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of that country. According to the statistics given by Lord Morpeth, then Secretary for Ireland, the cases of murder, attempts at murder, offences against the person, aggravated assaults and cutting and maiming fell off in two years from 12,096 to 1,097.

Similar but less strikingly manifest instances have occurred in our own country, and have sometimes resulted in the simultaneous and almost complete closing of the liquor saloons and the criminal courts. The cases of towns and villages in which, by the arrangement of their founders, the sale of intoxicating drinks has been prohibited also furnish strong evidence.

Vineland, in New Jersey, a place of ten thousand inhabitants, is without a grog shop, requires but a moderate police force, and is reported in some years to have been without a single crime. The town of Greeley, in Colorado, with a population of three thousand, is without a liquor store, and has in some years had no use for a police force or a criminal magistrate. Bavaria, in Illinois, a town of about the same population, and with absolute prohibition, is reported to be without a drunkard, without a pauper and without a crime. In each of these towns the sale of liquors was prohibited, not by force of law, but by the provision of their respective founders, sustained by popular sentiment. A later instance is the recently established town of Pullman, a suburb of the city of Chicago. The entire town is the property of the Pullman Palace Car Company, where the extensive manufacturing works of that company and various other important manufacturing establishments are located. Its present population is about eight thousand five hundred. It is a place of wonderful thrift and beauty, combining with the necessities of life all its comforts and elegancies and many of its luxuries. Its inhabitants are mostly workmen, engaged in its numerous manufactories, living with their families in singular comfort amid the most pleasant surroundings. It has churches, schools, libraries, reading rooms, places of amusement, markets, stores and warehouses, but no liquor saloons or grogshops, these latter being excluded by the will of its owners. Within its borders crime is the most infrequent occurrence; few arrests have ever been made, and its expenses for a police force and criminal courts are reduced to a minimum.

Other instances of similar character might be adduced, but surely these are enough to show that the relations of intemperance and crime are such that the extent of the one is the measure of the other. By this it is not meant that the one cannot exist without the other, for it is known that either can do that. But the idea sought to be inculcated is, that when crime becomes prevalent to a given degree intemperance in a like ratio may always be underlying it, and that as intemperance grows or diminishes crime falls off or increases in proportions almost mathematically demonstrable.