NUMBER 137.

SLUGGER. PROHIBITION

Johnson, the New York Voice Man, Assaulta Mr. L. M. Rheem,

THE ASSAILANT AND HIS PAL JAILED.

Corroborative Statements of Eye-Witnesses to an Unprovoked Assault by the Professional Prohibitionist,

A brutal assault occurred at the corner of Fourteenth and Farnam streets last evening at 6:10. At that hour L. M. Rheem, general superintendent of the A. D. T. company, was slugged by Problettion Johnson.

M. Rheem had been tasking with a Bun reporter on Fourteenth street near the scene of the assault but a few minutes before, when Johnson passed, going north, with a package of papers under his arm. He had evidently noted the presence of Mr. Rheem and the reporter, for shortly after the latter had gone to his office Mr. Rheem started southward and at the corner the assault

Mr. Rheem had started to get his supper and had hardly reached the corner when he ract a boy who was peddling Bumble Bees. Fie reached out his hand to get a couple of them when he was struck a terrific blow on the back of the head and felled to the side-

An eye-witness said that as Mr. Rheen reached for the paper a man walking behind him—Johnson—ran about fifteen feet and planted a powerful blow on Mr. Rheem's planted a powerful blow on Mr. Rheem's neck, felling him, and, owing to the momentum, throwing his assailant upon him.

Continuing the story of the assault in Mr. Rheen,'s own language: "When I found myself going down I threw my arm around and caught my cowardly assailant around the neck with my light assailant around the neck with my right arm and drew off with my left to hit him, when I saw that it was Johnson, the prohibition spy and editor of the Bumble Bee. I said, 'It's you, you whelp.' 'Yes,' be said, 'it's me.' Just then someone caught my arm and said, 'You'll be sorry if you hit him.'

"I thought I was in the midst of a lot of

prohibitionists and expected to get the worst of it altogether, when I recognized the voice of George Gary and George Canfield and let go, and then a policeman came up and arrested both of us. I told the officer that Johnson was the aggressor, and to arrest him, but we were both taken to the patrol

box."

On the person of Johnson was found a large able-bodied gun, and just after the arrest of Johnson a bystander noticed the second party to the assault, one L. F. Smith, supposed to be the partner of Johnson, sneak up to Johnson and make a motion as though to hand Johnson a gun. Detective Savage was called, who grabbed the hand that held the weapon and wrested it from him.

wrested it from him.
Smith is a putty faced youth, with a small Sinth is a patty faced youth with a small black nonstache, stout and short, and who adorned his person with a brown Prince Albert coat and a shiny silk hat. The party was hauled to the police station and a number of inlicential citizens at once went on Mr. Rheem's bond, who was immedi-

ately released.

Johnson was found to be possessed of \$115, and upon putting up \$50 each the couple were

The charge made against their was plain assault in Johnson's case, and carrying con-cealed weapens in Smith's case. This will be amended on Monday with a charge of assault

to commit murder. Johnson is a man about five feet ten or eleven inches, and weighs about one hundred and sixty-five pounds. He is heavy jawed and has a heavy dark brown moustache, and is starting a beard which is dark in color and of beavy growth. Although well built, he is inclined to be slouchy in habit, carries his hands in his pockets and throws his shoulders forward. Smith is short and squat, with a smull black moustache, turned up at the

A good judge of human character said to the reporter that Johnson looked to him like a disreputable person who had sought to work the prohibitionists and had done it very successfully; that he was out for boodle only knew how to approach the prohibition papers and had not got left, judging from the sum of money found on him when arrested.

Excitement at the assault ran high od the streets last evening, and many prominent citizens denounced it in the severest terms. The happy part of the affair is to be re-corded in the fact that Mr. Rheem was not seriously hurt.

BULLDOZING THE A. D. T.

Sneak Johnson's Unparalelled Gal Regarding His Lies.

THE BEE of last night told of the refusal of the A. D. T. company to scatter throughout the city the libellous Bumble Bee which the sneak Johnson has been circulating in Omaha. But the refusal seemed in no measure to disconcert the fellow, whose lies about this city have never been equalled in a civilized com-

Tur Ber had not yet been printed when Johnson again made his appearance at the district telegraph office. He said to Mr. J. J. Donnelly, jr., the superintendent, that he wanted the company to circulate the Lincoln Call in this city. He was told that the company would not handle the sheet in question, and that Johnson would save a great deal of

time by discontinuing the subject.

The fraud then left the office, and, after a short time, returned. He was accompanied by a low-sized man whom he characterized as attorney, and whose name he said was

Johnson then made another demand upon Superintendent Donnelly to deliver the Call, and the latter refused.
"Why do you refuse?" asked the low-sized man whom Johnson styled as his attorney.
"Who are you?" Mr. Donnelly inquired of

the man of low stature.
"He is my attorney," said Johnson.
"He's your attorney!" repeated Donnelly,

"What, that?" he inquired sarcastically. "Well, if he is, I dont choose to answer your question until I can see my "attorney," "Denielly replied, laughing. He then went about is business.

Johnson continued to pester him with

questions, and finally took \$2 from his pocket and offered them to the superintendent to pay for the delivery of the paper for which he was clamoring

Donnelly then began to banter. "You've got \$2, have you. Where did you get it! You want that to pay for the scattering of your lies and those of your dirty crew, do you't Oh, no. That won't quite go around." Again Johnson left the office and was fol-A third time and a fourth time he returned.

At length Mr. Donnelly feit that it was about time for his patience to become exhausted. So be warmly informed Johns that he did not want to talk any more with him on the subject, and that he desired him to leave the office. He furthermore stated that if he (Johnson) again entered the place on such an errand he (Donnelly) would crack

By this time the object of Johnson's visit to the district telegraph company's office had become known to a number of merchants in the neighboring stores. All knew of the lies the sneak proposed to circulate, and some of them also knew that in his lying sheet they were to be foully maligned. These listened were to be louny mangach, and it was with only the reatest repression of feeling that some of those who were most deeply moved

refrained from a sautting him.

Just as Johnson and his attorney left the place for the last time Major J. B. Furay entered, and learning what had transpired, to several friends in the adjoining stores. told what the arch-liar had said and what he proposed to do, and immediately there was a hasty rush to the district office, but the

had disappeared. Mr. Donnelly said that his company could

not be made the catspaw for anybody, much less a crowd of conscienceless beggars, to de-stroy the reputation of the best citizens of Omaha and to do an injury to the city from which it would perhaps take months to re-

What Mr. Strickler Says,

V. O. Strickler, the prohibition lawyer, called at The Bas office last night to say a word. He feared that Johnson would be murdered because of the bitter feeling against him, and begged that the newspapers cease their attacks upon Johnson. Mr. Strickler concluded as follows:

"I do not believe the papers in this city "I do not believe the papers in this city have the right to site up the bitter animosity against this man Johnson that they have done, because Johnson is the correspondent of the Voice, and in no sense a detective. He simply reports for that paper. If Johnson is murdered while in this city it will be because the papers have inflamed the public mind against him. If Johnson has violated in any way the law I am not here to defend him, but I do think that he is entitled to just but I do think that he is entitled to just treatment. I have no sympathy with any act of Johnson which would be an infraction of the law. From what I have seen of Johnson I do not believe he is half us bad as he has been painted."

KANSAS REPUBLATES HIM. Apostle St. John's Ruinous Rule in

His Home State. TOPERA, Kun., Nov. 1 .- (Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The apostle St. John was in 1882 nominated the third time for governor. This was done by the most corrupt methods known even to Kansas politics. The republicans of the better classes refused to be bound and staid away from the polls, so that Glick, democrat, was overwhelmingly elected. Thereupon the apostle of love turned all to gall and bitterness and the bonds of iniquity. When he was stumping for governor that year his adulation of the republican party was strong, exaggerated, fulsome, disgusting; but on his defeat all the milk of human kindness in his breast turned to "clabber" and since then he has yielded nothing but "clabber."

In 1884 he both privately and publically did all he could for the election of Cleveland. He denounced the republican party. He decried Blaine as a demagogue who wanted to substitute free whisky for taxed blankets. When it was certainly known in Topeka that Cleveland was elected, the feeling was so intense against the apostle that he was hung in effigy on the corner of Sixth and Kansas avenues amidst universal execuation. Not respectable republican paper in the but denounced him for

state but denounced him for his treachery as a renegade and a traitor. The Topeka Capitol, a newspaper violent in its prohibition scurrilities, denounced St. John in unmeasusured terms.

In 1888 the holy apostle made a speech here which, in its vilification of the republican party as the whisky party of the country, out-heroded Herod. It was all rotteness and dead men's bones, he said. He hinted dejicately some things against the democratic party also, but in such a sweet way that everybody recognized them as mere love tans

every body recognized them as mere love taps by an old lecher on his own darling. by an old lether on his own darling.

Last winter he made a speech here in which he compared President Harrison to Belchazzar. He said as Nebuchadnezzar was brought to eat grass like an ox, so would President Harrison be brought to eat grass, the only difference being that Harrison below that the control of the control rison would cat grass as an ass instead of as an ox. All this was because of a state dinner at the white house where wine was taken.

His abuse of Blaine at the same time was venomons. Pe declared there was only one course for the prohibitionists to pursue, and that was, first to destroy the republican party, which he said was the great obstacle in the way of all reform; that prohibition party existed; that democrats were honest but the minority of the republicans were dis honest: that republicans cared for nothing in these days but for office, 'bribes, boodle and the friendship of railroad kings and manurepeated again and again that the first thing to be done was to destroy the republican party. Then, he said, the true prohibitionists could

succeed, but never till then. The violence and virulence of his various speeches here have never been duly reported. Only actual hearers can adequately tell about this. His two administrations were all that the republicans of Kansas could bear. They were the costliest and corruptest ever known, even in what has been called "the rotten commonwealth." Before he was governor he commonwealth. Before he was governor he had been in the legislature, and there he was the abject slave of James F. Joy, the railroad king, in his fight against the soldier settlers on the neutral lands in Crawford and Cherokee counties. Baser things were never done than were done by the sain for the railroad king against the old soldier settlers in that contest. Everything that devilish ingenuity could suggest was done by St. John, who was the person most relied on to do the dirty work of the railroad king. In fact, he has never been for the people, but always for the monopolists, for the rich

against the poor. While he was governor the expenses of the tate were vastly increased, offices were created that he might appoint his tools and have a perpetual cohort of guards and a perpetual lease of

The fees of nearly all officers were increased during his reign, that he might bind his præ-torian guards closer to his fortunes. It was largely owing to his administration that Kanlargely owing to his administration that Kansas almost is the worst governed
state in the union; that there is more petty
tyranny here than anywhere; that ours is
not a government of law but a government
of police judges, whose discretion is in all,
through all and over all; that we have no
code of law worthy the name. The injury St.
John has inflicted on this state is incalculable. You cannot find a republican in the You cannot find a republican in th state who does not concur in this view. His great aim is to pulverize the republican party. If any person would follow him, let such a one first come to our state historical society and read what the republican newspapers said and still say of him. It is a sure

West Virginia Political Duel.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 1 .- W. E. Richards, editor of the Telegram at Clarksburg, published an article this week severely re flecting on the character of Hon. John Basil a prominent lawyer and leading democratic politician. Today Basil met Richards and a shooting affray occurred. Both men were badly wounded and may die. Richards is chairman of the republican county commit-tee, and this is the third time he has been shot on account of a too free use of his pen.

Miners Demand an Advance.

SPHINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 1.-President Rea of the united mine workers today made a demand on the operators for an increase in the price of mining in the Springfield district from 56 to 60% cents. The operators have not yet returned an answer. It is thought likely that about one fourth of them will pay the advance and the miners in the employ

Italy and the McKinley Bitl. ROME, Nov. 1.-Italie states that the

American consul general here has sent a memorandum to the chamber of commerce which declares that the McKinley law will lead to a marked increase in Italy's trade with the United States

A Murderer Suicides.

WEST PARK, Cal., Nov. 1 .- The dead hody of Frank Mason, who killed his brothers-inlaw, Charles and Matthew Vann, yesterday, was found in the woods today. Mason had shot himself through the head with a rifle.

Last Blackhawk War Survivor.

East Milton, Me., Nov. 1 .- Gideon L. Pace, the last survivor of the Blackhawk war, died yesterday, aged eighty-four.

GERMAN TARIFF COMMISSION.

Its Deliberations Ended, but the Conclusions

Not Yet Published. CENTRISTS MAKE WAR UPON SOCIALISTS.

Emperor William Orders the Prosecution of an Editor for Printing a Garbled Report of One of His Toasts.

Copyright 1890 by New York Associated Press.1 Benian, Nov. 1.-The commission on the tariff question, presided over by Herr von Boetticher, minister of the interior, has concluded its consideration of the proposed Austro-German customs union. The report of the commission has not been published pending the progress of the negotiations with Austria, but its conclusions are known to disfavor both an extensive revision of the customs and combined action in the way of reprisals for the American and French tariffs. The new French tariff is a heavier blow by far than the Mc-Kinley law against the Austro-Hungarian export trade, for, while the French measure does not affect Germany, exportation from Austria to France is almost destroyed by the new tariff. Wood, sheep, corn, flour and salt meat and beer are chiefly affected, the increase in the duties being practically prohibitive. The Austrian newspapers declare that the French government is drafting the bill directly aimed at frustrating all attempts toward closer commercial relations between Germany and Austria. Herr von Boetticher's commission doubtless had an influence upon the French tariff and other influences were at work. Protests, chiefly from the ngricultural interests, have been pouring into the chancellerie against a zollveicin with Austria. A letter from Count Nimberg Stirum, a conservative member of the unterhauz, embodying the sentiments of his party, was made public today. The writer warns the government against sacrificing for political considerations any of the essential economic interests of Germany, and in conclusion says that an intimate commercial treaty with Austria instead of cementing would ultimately injure the political alliance with that country. Thus thinks Count Stirum, whose letter is interpreted as a party protest against a reduction of the duties. The delegates from Bavaria, Baden, Hesse Darmstadt and Wurtemburg, who are assisting Herr Von Boetticher, approve of a modification of the German tariffs in Austrian corn and cattle in exchange for advantages to German manufactures. This is as far as Chancellor von Caprivi now dare go in framing proposats for submission to Austria. The government does not come near Austria's wishes so far as joint reprisals for the Mc-Kinley tariff are concerned, an official inquiry having shown conclusively that such action was an impossibility.

The Cologne Gazette, commenting upon the situation, declares that the idea of a tariff war against America is entirely visionary and that the difficulties in realizing such a project are insurmountable.

The centrists, who were recently inclined to accept the assistance of the socialists in demanding that the government assent to the return of the Jesuits, have opened an uncompromising war upon the socialists. Dr. Vindthrost at a conference at Cologne with the leaders of the Rhine Catholics, decided to entirely dissociate the centrist policy from that of the socialists, and to begin an active war against the socialist party throughout the country. Meetings of Catholics in Baden, Wurtemberg and Bavaria already mark the the fervor of the agitation. Although the congress at Halle excluded the religious question from the socialist programme, the entire religious character of socialism was openly avowed by the speakers. Since the congress at Cologne the socialist committee has advised the party to abstain from taking part in Catholic unions having pretended aims at social reforms. It distrusts the clerical zeal for the progress of democracy. The centrist leaders, in view of the radical hostility of the socialists, have resolved to treat them as irreconcible adversaries. Herr Schorlermer Alst, a leading centrist, is circulating an appeal to the people to combine against the spread of doctrines aiming at the subversion of Christianity, the destruction of the family the suppression of property rights and the overthrow of the

nonarchy. Emperor William has ordered the prosecu tion of Herr Palzwaldt, editor of Potsdamer Zeitung, for publishing remarks made by the emperor in proposing a toast to the duke of Connaught at the dinner of the Ziethen hussars, of which the duke is an honorary colonel. The emperor called the duke an able German officer, worthy to lead the hussars in the presence of an enemy. The French papers took this up and asked if the future commander of the English army ought thus to identify himself with the German army. The French embassador to England is reported to have conveyed to Salisbury an intimation that the affair was offensive to the French government. Now the emperor disavows the accuracy of the report

of his toast and will prosecute the editor. A communication in the official pres signed by the chief of the emperor's civil cabinet, denying entirely that the kaiser took any step whatever to induce Bismarck to come to the Moltke fetes, suggests no lessening of the imperial animus. Bismarck received an invitation from the oberhaus to attend as a member of that body, but told his friends that while he would respond to an invitation from the kaiser he would not mingle with the imperial circle unless he was made

An article in the Hamburger Nachrichten, clearly from Bismarck, refers to the exultant howling of his enemies and declares that calumnies will be regarded with contempt by all right-feeling people.

Austrian official papers ignore the visit of the Austrian empress to Rome. She remained there two days under the name of Mrs. Norris, had a long audience with the pope, and spent the rest of the time in sight-

Prof. Leyden, who is in the confidence of Dr. Koch, considers the latter's discovery of a consumptive cure of the highest value to humanity. The Nation says it is a chemical substance which is injected into the body and even checks cases of advanced tuberculosis.

The North German Gazette denies the rumor that the more friendly attitude of the British government toward Portugal is due to German interference. The German government has not ventured to express any opinion to the British government through its ambassador in London, though it hails with satisfaction the settlement of the dis-

The Duke of Nassau goes to Lunenberg on Monday to open the chamber of deputies. The duke was averse to reassuming the functions of government until he was assured that

nopeless.

Despite his denial Count Kalnoky is expec-

ted to join Prime Minister Crispi and Chan-cellor Von Caprivi at Milan on the 7th inst, General Cosenz, chief of staff of the Italian army, will accompany Signor Crispi and give General Von Caprivia statement of the con-dition of the Italian army. Signor Crispi will come to Berlin after the Italian elections.

A COWARDLY CAPTAIN.

He Saves Himself and Leaves the itest to Their Fate.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1 -At 11:49 this morning the representatives of Mr. Ceballos who went with the tug after the seven survivors plexed up by the pilot boat returned. They brought seven of the crew of the Vizeava and one of the schooner's crew. A dispatch received from Lewes Del., states that Second Engineer Arthur Guerallasi, Fourth Engineer Leopold Mediaralla, the second boatswain, the second rook, one fireman and two sailors have arrived there, and also that the body of the stewardess of the Vizeaya came ashore.

Up to this evening the list of those rescued foots up forty-two, leaving sixty-seven per-

sons missing

Second Mate Walker of the schooner Hargraves, who was picked up by pilot boats this morning, gives the most lucid account of the disaster. He says he had just come on deck after supper Thursday evening and saw the steamer Vizenya about five miles off. The schooner's lights were burning and must have been plainty visible on board the steamer. The schooner was moving at the rate of eight knots an hour and the vessels rapidly neared each other. Walker turned on the flare light to show the Spaniard that a sailing vessel was near, but he held his way and Walker called Captain Allen. When the latter came on deck he look d at the Spaniard closely, said he thought the schooner would clear him and held on his way. As Walker watched the two vessels drawing nearer and nearer he became convinced that there would be a col-lision and finally ventured to say so to the ision and finally centured to say so to the captain. "Yes, we will. Hard a-port!" he shouted, but it was too late, and in an instant the vessels struck. "I saw our bowsprit sweep along the Spaniard's deck," continued Walker, "and a man whom I took to be the captain was knocked off the bridge. Then the vessels swing slowly about until almost side by side and then terrible cries, because to come from and then terrible cries began to come from the steamer, while men and women darted about her deck. A moment after the crash, as the panic-stricten people began jumping on to our deck in the hope of finding safety, Captain Allen shouted to me, 'Walker, keep them back. Let's save pur own crew first. To the boats, men.' He himself with an axe cut away the long boot and jumped in, the first mate and three of our crew following. I was fighting a gang of Spaniards, who were bent on getting to our boats. Suddenly, on looking around, I saw that Allen had shoved off with his four companions. The boat would easily have carried sixteen. I jumped into the rigging and shouted to him. For God's sake to come back and not desert us.! The coward, however, made off, leaving most of his crew to ever, made off, leaving most of his crew to perish. There were ten of us on the Hargraves, all told. My femaning comrades, with a lot of Spaniards, were climbing the rigging, but I grabbed a big gang plank and jumped overboard with it. When I came to the surface again thirteen of the Spaniard's men were clinging to the plank with me. There was a heavy swell on, which frequently turned our frail craft bottom up, and each time it righted some one was gone until within two hours I was left alone. On all sides of we the most intense quiet reigned. When a first there was an endless chorus of servans and prayers for aid, there was nothing now but silence, and I think I would have gone cray had I not seen the Carnegate light flashing. I began to paddle in that direction, but finally realized that I was drifting out to sea and not making one inch toward shore. I saw several vessels,

one inch toward shore. I saw several vessels. o'clock in the morning I heard a feeb to my right, and saw a Spaniard on a raft of spars better than mine, and swam over to him. He could speak no English and I could speak no Spanish, but we shook hands si-cently there and felt that we would die to gether. He was so weak that he had been washed off his raft. I helped him on to it again and then climbed on myself, and not ery long after we were picked up by a pilot

First Mate Perrin of the schooner Hargraves arrived in Phijadelphia this evening and teld his story. He says the blame for the collision rests entirely with the steamer people, as the schooler's lights were burning and she had the right of way. When the steamer was close aboard instead of putting her helm to port she put it hard a starboard and before the schooner could be cleared the crash came. Mate Perrin's story dif-fers from that of Mate Walker re-garding the actions of the captain. He says seven of the Hargreavs crew, in-cluding the captain and himself and four of the Spaniards got into the schooner's long boat and three of the crew and three of the Spaniards in the small boat. They rode un-til early next morning, when they were picked up by the schooner Davis and after-wards transferred to a tug. Perrin aids that transferred to a tug. Perrin aids that when Captain Allen saw the Spaniard paying no attention to the schooner's signals he olew the steam whistle, when the Spaniard seemed for the first time to se them and then came the fatal error in her

Immortals on Cremation.

Copyright 1890 by James Gordon Bennett A Paris, Nov. 1.- New York Herald Cable - Special to THE BEE.]-Apropos of the Toussaint evenement. I asked a dozen mepresentative Parisians whether, when they die, they prefer to be burned in the old-fashioned way or incinerated. Among those who prefer cremation are Sardou, Sarcey, Leon Claudel, Armand Sylvestre and Gervex. Francois Coppee alone strongly believes in being buried. Zola says he has no preference whatever, but will leave the choice to his heirs, and exclaims: "Why, my God, you are asking me to make my will!" Hyacinthe-Loyson says he has no choice so long as he is not buried alive, which happens, he says, more frequently than is generally believed. Leconte de Lisle says he prefers to be neither burnt nor buried. Alphonso Daudet writes: "Inhume ou cinere, les deux me seront egalement desagreable. Bien a vous-Alphonse Daudet." M. Jules Simon also takes the same view as Dauget. Sardou writes: 'J'aurai beaucoup plus de plaisir a etre brule, Cordiament -Sardou."

A Sensational Murder.

LONDON, Nov. 1 .- New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE. |- There is wild excitement over the murders of C. Hogg, a furniture dealer, and his wife, who are be lieved to have been killed by Mrs. Piercey, a former friend, said to have been in love with Mr. Hogg. The papers give full accounts and every clue, no matter how unimportant, is seized upon by the papers to issue extras, which are at once bought up by a morbid

Everything But Prohibition.

LONDON, Nov. 1 .- | New York Herald Cable-Special to THE BEE, 1-Zadkiel's Almanac for 1891 predicts all sorts of trouble for America. Among other things, congress will have a hard time, politics will be disturbed, troops called out, taxation increased, revenue decreased, and murder, rapine and epidemics rampant. Winding up, Zadkiel predicts the defeat of the government in election.

The Weather Forecast.

For Omaha and Vicinity-Fair; slightly cooler.

For Nebraska and Iowa-Clearing; slightly cooler; northwesterly winds.
For South Dakota-Clearing: stationary temperature, northwesterly winds.

RECORDS PROVE THEM FALSE.

The Chief Arguments of Prohibitionists Unsupported by Facts.

THEIR PLATFORM FOUNDED ON DECEIT.

Hon, John L. Webster's Masterly Address at Lincoln Last Night in Favor of High License and

Regulation.

LINCOLN, Nob., Nov. 1 .- | Special Telegram to Tue Bee. |-Hon. John L. Webster, the silver-tongued champion of the anti-prohibition cause, spoke to an immense audience in Bohannan's hall tonight and was accorded a royal welcome. Despite the numerous counter attractions of the evening and the threatening aspect of the weather, more than two thousand voters and five hundred ladies gathered in the immense auditorium to listen to the orator. The hall was splendidly decorated with flags, bunting and Chinesolanterns, and presented an attractive appearance. On the stage were seated some of the

leading republicans of Lincoln. When Mr. Webster was introduced he was met with a burst of enthusiastic applause. The cheers lasted for fully three minutes before Mr. Webster could say a word. He then launched into one of the most telling speeches made by him in the present campaign. As he made a telling hit or backed statistics with elequent appeals to reason he was interrepted again and again with bursts of applause. He came to the hall with a sore throat, but both orator and auditors forgot this drawback in the flow of eloquence that poured from his lips for an hour and a half. The audience represented the energy and in-telligence of Lincoln, and the subject of anti-prohibition presented in the able manner that t was won many converts and clinched the belief of others who were wavering between prejudice and reason.

prejudice and reason.

Mr. Webster spoke as follows:

"The chief arguments of the supporters of prohibition consist in exaggerated statements of the evils of intemperance. I am in favor of temperance, but I abhor a party that deals in deception as the foundation of its platform. Intemperance and the saloon are admitted evils. The true problem is, how to deal with

these admitted evils.
"Prohibition orators tell us that 500,000 die annually from drunkenness. If I believed that statement I, too, would be a prohibition-ist, if I could see that it would diminish such a curse to humanity. This statement about deaths from drunkenness is a pure fabrica-tion. The United States census is the only true and authentic source of information of this subject. From that source I gather the

following facts. "The whole number of deaths in 1880 from all causes was 756,899. Of this number 175,-266 died under one year of age. These babes certainly did not die drunkards, so I take them out. I find that 302,893 died under five them out. I find that 302,805 diel under five years of age. They certainly did not die drunkards, so I take them out. I find that diphtheria carried off 20,055 between the ages of five and fifteen. I find that typhoid fever killed 20,145 over five years of age; that malarial fever killed 14,014 over five years of age. age: that consumption killed 91,551, and that 35,932 died of railroad casualties and other 35,322 died of railroad casualties and other accidents. I find, not taking into account the many other diseases that afflict markind, that there were only 97,044 persons whose deaths are not accounted for by the above list. One-half of these 97,044 were women, and I assume these women did not die from drunkenness, and I take them out, thus leaving only 48,522 whose deaths under any and all possibilities could be attributed to intemperance, and these only, after, excluding all

perance, and these only after excluding all diseases, save the four named, and accidents ad comuttion This is a complete answer to the charge of Mr. Fanning and St. John and Rankin and others that 500,000 die annually from drunkenness. 'On another occasion, when I pursued this line of argument, and asserted that the 48,525

women did not die of drunkenness, a scragly haired, nollow-cheeked, bilious-complexiones prohib in the audience yelled out, 'Well, they did all the same.' [Applause.] "These imported prohibition orators also tell us that the saloons fill our tails, penitentiaries, poor houses and insane asylums. This, too, is a mistake. The facts are that here are a less number of men in the jails senitentiary, poor houses, and insone asylume

of Nebraska in proportion to our population than in any prohibition state in the union. Appliause.]
"I have gathered the reports from nearly states. "I have gathered the reports from hearly all the insane asylums in the United States. Let me refer to a few of them. The insane hospital report of Minnesota shows that of a total number of admitted inmates amounting to 1,831 since the institution was opened, ten had been saloon keepers, ten physicians, 111 domestic, 332 laborers, 295 farmers, 445 housewives, etc. If you want to amend the state constitution to save ten saloon men from going to the insane asylum, would it not be petter to amend the constitution to prohibit prohibitianists from having demestic servants in their houses, as there are eleven

such servants in this asylum to one saloon keepers. [Applause.] "The conscience of a prohibitionist would not permit him to hire a laborer, as it will be seen there are thirty-three laborers in this asylum to one saloon keeper. If such is the policy of amending the constitution, it should be, so amended to prohibit prohibitionists rom getting married, as there were fortyfive housewives in this asylum to one saloon

keeper. [Applause.]
"This report also discloses that the cause
of insanity of only 100 out of a total number
of 1,831 could be traced to intemperance. The official report of the Mount Hope insans asylum at Baltimore for 1890 shows 782 in mates. Only four were saloonkeepers. Twenty-one were preachers, twenty-nine were laborers, forty were merchants, sixtynine were clerks and so on. Prohibitionist will admit that there are more saloonkeeper in Baltimore than there are ministers. they are honest in their appeal to the effect that the saloons fill the insune asylums, and sincere in the talk for a prohibition amend-ment to stop it, they should likewise favor an amendment to prohibit men—from—becoming ministers, as in this asylum there are five ministers to one saloonkeeper. [Applause].
"The report of the Dayton asylum for 1800

shows that 6,773 persons have been admitted since that institution opened. Of this number only twenty one had been saloonkeepers twenty-six teachers, forty-four students seventy-nine merchants, twenty-six school boys, thirty-nine tallors, fifty-two shoe-makers, seventy-four clerks, 111 carpenters, 642 laborers, 1,465 farmers, etc. I should think these prohibitionists would be afraid to build a house, as there are so many more carpenters in this asylum than salconkeepers. They should be afraid to send their boys to school, as there are more school boys and teachers in the asylum than saloonkeepers. They ought to be made to go barefooted in the cold of winter, as there are nearly three times as many shoemakers as there are saloonkeepers in this asylum. [Ap-

"Let us look at the causes of insanity from this same report. Out of the whole number of 6,673, only fifty-eight were traced to intemperance, while 340 were traced to over-work, 381 to domestic trouble, and 367 to religion. Why, according to this report there were seven times as many whose insanity was caused by overwork, or domestic trouble, or religion, as was traced to intemperance. According to this record we ought to prohibit our prohibition friends from getting married and from building churches. [Ap-

"I am not using these columns to defend the saloon, nor as a justification of intemper-ance, but only as an illustration drawn from official sources to show that their statements official sources to show that their statements that the saloons fill the insune asylums is a sham and a hollow pretense. I might go on speaking of Michigan, Wisconsin, Maine, New Hampshire and other states, all showing like results. Time is too short to travel over the whole field, but I recommend the reading of the official reports by our misconded probabilities adherents. In ISSO Maine coulded probabilities adherents. In ISSO Maine

nly 356. If it is whisky that ma, - idiots

these prohibition people in these pre-bition states must drink more than dok of the amount of whisky, and worse whisky, than do our people in Nebraska. (Apple 18.)

"In my debates which have gone a print, I have shown that prohibition has driven out of Maios 1022 manufacturing in institute. of Maine 1,009 manufacturing industries, New Hampshire 161, Vermont 306, and that these states have been at a standstill in population for thirty years past, while the sur rounding states have increased in wealth, I manufacturing industries and in population

manufacturing industries and in population.

"I see from a dispatch from the census office that lowa since 1885 has only increased in population 8.7-10 per cent. This proves that notwithstanding blue grass and corn palaces as advertisements, prohibition has driven more peculic out of lowa in the last five years than have grone into it. Kansas has an annual state census. In 1887 its population was 1717. lation was 1,714,578; in 1888 it was 1,518,502, while the United States census of 1890 shows the population has decreased to 1,423,483. This shows a loss of population in Kansas in three years of 300,000 as the result of pro-

"Don't you think it time to drive out of our state these prohibition talkers, like Larrabee, St. John, Bradford and others, who come from lowa and Kansas to inflict on us a like evil and to drive away from as our popula-

brasica, under its license system, has in-creased in population 135 per cent in the last ten years. [Applause.] "Not only has prohibition injured the in-dustrial and financial interests and depleted the population of the states where it has been

the population of the states where it has been tried, but it has also increased the crime of drunkenness in those states and increased the number of jall and penitentary convicts. This can be demonstrated by an examination of the official reports of the city marshals and city clerks of the various cities, together with the reports of the state prison inspectors. In 1883 in Portland, Maine, 1,428 persons were arrested for drunkenness.

This was as one to twenty-three out of a population of 33,819. In the same year Chicago arrested 18,000, which was as one to thirty three of its then population of 600,000. Portland, with prohibition and Neal Dow, was a more dissolute, besotted city than Chicago, which our imported orators often denounce as the most wicked city in the world. nounce as the most wicked city in the world. According to the report of William H. Green, city marshal of Portland, in 1889 there were city marsual of Portland, in 1889 there were 1,347 such arrests, which was as one to sixteen of its population, while the arrests in Chicago for drunkenness was as one to thirty-three, and in Omaha it was one to sixty-nine, and in Lincolu one to seventy-cight. Put it in another way. The arrests for drunkenness in Portland were double who number arrested in Chicago per population, and four times the number of like arrests in Lincoln per population. Ask your prohibition friend if he wants to increase drunkenness in Lincoln 400 per cent, as it has been in Portland; and, if he does, tell him to vote for prohibition and he will accomplish it.

complish it.
"Die Lewis once wrote that he found from on inspection of official reports that 17.8es persons were arrested in one year in Maine for drunkenness. Neal Dow in a letter to the Lewiston Journal, February 22, 1890, says that the grog shops were in full blast in all the cities of Maine except Belfast. I find that the court records of Belfast show that in 1888 forty-nine rum seliers were under indietment. Forty-nine sam sellers were under indietment. Forty-nine saloon men in Bolfast
was one saloon to every 112 of its population,
and one to 650 of the whole population of the
country. The number of saloons in Omaha
is one to 580 of its population, and the whole
number of saloons in Nebraska is one to 1,350
of our population. With prohibition in Maine
they have 100 per cent more rum seller than
we have under our Slocumb law. [Applaase.]
Massachusetts amounted a compittee of

Massachusetts appointed a committee of the legislature to investigate the results of prohibition in that state from 1870 to 1874, inclusive, as compared to the license system 1875 to 1879, inclusive, and that committee found and reported that in the prohibition years 147,003 arrests were made for drunkenness, and 133,020 like arrests under the five years of license. Thus it will be seen that c4.673 more arrests were made in prohibition years for drankenness than in the license ears. No wonder that in 1889 Massachu etts voted down a prohibition amendment to its constitution by 45,920 majority. Ap

Governor Boies of Iowa, in a letter of June 28, 1890, said: Taking the state together, there is no doubt but that prohibi-tion has failed to lessen the evils of intemperance.' Governor Larrabee admitted at the Grand Island debate that prohibition had never been enforced in Burlington, Daven-port, Dubuque and Council Binfs, Last Wednesday night I was in Sioux City. I found that city had about fifty open saloon: and 200 places in all, where liquor was I went into a number of the saloons t might have ocular demonstration that liquor was sold without let or hindrance. More than that, I found some of these open saloons had large gambling rooms connected with them, and in one I saw about fifty men and boys engaged in gambling. If that is what you want to bring to Lincoln, vote for pro-hibition. The records of Marshalltown, Davenport, Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Creston, Council Bluffs and other cities in Iowa show that drunkenness has increased since the socalled attempted enforcement of pronibition. In Marshalltown the arrests for drunkenness last year were 181, or one to fifty of the population of the city. In Cedar Hapids there are 200 places where liquor is sold, yet that city has only 18,000 inhabitants. In Des Moines the arrests for drunkenness in 1883 were 445; in 1888 the arrests for drunkeness had increased to 630 or nearly 50 per cent of an increase. In Du-buque the arrests for drunkeness increased from 176 in 1880 to 446 in 1889, or more than 200 per cent. In Burlington they increased from 281 in 1883, to 647 in 1889, an increase of over 200 per cent. In Council Bluffs last year the arrests for drunkeness were as one

to thirty-six of its population.
"I say to your prohibition people that if
they want to increase drunkeness in Lincoln and in the state, adopt the prohibition amend-ment, and they will surely do it. But if they were the true friends of temperance they profess to be they would talk against and vote against the amendment." [Applause. The speech ended with a magnificent peroration in which all the states from Massa-chusetts to Oregon and from Michigan to Texas that have voted down prohibition were represented as appealing to the rising young state of Nebraska to insure her continued

prosperity by throttling the seductive sires of prohibition who threatneed her ruin. PONCA LANDS OPENED. Long Delayed Proclamation Issued by

the Interior Department. WASHINGTON, Nov. 1 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-The Ponca Indian proclamation, which has been up for so long a time, was at last issued by the interior department today, having come down from the state department in due form. The fact that this proclamation will in all probability add two or three hundred voters to the republican strength in the Third district has afforded a number of democratic correspondents a tex wherein they could elaborate upon dull times misinformation and attempt to show that the present proclamation was rushed through solely and simply to aid Congressman Dorsey in scenring re-election. The fact is, as is very well known to any one and could be very well ascertained by any one who would take the trouble to make the slightest luve-tigation, that this proclamation should ce been issued three months ago and uld have been had it not been for the fact that Indian Commissioner Morgan desired to open a way to give the struggling Ponear who had left their reservation with authority chance to go back and select their lands If Mr. Dorsey gets a few hundred more vo on account of the proclamation it will only because justice has been done in this matter at the eleventh hour which has been unnec-essarily delayed because of the alleged philanthrophy of the chief of the Indian bureau

A Raise in Express Rates.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.-Pursuant to programme, the increased tariff on express matover the whole field, but I recommend the reading of the official reports by our misguided prohibition adherents. In 1880 Maine had 1,325 idiots, New Hampshire 703, Vermont 803, Iowa 2,314, while Nebraska had

BLAINE TALKS PROTECTION.

The Secretary of State Addresses a Great Audience in Philadelphia.

HE PAYS HIS RESPECTS TO FREE TRADERS.

A Strong Appeal Made in Behalf of the Republican Candidate for Governor of the Key-

stone State.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 1. Secretary Blains arrived from Washington this afternoon. He received a great ovation late in the afternoon as he appeared on the stage of the scademy of music to address the republican mass meeting. The spacious building was crowded to the doors and hundreds were unable to

gain admittance.

Mr. Blaine in his speech, referring to the campaign in Pennsylvania, said: "Do you suppose the great free trade papers in New York and elsewhere throughout the unlon would care to follow up Mr. Delamater on personal charges if they did not have some great purpose beyond! If they can elect Mr. Pattison it is a pronigious gain to the cause of free trade and a loss to the cause of protection. Pennsylvania is not only the keystone state of the union, but even in a greater sense is the keystone of the cause of protection. If she falls back now, when the tariff is on its severest trial, free traders think they see an easy road to the presidency in 1893. I want to remind you, especially you republicans who differ from tally you republicans who differ from
the great body of your party, that Ohio,
Indiana, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland
and West Virginia are at present in democratic hands. The decisive point of the
struggle of 1812 may ite in Pennsylvania and
those states, and how any true friend of the
republican party, how any honest believer in
the dectrine of protection can put to hazard
the strong position of Pennsylvania at this
critical time I fail to discover. If Pennsylcania under a pretext can at this time be
drifted from her life-long allegiance to the cania under a pretext can at this time be drifted from her life-long allegiance to the doctrine of protection and shall cleet a gentleman of whom I know nothing politically except that he is ranked with the free-traders, there may be no balm in Gilead that can heal that wound. I speak strongly on this question because I do not want to see this state mislead by the free traders of New York city. The issue itself is concealed under this mountain of abuse of the republican candidate for governor. rence as to the character of the new tariff ference as to the character of the new tariff bill. The duty of making it was remitted by the people to congress. The bill which passed was the result of a compromise, and I come with confidence to plead before the people of Pennsylvania not to differ on details.

" = " = Nr. Biaine spoke of the reciprocity amendment and said that while the demorates thought he was trying to divide the resulting marks on the declaraction.

the republican party on the doclring of pro-tection he was patted on the back and encouraged by them, but when republicans incor-perated reciprocity in the tariff bill they did not want it at all and declared in uncondid not want it at all and declared in unconstitutional. "If we had been balked by the cry of unconstitutionality every time it was made by the democrats we should not have been able to defend the union when it was assaulted, issue greenbacks for its support, organize the national bank, improve a river that did not have salt water in it, improve a harbor in an interior state, give the freedam to a slave and as the next point, show if set to a slave, and as the next point, shou'd sot be able to secure reciprocity in our international trate. By every attempt, in every form in which political action can be taken the democratic party expects to would and destroy the doctrin of protection, and i have come to raise my voice in Ponnsylvania to ask the mother of protection to see that her off-pring shall not be strangled. If my voice can have any influence with a single man among this audience who is dissenting from the regular organization, I appeal to him not to think that it will be all well next year. My friends, faction leads to depeat, and defeat leads to mutual hostility and disorganization. If this light is continged with a disastrous end it will be a long time, I fear, before you will see the republi-can party of Pennsylvania come forth in its

can party of Pennsylvania come forth in its priginal strength and its invincible power."

Mr. Blaine said he had not come to sound any alarm upon the possibility of the loss to the republicans of the house of representatives. He hoped they would not lose it, but from the time of John Quincy Adams. o Abraham Lincoln, with one exception, wery administration lost its second congress, It is one of the natural reactions that comes between two presidential elections four years apart and has been so frequent that it creates no disturbance on one side and no ciation on the other. "What I deplore," said he, "is a popular vote in Pennsylvania that shall enourage New Jersey in her democracy, lead the dissenting branches of the party in New York to close up and make their strength felt, that shall cripple Ohio in her effort to throw off democratic power in the executive and gerrymandering in the districts, throw and gerrymandering in the districts, throw back Deleaware in her republican pro-gress, make Maryland a hopeless instead of a hopeful state and that shall take from us the power to establish the republican standard in West Virginia. The administration of President Harrison, so far as that one man controls it, has been a modest, conefficient administration. country has been peaceful, industrious, pros-perous and has gone forward in a quiet caperous and has gone forward in a quiet earer such as a republican government should always exhibit. I ask you in easting your ballot to remember that you can sustain the administration of an able, conscientious, and independent president or you can set the seal of doubt upon it. You can do much to perpetuate a republican admisistration or you can do much to destroy it. I have come here not with the purpose of enlogizing the administration, but to bear my testimony and give you warning that as Pennsylvania yours next Tuesday the nation votes two

next Tuesday the nation votes two Postmaster General Wanamaker spoke riefly, saying he felt assured of republican victory next week.
Mr. Blaine then went to the Union League lub, where he held a reception.

A GIRL'S HORRIBLE CRIME. She Pushes Two Little Children Off

a High Eridge. BUTFALO, N. Y., Nov. I. - One of the most terrible murders known in the history of Erie county was committed at Akron, twenty-four miles east of this city last night. A young woman named Sarah McMullen, aged nineteen, enticed Delia Brown, aged six years and Nellie May Connors, aged ten, to the Akron cement works narrow guage rallroad bridge at a height of sixty-five feet over Murder creek. All of a sudden she pushed them off the bridge into the precipice below.

The missing girls were found about o clock this morning.
After committing—the act Sarah McMullen. returned to the noise where she was living and said: "I am going away. Perhaps you will not see me again." She went to a milldam and jumped into the water but was seen and rescued. No reason is assigned for the terrible deed, and it is believed that the Mo-

Nellie was instantly killed but Delia

Brown lives to tell the horrible tale, although

Went Into Office by Force.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 1 .- The new board of city affairs went into office this morning, accompanied by the mayor. Admittance was refused and the mayor directed the officers to force an entrance. Three kicks from a police-