HIGH LICENSE IN NEBRASKA.

The Number of Licensed Liquor Dealers, Their Location and Revenue Derived.

OFFICIAL FACTS AND FIGURES.

A Revenue Was Derived in 1889 of $750,818—Seventy-Eight Towns in the State Have No Saloons.

The following is a carefully compiled exhibit of the licensed liquor traffic in Nebraska, procured from city and village clerks.

Of the 223 incorporated towns all but nine have responded. It will be noted that seventy-eight of the 223 cities and towns are this year without any saloon. Several of those that have voted license this year have no saloon, because the license is so high that no dealer has been able to pay it, or willing to take the risk. The 145 cities and towns that have granted licenses this year have an aggregate of 797 licensed liquor dealers. To this number should be added thirty-eight liquor dealers, licensed directly by the county boards, making the total number of licensed liquor dealers for this year 835.

The nine villages from which no reports have been procurable cannot increase this number by more than twelve to fifteen, so that it is safe to assert that the total number of licensed liquor dealers in Nebraska, including brewers, distillers and wholesale and retail dealers, does not exceed 850.

The revenue derived from liquor dealers under the high license system for the year 1889 was $750,818. Of this amount $64,102 was collected in various towns and cities as occupation tax, and $18,960 was collected by various counties for saloons located outside of incorporated towns.

Name of town.	No. of licenses issued.	Amount realized from license.
Adams	none	
Ainsworth	2	$1,000
Albion	2	2,000
Alexandria	none	
Alliance	2	2,000
Alma	1	1,500
Anselmo	none	
Ansley	none	
Arapahoe	1	1,000
Arlington	2	1,000
Ashford	none	
Ashland	none	
Atkinson	1	
Auburn	none	
Aurora	2	3,000
*Avoca	none	500
Axtel	none	
Bancroft	1	800
Bartley	none	
Bassett	1	750
Battle Creek	2	1,000
Beaver City	1	
Beatrice	9	15,000
Bellevue	none	
Bellwood	1	800
*Belvidere	none	600
Benkleman	2	1,000
Bennett	none	
Blair	8	9,000
Bloomington	1	800
Blue Hill	2	2,000
Blue Springs	1	1,000
Bradshaw	none	
Brainard	2	1,500
Brock	none	
Broken Bow	3	3,000
Brownville	1	500
Burwell	1	750
Callaway	2	700
Cambridge	none	
Carleton	none	
Cedar Rapids	1	1,500
Central City	2	2,000
Chadron	5	5,000
Chester	none	
Clay Center	none	
Cloverdale	none	
Columbus	13	9,250
Cortland	1	1,000
Covington	9	5,400
Cozad	1	750
Craig	2	1,000
Crawford	6	3,500
Creighton	2	1,500
Crete	7	7,000
[illegible]	1	1,000
[illegible]		
Dakota City		
Davenport	none	
David City	5	5,000
DeWitt	3	3,000
Diller	1	
Doniphan	none	
Dorchester	none	
Edgar	1	1,500
Elk Creek	none	800
Elmwood	none	
*Elwood	none	500
Emerson	2	1,400
Endicott	none	
Ewing	2	1,000
Fairbury	5	3,500
Fairfield	none	
Falls City	4	3,000
Firth	1	800
Florence	4	5,000
Fort Calhoun	2	1,000
Franklin	none	
Fremont	15	15,000
Fund	3	3,000
Fullerton	none	
Gandy	none	
Geneva	none	
Genoa	1	1,000
Gibbon	none	
Gothenburg	2	1,000
*Grafton	none	500
Grand Island	23	23,000
Grant	1	
Greenwood	1	750
Guide Rock	2	
Hampton	1	1,000
Hardy	none	
Harrisburg	none	
Harrison	1	500
Hartington	2	2,000
Harvard	1	800
Hastings	11	13,000
Hayes Center	3	1,000
Hay Springs	none	1,500
Heron	2	
Hemingford	none	
Herman	1	1,000
Hodrege	4	4,000
Hooper	3	1,500
Hubbell	none	500
Humboldt	none	2,000
Humphrey	4	2,000
Ipanhia	1	
Indianola	none	
Inman	1	1,000
Kearney	7	8,000
Kenesaw	none	
Kimball	none	500
Lexington	3	2,400
*Liberty	none	1,200
Ledge Pole	none	
Lincoln	37	37,000
Linwood	3	2,250
Long Pine	1	1,000
Louisville	2	1,424
Lyons	none	
Loup City	2	2,250
McCook	5	5,000
Madison	2	1,500
Mason City	1	800
Mead	none	
Milford	2	2,000
Minden	2	3,000
Moorefield	none	
Nebraska City	23	17,500
*Neligh	none	900
Nelson	none	
Nemaha	none	
New port	none	500
Niobrara	3	1,500
Norden	none	
Norfolk	11	6,500
North Bend	5	2,000
North Loup	none	
North Platte	5	5,250
Oakdale	1	700
Oakland	3	
Odell	none	
Ogallala	1	1,000
O'Neill	5	5,000
Ord	1	
Orleans	2	1,500
*Osceola	none	2,000
Oxford	1	850
Omaha	248	27,000
Palmyra	none	
Papillion	4	3,000
Pawnee City	none	
Paxton	none	
Pender	1	1,200
Pera	none	
Pierce	none	
Plainview	2	
Platte Center	2	1,500
Plattsmouth	10	10,000
Ponca	2	2,000
Ravenna	3	3,000
Red Cloud	2	4,000
Republican City	none	
Reynolds	1	500
Rising City	1	
Riverton	1	800
Rulo	2	1,400
Rushville	2	1,000
Salem	none	
Schuyler	6	8,000
Scotia	none	
Scribner	3	1,500
Seward	5	5,000
Shelby	1	500
Shelton	3	1,000
Sidney	4	2,000
South Sioux City	9	5,000
Springfield	1	1,400
Springview	none	
St Paul	4	4,000
South Omaha	60	28,000
Stanton	3	1,500
Stella	none	
Sterling	none	
Stockham	1	800
Stockville	1	
Stratton	none	
Stromsburg	none	645
Stewart	1	650
Superior	3	4,500
Sutton	2	2,000
Syracuse	1	1,000
Table Rock	none	
Talmage	2	1,000
Tecumseh	3	6,000
Tekamah	2	2,250
Tilden	1	750
Tobias	3	3,000
Ulysses	2	
Utica	2	
Valentine	3	1,500
Valparaiso	2	500
Venango	none	
Verdigre	1	500
Verdon	none	
Wahoo	none	
Wahoo	4	4,000
*Wakefield	none	700
Wallace	1	
Waterloo	1	500
Waverly	1	
Wayne	2	3,000
Weeping Water	none	
*Western	none	1,000
West Point	9	4,500
Wilber	5	5,000
Winside	1	500
Wisner	4	3,500
Wood River	2	2,000
Wymore	6	6,000
York	none	

*Granted license last year, but refused to issue license this year.

DO THESE FIGURES SUIT YOU?

SWANBURG, Neb., July 25.—To the Editor of THE BEE: In your speech on high license you did not give the number of failures in Nebraska—only the capital. You also said that there had been something over 3,000 arrests in Omaha in 1889. I have a letter from Chief of Police Seavey stating there had been nearly 11,000 arrests. If your statistics and conclusions are on a par with this your talk is not worth anything.

I want to ask you one question—which has increased faster in Nebraska since 1880, the voting population or the saloons? Yours truly, ERIC MORELL.

The comparative number of failures in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska quoted in the Beatrice debate was accidentally dropped out of the type of the morning edition, but appeared correctly in the next edition as follows:

Number of failures in Kansas in 1889—292	$2,629,200 00
Number of failures in Iowa in 1889—325	2,579,762 00
Number of failures in Nebraska in 1889—274	1,538,718 00

The number of failures in Kansas and Nebraska for the first six months of the present year was published editorially by THE BEE on July 8—the day after the debate—as follows:

It has been asserted that the number of business failures in Kansas was less than in Nebraska in proportion to population. The truth is that the record of Nebraska is in every respect superior. During the past six months the number of failures in Nebraska aggregated 178, with liabilities amounting to $743,000. In Kansas in the same time the number of failures was 152, with liabilities reaching the enormous sum of $1,962,600. While Nebraska's list of failures increased four, compared with the number for the first half of 1889, the liabilities decreased. On the other hand Kansas records an increase of twenty-one in failures, and $1,250,000 in the aggregate of liabilities.

The printed annual report of W. S. Seavey, chief of police, to the Omaha board of fire and police commissioners for the year ending December 31, 1889, reports the total number of arrests during last year as 8,149. Of that number 1,036 were arrested as suspicious characters and very properly should be deducted from the total of criminal arrests, because they were guilty of no other offense than that of being unknown to the police. That would reduce the actual number of legitimate arrests to 7,353, but no such reduction was even attempted or hinted at in the Beatrice debate. As a matter of fact the number of arrests in Omaha is much lower than that in other cities of equal population. Denver had over 25,000 last year and her social evil population is computed by her chief of police at over 1,500 as against less than 250 known to the police as subsisting in Omaha.

The voting population of Nebraska in 1880 was 87,452; in 1888, 262,632. The present voting population of Nebraska is not less than 210,000, or two and a half times larger than it was in 1880.

The number of saloons in Nebraska in 1880 was over 700, and of that number Omaha, with a population of 30,045, had 180. Official reports from 223 out of 232 incorporated towns of this state place the total number of licensed liquor dealers in these towns and cities at 797. The nine towns not yet heard from are Ayr, Clarks, Exeter, Fairmont, Gordon, Greeley Center, Gresham, Strang and Unadilla. These towns cannot possibly have more than 20 saloons, if they have that many. It is therefore manifest that Nebraska today has less than 800 licensed saloons. Seventy-eight towns and cities in Nebraska have no licensed saloons.

In other words, if the saloons in Nebraska had increased in proportion to the increase of voting population we should now have one thousand seven hundred and fifty saloons, whereas through the restrictive operation of local option and high license we have barely eight hundred licensed saloons in the state. In 1880 we had one saloon for every one hundred and twenty-five voters, or one to about seven hundred and fifty of the population. In 1890 we have one saloon to every two hundred and sixty-two voters, which is equal to about one for every one thousand five hundred and seventy of the population.

Omaha furnishes a striking example of the effect of high license. With more than four times the population of 1880 she has today only 68 more saloons than she had ten years ago, and that includes wholesale dealers and brewers who formerly did not pay a city license.

Within the past year there was an actual decrease of licensed liquor dealers in Omaha from 277 to 248 or 39 less than the preceding year.

How is that for high license? Does this answer suit you?

P. S.—In order that all juggling with the revenue returns be forestalled, we will add that the internal revenue district of Nebraska includes North and South Dakota, and the reports of stamps sold represent the three states together. The number of stamps sold for Nebraska alone for 1889 was 1,860, and that includes every drug store in the state. The only reliable statistics as to the saloons can be had from city and village officials, and those we have in our possession from all but the nine towns quoted.

A CAMPAIGN OF MENDACITY AND SLANDER.

The prohibition campaign in Nebraska will become memorable in political history as a campaign of mendacity and slander. From the very outset the prohibition advocates and prohibition press have resorted to the most reckless and shameless misrepresentation of facts and vile slander of their opponents.

While proclaiming themselves devout Christians they are reviling everybody that dares to differ with them and imposing upon credulous followers the most brazen falsehoods. Every issue of the prohibition press has been teeming with libelous assaults on men and statistics fabricated by unprincipled imposters who have shown themselves adepts in forging names and falsifying official records. The most audacious of the mercenary champions of prohibition is the New York *Voice*. Its principal stock in trade in the present campaign has been forged letters and fraudulent statistics.

In one of its latest numbers it attempts to contradict the assertion made by the editor of THE BEE at the Beatrice Chautauqua that the proportion of criminals in Kansas and Iowa is much greater than in Nebraska. To bolster up its contradiction the *Voice* makes the following comparison between the juvenile criminals of Kansas and Nebraska:

Kansas and Nebraska have reform schools for boys. Both were started about the same time and are run upon essentially the same plan. Nebraska's reform school has 245 inmates, while in Kansas we have only 174. If Kansas had as many as Nebraska in proportion to her population there would be 302 boys instead of 174. Taking Nebraska as an example, we lack 218 boys of having our share.

Where are these missing boys? On the farm, in the store and shop and in the school, growing up to manhood without personal knowledge of what a saloon is."

Now what are the facts? The board of trustees of the state charitable institutions of Kansas for 1888 gives the total number of boys remaining in the school on June 30, 1888, as two hundred and nineteen, and the board calls attention to the fact that owing to the want of room all incorrigible boys are excluded.

The present condition of the Kansas reform school is briefly reported in the following letter:

NORTH TOPEKA, Kan., July 16, 1889.—Dear Sir: We have 190 boys in the reform school. There is a separate school for girls, and there are probably about thirty-six or thirty-eight girls in it.

Our last legislature gave us a small appropriation for maintenance and those who had been committed for incorrigibility were discharged. Respectfully yours,

DR. J. F. BUCK, Superintendent.

The following letter exhibits the condition of the Nebraska reform school:

KEARNEY, Neb., July 19, 1889.—Dear Sir: Number of boys received during past five years	229
Number of girls	107
Total	336
Number of boys discharged and pardoned	236
Number of girls discharged and pardoned	42
Total	278
Number of boys in attendance at present	170
Number of girls in attendance at present	86
Total	256
Highest number in attendance at any time	276

We have accommodations for about forty-five more boys. Very respectfully,

JOHN P. MALLORY, Superintendent.

Mark the ingenious imposture of the *Voice*. While the girls in the Kansas reformatory are entirely omitted from the count, the eighty girls in the Nebraska reform school are represented as boys. Kansas has discharged all her incorrigible boys, who constitute a very great percentage of the class usually admitted into reform schools, and allows them to run at large. Nebraska takes in all the incorrigibles, both male and female, while Kansas only admits those convicted of crime. And yet Kansas has one hundred and ninety boys in her reform school as against one hundred and seventy in Nebraska. The large cities usually furnish most of the wayward and criminal classes of juveniles. The largest city in Kansas has not as much population as Lincoln, and but a little more than one-third of the population of Omaha. Nebraska takes care of and educates all her bad boys and girls, while Kansas leaves them to roam about and drift into the cesspools of vice until they have committed some felony that would place them behind prison bars if they were of age. Where are those Kansas boys? Not on the farm or in the workshop, but around the dives and joints of Atchison, Leavenworth and Topeka.

Another striking example of shameless mendacity is produced in the same number of the *Voice*, under the head of "Canards About Des Moines," "Figures Showing That Prohibition Has Not Increased County Expenses."

Stories are being industriously circulated through the liquor press about the great increase of court expenses in Polk county this year owing to prohibition. I have interviewed the county auditor and am able to lay before the readers of the *Voice* some figures which give the lie to this latest canard of the anti-prohibitionists. The following are the figures of expenses covering the first five months of the years 1889 and 1890:

Jail Expenses.	1889.	1890.
January	$ 545 35	$ 818 30
February	436 50	.....
March	60 50	960 50
April	832 41	15 75
May	520 50	70 30
	$ 2,452 26	$ 1,864 85
Grand jury expenses	$ 1,809 60	$ 2,194 10
Court expenses including sheriff's fees, etc.	17,346 10	16,350 17
Total	$21,607 96	$20,399 12

Other expenses run in about the same proportion, showing that they do not vary much from last year, and that there has been no great increase in expenses.

Now what are the facts? The official report of Hon. Frank D. Jackson, secretary of state, for 1888, makes the following exhibit as regards the costs of criminal prosecutions in Polk county for the year 1888: Total expense of the county on account of criminal prosecution, including attorneys' fees, forty-three thousand, six hundred and fifty dollars and forty-five cents.

Compare these figures with the following exhibit furnished by the sheriff of Polk county for 1889 and the present year:

OFFICE OF SHERIFF OF POLK COUNTY, DES MOINES, IA., July 25, 1890.—THE OMAHA BEE: I sent you a telegram July 5 (in answer to your request) of which the enclosed is a copy:

In answer to your letter of July 18 would say: The court costs are taken from report of county auditor and are authentic. Since writing the telegram developments indicate a probable cost of criminal proceedures for 1890 from $150,000 to $160,000, or about $2 per capita. Total court costs of Polk county, Iowa, for 1889, $92,646, of which $37,755 is justice and police court costs. Above does not include salary of three judges of district court. Criminal costs alone about $90,000. Population of county about 80,000. Number of commitments for June, 1890, 135, larceny 8, rape 2, burglary 3, false pretenses 4, robbery from person 1, violation of liquor law 2, vagrancy 6, assault and battery 6, malicious mischief 1, getting on and off train in motion 2, resisting officer 1, carrying concealed weapons 3, gambling 2, seduction 1, intoxication 86. About half of those arrested for intoxication pay fines and are not committed.

C. C. LOOMIS, Sheriff Polk County.

These facts have been within the reach of the prohibition press and are doubtless known to the imported colonels and hired swashbucklers who are infesting Nebraska, but hereafter, as heretofore, they will persistently keep up their systematic and habitual lying and misrepresentation.

STAGNATION IN KANSAS.

Business Ruined and Unemployed People Moving Away.

SALINA, Kan., July 28.—To the Editor of THE BEE: I was just shown a copy of your valued paper of the 13th inst., containing a letter from Dr. Tobey of our city. I have read it over carefully and can endorse all statements made. In 1868-69 my father, John Geis, visited Nebraska, and in company with another friend, both from Johnstown, Pa., made purchases of land.

While in Lincoln he met an eastern man who had just been to Kansas, and who was enchanted with that state. He gave father a long description of Kansas and advised him to go and see it. Father did so, and after traveling the state over, concluded to make land purchases in this and adjoining counties, and to sell his Nebraska interests. In addition to his own individual purchases he also represented a number of farmers and business men in Pennsylvania.

A large colony of his Pennsylvania friends came on here and located on those lands, among them the very best and most successful farmers in our county today. The writer came at the same time and engaged in business in Salina. He had his ups and downs from 1871 to 1880 such as people usually have in a new country.

In 1880 I was comfortably fixed, owning several farms and considerable property, unencumbered. During the last ten years (our glorious prohibition era), however, things have gradually gone down hill, notwithstanding a number of excellent crop years and a big artificial boom, until it was necessary to mortgage most all of my property, including my fine home. Now prohibitionists will ask, what had prohibition to do with that? Why, just this: While prohibition does not prohibit the importation and sale of whisky and beer, for we have had five original package houses and some thirty-five or forty stationary and portable joints in Salina, it does prohibit immigration of people who would buy some of our property at some price or other, giving our embarrassed people financial relief. But no, no monied men, farmers, merchants, or any one else now come to invest. Some bankrupt stock of goods may be dumped in on us and sold out—paying no taxes like the original package house or joint.

But instead of immigration came the Yankee mortgage, loan and trust man who was anxious to loan his protected money at 7½ to 10 per cent on no worse security than he would gladly loan the same money in the east at 4 to 5 per cent. Even Johnstown, which was nearly washed out of existence, is re-building upon 4 and 5 per cent money.

Six weeks ago I visited my native home, Johnstown, Pa., and while there I met one Saturday on Main street several farmers whom I knew from boyhood up. One asked me how times were in Kansas. I answered we had had rather hard times for several years, but that last year our crops were excellent, and this year our wheat couldn't be excelled. Corn and other growing crops, as well as fruit promised a good yield. The man replied: "I tell you New Brasky is the place to go to—there is where I'm going if I can get my price for my farm here. Jake Spangler went out to New Brasky in February and Jerry Mishler and one of the Kiper boys went out last fall and they write that they are uncommonly well pleased with the country. I wouldn't move to Kansas or no other prohibition state nohow." The three men above referred to have settled somewhere near West Point. Now leaving my friends on Main street I continued my walk. Arriving at the corner of Locust and Clinton streets I saw a handsome three-story pressed brick, Georgia marble trimmed business block in course of erection. The architect and contractor is George Krueger, formerly of Salina, Kan., who, after a residence of twenty years, has left our state for good, with his wife and six children. Next I met William Keeler and John Lill brickmasons, Henry Lill, C. A. Anderson, Sextus Ross and son and Louis Seese carpenters and D. W. Price and J. Mallot plasterers, and several other laborers, all of whom have gone to Johnstown from Salina this spring for want of employment in order to earn a living. A number of those named are men of families. Some have taken them along, others had to wait until they earned enough money to send for them.

I notice that a great many cities in the country are not satisfied with the census just taken, but to one here much complaint from cities in Kansas. Our towns want to recount for each record will show a loss instead of an increase in population. I know whereof I speak so far as my own town is concerned and we have one of the best and busiest towns in Kansas. I am engaged in a business where I find out who is leaving and who comes. In buying and selling all kinds of new and old furniture and every kind of household goods, I am about the last man people trade with when they are about to leave, and I can say truthfully, that in the twenty years I have lived here, there have not been so many leaving and wanting to leave as there has been all this spring and summer. It is true that there are some few coming in, but who are they and where from? They are principally from counties in the western part of the state coming here broke and looking for jobs.

Now I wish to say to the people of Nebraska in all sincerity that it pains me from the bottom of my heart to have to make these statements, but they are facts, cold facts and only too true. I have always fought and spoken for the good name of Kansas, as state I dearly love and have always been amongst her foremost defenders where an opportunity offered itself, but a set of hypocritical political, pulpit-pounding prohibition cranks have the state by the throat and are fast squeezing the life out of her. They have had their way for ten years. Now is our time to speak and act, too. We must strike from the shoulder. I trust and pray the good, intelligent, liberty-loving people of Nebraska will not permit a lot of political prohibition preachers to saddle a cursed law on their fair state that will surely ruin it as it is fast ruining Kansas. If what I have said does not suit the prohibitionists I will, with your permission, give them another "BEE line."

WILLIAM R. GEIS.

Cold Facts

SALINA, Kan., July 19.—To the Editor of THE BEE: Your able defense of high license should do much to prevent your state from having the incubus of prohibition fastened upon her. The arguments are unanswerable, but prohibitionists will not listen to argument. They have not listened to arguments in Kansas, but the stern logic of facts is now staring them in the face. With a city here that ought to be growing, we are losing population every day. Men are selling off at half price their effects and leaving this locality and the state daily. If asked why they are leaving, their uniform reply is that they cannot stand prohibition. They say that they see no immediate hope that the people of the state will or can throw off the yoke of intolerance and fanaticism and that business is so dull and laborers so scarce that they see no prospect for business or success in anything that they might undertake.

The taxes in cities and towns are increasing daily. In this city they reach the neat little figure of about 6 per cent. Nine-tenths of our industrious and enterprising German population would leave this city if they could get 75 cents on the dollar for their property. A real estate sale is unknown at this time. There is not a building going up in this city. Mechanics are leaving as fast as they can and those that remain have nothing to do. There seems no prospect for business in this section of the state. The wheat crop this year is one of the best ever harvested in this part of the state. The trouble is that prohibition has been fastened upon the state by political party influence, and one of the most corrupt political rings that ever existed is doing all it can do to prevent the people from having a vote upon the question of resubmission.

Any state is to be pitied that has prohibition foisted upon it through partisan political influence. The people of Nebraska, if they could appreciate the situation in Kansas, would never allow prohibition to carry at the polls. It should be remembered that those who leave Kansas to advocate prohibition in Nebraska are not the honored men of this state nor their representatives. They are those who make it a business of agitating what they believe to be moral reform. Many of them belong to that class who have succeeded in having colleges built by the people of cities in this state for which the people are in many instances yet indebted and are yet taxed to support. This class do no labor, produce nothing and care less how business men, farmers and laborers get along, so that the schools and projects of moral reform are contributed to.

These are cold truths and facts. Kansas today should show an increase of population for the last ten years of 150 per cent, while she only shows, by the recent census, an increase of 66 per cent. The state of Nebraska shows 166 per cent, an excess over Kansas of 100 per cent. Nebraska has had liberal laws. Kansas has been ruled by intolerance and fanaticism. This section has not received a good German or Swede immigrant for years. If they come to look at the country they leave saying: "I like your country, but I cannot stand prohibition." These are object lessons, but the intolerant won't see them. But I must close. If you had a list of business men to whom you could write you could have these statements verified by nine out of ten. Anti-prohibitionists here hope and pray that Nebraska may be saved from prohibition and sumptuary laws. The people of Nebraska owe it to themselves to defeat prohibition and not only to themselves but to the great country that we call the United States of America as well. Yours, N. D. TOBEY.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

The Marshal of Marysville, Kansas, Talks Plainly on Prohibition.

The following correspondence explains itself:

SWANBURG, Neb., July 12, 1890.—Dear sir: Please answer these questions:

1. Your population (Marysville) in 1889?
2. Total number of arrests in 1889?
3. Arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct in 1889?
4. Is there less drunkenness than before prohibition?
5. Has prohibition depreciated real estate values?
6. Is sentiment in your town for or against the law?
7. Is there any noticeable difference your place and the border of Nebraska in regard to drunkenness. Yours truly,

ERIC MORELL.

MARYSVILLE, Kan., July 16.—Eric Morell, Swaburg, Neb.—Dear Sir: Yours of the 12th received. I will answer the questions as best I can.

Our population is 2,000. We make more arrests for drunkenness and disorderly conduct than for any other offense.

Your question in regard to drunkenness at the present day against the time before prohibition I cannot answer. I have been here only about seven years. But from what I can learn, reliable men who have been here before prohibition became a law, claim that they cannot see any difference.

As to your question whether prohibition depreciated the value of real estate, I think it has to a great extent. Our business men claim that they do less than one-fourth of the business since prohibition that they did before prohibition became a law.

In regard to the sentiment in Marysville on the prohibition law, the sentiment is strong against prohibition.

I think there is more drunkenness here than in the borders of Nebraska, and I will give you my reasons for thinking so. In the first place the whisky here is sold by bootleggers, who sell nothing but vile stuff and sell it by the pint; or the people will club together and send to Nebraska and get it by the keg. The consequence is they get drunk, which would not be the case if we had high license with good police regulation.

Our town has not improved as much since prohibition as it did before, which is very easily explained. We derive no revenue from licenses, and our taxes are much higher now than they were before prohibition. Our county has more costs to pay to prosecute the violators of the prohibition law than all other state cases combined. Prohibition doesn't prohibit in the least, and people are getting tired of prosecuting the bootleggers and having to keep them in the jail from three to six months and pay their board and cost of action. The worst of it is, the bootlegger generally comes from the southern part of Nebraska. We have one in jail from Wymore, Neb., for selling whisky. We have had him for six months, and are likely to keep him six months more. Who pays all this expense? No one but the taxpayer.

I will give you the number of business houses in Marysville and also the sentiments of three-fourths of the business men in our town in regard to prohibition. There was a petition in circulation some time ago for resubmitting the question to the voters of the state of Kansas. The following is a list of members of the Marysville resubmission club. I will give you names of business men only. The number of business houses in Marysville is seventy-five:

John Tracy & Co., Cen Welton, E. Breiten & Co., Alven Aranb & Co., Gottlob Ziegler, L. W. Libby, E. J. Fehrnkamp, H. Selz, Breriton & Co., J. P. Smith, H. E. Weidmeyer, Ecmil Dinham, Aug. Hoin, Charles Goritzer, Jacob Graner, Fred White & Co., W. T. Rose, A. Cottrell, Thomas McCoy, I. Regnet, John Jorry, Mr. Barlow, William Cottrell & Co., M. Flieshman, William Horrath, J. W. Anderson, J. S. Haigh, A. M. Vicker, J. K. Julian, William Becker, E. W. Bittel, E. L. Miller, H. G. Dargatz, M. J. Dingnar, Joseph Grim, J. A. Broughton, C. T. Mann, John Degan, D. Wolf, J. Lonergan, F. Pheffer le, Seamon Bros., M. Sheffield, Sam Foster, A. M. Judson, A. Flirer, Ernst Lange, W. R. Cottrell, Captain John Brown, Wm. Daugherty, J. L. Furman, Charles Fisher, Robert White, George Rebber, George Von Wald, O. French, Arch Thomson, A. Tolison, John Tirum, William Barks, Sherpart Meall, Willson Chas.

I hope I have answered your questions satisfactorily. At least my answers to your questions are true, and you will find them endorsed by most all our business men.

Respectfully yours, F. F. ACHI, Deputy Marshal.

A Kansas Druggist.

To the Editor of THE BEE.—"Does prohibition prohibit?" is a question frequently asked now-a-days and upon its correct answer depends the action of the people of Nebraska next November. As the prohibitionists most positively answer that question affirmatively and the anti-prohibitionists as positively answer in the negative, I thought perhaps the experience and testimony of one who had a large personal knowledge of the question at issue might be useful; and right here let me say that prior to my residence in Kansas I was an ardent prohibitionist—am still a temperance man; have no sympathy for the saloon keeper and none for the drinkers as a class, but ready to aid anyone to break from the thralldom of his appetite whenever he will signify his desire to do so.

Now, does prohibition prohibit? I say no—First, because the law is not enforced. It is the veriest nonsense for anyone to affirm that it is enforced as well as the law against theft, murder, etc. Any man that is not wilfully blind knows for himself that it is not true.

In the case of theft the losing party has a personal inclination to discover and prosecute the thief; so, also all having knowledge of the theft, for they all have property which is in jeopardy, so long as the thief is at large—whereas, the man that buys a drink of liquor in Kansas has a personal interest in protecting the seller, for he will want another, and the same is true of all his companions, and this interest is so great as to lead him into all manner of evasions, and even into perjury, to protect the seller. Moreover, he feels justified in doing this, for he feels in honor bound to protect the seller. And what else than perjury can you expect when the state has been training man in perjury for years—for the state requires that all persons buying liquors of a licensed druggist shall swear that he desires to purchase the same for a certain medicinal purpose, and I will state right here that I never knew but one man to refuse to make the affidavit.

Another reason is that "what is everybody's business is nobody's." The prohibition laws are not enforced for just the same reason that in some instances the license laws of Nebraska are not enforced. No law is enforced unless complaints of violation are made, and who will make the complaint? Business men will not—it might injure their business. The same with mechanics and all others who must depend on the public for support. No decent, self-respecting man wishes to do such work. The average American citizen feels that such work is dirty work. So long as it does not personally concern him—that he has enough to do to attend to his own business; and after all not many people really think it is such a terrible evil for a man to buy a drink of whisky or beer. So the evil revels among those greedy for gain and those greedy for drink, till some terrible calamity falls and the people are aroused to temporary activity and spasmodic but futile attempts are made to enforce the law.

One druggist in 1888 received and sold in a country town in northwestern Kansas a carload of beer every two weeks and other liquors in proportion. His traffic was legalized; he had a druggist's permit to sell intoxicating spirits for medicinal purposes. In a little town of less than three hundred a druggist in the same year sold five barrels of whisky; he had no permit and has never been prosecuted. At the county seat just east of this the writer saw last week two wagon loads of beer taken at one time from the train, on the very day that the quarterly term of court was opened. The population of the town was about eight hundred, and drug stores were somehow finding support; neither of them had a permit nor were any of them ever prosecuted. Does not that tell its own story? I have personally known dozens of business men to keep both beer and whisky in their places of business to treat their thirsty customers. It was fairly cheap advertising, for nothing will draw trade better than free beer or free whisky.

I freely admit that frequently a stranger will find it difficult to buy intoxicating liquors in Kansas towns, and will go away honestly saying prohibition does prohibit, but I have noticed a secret of Freemasonry amongst those who drink that somehow unerringly leads them to the right place, and mercantile runners—those peripatetic missionaries who seem to have obtained the password which is the open sesame to all the good things of this world—will tell you that there are few towns in Kansas where a man cannot get something for the "stomach's sake."

The prohibitionists seek to put us down vociferating: "You array yourselves on the side of whisky; you would like to see saloons on every corner, pitfalls for the young," etc. Yes, we are on the side of the saloon. We have raised a boy in Nebraska, as well as in Kansas, and we can easier watch and guard against the saloon in Nebraska than we can the bootleggers, joints and clubs of Kansas. The saloon I can find; the other the most inveterate prohibition crank cannot locate any more than the Irishman could his flea.

Finally after all has been said prohibition does not prohibit—does not even pretend to in fact—it simply changes the traffic from the saloon to the drug store, ruins an honorable and honored business and loses the license. In Nebraska we have a restricted traffic, in Kansas we have free whisky, and I will tell you, Mr. Editor, that a pint of whisky sold by a Kansas drug store will make a man just as drunk, cause him to kick his wife just as hard, and fill a drunkard's grave just as soon as if sold by a Nebraska saloon.

Prohibition takes whisky from the saloon and puts it into the drug store and establishes a school for perjury. Human nature is the same the world over. The average saloonist will sell all the whisky he can, so will the average Kansas druggist, and I have found that the average drinker will swear that black is white if he cannot get a drink without it. Strange that so many diseases can be cured by intoxicants, and it is strange how slowly so many apparently able-bodied men are in Kansas and Iowa.

Which will you take next November? High license saloons or no license drug stores, and the swarm of bootleggers and joints which Kansas enjoys. A KANSAS DRUGGIST.

Enforce the Slocumb Law.

THE BEE reproduces the following sermon preached by Rev. A. F. Sherrill when he was pastor of the First Congregational church of this city, in which he advocated in strong terms the strict enforcement of the provisions of the Slocumb law. The report is reproduced from the columns of THE BEE of January 2, 1882:

The Congregational church had a good audience last night, upon the occasion of Rev. A. F. Sherrill's address upon the subject of "The Slocumb Law and the Wisdom of Enforcing and Obeying It."

The text was from the Galatians, 6-9: "Let us not be weary in well doing."

It is the duty of every church to take an active interest in all that is good. It should live as a free agent, not as a fossil. In the temperance work, which is the greatest reform of the age, every church should be actively enlisted.

The Slocumb law is being enforced and by this enforcement 100 saloons are practically closed. This is the most noteworthy step of progress in the history of our state. One hundred saloons are legislated out of existence. At the 1st of April not more than half these remaining will continue to take out a license and the number of saloons will be reduced to twenty-five. The law is a sacred thing, which it is the duty of all to obey and not disregard. The mayor is to be commended for his announcement that the law must be enforced. The best way to get rid of a bad law, if this be one, is to enforce it. The saloonkeepers are to be commended that they have at last yielded and have proven themselves law abiding citizens. There are only three out of that number who threatened to stand out. The people should congratulate themselves for this condition of affairs, when the saloon men have been so well organized.

The preacher went on to refer to the crime at Trischke's saloon on Sunday last, and especially dwelt on the importance of closing the saloon at 12 o'clock each night and during the whole of Sunday. He thought that good would come out of the evils in our midst, which were attracting so much attention. He said that the young men of this city were becoming aroused to a sense of their danger. He warned parents to be careful in the education of their children toward a temperate life. Christians all should remember that the temperance movement affected each person directly or through friends, and all should unite in furthering its growth.

For a Large Audience.

Hastings Nebraskan.

It must be conceded that the reports of the great joint discussion on the prohibition question were faithfully reported in THE BEE. Messrs. Small and Dickie and their followers have been shown a spirit of fairness and generosity in this matter worthy of emulation. Every point they made for their cause was carefully recorded and the approving manifestations of the partial audiences noted between brackets. It is strong evidence of the fact that at least Mr. Rosewater is sincere on this question, and he has been even more honorable toward his opponents who insulted him with hisses and jeers. Messrs. Rosewater and Webster have clearly demonstrated that there are substantial reasons for the faith there is in them, and few men even of their strong convictions would have been willing as they were to debate a question before an audience unfriendly to them. But they were aware of the fact that they were really talking for a larger audience and one that would give them respectful attention.

High License in Baltimore.

New York Tribune.

High license would seem to give satisfaction in Baltimore. It is reported that the increase from $50 to $250 for a