of fifty of the southern counties of the state,

there are 2,700 licenses in force this year. In this city there are 140, of which at least 130 are for saloons and the

rest for drug stores. Some of these saloons are kept by women of ill-fame. A piane or some kind of bifnd is kept in front, and the bar is found in the rear. Others have a cheap restaurant in front, but the bar in the rear is the chief

source of revenue. The number of internal revenue licenses now in force in this district

revenue heenses now in force in this district was at no time equalled before the prohibi-tory law took effect. Two of the city aldermen are running open saloons, and one of them within the last two months has fitted up as fine a salcon as there is in Omaha, and the first day

salcon as there is in Omaha, and the first day he opened (about September 1) his receipts were \$435. Within the last two or three months five or six salcons have been fitted up in this expensive manner. Our people, almost without exception, are in favor of a high license law, such as is in force in Nebraska. The best of our salconkeepers say that they would gladly pay a license of \$1,000 a year, and if such a law should be passed.

a year, and if such a law should be passed at the next session of the legislature, as is confidently believed will be done, it

would reduce the number of saloons in this city to not more than fifty or sixty. Thus we

should be rid of an equal number of low dives.

The damage that prohibition has done to Burlington is almost incalculable. When

the law went into effect five brew-

the law went into effect live brew-cries were in operation, employing not less than forty to fifty men each, a majority of whom had families. These establishments are now closed and their em-ployes have mostly gone elsewhere for work These breweries bought hundreds of thous-ands of bushels each year from the farmers of the state. They have now that they sell

the state. They buy none now, but they sell no less beer, for all of them are agents for Milwaukee and St Louis breweries, and all

the help they need is a bookkeeper and a few drivers each. The city sends out to those

foreign brewers not less than \$300,000 a year for beer, the business of the Anheuser Busch company alone being

not less than \$125,000 a year. When the pro-hibitory law went into effect we had eight or nine wholesale liquor houses, employing not less than ten traveling men each, most of whom had families. These have all moved

whom had families. These have all moved to adjacent Illinois towns, and we have not

to adjacent limous towns, and we have not conly lost population but business and taxable capital, and yet these houses hold their trade in the state and do as much business as ever. Our rents have gone down and property values have decreaed, Needed city improvements cannot be made for lack of funds. A notable effect of prohibition here to prepart jurgays made for lacks.

ion here to prevent improvements is found in the case of one of the principal hotels.

Last winter, when it seems probable that the legislature would repeal the law, the

proprietor of this hotel had plans made to entirely remodel his house and

to entirely remodel his house and add to it another story and man-

sard roof. The improvements would have cost many thousands of dollars, and the

city would have been benefitted in many ways. The house remains as it was, and will do so until prohibition is repealed. This is

PROBIBITION IN IOWA.

So Far as Davenport is Concerned the

Law is Absolutely Null.

DAVENPOUT, Ia., Nov. 2 .- | Special Tele

gram to THE BEE.]—We have no probibition

and never have had any. So far as this city is concerned, the prohibition law is an abso-

ssues a "beverage license," by which is

meant soda pop, ginger ale, etc., for which it

charges \$100 a year, payable quarterly. Every

saloon is presumed to keep these harmless

beverages and no account is taken of those

who keep liquors. There is one saloon here

which pays the internal revenue license and

will not keep the pop beverages, and there-

fore refuses to pay the city beverage

secouse such prosecutions are unpopular and

no jury could be found to convict. There are seven wholesale liquor houses doing business

here and five breweries in operation. There are one hundred and seventy-five saloons run

as openly as any other business places. They

are not required to close at 12 o'clock at night or any other hour. They are not required to close on Sunday. In fact, they can, if they

choose, run twenty-four hours a day and seven days a week and all this for the paltry

sum of \$100 a year. The public sentiment of this city is decidedly in favor of a repeal of our prohibition law and the enactment of a high license law like yours

of Nebraska. Our former license was not very large, but it was larger than the present

and we are now in favor of a license which will give a proper revenue to the city and a

thorough regulation of our saloons; one that

will exclude the cheap dives and confine the liquor business to men of respectability and

responsibility. It is the almost universal be-

lief here in Davenport that the next legisla-ture will repeal our humbug prohibition law and give us a proper high license law instead.

LEAVENWORTH DEMORALIZED.

Rum Rampant, Vice Victorious, and

Stagnation Supreme.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to The Bee.]—There are about

proprietors of the best hotels, the National

there are only ten stores. A village across the river called Stillingsville has noth-ing but saloons and the place is crowded with Leavenworthians from morn-

ing till night. An enterprising citizen of that name built a pontoon bridge across the river

and is making a fortune by his seneme. But it is easy to get liquor here in any quantity. No attempt whatever is made to enforce pro-

hibition. In some places the saloonkeeper carries the whisky bottle in his pocket, but

this is only done in places where they are in fear of the police. There are twenty-seven empty buildings on the principal street and the largest and really only first-class restaurant in town has quit business. The game of policy is run wide open without relies interference. This is a replaced, and

police interference. This is a robbers' game, but no comments are made by the police or anybody else. A number of the moneyed men of Leavenworth will desert their old

as soon as the amendment proposition is

Murder and Suicide.

merning shot and killed Elizabeth Anderson

and afterwards suicided. Amack was a di-

vorced man with three children, the eldest

being a twenty-year-old boy. Mrs. Ander-

son had been separated from her husband for

some time and had a grown-up family. Amack had known Mrs. Anderson for some

time and had been greatly smitten with her

She told him a few days ago that she was go-ing back to her husband and Amack threat-ened her life if she did. This morning he

Rushing back

went to her house and after a quarrel str her down with a hatchet, and then fi

had done and then killed himself with a bul

The Greek Church Troubles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 2 .- [Special Cable

gram to THE BEE. |-A crowd of Cephalonians

forced their way into the Greek church at

Galetta today and performed their devotions

by themselves in the absence of the priest, as

three bullets into her body. Rushing to his boarding house he told his son who

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 2.—Tunis Amack this

only one of many instances

APOSTLE JOHN P. ST. JOHN.

The Kansas Saint Whose Prohibition Principles Have a Price.

HE WOULD APOSTACIZE FOR GOLD.

Disgraceful Story of His Attempted Self-Out to the Republican Party, but no One Would Buy Him.

DES Moines, la., Nov. 2 .- Special to THE BEE. |- Under date of January 12, 1885, Hon, J. S. Clarkson had an interview in the St. Louis Globe Democrat, in which he exposed the perfidy of John P. St. John, prohibition candidate for president in 1884, in which he gives the details of the overtures of that gentleman to the republican national committee to sell out for \$25,000. The overtures were made through J. F. Legate, St. John's nearest friend, and it was that geneman's exposure of the matter which led to Mr. Clarisson divalging matters which he had repeatedly refused to do until all pledges of secreey had been withdrawn by St. John or his friends. The interview as published in the Globe-Democrat, is in part as fol-

Reporter-How did the overtures happen to be made to you instead of other members of the republican national committee?

Mr. Clarkson-I presume it was because about the 1st October I was sent from the headquarters in New York to Ohio the two weeks preceding the October election in that St. John, who constantly state. made his campaign where he could most hurt the republicans, was in Ohio at that critical time trying to divert republican votes and give to the democrats the benefit of the October victory. Doubtless thinking the republicans would be extremely anxious in that crisis of the campaign, he felt it would be the best time for him to approach them successfully for money. So he had the overtures made to me while I was in Ohio and he was near at hand to direct his agent."

"Did it surprise you when the overtures were made ?"

"Not in the least. Myself a long-time prohibitionist, and a steady advocate of the method, both personally and in the paper of which I am editor, in its every stage until it reached enactment into law in Iowa, I had come to know from prohibition sources that St. John was in the cause for selfish personal reasons and not from conviction. By personal presence on the ground at the time of the Pittsburg convention, I saw the insincerity of the influences that nominated him for president, and the maincerity of the convention itself in not allowing seats or repre sentation to states like lowa where the prohibition cause is made successful by being made and kept non-partisan. Thus knowing the man and the insincerity of the convention making him a candidate, I was not at all surprized that he was ready to sell the whole scheme for his own game."

"Who did St, John send to you?" "Mr. James F. Legate of Kansas, whom I have already mentioned, and who was known to me as a leading politician and prohibitionist of Kansas, and the next friend of St. John in all his political and prohibitionist campaigns in the state. It is a saying in Kansas, I had been told, that whenever Legate is around St. John is not far away."

"Did he bring any letter to you!" "He brought a letter to me from a United States senator, to whom he, and I think St. John also, had talked of the scheme, and who, in the letter, endorsed Legate as being able to treat for St. John. The letter was dated

"Was that the day Legate came to you, and where were you?"

"I was at Cincinnati at the Burnett bonse and Legate presented the letter either that night, or next morning, Sunday, October 5." "What did he say, and did he pretend to

speak by St. John's authority?" "He said St. John was anxious to make terms, that he was authorized to represent him, and that he was in or near the city then or could be brought there that night ?"

"Was it developed whether St. John had asked Legate to do this, or whether Legate had suggested it to St. John !"

"Legate showed me a letter or dispatch-I think it was a dispatch-sent to him by St. John from Olathe, which he said was St John's home-asking him to come there and see him on very important business. Legate said he went there, and that St. John opened up the question at once, saying it was the chance of his life to make some money, and that if Legate would take hold of it and be his medium he could get him enough money to make him rich, and he appealed to him to do it. He said that the prohibitionists would not win any way, and be felt that it would be no betrayal of a hopeless cause for him, who had sacrificed so much for it, to make more money out of it than he was then doing."

"What did he mean by the money he was "I asked Legate the same question, and he said St. John told him that democrats had thus far been paying his expenses and a little

over, but not very much."
"Did Legate agree to try it for St. John!"
"He did, saying he feit he could in doing so
serve St. John and help to keep the country
from going into the hands of the south. But
I judge he did so reluctantly, from what he
said. Legate all the time impressed me as
a man who wished some other fellow had
taken the job. I believed all the while he
was sincere in it, and was fully satisfied then over, but not very much. was sincere in it, and was fully satisfied ther

and am now that he was fully authorized to represent St. John."
"What amount did St. John first strike "He aimed high. Legate said he first put

the figure at \$250,000. Legate told him he must think the national republican committee had a gold mine. St. John said that both and the democratic national committee had millions to spend, and that the figures he had named for himself were really modest." "What was the next step taken by St.

"Legate said they took the cars and went to Topeka. He told him he must put his figures down lower. He said St. John took him and showed him a certain house in Topeka and told him if that were bought and furnished for him—which Legate said would cost some-thing over \$40,000—and he were given besides \$100,000 in government bonds, so that his living might be assured, he would accept For, he said, if he should withdraw benefit of the republicans, there would be so many prohibitionists who would believe he had sold out that he could no longer make a living in the temperance work, and would have to depend on general lecturing, the re-ceipts from which would be very uncertain. Legate told at length many of the details of the talk at Olathe, the trip to Topeka and the protracted conversation at the latter place, all of which is extremely interesting but which if told would make the interview

too long." "Well, did Friend Legate open up for deal at once! "He is a direct man and went straight to

business." "What was Legate's first offer!"
"I do not remember exactly, but he finally agreed with me that there was no use to talk of fancy figures, and that he might as well

come down to bedrock, and he then reduced the offer to \$25,000—quite a healthy drsp from a quarter of a million. The first interview closed here, in general terms, with my agreeing to get a special wire and have a talk with our national headquarters and see what could be done. Meanwhile I told him St. John must stop making speaches in Ohio, otherwise I would drop the whole matter.'

"Well, what was the next step?" "Well, what was the next step?"
"I secured a special wire and reported for the consideration of the national committee that overtures had been made and asked what should be done. The talk over the wire lasted an hour or two and the matter was fully discussed. The committee did not feel fully discussed. The committee did not feel able to decide and wanted to leave the matter to me. I said I would not take the responsibility. They said they would send Mr. Kerens and would leave the matter to him, Colonel Dudley and myself to decide. This conversation with headquarters was taken down in writing and I showed it that evening to Mr. Legate. I also informed Colonel Dudley, and from first to last he was opposed to making any deal with him."

"Did the committee send Mr. Kerens to Yes; he arrived there on Tuesday night, October 7. Colonel Dudley came with him, and we three had a full conference about the When was the next interview with

Legate!"
"As I remember, it was the next night, or the night of October S, at the Burnett house, when Mr. Kerens was present and the whole matter was more fully discussed than at any time before. In the Meantime, Legate had been at Oberlin and conferred with St. John and he told us in detail about it; how angry St. John was that the matter had not been consummated on Monday, and that for this reason he had made his Oberlin speech very bitter. We had the evidence of letters and dispatches from St. John to Legate which Legate read and exhibited to us. He reported that he had arranged with St. John—on his own saurance that something would be done— but he (St. John) would get a sore throat, estire from the Ohlo canvass and go over to Adrian, Mich., and await results. It was do ided at this meeting that a conference should se held at Columbus on the night of October by, where the matter could be probably set-cettled. I was not able to attend this meethar, but Mr. Kesens went with Mr. Legate, and an interview was held there between them and Senator Plumb and Colonel Dudley. The details of that interview I am unable to state; only I was informed by Mr. Kesens that the matter had not been settled, only that Legate had not been settled, only that Legate had not been settled. only that Legate had agreed to get St. John out of Ohio. On the 10th the following dis-

patch came to Mr. Kesens:

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 10.—R. C. Kesens: Can
our county get ten tonorrow night at Philadelphia and fifteea more the 15th at New
York? Answer at once. W. A. Johnson.

"We were not able to understand this disratch that day. The next day came the folpatch that day. The next day came the fol-lowing dispatch saying that the name John-son and the word county were ciphers, and made the dispatch plain—that Johnson meant Legate and county meant St. John. On the same day the following letter came for Mr.

same day the following letter came for Mr. Kerens:

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 10, 1884.—Dear Sir: I made the mistake in coming here. I should have gone to betroit. Have been communicating with him by telegraph. I have said to him in conference it was two-lifths down in Philadelphia tomorrow night and three-fifths by the 18th, and he insisted on the 16th, provided he left for Philadelphia today, and "our P." told it should be done. Just got this: "All right: leave in short time for Philadelphia, will cancel all west of these. Meet me in Pitisburg tonight." * * * I have got St. John out of the state and made pledges to him that in some way I want redeemed. You may not care a d—m, but I have to live with him and you don't; so does Plumb, Simpson, et omloe genes. Hell, how scholarly. Truly yours.

Other letters and dispatches follow which fully fasten the guilt upon St. John, but are too long for use at this time. Mr. Clarkson states in the interview that he at no time promised to pay St. John any money, and promised to pay St. John any money, and never did do so. Mr. Clarkson's statements are fully corroborated by interviews with Kerens, Legate and others published at the

THE CURSE OF ATCHISON

Prohibition Has Aggravated All the

Evils and Ruined the City.

Atchison, Kan., Nov. 2.-[Special Telegram to THE BEE. | - There are seventy-five open saloons in this city. Under the license law there was never a time when there were more than forty places where liquor was sold. I lived in Atchison before the prohibitory law went into effect and I never on any Sat urday night during the two years that I lived here saw as much dissipation in every form as I witnessed here last night. Commercial street was fairly alive with drunken men. With the exception of perhaps three places the bar-rooms are located either in the back rooms or on the upper floors. Gambling in every form is tolerated without restraint Crap shooting, roulette, haphazard, poker, kene and other games do a thriving business. One can sit at a gambling game and have his liquor carried to him by the drink on demand. The police do not inter-fere at all. Things are in fact run

recklessly, and they were never worse under any regime. The saloons even set up a free lunch to attract custom. There are so many more of them now than there were when saleons were licensed that they are compelled to do something to attract custom, and even today (Sunday) the bar rooms are run-ning wide open the same as on a week day, and posted politicians say that the republican nominee for governor will be defeated purely on the prohibition fight. Governor Humphirey has declared himself in favor of prohibition and, as a result, the Atchison Champion and Leavenworth Times, the two leading republican papers in the state, - have taken his name from the ticket.

The men who run the saloons here have been threatened and promised by politicians. Both parties have promised protection in case the liquor men vote right, and the wise ones say that Willets will win. I talked with the editors of the Champion and Patriot. The latter was confident that Robinson would be elected, while the former doubted very much the election of Humphrey. The resubmis-sionists are confident of a majority of the house, if not a two-thirds majority, Governor Robinson told me that he was as confident of his election as he was that the sun would rige and set on November 4, while staunch republicans fear the defeat of Governor Humphrey since he has declared himself in favor of prohibition. The people here are thoroughly disgusted with the joint license system and the majority of them will quietly express themselves next Tucsday at the polls

by voting for resubmission candidates.

The seventy-rive saloons here are assessed \$50 a month, besides other blood money. No one knows how much cash is paid in or out by the police commissioners, and the better class of clizens are disgusted with the manner in which matters are conducted. As it now stands there are more saloons, dives and gambling houses than there ever was before in Atchison. Even minors are allowed to drink and play cards, pool and billiards for moneything that was never tolerated under a license system. The Sunday law is not en-forced, and the town has decreased nearly

one-half in population and business.

The Panama Canal. Parts, Nov. 2. - Special Cablegram to THE BEE.]-The official liquidator of the canal company denies that the negotiations of Lieuienant Wyez with the Columbian government for an extension of the canal oncessions have been ruptured. He admits, owever, that the process of effecting a settlement with Columbia is slow and full of difficulty. Reliable advices from the isthmus of Panama describe the canal works as wrecked and say that even traces of the ex-cavations made are vanishing. The construc-tion machinery is stated to be worthless.

Estimated Republican Gains.

Washington, Nov. 2 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. | - Senator O'Brien of the republican congressional committee estimates that there will be a republican majority of from seven to ten in the uext congress. He says there will be great gains which have not been counted by the democrats in the figur-ing they have done.

IRISH LEADERS IN AMERICA.

O'Brien, Sullivan, Dillon and Harrington Arrive in New York.

GOVERNOR HILL WELCOMES THE VISITORS.

O'Brien Grants a Long Interview to the Newspaper Men and Reads an Address on Irish Affairs.

New York, Nov. 2 .- William O'Brien and wife, T. D. Sullivan and wife, John Dillon and Timothy Harrington arrived this morning on the steamer La Champagne. A reception committee representing the various Irish societies met them at quarantiae, and when the steamer arrived at her dock a reception was held, after which the visitors went to the Hoffman house.

Governor Hill was one of the first to call upon them. He warmly welcomed them to the city and state, expressed sympathy with their cause and signed his name to the address of welcome prepared by the Irish societies. Mayor Grant did the same. Eugene Kelly and Joseph J. O'Donahue were also among the callers.

In a talk with newspaper men O'Brien said that out of forty elections held in Great Britain since the assembling of parliament fourteen had been won by the home rule party. This was a fair indication of the feeling of the Irish people on the question. He believed the tories would be forced to dissolve parliament sooner than they anticipated. The government, he said, was not taking proper measures for the relief of famine stricken districts in Ireland. They first denied that famine existed and now aumited that there was deep distress in the country by proposing measures for relief O'Brien also read an address on he situation of Irish affairs and he purport of the visit of himself

and fellow-travelers to America, "We are coming to America," the address said, "by the desire and with the approval of Parnell and the Irish parliamentary party." O'Brier stated that there was absolute unity in the ranks of the parliamentary party and among the people. The old taunt of instability of purpose could no longer be thrown at Ireland. Speaking of the experience of Dillon and himself, O Brien said that they were well watched by the police and spies. When they took the special train at Limerick the police took another special train in order to keep them continually in sight, yet they were caught napping. Neither bribes nor threats induced any one to tell the police of their de parture, and the Balfour system of espionage parture, and the Ballour system of espionage was wasted. "The government cannot trust its own servants," continued O'Brien. "Why, on the day before we were arrested Dillon wrote me informing me what was going to take place. It was supposed to be a castle secret. We waited in Tipperary so long as there seemed the least chance of forcing a prompt disposal of the charge. As soon as the tactics of the government were quite clear we took leave to tumble their house of cards about their ears and came away to appeal to America against Balfour's ignoble dodge for starving out the Irish, whom ne has failed to moment our business here is finisted. If we shall have in the meantime secured the means f preserving the Irish ranks unbroken until the general election we will not begrudge Balfour what comfort he can get from keeping us in jail for our success. The essence of tory policy in Ireland is land purchased on the landlord's own terms. To effect this the tenants' combination had to be stamped out. The tenants once smashed and disorganized under the terror of coercion, the cabinet of landlords and landlord tribunals could arrange the rest at will. It was with a view to crushing the tenants' combinations that all prosecutions, batonings and police outrage

took place. It was to prevent this that the Irish representatives came here. "The London Times has exultantly calculated," continues the address, "that Balfour's policy has cost the tenants a defence fund of £50,000 a year and that it cost us £20,000 more to build a new Tipperary. They calcu-lated that the Irish people at home who last year subscribed £60,000 for the evicted ten ants' fund would not be able to come to the rescue this year and that we rescue this year and that we must appeal to America, hence the Tipperary arrests on the eve of our departure. If the tenants could be broken by terrorism or starvation the government could carry whatever land purchase scheme it pleased and go to the county with triumph over the success of coercion. On the other hand, if Balfour has to face a general eviction with a confession that the landlords with all their power fail to break the spirit of a couple of dozen bodies of Irish tenantry after all these years of merciless oppression, the coercian policy, already disliked, will be overwheimed at the polls. For the present the question of national fighting fund and chartable fund are wholly seperate. The danger of a famine along the western part of these braddens when the policy had a second to be a famine along the western part of the second with a confession that the landlords with all the sea brad is unquestionably real and hor-rible. The Irish party is watching the situation with the utmost solicitude. The bill which they have called for suspend-ing evictions for non-payment of ren on small holdings, combined with a more lib-eral administration of the poor laws, would go far to avert any danger of a general famine. The opinion of the Irish party is that any general American fund poured into Irelane at this time would have the effect of confirming Balfour in his policy of leaving the relief of the distress to private initiative and afterwards boasting that the distress was imaginary, while the large sums dis bursed with an imperfect knowledge of the circumstances of the country would find its way into the pockets of the landlords, whom prospects of American alms would encourage

to extort rent from their famished tenantry. IT MEANS FREE WHISKY.

Burlington's Experience with the Iowa Prohibitory Law. BURLINGTON, Ia., Oct. 2 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE.]-As the people of Nebraska are about to vote on prohibition it may interest them to know Iowa's experience in that direction. When the Iowa prohibitory law went into effect Burlington had about sixty saloons, paying an annual license of \$100. That law of course put an end to saloon licease, but it did not put an end to saloons. It was soon apparent that there was to be no effectual enforcement of the law, and cheap saloons started up everywhere. To control this the council passed an ordinance requiring them \$50 a month pay a beverage license. This license was paid for about three months, when a firm of lawyers saw big money in prosecutions, and, going to the city auditor, asked to see his license book. Making a transcript of the record, they began to make complaints. It was apparent that no jury could be found in the city to convict, and then the cases were taken to a justice in an adjoining town. A regular pool was arranged between the lawyers, the justice and constable. Several informations would be filed against a saloonkeeper. He would be fined in one case and then would then would be allowed to compromise the others for as much money as he was able to pay. Then he would be let alone for a while, and others would be taken up. When the salcon keepers found that the beverage license gave them no protection they ceased to pay it. Then the salcons rapidly increased in every part of the city. A cheap counter, a keg of beer, a demijohn of whisky and a few glasses were all the stock in trade. The most disreputable and irresponsible men in the city engaged in the business. There is scarcely a block in the business portion of Burlington now that has be allowed to compromise the others for as

business portion of Burlington now that has

In this internal revenue district, comprised

not from three to eight saloons on it.

KNOWS THAT OMAHA IS LOYAL

Hon. L. D. Richards Gives That Assurance to His Friends.

ANSWERS A ROORBACK IN STRONG TERMS.

Matter That Interests All Nebraska Republicans - Marshal Slaughter Has Something to Say on the Same Topic.

Several telegrams have been received by THE BEE during the past two days, "stating that in various parts of the state anti-prohibitionists would hold back their votes ou Tuesday until telegrams were received from this city in regard to the way Omaha repub licans are supporting Richards. The tenor of the telegrams is to the effect that while thousands of republican voters are opposed to the amendment, their first concern is for the success of the party

ticket and that they would resent any treachery in Omaha by voting for prohibition.

Hon. L. D. Richards was interviewed by THE BEE at the Millard hetel in relation this matter and spoke very strongly. Said the gabernatorial candidate:

the gubernatorial candidate:
"I want to assure my friends everywhere that there is no ground for such a feeling. I have every reason to be satisfied with the attitude of the republicans of Omaha. I have said wherever I have been that I feared no treachery in Douglas county and that the circulation of such reports was done by demo crats in the interest of their candidates. republicans of the state may rest assured that Omaha is loyal to the ticket. I know nothing of such telegrams as you refer to, but will say that I believe they are founded on a misapprehension of the situation in Omaha."

The name of Marshal Brad Slaughter having been mentioned in some of the telegrams as the person who had undertaken to communicate with outside republicans during election day, that gentleman was interviewed by The Bre. He said:

by The Bar. He said:
"I have entered into no such arrangements.
On the contrary, I have every reason to be-lieve that Omaha republicans will be loyal to Richards and the whole ticket. I know nothing of such telegrams as you speak of, but I do know that the situation in Omaha does not justify them. No. Say for me that the thousands of Richards men over the state may rest assured that the ticket will be fairly dealt with in Omaha."

THE ZONE SYSTEM OF FARES. The Views of P. S. Eustis of the Burlington on the Subject.

CHICAGO, Nov. 2 .- [Special Telegram to The Bee.]-The Zone or Hungarian system of regulating passenger fares is the subject of much discussion among prominent rail-

roads in the west. One of the most prominent general passenger agents of the country, P. S. Eustis of the Burlington system, today lute nullity. Our saloons run as openly as said: "The Zone or Hungarian system is at they ever did. Prohibition has never yet closed a single saloon in this city. The city

tractive to the casual observer, but in reasoning that it can and should be adopted in Am vica, the average writer seems to assume a great deal as true. For instance, the new plan has only been in use in Hungary about a year. It is not yet known whether it has proven profitable from our point of view, and so radical a change in plans can hardly in so short a time have brought known results which are permanent. Yet if the plan is not a profitable one of doing passenger business, license, yet the keeper is not prosecuted it certainly is not desirable in America, where railroads are run for profit. Moreover, as the Hungarian government foots the bills and her officers are promoters of the new plan. Americans can only expect at this early date to hear of its good results. All that has been written on the subject fails to show that Hungarian railways are doing a profitable business now, or that they did under their old plan. The new rates in Hun-gary are not, in fact, lower than American rates for similar service. True, some of the third class fares are lower than fares offered in America, but they are for a class of servce not wanted in the United States. If we should fit up with benches a common freight box car it would correspond to the Hungarian third class passenger service. More than that, this kind of service in Hungary is on ordinary freight trains averaging from eight to lifteen miles an hour. The Hungarian rates, prior to the adoption of the new plan, averaged 50 per cent higher than those in America. In a general way, therefore, they have only reduced their rates on the average to what American rate are. Professor James of Philadelphia writing on this subject, says that while Americans are the most restless nation in the Americans are the most restless nation in the world, we carry less passengers on a mile of railroad in prosection to our population than are carried in England and other European countries. Now as the rates in European countries average very much higher than American rates, it follows logically that lower rates do not of themselves promote a large husiness.

fifty places in this city where liquor is sold by the drink, pint, quart, gailon or keg. The large business. "As the American railway service averages easier to use than the European service and Delmonico, informed the authorities it follows also that it takes something more that in case they stopped them from selling than low rates and good service to make a good passenger business. From an Ameriliquor they would close their houses. The ean standpoint the Hungarian tariff is unfair Planters hotel, the oldest and one of the in several respects. That tariff says that if a man is going ten miles he pays 32 cents, but largest in the state, has been closed on account of dull times. The population of the if he is going twenty-five miles we will only charge him 32 cents. The same tariff also says that no baggage is carried unless you city has decreased 41 per cent.to 23,000 since the probabitory law went into effect. Store pay for it, on the theory that a man ought to pay more for traveling with a trank than without one. If this is sound reasoning, why carry a man twenty-five miles for the same charge that is made for ten miles? buildings that formerly rented for \$75 a month can now be secured for \$10. Down the principal street of the town there are eight empty buildings in one block where

"Whatever may be the merits of the Hun-garion system, it is not practicable in Ameri-ca. Its adoption involves the necessity of operating all the roads in a given territory as one, offsetting the loss on one piece of track with the profits on another. But as Ameri can railroads are owned by individuals, such a plan of operation is impossible. Perhaps i the American government owned all our rail-ways and was willing to foot the bill if there were losses, as the Hungarian government does, the Zone system of fares would be practicable here, but not until then. Even then it may not be desirable."

Colorado Senatorial Fight CHICAGO, Nov. 2 .- [Special Telegram to THE Ber.]-State senators Cochran and Bailey of Colcrado are in the city and think that Senator Teiler will be returned to the United

States senate by the next legislature. "The political situation in Denver is mixed." they say. "N. P. Hill, who runs the Denver Republican, has been an enemy of Senator Teller for the last six years—ever since Teller beat him for the nomination Hill used to be United States senator and has been back of a movement against the regular nomination, and the anti-gang ticket as he calls it, is going to make a good fight of it. All attempts at reconciliation have been in vain. The result will be that the democratic ticket will win in Arapahoe county but in the country districts the gang ticke will win. That will mean ten more demo crats in the legislature, but that won't give them a majority in the legislature. Teller will be re-elected—he's elected now, in fact, and he may thank Edward O. Walcott, his coileague, for it. It will be because of the great popularity of Wolcott that Teller will be re-elected."

Hill City Congratulates Itself.

HILL CITY, S. D., Nov. 2 .- Special Tele gram to THE BEE. | The People of Hill City enthused last evening over the completion of the B. & M. railroad to this point. During the firing of a national salute and a blaze of fireworks a torchlight procession, headed by the band, marched through the principal a protest against the recent general closing of the Greek churches. The police at first offered resistance, but soon yielded to the streets, where a tin spike, presented by the Harney Peak Consolidated Tin Mining company, was driven by E. G. Helman, an

old settler. After short speeches by Prof. Ulke and Judge Mitchell the procession was headed up town, where Rev. E. Hamilton delivered a congratulatory speech and pre-sented the spike to W. H. Gates, the reprecentative of the railroad company, fifteen hundred people took part in the pro-

Anarchist Fischer's Brother Suicides Pittshuno, Pa., Nov. 2.—[Special Telegram to Tite Bun.]—Charles Fischer, a brother of the notorious Adolph Fischer, the Chicago associate who was hanged for the Haymarket erime committed suicide this afternoon. Fischer was a compositor on the Freiheit Freund, a Pittsburg German newspaper, and for sometime had been suffering from ill-health. Yesteriay afternoon he asked a fellow-boarder at No. 533 Smithfield street for his revolver, but was refused. He at once entered his own room and closed the door. Ten minutes afterward he was found lying dead on the floor, strangled like his anarchist brother, but by his own hand. He had knotted a silk scar about his neck, tied it about the low bed post, and thrown his entire weight upon it, strangling to death in ten minutes. He left a letter saying that in case anything hap-pened to him today his second brother at Edgewoodville, Pa., should be notified. Among his personal goods were found sev-

Bloody Deed of an Anarchist. Sr. Paul, Minn., Nov. 2.-A terrible tragedy occurred in South St. Paul this morning. A young herder named Mickle was driving cattle belonging to Rogers Brothers, well known live stock men, across rand belonging to George Roberts to reach the pasture ground. Beharge came out and assaulted Mickle, Benjamin Rogers, whose house is but a short distance away, heard of the trouble later and going over to Robarge's place asked him to mark the line of his property and prevent future trouble. Robarge assaulted Ropers with an ax, but was driven back. William Rogers came to his brother's assistance and Robarge got a shotgun and fired one barrel into William's shoulder, seriously wounding him, and the other into Benjamin Rogers' head, killing him instantly. The murderer then reloaded the gun, and going to his barn blew the top of his head off. Robarge was an anarchist.

eral books upon socialistic topics.

Daring Robbery at Mcadville. MEADYHLE, Pa., Nov. 2 .- A bold robbery

vas perpetrated at 10:30 last night at the Wells Fargo express express office, which is situated across the street from the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio passenger depot. where scores of people continually pass Agent C. P. Moore was slone in the office Agent C. P. Moore was alone in the office counting the contents of the cash drawer when two men entered, levelled revolvers at him and cautioned him against making an outery. After binding and gagging Moore the robbers rifled the safe securing money packages valued from \$5,000 to \$15,000. Moore succeeded in releasing himself after half an hour of hard work and notified the authorities, but no trace of the robbers could be found.

The Mormons Aroused.

SALT LARE, Utan, Nov. 2 .- | Special Telegram to Tun Ben. |- The mormon bishops arged the saints this evening in the various ward religious meetings to turn out Tuesday and vote the people's ticket, and to beware of and vote the people's ticket, and to beware of the unscrupulous liberals, who would cheat the Mormons out of their vote if they could. The first president has just issued a circular, calling upon the saints to establish parochial schools in the different city wards, where Mormon children may be gathered Saturday after-noons and taught the principles of Mormon-ism. The circular invelops weather the secism. The circular inveighs against the gen-tile majority in the board of education for not allowing Mormon religious exercises in

A Notorious Burg ar Confesses. SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 2.—George Shinu who with Charles Thorn escaped from the California state prison three years ago and was recently captured in Chicago, has confessed to the authorities that he and Thorn returned to California early in 1889 and were the perpetrators of many stage robberies that occurred that year. Besides these he confessed to numerous burglaries and sandbag-gings. He and Thorn returned to Chicago in May of this year and between then and the time of the capture they committed twenty ive robberies and burglaries in Himois.

Funer 1 of Mrs. Hogg. LONDON, Nov. 2 .- | Special Cablegram to THE BEE. | - The funeral of Mrs. Hogg and her baby, who were murdered by Piercey in Southampstead on October 24, took place today and was attended by an enormous crowd. The interment was in Finchley cemetery. The husband of the murdered woman, whose relations with Mrs. Piercey were the prime cause of the tragedy was among the mourners. He was the objec of many threatening utterances and demor

Advices from Japan.

strations.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 2.-Advices from Yokahoma by the steamer Oceanic say that two Chinese men-of-war foundered in the heavy gale of October 9. The loss of life is unknown.
Since the outbreak of cholera in Japan

there have been 38,000 cases, with 26,000 Advices from Hong Kong state that a plot to murder the king and royal family of Corea was discovered, the king's brother being implicated.

Horse Thieves at Sterling.

STERLING, Neb., Nov. 2 .- [Special to THE BEE. |-Friday evening at about 6 o'clock three weil dressed men entered the office of A. B. Noble's livery barn and said they wished to hire a team to go to Adams and would be back by 10 o'clock. After their departure the constable came along with photographs of three escaped convicts, and one of them corresponded exactly with one of them. Mr. Noble has been telegraphing in all direc tions but has heard nothing from his custom

A Review Course at Syracuse. Syracuse, Neb., Nov. 2 .- [Special to Tim BEE.]-A meeting of the citizens of this village was held at the Uniod opera house Oc tober 31 for the purpose of considering the feasibility of constructing a review or figure "8" mile track in connection with the Otoe county fair grounds. It was decided to add forty acres of land to the present fair grounds and construct such a track at once.

Steamship Arrivals. At New York-La Champagne, from

Havre. Passed the Lizard-La Bourgoyne, from New York for Havre. At Southampton-The Spree, from New York for Bremen.

Grand Duke Nicholas Paralyzed. St. Peterseuro, Nov. 2 .- [Special Cable gram to THE BEE.]-Grand Duke Nicholas who became insane during the recent army maneuvers in Volhynia, is now completely paralyzed and in a comatose condition. There

The Weath r Forecast. For Omaha and Vicinity-Fair; station-

is no danger of a violent crisis,

aged seventy-three.

ary temperature.
For Nebraska, Iowa and Dakota Fair;
warmer till Tuesday night; variable winds, becoming southerly.

Well Known Hardware Man Dead. CHICAGO, Nov. 2.—F. F. Spencer, vice president of the Hubbard-Spencer-Bartiett company, and one of the best known hard-ware men in the country, died last night,

A MONSTER MEETING,

Six Thousand People Assembled at the Coliseum to Hear Prohibition Discussed.

ST. JOHN FAILS TO MATERIALIZE.

But Mr. Rosewater's Masterly Address Holds the Vast Audience.

A GRAND OVATION TO THE SPEAKER.

Prohibition's Blighting Effects For-

cibly Portrayed-Shall We Have Free Whisky and Anarchy for the Next Twelve Months?

Fully six thousand people, among them several hundred indies, heard Mr. E. Rosewater deliver his closing speech of the campaign against the prohibition amendment at the Coliscum vesterday afternoon.

The meeting was but briefly announced and was called late Saturday evening in response to an announcement in the prohibition sheets that John P. St. John of Kansas was going to attack Mr. Rosewater at the amendment headquarters. Mr. Resewater at once challenged St. John to meet him and announced. that in the event of St. John's failure to put in an appearance he would present the issue

Long before the hour fixed for the meeting the crowds began to pour into the vastarena, and when Mr. Resewater appeared at 2:30 o'clock fully 6,000 people were present to greet him.

The prohibition faraties had boys at the toors, distributing handbills announcing that the meeting had been called under a misrepresentation and that St. John would speak at the amendment heavquarters. This innouncement did not deter any of the audience from remaining to hear Mr. Rosewater's discussion of the issue.

At 2:25 o'clock Mr. W. I. Kierstead called the immense meeting to order and introduced

the speaker. Mr. Rosewater was very warmly greeted, He began by explaining the calling of the necting. When he arrived home Saturday from the west he saw an announcement in the prohibition paper that St. John would roast Rosewater at the amendment headquarters at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and would eat him at half past seven in the evening. "I immediately published a challenge," said Mr. Rosewater, "for St. John to meet me in a larger arena than the amendment headquarters, which only can accommodate 700 pcople. He is the chief apostle of prohibition in the United States and has been going up and down through the state challenging advocates of high license to meet him and I supposed he would be glad to accept my challenge. I have been invited to meet him during the campaign and would have been glad to meet him here. I am surprised that he did not come. I have never refused to meet any champion of prohibition, and in the absence of Mr. St. John I will cheerfully divide time with any advocate of prohibition, or will answer any question any one may ask touching the facts I may present or the statements

may make.
"It is not my purpose to berate or attacks my one who honestly believes that the condition of the state and the welfare of the peo ple would be bettered by the adoption of pro-hibition. There are thousands of good people in Nebraska who tionestly believe this, and for these sincere believers I have the greatest respect. But there are others who have invaded the from mercenary motives, who come from states where prohibition has been tried and proved a failure; and who have come from states where the people have rejected by overwhelming majorities. These men and women have invaded this state to tell you how to take care of your own houses and how to bring up and protect your boys. They have advertised Omaha as being the most wicked city in the world and being the most wicked city in the world and have alleged that the Nebraska saloon is fill-ing the state with paupers, drunkards and all classes of criminals. For these imported mercinaries I have no respect, and I assert that it will be a blessing to Nebraska when their occupation is gone and they are compelled to leave the state. [Prolonged Ap-

Mr. Rosewater then enumerated the colonels Mr. Rosewater then enumerated the colone is from abroad who have been preaching prohi-bition in Nebraska—the colonels from Indi-ana, Ohio, Kentucky, Iowa, Michigan and Pennsylvania, inclosing Colonel Helen Gou-gar and Colonel John P. St. John. "The engar and Colonel John P. St. John. "The en-tire holy family of St. John." he said, "is here. There are Colonel St. John, Mrs. Colonel St. John, Rev. St. John, and Gov-ernor St. John. They have all left their ernor St. John. They have all left their children, if they have any, at home to come here to tell you how to manage your boys."

[Laughter.]

The speaker then gave the position of Neal

Dow, the father of prohibition, on the issue. Dow declared that the prohibitionists were in deadly and eternal war against the saloon, which was an enemy of education, patriotism and all the virtues. "All prohibitionists," said Mr. Rosewater, "stand on that platform. said Mr. Rosewater, "stand on that platform.
They clamor against the saloon but they don't propose to abolish the contents of the saloon. They simply demand the abolition of the saloon sign and allow, as a substitution, the whisky joint, the hole in the walk and the boot-legger." [Applause.]

Mr. Rosewater then dissected Dow's declaration that the saloon traffic creates no wealth. He showed that in the establish-

wealth. He showed that in the establishment and operation of a brewery or distillery the purchase of ground, building materials, the employment of labor, the purchase of grain and the materials used for the manufacture of beer or whisky, produces money for those interested the same as would the same expenditure for the construction of a factory of any other kind. "We come thea," he said, "to the brower and distiller ready for business. Before he sells one bottle or keg or liquor he must pay a license to the United States government. The revenue from this source amounts to \$100,00:,000 a year and creates wealth just the same as money derived from imports at our ports or from any other source. Thea the retail dealer must pay from \$500 to \$1,000 a year to the city treasury which goes into the school fund. Finally comes the retailing of the liquor. The consumer pays for it and gets nothing to show for it unless it is the stomach ache or possibly a case of delerium tremens, [laughter], and this is probably what Neal Dow refers to. But this is nothwhat Neal Dow refers to. But this is nothing unusual. A vast amount of money is expended each year in the raising of tobacco and the manufacture of cigars. The consumer buys them and his money goes up in smoke. [Laughter.] Why don't you prevent the growing of tobacco by a constitutional amendment? [Applause.] Every Fourth of July and at other celebrations a large amount of money is spent for hreworks and more boys are killed or hurt than are injured by the saloon and the purthan are injured by the satoon and the pur-chasers have nothing to show for it. Why don't they prohibit the manufacture of tiredon't they prohibit the manufacture of his-works by a constitutional amendment? When you pay 50 cents or \$1 to go to a show and hear the music and see the elephant and the dromedary and hear the clown crack his chestnuts and pay 10 cents for a glass of cir-cus lemonade and then go home, you have nothing to show for it. Why don't you pro-hibit shows and theaters by a constitutional amendment.

amendment.

"The prohibitionists are peculiar people.
They insist that morals must be improved by statutory enactments and they are unwilling to give people a chance to battle with temptation. They slander and denounce everybody who differs from them. Here is a sample. It is the cover of a probioition tract I received recently from Rev. Simms way out in Portland, Ore. There are two stamps