Prominent Citizens of St. John's State Forcibly Express Their Views.

A HARD BLOW TO TRUE TEMPERANCE.

The Legalized Saloon Succeeded by the Lowest Dives-Basiness Stagnation and Other Dire Reselts-A Repulsive Picture.

Owing to the limit which had been put upon the time of the debaters, and the omission of the morning debate on Saturday, a number of very interesting and justractive letters tizens of Kansas as regards the liquor traffic in Kansas and the effect of the law upon the material welfare of the state had necessarily to be omitted. These letters are well worthy of perusal.

Many citizens of Nebrasica are doubtless nequalitied with ex-Senator J. H. Sterling. He represented Fillmore and York counties in the senate in 1887, and was a staunch supperfor in that legislature of Senator Charles H. Van Wyck. He was an uncompromising advocate of prohibition and voted for statutomy probabilion in that legislature, and his Note is also on record in favor of a constitutional amendment to probabilt the manufacture and sale of liquor in the state of No-

Mr. Sterling moved to Kansas in the fall of 1877, and is still a resident of that state. His testionary should therefore, have some weight with the sincere friends of true temperance. The other letters are all from leading citizens of Kinasas and men whose veracity is un-

Plagrant Violations of the Law.

Goodland, Kan., June 30.—Hon. E. Rose-water-Dear Sir: I have resided in this county since November, 1887, and during that time I have had the means of observing, and have carefully observed the practical working of the prohibitory liquor taw, and as I have always desired to see the liquor traffic climinated from the land, I may have been somewhat prejudiced in favor of the law, but I have endeavored to know the real operation of the liquor business and true situation of the liquor business and true situation

of the liquor business and true situation under the law here.

While 1 am well aware that many of the citizens of this state regard the law and its effects very differently from what I do, yet I feel warranted in frankly stating that the sale of intoxicants here, has not been, and is not in any degree reduced by the law. The alleged friends of the law vociferously assert that there are no salemen in our mile; to that there are no saloons in our midst to allure theyoung and invite the old into the paths of intemperance; that solviety and morality now obtains where intemperance and vice formerly existed.

Such assertions sound well and I wish they were true, but I know the facts do not war-rant them. While you will rarely, if at all, see the sign, "Saloon, imported wines, liquors," etc., on the glass front of any business house here, you will, however, find in its stead "Temperance hall," "Billiard par-lor," etc., wherein can readily be had all of the meaner and villainous varieties of intoxi-

These "temperance halls," etc., flourish These "temperance halls," etc., flourish here, although they are nothing other, or better, than the lowest and meanest class of saloons and gambling dens, and their true character is well known. These places are open to the young and middle aged alike, and are freely frequented by both. Intemperance, nay, absolute drunkenness, obtains here to a greater extent than in towns of similar size in Nobraska.

The "drug store" is an institution here, both multitudinous and pestiferous. It

both multitudinous and pestiferous. It flourishes like a green bay tree, and under the law as well as in the eye-shot of mary ranting temperance workers and probibition ists the "Kansas drug store" is a reputable, moral institution, worthy the endorsement of ardent temperance men and women, although the fact is patent that its very existence offers a premium to perjury and begets contempt for the law.

The means employed to conduct the liquor business, and the methods adopted by the patrons of the bowl, to obtain it, are more persicious to the individual and community, than is the worst feature of intemperance. The liquor business has been and still is being conducted exclusively and with a most flagrant disregard for the law, and it is usuflagrant disregard for the law, and it is usually conducted by parties wholly irresponsible, both morally and financially, so that neither the victim of the traffic, his family nor the community has any remedy against the dealer for any damages resulting from his illicit and dangerous business. In other words, the community here suffers all the evils attendant upon the presence of the most deprayed planse of the liquor traffic, without deriving any benefit from, or any protection against its presence.

There are at this time, at least five differ-

There are at this time, at least five different places in this city, where intoxicating liquors are extensively dispensed, and of course some of them pay anything into the public treasury for the privilege of conducting such business, neither do they give any bond for the protection of the individual or community, for damages resulting from the liquor business.

The condition of things here is a fair index

to the operations of the law generally. The sentiment of the public generally is not in favor of the enforcement of the law, and it is not enforced, neither is there much, if any, heaest effort made for its enforcement. The prohibitory law has bred an indifference for the solean sacredness of an eath that is simply appalling, and this deplorable feature

as increasing in enormity.

The judiciary of the state is able, honest, and very numerous, and I might add, expensive. Thirty-five district court judges, at a salary of \$2,500 each and three supreme court judges and three supreme court commis siences, at a salary of \$3,000 each. Ever courty has a county attorney, whose special duty it is to see to the thorough enforcement of the prohibitory law, yet the law is openly and boddy defied, and daily most flagrantly Yiolatest.

The county attorney of this county is a tec-

Stater, an ardent temperance advocate, and a consistent member of a Christian church. Yet, only one party has ever been convicted in this county of a violation of the prohibitory law, although more than a score of persons, during my residence here, have openly been engaged in the liquor business in this city. Yours, etc.,

J. H. Steating.

A Chapter of Horrors.

Washington, Kan., July 4.—The issue of constitutional prohibition in Nebraska is watched in this state with much interest. While Kansas has been under such laws since 1881, there have been only six years of practical enforcement of the law in any of the towns and cities of the state, and it can safety be said that it has never been enforced in the larger cities. During the months and years devoted to the work of closing the open saloons, no feature of prohibition was noticed beyond the tenacity with which the liquor seller clung to his business and the fact that gave aid in enforcing the law against the sellhe was a rebel against law. All good citizens

gave aid in enforcing the law against the selling of liquor, and it can safely be said that
in 1885 the open saloen, except in the larger
cities, was a thing of the past.

In Washington the closing of the
last saloen was halled as the
dawning of the millenium. The after conditions of prohibition were as yet unfolded.
When they began to develop, the republican
party i this state was tied hand and foot to
the prihibition machine, and all the evils of
the drink habit were relegated to lawmakers
for remedy. Temperance organizations no the drink habit were relegated to lawmakers for remedy. Temperance organizations no longer met to call in the young man and point out the evils of "putting that in the mouth which steateth away the brains;" the drunkard was no longer arged to reform for his sake and the sake of his family, but they met to resolve in favor of more stringert legislation, to select delegates to semi-political conventions, to demand the selection of pourly attorneys and executive and indicate.

county attorneys and executive and judicials This may seem an ultra statement, out it is This may seem an ultra statement, but it is a fact not only true of Washington, but equally true of all of Kansas. The women of Kansas, untrained in stategraft, unread in history, were given municipal franchise at the demand of the so-called temperance people that the law might be enforced and sobriety forced by statute.

What the result has been in a charger of

What the result has been is a chapter of orrors to the man or woman possessed of horrors to the man or woman possessed of werage human sensibilities. I care nothing, for man, in the aggregate, who has passed

the prime of life—his habits have become fixed, and whether they are good or bad they are seldom changed by moral sansion, never by human statutes. But the hope of Kansas and of the nation is in the boys and young men. Now, what is the effect of prohibition on the boys? No gilded sign attracts them to invest a nickel at a polished bar. Everybody, in Washington at least admits it is wrong to have saloons for the sale of liquors and that temptation is removed. But the boys do see business men and farmers receiving kegs, cases and jugs of all kinds of liquors from the railways and express companies; they see many a suspicious box delivored to professed abstainers and they learn that Mr. X and Mrs. Z always have liquors in the re seldom changed by moral sausion, never by human statutes. But the hope of Kansas Y and Mrs. Z always have liquors in the house for "medical purposes" and they occa-sionally notice that the alleged illness of sionally notice that the alleged illness of these good people seems to require large doses frequently; they see sports, bums, laborers and others "chipping in" and sending away for cases, kers and jugs which duly arrive and are opened and consumed in stables, cellars, alleys, and other convenient places; and the result is that the boys raise a quarter cach not they send for each and has. The each and they send for cases and jugs. The woods along Mill Creek could tell terrible stories of debauchery on the part of boys from fourteen to twenty years old, under cover of night. Kansas is today under an era of free whisky and it is beginning to be recognized by hundreds and thousands of men who youd for the prohibition in good faith. There is no way to stop the inflowing current of intoxicants which is spreading to the homes and firesides. The country is full of misguided women who have taken up the creande and are aided and abetted by whitecrusade and are sided and abotted by white-handed men who obtain money from the prejudices of humanity against the rum traffic. The cry is legislation! legislation! Women attend meetings in the interest of more legislation, spend half the night dis-cussing ways and means to punish jointists and bootleggers, while their sons are as-sembled about a nocturnal co-operative beer has accomplating a law of monumental pro-

sembled about a nocturnal co-operative beer keg accumulating a jag of monumental proportions. Tell them of this and they will promptly call you a liar, and point with pride to the fact that not a saloon can be found in Washinton.

Whether this sort of thing is common to other prohibition states or not I do not know, but it seems to me that it must result the same everywhere. It is a natural and logical result of prohibition. Some of our people claim that the same facts would exist under license. They could not Minors would be barred They could not. Minors would be barred from the saloons, and not a wholesale house

from the saloons, and not a wholesale house or brewery in the country would ship a single package of goods in competition with a local saloon any more than a wholesale grocer would accept a single order in competition with a retail grocer.

Sunday "beer drinks" are another feature of prohibition. Half a dozen farmers "chip in" and buy two or three kers of beer and the whole neighborhood meets at some one house and have a Sunday social with beer and whisky as the chief feature. It is no uncommon thing for half a dozen of these meetand whisky as the chief feature. It is no un-common thing for half a dozen of these meet-ings to occur within ten miles of this town, and in the aggregate the beer and whisky thus drank would stock two saloons a week. The staff comes every day, but Saturday is the big day. I have seen the time when a freight car was added to the passenger train from Wymore to Concordia in order to carry the express packages of ligures. The worst the express packages of liquors. The worst feature about the whole matter is that while every town along this branch in Kansas is lecreasing in population, this jug business is

Prohibition in Kansas has made perjurer by the hundreds, and liars by the thousands Even in so law abiding and moral a county as Washington it is almost impossible to convict a whisky seller and that in spite of the re-versal of all rules of criminal prosecution, yet this county has plenty of men and women who freely write outside of the state that liquor drinking has largely decreased under prohibition and that the law is rigidly enforced.

The experience of cities and the absolute failure to enforce the law is a matter of his tory so well established that I need not say: word about it, but I wish to refer such Ne braska voters as are not already fixed in their convictions to the things set forth herein as true; and for proof I ask them to come to this city of 1,629 people and stay one week and keep their eyes open, asking no questions, taking no second hand opinions.

G. E. HATHWAY.

Will You Do It?

Wichtts, Kan., June 20.-Prohibition does ot mean temperance. If the people of the great state of Nebraska desire to lose all control over the sale of intoxicants, let them vote for prohibition. If they desire free wnisky, let them vote for prohibition and their desire will be accomplished. If the people desire to remove the licensed saloon I have two or more dives take the saloon' place, where boys as well as men can go and arink the vile liquor kept in these dives, let them vote for prohibition, and all this and more will be yours to enjoy. If it is an increase of taxatien that the people are longing for, let them vote for prohibition. If the people of Nebraska desire to stop all immigration into their state, let them vote for prohibition and you will not be bothered further with looking after immigrants.

If it is the wish of the people to have a ost of soft-handed cranks, who were never known to produce anything, not even a house to live in, to control their great state, vote for prohibition. If the people desire to re-move the saloen from where it now is to the cellar of the average prohibitionist, vote for

Much more could be said by any person who has carefully investigated the working of prohibition taws in Maine, Iowa and Kansas, but I expect I nave con-I should in your valuable paper. W. R. PAYNE. but I expect I have covered all the space

A Terrible Blow to Temperance. WICHITA NATIONAL BANK, WICHITA, Kan., June 20 .- Prohibition is not true temperance. There has been no Good Templar or blue ribbon society, no true temperance lecturer in the state since the law was enacted. Fanatics, relying entirely on the strong arm of the law to reform people, have been here, and the result is there are fewer tectotalers than before the law was enacted. There is more drunkenness in the home, as can be demonstrated by the trail of beer and express wagons all over the towns of the state, and the office, and the shop, and the hotel. It has become far more respectable to drink in Kansas than before the law. Seven-tenths of the officeholders elected on a ticket that had prohibition in the platform, celebrate every event of their lives by a drinking bout. every event of their lives by a drinking bout. There has been more cant, more hypocrisy, more sneaking, more perjury, more lying, more moral degredation than from any law that any people were ever cursed with, and has cost the state of Kansas, as it will cost any state that adopts it, hundreds of millions of dollars, and cursed the state besides. Prohibitionists claim that all the moneyed element is with them. So far as the arita-

element is with them. So far as the agita-tion of the prohibition question in Kansas is concerned this is not true. There has not concerned this is not true. There has not been a speech made, with one or two exceptions, in favor of prohibition in the state of Kansas since the agitation for re-submission, that was not made by a preacher, who was ready at any moment to swap the pulpit for some position or office that paid a larger salary. The leader of prohibition in Kansas is an ex-preacher now holding a federal position that mays him \$4.000. For years he was the position that mays him \$4.000. tion that pays him \$4,000. For years he was a political striker, a lobbyist, and the most untruthful man in the state of Kansas. He never opens his mouth on prohibition that he does not wilfully and knowingly utter as many falsehoods as he thinks his listeners will swallow. Rev. B. Kelly is his name. No practical, fair minded man, who has lived in practical, fair minded man, who has lived in a town of over 5,000 people in Kansas can truthfully claim anything for prohibition. I do not think that a dozen open saloons are canable of the serious injury of one secret joint. Minors, lewd women, thieves and thugs allke can visit them with impunity. The proprietor, even if disposed, dare not open his mouth as he is afraid that if he offends any of his visitors they will enter a complaint against him. But he has little if any compunction of conscience in the matter any compunction of conscience in the matter

as he is an irresponsible person at all times and prefers to do business upon the prohibi-tion plan and votes that ticket because it allows him to do business on little or no capital and no license.
A. W. Oliven, vice president.

Ruined Business in Kausas. WICHITA, Kans., June 14.-You ask my opinion of prohibition. It is beyond question the greatest delusion of the nineteenth century. The idea of putting an end to liquor drinking and all its attendant evils meets the approval of all right thinking people and so takes possession of the intellects and judgments of many good Christians that they

gion and would be greatly shocked if told that prohibition was not a bible doctrine. While they adore it as though it was one of the ten commandments, they are totally blind to the fact that there are two places now where liquor is sold to one before prohibition came to curse our state. True, the word saloon has been changed to "lunch counter," "short order restaurant," "meals at all hours," and a multiplicity of names, the meaning of which is well known to the in-itiated, but the advantage of the change has itiated, but the advantage of the change has never been apparent to me, us the business carried on under cover of these various names is the same as before the name was changed. Indeed, I think the open saloon preferable to the secret dive. In the one case you can control the business and in the other you cannot. Boys and habitual drunkards cannot obtain liquor over an open bar, while all can obtain it in the "joint" or secret den. Then the revenue derived from the regulated or licensed saloens helps to bear the burden of municipal taxation and to pay the expenses incurred in prosecuting violators of the law. There is another phase, or rather result of prohibition you would hardly have suspected. It is the number of private cellars this law converts into veritable wine cellars this law converts into veritable wine cellars. It is safe to say that four-fifths of all the men in the United States occasionally the men in the United States occasionally drink a glass of wine, beer, ale or possibly whisky. It may not be once in a year, or it may be once in five years, but my experience is that most people sometimes take a glass of some kind of liquor. This class, while respectable and temperate, will have what they want, and in order that no embarrassment may arise they constantly keep in stock in their collars a variety of such liquors as are most palatable to them. Being constantly in the house with it the tendency and temptation is to drink more than formerly, when they slipped into a saloon only when a strong craving drew them there.

But it is when you consider its effect upon the business interests of the state that the average man becomes deeply interested in the matter. A large class of industrious, thrifty and attogether desirable people can never be

and attorether desirable people can never be induced to voluntarily settle in a prohibition state. From my own experience of its workings I would never settle in a state where prohibition laws prevail, unless I was assured of their speely repeal. You can have no great and influential state without one or more large cities or business centers. To build and sustain a large city in a state where pro and sustain a large city in a state where pro-hibition prevails is an impossibility. Liberal customs and laws attract population to cities while prohibition drives population away. Massachusetts cannot keep prohibition and Boston too, and so prohibition had to go. Providence is of more value to Rhode Island than prohibition and prohibition had to go. Dhitachan is worth more to the state than prohibition and prohibition had to go.
Philadeiphia is worth more to the state
of Pennsylvania than prohibition
and prohibition was voted down
there by 180,000 majority. In Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Iowa, Kansas and the
Dakotas, no one of which contains a city of
overtifty thousand, the incubus is still bearing down and sapping the energies of the
state, and virtually impoverishing their peo-

sas for four or five years and you will have enough'of it.

But in Kansas the republican party committed itself to prohibition before knowing what a monumental humbug it was. The churenes, most of them, did the same, and it has been preached so much, that, as I said before, many good people consider it of divine origin. If they were told that Neal Dow of Maine and John Peter St. John of Kansas had each made comfortaenough of it. St. John of Kansas had each made comforta-ble fortunes out of this hobby they would not believe it, but brand it as an invention of the liquor interests to injure prohibition.
A. T. Carpenter.

state, and virtually impoverishing their peo-pie. If you people in Nebraska want to know all the beauties of prohibition, in heav-

en's name come and live in some city in Kan-

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Hypnotized Stray Dogs in New York. Hypnotized five dogs. This is what Dr. John C. Wimmer of No. 176 West One Hundred and Thirty-fith street did in New York the other afternoon. Parties passing in the vicinity of Forty-second street and Broadway saw five dogs of different breeds blindly following a well dressed gentleman. At a glance from the strange man the five canines would simultaneously set up a howl that would startle the people in the vicinity. All were stray dogs that Dr. Wimmer picked up during his afternoon

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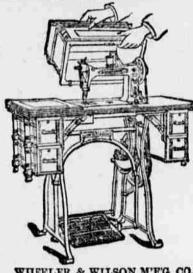
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The "No. 9" is not en old machine improved upon, but is an entirely new machine, and the Grand Prize at Paris was awarded it as the grandest advance in sewing machine mechanism of the age. Those who buy it can rest assured, there fore, of having the very latest and best.



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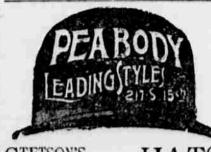
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It may be that some fathers who read our proposition will be so engrossed in business that they will not give the matter that consideration it deserves. Don't think that because you have managed to get along without a good Cyclopædia so far that your wives and children will have no use for one. That would be a great mistake for you to make. While you may not have the desire nor time for reading, yet they may have, and nothing would afford them more pleasure than to have a good Cyclopædia, such as the Americanized Encyclopædia Britannica, at hand for consultation on all imaginable subjects. If you can't appreciate a good thing, find out if they would like it. If so, order it without delay and thus add to your own happiness.

Mothers should see to it that their husbands' attention is called to the great proposition of "THE BEE," and impress upon them the importance of a good Cyclopædia in the home and have them order at once. This proposition will not last always, and if you do not remind them of it every morning they may neglect it until it is too late, and your children will be forced to do without while your neighbors will have one, and it will always be a source of regret that you did not make your hasband get a set for your children. "A word to the wise" is sufficient.

Children!

Children there is nothing that will be more useful to you in getting an education than a good Cyclopædia in the home. There is no subject in the whole range of human knowledge but what is discussed in the Americanized Encyclopædia Britannica, the latest, cheapest and best Cyclopædia ever published, and the arrangement is so simple that you can find any subject in a moment you wish to read about, and thus gain the knowledge or information you might be in need of without having to spend hours reading some old history and perhaps be disappointed in the end.

Be sure that your father calls at The Bee office and orders a set. Ask him to, and if he neglects it, just remind him of it when he comes home at night. Ask him questions about places, persons and things that you may read about during the day. Ask him when and where George Washington was born; when and where he died. Ask him when and where George Washington was first inaugurated president of the United States. Ask him who planned and built Brooklyn bridge and what it cost, how long it took to build and its length. Ask him about the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty and the history of the donor. If you will ask such questions as the above, simple though they be, we guarantee he will order a set of the Cyclopædia for you without delay.