avention June 10 for the purpose of sendbig designes to the congressional convention at Emporia June 24, next introduced a resolution favoring prehibition and against the original polaries than 15 and period period of the republicans tabled it promptly, not daring to discuss the subject in open convention.

Boor on Kamas avenue from the river to Eight steer, with the exception of the Reik Island depot and one hardware and one precery store, and presented the ballot bat to the
employees, these actively engaged in business, and their employes, and requested them
to depose a billot cittler for probabilism orresubmission. The tex was securely male disidual
after I had finished I opened the same in the
presence of Hon. J. B. Crossh of Floresce,
Kam. Mr. C. D. Thompson of Omaha, Neb.,
Mr. Hibbard of Topeka, Mr. Becher Storne
and A. L. Alen, and the billots were taken
from said box and carefully counted and tabless of the same made is the presence of the
said gestlowen. The result is as follows:
Tarce squadred and three votes for resubmissions and one hundred and sixty for prohibition. Only about twenty persons refused
to vote, and I gave all the employeer and employes at the places whited the fail opportunity to deposit the ballot of their choice.

Will Kensy,
Bearnto before me and subscribed in my

W. H. KENSY.

Brown to before me and subscribed in my
presence this Michael June, A. D. 1896.

O. T. McCaus, Nourry Public.

We come now to the operations of probibition as found in the different cities in Kan-

*Lawrence, Kan. is a college and church town of 12,000 population, chiefly from New England. Production has been fostered with a jealous care. In 1882 there were ten or twelve open salous and there were no holes in the wall or boot-leggers, now there are fully twenty places where liquous are claudestunely sold. Ex-Governor Charles charles the the war governor of Kansas, an able man and having large interests here, stated to Mr. Thompson that he knew that liquor was seld in from seventeen to twenty-flye places in Luwrence, for, said he, Town a large farm just near this city, I employ a number of men; among them is a man, a empatic fellow, whom I dare not send to Lawrence for fear he will get drunk. Today, June 19, I sent him totown with two loads of wheat; it is now near 5 p.m. and I have not found him yet. He is in some hole in the wall drank. He has a family and is totally dependent on me forwors to support them. But I will be obliged to turn him out of doors on account of run-holes in the city of Law-When this man finds one of these places, and they are not hard to find, he seems to be afraidhe may not get in again and drinks to drankeaness. Yes, there are tise of their opportunities. I have not use for liquor; I am a tectotaler, but I have no use for K masas prohibition. It is a furce, breed-

ing hypocrits." "The negroes and the least self-respecting young men patranize the joints, the bloods have formed clubs where liquors of all kinds are kept. Each member owns a key and goes at will to the common stock. He is entirely without restraint; his ruin is only a matter

of time. A younger class of boys procure a flask of whisky which they carry in their pockets. They meet in barns and dark alleys and frinkit, and thus nequire an appetite for the strong beverage. Prohibition in Kansas is simply supplicating beer with whisky, the more portable. It is causing men to drink to drunkenness who were satisfied with a glass

The proprietor of the Eldridge house, the best hotel in Lawrence, a Mr. Conn. runs an open joint in his house, presided over by his colored porter. He sold to minors, to negroes, to drunkards, to everybody. He was ar rested, convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 and imprisonment, but just as soon as sentence was passed his friends, prohibition-lats, who were in telegraphic communication with Governor Humphry ... To poir section a parlon for him. The poor negro, who was only his hireling, still languishes in jail because for sooth his master will not pay the fine which was not remitted.

"Husiness is staguant and whole rows of rence. It should be borne in mind that Lawremes is pointed to as a place where prohibi-tion is a success. It is naturally a quiet tion is a success. It is naturally a quiet town and the conditions are good for its success, but in proportion to population and its class of citizens taken into consideration there is as much liquor consumed in Law-rence as in any city in Kansas. I counted eight cases of beer and four kegs before the express effect on the sidewalk and was told that entire wagon loads of beer came through

Now, here is Leavenworth. When I was in Leavenworth in 1886 it was also prohibi-tion time. There were 150, and probably more, saloons running wide open. There was more, saloons running wide open. There was no effort made to enforce prohibition. At that time, if I remember right, the city of Leavenworth was quoted with a population of over 20,000, in 1887. By the election of a new city government they got in some very rigid regulations and they closed the saloons of over 10,000 from the census of 1880.

I want any prohibitionist to explain that to

me and show why the city of Leavenworth has decreased 10,000 in her population. In 1887 this city had a population of 31,310. It was during that year that the saloons were closed up at the front door and business driven to the joints, where it has since been going on with much success for the benefit of those engaged in the traffic but to the injury of business and the revenues of the city.
The effect of prohibition on business and Real estate is a drug on the market. At no time in the history of the city have there been so many empty store houses in the busi-uess streets of the city. Such a condition of Mairs did not exist prior to issi, before any attempt was made in the enforcement of the

Attempt was made in the er law which is not enforced. I met Mr. Byers of Leavenwerth two days nge at Ornaha. He owns \$15,000 in real estate and has been a resident of Leavenworth for more than twenty years. Mr. Byers fought for probabition, and he told me the thing was not only a farce and an imposition, but it had been a blight to his city and has destroyed more property values than if the city had been struck by a cyclone. Now, how is it in Kansas about browerles In the county of Atchison a brewery has been in operation without let or hindrance since the operation of the law. In Leaven-worth all that class of business has been

stopped [Applause.]
From January 1 to June 1, 1820, for five months, the arrests for drunkenness in the city of Leavenwith were 21%, by the official

In the city of Atchison the police court shows that during the year 1850, 1.171 arrests were made, of which 278 were for drunkenness and disturbances.
Atchison has been just like Leavenworth.

It has been a dead town, paralyzed by pro-hibitian. Business is languishing, and all improvements are at a standstill. I counted twenty five empty store houses on Com-mercial street, and saw but one building in

the course of construction.
The city of St. Joseph, Me., has been eajoying undue prosperity at the expense of Atchison and Leavenworth. There are six-teen drug stores in Atchison county, and fourteen of these are in the city of Atchison. Their reports of sales show all the way from

20 to 400 for each store per month.

Now I want to read yet some testimonials:
O. H. Bentley, senator of the Twentyminth district of Kansas, residing at Wichita, says: "I have experienced nine years of prohibition in Kansas. It is a delasion and a snare. It increases taxes and cuts off en-tirely the natural lumigration of an ewistate. Had Kansas nover been afflicted with pro-hibition Wichita today would have 100,000 people. Prohibition drains the state of ready cash. It has driven 100,000 people out of Kansas and has lost several hundred thousand in immigration toke state. It is at greater curse to the state than het winds or grasshappers. It is only a question of time uil Kansus rids herself of prohibition. In my judgment no greater calamity can hap-pen to Nebruska than to adopt constitutional Prohibition has cost Sedgwick

"If the state of Nebrasica wishes to lose

SMALL ASTONISHED.

He was Not Prepared for the Array of Facts.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In the midst of the general anthemical which strikes my colleagues in this debate I want to assure you Now, while Mr. Thompson was in the city of Topelia, he would work and presed up and dawn the main street of the city of Topelia, he would work and presed up and dawn the main street of the city of Topelia with this properties. A build be a was presented to drop at a find box a build and what he was form a residual resubmission; and we have here the affidial of the man who look that build. And he makes this certificate preading:

State of kansas, shawned county as W. H. henry, being day sworm deposes and says.

I was employed to take the vate of Kansas avenue, in lopelia kina, on the question of promitition and resolutions.

On the lite and that days of June, 1800, I tisted all the stores and efficies on the ground floor on Kansas avenue from the giverto being his steet, with the exception of the keek is land alpot and one hardware and one property store, and presented the build box to the complexes. These quality appears the ballot box to the constant their full significance when they are striply spekers from the publication of the lock is the complexes of the current of the common of the co

lished report for I was not able to hear all of the speech that the Hen. Mr. Rosewater started the discussion on his part on Satur-day with a reference to the blue in west Conticut. What has taut got to do with proin the state of Ieway Or what has it got to do with probabilish in the state of Nebruska The question valid we are here to discuss today before you, and on which you are to reader a verdick not here so much as at the ballet box on November 4, is the question of whether you desire prohibition in the state of Notraska, and whether, having had the conscience to vote it, you have got the sand in your minards to enforce it. That is the question before us—whether prohibition prohibits in Kansas in that phenomenal way which the associates the demand that it shall, whether it prohibits it low in that superhaman manner that per-The question vehich we are here to discuss it lows in that superhuman manner triatper-feet condition of affairs that Mr. Rosewater insists that it must do in order to be of practical utility. If he thinks we have got an act of legislation in any part of the country that is soing to do de away with the voice of the eternal God and of the regenerative power of the Eternal One himself, taking vicious appetites out of men and transforming all the browers and distillers and buins of the courtry into a grand army of red moved angels by a presso characteristics. a presto change process he is mistaken. We are not advecating anything of that kind. We know the material we have not to work on too well. [Applause.] As long as the devil is loose and men are mean I expect men

will get liquor and ge to the devil on account Now what we are here to decide in this question. Take it home to the bar of clean conscience and faith in God and our brother man and say whether we are willing for the sake of a patry old buzzard dorlar to help license that business and put the sanction of our consciences and our manhood and our Christianity behind every saless in the state of Nebraska and commending it to our fellow citizens and having to carry its defense to the adgment scat of Curist [Applause say you gentlemen and the good orner of this state are not willing to underwrite and enderse the saloes, the broweries and the distillence of this state, and we had better tentimes have the blue laws of Connecticat back in this country than to have a further perpetuation of the red laws of the brewers and the distillers and the devil. (Applause.) I will take the blue ones instead of the red ones every time. The gentleman referred above the Masonic rite of laving the corner stone in the city of

Smala the other day of the city hall. was very appropriate that tain the comer stone of the city hall in maha with wine. I do not know of a city n the country where wine ought to have en tered into the proceedings any better than in Omaha. But I recognize the fact that the orinant. But recognize the fouring of the wine and the oil have been symbolical features of the Masonic corremony of laying corner stones in that grand old order from time immemorial recognize that that is true, and it is used by them with the same selemnity and with the same sanctity surrounding it and with the of goodness towards men, blessings and hap or goodness towards men, blessings and hap-piness, that we use with the wine at the sacrament table in the smetuary of God. And thes I ake these Mason's ceremonics and look at them I see no defense in their loc-

the breweries and the distilleries and the suloons of Omaha and the state of Nebraska, and you know, sir, as well as you know your Massary to bring them in here and chtesor Massary to bring teem in here and stand them up as a defense. [Applause.] And if I were the worshipful master of the fodge you have mything to do with I would insilet you before the body for it. I would turn to the Massas of Nebraska and ask them what they think about the salsons. What do you think about the saloons. What do you think they think; [Laughter.] I have here the action of the grand lodge of the Masons of the state of Nebraska, and I see that that ancient and honorable order, with its care for the sick, with its help for the helpless brother, with its care for the dving, and with its care for the widow and the orphan, and afterwards I see that they say that it is in sense and doctrines of the grand ledge that the vices of intemperance, gambling and profaulty are unmanded in the highest sense, derogatory to the best interests of the fraternity hence it is hereby made the imners tive duties of the masters and wardens of the several lodges to prefer charges against any so all intents and purposes. [Applause.]
Now, what is the result! The present population of Leaven worth is 20.558, a failing off for such offenses. And it goes further and for such offenses. And it goes further and says, resolved that the sale of intexicuting liqnors as a beverage is a gross violation of the Masonic obligation [Applause] and should in all cases subject the offcader to reprint and, and if persisted in to expulsion from the fra-teraity. [Applause.]

And yet the erremonles of that order are brought up here as a defense to the dirty distilleries and the sweet smelling broweries and the stinking saloans of Omaha and the other cities of this state. [Applause.] I tell you that that action of the grand lodge and of the subordinate lodges of the state of Nebrasknamong the archient and honorable order of free and accepted Masonry, I tell you that every Mason in this state almost stands pledged today to vindicate that action by marching up to the polls and showing himself a true Mason by putting in his vote for prohibition. So much for the Masonry of the business. [Laughter.] That is not all, the Odd rellows have done

the same. The Ancient Order of United Workmen have done the same. You know that all the bay windowed brewers in Milwankee wanted to withdraw their subscription for the Knights bound together in the interest of society charity and benevalence and for the otection of the weak and for the saving of o widow and the orphan from want, disgrace and imposition—these men, the molest outside of the church of that, who are in these orders, stand today throughout the union putting the emphasis of their damna-tion upon the damnable business and every-body engaged in it. [Applains] Tak about decrease in crime in Maine.

farrais and lows. Precion the people who aveget toded with it knows a little better han the man sitting up in the seve of the great Bur building in As between the judges an ourmalists I will take the judges on and the question. They have to deal with it as my brother says be has shown you ! and as my profiler says he has shown you by the statistics, which I do not care to espeni, and which I had necessed, that crime has been decreased. It is the natural horizon sequence, and it would be a reversal of the law of nature and all government if it were not true. The supreme court of the United States and so it it decreases. States said so in its decision and the suprecourt knows about as much about it as you do
I recken | Appliause. | Though, since their
last decisions. I have had my doubts about it.
Maine is a protty good state. Maine is
made up of a pretty sharp class of people. I we been up there and traveled with them, estare here weeks every fall and spring Maine and the Yankee is a pretty cute of an indicitual and he don't old on to the flot end of a noker any origor than the ordinary citizm. Lauguter, her can see as far through a milistone with They can see as far through a ministene with a hole in it as anyondy, and when you eaten the Maite Yankee holding on to anything forty years without betting go you had better takes took in it. They have kept it is law forty years, not only kept it but love and respect it notwithstanding the fact that they have pasperism and criminalism, and they

come up every election and say: We will stick to prohibition whatever else we do. They have farnished some of the grandest men in the country. The premier of the president's cabinet today is Hon, James G. Biaine, one of the grandest men of the continuation of the grandest men of the continuation of the grandest men of the continuation.

speaker of the house of representatives. The state of Maine furnishes a coupled senators, Mesers, Free and Hals, who stand about as ell in that morned body as the senators from braskle. I think they have been heard of

that. On the 4th day of June of this present year of grace 1800 a denountle state conven-tion assembled in the city of Augusta, Me, and demanded the rigid enforcement of the probibility law [Applause], and when a com-mittee presented a resolution favoring the resolution of the amendment question to the people of the state, a democratic convenion snewed it under and refused to adopt it.
Applause. | Let me tell you when a thing using ferty years approves itself to the con-ciences, the Christianity, the pairiotism and the integrity of those people of Maine until both the descenation and republican parties stand up fort, it is a good thing for anybody

They say it has impovershed and rulned these poor people ever there, but if it has I want Mr. Rosewater on an abody else to stand up here and tell us why it is that while poor Maine has been impovershed and rulned by prohibition and dragged down to the very doors of the poor house, why is it that the state of Maine nevertheless today owns million of Maine nevertheless today owns and state of Mana nevertheless today owns mil-tions of Jellars worth of mortgages on your western (arms. [Applause.] Where did they gretthe money! I will tell you where they got the money—they got it by their sturdy sob-riety and by putting their money down into the too and logs of their socks instead of in the subsum, and they save enough in forty years of prohibition to carry willions upon mallons of deliars' worth of mortgages upon your high lights selfarms in the west.

realisms of deliars' worth of mortgrages upon a year high themse farms in the west.

Talk about what prohibition does for the state. Look at lown when she adopted prohibition. She had a public delit outstanding, and same she has had prohibition she has pad every dollar of it off. Yea had a public debt in Nebracka too when you adopted high bleense in this state, and you hava't pad a dellar of it. Applause. That is what is the matter with you. Applause, I towa is not only out of debt, but she has get money in her trensury to lend. You had better go and berrow some. Yes, and the state of and berrow some. Yes, and the state of Kansas has a public debt, and she has redirectlit since she has had prohibition.

The state of Minnesota adopted high Heerse, following Nebraska, and her debt has

reased every day since sic adopted high ease. This is where the milk in the cocouncil comes in. You talk about your taxation and all that.

Let me give your a squire or two. Take the state of Nebrasia. The would of this state which is assessed for taxation amounts to 31.24 per cent of the whole wealth of the state. You pay taxes on 31.31 per cent of every deliars worthof properly in the state of Neurassa. In the state of lowe they only pay taxes on 28 per cont, and yet their taxes are 25 cents on the dollar and yours is 65 cents for state purposes. I active he never butched on that this morniar. You have 1,20,000 people in Nebraska according to the last returns, and they have 1,875,000 in the state of Iowa. You raise 1,500,000 a year off the people in this state to carry on your state government and they only \$1,187,000 in the state of lowa' How is uthey get along there on about 80 cents a head and teasts you about \$1.30 over here! O, yes, teests you about \$1.50 over here! O, yes, he didn't say mything about that. He did not tell you why it is that you farmers and you mechanics and you working men—meaning you men who have to get your bread according to the dictates of Almighty God out of the sweat of your brow and not out of the sweat of your mouth or your pen! He did not tell you why it is that you have to pay more taxes on \$200 worth of you have to pay more taxes on \$200 worth of property in Nebraska than the same sort of a an in Iowa has to pay on \$500. He did not tell you why your government over here, with a population of 1,300,000 people, costs \$1.30 a head when in lown it is \$2 cents a head

Hetellsyou it costs so much to convicterim inals over in lowa. What sort of criminals are they over there in the state of lowa! The most of them are the bandy shanked, bowlegged, boot leggers from this state and other states, running around there trying to ell liquor contrary to the law. I will you right now, if you and your saloon friends will call off your boot leggers and dogs from lows, we will save dollars over there down game of that sort than it does to just grab it out of their hotes in Ornaha the you do up there. All you have to do there is to spread your set and eaten there as they run out, but in Iowa they have to hust them down where the fellows have no legal name, habitation, place of residence or settled run. Applituse .

men in the state of Nebrasia pay more tax than five men in, the state of lown. Why dich't he give you something about that! Why does he keep on reading those garbled extracts from a great number of papers here that comes from God knows wherei [Ap-They tell you about the state of Kansas. They tell you about the state of Kallsas. He tells you it is such a ruisous place, and it is in such a territo condition that you would think the sheriff was going to hang the flag out of the state capitol and sell it out at anc-

on. But Prof. Diricle says that Kansas has sen "getting there Eli," and it has been ith a good deal of Eli too. Not only that, but let me tell you one thing. The preachers in Kapsas tell me they have been getting along better, they have supported their preaches and churches better, they have got more money for churches and charities than ever before, and the pronchers generally get their salaries in full now, an unleard of thing in almost any other state in I want to say the union. When the state is impoverished and the people are poor, they generally cut off their luxuries first and the prachers feel it before any body else in the

the happy homes and the workshops, instead of the lails to imprison men in.

Then our friend goes along and tells more things. He says if you had been III for a long time and you had tried a certain remedy for a long time and you had tried a certain remedy for a long time and it dain't care the disease, would you keep on trying it! That is what is the matter with Nebruska now. She has been trying Rescurator's high because for ten years and she has been getting beautifully worse, and she has been getting beautifully aggravated it, and they are going to have some of old problibition from one can of the state of the other, and they are going to have all the version out of the state and see whether all the version out of the state and see whether all the version out of the state and see whether all the version out of the state and see whether all they are going to find the state who voted at that election. Mr. Small—How about those that did not vote, and I will be all the people in the state did not vote, and I will be all the people in the state did not vote, and I will be all the people in the state did not vote, and I will be all the people in the state did not vote, and I will be all the people in the state did not vote, and I will be all the people in the state did not vote, and I will be all thin about those that did not vote, and I will be all the people in the state did not vote, and I will be all the people in the state did not vote, and I will be all the people in the state did not vote, and I will be all the people in the state did not vote, and I will be all the people in the state did not vote, and I will be all the people in the state did not vote, and I will be all the people in the state did not vote, and I will be all the people in the state. I would be all the people in the state do not not the state and see whether all the decision at the state do not not the state.

was elected governor last year, only got 224 votes more than Grever Cleveland had the year before when Harrison beat him 30,000 votes. How is it that Beles, with the high license scheme, commended himself so highly to the people of fown that he got 224 votes more than Clevelane! That was a big hoist, wasn't it! How did he get elected! I will tell you. You know that he got elected governor because is,010 republicans who voted for Harrison in 1888 stayed at home and refor Harrison in ISSS stayed at home and re-fused to vote for high heemse and because he was the tool of the railroads and in their pay and against the interests of the farmer. [Applause,] If you will scalp a few of these fellows in Nebraska who are in the same pay—of the brewer, the sa-leon and the railroad, many in the saleon and the railroad—and give the farmers a chance, they will not only have prohibition, but they will have living rates for their corn.

Applaise.

My friend says they were selling liquer over in the state of lows when he was over there openly by secret sale. [Applause.] They were openly violating the law by secret sales out of a load of hay. And he found the "If the state of Nebrasks wishes to lose population, to destroy her immigration, to parable her present city and farm values, let her shopt prohibition. The cry that prohibition is the moral side of the question is all humbur; prohibition means free whishy."

If the country. The present of the hay, [And he found the president's cabinet today is Hon. James G. Blaine, one of the grandest men of the continent [applause]; a man that is supported for president by the newspapers, and yet you want to impeach his testimony here on the large of the hay. [Langhter.] You know what kind of animals live on hay. [And he found the president's cabinet today is Hon. James G. Blaine, one of the grandest men of the continent large of the president's cabinet today is Hon. James G. Blaine, one of the grandest men of the continent large of the president's cabinet today is Hon. James G. Blaine, one of the grandest men of the continent large of the president's cabinet today is Hon. James G. Blaine, one of the grandest men of the continent large of the president's cabinet today is Hon. James G. Blaine, one of the grandest men of the continent large of the president's cabinet today is Hon. James G. Blaine, one of the grandest men of the continent large of the president's cabinet today is Hon. James G. Blaine, one of the grandest men of the continent large of the president's cabinet today is Hon. James G. Blaine, one of the grandest men of the continent large of the president's cabinet today is Hon. James G. Blaine, one of the grandest men of the continent large of the president large of the president's cabinet today is Hon. James G. Blaine, one of the grandest men of the continent large of the president large of the pres

subject of prohibition [Applause] I When I was in Ireland going down to Blarthink James G. Blade will get a verdict out of the average American jury about as quick as you will [Applause.] The of the part said. "Look at the asset at a of Maine furnishes Thomas B. Reed, the When I was in Iriand, some down to Har-ney Castle wan a party of friends, we saw an ass on the roat nipping at the thistles. One of the part said: "Look at the ass eating thistles." The driver says: "Boss, do you know why the ass cals thistles?" He said "No." "Why, because he is an ass."

Now, my friends do you know why Brother Rosewater found that bear? Because he is one of those kind of fellows. When he is to Because he is When he is in one of these had of fells as. When he during round, I will be my bottom dollar, if I was a betting man be used to be, that he could smell up throm the corners and around the back alloy at up the releasty steps. That is where the proof of the read you seem the property of the proof of the pr the other day they realized their candidate. Let me tell you a note remarkable fact than that. On the 4th day of Jure of this present year of grace 1836 a demand a state convention assembled in the city of Augusta, Me., the money away from Kansas to foreign the money away from Kansas to foreign the same growth that the other surrounding the money away from Kansas to foreign the same growth that the other surrounding the money away from Kansas to foreign the same growth that the other surrounding the money away from Kansas to foreign the same growth that the other surrounding the money away from Kansas to foreign the same growth that the other surrounding and shoot remulticans to places to buy liquor no. and raining the people. Go down the streets of Beatrice and lock at he beer signs. Where do they get the beer to go are selling here; There is Mr. Schlitz do you know Mr. Schlitz! There is Mr. Pabst. Do you know Mr. Pabst! The is Anheuser-Busch. I notice you did not give away Mr. Anheuser-Busch's little schemes for away Mr. I notice you did n Anheuser-Busch's litt Anheuser Busch's litts scheme for avading the law in Kansas. You closed at the right side of that same alimanae, he place, my bey. [Ap ause]. They night will find that when they elected inverse been sending as a parama duces tecum after you from Kansas. Did you notice how of lows had a republican majority, but when shand up for it. It is a good uning for any usual to invest in. [Applause.]

They say it has impovershed and ruined these poor people ever there, but if it has I was about to give away. Anheuser flusch! Why, it is absolute; along the streets of up here and tell us why it is that while poor Beatrice, and I assays to teatify if it is not lived available to be wrong and were un-Why, it is absolutely along the streets of Beatrice, and I as you to testify if it is not true, that these as one are hanging out the signs of foreign brewer s-breweries of other states -right on their outer walls and show-States -right on their day that the dollars of workingmen and or zers of this town the are being poured into the greasy tills of the places are being sent ee, St. Louis and elseto the banks of Milwa where to pay for the eee. From \$15,000,000 to \$18,000,000 a year gout of the state of Nebrasika, according to the calculation, simply braska, according to the calculation, simply for the purpose of page of for the beer which is brought in here, and it does not come back is brought in here, and it does not come back either. These follows have no interest here. They have most of their interest on wheels so they can get out Applause.]

HIGH LICENSE DEFINED.

Mr. Webster E-plains Regulation Amid Fr quest Interruptions.

Hon. John L. Webser spoke as follows: Ladies and Gentlen n: I suppose that I am ully justified in the presumption that I am speaking to a people that are assembled for the purpose of confidering this question fairly and honestly, and not for the mere purpose of being entertailed by amusing stories, because when the question comes of voting prohibition into the constitution of this state you come to execute me of the most scrious privileges accorded to American citizens. When you come to sat your ballot into the box, it is not a matter of fun or of entertainment, but you express your will on a written piece of paper whether your state shall go on-ward to prosperity or whether you want to blast her forever. What I have to say this morningshall be in holine of the discussion argued to this property of an Saturday, and to oring your minds a. .. to the seriousness of the proposition until consideration, and appeal to your honest adgment by statements of facts, by arguments and by loric, which are not to be wafted about as the dust that is picked up from the treets by every breeze that comes along and carried and lodged somewhere else, to the soiling or injury of another.
For the first fifteen or twenty minutes of

the argument by Mr Dickie this morning, I listened to bim reselsomething from a little dreular which had seen issued in the state of Kansas during a political contest in favor of prohibition or against it. They were exracts from a panephlet published upon one sile of the question; they were the gather-lags and the clippings from the little journal which would never let get into it one sentimen't from a man who blieved in high license Never did there uppear upon its pages the soutiment or the expression of the opinion of one man that is opposed to the decrine of prohibition, it was a one-sided, garbled document. He night just as well have read from a last car's alranae. Tobserved that he did not

tell this audience when he read those manuscripts where they were taken from.

Mr. Diekle—Every one of them.

O, they were familiar to him. I know what you held this made made when you stated something; it was the expression of the opinion of A. B. or C. D.; but who was A. B., who was C. D.! I want to tell you when I answer that it is the second of the opinion of the control of the control of the opinion of the control of and had it all printed, and it is within the lids of a little parepiet which is culled by my brother from this platform, and read to this audience as an argument. He might just as well have asked you people who disarree with the, who are prohibitionists, what you think about it, and after gatherhis about twenty of your statements to put them in shape at read those statements as an argument. They are simply the expressions of individual opinion upon one side of

the question, Down in the state of Kansas, don't you know at the same time there were insued documents upon the other side, flooding the state! I have the a in my room at the hotel, bett have too much respect for an audience of this kind to bring before you and read gatherings like that, gathered by a political body for a political purpose, gathered from one side as the judgment of a great people and as an argament upon which the people of this state are to decide a great political ques-tion. When he had finished reading from those things, from this little pumphlet from the state of Kussas, he began then reading

that question, but in the a hour's discussion time is to read to this audience or preachers feel it before any body else in the community. And when the preacher is full-handed you can stake your last dollar, my friends, that things are retting along in a very good condition. (Applause, We know how that is, for we have been there. The state of Kansas alone in 1838 speat more morely in Young Men's Christian association work than the state of New York, and they and it to stead. More children per capital are in the public schools, in the Sunday schools in the state of Kansas than in any other state in the union, according to the population. Talk about your juils. I want to talk about the schools and the churches, about the lappy homes and the workshops, instead of the salts is imprison mea in.

Precite to this according to this populations of the state of Iowa, I want to give to this people on that question one general answer that bears with a greater than all the individual declarations that they could read in the entire day from the riching to the going down of the sun. What is that! It is the election which my my friend saught to belittle by a kind of an explanation. Further me tell your as one who knows something about the question in the campaign when flovernor Boies was elected was a pure question between prohibition and high lightly of the state.

Mr. Small: I dony it. dence the individual opinions to state of lowa. I want to ople on that question one other states of the union, that bears with a greater the individual declarations population of 21 is the second

all the version out of the state and see whether election lines there are mean wealth, health, pace and prosperity. [Applianse.]

Mr. Rosewater says that the people of lowa liave resented the arrant snavery of the probabilistic parting Mr. Larrabse out and putting Mr. Boles in. Yes, I know they have seen trying to make you believe that but that is all bosh. I have got the returns right here before me now from the state of lowa, my friend, and I want to call your attention to this significant fact: That Mr. Boles, who was elected covernor last year, only got 224. will tell you two facts: Every man who is a politician knows it, and my friend Small here, when he picks up that New York almainse and carries it around as one of his documents, knows the same fact that, when you are voting for the president of the United States, you always poll more votes than is any election held in any state of this nation for the purpose of merely electing a governor. Don't you know it: That gives you an explanation why there were not s many votes cast in the election when Go ernor Boies was elected as there were cast a the presidential election in the state of

Mr. Small—There were more. t more than that cast in the last presdential election.

Mr. Small — More for Boies. No. sir; more votes were cast at the pres

dential election in the state of Iowa than were ever cast in that state in a gubernatorial election. If you have any documents to refute me, produce them. I know what I am talking about.

Mr. Small—I will give you the evidence.
I said, and I repeat it right here now, that
there were more cast on the democratic
there were more cast on the democratic leket in the gubernatorial election than there were at the presidential election; that is, 234 votes more than Grover Cleveland nimself had the year before Mr. Webster-That is a different proposi-

tion from the one I stated. That sustains me in my statement when I declare the propost tion that more votes were cast in the presi-dential election than were cast in a guber-

natorial election in any state.

Mr. Small-Never said that.

And now he says he did not say that.

Backing out of that, he says mother thing.

He says that Beles received 214 more votes than Cleveland received. In other words, that the depocratic candidate are impoverishing | states were making, and 30,000 republicans i lieved prohibition to be wrong and were un-willing to go to the pells and yete for the republican condidate and would not prostitute their consciouces to vote for the democratic condidate for governor. Those are the true stulistics of the politics of the state of lowa. The result was what! Your doctrine of prohibition was repadiated by a majority vote of the people of the state of lowa who voted at that election; and I proclaim it that that vote which repudiated that scattiment of the people of lowa is worth more to the people of the state of Nebraska than the individual opinion of any one man -I den't care where he comes

Now, I am talking, as I hope, to the citizens of the state of Nebraska, and I want just aminute to call your attention to one thought, because I do not want the people who live in this state to dis-grace themselves or the state they live in; I want to call your attention to one thing that I listened to on Saturday, and I listened to it this morning: That when any man out-side of this state comes before you and abuses your state, or your metropolitancity, you share is it, and the greater the abuse, the greater the slander, the londer you give the appliance. [Faint demonstration.] If you people live in like to have you, when your state isslandered, or your cities are slandered, instead of ap-plauding that slander, not to hiss it, beg your pardon, but to six mutely by and listen in simple quietude. [Loud applause.]

The very last speaker undertook here no only to slander your state and the city of Omeha, but not content with that, he sought to drag into the mire the great senator of this state, living in the beautiful city of Beatrice. More applause.] Not only that, but he coupled it with the name of that other honorable gentleman, who won for himself a career of fame and of honor throughout the battles of the war, fighting for the life of the republic, and since hen as a statesman sitting in the halls of ther as a states man sitting in the United States senate—I mean Charles F Munderson. [Applause.] I mean General form before a Nebraska audience and down the names of Senator Paddock and Senator Manderson as persons of ill repute, and this audience shall applaud such vile declarations/

Mr. Small-I didn't do it. Mr. Webster-I appeal to the pride and sontiment of every man and woman here to rescut any such insimation as was male from this platform against your republican senators. [A voice: "That's right." Ap-

I am sorry, ladies and gentlemen, that time travels so rapidly, because the things which I have to say to this audience in behalf of the position which I maintain would stretch out brough a week of discussion. Coming back, herefore, to the thought. I started out in his discussion on last Saturday, asking this scople, what have you to say as to where the state, as a state, as a political body, is to be benefited by prolibition! or where is it to be injured by maintaining high fleenes! and up shall have to go on myself. I undertook to prove last Saturday that in all the states got through a table. In shalf a might be stated by the states got through a table. In shalf a might be stated by the states got through a table. In shalf a might be stated by the states got through a table. where you had prohibition, stagnation had struck the prosperity of the states; I gave you their population to show it; and when I stepped from this platform a psehibition friend, with honest purpose you their population to show it; and when I stepped from this platform a prehitition Iriend, with honest purpose and honest intentions, for which I thank him, said to me, "Mr. We later, why do you compare Maine, verment and New Hampshire with Nobriella in the line of prespective There may be other causes to account for the prosperity of Nebraska. Why don't you compare it with some of the states in the immediate vicinity, that surround Maine, Verment and New Hampshire:" I said, "Suppose I do that, and that it was universally the same thing, then what?" The result the same thing, then what!" The result was, after a moment's conversation, that the prohibition friends would have to explain to satisfy this audience as to the stagnation in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, or hey would lose their case.

I will undersake to prove my side of it by going a little further. Some man may say to you perhaps, that the states of Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire, being old states, are already filled up and there is no room for any more growth down there. A man state to me the other day, in denating that ques the sentiments and the declarations of a few people from the state of lowa. For whatever they are worth, accept them.

I want to say to these people that them is of the foreigners landing down there and de-cent people had to leave." I presume that the friend that ende that statement did not know the fact that foreigners do not land in the state of Maine, or New Hampshire, or Vermont at all and their population does not increase, for the emigration goes entirely to other abster of the union.

other states of the union.

Go a little further: In Maine they have a population of 21 to the square saile, in Verment Bland in New Hampdire 38. In Mussichusetts, where you have the great Berkshire bills running all across it just as ragged as in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, they have a population of 221 people to the square unile; or, in other words, in the state of Massachusetts, right down in New England, there are ten families living to the square unie to where there is one family living in practition Maine. In New York, which berders on the west ward, they have ide people per square mile, to 21 in the millenium pie per square mile, to 21 in the millenium state of Maine that the probibition from it talk about. If New York can accommodate 100 and Mussichusetts can necorrinolate 22 way is not there room for a few people come up in that God-favored state of Maine. After all that is said about Vermont and New Hamphire, how comes it that these highly intelligent people of Maine, who know how to drop a hot poker as well as anybody class, as no friends anys, have not dropped that het poker and undercaken to get some people down there to build a few fires to keep them warmin winton.

Out in filinois, half way across the conthent you have fifty-five people per square mile. In Indiana, the old Hossier state, you have fifty-five; and then in the bright old state of lowa you have seventy-eight; in Pennsylvania, you have ninety-five per square mile. Don't you see when you come to think it over, that Maine, Vermont, and New Hamshire come pretty near being de-opulated, and it is no wonder that you have no prosperity down there? I put to you a proposition, and I want you to answer it.
My proposition is that in every state where you talk prohibition you drive out the people, you drive out the people, you drive out capital, you distroy your munifacturing industries, you destroy your ommercial industries. If you cannot explain on any theory, I have a right to draw the conclusion that it must be the result of prohibition, which is the only discriminating characteristic between hose three states and the other states of the

Mr. Small-O, my. [Laughter.] My friend says "O, my," as if that were n answer.

Mr. Small—'T'aln't an answer. We will go a little farther: With the state f Vermont, that only increased its popula-ion by one half of one per cent from 1870 to SSO, the average increase of population per-centage was more than 20 per cent in all the centage was more than 20 per cent in all the high license states of the union, and down in old whisky producing Keatucky it was 24. In wine-growing California it was 54 per cent. Now, mark what I say: In the high license state of Nebraska, to which you people belong, in this state where they ask you to affix prohibition to your constitution, the increase of percentage of population for the same ten years was 247 per cent, and from 1880 to 1890 it was more than 300 per cent; a record which cannot be pointed out

ernment.

Here is another fact about your old probibitton state of Maine: In 1870 there were 5,530 manufacturing institutions in that state, as reported by the census of the United States reverament for that year. In 1880, in the same state of Maine, there were about 4,481 manufacturing industries.
Therefore, in ten years of prohibition in Maine, you destroyed and wired out 1,000 manufacturing industries, and I want to say to you that there was not one of them a

brewery or a distillery, either.

Mr. Small - Nø, sir, dich't have them.

In New Hampshire you distroyed list manufacturing industries; in Verment you destroyed 356 manufacturing industries. I tell you that in the states surrounding Verment, Maine and New Hampshire, where you had high Seense, and did not have probablion, that the manufacturing institutions increase in every one of them instead of decreasing. will give you a state or two: in Massachus-sets, for the same ten years, its institutions increased in number 1,140. In the state of Wisconsin, 631; in the state of New York, 0,535; in Maryland, 655; in Himels, 1,952; in Minnesota, 1,223; and in the little, as they say, state of Nebraska, cursed with high license, you increased your manufacturing in stitutions to the number of 733. [Applaise.

Allow me, in conclusion, to say that in every prohibition state that I have named, by your prohibition doctane I contend it to be u destroy your manufacturing industries in the state; by which I mean to say you drain upon your financial prosperity; and in every state of the union where you had high license the manufacturing institutions increased in number and, therefore, furnished employment a more men; therefore paid out more money and more wages; therefore secured more for your product; therefore put more money in circulation, and therefore paved the way to universal prosperity, which stands face to face with the depreciation which you put upon the financial industries of states where prohibition exists. Now, if my friends upon the other side can explain that away by argument, let them explain it. It is for me to tate facts, and this intelligent audience can draw conclusions from them.

A voice: How about Kansas? The President-1 want to remind the audience that only the four speakers will be allowed to take part in this debate.

Mr. Webster-Had it not been for the enforcement of the president, I should have answered the gentlemen from Kansas at once. But out of respect to the order of the

president I shall not allow myself at this time to engage in altereation with any individual outside of these debaters. In the course of the discussion, I shall deal with Kansas, and I will dispose of that question with about the same general result proportionate to popuation as exists in the other states. Let that su&ce upon that subject for the present. It was said that prohibition was one of the hings that stopped allocy and insanity, and so forth. I want to make a suggestion that my friends in this discussion seem never to be able to discriminate between the regulation of the

business and the running of open saloons; or, in other words, they cannot discriminate or, in other words, they cannot discriminate between legitimate temperance and absolute drunkenness. That is not the discussion at all. No high license friend is here to advocate drunkenness and intemperance. We are here for the purpose of debating how to reach the best manner of dealing with a conceded evil, and that is the only thing we have to talk about. have to talk about. I want to go to Maine a moment, where

ey say that, because they have prohibition down there, prohibition saves every-thing. I get this right from a prohibition book, that three-fifths of all the idiots were either drunkards or the direct descendants of drunkards. Down in Maine according to the census of 1880, they had 1,325 idiots. Either prohibition den't prolibit, or else prohibition don't stop producing idiots. If idiots are the result of drink, they drink more bad whisky in Maine in any other state with the same population. In New Hampshire they had 703; in Vermont, 803; and in prohibition lower they had 2,314. Up here is Minnesotn, which has high license, with a greater population than Maine has, a greater population than New Hampshire, a greater population than Vermont, yet it has 720, or one-half the number of idiots, perhaps, in Maine, out of the same population. How about high license in West Virginia, and state, as a state,

get through a table. In a half a minutel cannot do it. I will simply conclude with the statement that there were in the insane asy-lum of Maine, in 1880, after thirty years of prohibition, 403 insane persons and in the state of Nebraska but 173. Or, in other words, in the high license state of Nebraska, where you say liquor is likely to cause insan-ity, you have but one-half the number persons in the insane asylum that were

Maine.

My friends can take which horn of the diemma they please—either admit that whisky loss not produce insmity, or else admit that prohibition in Maine does not prohibit, and nore people are made insome by the drinking of liquor in prohibition. Maine than are made insane under the high license laws of the state of Nebraska. [Applause.]

SMALL'S LAST SPEECH.

He Abuses Webster, Attacks Protection, and Rambles Generally.

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

Now, I have paid a little more than due or ordered. this country free, but made every freer from the day that he did the act. [Ap plause, i ordinary attention to my distinguished friend, the henorable editor of THE OMARA BEE, in my two previous speeches. I am afraid my brother Webster may think I have neglected

brother Webster may think I have neglected him altogether [Applause]. I do not ears to have him go away with the impression that his arguments have no effect upon me. He seemed to think yesterday that he was in doubt as to where I came from, whether from Guorgia or Utah, but I propose to show him before he leaves here today that I am here just the same [Laughter and applause]. He took occasion also to star at myself and Brother Dickie as being imported orators from other states. I am an original package Brother Dickie as being imported orators from other states. I am an original package and have a constitutional right here [Applause]. I can go where I please under the recent decision of the supreme court without writ or license, and he has not any right to stand up here and question my right to stand upon this platform and defend this matter of prohibition before the people of Nebraska, unless he proposes to change from entirely, go back on the supreme court and stand where we stood some months ago destand where we stood some months ago de-claring that the state alone was sovereign in this matter and had a right to decide it for herself. And he is too good a lawyer to question the dictum of the supreme court. He confessed himself that he was no original puckage. [Applause.] He has only been here twenty-one years, and the only difference between him and me in Nebraska is that his carrent has a little order. He congress or legal ture of the people in the exercise of tweether with a third system of the congress or legal to the congress or legal to the congress of the people in the exercise of tweether with a third system of the people in the exercise of his carpet bag is a little older than mine. I do not see that he has obtained a divine right to splutter over every follow that comes into the state to make a few remarks upon this

by my prohibition friends in any other state | freesides your children and teach them in within the limits of the United States govbenor and truth and sobriety and righteous-ness which will make for them manhood, wo-manhood and future prosperity, and it has been your toil and your consecration, your culture, your refinement and your coal for the things which are good and true and beautiful that has coate Nonesskata beautiful that has made Nebraska to blossom as she has and has given her this prespecity and brought to her all this wonderful progress which these gentlemes have leaded from this plat-form. And when you, after doing these works, after accomplishing these works, after bringing Nebrasica to this state of prosper-ity, who you turn around and demand the right that the people have to pass upon a question of such profound importance as dealing with the liquor subject, you have get a right to deal with it on your own motion, of after your own consciences and after and the will of the and this is the reason, as I said yesterday afternoon, why this question is before the people of Nebraska today. We did not import it in from any other state. Brother Dickie and I did not come here and Brother Dickie and I did not come here and stand yender in the city of Lincoln demanding of the legislature of 1850 that it should give this question to the people of Nebraska, but I wint to say to you that it was the people of Nebraska themselves that did it, and in the discussion of that question these considerations of home and of presently and of christianity; of the stamping out of pauperism, of the stamping out of pauperism, of the stamping out of pauperism, of the stopage of crime, of the lifting of the burdens of unnecessary taxation from the hard bone and muscle of this country were the considerations which made those people of Nebraska

tions which made those people of Nebrasira demand for themselves the right to settle this question at the ballot box without the intervention of the legislature and the liquor lobby, and they forced it there. I read to you from the Iowa State Register that in the great fight for probabition in the Nebraska legislature the same moral force and noble influences were at work that were seen in Iowa when the contest was going on there. You will remember that the lower State Register is the great leading organ of that state published at the capital at Dea Moines and edited in part by Mr. Clarkson,

the present first assistant postmaster general of the United States. He says: "Therewas the same buttle for the home and the fireside, the same fight for helpless wemen and little children who could not protect themselves, called out all the chivalry, the true manhood; the pleadings of wives and mothers won many votes that would not have

been cust against the saloons."

A report of the final vote in the house gives an incident of affecting interest that recalls very vividly some scenes in Iowa but a few years ago. Representative McNickle of Gago county arose after the vote had been taken, out before the result had been announced, and said:

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

this very county in which we are. That was the representative coming from the midst of the people, listening first to the blandishments, to the appeals and arguments of the politicians and saving that he would not vote for the submission of this question, but when it was brought bome with the arguments of the wives and of the mothers and of the hus-bands and of the children who were being given over to the Mo-loch destruction, of disaster and damnation that man standing thereunder the lone of your capitol where the pleading eyes of his little boy and the possibilities of his fate before him, said "I have communed with a higher power, and now if my vote can give to the people of Nebraska the opportunity to cast out the rum devil I give it," and e gave it like a man, and I belive you will ratify his decision on November 4, and with your little children looming, before your eyes-in their pleadings for protection from this nd that has roused so m liated so many men, brought disaster, panperism and crime into so many of the happy ommunities of this state, I believe you, too, communities of this state, I believe you, too, will commune with a higher power, that you will listen to the calls of the monitor of God placed within, and march grandly up to the tallot box and forever lash these devils from the territory of the stateof Nebraska. [Applause. | The gentleman talks about personal liberty. And he stood up here yesierday and attempted to flaunt the bloody shirt in your face over my head because I came from the state of Georgia. I want to say to you that he, living for twenty-one years in the state of Nebraska, seems to know more about the state house of Georgia than I do, living under

its shadow, and I have my wife and children there now. I repudiate the insinuation that there now. I repudiate the insinuation that we are not loyal to the grand old stars and stripes. [Applause] On the Fourth of July, in the city of Chattaneoga, on Friday last, Governor Gordon, who is the chief executive of our state, a gallant Christian gentleman, stood before thousands of the blue and the gray in the city of Chattaneoga and uttered sentiments of natrician and of the control of the city of Chattaneoga and control of the control of the city of Chattaneoga and control of the city sentiments of patriotism and of loyalty and of devotion to the flag and the government that were the equal of any spoken anywhere in this country. [Applause.] I want to say to you today, my countrymen, that while that bloody war was being fought I was but one of these little boys myself, ten years old when it began and ourteen when it ceased; but I suw it from he beginning to the end. I was in the track of it. I was keeping my safety shead of the army day after day and month after month. want to say to you, my countrymen, that from the hour that I became able to under-stand the great issues which were involved and the great results which were achieved by these men who marched out from the homes and from the furrows of this country under the flag of the union to keep the same forever, when I understood what they had accomplished, how they had stricken 4,000,000 shuckles from 4,000,000 of our brethren in black, I thankel God for the day, and I have thanked itim in the presence of my people as I do before you, and I thank Him for the day when he gave to this country Abraham Lincoln, that typical American who with his immortal hand, signed the emancipation procla-mation and not only made every black man in

1 believe in personal liberty. I believe in that liberty which has been sanctifled by the success of the American constitution and which is guaranteed by the mighty powerthat is interwoven with the forty three stars and thirteeu stripes of that glorious flag. I am in favor of it to the fullest extent compatible with the public peace, the public safety and the public progress. But for a man who is a lawyer and who stands with fair fame before the judiciary and courts of this state for a man who has steed before the supreme court and plead with honorable fervor the causes of his clients, and who has made for himself a reputation that this, my friend, has made in the state of Nebraska to stand here and try to befuddle the intellect of his follow-citizens by a species of pettifog-ging with that phrase, "personal liberty," is unbecoming to him and I do not believe he would be guilty of it is any other place ex-cept upon the discussion of this prohibition issue, where pettifogging is a necessity in order to defend the saloon. [Applause]. He knows what personal liberty is, and he knows as well as he knows his own honorable name that the prohibition of the liquor traffic does not strike anywhere in a thousand niles of personal liberty. The prohibition of the liquor traffic strikes at the traffic, it strikes at the system of commerce and there is a thousand niles. sovereign power to regulate the come Your very tariff laws to-day are regula-Your very tariff like to may a of commerce. Your embargees and proof tariffs against certain articles and ory tariffs against certain articles and ory tariffs. The commerce tariffs.