## THE BATTLE BEGUN.

Full Report of the Prehibition-High Licenze Debate at Beatrice.

THE CHAUTAUQUA GROUNDS THRONGED.

Bix Thousand People Listen Attentively to the Opposing Champions.

Eisser and Grosss for the Advocates of Liquor

Salson Regulation

A QUESTION OF PUBLIC POLICY.

Prof. Dickie and Sam Small Argue the Case for Prohibition, While Mr. Rosewater and John L. Webster Uphold High License.

Every seat in the Beatrice Chautauqua tabernacle was occupied during the two days (July 5 and 7) of the great debate on prohibition versus high license and fully sixthousand people listened to it with raptattention. The speakers upholding prohibition were Prof. Samuel Dieley of Michigan, chairman of the national executive committee of the prohibition party, and Rev. Sam Small, while Edward Resewater, editor of Tus Bug, and John L. Webster argued in favor of high license. The great majority were rank prohibitionists and several hundred of them had been imported from Kursus and the surrounding country to emphasize as much as possible that prohibition was in the ascendant.

Every inch of the platform was occupied. Each speaker was given forty minutes time and the chairmas, L. W. Davidson, found it necessary several times to reprove the audience for manifesting discourtesy to the anti-probabilionists. He exhorted them to treat all the debaters, no matter what their Views, with fairness.

## PROF. DICKIES OPENING.

He Outlines the Case and Illustrates His Points. Samuel Dickie, being introduced by the

chairman, spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: The timent my command is limited and I can

waste none of it. We see not here for ordinary speach making but for the discussion of a great question of public policy, I shall simply outline the case reserving for a later bour statistical information and testimony from competent parties. I stand here to d end the position of legal problimation of the I believe the saloon ought to be probibited

because the salom, standing as the representative of the whole traffic, peasesses no power totald to the people's wealth, but represents avastabsorbing power to destroy the wealth of the nation. I stand here to declare -and will produce, before we are through with this discussion, satisfactory dence—that the drink traffic in traffic in the statuof Nebraska from the commencement of the process of manufacture down to the point of inal consumption, has never added one dollar and never contributed one dime to the aggregate values of this great common

wealth. [Applause.]
I am aware that the gentlemen upon the other side of this discussion may point to wealthy browers, to man who have grown ormously rich in the manufacture of strong drink, and they may undertake to deduce the argument that because A, B and C have grown wealth in the drink to 120 straffle onight and breaks into a bank of the city of Bentrice and carries away \$100,000, if he es capes the officers of the law, may be wealthy for the balance of his day, but the burglar is not engaged in a wealth producing business. The gambler may accumulate money, but the gambler produces to wealth. The successful pickpocket may acquire yast posses sions, but neither the burglar, the gamble nor the pickpocket isengaged in a wealth producing industry. In every one of these cases that I have referred to by way of ilustration the party takes the money from his victim and gives no valuable thing as

consideration.

Now Task, and I submit it to the intelitgent judgment of this great audience, may not introduce a fourth term into the proposi tion and declare that the burglar gambler, the pickpoolet and the saloonkeeper all take the money from their victims and give no valurable thing in return [Ap-

Plause]. Let me try the simplest sort of mental ex-Let me try the simplest sort of mental experiment. I go to this man before me, who perhaps spends \$50 a year for his clothing, and I say to this man, "Keep right on, give your tailor \$1 every Saturday night, but refuse to accept his goods and you will be wiser and better for the change."

I say to this lady, who possibly spends \$200

a year apon herwardrobe, 'Go right on, madam, bestew your money upon the drygoods dealer and the dressmaker, but accept no goods and take no services in re-tura therefor." And you tell me it would not be wise: that he who gives his money to the butcher and the baker and receives nothing in return is giving evidence of a lack of practical wisdom; but I go to this other man, practical wisdom; but I go to this other man, who speads whist for a drinking man is a vory small sum -\$1,000 per year—and I say to this man, "You must contribute to the support of the saloon keeper and his family if you would make it possible for the saloon keeper to dwell in a house more superb than you can afford to own. If you must contribute to the saloon. keeper's ability to dress his wife and children in silies and sating while years are clothed in called and goin racs. Hydramistmake it possible for a saloonkeeper to have sirlein roast upon his dinner table every day, while you sneak up the backstalis on a Saturday night with a bit of liver under your arm—if you must do those things," I say to the drinking mas, "in God's name send your money to the saloonkeeper as a denation and stay away from his place of

business." Applianse.

Now if these prepositions are true they but emphasile the declaration that the values involved in the drink traffic are what the economists call fictitions values and not real values. If you were to destroy every drop of intericults of urink contained within the limits of Nebraska on this Saturday afternoon, banish it all, burn it off, consume it in the flames and when the flames had lieked up the last drop of it the state of Nebraska would not have lost one ista ofher actual value.

Those engaged in the business might suffer Those engage I is the business might suffer financial loss, but the total real values of the commonwealth would suffer no decrease by the instantaneous deduction of the entire-product of between and distillery. But this traffic, while possessing no power to create wealth, as presented of a vest lower to ab-

A675 Wealth.
It is a fruitful source of poverty. It gives employment, it is true, to a considerable number of men, but he who is not prolitably employed and whose labor produces nouse ful product, is expending his energy in a profiless task, and were I to expend-had I that amount of money—one million dollars in rearing some vast mound upon your western prairies, I might be paying out the money in wages to day laberers, to teamsters, to machinics to rear an artificial mountain several thousand

feet in beight.
I might receive revenue therefrom, provided the people would pay 5 or 10 or 20 cents for the privilege of ascending my artificial mound, but if I did not contribute to the welfare of my fellow men, if I did not fur-nish innocent recreation to the people—but, on the contrary, every one hundreth man who asceded my artificial mountain fell down and broke a leg, every five hundredth man in his headlong tumble broke his neck—then I ask, has my \$1,000,000, although giving employ-ment to a large number of laboring men, has that morely been profitably expended and really contributed to the financial welfare of

shepeople! And you tell me no. so I affirm that, while the brewers and distillers may give employment to labor, yet as they produce a product destitute of real

point of the comordist. Nay more This traffic robs labor both of its justice words and

of its far opportunities.
Thuse recently somewhat carefully gone These recently somewhat carefully goed into the statistical evidences of the case and I find that the same amount of fixed capital that stands being one ware worker, and gives profitable employment to one man in the drink traffic, that same capital, if invested in the manufacture of himser or construction of furniture or building of frame houses and in wood work generally, the same capital would give positiable employments as and combuilt man if inemployment to six and one half mea if in vested in the manufacture of bests and shoes vested in the manufacture of teets and shoes to live men if in the minime of soal and long and in the tree industry in easy rall would give predictable conslowment to four and three-fourths manufacture and recognize all the industries known to our people into one mass, we find that he same capital that rives errors must to one man in the drink traffic would on the THEY CHEER THE ANTI-LICENSE MEN. wetage it we impley ment to sabout four and postfield men in this bounest industries car-

one-third meet after somest mainstress carried on by our people.

So I say, from the ladvistrial and from the
communic standpoint, we believe in the practical and the complete logical prohibition of the
drink traffic. Applicate I carnet take
time to speak from the social and the markal
standpoint. These propositions may be alscassed later. Now, what are some of the ob-

ctions. They are quite minerous. I had thought that the end erry of personal liberty, as rance agrainst the probabilities des-was nery of the past, but I dissever now and then some arrive anan-semetimes a Rip Van Winde in the journalistic field who has been so unwise as to red his over newspaper until he believes the things it corrains, [Applause] He will come forward with a proposition, as they sometimes do in Nebrasica, in the newspapers that prohibition is an unwarranted in Casteri of the personal aghts of the individual dis-

lanswer, prohibition invades personal libertyonly as all civilization invaded per-sonal liberty, prehibition interferes with the private rights of the individual citizen only as el progress from savagery to civilization lans of the individual rights of the isolated : Why, personal linerty, as a great many of our Tentonic friends tank, about it, exists nowhere outside of complete savagery, and I trust that no man will stand aghast and prosounce my doctrine an un-

American or ursafe doctrine.
But Istand here today to confess that, in a perfectly proper sease, prohibition does in-vade the realin of the complete personal lib-erty of the individual citiza. But, as Galzot. ells as in his admirable worken the history of civilization, "Civilization is characterized or no one thing more clearly than by the minutary convession of the liberties of the adividual citizen that he may enjoy something richer and better than dvil liberty of

I have very little patience and but small re-spect for the argument against problems ased apositivery of personal liberty. Why, our and I may suffer curtailment of our private rights and have our personal liberies invaded constantly. It is within the Memony of the personal aborty of the mitvidual nuperformed by social considerations to go about the streets of Beatries a In Adam before the fall, but let my man maderake to do that sort of thing and he linds out at once that the proprieties and the decencies of modern civilization have prescribed as to what a man shall wear, and especially as to what he shall not tree. what he shall not wear. (Appeause). Why, we are told by these gratlemen, they lift up their hands in hely harrorand they ask usif we propose to legislate as to what men shall eat and what they shall drink, and what they shall drink, and what they shall drink, and what they shall went. Well, not discitly. Some farmer five miles cat of Beadrice comes into your city on Menday morning and consults an atterney. He says, "I had an animal that died on Sunday morning. Now," said. sid he, is there anything that stands in my way of dressing that discussed mirral and using it for food in my own fam-

in manual and using it for food in my own family," and the man, wise in the affairs of the law, tells him, "No, sir, but as a friend I would not advise you to do it, but as a matter of law you have a perfect right to doso." form has ever undertaken the task of engular translations of the consume; may I not dress it and put it on market?" "No," says the lawyer, "we have anneally to say the lawyer, "we have anneally to say the lawyer, "we have anneally to say the lawyer, "we have an anneally the says that the says the lawyer is said to men in the habit of becoming intoxicited. Adulterated driaks are sold—mark you, not a single defender of high license who will appear on this platform in the habit of becoming intoxicited. Adulterated driaks are sold—mark you, not a single defender of high license who will appear on this platform has ever undertaken the task of enforcing lightlicense in the city of Omana or in the says to say the lawyer." approhibitory statute in the state of Ne brash sainst the selling of diseased meat."
"But says the proposed sciler, "I will advertise it as such; the purchaser shall buy it with full knowledge of the facts." "No," the lawyer tells him, "the knowledge and consent of the purchaser in no way relieves you of the obligation you have assumed, and you cannot put diseased meat upon the market and sell iteven with the knowledge and con-

sent of the purchaser."
Here our personal liberties are hedged again I see that beautiful horse passing along the green yonder, and I have no doubt were the gentleman in the carriage behind him to put him to the very top of his speed, there would be none to say him nay, but let him take that same herse down to the city of Omaba, which, under the highlicense regime arrests one out of ten of all its population the ear around.—[Applause.]
I cannot imagine what you are cheering for

I cannot imagine what you are cheering for I thought you would take ontyour handler chiefs and weep over that thought. But let him go to Mr. Rosewater's city and go out on the broad streets of that growing city and speed the arisan at the very top of his speed and he would not go two blocks before some policeman, if he was doing his duty, would have the herse by the bits and another policema would have the driver by the cost collar and he would lug him up to the police office, his personal liberty invaled. te police office, his personal liberty in vided

Smallper breaks out in your family and rour personal liberty is at once restrained. You cannot go out of your door and up and lown the streets as formerly. Why I Beause your personal right must give way beore the demand of a higher good, the preservation of the publisheralth. ratios of the publichealth.

I will go some of tacse days down to Ornaha after prohibition prevails and it gets at for a gentleman to live in [Applause] and I will be on such excellent terms with my friend, Mr. Rosewater, that I can get his endorsement at the bank for \$(00,00); I will append half of it in buying an elegant building ot right is the heart of Omnia and then I will accumulate a great quantity of building material and same boutful morning a genterma with a due coat and brass buttons vill wait apon me and he will say :

"So, are these your premises?" I tell him heyare. "Is his your building material?" assare him it is. "Now," he says, "will rou show me your plans and specifications!"
[refuse, Repealsts and Lyiela Helooks them
over. "Now, sir," he says, "I see you intend
to build a four-story frame house."

I assure him he is correct. "Now, sir,"

I assure him he is correct. "Now, sir," be adds, "it is my official duty to serve upon rou another that you cannot build a frame house on this let. And I have been reading The Osmans Beet, and absorbed Mr. Rosewater's personnal liberty ideas, and I say, "this is a strange proceeding," and I talk about the Fourth of

aly, and e pluribus unum, and the blood of ar forefathers, and the stars and stripes I the personal liberty of the individua zen, and I say, "things have come to etty pass if on my own real estate I canno mild any sort of a house I please."

But I rave as long as I will, talk is loudly as I care to, I run ight up hard against a prohibition that within

ie fre limits of a greatelty no frame build mir shall be exected ely will about prohibition interfering with private rights of the individual chizen, by will not be discussing the question we tere to examine. Prohibition does no atemplate the individual drinking man whilition does not propose to interfere with the private rights of any citizen. It takes roud, comprehensive, statesmanlike view o

robibition says the salom creates no values obblition says the salom absorbs vast va as : prohibition says the saloon corrupts the one, terrories the politicians, suborns wit-ses, buys legislatures; the saloon tears own what the bestforces of modern civiliza-on would build up; prohibition says, and roposes to say it here in Nebraska, that the siloon must go appause and if in the process of the basishment of the saloon the individual irinker shall suffersome curtailment of his ormer rights, he must expect his and receive as the necessity of the case and cleum tance—as incident and not the objective

system because the saloon system is the enemy of the commonwealth's best welfare. [Applause.] Well, I heard amon the other ay on the cars object to prohibition because e said you cannot make people good by law same man that to my personal knowledge he was made good and sober for the first time in five years by being placed in the clutches of the law and locked up in the Bangor jail.

Applause.]
He is groing to lecture somewheretomerrow raise, possessed of no power to meet the intocent wants of the people, that labor as
rell as the raw material is
tetrly and forever wasted from the standitterly and forever wasted from the stand-

tions favorable to grodness. As the great the is English statesman, Gladstone said; "Itis twees the dity of the state to make it as hard as again, some to do wrong and as easy as possible darlight." (Applause,) New in the two or Three minutes still left

New rathe tweer three minutes still left med desire to present one from of statistical information. I had occasion this morning to look oversome carefully prepared statistics showing the increase of value under prohibition in the state of Kassas a compared with their increase under high blense in the state of Nebraska, and Hound this to be true:

Taking the sworm statement of the state miditure in both cases, that the state of Kassas, during nine years of prohibition, has increased her assessed valuation \$1,000,000 more than the batalynimation of the state of Nebraska, IA places.

I find that the state of Kranina has inrecord for assessed valuation during the nine years of politheir at the rate of \$20,000,000 is year. I want you to hear it—ICansas increasing her values \$20,000,000 ever year, and I find according to the same report that the state of Nebrasicahas inerosed her total valuation \$9,000,000 per rear so that Karsas, unfor prohibition, has necessed hervalues \$1,000,000 per arram more rapidly than the increase of values in your own state under high Hense. [Ap-

I shall later on have one idenable more to snyalong this line, but I simply purse here to urgue how can a business producing no valuable product add to the values of the state? How can a traffic contributing to the perjectuation of purperism of crime, of thesese, the threatening of human life and littlen - love can such a business, that con-ducts itsentire truffic on the economic principleof getting something for nothing have continuousless aid to the total values of the people of the state! And yournswer me,

It is impossible.

Well, sometimes these continuen on the other side are disposal totall as that prohibition does not prohibit, that it is nowhere put intermedical effect. I have no time at present to canvass that questional leight. I desire to cally our attention to two characteristics surrounding that proposition. Who makes the statement? Who affirms that prohibition does not prohibit? Peter Her says promitition does not prohibit, but Pour fer spends his money freely to see that prohibition does not have a chance to prove a fall-

ure in Nebrasia. [Applause]
The untimal liquor dealers, through
the publications of their house
at louisville Ky, arctelling the people that prohibition does not prohibit, but they reclied \$130,000 to see to it that prohibition in Ohio did not have a chance to prove a dismal ful-They are saiding out documents from that

some publication house telling you on each and the same page two remarkable things: First, that I was is cursed with vacant buildings, where the saloons have been driven out, and secondly that there is more liquor in the state of lower than there ever was before. Appliance, 1 Isay, unconstedly the min who wrote that

twainr had been gracticing his own docting clore he sat down to the close and was pretty heronizely raddled in the upper story. Let unaffirm I know affirmation is negroof-butin my thate, in my last minutelet me affirm that prohibition in probibition states (and I will prove it before I am done) is before enforced than birth license in the state of Nebraskii. [Applaise.] [A voice: Wo-knew it.] Everybody knows it.

There is not a single restrictive feature of your high Leense law in this state that is not violated continually wint in the city of Omaha, that paradise, that model city, [applicated] that most repulable abode where so large a servecatage of her people are appendix arrested. annually arrested

Liquer is sold there en Sanday, squor is soil there on legal holians, liquor is sold to minors, liquor is sold to men in the habit of becoming intoxicated. Adulterated driaks

## EDWARD ROSEWATER.

He Quotes Facts and Figures in Support of High License. The Hon. Edward Rosewater then spoke as

Mr. President and ladies and gentlemen ; In this era of our civilization, on the appreach of the twenticth century, it will seem strange to those who are well read and well informed that any man should appear before as intelligent an audience as this and make the assertion that the liberties of individuals have been continuously more and more curtailed as civilization has advanced,

It does seem to me a paradox in the face of the fact that the people of New England, who have repealed so many of the laws that their ancestors en-acted in the earlier part of the seventeenth century; of those, in fact, who have tried pro-bibition in their own grand state of Massahusetts, and after trying it fairly remadiated , and have adopted the system of regulative

local option and high license.

Manyof you me not aware, perhaps, that
the Puritans, who came over from England,
chacted a series of laws that would, in the light of the present century, seem obnoxious. I have here a coneise compendium of those laws and will read you two or three of them:
"No food or lodging shall be offered a
Quaker, Adamite or other heretie."

"If my person shall turn Quaker, he shall be banished and not suffered to return, on Pale of death." [Laughter.]
"No one shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk inhis garden or elsewhere except rev-creative and from meeting."
"No one shall travel, cook victuals, make bels, sweephouse, cut hair or shave on the

"No worman shall kiss her children on the Subbuth day or fast day. 17
How would you like such laws ingrafted upon our constitution! "Wheeverwears clothes trimmed with gold, silver or bone lass above two shillings per yard, shall be presented by the grand jurors and the select men shall tax the offender on

book, keep Christmus or set days or play on any instrument except the drum or jews harp."
"The magistrate only shall join them in-marriage, asther do it with less scandel to Carist's church."

Married persons must live together or be imprisoned in [all." [A voice: "That's good, that's good, first rate."—Laughter and if all the married persons had to live to-

gether or be imprisoned in juil a great many persons who now travel through this state and preach prohibition would now be in jail. [Imagister and appliance.]

Now I submit whetheror not individual Now I submit whether or not individual liberty has not been brondened since the era of the blue laws of the Puritans. But right here let me remark that I am amuzed at the statement of my predecessor that prohibition does not reach to the individual or the saving of the individual that its imply or the saving of the individual—that is imply sweeps across the horizon, so to speak, of the entire state and imposes penalties upon those who dare to deal or traffic in intoxicants. Lead Macauley once wrote that the Puritans were not so much opposed to bear batting, on account of the toriure and pain that they gave to the bear, but on account of the plansing it gave to the leakerson. whee They are very much put out when they flad people having recreation. They they find people having recreation. They want to be like those old Puritans who cried want to be like those old Puritans who cried "all flesh is grass, and all grass is hay," who to tured women and burnt them at the stake, drove men out because they differed with them in their religious views and pilloried men for doing things that today would be considered henorable; and I am equally pained to see that my predecessor has the andacity, so to speak, to reflect upon a man who has saved more individuals from the designation of drunkenness. viduals from the degradation of drunkemess and the misery caused by intemperance, from the great craving which car-ries men into dens of infamy and into juils than all the prohibitionists that

That man perhaps did go through the agonies of the same craving, perhaps he did suffer and was arrested down in Bangor, Me. But why has not Mr. Dick-But why has not Mr. Dick-referred to another man who has listed a book known as "Fifteen Years" reached that stage in the history of the

every state infinest, prohibitory and high that greateraving, a craving that is nothing moreor less than an inherited disease, he il from grace, repented and resumed his

henor him for that because I henor every man who seeks to be a man and uplift other men to the level of manheed. Prohibitionists not try to save the individual. They say inviduals are nothing. What say on, ministers of Nebruska, on that on are engaged in every church in this land ving to save the individual, trying toraise path of righteorstress and the path of Chris-landly. You are laboring directly with the andy. You are mooras, although the line of demar-

True temperance does not mean prohibiton, tractomperance means the dealing with such individual masor soman. All the pro-cessional prohibition agrilators, who make a ving out of it cumet same no single mas or woman that bey have saved or sought to save. Twenty thousand women are marching the streets of Chicago every day in want f bread, selling their bolles, and nobely he prohibition crowd raises his little finger r seeks to save them from an untimely grave d from a distorrorable, shamefullife. [Ap-

laruse and eries of "That's so" ] Now we are been today to discuss this problem: Has prehibition, after due trial and a fairtrial in the sufferest states whose it has been engited, actually brought about a better state of morels; has it decreased the amount of drupkerness or the quint tity of liquor consumed; has a decreasederise; has it employd the jails, more, has it kept more people out of prison or has a raised us the lowly and those who freclives and deas where the worst cuer is sold.

other is sold.

Before we get through I will salumlt
the consider and fall judgment
of every man and we man here that I shall
every beyond a persiventure of a doubt what erolloition has uttriy failed to do, as com-sared on the basis of the state of Nebraska. And I am heretoday, not only upholding th aw which as een it force since to continued well dolar, but I am here in the name of Neigraska to uphold her against the standeners and defauers who have all over this land circulated folsehoeds con-cerning our depravity, concerning our immorality, concerning our poverty and concerning our general cussid-

ess. [Loud huggher.] I am here tolay, also, to defend the fame of Omnia [Languer.] I want to say to this and leace, and is the promote of the per-sons who have charged these things, that they have slanded our city; that the have misjusted the facts relating to the sail of liquor, that they ave misquoted the crim al statistics, and that they have pursos missed the people, not only in this state, on in other states; the insligant that Omaha; the very city of hell almost, and the trest ter-rible place for vice and limmorally on the

force of the globe.

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

I do not believe

that half of them

have hereased the population of any state, [Latricter.] Let me read from the Molise Reviews dispatch of May 23, 1890, what one of the prohibition lecturers has said: "In the long tanding high license city of Omaha" (this is a report of a lecture which had been delivered in Moline by a lady when I will not usue, who had lectured in Omaha three weeks before and had ample portunity to inform herself fully in regard to what she was taking about, having as-sisted in the Nebrasa amer dment campaign.] "were 250 of the flest appointed and most alluring saloons are tad ever seen liceused at \$1,000 each. In the rear of each was a house of assignation is a further attraction.
These and other dens of vice
were openly idensed, the women
keeping the places being allowed to run open mets. \$30,000, which adopt to the \$270,000 from the saloons, goes to the support of the free schools. Omaha with its multi-

plicity of vice and crime, and unobservance of Sunday, came nearer re-minding the lecture of a miniature Paris than anycity she had ever seen in the country.
[A voice: "What shername!"] What did she know about Paris morally, and what did she know about Omaha immorally? If what she charred were true, if there were 270 had houses in Omaha, Hemsed and paying, as she says, \$24-\$16 per month for the keepers and & per month for the in-mates, the aggregate would amount to \$77,000

if there were only one keeper and one I mate it each house.

But she says the receipts were \$0,000, which disproves the charge righton its face. It is utterly untrue that any single liquer dealing establishment in Omaha is permitte tion or relation with disorderly houses. the contrary, the chief of police has for years rigidly excluded all that class of business

into a part of the city where saloons are not in proximity. And what is more, every complaint to the board of police commissioners—and the board is appointed by the governor of Nebraska and has nothing to do with Oman politics— every one of these complaints is tellowed by the revocation of the license. The facts about Omaha are these: During the year 1889 the Omaha police made 8,449 arrests; of these 710 were person furnished with temporary ledgings in the station house, when they had sought shelter, which leaves 7,73 arrests for violation of state laws. Instead of 270 houses of assignation and ill repute, as charged by the defauters of Omaha,

thenumber of such known to our police is thirty-six, and nearly all of them are isolated in a separate district.

Now there are as a matter of fact in the city of Omaha 2481 quer dealers at this time. Of that number 187 are saloons. The others are hotels, wholesale dealers and restaurants. o far as licensing a hotel ellliquor is concerned, Omnha has do othing more than has been done by the city f Washington, for a hotel is now owned by he vice president of the United States.

Cries of "shame." [A voice:
"Yes, it is a shame on him." [A voice:
"Yes, it is a shame on him."] In
what civilized nation orgreat city can a first
class hotel exist without some liquor being
furnished for its guests! [Hisses.]
No first class hotel without wines and
liquors exists in any city on the face of the liquors exists in any city on the face of the globe outside, possibly, of Constantinopie, and I doubt very much if Constantinopie ever had a first-class hotel. But you has and make yourselves appear only ridiculous when I tell you the fact that I was down in Mount Vemon seven or cirht years ago, the place which was the home and residence of George Washington, and there I saw decasters in which ram was held, the big jugs in which wine was had and in which wine and rum were served by George Washington to his

friends and guests and to strangers who visited Mount Vernon. [A voice: "Times are pleasure it gave to the lookerson.

And with equal malignaty, so to speak, these people who are now carrying on this crusade all over this state, or a great many of them at least, are very much put out when they find anybody enjoying a social glass of good that even George Washington appears to be a very common situation. changed! ] good that even George Washington ap-pears to be a very common sinner and very great criminal. I presume Abraham Lincoln would have appeared in the same

ish marriage and has been for three thousand years, and the other day when the grand lodge of Masons came to Omaha to by the comer stone of the city hall they poured upon and into jails than all the prohibitionists that that steep corn, oil and wine—the corn of have ever trod on the soil of Nebraska. pleaty, the oil of peace and the wine of jey. And no Massnic corner stone has ever been laid or ever will be through the generations that are to come without the wine being placed side by side

twees drurits that time and time years before he came, and is used at this day again, after averstling with all his might and main to keep sober in factions, in Manne, is New Hampshire and in with four cups of wine at the passover the Jows and had been used for thousands of years before he came and is used at this day at every orthodox Jewish table! Every man and every woman at the table is provided with four cups of wins at the passover feast. You seem to think that this is a great sin, and what right have you to forbid what Christ himself has tolerated and what he has not meablifted. the has not prohibited? It has been sated here that prohibition proposes to reach out and curtail the privileges of the individual for the benefit of the masses and ithus been cited that the diseased ment found in the builder shop is taken away by the pelice and confiscated.

I want to know whether they are going to some meat that is discused [Laughter.] Are they going to have us back in the civilitation of the Asiatic countries, in which mean isentirely disused and where the pany, mis-

We have been told that very poismous liquors are being sold by saloon mea and thereby the health of the individual is being Grant it. But where has the prohibitionst prohibitionist ever missed his voice or introduced a single bill, or someti-taintroduce one to prohibit the adulteration of liquors, just as he wants to prohibit and should prohibit the introduction of diseased

And, again, we are told by our friend If he were to build a house is Omaha and there is no doubt about my advancing him a \$500,000 cheek, not in the least [haighter] whether he gets paid or not is another matter. [Loud languer.] He says that if he wants to build that fourbuilding is Omaha he will to take out a permit. Well, that is true, but we are not going to enact. a law prohibiting him from owning property in Omaha. The permitis simply a regulation.

It is a license measure for the construction of buildings, and we say he could not build has four stary frame house in Omaha if he did have \$300,000. For the remon that a four-story wooden house would not be allowed under our regulations. Four story frame houses can no longer be built in Ontaha been uso we do want to burn up anybody alive the fact is petent that the building permit is allocase and Therese is regulation. Now let me came tatheman question is the condition of Nebraska what it has been dediscolaring at things at some distance and haves things on the planets Mars and Japiter according elegater and plainer than he does on this earth.

than he does when he gets nearer to the things of this world and comes in contact with them. What have and comes in contact with them. What have we in Sebasical Have we a very large population of paripers? Have we a very large population of drup kirds! Have we alarge opulation of criminals ! Have they is the state of Maine or in the state of Iowa or in the state of Kansas-have they in these states a more intelligent population or better Have they in these states a better financial

condition of the misses. If any one can prove this to be true then I will yield and I will yield apportuly; but I propose to prove before we get through with this debate that on every one of these nts Nebrasha is superior to every prohiatlan state in America.

There are fewer criminals in he state of Nebraska, proportionale therpopulation, than there are in the state of Kansus, the state of Maineer the state of wa. There are fewer drunkards in the city Onaba in proportion to of Ozaha, in proportion to her population than there are in the city of Portland, Me. There are fewer insane people in the state of Nebruska, proportionate to the population, than there are in the state of lowa. The fact this: The state of Iowa has 1,876 ple now in her insane asylum, Kansas has 1.377 insane, while the state of Nebraska only has 680, and these statistics are official. I have the original documents in my posession, and letters from the superintendent of the asylum, and I have them from all parts of the union. There are in the state of Kansas today 905 convicts in the penitentiary, there are in the penitentiary of lowa today 684 convicts and in the state of Nebraska there are 388. [Applause.] That

is a fact. Let me give you another little bit of infor matics. This gentleman talked so much about emptying the jails and penitestiaries prohibition states. They have emptied the prohintion states. They have emptied the palls of towa and Kansas and of Maine, and if you believe them the millenium has corne. As a matter of fact, I sent a letter to every sheriff in the state of Nebraska within the last ten days and I have the answers from eighty-eight counties, all two, and there are fifty-one counties in Ne plause.

Can an vhody in Iowa say as much! I will name the counties and I will name the num-ber of prisoners in lowa presently. I have already got returns from fifty-one counties lown and I will have the others before temo row morning. In Iowa in the fifty-one co-ties already returned they have more pris ers in all than we have in the whole state and there are still forty-cight counties in low to hear from. Now they tell you they are going to do great things for Nebraska I think they have come with their wares to the wrong market; the wares that they are peddling here are not needed.

We have already an orderly, moral, well behaved and prosperous commonwealth and we have probabilition in sixty odd cities and towas in this state today, and I will be able to name them or you next Monday if not somer, We have a state of facts with high cense that can not be paralleled anywhere

ader prohibition.
My friend here has said there is not asingle any friend here has said there is not a single man of the high license advecates that has ever gone and made complaint to enforce high license. I say that I am one of those men that did do this. When high license was first introduced in Nobrasia it was resisted by the saleonkeepers, by the brewers and by the rum power, as my friend a pleased to call it and the rainsters of Napleased to call it, and the ministers of Ne

ian Temperance union endorsed it. I joined them and attended the ministers seting in Ormha, I volunteered to make e complaint against the smoonkeepers and the complaint against the smoorneepers and I made it personally and at the risk of my life, as they said at that time. [Applause ] I made a complaint against the Omaha Turner halt; I made complaint against a man by the name of Hornberger, because he kepta gambling place, and I made complaint against a man by the name of Richard Curry, and two of those three licenses were refused by the board. The other was eventually granted.

rented. But the high license of 1881 and 1882 is not the high license of today. In 1881, when high license carse we handred saloons, with a population of 0.645. Today she has 248 all 0.646, including broweries, wholesale and retail dealers, hotels and estaurants, and we have now apopulation

I defy any man to name a city in a prohibidon state that has a better record for law and order, and a better record for enforcing Sunday laws, than Omaha has had for the east two years. We have had a great strug-de is en forcing high license because a low license was naturally the favorite thing with the saloonkeeper, and as an example I will like you the difference between Omaha and some of the ciles of the country that pass for model cities. The city of Cleveland, in the heart of the western reor Cleveland, if the heart of the western re-serve, from which probably a very large per-centage of my audience halls, a city that has been the home of Garfield and some of the ablest and best men this country has ever produced—the city of Cleveland today, according to the report that is right here in my nessession, has over natis right here is my possession, has over

1,600 saloens with a population of 250,000.

Now what a marked difference between Omaha and Cleveland: Here is a city that has less than double the opulation of Omaha and nearly seven times he number of salous. And then Hartford, Conn., right in the heart of New England, in the center of an intelligent and enlightened people, and the capital of the state—the capital of the state of Connecticut has 253 saloons today, five more saloons than the city of Omaha. The population of Hartford, Conn., is 53,000, against 135,000 for Omaha. What is the connecticut 35,000 for Omaha. What is the use in being deluded!
The distressing pictures that were shown

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

you had treed some particular remedy and had tried it for a number of years and found itenticely worthless, would you inststupou trying it main, and losen on trying it when

where it has been introduced, so far as the suppression of the house traffic is far as the suppression of the higher traine is concerned, is no greater than if you were to take one of the permis planturs that are not vertised in the newspapers so extensively and paste it necess the soles of your boots.

## BEV. SAM SMALL

He Addresses the Audience from the Standpoint of Probibition.

Ladies and Gentlemen, My Fellow Countrymen of the State of Nebraska: Jamsorry that the exigencies of travel kept me from being present with you this morning, though I am satisfied that you surceed nothing by my absence, but I am gratified that I was able to reach you even as late in the day as this and to be a participant on this most auspicious occasion: an occasion which, I am satisfied, is of great importance to everyone of you, or else it could both ave drawn so magnificent an audience of the intelligence and christianity of the great state of Nebrasks to this place in this burning heat of the summer. I know that you are intensely interested when you are willing to come and listen to meas we stand here and attempt to debate the pros and cons of the proposition which has been submitted from this platform.

I did not have the honor and the pleasure of hearing the speech in full which has just been concluded; but I got here in time to wittess some of the gentleman's approaches to-ward the main question. I am sorry is did not get all the way. [Approac]. I would have seen gratified if he could have reached the point before they called "time" on him. the point of ore they called "sime" on him.
[Laughter]. I did get in it inc, however,
to hear bits as he brought forth the holy Son
of God and set live up as one of the co-partners with the Hon. Peter Her, McGooley,
Maginals & Co. [Laughter and applause].
And I wast right here, in the name of the
Christian in a filter party. Christianity of the country, and of the spositis, and the bisol-wasted throng who are following in the tootsteps of the meek and humide Jesus, to protest against His name being dragged in as the defender of the become traffic in my shape, manner or form.
[Premenders applianse.]
It is incredible to think that the man who

stands fuir in his fance before his fellow citialleged builde educator, would in this noon tide place of the sineteenth century have to speak of the Sen of God, who came to earth to suverises from their sins, being the originator and the defender and the escinglar o the breweros and distilleries, the dogeries and dammable hell holes of America. [Ap-It is true as recorded in hely well that

It is true as recorded in hely writ that Jesus took the season of the macrage bast, ascording to the coreason as which then were invoked upon earth, and in the Jewish household where He was the great, when the wins that had been proposed for the feast had failed. He took occasion to turn to be waters of purification that had been provided, and, budging the servants to draw theree and hear to the sovernor of the place what turned out to be wincowhen it came also the hands of the governor. And to say that the Son of God turned Himself into a distiller and worked turned Himself into a distiller and worked the first manage of creation in the presence of the people Hacame to save, and turned the waters of parification ninety-six gallons isto the waters of damnution, is a blasphen; upon the Savier of the world. [Applause.] And I say it to the gentleman now, ned to the people who back him, that he cannot prove from hely writ or any other writ out de of the saloon or the distillery, that Jess sale of the saleon or the distillery, that Jesus Curist ever made any wine except that which was in the cup when it cause to the governor. [Applause.] Irather believe with Milton that it was simply a case of "the conscious water blushing as it recognized its Lord." And if He had deliberately provided the means of damentics to the recognized that the life is the constitution of the means of damentics the constitution of the means of the constitution of th nation to the guests with whom He had as-sembled, and destroyed the waters of purification, it would have been a violation of the Jewish law subjecting Him to panishment Himself, and is I repeat an incredible thing bened, and it is not to be sought here as a de-fense of the old Willow Springs sewer gas manufactory down here on the banks of the dissouri river at Omana. [Laughter and ap-

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

applause.]
Their lineal descendants are still seeking to sell His followers for less than thirty pieces of silver. But, when He sal there on hat occasion, whatever He may have done with wine before that time, on that solerna occasion, in the presence of the coming passion and death upon the cross, and consecrated it to holy uses, and said, "As oft as ye take of it, do it a remembrance of me."-from that day to from the hands of the blessed Christ of th world. And now, when we departake of it those who are faithful to his words will par take of it only in remembrance of Him an thereby they do show forth His death. But lo you mean to tell me that the crowd that at rousing the high license saloous of

Omnha drink la remembrance of the Lord/ [Applause and laughter.] Tell me all those places that the gentleman us by implication enlogical as contributor o the decency, good order and respectabilit of the great city of Omaha are places of she nmentary association? [Laughter.] Ou with such bosh. I repeat, it is an invall to the majesty of God and it is a blusphency of the body mission of the Sou of God. [A voice

"Armsi." ] We have a sheriff down in Hurd, in Georgia, and I remember asking him how they were getting along with local option down in flurideounty. "Well," he says, "everything is getting along well except me; my business is nearly busted." [Langlier.] And I think f a man wants a good area neat against pro-dbition the best fellow is can go to on God's recenearth is a sheriff or a so cow and calf recenerate is a short or a secon and can justice of the peace awyer. Laughter, They are the great sweethearts of the salon people and none of the police court lawyers want to see prohibition come is, because, when you ruin the salona keeper's business you ruin his. The shortif don't want probabilition to come in because schemover you ation to come in, became whenever you wing in prohibition and break up the saloes correst luminess, why, the lawyer loses

insteas—loseafoes.

The gentleman says that there are fifty-one countles in this state that have no prisoners in the jails. I will guarantee to year now, if he will read over his list that he will find out that nearly every one of those fifty-one countries are the grant countries. that heary every one of those fifty-one counties are the rural counties, run by the conscientions, honest, soler farmers of this country, who are going to vote for prohibition this fall. (Great and long applause, I think I can guarantee it to you further that the counties of this state that furnish the most presences are the ones who have got the most salous, and are making a fight to keep them.

cense never got a greater defeat, a more fa-tal stab snywhere in America, from friend or foe, from prohibitionist, familie or crank, than it got when the people of the state of Nebraska after ten years of trial, after an experience with it, marched up to the doers of yender capitol at Lincoln and said, "We are tred of fraud and intemperance, and we wanta chance to vote for prohibition straight out." [Applause.] And they corred a legislature that was

not in favor of prohibition to submit the question. [Avoice: "That's so."] They absolutely forced a crowd that was drilling published a book known as "Fifteen Years' in Hell," and who is now upheld by the prohibitionists of Nebmaska" [Mr. Murphy, rising in the aisle]: "My name is Francis made about me is absolutely false." [Applicate means better than the least support particle of the plause].

The question is his own book declared that stage in the history of the world where men are better than the history of the world where men are better than the history of the world where men are better than the history of the world where made beasts of the share and world where men are better than the share and world where men are better than the history of the world where men are better than the history of the world where men are better than the share and containing the prohibition in the state of Nebraska is not him and the legislature of the specially in Nebraska is not him the state of Nebraska is not him the open air where the people could get at it.

The question is, how will you relieve them, what is the best remedy for promoting temperate and containing the promoting temperature.

The question is, how will you relieve them, what is the best remedy for promoting temperature.

The question is, how will you relieve them, what is the promoting temperature and remains that the season to put the open air where the people could get at it.

The question is his own book declared that the demand of the third party or his commandment; which was distingted to the open air where the possible to put the open air where the possible to put the open air where the possible to put the open air where the possible to put

had been iii with some disease and nificant [Laughter.] So be it. I repeat that he cannot say that it was submitted at our demand and to please and placete us.
By whose domaind was it submitted! By
the demand of the innest people of this Mate
who had trusted to the promises made by the from S and projectors of it; who had given it a fair and honest and faithful trial, and had found it a fraud consummate from its head to its needs, and they said that they wanted no more of it.

We wanted the plain question submitted of prohibition or no prohibition and the legis-buture was forced to submit it and they did not date go home with their talls beaund not dance go home "with their talk behind them" eithert submitting it. [Laughter and applause.] Their thought they had better get a little tail and put it on them. [Laughter.] A little oil high Heense amendment. [Laughter.] High hecuse and the gratle-tim comes out in his paper this morning and says that this debate is to furnish a most comprehensive understanding of the great question which is now submitted to the intelligence of the people of Nobrobia, as to telligence of the people of Nebrusha, as to whether local aption or high licease shall provail or whether prohibibition shall pre-

And it is on a false footing for the question, resuch question is here today, and no such question is before the people of this state. Why does he go and republish a strapsis of the Siocamb law this morning I Does he want to say that it is the Siocamb law, when there is nothing of that kind in the controversy! Not a bit of it. You want your Slocumb law with a high license amendment, and it is kneeling at the block of exe-cution this minute, with the guillotine raised above it, as soon as that high license amend-ment carries, to cut it off, and to put liquor into every county and community of this state, whether the people want it or not; and I rouset, there is no local option about it, there is no local option high license about it, through the legislature and put as an alter-native, and the devil overstepped himself, and the best third that prohibition ever done in this state was the support of such a thing as that, I tell you right now that is it,

Get suggestions enough from everywhere and elsewhere, and defeat prohibition in this state, you will never carry the high licenses amendment. I tell you that right new. We will trimph on top of it, or we will die to-getter Applaise. The intelligent, or-derly, and decent people of the state of Nebrasicance not going to voluntarily put them-selves in any such yoke as that You can't sears them or buildoze them away from prohi-bution, and sell them out, bodies, books and brooches, to the distilleries, and the brower

ies, and the dog peries.
But that is not all. They have seen through the dream, and they are repudiating it "I bring you good tidings of great joy" this afternion, that the three weeks that I have spent in the western portion of this state among those communities wherethe people are thinking and result gand studying this subject, the enthusiasm of the crowls that have gathered, with the consecration of the women and with the devotion of the men, with the convage and the grit that is bein. displayed upon this subject, is community after community. I shand here today and say that the cause of promitition marks a higher tide in Nebrussa this far from election distribution it has ever marked in any discr state before they west to pattle.

Yes, you can talk about probibition being a house for long harred mea and short haired women to get up on and go around [langiter] but the old hobby has turned into a war horse, [Langhter] And he is pawing up the earth. And that's what's the matter. That's what's causing the agriculton in the camp. [Laughter.] That is the remon why those gentlemen are willing to go back on the advice and counsel of their roses wary friends of Permsylvania and other states, who told them "Don't you

ge out and debate this question; don't you get up and talk about it." [Applause and lamphter]. Yes, they told you not to do it, and if you deliberately go and rushin where angels fear to tread, why you must take the Now, I may the thing is waxing hot, my Now, I know the thing is waxing hot, my countrymen. The signs are in the sign, the vales of the people is in the air, there is a barning of brush all around the horizon; the people are getting ready to settle this question and settle it right. Why, you are situated in the very heart of the great prohibition territory of the country; with the old states of the South and North Dak.

the northward of you, with the greate of Iowa to the eastward; with a and the Indian territory to the south was impassable line of prairie dog hales betw impassable line of prairie dog hies between you and the west—why, you are was best uated people on the face of the earth for first hibition and I think you are equally intelligent, equally cultured, equally regardful of your family and your homes, and for the safety of your sons and the comfort of your daughters, and mindful of their future and of their fulfilling your hopes and the destiny that God has written for them, as well as your neighbors the Dakotas, and Iswa, and your neighbors the Dakotas, and Iswa, and Kansas, and I believe that you can just takes this whole scope of country carrying Ne-oraskain the lap of the prohibitionists of the great west, and an the fourth day of Novem-ber I am satisfied she will wheel grandly into time and show a solid front from the Canada border to the lines of Texas for prohibition.

[Applause].
Andyou gentlemen that love bars so well, And you gentlemen that love bars so well, we will put a bar of prohibition across this continent that you will have to wade the Gulf of Mexics to get around. [Appleuse]. But they will never get around it, for they dea't take water that easy. [Laughter and applause.] No, sir; you better get your crowd in marching order. Things are coming to a pass in this state when the people are satisfied that simply because Omaha wants to satisfied that simply because Omaha wants to get some high license money in order to help her to run her schools, the balance of the people do not propose to be taxed to keep those 388 crimmals in the penitentiary in onler to contribute to its population. [Laughter.] Yes, Omaha gets \$263,000 a year for the privilege of allowing the saloon dealers to stay there, and then you have to support the criminals in the penitentiary by taxes on your property out in the country. Say, why dea't you get Omaha her own penitentiary! [Laughter.] She ought to have one—an individual, consolidated, syndicated Omaha penitentiary with Peter Her for president. [Great laughter.]

I tellyou, if you want one, where you can

president. [Great laughter.]
Itellyou if you want one, where you can find one. The state of Iowa used to have two pointentiaries when they had the whisky disders in that state, but now they have only one, and they have absolutely rot a pentientiary for sale. [Laughter.] That's a fact. The governor at the last session of the legislature recommended to the committee on logislature that they enter into negotiations with the national government osell it for a government purpose. And if you folks propose to keep the liquor traffic in this state, why, you will need another prison pretty soon, and I thought! would tell you where you could get one reasy made. [Laughter.]
If you want lost option why don't you say local option! The Isynor donlers in Omana want liquor because Omalia can not run with. want liquor because Omnia can not run without liquor. If you are built differently from the balance of the people of Neuralizatif the citizens of Omiala cannot have and breathe and move, and have their being," and run their fluences and their mer-cantile business, and their transportation in-terests, without swill butts in convenient thrests, without swill batts in convenient paces, I taink they eight to have local option enough to ren their own concerns pententaries, parpers and all and ant tax them on the balance of the people who want to stay sober and keep rid of these things that are incubes after acubas paed upon them by

the saloons.

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

cents on the \$100. That was all. [Applause and laughter.]

Poor, impoverished, purperized Iowa, 25 conts on the \$100! Great, splendid, high-licensed Nebruska, 65 cents on the \$100! In other words, \$30 worth of property in Nebruska is paving more taxes for the support of the state than \$500 worth of property in paving in the state of Iowa. How is that fonighticense! Laughter Don't you that I are right about it if I say high license is nothing but a great big he (Ld) without and nothing but a greatbig he (LI) without and sense! [Applause and great laughter.]