibits the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits. Why, ladies and gentlemen, I defy

Mr. Webster to show me a single place in th

bible where crime or arson is prohibited or where the crime of forgery is prohibited. The bible is not specific; the bible is general, and when it thunders its anathema. "Wose unto him that putteth the bottle to his neigh-

Great applause.

practical failure as a temperance measure, and sixth, that high license is known and considered a complete farce by those who something like 215,000 barrels. Now, I ask it the name of all fairness why didn't my friend Who has so gracefully retired from the scen onestly admit its true workings." give this audience the actual truth in the case and not undertake to practice a dishon orable deception! My good looking, genia brother from Omaha, who is editor of the so-called newspaper that does not tell very much I will not take time to read numerous other statistical points which I have. I simply de sire to call your attention to the fact that the most competent persons, such as the editor of The OMARA BEE and the mayor of Beatrice, of the news after all, undertook to mislea are entirely agreed that high license has been this audience. I trust in all charity uninten-tionally, by telling you that in Nebraska the a dismal and a miscrable fallure in the state of Nebraska, [Applause,] assessment on property valuation is from one seventh to one tenth of its real value, where But I object to high license for another

reason. I object to high license because it is eminently satisfactory to the liquor men themselves. [Applause.] I want to back up that information by reading some of their athigher, and in that way he accounted for the much more rapid increase of property value in Kansas. I have here the official statistics, the thornes. The Hotel Keepers' Journal says this: "The liquor dealers do not oppose high license." The Nebraska distilling company: "High license has not hart our business;" obtained like the statement of the old almana from the financial efficers of the two states and the result is that lowa is assessed 28.17 per cent of her real valuation, Kansas 27.98 per cent and Nebraska 31.34 per cent [applause], so that in the state of Nebraska, being assessed at a valuation lower than Kanloes not decrease the consumption of either liquor or beer." The Besser-Waukegan brewing company of Chicago: "We cannot say that high license lessens the consumpsas and Iowa, it is actually assessed at a higher ratio than either of those two prohibi-tion states; but, nevertheless, we find the actual valuation according to the assessment in Kansas doubling up and more than doub-ling upon the gain in Nebraska. ion of liquor." Mets Brothers of Omaha:
'High license has been of no injury to our
business. We at first made a bitter fight against its enforcement, but since it is well enforced we would not do without it."
Henry H. Schufeldt distillery, Chicago:
"We think the trade in the state should favor The question was asked why God does not kill the devil. I suppose it is so that The Omaha Ber won't have to go out of business. high license, a just restriction, and that experience previous to high license and since. I believe high license is one of the grandest laws for the liquor traffic and for men interthing which I must denominate, in all charity and kindness from Mr. Webster as a trick of the police court shyster. Standing on this platform, and with his vigorous voice well a command, Mr. Webster undertook to deceive

ested, as well as the people at large, that there is." Now, what suits Peter lier and Metz Brothers and the Chicago distillers in God's name don't suit me. [Applause.]

Now I have an objection to high license b cause of the corrupt process used by its advo-cates for the purpose of carrying the day Why, you have in this state an organization known as the B. & B. association. I support that means the Brewers' and Bummer's ass ciation, [Laughter.] I do not see my friend Mr. Roggen with his portly form around here, but he represents the B. & B. M. association, and I need not tell you what you all know, that that association is an organization gotten up for the purpose of perpetuating the liquor traffic in the state of Nebraska and de-feating prohibition, and yet it does not dare use the true name of the business it comes to defend or even state prominently the name of its leading members. Then they are scat tering throughout this state an alleged far pader called the Rural Age. It is a frau and any man who is a party to the dissemin and any man who is a party to the dissemina-tion of the Rural Age dare not look a fellow citizen in the eye and claim to be an honest man. They are publishing the Farm Herald. And where does the Farm Herald hall from: Louisville. Ky., under the editorship of C. C. Turner of the Liquor Dealers' National asso-ciation. No, gentlemen, I cannot endorse the measure for the perpetuation of high license which must do its work in the dark and muswhich must do its work in the dark and pu sue the methods of the sand-bagger and th

foot-pad and dare not come in the open day and present its case before the people. Then I have another objection to high Then I have another objection to high license. I believe my friend Mr. Rosewater is doing very well in refraining from smoking. I am glad to have him parade what few virtues he possesses to this audience. [Applause.] I heard a gentleman friend of his say that was his best argument. O, no, he presented some strong arguments along the line of having does something to increase the line of having done something to increase the population of Nebraska [applianse], and just swept the field by the declaration that he had swept the field by the declaration that he had drunk beer with Abraham Lincoln. If he prints that, I want him to put an interrogation point after the statement. I would not if I could say anything against the personal character of these gentlemen. They have done exceedingly well. They have done exceedingly well. They have done vastly better than either Rev. Small or I possibly could have done with their side of the case. They come down to make you think black is white and up is down, but the misfortune of the whole case is that my very estimable friend unto him that putteth the bottle to his neigh-bor's lips," I ask Mr. Webster if that means free whisky or high license. [Appiause.] We are told by the gentlemen that prohi-bition is wrong in principle. What a lament-noic fact that the legal talent of Mr. Webster of the state of Nebraska, has not been substituted for that indifferent and very whole case is that my very estimable friend Mr. Rosewater and his companion, Mr. Web-ster, are surrounded by a very bad gang.

Common place gentleman of the same name, that Daniel Webster who argued this very subject before the United States supreme court sustained by no less a man than Rufus Choate, and yet that court without a dissent ing voice in a Massachusetts case declared i [Applause.] I know it is hardly fair for m to appeal to anything like public projudice because it is evident that the majority of thi both right in principle and in harmony with audience is on the side of probibition. Bu pray, after all, why, Mr. Rosewater? Here both national and state constitution. [Ap-I simply desire to call your attention to on we have people gathered without reference to political party, without reference to church or creed. These are the people of taste, of re-finement, of culture, that is as a rule are what a stamply desire to call your attention to one
more trick, because I cannot go over the
entire field. A large amount of statistical
statement has been made that I freely confess
that I have not at my command the statistics
to refute, but I want to go on the very well
grounded legal principle that false in part false
in all. Mr. Webster this afternoon, standing on
this platform with remarkable gravity of you would call the best type of the citizenshi of the state of Nebruska, and here we find th prohibition sentiment vasily in the majority. Now, I want to say to you that if this debate had been held in any lo-cent variety theatre in Omaha, or conducted from the piatform of any dance nail in the state of Nebraska, Mr. Rosewater and Mr. Webster would have all the availance. this platform with remarkable suavity

manner, undertook to make you believe that the state of Nebraska had 175 persons in her insane asylum. I noticed that he did throw in a saving clause, almost under his breath, say ing that was in 1880. It was true, but the im the applause. [Applause]. I am not here to say that all the men who sustain high license are bad men. Far be that from my utterance. There are good and pure and true, but in my judgement badly mistaken men, who love purity and peace pression very likely remaining in your minds was probably false. I have some telegrams here. We have rapid ways of obtaining in-formation in these days, and do you know formation in these days and do you knowyes, you do—that in the last six years two
new insane asylums have been necessary in
your state! I have a telegram from M. W.
Stone, from the asylum at Hastings, saying
'the total number of patients in this institution is 159;" another sent by the
superintendent of the insane hospital located at Norfolk—"The
total number of patients is 175;
another report from the superintendent of
the asylum located in Lincoln giving the
number atolio. And so you have in this state
at the present hour, in your three insane
hospitals and asylums, a total of 64 instead
if 175. [Applause.] There has been an innease in the last ten years of 165 per cent in yes, you do—that in the last six years two new insane asylums have been necessary in your state! I have a telegram from M. W.

the population of your state, and an increase of 20s per cent in the number of your insane

I want to call your attention to some more

rwant to can your attention to some more very pertinent testimony upon this proposition that high license is not a success. I know that Mr. Webster affects to despise the testimany that comes from these men, but I want to inform him that I was reading from

no Kansas pumphlet and no political docu-ment issued here. The information that I

read was from reputable persons, giving their names and their postoffice addresses, as well as their official positions. That information

ne can deay that the license system as nov

existing in our city has been a source of cor-ruption and irregularity. It has had a de-moralizing effect upon the members of the city council and upon the city clerk; it has exacted political support from the low dives and bummers; it has compelled the orderly liquor dealer to support with money and in-fluence the very worst element of the city, and has used the liquor men to do the dirty work at primaries and election."—Omana light (Great applaces). Sater polacing

I read again. Listen, This is from Chicago, "The dives and dens, the brawi houses and thioves' resorts are as bad and as fre-

ent in this city today after five years o

cense what it is. It is an easy way to rate a revenue from vice, but let there be an end of endorsing the high license as a temperance or reform measure."—Chicago Dally News,

he cleanest daily newspaper in that rather nclean city, [Applause.] Listen to another from Palladelphia, Pa.

Now, of course, because I am reading then rom a printed document they have no signi-ance, in the language of Mr. Webster. He

ould rather manufacture his own statistics and draw on his imagination for his facts than

el the effect of it."-Philadelphia Evening

I have them from St. Louis and a larg

igh license as they ever were with o

Applause.

[Great applause.] Satan rebaking

w I ask if this prohibition amendment shall be beaten next Novamber, where will the rejoicing be? Will it be in the churches? Will the Sunday schools held a praise service and thank Almighty God for the defeat of the prohibitory amendment! No. But down in overy low dive where bad men are clinking midnight glasses with bad women amid the revels of the dance houses and the houses of assignation there will be rejoicing. I hope neither Webster nor Rosewater will partici-pate, but will conduct their rejoicing in a very much more elegant and gentlemanly fashion. I will tell you there is something wrong when these men reputable in society and having won honorable places for them-selves come here to defend a line of policy estirely in accordance with the sentiments of the criminal classes. But suppose the pro-hibition amendment shall prevail, where will the rejoicing be then? In all the homes of the rejoicing be then? In all the nomes of this great state the light of love will come back into the eye of many a woman from whose eyes it has long since fied. Rejoicing will come back again into the nome of many a miserable drunkard who has been power less in the presence of temptation to break the bonds that bound him. The church bells all over the state will ring out and carry paeons of praise, ministers and Sunday chool superintendents and the peo be everywhere will go down upon beir knees in devout expressions of thanks-iving to Almighty God for his wonderful rance from this accursed traffic in the [Great Applause.]

Now I had rather be on the side that causes the good women and the happy children to praise God than on the side that receives the ring smiles of the painted prostitute, and tell you there is not a disreputable weman a all the state of Nebraska but if she could the would go to the bullot box and vote with sewater and Webster on this question—to one. [Applause.] And so I appeal to us by your love for your homes, by your we for the financial prosperity of your tate, by your love for good order and so-riety, by your love for Almighty God, to go o the ballot box and register your convicions, whether you triumph or not, in behalf of prohibition. [Applause.]

(prohibition, [Applause.] High license, according to the testimony fits best defenders, including my friend Mr. Rosewater, has proved a miserable farce and a make-shift, I chattenge, as my brother, Rev. Small did, high license from the standpoint of its constitutionality. High on a utterly un-American, undemocratic republican—what is high license at th est; High license is practical prohibition for orty-nine men out of every fifty, and so far do not object. What else is it! It is that most offensive of all things in the nostrils of the American public, a purchased monopoly of a money-making business of the fiftleth man. [Applause.] High license says to this man, "No, you cannot sell grogg," Why! Badmen! No such claim is made. He is poor and it is poverty. He cannot lay \$1,000 in the palm of the public tax gatherer, but high license says to this. gatherer, but high license says to this man You may debauch your neighbors, you may break the hearts of the women, blight and blast and damn the lives of the children."
Why! Because he is a better man than A!
Nothing of the sort. High license bars out A on account of his poverty and permits B account of his wealth. [Applause.] Then I have another objection to high icense. It partakes of the nature of a cow-

rdly compromise. I want to repeat it-it a covardly compromise. The liquor traffic is either right or wrong. Even Mr. Rose water and Mr. Webster will say that. The liquor traffic is either good or bad. It requires no philosopher to ay down that proposition. If the lique raffic is a good traffic, if it creates wealt and contributes to the health and happines of our people, then it is a piece of outrages tyranny to levy this tax of \$1,000 these men. If this business be good business then I take my stand by the side of these liquor men, and propose to lift up my voice in earnest protest against this tyrannous course of compelling them just because we can, to pay \$1,900 into our local treasuries. But if this business be a bad business, if it do no good, if it create no wealth, if it sow the seed of discord every where, if it breaks the hearts of our women and leaves the milldew of its accurace power wherever it goes, and then I want to

power wherever it goes, and then I want to ask in the name of modern civilization how much money paid into the local treasury can make so bad a business good?

Then I have another objection. High license is made possible only by the cowardly confession of guilt on the part of the liquor men themselves. You undertake to levy a \$1,000 tax on the dry goods dealers of Nebraska and you would have a pretty buzzabout your ears. You try to make the grocers pay a \$1,000 tax for the purpose of running their business and discriminate against the traffic and you could not collect it from one grocer in the whole state. The would ne grocer in the whole state. The would contest it in the courts, and the liquor men fare not so it. Why do the liquor men pay the tax. Every time they walk up to the captain's office and lay down \$1,000 in the state of Nebraska, they write a certificate of their own criminality and their own cowardly lack of manhood. Against

what other business do you find such laws of discrimination! None, I have one more objection to high license. It debauches the public conscience whereby the people for a money consideration consen-to the continuance of a bad business. Am mistaken! No, right in the city of Omaha from which Mr. Resewater and Mr. Webste come, so debauching has been the effect of high license of the liquor traffic that that city, be it spoken everywhere to its shame, has consented to the license system practic-ally as applied to prostitution, so that the landladies and the inmates of these houses of infamy on the first or record of infamy go on the first or second day of each month to the office of the city clerk and pay a prescribed sum, which as a matter of record I presume appears as fine and cost, but which to all intents and pur poses is a license system. So far has hig license debauched public sentiment in the city of Omaha. Now hear me—for many o you will doubt the soundness of my state ment, but I know whereof I speak—so far ha nigh license debauched public sentiment is high license debauched public sentiment in the city of Omaha that prostitutes advertise their street and numbers in the columns of the daily newspapers. I have that information from a reliable gen-tleman here who gives me all that is needed to substantiate it if it is called in question. I tell youyou cannot go into this business of li-censing one injutity, but the devil will spread that license idea over another. hat license idea over another.

I want you then to think about these things Consider them calmly, intelligently, and the in the very sunlight of Almighty God, and be fore the star chamber of your own consciences settle this question, and I know you will set tie it right, and go to the ballot box on No-vember 4, and declare that the liquor traffic of Nebraska must die the death. [Applause.]

A MERITED REBUKE.

Mr. Dickie Scored For His Ungentle

manly Conduct. I regret exceedingly to be compelled t take exception in a posteript letter to Prof. Dickie's course as a spokesman of the supporters of the prohibition amendment, He was represented to me as a high-minded courteous and honorable gentleman. He has snown himself to be an unprincipled and cowardly blackguard. It was my endeavor throughout the discussion to avoid all personalities and to accord to my opponents the presumption of sincerity, veracity and honesty of purpose. All who were present and those who have read what I said will find no provocation for the insulting inuendes and vituperation in which Mr. Dickie and his col-league indulged from first to last. And the fact that not one syllable of their uncalled for abuse, and villification has been omitted from the report made by The Ben affords striking proof that the prohibition side has been treated as fairly as any political combatant expects to be treated by opponents.

Almost at the very outset Mr. Dickie in dulged in a most cruel, unprovoked and cow-ardly attack upon Francis Murphy, whose only offense was that he was billed to deliver a temperance lecture in Beatrice last Sunday night and happened to be in the audience du ing Mr. Dickie's opening address.
It was agreed before the debate had begut

that the prohibition side was to take the affirmative, and the four debaters were to rotate for thirty minutes each until the closed. This arrangement gave Mr. Dickie the opening and Mr. Webster the closing. But when the closing speeches were about to be made on the afternoon of the last day Mr. Dickie deliberately ited into my teeth and asserted that I had agreed to let them have both the opening and closing. After delaying the au-dience for thirty minutes he finally succeeded in bulldozing us into a concession which gave him the closing speech. Having thus secured leave to have the last word, Mr. Dickle took advantage of his opponents,

dorsement of the criminal and outcast classes I and devoted most of his time to insulting and I will call a halt and go into sectuation and privately study the foundations of my faith. [Applause.] AMERICA'S GREATEST ROMAN THE SUMMER SCHOOL

no proof and misquotations of what had been said by us during the debate. He had the au-Incidents of John McCullough's Last Perdacity to call in question the reliability of the statistics which I had quoted by intimating they were manufactured for the formance and Rehearsal.

FELL ON THE CARDINAL'S CURSE.

timating they were manufactured for the occasion. As a matter of fact every citation made by me was either from official records in my possession and within reach or from letters and telegrams seat to me by state officers, sheriffs, police officers, county and city clerks of the various counties in this and other states. He purposely distorted Mr. Webster's statement regarding the number of insane in this state hathe face of the fact that the official figures had been quoted both by Mr. Webster and myself in previous speeches, And he knew that he was imposing upon his audience in accusing Mr. Webster Joseph Hawarth's Description of a sad Scene in McVicker's Theater-The Audience Thought McCullough Was Drunk.

McCullou 2h.

When Joseph Haworth, the brilliant young actor playing "Paul Kauvar," was in Omaha recently he told quite an interesting story about the last performance and last rehearsal of John McCullough.

with a knowledge that he would be proved a libeler he reserved his attack on the Business Men's and Bankers' association and called them bunners and beats when nobedy could contradict him there. Every intelligent citizen of Nebraska knows that this association compared to the propose the contradict of the Both took place at McVicker's theater, Chicago, in September, 1884. Next to John Lane, who always assumed the principal opposite parts to those played by McCullough Haworth was the leading man.

For several weeks prior to the opening of their Chicago engagement the members of the company had noticed signs of weakening intellect in Mr. McCullough, but none of them were courageous enough to say anything about it either in his presence or where

their suspicions might reach his ears.

Nothing aroused Mr. McCultough's anger so quickly as to have people talk disparagingly about his health. Not until the very last moment, when his voice failed him completely, could be be induced to heed the ap peal of friends or be convinced that hi nemory was not perfect, It was on Monday night, September 29, and

he was playing "The Gladiator." Mr. Ha-worth relates below what occurred. He also depicted the facial expression and complete collapse of the great actor as he appeared at the end of the last rehearsal next day. A look of pitiful anguish came into his face, he burst out crying like a child in terrible acony, his head fell over on his breast and he sank limi into a chair, "Mr. McCullough arrived at the theater

quite inte, 'said Haworth, 'looking strangely dazed. He was dressed at a quarter past's o'clock and entered upon his final public per-"Everything ran smoothly until the second

act, where the brothers, Spartacus and Phasasius, meet, recognize each other and embrace. The governor—we always called him that—gave me the cue.
"I rushed to him and threw my arms about his aeck. He did not respond. I raised my

head to see what was up. The tears were in his dear old eyes and he was trembling like a leaf from head to foot. In accents broken with deep emotion he grasped me by the arms and cried: 'For God's sake, Joe, give me the

"I did so and we finished the scene. Where we were accustomed to receive five and six calls there were but two. The governor turned to me as we walked off the stage and said They are treating us gloriously tonight.'
"But how different was his closing speech

to that same audience, "The next act came. I was working u the scene preparatory to the crucifixion o the gladiators. The success of this particular situation as you know depends largely upon Spartacus. McCullough could not re and some of them are so successful that upon Spartacus. McCallough could not re-member a word of his part and to help mat-ters along I not only spoke my own lines but his too. He looked at me in a helpless sort of way for several seconds, then exclaimed loud enough to be heard all over the house: 'My boy you are speaking my lines.'
"The audience laughed and hissed. I kept

on with my speech, grew hysterical and sank upon the floor at his feet. "Grasping headlong at air he shouted: "I swear for this to make Rome howl.

"The tears were rolling down his sunker cheeks and how the act ended I never knew. "The next address to him was this: 'Gen eral, you were best go to your tent. You are unfit for battle. The audience applauded and laughed and hissed again, thinking it was a rare treat to see America's greatest Roman, as they supposed, intoxicated.
"Then the end was near. Where Cassius stabs Spartacus, McCailough did not make

stabs Spartacus, McCallough did not make any pretentions of falling until prompted by them were well within his range.

This done he retired and laid himself down with his head on his paws, as though going to sleep, but keeping his eyes open sufficiently to let him see what was going on. After a while some hens came near and began to peck the more

applause and laughter in front were boister ous. He went before the curtain and said 'Ladies and gentlemen, you are the best-man pered audience I ever saw. If you had suf fered tonight as I have you would not hav

"These were his last words in public. "At the end of this performance Mr. Broks, our acting manager, informed the company that the season was closed. It was a tearful crowd of professionals that left the theater that night. Groups of people were whispering in the wings and on the now darkened stage, never again to be lighted by

the presence of our governor.

"He instructed Mr. Vance, the stage manager, to put up a call for the following morning at II o'clock.
"The morning arrived at last for all of us the day that ushered in more misery than we had ever known. Mr. McCullough came late to rehearsal, called me to him and said: Joseph, the papers did not treat us very kindly this morning. I'm afraid we did not cover ourselves with much glory last night.

But we'll do better tonight. " 'The Gladiator' was rehearsed and strang as it may appear, he knew his lines almost perfectly. But what a sorrowful scene was enacted where Spartacus gives his wife and child to the care of Phasasius with this request: 'I entrust to you what is dearer to me than life—my wife and child. Guard them well.' And Mrs. Foster as Senonas replied:

well.' And Mrs. Foster as Senonas replied:
'O, husband, do not send me away. If I leave
you I know 'twill be forever.'
"We could not keep the tears back. The
governor, Mr. Vance, and in fact all the company, were deeply affected. I don't think
this scene was ever so beautifully enacted before the public as at that rehearsal.
"Elicipsius, was then called. All wont

"'Richelleu' was then called. All went smoothly, until the curse scene. McCallough at times, gave flashes of the dramatic fire at times, gave master of the times, gave master that was in him, and in this particular pasage he really excelled all former efforts. At the close of his speech we all applauded views or the close of his speech we all applauded views. He seemed pleased, but short orously. He seemed pleased, but shortly after when Barados speaks to De Berenghen saying, 'his mind and life are breaking fast,' McCullough turned to administer the rebuke, his eyes filled, his form shook, and he could ot utter a word.

"The company retired after seeing the gov-ernor to his carriage. He was driven to the Leiand hotel, and informed by Mr. Brocks, that McVicker refused to let him play that night. He became furious, and went up Michigan avenue in search of McVicker, but was brought back, confined in a room and cept there until removed to his home in Phil delphia."

Modjeska Scared the Cat.

One of those incidents "not on the bills" oc curred when Modjeska was playing an engagement in Cleveland, O. The programme was "Camille." After her sickness, wasted and worn and ravished of her beauty, poor Camille determines to seek a mirror and discover for herself how awful is the change in her appearance. Seizing the first lonely mo-ment she rises, weak and tremulous, from her couch, and, claiming assistance from table, bed and chair, totters to the glass, which is set well back in the center of the stage. The climax is attained, when on beholding herself, her crushing horror at the picture has expression in a walling shrick, so filled with lismal terror that many hearing it wish themcives elsewhere.

This evening preceding this crowning yell perhaps a minute, there strelled upon the stage at the first entrance a most leisurely cat—one of the sex which votes. He proceeded along the footlights some ten feet, and then ending his yellow gaze on the alien with the oig fiddle, stood in feline admiration of the

Modeska busy with her work with her Modesia, busy with her work, with her buck to the front, saw nothing, and, at the proper place, floated forth a shrick the like of which had not been voiced by Polish throat since Kosciusko fell. The effect on the cat was magic itself.

Never in the sombre alley or the high esstasy of a moonlighted roof, neither in lovng, spooning or mortal fight, had he ever produced or heard a noise its equal. Turnng wildly, his reason overthrown, his horror-stricken tail as large as a baby leg, he fled, while the people roared and yelled.

Poor Modjeska almost fainted, and, suspecting the cause to be some deficiency in

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eading men.

garb, stuck her ten fingers in her costume | "A Whirlwind," Sidney Rosenfeld is its and cantered after the cat.

A Story of Joseph Jefferson Joseph Jefferson relates in the July Century the following concerning a London experience of his: "My approaching appear ance was the important dramatic event or m life. I had been five years from America, and was on my way home, and felt satisfied that if this new version of 'Rip Van Winkle'

succeeded in London my way was quite clear when I returned to the United States. 'On Sunday evening, being alone in my lodgings, I got out for my own admiration my new wig and beard, the pride of my heart and which I was to use in the last act. could not resist trying them on for twentieth time I think; so I got front of the glass and adjust front of the glass and adjusted them to my perfect satisfaction. I soon became enthused, and began acting and posing in front of the mirror. In about twenty minutes there came a knock at the

'Who's there!' said L "'It's me, if you please,' said the gentle but agitated voice of the chambermaid. 'May I

'Certainly not,' I replied: for I had no desire to be seen in my present make-up.
"'Is there anything wrong in the room, sir!" said she

"'Nothing at all. Go away,' I replied.
"'Well, sir,' she continued, there's a peliceman at the door, and he says as 'ow there' a crazy old man in your room, a-flingin arnds about and a goin' on hawful, there's a crowd of people across the street dockin' up the way.'
"I turned towards the window, and to m

borror i found that I had forgotten own the curtain, and, as it seemed to me, the entire population of London was taking in a entire population of London was taking in my first night. I had been unconsciously acting with the lights full up, to an astonished audi-ence who had not paid for their admission. As I tore off my wig and beard a shout wen up. Quickly pulling down the curtain, I threw myself in a chair, overcome with mor-tification at the occurrence. In a few minutes the comical side of the picture presented itself, and I must have laughed for an hour. I had been suffering from an attack of nervo dyspepsia, consequent upon the excitement of the past week, and I firmly believe that this continuous fit of laughter cured me.'

A Pantomime Audience. If there is one thing more amusing than an

English pantomime, it is the English audience that goes to see it. Men, women and children who are intelligent enough on ordinary occasions seem, under the influence of this potent spell, to lose all control of them-selves, writes Joseph Jefferson in the Cea-tury. Before the curtain rose the faces in front were expressive and even thoughtful. But when the entertainment was in ful But when the entertainment was in full swing all sense of propriety was thrown off. The andience was carried away and delighted beyond measure, and swallowed the most idiotic nonsense with one broad grin that seemed to mantle the face of the whole house. Shout after shout went up when the clown sat on the baby; and as the cockney swell appeared, extravagantly conscious of his own dignity and charmed by the effect of his own dignity and charmed by the effect of when a half-barrel of flour was poured upon his devoted head they would burst forth in

his personal appearance, the heartless public sat in eager expectancy, well knowing that some disaster was about to befall him; and the most boisterous manner. Any catastro-phe that occurred to the police was always hailed with delight. Why is it that these guardians of our safety are held in such con-tempt theatrically? When a double-dyed villam gets his quietus, and the innocent heroine is restored to the arms of the first walking gentleman, we applaud with deight. Surely under these circumstances on would suppose it to be our duty to resent any affront offered to the "force;" but no, the lightest indignity bestowed upon a virtuou oliceman, such as the emptying of f water over his helmet, seems to give us

Actress and Prince. Fraulein Ilka Palmay, the soubrette of the

'An der Wien" theater, a handsome blonde woman, whose features are familiar to trader and noble alike in the Austrian capital, has won a large sum of money and a breakfast from Prince Franz von Lichtenstein in a most amusing manner, says the Pall Mall Gazette. The prince was chaffing her the other night and told her that she could never disguise her identity from the Viennese She at once exclaimed that she was willing o make a wager that she would sell vegeta bles for a whole morning in one of the public markets without being recognized, although she would not put on any disguise beyon the ordinary attire of a small farmer's wif The prince accepted the bet, but was so certain that the actress would lose that he in sisted on laying her athousand florins against a pair of riding boots. The bet was duly decided Friday morning. Shortly after 2 a. m Fraulein Palmay appeared behind a stall in the "Am Hof" market loaded with all sorts of green stuff and spring vegetables. She' was attired in a culico skirt, woolen shawl, and wore wooden shees. Until the sun was high in the heavens she did a roaring trade, washing the best of baryains and returning naking the best of bargains and returning making the best of Dargains and returning the chaff of the market men without any-body suspecting that she was other than what she pretended to be. Finally the prince, who was lounging around disguised as a pensant, declared hunself satisfied, and to the astonishment of the rest of the market the stranger greenswoman and the peascet, the stranger greenswoman and the peas ant jumped into a carriage and drove away.

America's Richest Actor.

The richest actor in this country today i Joseph Jefferson, says a writer in the Epoch Edwin Booth is supposed to have more money, but this is an error. Mr. Booth has carned large sums, but, while modest enough in his own life, he has expended them gener-ously, and besides he has disbursed a fortune to liquidate the indebtness incurred during his disastrous managerial career in this city. Mr. Jefferson, on the other hand has been a steady accumulator. From the time he began to make more than a living as an actor he has saved some of the surplus. He has lived well, but not extravagantly. He has prowell but not extravagantly. He has pro-vided generously for his family, but not wastefully. Such investments as he has made have been wise ones, and whatever speculating he may have indulged in has averaged a profit. Nobody but himself knows how much he is worth. He probably knows it to a cent, for, while not penurious, he is exact and business-like. One of the men closest to him and certainly most con-versant with his business, remarked the other day that Jefferson must be a millionaire, if not-doubly so. Probably the single million is nearest to it.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC. Minnie Palmer is home again.

J. C. Miron is to join Emma Juch's forces

'Ragian's Way" is to be rewritten for Edwin Arden "Kate" is the title of Annie Pixley's new

Pauline Hall presents "Amorita" and "Er-minle" during her starring tour. Roland Reed will have the support of Miss

Isadore Rush again next season. Lien Dauvray is to return to the stage

Louis McGowan is to be stage manager of Manager Rice's "Evangeline" production. O Jennie Winston has been engaged by Mar Mather to play roles usually given to

"The Private Secretary" still lives and will next season offer Frank Tanne ill jr., starring opportunities.

Upon the anniversacy of Paganini's death a plaque was placed upon the house in Parma where he resided for a long time.

A rgrand new theater has been built at Catania, the birthplace of Bellini. It was in-augurated with a production of the master's pera of "Norma." Miss Edith Kenward, a young soubrette of

London fame, has been imported by Manager T. Henry French to play her original role in the New York production of "Dr. Bill." It is announced that Dr. A. C. Mackenzie,

the Scattish composer, will write the music for the Lyceum production of Mr. Merivale's version of "The Bride of Lammermoor." An Englishweman of means recently be-ucained a legracy of \$15,000 to the association of French dramatic artists, the yearly income

Mr. and Mrs. Kendal open their second American tour at the Fifth Avenue theater, New York October 16. They will have two new productions next season, and they will also revive "The Squire."

which is to be spent in real champagne for

Among the operas announced for representation at La Scala next season are the follow-ing: Massenet's "Le Cid," Reyer's "Sigurd," Bizet's "Carmen," and Ambrose Thomas' "Amleto,"

Francis Wilson is said to have found in "The Merry Monarch" a role which fits him to a nicety. Marie Janson, Nettle Lyfordand Laura Moore are also assured of congenial The brothers De Reszke have signed con-

tracts for the Royal Italian opera season of 1891 in London. The remuneration which M. Jean de Resski will receive will be twice the sum which was paid him under his last

Mr. Wilson Barrett, still in the United States, returns to London at the end of August. His new theater, once known as the Olympic, is fast approaching completion and opens in September next.

"Euphemia, or a Tale of Puckershire," and "Count Odelsky or Israel Cheidermeyer," are two new comic operettas by J. W. D. Leavett, composer, and Miss Lillian Cook, librettist. They may be produced the com

Planquette's "Le Capitaine Erse" will be produced at the New York Casine in Octo-ber. The text is by Alexander Bisson, and it has been translated by F. C. Burnand of London Punch. Lillian Russell will sing the leading role. "The Merry Monarchs," which will be pro-

duced in the autums by Francis Wilson, is said to be a revision of Emmasual Chabriers' opera "L'Etoile," played at the Bouffes Par-isiens in 1877. Cheever Goodwin has done the adaptation.

A German paper says that a certain Prof. Geyer of Cincinnati intends to undertake a European tour with a bass fiddle of his own invention which is described as being fourteen and one-half feet high and eight and one half feet broad.

Mr. E. H. Sothern will begin a senson at the Lyceum theater, New York, during the absence of Mr. Frohman's company in Chi-cago. The new play which Mr. Daniel Froh-man has secured for Sothern by Jerome K. Jerome, entitled "Woodberry Farm," will be presented.

Emperor William II. has sent a copy of the compositions of Frederick the Great to the library of the Dresden conservatory of music. Only 100 copies of this edition de laxe of the emperor's renowned ancestor were printed and then the plates were destroyed.

A new work by Frederic Clifford, which the author designates "An Orchestral Pic-ture," and entitled "Clouds and Sunshine," was recently performed for the first time at a concert of the London Philharmonic. The composition, which is believed to be the author's first effort, was warmly received, and the composer was twice called for after the close of his work.

The Beethoven exhibition at Born has been formally opened with a series of chamber concerts by the Josehim and Hollander string quartet from Berlin. The master's works were, of course, largely represented. The emperor of Germany has presented to the museum the manuscripts and other relies of Beethoven preserved heretofore in the Berlin royal library.

The monument over the grave of George Frederick Cook in St. Paul's churchyard is now in neat condition, having been restored by Edwin Booth. The creatic Cook dod in 1812. The monument was creeted in 1820 by Edmund Kean. Charles Kean had it repaired in 1845. In 1874 E. A. Sothern had it put in order again. Inscriptions on the stone give the dates of the various restorations.

According to information just received from Munich annual festival performances are planned for the city of Nurnberg similar to those at Oberanmergau, Brixlerg, Rothen-burg, Bayrouth and Salzburg. The first ex-periment will most appropriately be made with a festival performance of Wagner's "Die Meistersinger von Nuchberg."

A WONDERFUL POOL SHOT.

It Was Made by a Fat Gentleman, and it Broke Him All Up. A remarkable shot was made in a game of pool in the Astor house billiard

room the other evening, says the New York Sun. A light red ball was resting in front of one of the corner pockets. It was close to the pocket and looked tempting. A large fat man with a shining bald head was playing in the game. When his turn came he took careful aim at the light red ball, slid his cue back and forth two or three times, and then sent the cue ball hard at the red. To his intense amazement the red ball flew ten feet into the air, came down on the head of a mild-looking old gent, who was watching the game, bounced from his head to the floor, and went hopping across the room as if it were bewitched. The cue ball passed on into the pocket. The fat player was so astonished that he dropped als cue on the floor, opened his mouth and eyes to their widest extent, and leaned against the table for support. Then he gasped: "Well I'll be swizzled!" and went and sat down heavily in a chair. The other players and lookers on were greatly astonished, too, and when the matter was explained they were vastly amused. The ball was of some rubber composition, and looked exactly like a regular pool ball. It had been slyly put in front of the pocket by a practical joker. He said that the deceptive balls could be bought in nearly any sporting goods store, and that they were selling like hot cakes.