ecrose look respectable. [A voice: Why they said they ruled fews on so count of prohibition. I passed Des Moines yesterday and I saw that magnifecent capitol of theirs, which a few years ago was in Anished, and they did not have maney in their treasury to fluich it; that is, under their liquor merine. I passed there yester-day and save it with its splendid dorner issue up into the sanight on that glorens Fourth of July, a great manufact to the culture, the enterprise and the true dignity of the peculo ed half in tsvenewin order to mimit the time to time. [Laurhter and appliance.] I was up there the other day and ther have actually got a boiled trether to keep it from falling down [Laughter.]
I wish that I had time now to speak of

other things, but I would like to tell you have prehibition don't prohibit I suppose you have heard of it. [Laughter.] I have. Everywhere I go, as I told some of my fellow cithens a few weeks ago, I would come across some individual of that kind, and he would go "Yawhee, yawhee, yawhee, yawhee, limitating braying I am not one of that and of assumate, and the would go "Yawhee, yawhee, ya and that is as near as I can get to it [Laughter] And the decreine of all is "Prohibition won't prohibit prohibit. [Laughter, I have heard it until I am sick and three of it.

Every time a fellow brings it up at me now I tell him it reminds me of the story of the triabnem who went to a heard and was

Irishman who went to a hetel and was brought a dish of hash. Hichael never seen It before and he was cautions about trying it.
After experimenting with it because the
waiter and said: "Pase that back to the
gentlernan that chawed it, and tell him,
bedad, that be can swallow it, for I won't do

" [Laughler,]
And sol tell him about this thing that prohibition won't probibit. I want to tell you that I have been all over this country and I have seen prohibition in every shape that it has come up; I have seen it as statistery prohibition, as constitutional prehibition, a communities through the south and other sections of the country; I have seen it where there is no license, I have seen it with the four mile limitation, with the two mile limitation; Thurvescenall the forms that it is in.
I want tesuy now, and say it with combinere in its truth, as I expect to stand before the judgment bar of God, that prohibition does prohibit ever when in this country when in charge of the execution of the law.

robibition is no failure anywhere except in those places where the officers of the law are either a set of positianizates pupple or a set of perjured scorndreds are not fit to be officers a pen full of hogs. Leur Laughter If you think that you have wisdom, intell gence and patriotism enough; if you think you are able to select officers who have not only clear consciences and honest counte-pances, but are those who will enforce the law, we will go on advancing and then we will let these fellows find out whether we will prohibit or not [Mrs. Gongar: vomen free suffrage and they will enforce

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

## NEBRAS KA DEFENDED.

Mr. Webster Disproves the Slanders of the Prohibitionists.

Hon. John I. Wester of Omaha being in-Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlernen :

am before you today, not by any solicitation of my own, I am not here hired by anybody or by any society, I am not here representing any class or any interest except that which I believe to be honest. I am not here under salary from this society or any other. I have some to speak to this people because the officers of this assembly have invited me to come. I am here to tell this people what I believe to be the truth and I am here to debounce that which I believe to be untrue.

For twenty-one years I have lived in the state of Nebraska; for twenty years have I seen it grow from 120,000 to 1,225,000, increas-

ing more rapidly in its population under its present liquor leems system than any other state in this union and 500 per cent greater than any prohibition state in his union than had prohibition for a period of fifteen years A pplause. I have seen it increase in wealth and pro-

perity at such a rapid rate as should as tonish any man living in the prohibition states of Maine, Vermont or New Hampshire. Why, think a moment. The 67,000 square unles of territory in the state of Nebraska make it sixty-five times as large as the state of Boods. island, and capable of holding tentimes as many people as the state of Massachusetts. and yet if it continues to go on in its present rate of presperity until it shall be-come as thickly populated as the state of Massachusetts, your state of Nebraska wi have 10,000,000 of people within her bor-

ders.
When this state of yours shall have become populated as is Italy, you will have 19,000,000 of people withis yourstale, when a become populated as is Austria you will have 23,000. populated as is Austral your state; if it ever be comes as densely populated as England, you will have in the state of Nebrasica 35,000,000 of people one half the entire present population of the United States. Go further. I lation of the United States. Go further. If you were to allot one-half acre of ground through this state as a block for a dwelling house and nut in it one family if five persons

you would have territory each h in this state to accommedate 480,000,00 o. people more than the entire Empire of China - more than I stand here after twenty yours of resi ice in this state, watching its growth and

request of they showed him and are pro-prion destrines under feet by more than a thousand majority! [Applause.]

aveamong the Mormons in Utah laughyou, old patriots, over whose state c

nature that developes with the progress of willisation, and the imore we are civilized id the greater advance we have made in of the greater advance we have made in vilication, the greater becomes the decline prohibition and you find wipedout the dec-line of personal liberty. Well, now, that is an template statement for any sensible man make to in addinge. An astolishing demont. Why, I would like to tell my ruly friend that with the processor cirlitration has comes personal liberty, and with the progress of civilization have we done a war with laws that restrained man of his

Clobrick to sat Russia, if you please, go back to the time of Peter the Great, go back to the time of Peter the Great, go back to the early history of Austria, go where kings and emperors swayed their power. ings and emperors swayed their power. Their history was one continued series of dicts against the personal liberty of the ubject. As availation advanced highly ultured people crossed the Atlantic ocean and stabilished a republic, and with Itestablished personal liberty and abandoned the location that a man was subject to some order or penalicode at the dictation of any many action man.

way or set of men.
Why, not long since it was my privilege to wander through some of the national com-teries of this union, through the states of Temessee and of Georgia, where I walked to ng places of thousands upen thousands of our fellow soldiers who died that their ountry might live and that personal liberty uld be achieved for four millions of neothe last grand result of advancing civiliza

tion. [Applianc.]
Why, when you propose to set your fost amon the proposition of personal liberty as a thing of the past, and to warm out the nevarroetide of evillation, I tell you you are putting forth the first doctrine that leads to narrhy and despotism in the United States, would just as willingly see a man trample stars and stripes at once as to be e that he loves his country and in the same cath tells me that he wants testamp out e theory or the destrine of personal liberty.

A word more with reference to one or two the advancing thoughts which are simply, suppose, the precursory remarks of the de the which is tofollow hereafter, as advanced Dickie on the doctrine of prohits I simply want to answer a suggestic nd Henvemy answer to the general propos on at such time as he sees fit toody; But so far as it has been suggested to this people that prohibition is a law of our nature and a law of our civilization he proposed

Why, he gave two or three illustrations of that he said were restraints of our personal berty, but I want to tell this audience if ou look manyillustration that hegave you at is but an illustration of adoctrine egulation, and diametrically opposed to the outrine of prohibition. Why, my friend sys that he could not build a house in the elly of Omaha four stories high—a frame bailding. I want to tell my friend that we do not prohibit the building of houses in Omaha but we regulate it. It s not because we have got prohibition up there. We invite Prof. Dickie to come there we invite him to put up a building. All we say to Prof Dickie is we will do with him just as we do with the saloon interest, that which is best for the welfare of the entir mmunity, and we will regulate the thing.

Applause. Now, myother friend here from Utah, or leorgia, I do not know where to locate him stuy, I have not got quite used to him vele suggested the thought that we could no say anything about the Savior in this case be ause we were linking him with the saloon aterest. I want to say to him that I am not

ere to advocate the saloon interest. Has he never found out yet any diference between prohibition and the question of regulating a sort of evil that cannot be wipedout of existence! If he has not learned hat distinction I will give him time to thin toveruntil next Monday morning, but until hen I want to call his attention to the fact that when he was talking about the wine miracle at Canathatif Rev. Sam Small had been there, he would have taken up the water and instead of transforming it into wine he would have said, "Water is good mough for this feast, take that and vote for

When Paul put forth that little statement

pose and put prohibition in it.

Everywhere that the bible spoke about the use of wine, I do not care whether created by miracle or handed out by the apostles, the fact remains that he would have prohibition instead. Yes, I defy any man to controllet it from the bible, that the doctrine of prohibi-tion is not found within the lids of the bible. ses, applause and laughter and cries of order]. I wantsimply to say to my friends who seem to have discrited from my statement that you may look it up if you want to. You may formish your representatives here the authority if youwish. The bible is not an unfamiliar book and I pretty nearly know what I am talking about when I make that

statement. [Applause].
When a man stands on this platform under-aking to show me that my statement is false I want to say to him right now and here I am ready to answer it and meet it from the lids ready to dissert and their infrom the lids of the bible whenever you produce it. I do not care who you are. [Applause]. I am not here as a coward to be crieddown because men do not think as I do, but I am right here to represent what I believe and to tell this audience what I think and whenever you want to disagree with me the platform is the blace to do it. [Applause].
I wan to coll the attention of this ardience

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

When you put it Into your state constitu

tien you make it part of the state considu-tion. It is a question of policies. That is what I want to talk about. And when I bewhat I want to talk about. And when I begin to branch out on that subject it is not un-becoming that I should tell this vast and ince saine subject where they have had it debated and considered. Go back if you please, as the Rev. Samuel Small would invite you, to the state of Pennsylvania, where he has met with the people who are opposed to probibi-

My other friend here, who had from the tate of Georgia but who has now goneout of ive among the Momens in Utah Haughe. As a little town down in his state there. to they 1889 (now, mark, only last fall) there were y, mark cust for prohibition 85,000 vote as against to the 131,62, or in other words in the state of Masstars and stripes have never floated to the sachusetts out of a total vote on the prohibi-present day-even that town has repudiated tion question of 210,000 there was a majority present day—even that town has reputitated the great day—even that town has reputitated the doctrine of prohibition. In the town of Atlanta and the state of Georgia saloms are open, and that within the last three months, to my personal knowledge.

Talluded a while ago to the vote in the state of Michigan, the state from which my friend Prof. Dickie came. We will now go Why, we are told here is opening this distance, where they have had the state of Michigan the state from which my friend Prof. Dickie came. We will now go to New Hampshire, where they have had

lived in the state of Nebraska, and longer than any of these people have been lecturing from public platforms, yet, nevertheless, in the prohibition state of New Hampshire with its Senator Blair, who writes books in favor of prohibition, who is the great champion of prohibition throughout the United States, the prohibition throughout the United States, the prohibition of Sonator Blair, who writes books in favor of prohibition, who is the great champion of prohibition throughout the United States, yet in that state after more than twenty years of experience of statutory prohibition the state of New Hampshire in 1889 defeated robbition in its constitution by a majority of 5,90 votes. Go over to Oregon, a new state which has lately started out in the west, where they were considering this same ques-tion, and in Oregon in 1887 prohibition was efeated by 7,082 votes.

Godovn to the great state of Pennsylvania In 1889 when they voted on that question there were 250,000 votes for prohibition and 484,000 against prohibition, or in other words 188,000 majority against prohibition in the constitution of the great state of Penn-

vIvania: Godown to Texas, around which my friend Rev. Small was going to build that great pro-minim bar, so we could not get to it except to go through the Gulf of Mexico. I suppose e lectured down there. They voted there or prohibition in 1887 and they snowed it

actor by 31,351 majority.

Go to Tennessee, through which he must ravel before he can get to his old state of Georgia. They voted on prohibition down therein 1887 and they defeated it by 27,603

How about West Virginia! Why last fall key defeated it there by a majority of 34,887

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

I want to tell the good people of this audience of the state of Nebraska that the judg-ment of all these states where they have debated this question, where they have considered the question, they have voted it down as a permisions dectrine, destructive of the welfare and prosperity of those states. I made my closing statement in the closing sentence of my remark just made in reference to he vote of these respective states that it was voted down because in the judgment of the people it was destructive of the welfare and presperity of the states. I think I am prepared to prove that proposition. Understand I do not mean to tell this audience, and I

am not hereadvocating the dectrine that the use of stirnularis to an excess is a benefit to the people. That is not the proposition. It is not that, I am as much opposed to that as you are, But the real question is, when you enact as a part of the fundamental law of your state the dectrine of prohibition what is its general effect! Of course in deciding that question you must take into consideration the results which necessarily grow out of it. What are they! Just a few of them were announced by my friend in opening this discus-sion. They assert the proposition that the saloons (I suppose they mean under high saloos (I suppose they mean under high license) filled our state with paupers. Well, before I get done I will show these people, if the time ever happens to be long enough to get through before with this discussion that in states where yo have get prehibition you have got more per ple in your alms houses, proportionate to your population, than you have got in the good and glorious state of Nebraska. They say it fills your penitentiary. I will tell these people of figures copied from efficial reports that they have more people in the penitentiaries in proportion to the population in Maine, Verment and New Hampshire than we ever had in the state of Nebraska, I wi show you far: hermore, if you want to know it, that while Rev. Samuel Small talks about the people in the penitentiary of this state, that one of the persons resting now in that

ion and a minister of the gospel by occupation. [Laughter.]
Why, they say further as one of tehi
propositions that the having of saleons under propositions that the naving of sations inder night license produced illiteracy, and I can prove to you, and I shall before I am done, that in the state of Maine you have got as many people over sixteen years of age that cannot write as in almost any other state i When Paul put forth that hune statements to Timothy, "Drink no longer water, but take allttlewine for thy stomach's sake," Rev. Small would have changed the bible, he would have had Paul a prohibitionist, he would have had Paul say to Timothy "You are anold drunkard, don't drink any more wine, but drink water and vote for prohibition." In other words he would have transfermed that this does transfermed that this and made a newone for his own pur-Dow, in the city of New York, made speech to a prohibition assembly in which h made the statement that they had prohib tion in the state of Maine thirty-four years and in each of the thirty-four years of prohi bition they had saved to the people \$24,000.

penitentiary was a prohibitionist by

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

The suggestion is thrown out that if we

would make Nebraska a prohibition state even prohibition Diskie would come over here and build a house. Why don't he go to Maine and build a house where they have what you want-prohibition? In 1800 in the state of Muine they had 628,000 people. They had prohibition then. In 1870 they still had prohibition and they had but 648,000, and in 1830, the present year, under the census just taken, they have simply got the same 648,000 people, or in other words your state of Maine people, or in other words your state of maine under your prohibition law engrafted in your constitution, with Neal Dow at the head and the father of it, the state of Maine has been as stagmant in the growth of its population as that muchly streamthat runs by your city. I do not mean any reflection on the water down here, either, because Maine uses poor water. I apprehend the water hey drink in prohibition Mainemust be as dirty as that tream or else they would have some kind of resperity and progress down there. question comes to you people with that kind of a record of the increase in population in the state of Maine. If there is a man in this audience that wants to stop the growth and acquaintion of the state of Nebraska and briar her to a standstill that man is willing

to rate for prohibition.

Go over to Vermont, another of the prohibition states, where they have statutory prohibition. Down in that little state of Vermont they had 315,000 people away back

state of Kansas today they have got but 1,673,441 people; in other words they have just got 450,000 more people in the state of Kansas than you have got in the state of Nebraska, while in 1870 they had more than four times

your population.

I only have left just four minutes of time. but I want to show in that connection that the state of Kansas, as shown by the vote for president of the United States in 1884 and in 1888, as compared with Nebraska, and as compared with Minnesota, and likewise the state of lown as compared with Nebraska and Minnesota, did not increase in popula-Why, we are told here is opening this dis-to New Hampshire, where they have had tion at one-half the percentage of increase caseion that prohibition is a general law of statutory prohibition longer than I have found in either the state of Nebraska or the

ived in the state of Nebraska, and longer | state of Minnesota and vet lows and Kamas rou from a written lower signed by Judge Foster, a man whom I personally know, of the highest character and integrity, the fed-eral judge of the date of Kansas, who tells precisely the sam story and a great deal The fact is I was to tell my people that

when they talk about the increase of wealth, as some body did, is the state of Krassas as ompared with the increase of wealthin the state of Nebraskat at I will show these peo-ple when I come to by next argument that the increase in weach in the state of Ne-braska is greater; an that of any other state in the union, and I outhunt to find it tween the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Or in other words the proposition comes back o this, and remember it atil Monday, and) vill show you that in Nebraska, under var high license law, you have had greater a reaso is population, you have had greater mcrease in wealth, you mber of people in your have had the least a penitentiary, is year poor heuses, in your in same as ylum, and all a snumber of idiots pro portionate to your poulation than they have and in their prohibit on states about which hey talk that the mil enturn is just holding

ts shadow wings a or them.
When I hear some of these prohibitionists
talk it makes no thing that all we will have nium is to write pro it to your cost tails ap your wings and When to heaven. When istory of this country corrie to look over the from its actual growth official, I want to say romstatistics that to this people that if detrine of prohibition s it exists in this the welfare and pros of every state that dopts it, and if lopt it in the state of ebraslenit will b it your prosperity as bad as the grasshe es which took away your cross within the memory of the people Applause. The president just nounced to me that I have but one minute

and for the purpose is no that one minute I can not enterupen my argument again ermits me, hereafter, here to the proof of the will state it. I will refer this audi cts. I will prove to you that in the states where they have ador i prohibition, that in e-half of them, the have more people proportionate to their pe state of Nebraska or than you have in the ever had. [Applause

Why, my friend here, the Rev. Samuel Small said he had got tired of hearing people talk about the question that prohibition dainot prohibit. Ido not care how tired he is, I want to tell him that before this debate shallend, if this mid once will give me the time and listen to it, | will prove to him by the records which can not be answered that prohibition in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont Kansas, Iowa and the two Dakotas the only places you have it on this continent, that it has never prohibited, and I will show you that more people have been deemed by the government of the United States to sell liquor in the state of lown than were ever licensed to sell it in the state of Nebraska Applause.

## DOES PROBLETION PROBLET? Prof. Dickle Argues at Length in the Affirmative. Prof. Dickie spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemer -I desire at the outset to call attention to the criticism passed upon a point in my opening address in which I haid down the proposit in that civilization was marked by no one thing more clearly than by the transferor concession of the personal liberties of the individual that he might enjoy something richer and better-the civil liberties of organized society. But I cannot restrain the expression of my surprise that these gentlemen so utterly failed to distinguish between the personal liberty of the savage and the civilliberry of the cultivated citizen. Prohibition does not intrench upon any man's civil liberties, but probibition, so far as it does debar the drinking man from the practice of his former habits, is a perfeetly proper and altogether reasonable and an entirely defensible intrenchment upon the abstract personal liberty of the inself-same individual may have his civil liberties enarged.

I want to address myself this raurning to the answering of one or two questions. First,

does prohibition prohibit question of fact, not a matter of theory. It is to be answered not by falsely juggling with statistics, but by the presentation of the truth and by receiving the testimony of those persons most qualified to speak with authority. I am here to sair in that if human testimony is capable of proving anything it can be proved to the satisfaction of this jury that prohibition does prohibit. The case is on I am not here to address you, but | simply to call the witnesses and let them speak in your hearing, and I call first in this case the Hon. John A. Martin, ex-governor the state of Kansas. Rear him: "Fully nine-tenths of the drinking and drunkenness wevalent in Kausas eight years ago that the population of the state steadily increasing; the number of criminals confined in our peniteriary is steadily decreasing; many of our jals are empty, and all show a marked falling off in the number

of prisoners confined."
Some of you have heard of the gentleman from Maine, the gentleman who defeated St.
John in 1884—Mr. Blaine. In a speech delivered in Farmington on September 14, 1888,
Mr. Blaine uses these words: "Maine for the last thirty-seven years has been under a prohibitory law. The state has derived great advantage from it. I think the state is far advantage from it. I think the state is far richer and far better because of that law than it would have been without it." I wonder if these gentlemen will tell you that Mr. Blaine is an untrustworthy winess in this important case. Hon Charles Danforth of Augusta, Me., judge of the supreme court of that state, says these words: "I can very well remember the condition of the community in regard to

condition of the community in regard to temperance before and at the time the pro-hibitory law was passed. Financial evils were prophesied, but so far as can be per-ceived noncof them have come to pass. It is evidently true that more wholesome business is above now and it is true that twee are is done now, and it is true that taxes are less under prohibition than they were formerly."
Hon. William Larrabes, ex-governor of

Iowa, next laises the stand and testifies as follows: "Thousands of those who voted against the constitutional amendment and It shall here after twenty yours of restdence m his sate, watching is growth may be added by the control of Pennsylvania to the State of Pennsylvania the property, as a man wholeves this state. It is good enough for me, lesped to five been one decre
from abreal that if Noire the come here from abreal that if Noire the pende who are opposed to problide the many former than a state which are a state by the other as its test the possible with the control of the pende who are opposed to problide the mouth for the state of the stat believed that such a law would prove a dead letter are now convinced that it can be en-forced and demand its retention. Sieux

is done trying to make you believe that Iowa drinks more liquor today than she did before the passage of the prohibitory law. Another, Hon. Mr. Humphrey, the present governor of Kansas: "I'rohibition is neither a farce nor a failure. The open saloon is outawed, the avocation of the barksoperis gene. Since prohibition was enacted in the state it

has increased in wealth, in population and in prosperity, and crime has greatly dimin-Hen. J. J. Inguills, United States senator from Kansas. I am too good an atterney to stop and impeach the testimony of my own witnesses or I might say semething to him, but here is the testimony: further than that, the said tax has there"Kensas has abolished the salong the fore increased says that proper 30 per cent

epen dram shop is as extinct as the sale of includences. A drumhard is a phenomenon, the barkeeper has joined the crushders and the mound builders. The brewer and the distiller, and the bended warehouses are known only to the archeologist. An archeologist very likely edits. The OMANA BEE."

Applause; Some more very specific testimony, R. H. McCure, clerk of Osage county: "There is no saloon in the county, drunkenness has been entirely done away with, the population of the county has doubled since prohibition began, business has kept pace with the population and capital can be had from th with greater case and at about two-thirds of

M. F. Wood, treasurer of Montgomery county, Independence, Kan.: "The law is a great success. There is not one barrel of whisky or one keg of beer sold is the county for ten of each sold before prohibition." I want you to note the representative character of these men. County clerks, county

tre isurers, judges and public mea.

Charles M. Hovey, treasurer of Thomas county: "Prohibition has been enforced as well as any other law in the state. There is not a saloon or drug store in the county where liquor can be bought for drinking pur-poses. I do not believe prohibition has driven away a single capitalist and I know that auch money has been spent in the payment of debts that would have been spent for liquor without prohibition. Our peop would be poorer were it not for prohibition

The next is J. A. Beeman, treasurer of Os-borne county: "Prohibition is a glorious suc-cess and is enforced as well as any other statute. We have no saloons or joints. The disappearance of drunkenness and drinking for beverage purposes is almost totally abolished. The tax rate has been decreased 2 per cent. Our property is assessed at about one-fifth in value. Pauperism has been decreased. We have a better class of people. Hundreds

that used to spend their money for liquor are now sober, honest and industrious." W. H. Smith, treasurer of Marshall county: "Our experience with prohibition is that it drives out the men we do not want and rings in those we do want." Applause learthis: "It sends our worst citizens to ebraska and brings us their best people." Applause. B. F. Adamson, treasurer of Jackson

county: "Our business interests are on a famer basis. Capital is coming uninvited. Morrey that used to find its way to the saloen ills is employed to feed, clothe and educate he children. I have not time to read all the extracts

ong this line, but I wish to call your attention in passing to the testimony that comes to us from unfriendly sources. Let me read a letter from Sol Miller, editor of the Troy, kan. Chief, who was a violent opponent of prohibition. He says: "If we had the power we would not repeal the prohibitory law. It has done great good. Even with the drinking that still exists we can see the good ef-

fects of prohibition."

Percival M. Lowe, a democratic member of the state senate in Kansas, a violent opponent of prohibition at the beginning, says I opposed prohibition and voted against the amendment. I advocated resubmission. The sentiment, however, is growing every day. Demacogues may seer at the law, but I tell you it is as fixed as the law of the Medes and the Persians. Hundreds of men who be-lieved this law would prove impracticable and work more evil than good would not now vote for an open saloou for anything under the sun, and I am one of those men."

I noticed in THE ONARL BEE of February 24 a paragraph that reads as follows: "The sentiment of the judges of the courts of lowa on prohibition has undergone aradical change in two years, a change no less remarkable than that registered at the ballot box hast November. A majority of the judges concede that the enforcement of the law is impossible and urge the substitution of high license as the only effective means to suppress the hideous joints with their hordes of

Now, I want to be respectful. I shall Impeach no man's veracity. Newspapers some times make mistakes, and that statement is utterly false in every particular, and I have no doubt that on the morning after that state ment saw daylight that Ananias turned over in his grave and grew green with eavy. [Ap

We took great pains to get at the facts in the case and so sent out from New York to every one of the judges in the state of low asking the truthfulness of this paragraph and giving them a copy of the same. We reselved responses from twenty-four persons courts all of them are in favor of retaining prohibition in Iowa. [Applause.] Of the en-tire number but three favor repeal, and of those who have changed their sentiments there seems to be only one, and he formerly opposed but now sustains prohibition. [Ar

plause ! I want to ask a second question: Does prohibition in jure business! It is said that pro-hibition has ruined lowa. On June 30, 1887. there were dirty-seven savings banks, with total assets of \$1,260,000. In two years of prohibition they have increased to fifty savings banks, with assets of \$1,718,500. During the same period state banks increased from sixy-five toeighty-one and their assets from \$10,276,000 to \$13,170,000. In other words, the last two years, while prohibition has been rulaing lows, we have had an increase of twenty-nine banks and an increase in their assets of \$,80,000. [Applause.] Governor Larrabee says further: "More

mortgages have been lifted in Iowa last year than have been placed, a fact which cannot be stated of any previous year in the entire his-tory of the state." [Applause]. The Topeka Capital, whose editor at the

outset was unfriendly, on January 2, 1800 uses this language: "Kansas has a populaoutset was unfriendly, on January 2, 1890, uses this language: "Kansas has a population today four times as great as it had in 1870. The population of the state in 1880 was 996,036; today, 1,464,000, an increase in sine years of a trifle over 50 per cent. The assessed valuation of all property in 1870 was \$91,600,000, and for 1880, \$160,600,000, an increase is ten years of 75 per cent. But from 1881 to 1888 it mounted up to \$853,340,400 as 88) to 1888 if mounted up to \$153, 240,000, as increase in eight years under prohibition of 120 per cent." [Applause]. Thave here the sworm statement of Thomas

H. Benton, auditor of Nebraska, and of Timothy McCarty, auditor of Kansas. I want to give you the figures in 1880. The total valuation of Nebraska was \$00,000,000, of Kansas \$160,570,000; in 1889, of Nebraska \$181,763,000. of Kansas \$30,815,000 that is an increase in of Kansas 859, Sis, 699, that is an increase in Kansas under prohibition of \$20,234,000, and an increase in Nebraska under high license of \$62,263,000, a difference in favor of Kansas over Nebraska of \$107,970,000. [Applause]. Thave carefully gone over the tax figures.

I want to read to you the report on the state taxes for a number of years in these two states. I begin with 1880 and give you first Nebraska and secondly Kansas: Nebraska 894 cents, Kansas 55 cents (notice Kansas higher in 180 than Nebraska; 1881, Ne-braska 61 cents, Kansas 50; 1882, Nebraska 67 cents, Kansas 45; 1883, Nebraska 78, Kansas 43; 1884, Nebrasia 76/9-16, Kansas 45; Nebraska 77, Kansas 39; Nebraska 76, Kansas 45; Nebraska 83, Kansas 40; Nebraska 75, Kansas 31; Nebraska 63, Kansas 40, the last two being for 1889. Grouping the last five years in each state, we firm an average rate of taxation upon the \$100 assessed for state purposes to be as follows: In Nebraska, 74 9-10 cents; in Kansas, 38 6-10 cents, a trifle more than one half.

I read again, from the Philadelphia Press

of May 10: "A Kansas company which has negotiated \$7,000,000 of toans since

1887 has foreclosed less than one per cent of its loans. A solid fact like this is worth tons of blather about the debt ridden farmer."
That is what the Philadelphia Press says now, but it talked about the debt ridden far mer during the Pennsylvania campaign.

I have another from that remarkable sheet, THE OMAHA BEE. [Laughter.] On the 7th day of last April THE OMAHA BEE published an unsigned letter from Exeter, Neb., which simed to show that during two years of no license the town had suffered greatly; business was paralyzed; property declined and industry was prostrated. The anonymous letter closed with those words; "Our business men and all dependent or county trade have been solid for high li conse." A number of reputable centlemen propared a lengthy reply and handed it p to me to read, giving the o the anonymous letter of April 7 in MARA Bee, and closing with this language OMEA BEE, and closing with this language:
"That the false statements may be corrected and the truth mown, we, the citizens of Exeter, would respectfully ask you to publish the above. H. G. Smith, president First National bank; C. A. Wullbrandt, general merchandise; C. A. Sourster, coal and lamber; W. H. Wallace, cashier Exeter National bank; Sanford Williams, hardware and implements; Jacon Pfluz, agricultural trudeplements; Jacob Pflug, agricultural imple-ments. 15

Asarule, when you find an anonymous letter in The Omana Bre, or anywhere cise, there is some scoundrel at the back of it that knows he is not telling the truth [Applause.] The Omana World-Herald tells us that the taxes in Omana hast year were \$69,000, and further than that, the said tax has thereThaveanother: I rather like to quote

Inaventocher: I rather like to quote from The Omaha Bur. Liampher: I want you to hear all this because the reporters will reprint it:

"Peter Kuhlman wanted to start a salcon at No. 117 North N street, next doer to an evening paper. The business men in that neighborhood protested, and the fuss came up when the protestants were given a bearing. Every business man in the block, except the owner of the building where the proposed salcon was to be located testiled the salcon would kill their trade. The license was refused." I am astenished that this paragraph found its way into the cellums of The Omaha Ber. [Laughter and applaine.] And I canonly account for it on the theory that Mr. Resewater was out that afternoon having his photograph taken for "Bab." [Laughter Removed harder.]

Den't consume my time, On the felth day of last February Hen. William Larrabee, ex-governor of lowa, in a lengthy letter, uses this language: "As to the depreciation in yalue of real estate, occasioned by prohibition, it is sheer nonsense." Now, who knows best, ex-Governor Larrabee, or the editor of a newspaper willing to self its space to public falsehoods concored in Louisville, Ky.! [Applaise lond and prolonged.] Values have, I believe, been sustained in lowa as well as adjoining states where prohibition; is not the rule. Money is now sport for the necessaries of life and for legitimate uses instead of being speat at the salcon. The banking business of the state is a fair baron. from Tun Osana Burn Laughter: I want you to hear all this because the reporters

as well as accounting search sow spent for the is not the rule. Money is now spent for the necessaries of life and for legitimate uses instead of being spent at the saloon. The stead of being spent at the state is a fair baromsanking business of the state is a fair barom-"The number of banks in the state has greatly increased, and their capital rapidly multiplied. I think more than half the jails the state are entirely empty at the proone penitentiary than there were three years ago. Expenses in criminal courts have de-creased very largely during the last few years." And all this from Governor Larra-bee, who declares that the talk about the decreased values of real estate in love is the

hecrest nonsease.

I have not time to take up the next item now. I desire to call your attention to a reaffirmed that in the state of Nebraska there are 51 Jalls-or rather, he said, 51 counties—that have no prisoners in their jails. And Mr. Rosewater is a very ferretful man and he does not remember to tell you that of those 51 counties 35 of them have no jail at all. [Loud laughter.] He forgot to termind you that Adams county, with Hustings as its chief city, is yet entirely without ajuil. It has prisoners, but it boards themout la the jails of surrounding counties. Butler county, of great prominence in your state, has no jail, but sends its priscuers to

adjacent counties.

Now, gentlemen, I call your attention to hese facts—the testimony of the most relia-ble and the most competent witnesses in laine, Kansas and lows, and I have them harm, Kansas and lows, and I have them lere from New Hampshire and from Vermont, and in the judgment of these persons prohibition is profitable and in , no place has prohibition depreciated values or infringed upon business interests. I shall this aftermoon present criminal statistics showing the utter and confessed failure of high license and prove it by testimony as conclusive as the testimony presented here this morning.

## SOME STARTLING STATISTICS. Mr. Rosewater Makes Comparisons Be ween Nebraska and lowa.

Edward Rosewater spoke as follows: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: Itarnazes me that the gentleman who has scarcely touched the soil of Nebrasica, who has scarcely been here more than two or three days, undertakes to question the statistics that I presented here on Saturday about the jail inmates of the state of Nebraska. He tells you that there are thirtyfive counties in this state in which there are no jails. If that were true, it is the highest testimonial that high license could get. There are not thirty-five counties in the state of lows that get along without a jail. There are not thirty-five counties in the state of Kansas that can show that they are without ajail. But the truth is that there are about six countries in this state that have no jain, and one county that has a jail has never had an immate in it. That is Banner county.

We have heard so much here as to the We have heard so much here as to the ion. ex-Governor Larrabee and his testimony with regard to the operations of prohibition in lowa; but Governor

prohibition in lowa; but Governor Larrabee, like Ben Butler, sees both ways at the same time, and he sees very remarkably out of line when he tooks at figures. I have here the official publication of the secretary of state of the state of lowarepresenting the criminal statistics of that state, and the expense incurred in prosecut-ing criminals in each of the several counties for the last four years, and I will show by them that the expenses of prosecuting criminals in lowa have increased by more than \$200,000 within the last two years. The county of Polk, in which the governor lived solong in which Des Moines, the capital city is located, spent over \$50,000 last year in the prosecution of state criminals, and \$32,000 for the presecution of police court offenses—over \$99,000 in one county—when the whole state of Nebraska spent only \$167,000 for prosecutof Nebraska spent only \$100,000 for prosecut-ing criminals. But I suppose that an exgov-ernor is no better than a governor. I sup-pose that the governor of lowa who has been made the successor of Larrabee by the people of lowa who resented the hypocrisy and the have sought to impose upon the people of their own state and states generally—I say that his testimony ought to be considered as good asthatof Mr. Larrabee, and when I prove Mr. Larrabee to have fa sided the record in

regard to criminal courts, all his statements fall to the ground.

Let me call your attention to last fall, when Governor Larrabee was delivering a lecture or an address lauding prohibition in the town of Ottunwa, in which he, I suppose, was electioneering; and while he was talking that prohibition was a great success a wagon load of bottles of beer and beer was being dealt out to the crowd. That is a fact. I was in Iowa at the time myself. [Long and loud laughter.] It is not necessary for me to say that I was in Sioux City when this happened. [Laughter.] And Mr. Larrabee was there on the eccasion of the reception of the Pan-American congress, and men came over from Ottumwa toreceive the Pan-Americans-eye witnesses, that were present at that very

Now, here is a letter from Governor Boles: bes Mornes, In. June 28, 1800.—E. Rosewater, 18q.—Dear Sir: The practical operation of rehibition in this state seems to lay accordance to the political standpoint from which the

thing to convert abrewery, Isuppose. [Great

I will read here!:
I do not believe that extme has been diminshed or extmand expenses by this law, or that training the state of the st The cry that our latis and pendent aries are being caudicid is additision. We never needed but one pendentiary in this state, and when we built we more we had one more than was actually needed. This was so before probablicion was enseted and is so still to a large extent. More wives and children have been impoverished by combinant lines imposed by this law that ever were ruined in this state.

"The old republicant probabling party held."

over theyour before. Is it not time to call a by all the svips of intemperance combined.

has been said about the wenderful increase of banks and banker shaving shops in the state of lowa, you will be very much rejoiced to hear that the state of lova his god more money than the state of Nobraska, but that is not true, for all that. There has been that is set true, for all that. There has been twice as much increase in bank capital in the state of Nebraska during the same paried as there has been in the state of Ioya. As I there has been in the state of Ioxa. expect to talk on the state of low fully, I will devete myself to the state of

Kansas.
Kansas business men favored prehibition, Kausas business men favored prohibition, not from a moral but from a business sand-point, believing that the moral phase of the question would attract the most desirable character of emigration. At first this was true, but seven or eight years of actual experence has knowed all the sentiment out of even the prohibitionists the mostly when they see the saloch supplemented by the joint, which is the most damantele form yet assumed by the demon of intemperance. The only consistent temperance state after the prohibition as the saloch supplement. assumed by the demon of intemperature. The only consistent temperature state after in Kansas today is their Attorney General L. F. Kellogg. All the rest from the governor down are consumers of intextential fluores. This is a fact, and can be verified. The present governor disgraced himself and state has summer while in Colorado and was advertised. advertised as a drunken bum in Corerade

torney general of Kansas, who has said so much upon the prohibition question, and tates also, bired a plumber to look after some couble or leak in his house, and the plumber truck two orthe boxes of ale and beer lying this cellar, and presently the whole town come aware of it. This is what a great many others are that advocate prohibition n one day and do their drinking on the next

It is said here again that prohibition has absolutely eliminated the liquor business in the state of Kansas. I sent a man by the name of Thompson, a theroughly sober, reliable man, out of the city of Ornaha and he spent three weeks in Kamas and got back only last week. I have a great many of the reports that I propose to read now. "In many towns in Kassas the express ompanies have built additions to their ware-ouses for the express purpose of caring for

the jug trade, and have put on extra wagons of a peculiarly low build in which these beverages are delivered at night to joints. clubsand private bouses.
"A brewery in Milwankee ships three car loads of bottled beer into Kansas every day, which alone would amount to more than what the prohibitionists claim is the total con-

sumption in the state.
"The Anneuser-Busch bottling company Well, I won't go further, because it is not necessary to detail all. [Laughter.] Well, it simply refers to other breweries, and I are

not going to advertise them. [Laughter.] Is costs money. [Renewed laughter.] Is the good men are out and poor ones in. Some druggists sell over three gallons of the process. tract or essence of jamaica ginger, three ounces a dose. The druggists buy one barrel of alcehol and a barrel of whisky, or rather twenty-three of alcohol to one whisky. Bayrumis 50 per cent alcohol. whisky. sales are to people of prohibition proclivities who cannot get access to clubs.
"Acar lead of beer was closed out between

13 m. and 9 p. m. of the same day by an original package man in Topeka. The express comparise of Topoka earn during some months of the year \$2,500 per month each. (There are three of them, or \$7,500 per month.) Supposing the express charges to represent 30 per cent of the cost of goods, we would have not far from \$10,000 spent for intoxicating liquors, or about 81 each per your for every man, woman and child in Topela Kan . population about forty thousand Topeka is full of club houses, which include among their members boys from fiftees years up to gray haired men, who are supplied by the jug houses of Kansas City. Drinking to excess is common, hundreds of young men are becoming demonstrated and tost. is Monmouth township, this county Shanec county four young boys ranging from twelve to fitten years, entered a church during service reeling drunk and spewed allover the floor, seats, etc., of course supplied from Kausse City. 'The boys have caught on.'

A number of respectable. Swedish young men whom the prohibitionists had denied or deprived of beer, took to more portable whisky and are today centified drunkards. In North Topeka the boys and men chip in 25 cents to Kansas City, get a key of beer which is stored in a stable or butcher shop and at night drank by this embryo club. About fifteen kegs per week is the average from the North side.

There are cleven places on Commercial street where liquor is sold. On ordinary days, a load of beer is distributed on this street and on Saturday night four wagon deprived of beer, took to more portable whis-

street, and on Saturday night four wagon loads are left at dives along this street. There is one batcher, who sells about two pounds of meat a day, has a joint in the rear from which he gets his revenue. Farther up the street there is a large cave which is utilized as a saloon. There is a beer garder with shade trees and a merry go cound. It is saidthat two wagen loads of bor are disposed of there alone. Down along the railbeen committed frequently, and, of caured, by reason of therebeing no regulative requirement by the police, the worst class of men are decling out the deadly poison.

"Shawnee county, Kanasa, is called the ban-

redibition in this state seems to lary according to be petitical standpoint from which the uset on is viewed; our republican friends in itsi to a success the democratation it is a milities. The conservative element in both arties reach threevact truth when they desidere that in the trural districts the law in airly well enforced and that in the large titles it is openly and totally isnored organization of the prohibition small feeting the merals of Kaasas a particle, there being as much if not pairly well enforced and that in the large titles it is openly and totally isnored organization of the prohibition amendance it is openly and totally isnored organization to meet the demand. This has been the received while the openly of the chief of the chief will make a temporary effort to enforce the law intended or the prohibition and to reight the court of criminal probabilities are used as a beverage in low another the present law than ever have been or ever would be under the present law than ever have been or ever would be under the present law than ever have been or ever would be under the present law than ever have been or ever would be under the present law than ever have been or ever would be under the present law than ever have been or ever would be under the present law than ever have been or ever would be under the present law than ever have been or ever would be under the present law than ever have been or ever would be under the present law than ever have been or ever would be under the present law than ever have been or ever would be under the present law than ever have been or ever would be under the present law than ever have been or ever would be under the present law than ever have been or ever would be under the present law than ever the tensor the present law than ever have been or ever would be under the present law than ever have been defined to either the present law than ever have been law the present law than ever have the present law than ever have the present law than ever have the present l

If feel certain that more distilled spirits are used as a because in low aunder the present law than ever have been or ever would be undered it cause it is a because the deep or ever would be undered it causes of spirits and there is less an altifiqued used. I am equally sure that the spirits used are the worst kind. Taking the state betteter there is no doubt but that prohibition has failed to lessen the evils of intemperance, has retarded immigration into and histernal emigration from the capital invested in broweries and distilleries, igneral laughter], rained these haddenings and is constantly dynaming the state of intemperance, and that it has destroyed most of the englanding dynaming the state of interests and is constantly dynaming the state of interests and therefore and the analysis of interests and interests of inte

business men in the state, after having almost rained their home town of Popelan have nest rained their home town of Topelan have cit for mere congenial climes and bave sought more premising opportunities for investing their would. B. M. Danes, vice-president hank of Topela, gone to Chicago because of the depression in business in Topela according to politicism, the Mayana vision promitions, wealth, gone to Chicago ex-Mayor sistems of Topela, gone to Scoulis Mayor sistems of Topela, gone to