# PROHIBITION HERESY.

n John L. Webster Forcibly Points Out Its Divers Dangers

DOES NOT DECREASE DRUNKENNESS.

Sin to Vote for Prohibition, a Crime to Adopt It.

MAINE'S GREAT RECORD OF INIQUITY.

Domoared With the Observance of Lawin This State.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA CONTRASTED.

General Bradford Tells How Kansas Has Prospered and Mr. Webster More Than Parallels the Record.

The afternoon session of the debate at Grand Island on Friday afternoon was closed by General Bradford of Kansas for prohibition and by Hon. John L. Webster of Omaha for high license. The arguments are presented in full.

### THE SHUATION IN KANSAS. General Bradford Claims That Probibition is Effective.

General Bradford spoke as follows Ladies and Gentlemen: It is with nesitation that I attempt to speak this after-noon. It has been arule of my life to venture nowhere where I am givento understand
I am not welcome. I protested against coninghere to these people on this occasion.
When I was telegraphed to a number of times requesting my presence here to discuss this proposition, I protested and said I didn't want to come, that I was busyat home, that our fair was in progress, and that the national assembly—a world assembly, for that matter
 of Oddfellows was being held at Topeka, and that I preferred to remain at home. These people issisted on my coming, a fact which I believe they will confirm.

I was told last night, orrather, the people were told that men, foreigners to this state, were here advising the people of Nebraska what to do. I came here to discuss the ques-tion of prohibition. I came at the solicitation of the committee, and I am not responsible formy presence here, unless Iam responsible for having committeed an error in coming here at the request of a committee of your

I want to say now that if these gentlemen want to come to Topeka, in the state of Kansas, and will notify me one week in ad-vance, I will guarantee to fill the largest opera house in the city of Topeka knowing that they will talk in the interests of anti-prohibition. And I will guarantee this thing also: that after the congregation is in the opera house they can count them all and four-fifths will be in favor of prohibition. Applause.

[Applause.]
I desire, ladies and gentlemen, to testify
In behalf of the efficiety of prohibition as practiced in Kansas, and to refute the slanderous
statements that have been made about my
state. The people of Kansas are as loyal to
Kansas as are the people of Nebraska to the
fair state of Nebraska. We have no prejudice against the people of Nebraska. We
have no reason to be otherwise than friendly
with you. We have no designin coming into We have no designin coming into the state of Nebraska and talking to you except to give you the benefit of our experience. and if you find that we have told you the truth, and if you find that prohibition has been beneficial to the state of Kansas, then I submit is all candor that prohibition would be equally as beneficial to the state of Nebraska, ecause I say to you that there are not two states in the union where the people are so much alike in habits and education, outside of the question of prohibition, as gentlemen, the editor of The Bre to state gentlemen, the editor of The Bre to state braska. And why not? The very fact that trembling with the republican party about your people come from the eastern states, as have the people of Kansas, from Ohio, Penn-sylvania, New York and all, I may say, of the eastern states come here, you have the push and vim characteristic of the state of bled vim characteristic of the state of They have come here to make their homes upon these isautiful and fertile prai-ries; come here to better their condition and Interests there, and come here to give your growing families a better chance than you had when you were a boy, and you mothers, when you were girls. In order to give your children an opportunity to be better men and

women than you are. Isn't that a fair proposition? I maintain that is the object of my living in Kansas My object in remaining in Kansas is that I may yet to my boys and daughters better opportusty than I had when I was a boy.
I want to give them an education where
they will not be under the influence of the
intoxicating bowl. I want to give them an education and I want them to grow up where the temptation is not before them, and I say to you with a glad heart that today my boy, who is twenty years old, never saw the interior of a saloon. Applause, And I want to say to these people here who have clambras to the say the say to the say to the say the say to the say to the say to the say to the say loud about the dangers of resubmission in Kansasthat in November, 1890 the question of the danger of resubmission in Kansasis about as doubtful as the resubmission of slavery in the United States. [Ap-

Talk to meabout boys becoming of age in Kansas and never having seen the interior of a saloon, never having been tempted by the a saloon, never having been tempted by the intoxicating bowl, leavy to you that the talk of resubmission is an impossibility.

But, says the gentlerman, what benefit has prohibition done to Kansas that you should stand here and proclaim in favor of prohibition? I submit to you, ladies and gentlemen,

tion? I submit to you, ladies and gentlemen, that if prohibition has not benefitted Kansas, has not been beneficial to the morals, has not reduced the crime and pauperism in Kansas, then you don't want it in Nebraska. I am plain and outspoken on this proposition. I don't propose to say a single word here that can be distorted and what I say I say at the expense of being of the belief that I will be misquoted upon many things I shall say, but if order that those who are here may understand, I shall call things by their right names and use plain terms that no man can go way. and use plain terms that no man cango away from here and feel! have made statements they do not understand.

When prohibition was first proposed in Kansas, the press of the state of Kansas, with very few exceptions, were opposed to prohibition just as they are in Ne-brasku. The metropolitan press of Kan-

the prohibition amendment when it was be-fore our state. Line after line, column after column day in and dayout, John A. Martin opposed the doctrine of prohibition in Kansas. The same istrucof the Leavenworth Time edited by that veteran Daniel Anthony, the fighting colonel of Kansas. Up to 1885 Daniel Anthony, editor of the Leavenworth Times, gave mecolumn after column of abuse for atempting to enforce the law, and said it never could be enforced in Kansas. Yet Daniel Anthony is today one of the police commissioners of the city of Leavenworth and declares that prohibition is as well enforced in Leavenorth as any other law upon the statute

But as to John A. Martin. After prohiblion was adopted in spite of the press of Kansas as it will be inspite of the press of Nebraska, John A. Martia became converted oprohibition and until the day of his death was a strenuous advocate and the most sensiforcible advocateof prohibition in the

state of Kansas John A. Martin on January II, 1887, made use of this language: "There is no longer any issue or controversy in Kansas concerning the results and benificence of our temperature land the second of the tog the results and benificence of our temperate laws. Except in a few of our larger cities all hostility to \*hem has disappeared. For six years at four exciting general elections the questions involved in the abolition of the salcon were disturbing issues, but at the election held in November, 1888, the subject was rarely mentioned by partisan speakers or newspapers. Public opinion, it is plainly apparent, has undergone a marked change, and there are now very few citizens in your lown." These gentlemen who advo-

of Kassas who would be willing to return to e old order of things. "The change of sentiment on this question is well grounded and natural. No observing and intelligent citizen has failed to note the beneficial results already attained. Fully ninetenths of the drinking and drunkenness prevalent in Kansas cight years ago have been abolished, and laffirm with cames toess been abolished, and laffirm with earnestness and emphasis that this state is today the most temperate orderly, sober community of people in the civilized world. The abolition of the saloen has not only promoted the personal happiness and general prosperity of our citizens, but it has enormously diminished crime: has alled the sand of homes where vice and state of homes where vice and has enomously diminished crime: has filled thousands of homes where vice and wantandwretchedness once prevailed with peace, plenty and contentment, and has ma-terially increased the trade and business of those engaged in the sale of useful and whole-

some articles of merchandise.
"Notwithstanding the fact that the population of the state is steadily increasing, the number of criminals confined in our penitentiary is steadily decreasing. Many of our jails are empty and all show a marked falling off in the number of prisoners confined. The

dockets of our courts are no longer burdened with long lists of criminal cases."

And I wish to call your attention to the docket of the court of Shawnes county: In the capital district, containing a population of nearly 60,000, not a single criminal

case was on the docket when the present term began. [Applause.]

I will say sixty-five or seventy thousand began. [Applause.]
I will say sixty-five or seventy thousand people and not a criminal case on the creeket of the district court and it only had two

The laws now on our statue books touching this question need few if any amendments. Fairly and nonestly enforced, they make it practically impossible for any person to sell intolicating liquors as a beverage in any Kansas town or city. That, gentlemen and ladies, is thelanguage

of John A Martin, then governor of Kansas. I want to call your attention to this in addi-I want to call your attention to this in addition. The gentleman may ask was not John P. St. John defeated because of prohibition in Kansas? I answer emphatically, no. There is an unwritten law in the state of Kansas on the subject of the election of offi-Kansas on the subject of the election of offi-cirs and we don't permit any man to have a third term. John P. St. John was nominated for a third term in Kansas and beaten because of that fact. What evidence have I, you may ask, of that fact. Every man on the ticket along with St. John was elected by an overwhelm-ing majority, including a colored man for auditor.

I have lived in Kansas for twenty-three I have lived in Kansas for twenty-three years and there has not been a political contest in Kansas during all of that time that I have not taken an interest in and I do today. I stand before you today, ladies and gentlemen, a man who has never voted anything but the republican ticket in his life and I hope to God I never will. I stand here as an exponent of the republican party in Kansas and I say to you that the republican party of Kansas is new and ever will be wedded to prohibition in Kansas. prohibition in Kansas.

Have you any evidence of that fact? Has prohibition injured the republican party in Kansas! Let me call your attention to the figures. The first year we had prohibition in Kansas the republican ticket was elected. The next two years after that John P. St. John was elected by increased majorities. prohibition ticket was by increased majorities. Two years after that John P. St. John was not elected, but the ticket that St. John was on was elected by 36,000 majority. John A. Martin, a man who had opposed prohibition, was nominated by acclamation and went before the people of Kansas and said: "When I take the extreme Kansas and said: "When I take the onth of office there will be no lie upon my lips nor perjary in my heart. The republican party resolved in favor of prohibition and the canvas was made all over Kansas as a prohibi-

vas was made all over Kansas as a prohibibition campaign as against George W. Glick,
who was the only democratic governor Kansas ever had and I hope ever will have.

Mym ajority in 1884 upon the prohibition
platform was 56,784 [applause.] My successor was elected by 8,000 majority. Placing
the prohibition plank in the republican
platform does not make the republican party
po backward. I want to say to you that progo backward. I want to say to you that pro-hibition has made Kansas today the peer of any state of the United States on republicanany state of the U med States on republican-ism. Why? Because the republican party is the party of progress. The republican party is the party to take up the reforms that the people demand. That is why. But we in Kan-sas are progressive republicans and we pro-Pose to continue in prohibition in Kansas.

I saw a statement in The OMARA BEE, I

think, but possibly it was some other paper, that the republicans in Kansas this year were afraid to tackle prohibition, and I understand, from Ohio, Penndil, I may say, of was adopted by the republican party ce, you have the in Kansas in convention assemdays ago. bled not thirty days ago. There were over 600 men from every county in Kan-There sas and I wish you could have looked upon the face of that audience of the grandest set of men that ever convened in a convention. Here is what they said: "Ten years exemption from the evil effects of intexicating liquors, by which vice has been lessened and crime decreased, leads us to express a determined opposition to any changes in the prohibitory legislation except such as will make the law stronger and more finished. legislation except such as will

[Applause.] Talk about the republican party of Kansas being a fraid of resumbission! The father of the subject of resubmission in Kansas is Senator Beatleyof Wichita in Kansas, and I wish you knew as much about Witchitans I do and you would understand why. Bentley was a delegate in the repub-lican convention and I suggested that he be put on the committee to frame a platform and he was on the committee of resolutions and made his little talk on that committee of resolutions. And I want to say that every resubmissionist that we could find we put on that committee of resolutions—only four of them—and they were all put on the commit-tee of resolutions that they might have their while elephant. They went back in the convention with a usanimous report on that resolution, and when that resolution was reside to that convention they rose upon masse and gave three cheers for prohibition. That is the fear and trembling of the republican

party in Kansas. Charles Robinson, a recent republican. been a democrat ever since. [Laughter.]

Five articles of impeachment were prechairman of the committee that impeached him. And he tands as good a chance of being elected governor as he does of being striken with lighting in the next thirty

000,000. That is so much then for Charles Robinson. Charles Robinson was a candidate before the alliance convention they had there, and Charles Robinson got up before that convention and said he was heart and soul with the alliance. I heard the speech myself; that he was heart and soul with the sas were bitterly opposed to prohibition with the exception of the Topeka Capital.

John A. Martin, who was once the governor of Kansas, and a braver man never fought for his country, and a more putrictic man never breathed the breath of life, opposed with all the power in him the adoption of the prohibition mandment when it was become a proposed to the democratic convention and was nominated by the democratic convention. When he was governor of Kansas Quantrol was about to assault the city of Lawrence. alliance; that he believed they could go to victory, and that he would do away with the

> Now, live in Topeka and I am proud of Topeka. It is one of the most beautiful cities I ever saw in my life; face streets, elegant buildings, nice business and agrowing town. Let me tell you how the people of Topeka there are smitten with the fear of prohibition. We had a sugar mill built there two years ago: it was completed and received. years ago; it was completed and running, and made a large amount of sugar. The next spring it took fire and burned down. It was unfortunate for the town, for it was an institution that would consume 200 tons of sorghum in a day. Now, then, if the town was dilapidated and capital was afmid of the town, doyou suppose they would have re-built it: But they did. They started up last week and are today rolling out sugar by the ton. Twelve hundred acres of cane has been planted to supply that mill, and it is today being operated night and day, requiring seventy-live men to operate it.

vated anti-prohibition in Kansas, who opposed the amendment would have cartoons representing the dilapidated streets of the town, cows being herded on the main streets, wited to come to the beautiful city of Grand and would have long plans and specifications saying, 'If you vote down the amendment these buildings will be built; if you don't they will never be built, bankers and men of

money will leave the state and leave the What are the facts? When we adopted prohibition in Kansas we didn't have a single production in hansas we didn't have a single rod of paved streets in the city; today we havegot 17 miles of as good paved streets as there are in the world. [Applause.] We didn't have a single mile of street railway, and today we have 35 miles of the best elecwe have a good horse car and two motor lines and today the population of Topeka is more than twice as great as when prohibition was adopted. And I want to say to you right here now that if prohibition had benefitted no place in Kansas but the city of Topeka. I would say the hereoff the city of Topeka. Copeka, I would say the benefit the city has received from prohibition is worth all it has cost the entire state, everything that it has ostthe entire state.

George W. Viel, tax commissioner of the Union Pacific reilroad, was a strong Glick resubmissionist when Glick was candidate for governor. Since that time he was elected a member of the legislature upon the prohibition-republican ticket and is the candidate again this year of the republican party.

Why, we have another man in Kansas, and I want to read you what he says. J. W.

Hamilton was state treasurer, was elected the second time I was elected. He was elected on the republican prohibition platform as state treasurer by 69,000 majority. J. W. Hamilton writes a letter and here is what he "It is well known to my friends that Says: when the prohibition question was first agi tated I was an anti-prohibitionist. I did all in my power to defeat the amendment. I was what they called a Glick resubmissionist. But I was mistaken then. The prohibitory law has my endorsement, not only because it is the doctrine of my party, but because I believe it is right. I do not see how any fairminded man who has lived in Kansas for the proof it is a convey to a charge in them in favor. minded man who has lived in Kansas for the past five years can be otherwise than in favor of the law. I don't want my children, nor anyother man's children, to grow up where they will be confronted by saloons every day of their lives. I am satisfied with the law and shall vote and work to keep it in force." So much for J. W. Hamilton, ex-state treasure of the state of Kansas.

urer of the state of Kansas.

We have 106 counties in Kansas that elec every two years 106 county attorneys, and here are some figures I offer for the gentlemen's consideration. Out of the 106 county attorneys today in the state of Kansas all but 14 are prohibitionists. [Applause]. Out of the 106 probate judges in Kansas all but 16 are prohibitionists. We have 6 supreme judges, or rather 3 judges and 3 commissionprocess, or rather a large and they are each and every one of them for prohibition and have so stated. I haven't time to read their letters, but I have them here.

Last July there was a convention of school

teachers of Kansas numbering 1,300, and they were all, with one exception, for prohibition in Kansas. [Applause] We had a convention in Topeka, Kan., less than ninety days ago, of 3,100 delegates, and they were absolutely every one of them for prohibition. [Applause.] We have 40 senators and 125 members of

the legislature in Kansas, and 90 per cent of them are for prohibition; all the women are for prohibition; all the children are for pro-hibition, and all the good people of Kansas are for prohibition first, last and all the fime

[Applause.]
The liquor elements have done some cute things; they have gone into Kansas and hird some men who absolutely don't drink a drop to advocate resubmission. And the gentleman when he came to Topeka and found what he did was escorted around the city of Topeka by one William B. Tomlinson. William B. Tomlinson was in New Hamp-shire when the question was before the people of New Hampshire and said that liquor could be bought in Topeka at any gentle-man's pleasure and stated that on the main streets were running open saloons, running absolutely open. He told that right in the state of New Hampshire and I heard him. As soon as Mr. W. B. Tomlinson came back Mr. Welch, the present county attorney of Shawnes county, put Mr. Tomlinson on the stand. "Mr. Tomlinson, where do you live?" "Topeka, Kansas." "How long have you lived there?" "Ten or twelve years."
you well acquainted in this city?"

sir." "You know the streets and alleys pretty well?" "Well, yeasir." "You are about as well acquainted with "You are about as well acquainted with them as men ordinarily are?" "Yes, sir." "Do you know of any places in Topeka where intoxicating liquor is sold contrary to law?" "No, sir." When did he lie! In New law?" "No, sir." When did he lie! In New Hampshire or under oath! I understand that some judge in Kansas, in the state of Kansas has said: "The prohibitory law in Kansas has produced a race of liars." I suppose this has said: fellow is one of them. The men who lie in prohibitory Kansas are the saloonkeepers who are arrested, and who testify in their own behalf and testify that they have never old liquor contrary to law, and the old topers that are put on the stand and swear they never bought any whisky. [Applause. Capital is the most cowardly thing on earth It is said money is the greatest coward on earth, and I believe it, if the theory of these people is true that prohibition has ruined the state of Kansas, and we would become debili tated if we adopted it.

I would like to give it to you straight for

three solid hours, but my time is limited.

During the years we have had prohibition in Kansas we have increased our tayabl wealth at the rate of \$20,000,000 a year, while n Nebraska, under high license, you have only increased \$9,000,000 -\$11,000,000 a year in favor of Kansas. We have built 5,000 miles of railroad in Kansas since we had prohibi tion—more miles than you have got in the state of Nebraska today. We have the great est mileage of railroad in the state than in anyother states in the union except two. The census of 1889, Tomlinson to the contrary shows that Kansas has made the greatest rease in population of any state west of the Mississippi river. The cities and towns of the state of Kansas have increased in the last ten years from 50 to 400 percent; the city of state of Kansas Wichita has increased more than 200 per cent since we had prohibition in Kansas. We party in Kansas.

Charles Robinson, a recent republican, was nominated for governor and along with the democrats they are going to try to elect him. I am glad I say "going to try." Do you know who he is! He is the first governor of Kansas elected by the people; he was impeached during his term of office and he has been a democrat ever since. [Laughter.] state in the union. Why! Because people come to our state from all the states and territories to educate their boys in a place where there are no saloons. That is the reason why. Notwithstanding the fact that we have increased our population in Kansas 680,000, we have decreased pauperis

and the number of prisoners in the peniten-Yet, in the state of Nobraska, with a much less population than the state of Kansas, with a much less population than the state of Kansas, you have got twice as many boys in your reform schools as we have in Kansas. These are the facts in regard to these things, gentlemen, and that is not all. I could go on here until the sun should hide behind the western norman and give you fact after fact column. horizon and give you fact after fact, colum after column and volume after volume of evi dence of the benificent results of prohibition in Kansas. We are proud of Kansas, proud of our institutions, proud of our republicanism, and we are only sorry that you republicans in Nebraska don't have the backbone we have in Kansas. Only sorry, Isay. Come out of the woods, come out and give us a fair chance. Come out and be the advance party of America. If you don't defeat will was about to assault the city of Lawrence.

They went to the governor and says, "What must we do?" He says, "We must meet and pass strong resolutions." That is the kind of a man he would be if he was governor of Kansas and the would be if he was governor of Kansas and the would be if he was governor of Kansas and the would be if he was governor of Kansas and the would be if he was governor of Kansas and the would be if he was governor of Kansas and the would be if he was governor of Kansas and the would be if he was governor of Kansas and the would be in the city of Lawrence. Come out and give us a discount to assault the city of Lawrence.

They went to the governor and says, "What be party of America. If you don't defeat will be says to you that the only safeguard of a man be the advance of the city of America. If you don't defeat will be says to you that the only safeguard of a man be would be if he was governor of Kansas and the would be in the city of America. If you don't defeat will be says to you that the only safeguard of a man be would be in the city of America. If you don't defeat will be says to you that the only safeguard of the wook was to you the city of America. If you don't defeat will be says to you that the only safeguard of the wook was to you that the only safeguard of the wook was to you that the wook was to you the wook was to you that the wook was to you the wook was to you that the wook was to you the wook was to you that the wook was to you the wook was to you that the wook was to you the wook was to you the wook was to you that the wook was to you that the wook was to you that the wook was to sas and the resubmissionists wanted that that kind of a man. is not an unequivocal plank in the next na-tional platform for prohibition, republican-ism will go down and a democratic president will be elected, and I want to say to you I hope never to see that day. I think there will go into the platform of 1892 a square and unequivocal plank for prohibition all over this

land.
Ladies and gentlemen, I didn't expect to say this much under the circumstances, but am here ready to prove the facts I have give you. I am here ready to refer you to the official documents from which they are de ducted. I say again to verify these facts, what I have said, simply to verify these facts. What I have said simply to verify the second I hope I will have an opportunity to present the official figures and a comparison between the state of Nebraska and the state of Kansas which will show you beyond the possibility of a doubt that prohi-bition has decreased taxes in Kansas, and high license increased taxes in Nebraska.

### POLITICAL PROBIBITION.

Stamped by Mr. Webster as a Dangerous Heresy. In closing the Friday afternoon session of

My Fellow Citizens: I have not been invited to come to the beautiful city of Grand Island to make a political speech, but to talk to you about the evils of this nefarious doctrine of prohibition. For about a half an hour I have listened to words dropping from the lips of a citizen of the state of Kansas, who is trying to make this audience believe that the palladium of the republican party in his stale resis its bosom on the dectrine of prohi-bition alone. Just before that I listened to another address from a gentleman from lowa another address from a gentleman from lowa who had been honered by the vote of his people to the position of governor of his own state. I have heard both of these people talk to this audience about the beneficent things of prohibition as one of the fundemental doctrines of the republican party which has added so much to the glory of the state of Kansas; but I want to remind my people of the state of Nebraska, and particularly the republicans, of whom I amone, that the state of Iowa repudlated the doctrine of prohibition by electing a democrat as the successor of Governor ing a democrat as the successor of Governor Larrabce, and that the state of Kansas, o which my friend talked so much about what happened when he was elected, that his gov-ernor, St. John, was snowed under and the

ernor, St. John, was snowed under and the republican party lost a republican governor and put a democrat in the office of governor of the state of Kansas as a refutation of your political prohibition heresy. [Applause.] These two prohibition states, through that doctrine which they hung to as a republican party swamped both of them politically, and for a time you people, talking about your republican bravery, submitted to democratic rule because your people had more sense publican bravery, submitted to democratic rule because your people had more sense than you had and said prohibition is not the thing for our states. Up in this good state of Nebraska, we, with our great republican party here, my friends, you do not need to come and talk to us about our republican principles. We have not had prohibition and principles. We have not had prohibition and we never had a democratic governor from the very day when Nebraska stepped in theunion as a state for twenty-three years, and our elections come along and we have uniformly without exception elected and installed a republican governor, and we did it without the aid of any prohibition doctrine. [Applause.] But I must not talk politics to this people and what I have all the plause. plause. But I must not talk politics to the people, and what I have said on that subject people, and what I have said on that subject people, and what I have said on that subject people, and what I have said on that subject people, and what I have said on the people of the people o I would have this audience understand that have not said it for the purpose of talking or nfluencing any man politically. I am here talk prohibition alone, and not politics; and not have referred to this question

except as an answer to the suggestions which these people have made for the pur-pose of trying to persuade the re-publicans of the state of Nebraska that you must join hands with prohibition as a great moral and religious cause to save th state from the democratic party, and I deny it. I look down over the state of Kansas again. Why, my friend who last addressed you took great pains and considerable deliberation to show you how his great doctrine had swept over the state of Kansas, how overwhelming ly it was accepted by the people, how much good it had accomplished for the people of the state of Kansas; but he hesitated to tell this people that in that state, where so much good had been accomplished—the great paradise to which all people must flee to educate their children—that the people in his home state, while he is up here talking prohibition to Nebraskans, are laying the place of a complete the control of the control o the plans of a great revolt to re-submit th question to his people, and when they do, pro-hibition in your state, my dear sir, will be voted down by the good sense of your 1,600,

Now, as the great living example of the great benefits of prohibition, he refers to his native city of Topeka. Benutiful it is. It may have its thirty-three miles of street rail-road; it may have its twenty-three miles of paved streets; it is the capital of the state. But I would have this people remember that before the state of Nebraska had taken its place as one of the states of this union—even before the white men had established habita-tions upon the soil of Nebraska—Topeka was already established as a town. Away back in those early days before there was a habita-tion in the city of Omaha, Topeka had a name; and yet, under your doctrine and rule, Topeka today, by the ceasus just completed is reported to have 31 000 peeple, while the is reported to have 31,000 people, while th started, has today by that same census over 130 population. [Applause.] We grew to it without the aid of prohibition. Without prohibition, siz, we have reached a your town was population of more than 300 per cent greate than yours. As compared to your twenty three miles of pavement the city of Omah new as it is—the grandest city of the state has fifty-two miles of payement, or more than two to your one, and as to your thirty-three miles of street railway, your proud city of Omaha-new as it is—in the same time has built for itself eighty-two miles of street rail way; or, in other words, nearly three miles to your one. I will tell my friend from To peka that without the aid of prohibition, the city of Omaha has grown 300 per cent faster in wealth, in population, in railways, in pave-ments, in sewers and in everything that makes a city grand and good—and all with-out the beneficent aid of your prohibition doctrine. In the discussion last evening i undertook to say to this audience that prohbition did not decrease drunkenness, and had attached to it as practically administered no benefits to any people or state in the union I even went one step further and as serted the doctrine that prohi-bition as it is practically administered in the prohibition states of the union absolutely and actually produced more drunkards than the license system, and up to this present mo-ment I have waited for the man to open his mouth to answer that proposition, and so far I have not yet had given forth the data or facts from one city in any prohibition state to disprove my assertion. Time cuts me short and therefore in the few minutes only which I shall detain this audience I want to

little more than I said last night in proof of the proposition on which I then urged. And I will leave the remainder of that topic until another time, perhaps for this evening, if occasion offers itself to me. I have not finshed with the old prohibition state of Maine, and as I have not finished that I cannot at the instant drop down immediately to the states of Iowa and Kunsas, but as speedily as time will permit purpose to show by official data that the same ratio of crimes and drunkenness exist in Iowa and in Kansas, as I shall prove, or have proven, exist in the states of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, where this prohibition doctrine existed and was well as it could be, perhaps, tefore Iowa or Kansas undertook to enforce any such

Now, in the state of Maine, according to

the census of 1830, there were in the peniten-tiaries 213 persons; in the county jails 185; and there were eight which had been sent out to asylums, making a sum total of 408. 888 there were in the jails 347, and in 188 there were 445; in the penitentiary 150, making a total of prisoners in 1889 of 595. Or, in other words, there was an increase of priso ers in the state of Maine during the sam nine years of prohibition of 183, or an increasof nearly 50 per cent, while the population of the state of Maine increased but a little more than 10 per cent. There is a record of statistical facts which tends to show that under the prohibition doctrine crime did not diminish, but that crime actually d. According to the official of the state of Maine in the increased. year 1889—that is, the last fiscal year—there were sentenced to the county jails 3,957 persons. There were in the jails at that time 3,710. Taking the population of the state of Maine at 658,000. I think it fair to say that 3:30,000 represented the male portion population, and the result was that in the state of Maine during the last year that one person in the proportion of eighty-eight, or one out of eighty-eight of the entire male population, men and boys, of the state of Maine, were sentenced to the jails for crime. Great salvation from crime by prohibition in the state of Maine! A great place, as my friend Bradford would have it, te take the boys where they cannot learn any take the boys where they cannot learn anything about what crime, is. Go a little further. Out of that number, 1,345 were sent to the county jails for what! For keeping sober on prohibition water! (Appiause.) No my friends, it was for drinking rotten whisky under the prohibition law. There are 165,000 men in the state of Maine over 2! years of age. The men in jail for drunkenness, therefore, was one out of every 122 of the male population of the state of Maine over 2! years of age in jail for street drunkenness. O, what a glorious record that is for prohibition. And that is what you want us to support and vote for out in Nebraska. There is a percentage take the boys where they cannot learn an for out in Nebraska. There is a percentage of drunkenness existing down in prohibition Maine from data gathered from the report of the state prison inspector that I defy these copie to find its parallel in the history of the state of Nebraska or in the history of Pennsylvania, or in the history of New York, or in the nistory of old whisky-making Kentucky,

or of wine-growing California. But the fac-

is when they want to find a parallel of in-iquity manifested by the records of the state of Maine for street drunkenness you have to go to the prohibition states to find it. (Ap-plause.) Why, down in that glorious prohibi-

tion state of Maine they keep an official record by which they ascertain the number of persons who were sent to the county jails for drunkenness. They give their names and the period of time for which they are sentenced. I found by looking over that record that in the state of Maine for the Inst year that in Yorkcounty 155 were in jail as drunk ards; in Penebscot county, where the city of Bangor is, 129 in jail as drunkards; in Kennebsco, where the town of Augusta is 270 is tall bec, where the town of Augusta is, 270 is jai as drunkards: in Cumberland, where th as drunkards: in Cumberland, where the town of Portland is, 433 in Jall as drunkards. Now think a moment. In the city of Omaha, in the Douglas county jall, of a population of 155,000 people—I mean in Douglas county there were sent to the county jail for drunk enness the number of 54. I want you to ob serve that that is but 120 more than were sent to the county juil from the town of Port-land in the state of Maine. That city of Portland in the state of Maine had 33,80 popula-tion compared with Omaha with 139,000, of Douglas county with 130,000, or Douglas county with 150,000 people; or in other words there are five times the population in Omaha that there is in Portland and about five times the population in Douglas county that there is in the county of Cumberland, and yet the persons sent to the county jall for drunkenness in your prohibition town of Portland was nearly equal to the property. Douglas was nearly equal to the number in Douglas county, Nebraska; or in other words, by comparison of population there were nearly 300 per cent more people sent to the jails for drunkenness in Portland in the state of Maine last year than were sent to the county juil of Douglas county for drunkenness in our city. Have I not come pretty near prov-ing the fact that I asserted yesterday, that prohibition as adopted was the real drunkard maker of the states of this union! Have not come pretty near establishing the fact that in Nebraska to vote for prohibition

would be a sin and to adopt the amendment would be a state crime! Over in New Hampshire, the border state which has prohibition, the number of persons who have been sent to the state prisons for crime committed has increased graduall every year from 1872 down to 187. I began with 80 in 1872 and ended with 182 i 1887. There was an increase in the prison population of New Hampshire under prohibition of more than 200 per cent.

Thenever in that little neignboring state of Vermont, said Mr. Edward Johnson in an ar-

ticle in the Popular Science Monthly, a that date there were 446 places is Vermon

where liquorwas sold. They had 332,000 peo-ple, and with her 446 saloons, Nebraska, with her over one million people, with 850 saloons. So that in your prohibition state of Vermont, with one-fourth the population of Nebraska, you had more than one-half as many saloons as we had; or, in other words, in prohibition Vermont you had more than 100 per cent more saloons according to the population than we have in the state of Nebraska. If it so happens that prohibition is the great productive power which instigates the increasing of the number of the grog shops and produces the increased number pententiary convicts, and increases the number of street drunkards, isit not time for the people of this state to say, we will stop in this career; we will examine the dectrine which these men teach, and we will say them before we cast our vote in favor of prohibition, you have got to prove tous by son data that there is some hope for some pro-perity or salvation from this negations evil your dectrine of prohibition is to be accepta by us. Why, over in that little state of New Hampshire there was issued public document by the commissioner of agriculture, talking about the prosperity of that state. Among other things he took occasion to say that in New Hami shire, where there is supposed to exist not ing but goodness and prosperity and, mari it farmers of Nebraska, that in New Hamp shire there were 1,442 vacant farms with good farm houses creeted upon them. There were the beautiful hill slopes; there were were the beautiful hill slopes; there were the fresh streams of water; there was the growing timber; there was the luxurious cli mate, yet it seemed as if a panic had struc the state of New Hampshire; that prohibition had blasted it with its strong hands and 1,442 men were obliged to abandon their homes, to forsake their farms and allow them togo into decay and into ruin. Judge Nott of the court of claims, having looked over that record, took occasion to tell the people what he saw up in that same state of New Hampshire. Andlet me read two or three sentences: "I saw on the summit of the hill against the evening sky, what seemed to be a large cathedral. Driving hither I found a huge old-time two-story church, a large needed which had blended in the large meadons which had blended in the large meadons which had been dealers. large neademy which had blended in the di tance with the church, a village with a stree 150 feet in width. I drove on and I found that the church was abandoned, the academy dismantled, the village deserted. The farmer owned the farm on the north of the vil age lived on one side of the broad street and he who owned the farm on the south lives on the other, and they were the only inhar itants. All of the others had gone to the manufacturing villages and the great citie of the west. Here had been industry, educa tion, religion, comfort and contentment; but there remained only a drear solitude of fo saken houses." To you, the people of the state of Nebraska, I bring the picture. Do you want the time to come in this state of the evils of this prohibition doctrine, which makes whisky free and drunkenness simply pastime that your churches shall be aban doned, that your schools shall be dismantled that your houses upon the streets shall be abandoned and that the farmer shall be the only occupant living upon either side of your street in the deserted town of Grand Isla [Applause.] Thank God, the people of the state of Nebraska have too much good judg ment and too much good sense to ever adop a constitutional amendment which drive away our people from their homes, destroys our villages and whee out the great prosper ity of our state, which stands without a rival and without a peer in increase of population, in wealth and in prosperity. There stands today started here, the new enterprise from which I learn that 2,600 acres of your land has been turned to the raising of beets, with a sugar plant whose smoke coming out from the tops of the chimneys, beckening the people to come to it as the source of wealth There is on this great banner in front of me two pictures, one of which I wish simply to remind the people, we raise beets and w prosperous; but when you strike out that and want to say, we vote for prohibition, you will have to add to it what is upon the other side: "Our farms are mortgaged." [Applause and

cries of good. Owing to the fact that the hour is growing very late I will not detain you more than five minutes longer to dispose simply in a very few words of the history of the effect of pro ribition in the state of Massachusetts and defer what I have to say touching the effects on I owa and Kausas until I can address you to-

Down in the state of Massachusetts the peo-

prohibition, and did have it from 1870 to 1874, five years inclusive. At the end of that time there was a change in the system. The legislature of the state of Massachusetts ap-pointed a committee to ascertain what were pointed a committee to ascending what we the benefits and what were the evils, if any, growing out of the liquor habits and custom in the state of Massachusetts. That committee after a thorough investigation was required after a thorough investigation was required to make its report to the legislature of the state. That report disclosed the fact that during the five years from 1870 to 1874, under prohibition, that there were arrested for drunkenness 147,693 people. Under the license system from 1875 to 1879 that same report disclosed that the number of arrests for drankenness was 133. 320. By comparison it will be observed from that official report that under five years of license system there were 14,673 less arrests for drunkenness than there were during an equal period of time under prohibition in the state of Massachusetts. That report went state of Massachusetts. That report went out to the people of that great state, and when my prohibition friends here were camthe state of Massachusetts but a couple of years ago to have them adopt pro that report was pressed home into the hands of every voter, and when electron day came the doctrine was wiped out as one of the things of the past in the state of Massachusetts. That committee in that officia report undertook further to say that the prohibition law, while diminishing the open saloons, does so only to multiply the secre-places. That more liquor and worse liquor was drank, that drunkenness had increase in aimost in direct ratio to the closing of the popular places of sale, and that there was more of it in Boston than there had been in any previous time in the history of that city. Prof. Gelden Smith having read over that report of the committee of the legislature of the state of Massachusetts denouncing the results of prohibition in tha state, published a long article over state, published a longartese over his own signature and giving that as one of the illus-trations which led him to the opinion that prohibition was usprofitable, and that prohi-billon produced more drunkards than the li-OWN cense system, so that when I have my proposition here that prohibition is re sponsible for the making of drunkards! have back of that statement no less an authority than Golden Smith, as to whose reputation, judgment and standing there is none to impeach. It would be unjust and unfair to you that I should detain you longer at this late hour of the evening, and I want, therefore to most of the evening, and I want, therefore to dismiss this discussion this afternoon with the challenge which I threw out to these friends opposed to me at the opening of this debate, that if you have get the data which proves that prohibition drives out the drink-ing of liquorand reduces drunkenness and reduces crime that it is about the contraction. reduces crime, that it is alsont time now that you begin to give itout to an impatient madience, [Applause.]

## RIGHTS AND CRIMINALS.

They Will Now be Considered in a New Term of the District Court. Again has the fourth Monday in September marked the spening of another term of the district court.

For thirty-five consecutive years has this been the case in Omaha. Of the throng of lawyers who was present yesterday, there was but one who was present

at the opening of that first September term, a score and fifteen years ago-Hos. A. J. Poppleton, Omaha's present city attorney. Judge Hopewell was the first member of the beach to arrive. He had been spending his summer at his home in Tekamah, and as hepassed to the ante-room to may aside his hat a large number of the attorneys pressed for-ward and gave him as exceedingly cordial

"I have been spending my summer," said he, "in superintending numerous repairs and improvements about my home, and I feel stronger and heartier than ever," and the speaker's appearance fully warranted his as-

sertion.
Theother members of the beach had been in the city most of the summer, and for this reason their appearance upon the scene a little later caused no unusual demonstration. Of the 363 members of the bar, it is safe to say there were not a dozen absentees, while the presence of a large number of litigants nided in filling the large court-room. The hour for opening was 9:30, but it was after 10 when the judges took their seats.

The waiting time was passed by an examination of copies of the docket, which had been placed in the hands of every member of the bar by Clerk Moores, who, by the way, moved through the throng legrand prince. The docket contains 2,236 cases--300 mor than any previous docket in the history of the court. It is, too, a very important and interesting docket. The three most important ant criminal suits are the Tony Frank mur der case, the Nistel murder case, and that involving the assault of Carter, it will be the second trial of Tony Frank for the murder of William Cronister, a peddler at Elkhorn, the jury baving disa-greed at the previous trial, which took place greed at the previous trial. Will be tried for last term. James Reynolds will be tried for the murder of Nistel, the young clerk. The Carter case was one wherein an old man by that name was assaulted by a gang of toughs Judges Wakeley, Doane and Hopewell were the only ones to appear on the bench, Judge Clarkson being at Tekamah. The moment they had taken their seats the venerable Louis Greba sr., deputy sheriff, in a feeble voice announced the opening of the session. Judge Done immediately announced the

following as bailiffs for the term:
Louis Grebe, John Norberg, H. B. Hunt,
Patrick McQuillan. The following were announced as the bar committee for the term:

J. H. McCullech, Simeon Bloom, J. J. Peints, J. H. McCullech, Simeon Bloom, J. J. Peints, J. H. McIntosh, W. D. Beckett.

The call of the docket was then proceeded with very briskly by Judge Donne, who kept the lawyers at nearly their wits' ends looking out for their interests. This work con sisted simply in the dismissal continuance or assignment for trial of the various cases coming in Judge Doane's department, being

all those having even numbers.

Judge Hopewell followed with a call of the cases having odd numbers. Incidentally, he remarked that the rules of the court would be observed very strictly this term, owing to the unprecedented number of cases.

Judge Wakeleyannounced that he expected

to call the equity docket Weinesday morning in his court room in The But building. It was learned from County Attorney Ma-honey that no criminal business would be taken up until Judge Clarkson should return, next week. The first case of this class which he will take up is that of C. L. Wundt, agent of the Panley Jail company, charged with attempting to bribe the county commissioners, as inclicted by the last grand jury. The session closed with hearing of exparte

## The Detwiler Estate.

The long-fought contest over the Detwiler state has at last come to ano property goes to the widow and children. such was the decision of the Supreme court, handed down last Saturday. Detwiler became a resi-In 1856, John B.

dent of Omaha, bought property and grew He deeded his property to his mother, for the benefit of his wife. Later, both Detwiler

and his mother died.

Detwiler's relatives then commenced suit to gain possession of the valuable property and for a number of years the case has been in the county courts.

### SOUTH OMAHA NEWS.

Independent Primary Caucus. The independent political party will hold its caucus in K. of L. hall the evening to elect delegates to the county convention to rneet in Gate City hall, Ornaha, Wednesday

A Mission in St. Agnes' Church. The Rev. Fathers Shea and Maurer, C. S. S.R., of St. Louis, will hold a mission in St. Agnes' church, beginning Sunday, October 19 to last ten days. These are the very elo-quent and learned gentlemen who held the mission last year in the same church and

#### created a very favorable impression. Gun Club Shoot.

The final shoot of the gun club was held at the Third ward range Sunday afternoon. John J. Gorman won the season badge. The shoot was at fifty blue rocks, out of five screened traps, American rules governed. The following is the score: John J 42, L. Blanchard and William McGrath 41 each, A. V. Miller 37, Gus Seiclier 3t, Ber-Fred Bowley 32, C. M. Sanford 10, F. J. Egger 26 and Herman Kobert 26. The ties will be shot off at a date to be fixed hereafter.

Notes About the City. Stephen Thomas of this city has been granted a pension. A son and daughter of Richard Swift are

sick with scarlet fever. Rev. Father Charles Mugan is taking the census of St. Agnes parish.

Work has been commenced by Eggers & Bock on the new Exchange bank building. A meeting will be held in the Emanon club rooms Thursday evening to organize a social

Ticket No. 273 won the watch raffled off saturday evening for the benefit of Daniel J. Flynn. Twelve persons appeared before the board of examiners of the city schools Saturday for certificates.

Dr. R. S. Gee, who has been out of his mind some mouths, Sunday was taken to the asylum at Lincoln. The Rev. L. N. Dawson of Ornahu has been appointed paster of the Methodist Episcopal church of this city.

Benjamin S. Adams has removed to this city from Omaha and has taken the Kelley residence. Twenty-second and J streets Earnest, aged three, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A Frager, of Believue diel Sunday morning and was buried at 2 o'clock yesterday

J. Staple, an employeat the Armour-Cudany packing house, Saturday received a painful wound by running an iron hook through his right hand.

afternoon.

The Rev. Father Donovan of Omaha of the order of Trappists from Ireland, delivered a very interesting discourse in St. Agnes church Sunday evening. An infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Moyer of Albright died Sunday afternoon at so clock and will be shipped to Wiota, la.,

this morning, for interment, Cors, aged ten years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Roien, Albright, was kicked in the right eye Sandar by a young hone and badly injured. The little one at first was thought to be dead, but after proper at

tention recovered consciousness. The fire department was called out twice sunday night. At 11:30 o'clock a fire took Rescuehose to the northern part of the city, and when reaching Astroct discovered that the fire was up north of Sheeley's, in Omaha. At 3:15 a faise maren at call-box 12 brought the company outperforms.

# TWO VERY IMPORTANT BILLS.

Eight-Hour Labor and the Omala Mint Discussed by Hon. W. J. Connell.

RETURN OF THE CONGRESSMAN FOR A REST

The Contract for the New Union Depot Let to an Omaha Contractor and Work Will Be Commenced Immediately.

Congressman Connell arrived from Washngton Sunday and is spending a few days in the city. He is looking splendidly and is perfect health, notwithstanding the fact that he has been absent from fewer roll calls of congress than perhaps any other member of that body and has had more than the average share of hard work to perform.

"I am not in a position to say much regarding local politics," said Mr. Council to a BEE reporter, "except that I feel very grateful for the endersement Ihavereceived in the selection of delegates to the con-vention at Plattsmouth, tonight." Referring to national affairs, the congress-man spoke of the almost certainty of his la-bor bill becoming a law at this present ses-

on of congress "The bill has passed the house," he continued, "and has been placed sixth on a special calendar of twelve bills that the senate has agreed to consider before adjournment.

"The bill has been very favorably received everywhere, and is generally regarded as a long step in the right direction in the interest of the wage-workers. It declares that eight hours shall constitute aday's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by the government or by contractors on government work. It is the measure that the labor unions have been demanding for the past twenty years. It goes as far as national legislation could go in such case." "The bill don't affect postal employes?"

was asked.
"No, a special bill has been passed by the house reclasing the hours and adjusting the compensation of postal employed." "How about the bill for a branch mint at

maha introduced by you!" "That measure was suggested to me by an Omnaa gentleman who has a great many valuable ideas regarding the establishment of a mini here Irefer to General E.F. Test, who furnished me with valuable data and statistics touching upon the matter and so impressed me with the feasibility and importance of the project. that I went to work at it. The officials of the treasury department and the mint officers were very deeply interested in the plan and I introduced the measure. I made no noise about it but I have received considerable encouragement and have reason to hope that the bill will be favorably considered by the next congress. The measure contemplates the establishment here of a mint second only to the one at Philadelphia and would result in immense benefit to Omain and the mining and labor interests of the world."

Mr. Connell spoke of the active work of
the Nebraska delegation, and referred especally to the faithful and effective or gressman Laws as a member of the com-Mrs. Connell and children are visiting friends at St. Johnsburg, Vt., while Mr. Connell is here.
The congressman will attend to a few

#### The Convention Tonight. A special train of nine cars has been se-

washington the latter part of the week.

ared for the accommodation of the delegates and visitors to the First district congressional convention at Plattsmouth this evening. Nearly every wardin the city has organ-sed a delegation which will attend the conrention in a body. The big Sixth is in the ead so far and will turn out nearly if not quite two hundred strong, headed by the Sixth ward band. Other wards are prepar-ing to send big delegations, and the prospects are that the capacity of the train will be taxed to accommodate all who desire to at-

end the convention.
"I have been asked a few thousand times this morning about the fare," said Major Furay, who has charge of the arrangements.

The special train will leave the B. & M. depotat 6:35 o'clock, five minutes ahead of the regulartrain, and returning will leave Plattsmouth a bout midright.

JOHNSON GETSTHE JOB. An Omaha Man Will Build the New

Union Depot. An Omaha contractor has secured the contract for the construction of the new union

When the plans were presented, seven bids were offered. The lowest of these was made by a Denver contractor who withdrew his id afterwards having made an error in his computations which rendered it for him to comply with the terms of the con-tract under his effer. With this withdrawal, Arthur Johnson, of

this city, became the lowest bidder. His bid was considered by the architects, Van Brant Howe, Kansas City, and found to comply with the specifications. On this showing President Kimball of the Omaha Union Depot company amounted his acceptance of Mr. Johnson's bid and a contract will be made at once.
The amount of the contract has not been

determined, as figures on the various branches of the job have not been fully computed. Mr. Johnson has already begin the work of contracting for material and has a force of men in readiness to begin work as soon as the fundation shall have been completed.

"I am glad that Mr. Johnson has secured the contract," said Mr. Kimball. "He has his men here, and we know that he will push the work. The foundation will be in shape for him to begin on the superstructure about the middle of November. His contract calls for the completion of the superstructure, ex

such equipment." Just how an alterative medicine cleanseathe system is an open question; but that Aver' Sarsaparilla does proince a radical change in the blood is well attested on all sides. It is everywhere considered the best remedy for

clusive of plumbing, steam heat, power and

Stealing Wrecking Tools. The B. & M. detectives have discovered a

scheme by which a gang of sneak thieves has been preying on the company's property. All of the company's passencoaches are supplied with a box containing axes, a harmor, saw, and other tools to be used in ease of a wreck. In quite a large number of cars, these tools have been kept in the toilet room and have been frequently stolen. A watch was put on and the discovery made that thieves were making regular trips along the line between Omaha and Lincola. Their plan was to enter the tools from and throw the box containing the tools out of the window near a convenient station, where the would be scentred by an ally. In this manner, the company lost several hundred dollars' worth of goods before the work of the thieves was discovered. No arrests have been made yet.

Tickets at lowest rates and superior ecommodations via the great Rock Island route. Ticket office, 1602-Sixteenth and Farnam streets, Omaha

Billy Moran Dying.

The mother of Billy Moran, the exclerk of he county board, is making an effort to have her son brought home from the asylam. His case has been seclared atterly hopeless and the mother desires that her son pass the last few days which are pronounced by the medical faculty of the institution to be very near at hand, at home. Mrs. Moran's wishes will undoubtedly becomplied with

Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrupfor chilirentecthing is the family benefactor. 25 entra bettle.

Pencing the Reservation.

Captain C. F. Humphrey, assistant quarermaster in charge of the details of erecting remaster in charge of the details of the new Fort Omaha opened bids at neon for five nearl fence around the new reservaon, sear Berlevne. There were sight bid-ers. The fence will be in the neighborhood of 20,000 feet and a couple of days must claps, before the lowest can be ascertained.