## THE FIGURES PROVE IT

Prohibition a Greater Drunkard-Maker Than the High-Licensed Saloon.

VOICE FROM PROHIBITION KANSAS.

Ex-Attorney General Bradford Declares the Law is a Success.

HIS APPEAL FOR HOME AND FIRESIDE.

He Bitterly Depounces the Morals of the People of Nebraska.

JOHN L. WEBSTER'S MASTERLY ANSWER.

He Closes the First Day of the Pro-Bibition Debate at Grand Island -The Complete Arguments Presented.

THE BEE has published complete stemgraphic reports of the speeches of Mr. A. C. Rankin and Mr.E. Resewater at the openingof the debate on the prohibition issue at Grand Island on Thursday evening. The following are the closing speeches of the first evening of the discussion, being the arguments of ex-Attorney General Bradford of Kansas for prohibition and of Hon. John L. Webster of Omaha for high license. The speakes are produced without abridgement from the notes of 'THE BEE'S stenographers:

## GEN. BRADFORD'S ADD RESS.

The Kansas Attorney's Defense of Legal Profabilition. Cleneral Bradford of Kansas followed Mr.

Rosewaterin the debate on Thursday evening. Hespokeas follows: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen : It is perhaps unnecessary that I should say a word in apology before I proceed to make anything of an argument. Last night at 11:30 o'clock I was called out of bed to receive some telegrams from here requesting my presence here today. I traveled all night and all day, arriving here about 7:30, eating of supper and then coming to this place. I came expeting fadies and gentle-men that this discussion would be spened by the gentlemen who challenged us here t

their challenge. I find on arriving here something of achange in the programme, so that the discussion is opened by our side of the case and purposed to be closed by the otherstale. I will say a few words to you, gentlemen and ladde, tonight, hoping that by tomorrow the original understanding that I had will be

needed to and the discussion go on so far as

I am concerned.

discuss this proposition, and that it would then be closed by us who are to respond to

As a matter of fact, believing as I doon this subject, having had the experience that I have had, and opportunities of observing the workings of probibition as I have had I fearnot any man in this country in the discussion of prohibition. Applause. When prohibition was adopted in the state in which I reside, it was a question in my mind whether or not it would be successful. When prohibition was first proposed in Kansas, albough a life-long temperance man, studied the situation well. The o the situation well. The old studied In my mind been at fault, and the old crusade against intemperance or the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors has always been an object of fault-finding, so far as I am con-The theoryupon which it was engrafted and the manner in which it was pur sued, while it did great good in its way, it has always been a doubt in my mind as to its ultimate success in stopping the intemperate use of intexicating liquors. There has always been a query is my mind like this: Is there any practical way to do away with the intem-perate use of intoxicating liquers? Is there liquer as a beverage! Now, that was suggested tomy mind because of the study that I had made of the use of liquor, of its effect upon the system, and my observation of the result of longrand continued use of it. These things presented themselves to me in that practical way, and I believe that all that the people of the state of Nebraska want is to know the practical result of pronibition, and when they have learned that fact, and when the ides of Novembercome, there will go into the ides of Novembercome, there will go into the ballot boxes of this state the voice of the people which will say, "Away with that which contaminates, which destroys, which corrupts, which has all of the bal features and none of the good."

Now, then, ladies and goutlemen, we have

had this temperance, this moral reform for 100 years in this country, the good women and the good men of this country have dis cussed it in all its various phases. bad effect of the liquor is upon the system; it is unnecessary for me to describe the woe and want which is caused by the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors. You all know that fact. These grattemen here to discuss that question, they know what the effect is to the tem. But that matter cuts no figure with the men whose cause they advocate here tonigt. Not with them, I will say, but with the whose cause they advocate, the question is how can they make the greatest profit by the sale of intoxicating liquor carring not for the tears and the wee cansed by the liquor they sell, but the question is how are they to ge the money—the most of it. The scientific world has advanced the fact that intoxicatingliquers, or in other words, alcohol dis-tilled liquors, have a medicinal quality that can scarrely be replaced by any other liquid that has been discovered by undical science. Provision is made for thouse of intoxicating liquors for the purpose, which is given in the amendment before you.

Hence, ladies and gentlemen, you will observe that It is a practical movement, it is a movement in the right direction; it is a movement in the interest of the borne and fireside Very well, let us see. If you have low li-cense in the community there is danger to the boys, there is not little restriction put upon the sale of intricating liquors and anybody and everybody can sell it any place wherever they please. It is said it tempts boys. Now, then they want to put a restric-tion upen the sale of intoxicating liquors in the shape of high license. Why, they say high license raises the grade of the dealer in intoxicating liquors and solve the dealer in intertenting liquous and makes the place respectable, clears out the low down groggeries, and reduces the number of places where
intertenting liquor is sold, and, therefore, reduces the amount consumed. The last proposition is not true. It does not reduce the
amount of tiquors consumed. Simply a question of high license. It reduces the number
of places where it is consumed, but does here ton of high heads of the duces the number of places where it is consumed, but don't reduce the amount. It simply requires the gentleman who wants it to go a little farther for it. It has perhaps closued out all the shoots on this ide of the street, and he has to go over to the other. It has perhaps closed out the saloons in this part of the block, and he may have to go over to another block, but he roce over and the sale of it is not see he goes over and the sale of it is not re-stricted when he gets there; he can buy all he wants and pay the price to the dealer and

no questions are asked.

The theory of high license is this: That it reduces the number of places where it is sold, but the restrictive qualities of the high license law—in other words, the prohibitory qualities of the high liceuse law are the ben-escal part of it, and that is all that is bene-

What are the prohibitive qualities of the high license law that make it beneficial! Let metell you. Look at the high license haw of the state of Pennsylvania, what is it? It provides if they sell liquor on the seventh day of the week, commonly called Sunday, they forfeit their license, and it provides if they sell to insbrinds or minors their license is forfeded. It is the prohibitive qualities of the high license law that prevents the sale of it to imedrates and minors; if the prohibitive qualities of the high license law prevents the to inebriates and minors, in the same of God prohibit the salorn altogether and pre-yeat it being sold to anybody at all. If you can reduce the amount of drunkenness by re-ducing the number of salons, why not then reduce the amount of drunkenness by wiping out the whole number of saloons! That is the true way to treat this question. then, let us go back to the state

of Pennsylvania; statistics have been read

here by the gentleman to show the number of places in Philadelphia as compared with liberty, if they had their dues they the number before. He didn't tell you about would perhaps be in the penitentiary instead this. It is money be is after. It is the profit of an the street corners talking about perthe number before. Hedicin't tell you about this. It is money he is after. It is the profit It is money he is after. It is the profit a business, not that he cares for the tears of the mother and orphans. O, no, it is the money he can make out of the business. The consequence is if they have only twelve hundred licensed salons, as I understood from the gestleman, I will guarantee they have more than 5,000 "speak-asy" places. (Hankin-6,000. Yes, 6,00. Thave been in Philadelphia and investigated that question and know myself. While they only have a limited number of licensed salsons they have 6,000 places where they have no license at all and whiky is sold as free as water. I wast to say to you that you can't regulate the sale of intericrating liquors as a leverage. There is no way to deal with the whisky seller except to get him down and stand on him. I have had them to deal with as perhaps no other man in this country has: pressure I have proscuted more saloon-seepers than any other man in this whose western country, and I know from the ex-perience I have hauthern's noway to deal with the intoxicating loan rolls. the intoxicating liquor seller except to get him down and stand on him where he can't move apeg, because if you give him an inch he will take a footevery time

Perhaps you will inquire what is a speak-easy. You will go into a saloom: you want beer and you speak easy through that hole and it comes in. No license is granted by the city or state and no revenue is derived by the city, state or county, but it is a fact all the same, and it has its deleterious effect upon the morals and health of the community just the same as though it was licensed.

But they say: "Hold on: you are getting off the track." Now, here is the question of revenue that comes here into the city

Omaha, where they have, e. 265 saloons, \$265,000 nto the treasury each year for the purpos of schoolingthe boys and girls of the city of Omaha. They hold that out as an inducement to the tax payer. You ought to vote for nigh license highlicense provides a recenu from which you can elucate your children doesn't cost anything to educate your chi dren which reduces the taxation just that much. Supposing he paid just whatever school tax would be assessed against that property: it makes no particular difference to the tax payer whether it is for school puroses or what it is for so that he does not pany ch tax.

What he wants to do is to bring his percen tage down on his taxable property, and if the high licensesystem, which opens the saloon and other temptations before a man, has a tendency to increase the taxation for the purpose of paying for the prosecution of individuals who committerine, for the pur-pose of paying for the care and keeping of the papers in the community,—if it is the tendency I say to increase the expenditures of the committee of invited both. of the county by reason of having high 1 cense, why then I say what do you say! Sur se if the city of Omaha, where they 25 saloons and consequently \$35,000 pai into the treasury, supposing that in conse derice of the saloons they pay out \$73,000 ow much have they made I want to askyou hey say to you that because of high licens the city of Omabahas saved \$265,000, want to say to you that it is not correct, as will prove as we proceed with this area Because of the fact that they have high cense in the city of Omaha today, I want say to you that that city shows a greater pestage of crime committed than any oti ty in the union, except three, in properties its population. There is, I repeat, a greate sount of crime committed in the mahathanin any other city in the an it three, and when we come to compare with other cities of like population is the ountry and see its disparagement, you will hen see the force of the argument I ammak ing. When you have saloons you have in croased the amount of crime, and where you have increased the amount of crime, you have increased the expenditure in proscuting per sons charged with the crimes, paying attor eys less, fees of arries and witnesses and coping of the prisoners in jall, and where ou have increased the number of convicts ou have increased the number of paupers ep at the expense of your county.

The fact of the business is this: The sale intoxicating liquors tends to demoralize the populance and tends to break the moral starm has of the people and to make them indifferent to the crylof the weak and the distressed to trake them cold and indifferent to the wants of the poor; I say it stultifies the best ter qualities of the men and women and make them by reason of the association that they are brought in contact with more apt to commit crime than as though the saloon was away and those associations not exist. And that is the reason why bons are not preferable in a community.

But, oh, says the gentleman on the part of the whisky oligarchy that has talked with you tonight personal liberty and heread letter from some learned gentleman in the east, a professor of some college, upon personal liberty, and he says he thinks it dangerous to put this is the constitution are

deprive the people of their spersonal liberty I suppose he means to say by that that b patting that in the constitution of your stat we have the rightto dictate what you shale at, drink and wear. Oh, no. The supremicourt of the United States has said it is not be suppressed in the supremicourt of the United States has said it is not be suppressed. isturbance of a man's personal liberty prohibition is adopted by any state. That ot the exact Imaging eused by the court, bu at is what it means, In other words, they said in the Massach u

ttsbeer case: "It is not only in the scope f the legislative power to provide, but it heir duty to provide for the character of t nor as and the keeping of the health of

Then, ladies and gentlemen, we have from the highest authority in the and this declara-tion, that the sale of intoxicating liquous as a beverage is injurious to the morals and ealth of a community and tends to increa he paspersm and crime. I know whereof peak, and if the salon tends to increas pau perism and crime, then who wants it

But O, this personal liberty! When the get totalking about this personal liberty they are terribly trespassed upon and terribly subdued, and all of their liberties, for which their forefathers fought, they say have been taken from them; they talk about this beim free and independent country and then the

afree and adependent country and then they talk about personal liberty.

Supposing I was going down along Main street of year city, and I find a beautiful cor-ner let; I say to myself this is a pretty good town and this is a nice let; I believe I will buy this lot. I pull out my money and pay for the lot and get it free of in cumbrance; then go and gets carpenter and I say, you mak the plans and specifications for a three-story house on this lot down here,' and he make the plans and specifications and I go down and buy the lumber and haul the lumber up to this lot, deposit it on the ground and re mechanics commence to work on the buil ng. The fre marshalcomes along and sav What are you doing here!" Building house! 'Building a frame house on the lot Yes, sir.' You can't do that.' What is the reason, isn't his my lot!' Yes. 'In't is my lumber!' Yes.' Didn't I pay my money for it!' Yes, but you can't build a frame house here.' 'Why not!' Because if you build a frame house here you injure the other improvements and property in the locality and your neighbor will have to we a construction. nd your neigh bor will have to pay a greate

mount of insurance.'
I go home and I go down to my barn and get my horse; he is a magnificent horse arm can trot in 2:14 or 2:15 and I am read am soing to have some pleasure some was and I go down the street with a whin and a policernan omes up and stops me. "Hold on. Hold on. You can't drive that horse through this street at that rate of speed. 85 fac." I pull out the money and speed: \$5 she." I pull out the money and pay the fine and I start across the culver at a tremendors rate of speed, as I am pretty mad by this time. "Hold on, hold on, you can tdrive across this bridge faster than a walk; \$5 she," and I pull out the \$5 and pay him. I grobouse and put my horse in the barmand shut myself up in my house and I build a great high fence around my premise and shut myself in, and in two or three days and shut myself in, and in two or three days and shut myselfin, and in two orthree day from that time my hore die, and in a few days there is a terrible steach in the neigh borhood, and a policeman comes along an says: "Fiere, you have got a dead horse of your premises and you must take him away or I wil the you\$10." "That is my horse." "That don't make any difference, we can't have a nuisance around here." I want to say

to you I would rather have two dead horse on my premises than to have a salon the next door. [Applause.]
Personal liberty! It will permit a man mild's salon next to your residence. That is what personal liberty means. Personal liberty under the laws of this country means that a man shall hold property in such a way as not to isjure the property of the com-munity or the health and morals of your neighbor; whosever you use that property is such a way as to create a misance or injure the healther morals of your neighbor, then it is not interfering with your personal lib-erty to take your property away if you will not take it away yourself. When you go over to Missouri and hear those rel-

fellows talking about sonal liberty.

The supreme court of the United States, in

keeping with an opinion rendered some sixty years ago when the conditions of the country were far different from what they are now, in keeping with that opinion they held that anyman could transport from one state into another intoxicating liquors in the original package and could sell them in the original package, and that there was no law to interfere with them in so doing. Now, who was it that took the benefit of the personal liberty in this matter! The same menthat we had prescuted and sent to the county jail or had been forced to leave the state of Kansas came back into our borders and contaminated the morals of the communities with the selling of original packages without bindrance. The same red-nosed devils that had been pro cuted from four to six years, the same men came back there and were going to enjoy their personal liberty by selling whisky to anybody who would call for the original pushage independent of the laws of this state or any other state. It is not liberty hat they seek to enjoy with other men ir common, but it is the liberty that they wan to take upon themselves to poison the boys and girls of the coming generation and ren der them unfit for the position in this coun try that they might occupy, and all for the few paliry dollars, and that is all the per-sonal liberty there is in it. Is that all! O, no that is not all there is in it; there are a few other things we can say in regard to this subject. A great deal has been said by the gentleman who preceded me about some ministers in Boston and elsewhere that have proclaimed against the theory of prohibition they say high license is far preferable. The professor in the institution where I was once processor in the institution where a boy that didn't like pie. And he asked him why he didn't like pie. Well, he didn't like pie and that was all there was about it. Well, can't you give meany reason why rou don't like piel Yes, but he wasn't going to doit. But when being pressed by the professor for some reason why he didn't like pie, he said he had never tisted any. That is the way with these ministers down in Massachusetts. They don't like it because they never tasted it; they don't like it because they never stopped to study the benefits of prohibition; they don't like it because it interferes with their personal liberty. An Irishman was being prosecuted for mur

der and four witnesses swore they saw him commit the crime; saw him with the knife striking the fatal blow; saw him pierce the body of the victim and cause his death; saw the blood flow; saw him pull the dagger from the heart of the victim, and it seemed as he heart of the victim, and it seemed as and that he must hang. The time had beer set for the execution and he says, "May I please your honer, may I say a few words?" You can say whatever you He says, "Am I to be hung to say. am I to be put to death on the evidence of these four spalpeens, when I can get twenty five meato say they didn't seeme doit?" The fact is that where there is one minister that declares against prohibition there were 256 that declared in favor of it. The men, women and children and the decent people of Massa-chisetts were all for prohibition, but the thurs, saloon keepers, disreputable people brewers and distillers were all opposed to prohibition. I want to know which one you will join. Will you join with the brewers and saloon keepers or will you join with the ministers, deacons school teachers and the decent people and be on the side of prohibi-That is the question before you to That is the way it is in our country that is the way it is in every state where they have prohibition. The decent people of the states where they have prohibition, of prohibitory legislation even, are on the side of law and order and propriety. O, but some one says, why interfere with the fundamentallaw of the state! Why disturb this old document that has been handed down to us by our forefathers, as the gentleman on th other side would have us understand # Did the gentleman not stop to think that the conditions of the west have changed, that the young men of the New England states have gone west, have taken Greeley's advice and gone west to grow up with the country; the consequence is that we have in Kansas, Ne braska, the Dakotas and Colorado a higher grade of intelligence and a higher type of civilization than they have in Massachusetts today; the very pick and choice of these cin-cational institutions have come to Kansas and Nebraska, have come west to grow up with the country; have come west v they cm say my boy and my girl shall have a better opportunity than I had. I was in danger of these hell-holes, that vestibule of the penitentiary, I was in danger of those things, but my boy and my girl shall no be in danger of them; and this is one of the triamphs that will go down the corridor of time as one of the grandest triumphs of tegrity in this country. [Applause.] We we have got through with the discussion these problems, when they become as settled as the question of slavery is settled today. like Sherman on his march to the sea, we wil go down with Kansas in the lead and Ne braska close behind, and toward the great Atlantic we will go until we have placed at the very top of the capitol at Washington

the white fing of prohibition.
And then, when we have finished at Wash ington, we will swing around the great gui coast and come around to the Pacific, and with Oregon and California and all the west

and we will see the constitution of prohibition in the constitution of the United States.

There is more to do. There are other prob lems we can consider in connection with this matter. There are one reason after another we can pile up, line after line, column after column and volume after volume until there are untold pages giving the results, giving the experience and observation of men, and giv-ing valid reasons why intoxicating liquors should be forever prohibited as a beverage in

this country.
Now, then, it is for the people of Nebraska to say which line you will fall upon; whether you will fall upon the side of prohibition, or whether for the paltry sum realized from high Heense in your community you go or down the corridors of time singing that dole ful songthat you shall sing when you have placed your boy in the last resting place where he has met a premature death because of the negligence of you and your neighbors in discussing and voting upon this proposi

## MR. WEBSTER'S ARGUMENT.

The Prohibition Speaker's Allegations Refuted by Official Statistics. hon. J. L. Webster of Omaha followed

General Bradford and closed the Thursday evening debate. He spoke as follows: My Fellow Citizens: This is the second time during his campaign that I have been called apon to defend the state in which I live and which I live against the charges of people who come from other states and tell

us how we should attend to our affairs. [Ap We have been told tonight that prohibition is a cure for all the evils that seem to inflict humanity, and that down in the neighboring state south of us where our friend who has just spoken seems to have labored so long for the prohibition cause, tells us that prohibition has done more to suppress the evils of the world than any other thing, and that there was more crime in the city of Omaha than any other city in the union except three I want now at the outstart to say to my friend from the state of Kansas that the city

friend from the state of Karsas that the city of Ounaha today has less of crime in proportion to its population than the town in which helives in his own state. [Applause.] I want to say to you furthermore that the state of Nebraska has less of crime in it and less of drunkenness in it than any prohibition state under the American flag. It shall be my purpose during the line of this discussion to establish the fact, by the gathering of evidence, which I deem un-answerable that in the prohibition states of this union there is more of drup kenness and drankard-making than there is in our state, and when my friend who sits down here be-meath me, told this audience that we were here speaking for those who dealt in liquor, and that the saloons were the drunkard-makers, that I am here as a citizen of the state of Nebrasika, prepared to prove by unasswerable facts that the prohibition party of the United States is making more drank-ants by its refarious doctrines than we who believe in the license regulating system. [Applianc.] Why my friend who last spoke from this platform to this audi-ence made a reference to the state of Penn-sylvania to the effect that under its license sylvania to the effect that under its system there existed in the city of Philadel-phia, in addition to its licensed saloons, thou-sands of places which he cabled 'speak easys,' liaughter; and my friend right down here charged the number—not content with Brother Bradford's statement that he had been in Philadelphia. (Parkys, Versiel) been in Philadelphia. Rankin, 'Yes, there are 6,000, and I know it.' My friend below says 'Yes, there are 6,000, and I know it.' I

personal | had to go down to Pittsburg and experiment and find a few thousand the Furthermore, my friend Rankin assumes bere to tell this audience that down in that great state of Massachusetts, where the people had a fair election, where the intelligence and intellect of that state came forth to ballots-that when that vote was counted. counted, prohibition as a doctrine was snowed under. And do you pretend to tell a Nobraska audience that all the people in Massachusetts who youndarains prohibition Massachusetts who voted against p were saloon keepess, thugs and drunkards

Applause|. 050.
My friend was first addressed you took se asion to read from a steem which I made at Beatrice—which, as be industrial containe an argument upon the industrial question which would strike with great mind of the ordinary observer. But he told the sudience, after he had read a lengthy extract from that speech, that he could draw from it facts which he thought I had omitted—an manswerable argument to reute. The conclusion to be drawn from what My assertion there, in brief, was that pro-

oltion in the states of this union, where it had been sought to be enforced either as a constitutional amend ment or by statutory law-had done more to break down the commercial industries in those states than any other cause that the other states in the union surround ing them and elsewhere, where prohibition did not prevail during the ten years from 1870 to 1880, were marching on in progress increasing in population, increasing in wealth, and increasing in manufacturing in dustries. And I then publicly—if not in terms—invited criticism, and defled any man to disprove the truth of what I assected night, for the first time, have I found any form, and undertake to refute what I there said. And now what is the manner of the re-Why, my friend undertakes to tel fu tation! you that in the state of Pennsylvania—that her manufacturing industries, from 1870 to 1880, were diminished something like 5,000, I believe. Well, my friend further said that before he came here he took the pains, in the city of Lincoln, to undertake to examine the records for the purpose of gathering proof to show that my statement was incorrect and deceptive. Let me see how far my friend undertook to investigate that question. He simply read far enough to find out that the number of manufacturing institutions in Pennsylvania, during the years 1870 to 1880 had diministed in number—and there his curiosity seems to have come to a stop, and

the search suddenly ended.

Let me tell you my friend what he would have learned regarding his own state of Pennsylvania, had he read farther. Why. right over in the next column he would have found that from 1870 to 1880 the manufactur ng industries of Pennsylvania had in reased its capital to the amount of \$65,000,000 [Applause.] Had he reflected but a minute more he would have found out that in the prohibition state of Maine that the entire amount of capital invested in her manu-facturing industries was but \$49,000,000. In ther words, in that grand old state of sylvania, which repudiated your prohibition speeches and doctrines by voting down the amendment, increased her manufacturing in justries in ten years to \$30,000,000 more than the entire amount of capital invested in man-ufacturing industries in your prohibition

state of Maine. [Applause.] Goa little farther with it—that same record—had my friend read a little farther would have told him that the product of the manufacturing industries of the state of Pennsylvania, in that same ten years, in creased \$3,000,000, which was more than the agricultural product of your prohibition state

of Maine. Applause. Furthermore, my friend would have found by reading farther that in the state of Penn sylvania, during the same ten years, those same manufacturing industries employed 87,900 more people than in 1870. If he had taken the trouble to make a little computation-allowing five persons to a family-he would have found that the additional number persons employed by the manufacturing institutions alone added to the state of Penn sylvania during those ten years was equal to more than one-half the entire population of

the prohibition state of Maine Applause. Go a little farther. By reading a little farther you would have found in another that the state of Pennsylvania. during the same ten years, had increased the amount of money which it paid for wages in manufacturing institutions for wages in manufacturing institutions \$6,079,000. Why, my dear sir, the growth of manufacturing institutions in the state of Pennsylvania during the same ten years that you talk about as a refutation to my decuents would have supported all the people en, women and children, in your prohibi tion state of Maine, or all that you have go n New Hampshire and Vermont combined.

Great applause. With limited time for making address and for answering the argument which it may be necessary to answer in order to make this discussion a fair and reasonable one, I cannot undertake at this time to go over and detail the history of the manufacturing in-dustries of other states of this union; but whereas Pennsylvania was put forth to me as an example wherein my previous argument was unfair and unjust, I think that I have sufficiently answered that and drawn from the history of the state of Pennsylvania, to which my friend adverts, such answer to suggestions that he made that it stands admitted that the detailed statement of facts that I made were true, and I have reproved them to be true, and I can make the asser ion that in prohibition states of the union the time of progress was stayed, and in the states where prohibition did not prevail there was an increased prosperity to which your prohibition states bear no comparison. I want to add righ thow, in that same line of discussion, but a brief statement with reference to the state of Nebraska in which we live, and upon whose soil this discussion is going on, during the ten years from 1880 to 1890 there has been such an increase in our population, in our commerce, in our products, in our industries—mercantile and manufacturing—which stands without a rival and without a peer in any other state within the entire republic. With such a record as that these people come to us and say to us peop of the state of Nebraska: You ought to adopt or the state of Nebraska: You ought to adopt a new policy, you ought to amend your con-stitution, you ought to change your habits. But when these people come to me and appeal to me to take up a course like that, I ask you first to show me where Nebraska and its people are to be bene-fitted by this change before in my hesitating manner I am prepared to accept it. Before I started from the city of Omnha to enter into this, discussion I took the pains to

enter into this discussion I took the pains to gather a little bit of information which to me is very interesting and tells a wonderful story. I visited the offices of the architects of the city of Omaha and requested of them to have prepared and delivered to me a state-ment of such plans and specifications of buildings which had been prepared by them and which were shelved and the erection of the buildings postponed on account of the impending danger that prohibition might carry in this state. I knew that there were a large number of people living in the city of Omaha ready to invest their money if they under-stood that prohibition would be defeated, but were unwilling to invest their money in such enterprises if they believed that prehibition was going to carry. I knew also that there were institutions in the castern states whose business it was to loan meney who refused to oan money on buildings to be constructed in going to carry; and I asked the reason why and the uniform answer was that if prohibition carried in the state of Nebraska it would reduce the value of property and would reduce their revenue and I camnot tell what security we have for the money we loan. This table of plans and specifications of buildings was prepared for me, and Lam prepared to state rom my data that such plans and specifications of buildings, the exection of which was delayed over the beason in Omaha done on account poof the danger of these people of forcing prohi-sition upon us amounterilo the sum of \$3,50,alone 000. I ask you for a moment to think what that means - 85,950,000 invested in buildings in that city in one year would have furnished employment to a vast number of people, and would have furnished money which would

\$3,950,000 would have erected more buildings than you have got in one-half the towns they have got down in your state of Kansas. plause. But in a state where you voted down prohibition and have a license system you have got some kind of prosperity. [Laughter Now, my good people, I want to undertake for a little while, consuming a portion of the time remaining to me, however, feeling de-termined that I shall not detain this audience any longer than I feel that your physical endurance will be mit you to remain under my tiresome talk an I the coldness of the evening, to undertake to answer in general terms and detailed arrangement the arguments usually made and reasserted tonight that the license system, as we have it in this country, is conwould like tousk you how long it took you to get around. [Laughter]. Well, Bradford

have enabled a vast number of laborers to pay grocery bills and to have clothed the widows and orphans you talk about. That

ducive to the making of drunkards, paupers, insane people, idiots and destruction of the school interests. I do not know any better place to begin that subject for the purpose of proving to the people that to vote for the pro-nibition amendment is a sin and to adopt it is a state crime. (I see my friend wants to take note of that.) I am glad he does, [Applause and Laughter] because I am here believing that when a man sets foot on the soil of Ne brasks and pretends to tell me that my interests and welfare and the interests of my voting for prohibition, I want to tell him that to advocate such a doctrine is a sin and to adopt it would be a crime against the state. [Applause.] I am with these people a little like the boy was in the Sunday school when the terms of the state. chool when the teacher asked the row of oys sitting along on the bench who could tell who was the strongest man. One of the boys answered up right quick, "John L. Sul-llvan." [Laughter.] "No, no," said the teacher, "Sampson was the strongest man."
"O, well," replied the boy, "I didn't know you were talking about foreigners." [Great

The state of Maine was the first state to adopt prohibition, and is said to be the father of prohibition. General Neal Dow lives down in that state and is the genera father of prohibition doctrine; a little while ago he tried to run for mayor in his own town and was beaten. After the election was over he made a speech to the public and charged the whole cause of his defeat to the fact that the rum-sellers were in the majority a the town and prohibition could not carry Applause.]
Well, I took occasion the other day to pick Maine. We have down here another city in this state—our capital—and named for the martyred president of the named for the martyred president record

up another prohibition document entitled, "Mistakes of Prohibition." I bought it while

was attending a prohibition convention at

dincoln. I read it with a great deal of care-because I had to pay for it, because I did not belong to that tribe. One of the first hings I read in it was that down in the state of Maine on April 30, 1886, there were li-censes issued by the government to retail dealers in liquors 1,047, and for dealers in malt liquors 88, and a total of 1.135. That i pretty good when we happen to have only 850 saloons in the state of Nebraska. I read along a little farther in that same pamphlet and found that it stated that on April 30, it had increased considerable in period of one year until it reached the number of 1,360. Well, when I come to read over the population down in the state of Maine I find that for ten years her populaon has only increased 10,000, but In one year she increased her retail dealers in liquor 125. I figured it a little further and I found that he population of Maine according to the was 158,000 people. I computed that and I found that that represented one dealer in liquor to every 533 people in the state of Maine. Not bad for a prohibition state, that is, no. [Laughter.] I came out here to Nebraska and I find that there are revenue lienses in our state to the number of 1.800 out little more than in the state of Maine, or out one to every 600 of our population. In other words, my dear friends, that in the state Maine with Neal Dow at home and prehipition for thirty years, you have more dealer in liquor than we have in the state of Ne raska by a difference of 88 per capita. In that connection my argument

ot fair to my own state unless I make a little of virtue compared with the town of Port and in prohibition Maine. [Applause.] explanation, and that is this: There are is sued in our state 1,800 federal licenses for th William H. Green, who was the city marsha iquor business, but of that number \$50 are of Portland, in a report bearing date March or saloons, and the remainder are for other estitutions that handle liquor, principally 890, down to the present year, mark you nakes the following statement: drug stores. Now, I know that my friend from Kansas over here will undertake to say or drunkenness in 1882, 1.395; in 1885, 1.088; n 1886, 1.142; in 1887, 1.561; in 1888, 1.368, and in 1889 arrests for drukenness and com mon drunks and for drunkenness and dis me that down in Kansas and in the state of Maine these licenses only represent drug stores and they don't represent saloons. turbance, 1,230. I find by comparing the number of arrests for drunk-enness in the city of Portland com-What I want to say to my friend down there is upon this subject, that the law with reference to the issuing of these revenue licenses pared to its population according to that table made 1 to 16, while in Omaha it was 1 to 69, in Liscoln, 1 to 78, and in Chiis that you are required to have a license if you sell liquor, but you are not required to have a federal license if, as a druggist, you ago, 1 to 38. Why, my dear prohibition riends, the town of Portland, in the state of are simply compounding it with other articles. Now, my dear sir, if you want Maine, according to the report of Green, city marshal, and of the state prison inspector, is to say it is drug stores only in Kansas, or drug stores only in Maine, I want to say to you, there are drug stores there sellthe worst drunken hole that I have ever read of in the United States. It was not more than you, there are drug stores there sell-ing liquor for drink. I do not care whether you call them saloons or drug stores, they wo weeks ago, while traveling down towards New England, I thought I would make it business to inquire about the habits of peo-ple down there. I did not go to see in how are places where you sell liquor for drink. Let us go a little further, to show down in Maine how this thing has been increasing, many places they sold grog or how many 'speak-easy' holes they had, but I had gath and I get it from this same prohibition pam-phlet. Back in 1884 they had 1046 such ered together at Saratoga Springs, in the state of New York, representative men from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, licenses; in 1885 they had 1094, an increase of 48 in one year; in 1886, 1145, an increase of 41 in 1887 there were 1260, or an increase of 125; and when I had these men together I put to them this question: as representative men of the state of Maine, speaking to me as a so as time rolls on and the people get a little older down there in Maine, and as my friend Bradford says the virtue of that people has come out to our state, the old remnants they leave seem to sink down to old age by in-creasing the number of drinking saloons. (Applause.) General Neal Dow took occa-sion at another time in a letter written to the me has drunkenness increased under prohibition or has prohibition tended to decrease drunkenness and grog shops in your state? Those three representative men were from each state ago Lewiston Journal, under date of February 22, 1890, just a few months ago to refer to the me in one common statement—that drunken-ness had increased and that prohibition was fact that he had in his possession the district the cause of it. I said, how can that be. Their answer was that under the prohibition court docket for Waldo county in the state of Maine, and that in that docket there were 4: octrine we tried to restrain the public sa rum cases, and that 41 of that number had been continued. Well, it occurred to me that if in Waldo county, at one term of court 40 oon, but as we have undertaken to he public business, the people who want to carry on that business carry it on in secret places, the liquor which they sell is bad, and people were indicted for selling liquor, how many people must have been engaged in that nea get drunk on half the quantity the men get arunk on hair the quantity they would of good liquor and it is inhabited and infested by boys, it has become disreputable and the worst characters control the business and drag down people to lives of drunkeness business during the entire year. Further, he said if it were their (the legislatures) purpose to provide a way to protect the grog shops which were now in full swing in all our cities except Belfast, it would be a very simple thing to do it. When General Neal Dow, and destruction and it is beyond our contro and destruction and it is beyond our control and by the prohibition laws we have got, cannot stop it. I found in that state-ment the reason for the proof of that assertion. I then traveled up into the state thing to do it. When General Neal Dow, the father of prohibition, in a letter written but last February tells the public and the world that the grog shops are in full blast in all the cities of the state of Maine, except Belfast alone, why purity seems to have been ripening down in the state of Maine, about ready to blossom as a of Vermont and stopped at the city of Bur-lington, a town nearly a century cid, and a state for which the star has been upon the Hag for nearly 100 years, and yet the town of Burlington, the oldest and one of the largest cities in Vermont, has but 11,800 population summer rose; but when I read its history it seems suddenly to have become a faded flower. [Applause and laughter.] But when today. When I came to Grand Island inst night I asked you, what is the population of I went to look at the map of the state of Maine to find where that same Waldo county was located that had 49 people indicted at one term of court as rumsellers, I found that same city of Belfast that General Neal Dow Grand Island: they told me 10,000. I said, has it come to this, that under our good gov-ernment they can build a Grand Island of 10,000 people in about ten years equal in portulation and business enterprise to the old city had referred to in his letter as being the only city in the state where grog shops were not in full blast was the same Belfast in Waldo n a state a century old town in hibition Vermont. [Applauses] I want to show to the people of Nebraska when you county and 49 of its number were indicted at one term of court. [Great applause.] Then I turned over as my friend did at Lincoln did think over these figures by these comparisons you can draw but one interence, and that is in the state of Nebraska underour system we I tuned over as my friend did at Lincoln did the other day to look at the census reports of the United Stater, and found that same town of Belfast had but 5,308 population, or the 49 people indicted at one term of court repre-sented one out of every 112 of the population of the city. [Langhter.] Well, it is about time to go down there and establish a peni-tentiary right in that neighborhood. are happy and prosperous and we are grow-ing; we are developing; our state is grand and they have not shown us any prohibition state in which things are better than we have them here. On another occasion when I can be permitted to talk further, I will pursue this line of discussion and then I tentiary right in that neighborhood. Well thinking that that might be a little unfair to want to show my friend from the state of Kansas that in his state, notwithstanding t to take the town alone. I found the popula tion of Waldo county to be 32,463, and your 49 indicted grog sellers represented one out of every 660 of the people in the entire county, farmers and all, men, women and children. Well, out here in Nebraska; where the fact that as attorney general of that state he devoted his time and his energies to pro-hibiting the sale of liquor, that he has got more grog shops today and more drunkard and more men in the penitentiary two to me than we have got in the grand new state of my friend from Kansas said there was more of crime than in any other city in the union, of crime than in any other city in the union, save two or three, I made another little computation. With 820 salcons to our state I found that as but one to 1,353 of our people, and in that city of Omaha with 248 licenses, (but my friend said 265)—that 248 representing brewers and distillers, as well, deducing them leaving 240 or 235 salcons and I counted it 240, was to the population of the city of Omaha, one to 580 of our population: or, in other words, my fellow citizens of the state of Nebrasica, there is less of grospery in the city of Omaha Nebraska In other words there sits on this platform the governor of the state of Iowa

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg Must Register Again.

of Nebraska. [Applause].

there is less of groggery in the city of Omaha than there is in any town in the state of Maine: even Belfast included. [Applause.]

Maine: even Belfast included. [Applause.] Dio Lewis, who has been rather one of the carrier fathers of good persuasive temperance doctines in the United States, whom I believe to be recognized by all good people as one worthy of respect, had heard the general assertion made many times that prehiming

assertion made many times that prohibition in the state of Maine was a success, so he

said that on one occasion he went down there to make a visit, but was unable to find the

who will be here tomorrow to advocate th

same prohibition doctrine and I am prepared show him that in cities of his state there

are more grog shops, more drunkenness under prohibition and more men in his peni-

tentiaries than there are in our grand state

Mayor Cushing makes an urgent reques hat every voter bear in mind the vital fact that all past registrations are null and void so far as the coming election is concerned. must register again if you want o vote at the next election.

Dr. Eirney, nose and throat, Bee bldg. Omaha Secures the Conference.

The North Nebraska Methodist conference, n session, at Wayne, has decided to meet next year at Omaha. The people of that de-nomination and of all other orthodox churches n Omaha will be delighted to know of this

to make a visit, but was unable to find the saloons running open, but stopping in the town of Augusta, permit me to use his ianguage: "I obtained a recent report of the state prison inspector of Maine from which I learned that during the year 17.808 persons had been arrested in the state for drunkenness. This was an official report by prohibition officers. When I recollect that Maine contained a population of less than 700.000—a small foreign element in the large cities—deveted to agriculture and lumber, I7.808 arrests in one year for Clark University of Worcester, Mass., has ust received an interesting addition to its sorps of instructors. Dr. Charles A. Strong corps of instructors. Dr. Charles A. Strong has been appointed docent in physiology. Dr. Strong graduated from Rochester in 1884, and from Harvard in 1885. After that he studied for two years at the Rochester Theological Seminary, and another year at the Berlia University. He has also been instructor in Philosophy at Cornell. About a year ugo he married a daughter of John D. Rockfeller. in the large cities—devoted to agriculture and lumber, 17,89s arrests in one year for street dronkenness was simply appalling." I agree with Dio Lewis, my friends cannot point to a record in any state of the union where prohibition does not prevail with a similar population, or I give you the liberty by a comparative population to produce such a horrible spectacle of drunkenness, as he describes existing in your prohibition. a horrible spectacle of drunkenness, as he describes, existing in your prohibition state of Maine. (Applaase.) Why, that 17,808 when compared to a population of 65,000, counting men, women and children, was as one to 37 of the whole number. Drop out the women and the children, which would take out more than one-half of your population, and it was more than one to 30 of the people living up the state of Maine.

Pat Entee—I think you can make money out of this invention. Manufacturer—Don't want it, sir, at any price. Pat Entee—My lear sir, nearly all your competitors are infringing on it already. Manufacturer-Eh Give you \$2,000 for it.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee bldg

drunkenness. Now I want to tell you and THE NEAL CASE EXCEPTIONS

> The Judge Holds the Accused Waived His Right to Visit the Pinney Farm.

ask you to answer me the question whether prohibition is not the drunkard-maker, in-

stead of we people who advocate good govern-ment and decent, orderly society. [Applanse.] Let me make a little further comparison.

with the population, as one is to 69. Dear me! Prohibition says that. I proved to you

that in the state of Maine, from documents just read, upon the authority of that great temperance reformer, Dio Lewis, that in the

state of Maine it was one to 37, or in other words, there were nearly twice as many people ple arrested in Maine for drunkenness accord-

ng to the population as were arrested for Irunkenness in the license state of Massa-

chusetts, upon its southern border. Down in the city of Omaha, which my prohibition

friends always describe as the meanest and most infernal city on God's foststool, except-ing one or two or three, just last year had ar-

rested for drunkenness—and I will be fair to add to it, for being drunk and disorderly on

he street. I will add that-for all causes at

other words, I want to tell my people here who slander the city of Omaha, the pride of

he people of this state, that in that wicked

city of Omaha there were a less number of people arrested for drunkenness than were

arrested in your prohibition state of Maine. We have down here another

Inited States, which keeps an official record

find that in that city during the last year

he number of arrests were 701, which com

pared to its population of 25,000, was but I to

there was but half the drunkenness you have

included in the state of Maine, including your

agricultural and tumber districts in addition

o your cities, in other the people fiving of

people living in the cities which you have go

n the hobit of including, that the number of drunkurds are twice what they are in the

well governed city according to population

applause. The timekeeper tells me there is but five

minutes left for discussion, and in order that I may give my friends something to sleep

ver, I want to call their attention to the cit.

official reports in 1883, that 1,428 persons were arrested for drunkenness out of a popu-

lation of 33,000, or one to every 23. [Laughter and applause.] Worse than Dio Lewis put it. [Laughter.] I have got that from of

icial records. From the report of the in

endy to read it to this audience if tim

offers and the occasion requires it. Go a lit-

ake, Chicago, which in 1883 had the same year, with a population of 600,000, 18,000 ar-

rests for drankenness, or one to every 33.
Why, Chicago, which is supposed to be the reli-hole of the great west, has a great deal

of Portland, that great capital in the state of Maine where I find that, according to their

or in other words, in the town of Lincoln

of all persons arrested for drunkenness

pared to our population as but 1 to 69.

tributable to drankenness was 2,01

Over in Massachusetts, which is a neighbor-ing state and wiere people ought to have a similar instinct, I find that the number of arrests in 1879 were 25,710. I am speaking of arrests for drunkenness only; that to the pop-THE COURT DOCKET LOADED DOWN. ulation of 1.783,000, which was then the popu-lation of the state of Massachusetts, was one person arrested for drunken less compared

It Will Be Impossible for the Four Judges on the Bench to Clear it During the Coming Term.

In the Neal case, the counsel for defendant served their bill of exceptions on the county attorney last Saturday, and on Monday toe same was returned by the latter with fou objections to the bill as proposed.

The first three of these objections were upon unimportant matters and the correcttions asked were readily made by consent of the attorneys for the defendant, but the fourth objection had to be settled by Judge Clarkson.

Yesterday morning Mr. Mahoney and Mr. Estelle appeared before Judge Clarkson with the bill of exceptions and presented the point raised by the fourth objection of Mr. Mahoney, which was this:

The general entry of the proceedings of the court for May 15 shows that at the time the jury was directed to view the Pinney farm, counsel for the defendant, in open court and in the presence of the prisoner, stated to the court that they waived the right of the prisoner to be present at the scene of the homicide, but, in the proposed bill of exceptions, there was set out what purported to be a stenographic reporter's transcript of the metion of the county attorney and the remark thereon by the counsel for the defendant before the jury was sent out, but without snowing any waiver on the part of the prisoner. This same transcript was also attached to an affi-davit filed by the attorneys for defendant on their motion to modify the journal entry of May 15, and the county attorney objected to the transcript going in as a part of the bill of exceptions to be certified by the court as true and also going in as one of the affidavits filed

Upon hearing all the objections yesterday morning Judge Clarkson decided that he would not certify to the bill of exception in the manner prepared by the attorneys for Neal, but that if they desired to retain the reporter's transcript as a part of the bill of exceptions the transcript should show that he counsel for defendant waived the right of the prisoner to accompany the jury to the This correction was then made and the bill

of exceptions was only certified by the judge, and as it now stands will go to the supreme court.

It recites not only the journal entry, but also in the extended statement of what transpired at the time the jury was ordered taken to the premises; that the counsel for defendant when asked by the court if there was any objection to sending the jury out to view the premises, answered and we wave the right of the prisoner to be

present at the premises."

It is expected that the petition in error and time and when so filed will operate to suspend the execution of the death sentence until the further order of the court.

## A COURT DOCKET.

Four Judges Will Not be Able to Clear it Next Term.

The September term of the district court pens Monday morning. There are 2,365 cases on the docket. Of

this number 2,236 are civil and 130 are crimi-Out of the 2,021 cases which were on last erm's docket, but 463 were disposed of, leav-

ing a total of 1,558 brough t over to this term. Many of these cases are now eight or ten years old, a continuance of them having be obtained for one cause or another, year after In view of these facts, the four occupants

of the district bench start upon an utterly opeless task in the matter of clearing the docket by the end of the present term. Well informed members of the bar assert that douole the number of judges could not de such a thing. And it is this fact that serves as auand unanswerable argument why legislature should certainly give this district w judges this coming winter.

In so very great a number of cases as that shown by the docket for this coming term, it is next to impossible to give in the space at hand anything like a resume of even the most important. From time to time as these cases have been filed The Bag has given whatever story they have contained and always the main facts. In a few weeks, as the cases come up for trial, they will, as usual, be again referred to at length.

It is learned that there is little or no doubt

whatever but that all the four judges will be in their place at the opening of court. Mon-

Jeremiah Denslom has sued Reynold, Crill & company for \$5,935,23 on a contract for the buying, feeding and sale of cattle.

Dr. Birney cures catarrh, Bee lldg,

OFF TO PLATTSMOUT A.

The Congressional Convention to Meet There Next Tuesday Night. The congressional convention of the First district will be held in Plattsmouth next

Tuesday evening: The train will leave South Omaha at 6:15 p. m. and this city at 6:45 p. m., arriving in Plattsmouth at 7:25 o'clock. It will return to this city at or about midnight. It will be a free train and republican representatives

of all the wards and county precincts, are cordially invited to avail themselves of the opportunity and be in attendance. Several ward clubs have already formally accepted the invitation to be present and will send large delegations accompanied by bands. In wards in which no organization exists, republicans are invited to form clubs and join in the grand gathering. Those desiring to go may be accommodated they are accommodated they are accommodated they are accommodated. dated, they are requested to notify Major J. B. Furay, chairman of the congressiona central committee, by 10 o'clock Monlay

morning

The delegates to the convention are as fol-Ine accepates to the convention are as follows:

C. A. Baldwin, Major J. B. Furay, W. S. Cook, E. Rosewater, J. M. Counsman, John Jenkins, W. F. Bechel, W. H. Alexander, W. F. Gurley, D. H. Wheeler, G. W. Lhinger, Paul Vandervoort, D. H. Mercer, J. L. Webster, Frank Ransom, J. W. Lytle, J. B. Erion, Paul Hersh, William Coburn, F. M. Woolley, Henry Bolin, Daniel McGuckin, Joseph Kayan, John Rush, I. S. Hascall, Fred W. Gray, Morris Morrison, M. F. Sears, A. L. Wiggins, Charle Wehrer, John C. Wharton, Henry Kelsey, John Matthieson, Lee Estelle, John Rosicky, Daniel O'Keeffe, T. L. Van Dorn, M. O. Maul, Ed. Leeder, William R. Turner, M. O. Rickets, Omar Whitney, Albyn Frank, W. J. Maui, Ed. Leeder, William R. Turner, M. O. Rickets, Omar Whitney, Albyn Frank, W. J. Lar,mer, William P. Marrow, Gus Loebner, William Osborne, J. M. Glasgow, Lee Hartley, Isaac Wilt, John A. MacMurphy, M. L. Roeder, John Rolfs, R. S. Berlin, Elijah Dunn, G. W. Ambrose, R. D. Dancau, Chris Specht, J. W. Eller, C. L. Chaffee, J. L. Black, J. T. Clark, E. W. Simeral, James Watsh, H. C. Timme, William Peyton, J. F. Behm, Michael Lee, M. S. Lindsay, R. S. Ervin, J. B. Piper.

There is little doubt that Connell will secured the nomination, having already pledged 189 out of 232 votes.

180 out of 232 votes.
At the meeting of Eighth ward republicans, last night, the invitation to attend the congressional convention at Platismouth Tues-

isv next was accepted. The Sixth ward republican clab will attend in a body the congressional convention, Republicans of the ward desiring to par-ticipate will leave their names with L. P. Hansen, Twenty-fourth and Lake streets, or E. C. Cooper, 463 Paxton block; telephone 603. The club will meet Tuesday evening at Twenty-fourth and Lake streets, at 5:50 p. m., and, headed by the Sixth ward band, will

Personal Hights League.

proceed to the depot.

Owing to the rebuilding of Germania hall, the mass meeting of the league, Monday evening next, will be held at Garfield ball, Howard street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets.

Dr. Birney, nose and throat, Bee bldg.