WICH LICENSE IN NEBRASKA.

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

OFFICIAL FACTS AND FIGURES. A Revenue Was Perired in 1889 of

\$750,818 -Seventy Eight Towns

in the State Base No

Saloons.

The following is a carefully compiled ex-Albit of the licensed liquor traffic in Nobraski, procured from city and vilinge

Of the 22 incorporated towns all but nine have responded. It will be noted that seventy- York ... dight of the 223 cities and towns are this year without my saloon. Several of those that have roted liceuse this year have no salecon because the license is so high that no deale has been able to payit, or willing to take the risk. The 145 cities and town a that have granted licenses this year have an aggregate of 797 licensed liquer dealers. To this number should be added thirtyeight Equer dealers, licensed directly by the courty boards, making the total number of licensed liquor dealers for

this year 885. 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 num-ber of licensed liquor dealers in Nebraska, including brewers, distillers and wholesale

and retail deniers, does not exceed Soc.

The revenued crived from liquor dealer under the high license system for the year 1889 was 8750.818. Of this amount 84.10 was collected in various towns and cities as

secreorated towns.	97		
	No. of H. Amount		
No. of Contract			realize
Name of town.			from 1
dams	den	mones	chas s, s
insworth		9	\$1.4
i bion		- 5	2.0
Jexandria		none	5011
llance		2	2.0
Arma	V.11	- î	1.3
nselino		none	200
risley		tiones	2011
Charleson		1	1.0
rington	#30E00	2	1,0
shord	*****	nane	***
shand		nones	20
etkinson	*****		×++
Lineral		none	8.0
A vocus	V.3X + 1, 4-	1000	5
xtel.		none	
Lancroft		1	- 8
artle y		non or	
ELSHOUT L		1	70
mittle Creek	CARRA	- 2	1.09
leaver Cdy		1	100 W.F.
CHTICE		9	15,00
edlevite	0.2555	name	***
Bellwood		1	
Belyklere		none	60
Lating t		20000	1,0
lenkleman lennett Luir		none	9.0
loon instant		ĭ	46.00
tive Itilia		2	22.00
In Springs	CALLES .	1	1.00
Padaland		none	
trainmed	*****	3	1.3
rock	99888	tione	1 12
Froken Row	*****	3	
turwer!		1	
	111111	1	3 3
Tallaway Tambridge		2	
atte ton	CONTR	none	
Jedar Unphers	*****	1	
Central City		9	
hadron		5	
hester		none	
210V E CHITATT		tone	100
Coleridge	****	none	
Polymybus		13	
Portland	111114	1	
Doeud		9	46,70
Praise	*****	1	7.7
raig gaw ford	*****	-	1,0 3,3
old in ton			15
oto		7	7.00
	0	- 3	1.00
All Lands II		- 1	74.74

Angreeft	1101149	WARD 1
	1	800
artley	non o	150
nsett aitle Creek eaver City	2	1,000
eaver City	1	
entrice	none	15,000
Sellwered	1	000
	none	600
enert	none 2	1,000
cenkleman eunett kulf liominatun lio 11 lii lia Springs Fraishaw trainard riok	8	9,000
Hoom I net Gri	1	2,000
Hue Springs	2	1,600
Padalan	none	
Palmard	3	1,000
role Row	none	3.600
rown ville	1	500
Anthora are	1	750
524 to 19 # 19 19 19 4 4 4	none	100
TRUE LON	none	455
Dedar Baptes Jentral City Jhairen Jhester Jay Center Coleridge Johnnbus Jerthand Jovington Jone	1 2	1,000
hairen	- 5	5,000
The Continu	none	4111
Coleridge	none	1,500
Jointy bus.	13	10,250
Dovington	9	1.000 5,400
oad	1	750
Praise	2	1,000
caw ford.	. 0	3,500
10	7	7,000 7,000
002	1	1.000
Paulora City	THE REAL PROPERTY.	
Onio City Outer port Dayld City	none	Was 1
Pavid City	5	5,000
Diller	1	0,000
Doniphan	none	****
Sdrage	none	1,500
Javid City DeWitt. Jiller Joniphan Oorchester Jar Elk Creek	none	800
Imwood.	none	500
Inerson	none	1.6/0
Indicott	none	- 120
Cwings Fairthiry	5	3,500
airtieid	none	1014
falls City		3,000
Clorence	- 4	5.000
ith forence ort Californ Franklin	2	1,600
rantelin	none	15,000
atted	3	3,000
fullerion	marie	****
senery	none	****
eneva	ĭ	1,000
Abbon Athenburg	none	1,600
Grafton	none	500
Graften rand island	23	25,000
Programmont	1	750
initle Rock	9	100
\$10000 A1110		414
1311137101		1,000
family ton.	none house	414
fungaton fardy farrishurg farrishurg	hone 1	1,000 500
immyten lardy larrishirji farrishirji	home.	1,000 500 2,000
immyten lardy larrishirji farrishirji	hone 1	1,000 500
immyten lardy larrishirji farrishirji	1 2 1 1 11 3	1,990 500 2,000 800 13,000 1,950
imagion lard y larrishing farrison fartington farvaid lastings layes Center llay Surings	1 11 3 bone	1,990 500 2,000 800 13,000
imagion lard y larrisharis farrison strison strison strian lastings laventer lay springs teoren leoningford	1 2 1 1 11 3	1,000 503 2,000 800 13,000 1,000
immpton lard y lard y lard sharig fartison fartison fartison farviad lastings layers Center lay Springs leoren lendingford lending	hone	1,000 2,000 2,000 13,000 1,000 1,000
imagion lard y larrisharg farrison farrison farvand farvand fastings layes tenter Hay springs feoren femingford ferman fedrego	hone	1,000 2,000 2,000 13,000 1,000 1,500 1,500
imagion lard y larrisharg larrisharg larrison lartingon larviaid lastings layes tenter lay Springs leoren leoren leningtord lerrinai ledingtord lerrinai ledingtord	hone 1 2 1 1 3 bone none 1 4 3 bone	1,000 2,000 2,000 13,000 1,000 1,500 1,500
imagion lard y larrisharg farrison garrison garrison garrison lastings lastings layes tenter lay springs lemingford lemnan is dreze lages! lumbedt	hone	1,900 503 2,900 800 13,000 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 2,000
imagion lard y lard sharig lard sharig lard son	hone 1 2 1 11 3 hone 1 4 3 none tobe	1,000 2,000 2,000 13,000 1,000 1,500 1,500
imagion lard y lard y lard sharig lard son lard	hone 1 2 1 1 3 bone none 1 4 3 bone	1,000 2,000 8,000 13,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 2,000 2,000
imagton lard y lard y lard sharig lard son lard y lard son lard so	hone 1 1 3 hone 2 none 1 inone in	1,900 503 2,900 800 13,000 1,500 1,500 1,500 1,500 2,000
imagton lard y lard y lard sharig lard son lard y lard son lard so	hone 1 1 1 1 3 hone 2 none 4 none hone	1,000 2,000 2,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 2,000 2,000 1,000 1,000 2,000 2,000 5,000
imagion lardy lard	hone 1 1 3 hone 2 none 1 inone in	1,000 2,000 2,000 13,000 1,000
imagion lardy lard	hone 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,000 500 2,000 13,000 1,0,0 1,0,0 1,0,0 1,0,0 1,0,0 1,0,0 2,0,0 2,0,0 2,0,0 1,0 1
imagton lardy lard	hone 1 1 1 3 hone none 4 hone tone 1 none 1 none tone none 1 none 1 none 1 none 1 none 1 none	1,000 2,000 1,000
imagion lard y lard shurg lard shurg lard son la	bone 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 bone 2 bone 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,000 2,000 13,000 13,000 1,0,0 1,0 1
impton lardy	bone 1 1 1 1 3 bone 2 0 1 1 1 3 bone 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,000 2,000 2,000 1,000
impton lardy laydy lardy laydy lardy laydy lardy laydy lardy	bone 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 bone 2 bone 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,000 2,000 1,000
imagion lard y larrishurg larrish	bone 2 11 3 bone 2 some 1 4 3 some 6 cone 1 hone 1	1,000 2,000 1,000
imagion lardy larrishurg larrishurg larrishurg larrison larvand lastings layes tenter ling springs leves lev	bone 1 1 1 1 1 1 3 bone 2 bone 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,000 2,000 1,000
impton lardy larrishurg lastings layes center ling springs leren lere	hone 2 11 3 hone 2 none 1 4 3 none bone 4 1 none hone 1 none 1 none hone 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,000 2,000 1,000
imagion lardy	bone 2 11 3 bone 2 some 1 4 3 some 6 cone 1 hone 1	1,000 2,000 1,000
impton lardy layes	hone 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,000 2,000 1,000
impton lardy larrishurg larrishur	hone 1 1 1 3 hone 2 none 4 none bone 1 none 1	1,000 2,000 1,000
impton lardy larrishurg larrishur	hone 1 1 1 3 hone 2 none 4 none bone 1 none 1	1,000 1,000
immignon lardy layes lay	hone 1 1 1 3 hone 2 none 4 none bone 1 none 1	1,000 2,000 1,000
immignon lardy layes lay	bone 1 1 1 1 3 bone 2 none 1 1 1 1 none 1 n	1,000 2,000 1,000
imagion lardy larrishurg larrishu	hone 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,000 2,000 1,000
impten lardy lard shurg lard shurg lard shurg lard son la	hone 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,000 2,000 1,000
imagion lardy lard	hone 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,000 2,000 1,000
imagion lard y lard isburg lard isburg lard ison lard y lard ison lard is dree lard y lard ison lard is dree lard is l	bone 1 1 1 1 3 bone 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,000 2,000 1,000
imagion lardy lard sharig lardy lard sharig lardy lard son lardy lard son lardy lard son lard	hone 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,000 2,000 1,000
imagion lard y lard isburg lard som lard y lard isburg lard som la	hone 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,000 2,000 1,000
imagion lardy lard sharig lardy lard sharig lardy lard son lardy lard son lardy lard son lard son lard springs layes tenter lay springs leves labet leves le	hone 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,000 1,000
imagion lardy lard sharig lardy lard sharig lardy lard son lardy lard son lardy lard son lard son lard springs layes tenter lay springs leves labet leves le	hone 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,000 2,000 1,000
imagion lard y larrishurg larrishurg larrishurg larrishurg larrishurg larrishurg larrishurg larrishurg larrish larves layes Center lay springs leves l	hone 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,000 1,000
imagion lard y lard isburg lard isburg lard ison lard y lard ison lard y lard ison lard y lard ison lard y lard ison lard is l	hone 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,000 2,000 1,000
imagion lard y larrishurg larrish	hone 2 11 3 bone 2 none 1 1 none 1 n	1,000 2,000 1,000
imagion lardy lard sharig lard son lard y lard son lard y lard son	hone 2 11 3 bone 2 none 1 1 1 none 1	1,000 2,000 1,000
imagion lardy lard sharing lard son lard y lard sharing lard son l	hone 2 11 3 bone 2 none 1 1 none 1 n	1,000 2,000 1,000
imagion lardy lard sharing lard son lard y lard sharing lard son l	hone 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,000 2,000 1,000
imagion lard y lard isburg lard isburg lard isburg lard ison lard y lard ison lard y lard ison lard y lard ison lard y lard is printa lard is printa lard is drege lard is lar	hone 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1000 1500 1500 1500 1500 1500 1500 1500
imagion lard y lard isburg lard isburg lard ison lard y lard is printa lard is printa lard ison lard is drege lard is lard	hone 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,000 2,000 1,000
imagion lardy lard sharig lard son lardy lard son lard so	hone 2 11 3 bone 2 none 1 1 1 none 1	1,000 2,000 1,000

	Stowart	3 2	4,500 2,000
ı	Table Rock	none.	1,000
1	Telogoni Telogoni	3	6,90
	Tollan	3	\$ 003
	Transmitted	3	30,600
	V chickson	non e	500
	W 190	nones Britis	1111
1	*Wallestellan	800.0	★ ,090 750
J	Water by	1	\$50
	Westing Water	100 to 0	3,000
	Vest Park Viller	9 5	\$5.00 \$.00
9	Winner	1	500
9	Wood liver	6	6,000

'Greated Beense hast year, but refused to issue Beense this year.

DOTHESE FIGURES SUIT YOU! SWARDRON, Neb., July 20.- To the Editor of Tar Bar: In your speech on high Heense you did not give the number of factures in Nebraska—only the capital. You also said that there had been something over \$,000 arrests in Ormain 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 mything.

I want to ask you one question which has increased faster in Nebraska since isso, the voting population or the salions! Yours truly.

Enc Monney. The comparative number of failures in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska quoted in

the Beatrico 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 \$2,620,200 00 Number of failures in Iowa in Number of failures in Nebrasia in 1889—374. 1,538,748.00

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 as iness 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 menths the number of failures in Nebraska aggregated P28, with habilities amounting to \$143,000. In Kansas in the same time the muniber of failures was 152, with liabilities reaching the enormous aurn of \$1,002,000.
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 Kunsus records an increase of twenty-one in fallures, 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 8,40. Of that number 1,096 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. mover had over

her socia 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, 202,632. 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 20,645, had 180. Official reports from 223 out of 232 incorporated towns of this state place the total number of Licensed Liquor dealers in those towns and cities at 707. 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 Nebruska 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 saloen 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 browers who for merly did not pay a city license.

Within the past year there was an actual decrease of Beensed liquor deslers in Ometha from 277 to 248 or 20 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 reposts of stamps sold represent the three states together. The number of stamps sold for Nebraska alone for 1889 was 1,800, and that includes every drug store in the state. The only reliable statistics as to the salcons can be had from city and village officials, and those we have in our percession from all but the nine towns quoted.

DILL DA

SLANDER.
The prohibition campaign in Nebruska. will become memorable. In political histerry man 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 sinuler of their opponents.

While proclaiming themselves devout Christians they are reviling everybody that dures to differ with them and imposing upon credulous followers the their systematic and habitual lying and most brazen falsehoods. Every issue of misrepresentation.

the probabilion press has been teeming with libelous asserults on men and statistics fabricated by unprincipled imposters who have shown themselves adepts in forging names and falsifying official records. The most anducious of the mercenary champlots 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 propertion 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 Nebreaska:

Kansas and Nebraska have reform schools Both were started about the same time and are run upon essentially the same plan. Nebraska's reform school has 245 inrates, while in Kansas we have only 174. If Raineas had as many as Nebraska in propor-tion to her population there would be 32 boys instead of 174. Taking Nebraska as an example, we lack 21s boys of having our

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 TOPERA, Kan., July 16, 1890 .- Dear

Sir: We have 100 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 ap-

propriation for maintenance and those who had been committed for incorrigibility were discharged. Respectfully yours,

Du J. F. Buck, Superintendent.

The following letter exhibits the condition of the Nebraska reform school: KEARNEY, Neb., July 19, 1890.—Dear Sir. Sumber of boys received during past five years

Total Number of boys in attendance at present Number of girls in attendance at present ... Total

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

JOHN P. MALLIMEU, Superintendent.

Mark the ingenious imposture of the Voice. While the girls in the Kausas 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 erime. 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 In-

creased County Expenses," Stories are being industriously circulated through the liquor press about the great in-crease 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 cannot of the anti-prohibitionists. The following are the figures of expenses covering the first five months of the years 1889 and 1800;

 Jail Expenses.
 1886.
 1890.

 January.
 \$ 545.35
 \$ 818.30

 February.
 493.50

 March.
 60.50
 960.50

Grand jury expenses ... \$ 2,452 26 \$ 1,864 85 Court expenses includ-ing sheriff's fees, etc., 17,345 10 16,150 17 Total \$21,607 98 \$20,209 12

Other expenses run in about the same pro-portion, 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 orlminal prosecutions in Polk county for the year 1888; Total expense of the county on account of criminal prosecution, in-

STAGNATION IN HANSAS,

Business Ruined and Unemployed People Moving Away.

Saura, Kan, July 29. To the Editor of Tun Ben: I was just shown a copy of your valued paper of the 19th inst. containing a letter from Dr. Tobey of our city. I have read it over carefully and on enterse all statements minds. Is 1868-00 my father, John Geis, visited Nebraska, and bi company with another friend, both from Johnstown, Pa., made parchases of tand.

While in Lincoln he met an enstern man who had just been to Kanens, and who was enchanted with that state. He gave father a ong description of Karasas and advised him to go and south l'ather did so and after traveling the state over concluded to make land purchases in this and adjoining counties, and to selling Noberika in crests. In addition to his own individual purchases he also represented a number of lanners and

business men in Pennsylvaria.

A large colony of his Pennsylvaria friends came on here and lacuted on loss lands, among them the very best and most ancessful tarmors in our consty to lay. The writer came at the same time and engaged in business in Salina. He had his up and downs from 1871 to 1880 such as people assuity have

in a new country.
In 1880 I was comfortably fixed, owning several farms and considerable property, un-encumbered. During the last ten years jour glorious prohibition era however, things have gradually gone down will, not with stand ing a number of excellent crop years and a big artificial boom, until was necessary to mortgage most all of my property, including my fine home. Now probabilionists will ask, what had probabilion to do with that? Why, just this: While prohibition does not pro-hibit the importation and ale of whisky and beer, for we have had he original package houses and somethirty-five or furty stationary and portable joints in Salita, it does prohibit immigration of people who would buy some immigration of people who would buy some of our property at some price of other, giving our embarrassed people gauncial relief. But no, no monied men, farmers, farchants, or any one clae now come to havest. 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 tract may whe was

mortgage, loan and trast man who was maxious to loan his protected money at 71% to anxious to loan his protected money at 7% to 10 per cent on no were 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 ugo I visited my native home, Johnstown, Pa, and while there I met one Saturday on Main street several farmers whom I knew from he head up. One asked me how times were in knuss. I answered we had had rather hard times for several 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. Jako Spangler went out to New Brasky in Febru ary and Jerry Mishler and one of the Kipe boys went out last fall, and they write tha they are uncommonly well pleased with the country. I wouldn't move to Kansas or no other pronibition state nohow." The three men above referred to have settled somewher near West Point. Now leaving my friends on Main street I continued my walk. Arriv-ing at the corner of Locust and Clinton streets I saw a hundsome 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. Mallet plasterers, and several other laborars all distances. other laborers, all of whom have gone to Johnstown from Saiha this spring for want of employment in order to carn a living. A number of those named are men of families.

taken, but no one hears much complaint from cities in Kansas. Our towns want no recount for each recount will all to the first 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 b st and busiest towns in Kansas. I amengaged 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, a state I dearly love and have always been amongst her foremost defenders where a proposed with her foremost defenders where an opportunity offered itself, but a set of hypocritical political cal, pulpit-pounding probabilism 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, hoerly-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

Somehave taken then along, others had to wait

until they earned enough money to send for

I notice that a great many cities in the

I will, with your permission, give them another "Beeline." WHEAM R. GEIS. Cold Facts

ruin it as it is fast ruining Kansas. If what I have said does not suit the prohibitionists

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 probibition 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 is the face. With a city here that pught to be growing, we are losing population every day. Men are selling off at half price their effects and leaving this localhalf price their effects and leaving this locality and the state daily. If saked why they are leaving, their uniform realy is that they cannot stand prohibition. They say that they see no immediate hopes that the people of the state will or can brow off the yoke of intolerance and fauntleism and that business is so dull and laborers so scarces that they see he prospect that they have they first that they have a continuous that

mischief I, getting on and off train in motion 2, resisting affect I, currying concession weapons it gambling I, eacheting I, intorication 80. About half of these arcested for intoxication pay flors and are not committed.

C.C. Laosia,
Shoriff Poin 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 hareafter, as heretofore, they will persistently keep up their systematic and habitual lying and misrepresentation.

What they believe to the horsal notations of the horsal interests in this state in so hit is the surport of client and the surport of client and are personally and interest of the prohibition press and are doubtless known to the imported colonels and hired swashbucklers who are not textine and facts. Cansas for the interest of the i

fanaticism. This section has not received a good German or Swede imagerant for years If they come to lock at the country they leave saving: "I like your country, but I cannot stand production." These are object lessons, but the intolerant won't see them. But I must close. If you had a list of business men to keep both beer treat their thirsty customers. It was fairly cheap advertising, for nothing will denw trude because the business men to keep both beer treat their thirsty customers. It was fairly cheap advertising, for nothing will denw trude better than free bore or free whisky. I freely admit that frequently a stranger will find it difficult to buy interacting inquers in Kansais town, and will go away honestly ten. Anti-possibilities have been and pray tea. Anti-probibilionists here hope and pray that Nebrusias may be saved from probibition and sumptimer laws. The people of Nebruska owe it to themselves to deloat prohistion and not only to themselves but to the of America as well. Yours, N. D. Tonar.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

The Marshal of Marysville, Kansas, Talks Plainly on Prohibition. The following correspondence explains

SWARURG, Neb., July 12, 1890 - Dear sir Please answer these questions:
1. Your population (Marysville) in 18801
2. Total number of arrests in 18801

Arrests for drunkenness and disorderly 4. Is there less drunkenness than before

5. Has prohibition depreciated real estate 6. Is sentiment in your town for or against 7. Is there any noticeable difference your

place and the border of Nebraska in regard to drunkesness. Yours truly, Educ Moretta Manysville, Kan., July 16.—Eric Morell, Swaburg, Neb.—Dear Sir: Yours of the 12th resolved. I will answer the questions as best

I can. Our population is 2,000. We make more our disorderly conarrests for drunkenness and disorderly con-duct 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 prehibition that they did before

In regard to the sentiment in Marysville or the prohibition law, the sentiment is strong

prohibition became a law.

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

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 other state cases combined. Prohibition doesn's problet 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 mouths, and are likely to keep him six months more. Who pays all 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 veters of the state of Kansas. The following is a light of resubmitting the question to the is a list of menubers of the Marysville is a list of members of the Marysville resub-mission club. I will give you names of busi-ness men only. The number of business houses in Marysville is seventy-five-John Tracy & Co., Con Welton, E. Broiten & Co., Alven Aranb & Co., Gottlob Ziegler, L. W. Lliby, E. J. Fehrmanp, H. Selz, Breriton & Co., J. P. Smith, H. E. Weid-meyer, Eemil Draham, Ang. Holm, Charles Gorlifter, Jacob Graner, Eved White & Co. Gorlitzer, Jacob Graner, Fred White & Co.,

W. T. Rose, A. Cottrell, Thomas McCoy, I. Regnet, John Jorry, Mr. Barlow, William Cottrell & Co., M. Flisshman, William Horrath, J. W. Anderson, J. S. Mistill, 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. Lonergam, F. Phefferle, Scannon Bros., M. Sheffield, Sam Foster, A. M. Judson, A. Flurer, Ernst Lange, W. R. Cottrell, Captain John Brown, Wm. Daugherty, J. L. Furman, Charlos Fisher, Robert White, George Rebber, George Von Wald, O. French, Arch Thomson, A. Toltson, John Thrum, William Barks, Sherpart Meull, Willison Chus. part Meull, Willison Chas.
I hope I have answered your questions sat

isfactority. 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. Aum, Deputy Marshal.

A Kansas Druggist To the Editor of Tue Bee, -"Does prohibi-

tion prohibit f" 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 apswer 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 Kaasas I was an ardent prohibitionist -am still a tem-perance 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 appoints 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 addirm that
it is enforced as well as the law against
theft, murder, etc. Any man that is not wilfully hind knows for hisses? fully blind knows for himself that it is no

personal inclination to discover and procedute the thief; so, also all having knowledge of the theft, so, also all having knowledge of the theft, for they all have property which is in jeonardy, so long as the thief is at large— whereas, the man that buys a drink of legtor in Kansas has a personal interest in protect-ing the seller, for he will want another, and the same is true of all his comparisons, and this interest is so great as to load him into all manner of evasions, and even into perjury, to protect the soiler. Moreover, he locks justi-hed in doing this, for he for is in honor bound to protect the seiler. And what class than to protect the seiler. And what clae the to protect the schor. And what class than
perpury can you expect when the state has
been training man in perjury for years for
the state requires that all persons buying
liquess of a Hoensed drungest shall swear that
he desires to purchase the same for a certain
meahelmal purpose, and I will state right here
that I never knew but one man to refuse to
make the afficient.

year isss: Total expense of the county on account of criminal prosecution, including attorneys' loes, forty-three thousand, six hundred and fifty dollars and forty-five cents.

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

Orgins of Shenrif of Polk county. Des Matters is a compared to the county for 1889 and the present year:

Orgins of Shenrif of Polk County. Des Matters is a county in the county for 1889 and the present year:

Orgins of Shenrif of Polk County. Des Matters is a county in the cou

saying prohibition does prohibit, but I have noticed a sort of Precimentry amongst these who drink that somehow anormally leads them to the right place, and mercantic them to this right place, runners those peripetetle misslemeries 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

world—will fell you that there are few fowns in Kansas where a man cannot get something for the "stomach's sake."

The prohib speamers seek to put us down vortheriting: "You array yourselves on the side of whisely; you would like to see safoons on every corner, pitfalls for the young," etc. Yes, we are on the side of the saloen. We have raised a boy in Nebrusku, as well as in Kausas, and we can easier watch and guard against the saloen in Nebruska than we can the boot leggers, joints and clubs of Kausas. The saloen I can find; the other the est invoterate prohibition crans cannot cate any more than the Irishman could his

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

Prohibition takes whisky from the salson and puts it into the drug store and establishes a school for perjury. Human nature is

es a school for perjury. Human nature is the same the world over. The average saloonist will sell all the whisty be 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 the swear that black is white if he cannot get a drink without the swear that black is white if he cannot get a drink without the swear that black is white if he cannot get a drink without the swear that black is white if he cannot get a drink without the swear that black is white if he cannot get a drink without the swear that black is white if he cannot get a drink without the swear that black is white if he cannot get a drink without the swear that the sw Strange that so many diseases can be cured by intoxicants, and it is strange how sierly so many apparently able-bodied men are in Kansas and lowa. 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 Dhugoist.

Enforce the Florum Law.

THE BEE reproduces the following surmon 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 au

dience hat 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 ac-

tively enlisted.
The Slocumb law is being enforced and by this enforcement 100 saloons are practically closed. This is the most neteworthy step of progress in the history of our state. One numbered sulcons are legislated out of existonce. At the 1st of April not more than half those remaining will continue to take out a Heense and the number of sulcons 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 an engagement that the raw 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 conneeded that they have at last vielded 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 Tritschke's saloon on Sunsay last, and well organized. especially dwelt on the importance of closing ing 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 re-member that the temperance movement affected each person directly or through friends, and all should unite in furthering its growth.

Hustings Nebroskan.
It must be conceded that the reports of the great joint discussion on the prohibition question were faithfully reported in Tun Ben. 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 henorable toward his opponents who insuited 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.

New York Tribine. High license would seem to give satisfac tion in Buildwore. It is reported that the increase from \$50 to \$150 for a Heense has worked so great an improvement that the nest ferislature will be asked to raise the One third of the saloens, 900 in number, which were in full blast under the law license system have been closed, with a marked gain

Bangor has 140 consollers; one for every b inhabitants. Portland has 129 runsellors, one for every

Twenty towns have firmusing tack, one for every 1964 inhabitants.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

Full Text of Propositions to Amend the State Constitution.

MEMORIALS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

Acts Enhalting Prohibition, License Regulation, Providing for Five Supreme Judges and Increase ing Salaries Thereof, Etc.

Pollowing is presented a full text of the acts submitting to the voters of Neuraska the propositions to amend the state constitutions

propositions to amend the state constitutions recommends and increase. An act to so must to the electors of the state for redealing or approval, an amendment to the constitution of the state to product the magnifecture, sale and keeping for sale, of literal and the proposition of the state to produce the magnifecture, and and keeping for sale, of literal and the magnifecture of voting on such proposed amendment, and an amendment to the constitution of this state to heaps and regardate the magnifecture, sale and keeping for sale, of sites leating liquous as a beverage, and providing for the magnifect of voting of such proposed amendment.

Be it emacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska:

of Nebraska;
Section 1. That at the general election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1800, there shall be submitted to the electors of this state for approval or rejection an amendment to the constitution of this state in words as follows: "The manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a bey or sale of intexicating liquors as a bevierage are forever prohibited in this state, and the legislature shall provide by law for enforcement of this provision." And there shall also at said election be separately submitted to the electors of this state for their approval or rejection an amendment to the constitution of the state is words as follows: "The manufacture, sale, and acceping for sale of intexicating liquors as a beverage shall be licensed and regulated by law."

by law,"
Section 2. At such election, on the ballo of each elector voting for the proposed amendment to the constitution, shall be written or printed the words: "For proposed amendment to the constitution, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and sceping for sale of into spating layors as a bound of inby law. toxicating liquors as a beverage," or "against said proposed amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage of the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage of the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage of the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage of the sale of the s

There shall also be written or printed on the ballot of each elector voting for the proposed amendment to the constitution, the words: "For proposed amendment to the constitution that the manufacture, sale and keeping for that the manufacture, sale and keeping for sule of intextenting figures as a beverage in this state, shall be deemed and regulated by law," or "against said proposed amendment to the constitution that the manufacture, sule and keeping for sale of intexicating liquors as a beverage shall be licensed and regulated by law."

Sec. 3. If either of the said proposed amendments shall be oversed and proposed.

amendments shall be approved by a majority of the electors voting at said election, then a shall constitute section twenty-seven (27), of article one (1) of the constitution of the state. This bill having remained with the gover-norfice (5) days Sunlays excepted, the legislature being insession, the governor hav-ing failed to return this bill to the legislature during its session, and having failed to file he in my office with his objections within five (5) days after the adjournment of the legislature, it has thereby become a law. t has thereby become a law. Witness my hard this 13th day of February
A. D. 1889. G. L. Laws.

G. L. Laws, Secretary of State

FOR FIVE SUPREME JUDGES. To amend sections two (2), four (4), and five of article of of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, entitled "Judicial Department," and providing for five (5) judges of the supreme court, and to repeal safe original sections.

Be it resolved and enacted by the legislature of the state of Nebraska: Section 1. That section two (2) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of Neoraska, be amended so as to read as follows:
"Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce. in cases relating to revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party, man-magno warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by

article six (6), of the constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read

follows:
Sec. 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large and their terms of office, except as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of five (5) years."
Sec. 3. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the constitution of the state of

Nebraska, be amended so as to read as for Sec. 5. "At the first general election to be held in the year 1891, and after the adoption of this amendment to the constituon, there shall be elected three (3) judges of the supreme court, one of whom shall be elected for the term of one (1) year, one for the term of three (3) years, and one for the term of three (3) years, and one for the term of five (5) years, and nt each general election thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (5) years. Provided, that the judges of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the ourt whose terms have not expired at the

hall continue to hold their office for the reasinder of the term for which they were pectively elected under the present consti Sec. 4. That each person voting in favor of this amoudment shall have written or printed upon his ballot the following: "For the proposed amondment to the con-

stitution relating to the number of supreme Approved March 30, 1889. TO INCREASE SALARIES OF ALDRESS
In the resolution proposed an amendment to section thirteen the startistic six (6) of the constitution of the state of Neurassa, and fixing the salary of judges of the suprement of the state of the suprement of the state of the suprement of the state.

Be it resolved by the legislature of the state of Nebrusia;
Section I. That section thirteen (18) of arriole six (d) of the constitution of the state of Nebrusia be anended so as to read as fol-

each receive a salary of thirty five hus-dollars (\$1,500) per annum, and the each the district court shall be ive a confitnee thousand dollars (\$1,000) per im, and the salary of each shall be par-

disquarterly, seeing in favor of this see 2. Each person voting in favor of this meadment shall have written or printed from his ballet the following.

"Fur the proposed amountment to the conditation, relating to the salary of judges of the supreme and district court."

Approved March 50 1889.

. lackgoardism Out of Place.

Harmore Cooks.
The probabilities on high Bornte agraments he therefore by the second state of the second second is the second seco above has if removing one for every 287 men may much more fair and musty in the attack at the content of the co the product of a parameters, one for every spirituals. The statements respiritually a parameter, one for every spirituals. The statements respirately that a parameters, one for every spirituals. The statements respirately as a parameters, one for every samples of the parameters, one for every samples, while it spirituals and the probabilities of the production of the parameters of the probabilities of the parameters, and the probabilities of the parameters o

Discould that Francis Murphy has done ore for beoperance than any other man M to United States, yet some of the Nebraska because he refuses to dance to their souls