

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN THE UNITED STATES

The State Commissioner of Excise of New York, Mr. Henry Lyman, in his annual report which has just been published, gives statistics concerning license fees and laws in the Republic which will furnish interesting reading. The Commissioner points out that the license fees of the State of New York are by no means high, as compared with those of many of the other States. In New York State, he it remembered, the highest fee is \$800 a year and the lowest \$200 for a place with a population between 5,000 and 1,200 and \$100 for a population less than 1,200. A bond must be given in double the amount. Following is a brief summary of the laws of the various States:—

Alabama—High license with local option. Fee, \$175 to \$350, dependent upon location and population. Alaska—Strict prohibition, under an act of Congress, 1887. Arizona—License with local option. Fee per quarter, \$30 to \$125, dependent upon population and amount sold. Arkansas—High license with local option. Fee, \$800 in every case, with bond not less than \$2,000. California—License with local option, under provisions of State constitution, and fees fixed by local authorities. Colorado—License and local option. Fee, not less than \$25 nor more than \$800 in counties, no less than \$500 in incorporated towns and \$600 in cities, with bond not less than \$2,000. Connecticut—High license with local option. Fee, \$150 to \$450, dependent upon population, with bonds not less than \$300. Delaware—High license by courts. Fee, \$100 to \$300. District of Columbia—High license, granted by commissioners, upon consent of residents and property owners. Fee, \$500. Florida—High license and local option. License granted by commissioners upon consent of majority of registered voters of the district. Fee, \$500. Georgia—High license and local option. Fee in Atlanta, \$1,000 to \$2,000, with a conformity bond not less than \$2,000. Counties generally \$200, with bond not less than \$500. Recent enactments have extended the dispensary system to the entire State, subject to local option. Idaho—High license granted by city authorities or county commissioners. Fee, \$300 to \$500, with bond not less than \$1,000. \$100 for hotels more than three miles from town. Illinois—License with local option. Fee, not less than \$500, granted by local authorities; in cities fixed by local option, in some cases as high as \$1,000. Bond required of at least \$3,000 if all dealers. Indiana—High license, granted by commissioners, with bond not less than \$2,000. Iowa—License subject to petition of voters. Fee, \$600. A lien upon all property connected with or used in the business. Bond not less than \$3,000. Kansas—Prohibition. Kentucky—License subject to majority of voters. Fee, \$100 to \$150. Louisiana—High license granted by State or local authorities. Fees range from \$5 to \$3,500, there being twenty-nine classes, according to amount of business done. Fee is a lien upon all property movable and immovable until paid. Maine—Prohibition. Liquor sold only by commissioner appointed by Governor and for medicinal, mechanical and manufacturing purposes only. Maryland—License, under local control. Fee, \$18 to \$450, according to quantity sold or according to rental value of premises occupied. Massachusetts—High license, with local option. Fee not less than \$1,000; number of licenses limited to one in one thousand of population except in Boston, where one in five hundred is allowed, not exceeding 1,000 licenses. Michigan—High license, with local option. Fee, \$500, with bond not less than \$5,000. Minnesota—High license, with local option. Fee, \$570 to \$1,000, upward, according to population, granted by local authorities. Bond to be not less than \$2,000. Mississippi—High license, subject to local option, granted by boards of supervisors in counties and corporation authorities in cities. Fee not less than \$600 or more than \$1,200, with an additional privilege tax on wholesalers of \$300. Missouri—License and local option. Fee, semi-annual, \$300 to \$600, according to location and population, with bond not less than \$2,000. Montana—High license, regulated by localities. Fee, semi-annual, \$150 to \$300, dependent upon population. New Jersey—License under local option and control. Fee, \$100 to \$250. New Mexico—License issued by county commissioners. Fee, \$100 to \$400, dependent upon population. North Dakota—Prohibition. No regulations recognizing any sale whatsoever. North Carolina—License and limited local option under control of county authorities. Fee, State \$50 semi-annually. County may levy same fees as State. Nebraska—High license with local option. Fee, \$500 to \$1,000, according to location and population, with a bond of \$3,000. Nevada—License issued by county commissioners. Fee, \$300 up to \$600, according to amount of sales. New Hampshire—Prohibition. Liquor sold only by agent appointed by Governor and sub-agents under him, for use in the arts and medicine. Ohio—High license under local option. Fee, \$350 and are a lien upon all real property where business is carried on. Oklahoma—High license under con-

very well what he was doing. He had repeatedly questioned Czolgosz before in prison, and he probably knew very well that it was only a weekly catechism class that Czolgosz had attended. Yet by a leading question, put to a man about to be sentenced to death, he managed to spread all over the country the impression that the man had attended a Catholic parochial school. Certainly, this is not to play. We are further assured, on the authority above referred to, that Czolgosz's father was only a nominal Catholic, and that, after the death of his first wife, he married a second. The first wife was the mother of the man now condemned to die, and the second wife was a Lutheran. It can hardly be truly said that the boy was brought up a Catholic at all, although he did, while his mother was alive, attend for a short time the Sunday catechism class above referred to. While we think it not to state these facts also, we do not attach to them much importance to them as to the fact stated in the first part of this editorial. We assert that Czolgosz never did attend a parochial school, and we assert that he was never in the company of him by Mr. Penny—The New World, Chicago.

RUSSIAN PROSELYTIZING PROJECTS
Beyrouth, Syria, Sept. 3, 1901.
To the majority of people what takes place in the Orient is practically unknown, and yet there is considerable activity in those historic lands that are so closely associated with the origins of Christianity, and so dear to the heart of Christendom. At the present time this hallowed portion of the world is the scene of much intrigue on the part of several nations. The Russians are systematically invading Galilee, their evident design being to extend their influence by means of the orthodox schools which they place at the disposal of the Greeks resident in the country. At Nazareth there is a largely attended normal school attended by Greek instructors, and managed under Russian discipline. The directors actually wear the Russian national costume, and the moral atmosphere of the place is thoroughly Russian. In cases where the Greek priests refuse outright to concede to the invading Russians their ancient schools, the latter erect them next door at their own expense. The fact that the Russians seem to have unlimited funds strengthens the impression that the Czar's government is behind them in their schemes of proselytization which are in line with the unwavering Muscovite policy of territorial expansion. Another striking and systematic invasion of this sacred territory is that of the Jews who aspire to reconquer their native land, and dream of a reconstituted Israelite nation in the land of their fathers. Jewish societies with this end in view have brought immense tracts of land on Mount Tabar. They have moreover built a fine road up the mountain so that it is now possible for the first time to make the ascent in a cart. They are also erecting a school by installment with the understanding that in fifteen years the purchasers will own them. A similar combination has been formed near Magdala to the north of Tiberias. The Jews have secured a city of Jaffa where there are already many Jews. To offset the influence of the Jewish immigrants in Palestine the Turkish Government is conducting giving the business of the nomad tribes. These aggressive people are relied upon to keep the Jews at arm's length, and to prevent them from getting a foothold on the soil. The Protestants have a share in this competition for proselytes. They have established schools in the villages of 500 inhabitants, just as the Greeks, Russians and Latins have. They have opened orphan asylums and, as before, have taken care to have taken care to bait their lines with pieces of gold. The French religious communities which have accomplished so much in these parts are opposing these recent invasions as best they can. They make extraordinary efforts and sacrifices to maintain their ground, and remain undiscouraged at the prospect of the cause of the Christian world regards. The Turkish Government which scatters its protection and favors with a lavish hand upon the Russian and English schools, refuses all help and countenance to the French establishments. The recent treaty of France through its minister to Turkey, M. Constant, to coerce the Sultan will probably still further prejudice the cause of the French missions in the Orient.

Another point of extreme interest at this time, and which seems to have been entirely overlooked by the secular press, is that the determination of the Czar may possibly sow the seeds of dissensions between France and Russia, whose interests now seem knit together in an iron bound alliance. What may be regarded as certain is that Russia will abate no jot of effort in her attempt to dominate Palestine, not even at the behest of her highly valued ally, France. Yet reason for this is clear. The Czar has no choice in the matter. His policy in the Holy Land has behind it the prompt of all influences—religious fanaticism before which everything gives way. The orthodox Russians passionately point to history in proof that they have been cruelly robbed of the custody of the Holy Places, and they are resolved in regaining them. This fanaticism, gathering into torrent may sweep all before it, and backed as it is by the bayonets of Russia, it deserves to be taken into consideration by the statesmen who govern France—Catholic Columbian.

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA
Wednesday, October 9th, was the second anniversary of the commencement of hostilities. The War Office issued the following returns which shows that from the beginning of the war to the close of last month, the total number of deaths was 17,472—324 officers and 16,648 men. Adding the missing prisoners, and invalids sent home who have either died or left the service as unfit, we get a total reduction of the forces in South Africa of 22,289, making a rate of over 11,000 a year. The following table will give the total casualties up to date at a glance. It is sad reading—

Table with columns: Killed in action, Died of wounds, Died of disease, etc. Total 98,270.

Table with columns: Total reported up to and including the month, Killed in action, Died of wounds, etc. Total 3,270,72,292.

Table with columns: Deaths in South Africa, Missing and prisoners, Invalids sent home, etc. Total 824,16,648.

THE SILENT BENEFACTOR
It is not often that the unostentatious benefactor of his fellow men receives due recognition for all the good he does. Not long since we read a tribute, paid by one of our American contemporaries to the memory of an honest, noble-hearted, but silent and unobtrusive Irish Catholic. We will not mention the name, for, after all, it would mean but little as far as our readers are concerned, not one of whom ever knew or heard of the generous Irishman in question. We simply transcribe a couple of passages from that report, or tribute, on account of the great lesson they contain. The text, so to speak, of the article is: "As a man lives, so shall he die. It then proceeds:—"From time to time good men pass away. In life we do not always see men in their real character and nature. Generally we see the good side of human nature. An enemy will often greet you with a smile, or a dishonest person may receive praise from the public for disposing of a part of ill-gotten goods in behalf of suffering humanity or for some philanthropic cause. We find, too, sometimes, though rarely, persons who conceal from the world their good deeds, men who glory in doing acts of charity which are hidden from the world and known only to God and those who share in their generosity. Following the advice of the gospel, "their right hand knows not what the left hand does." Their reward consists in the inward happiness experienced, because they contribute to make others happy. Among this latter class, do not hesitate to number... Though living in this state for well nigh thirty years, he was unknown outside of his friends, acquaintances and those whom he assisted in life. Even of the last class there are hundreds who know not whom to thank for the food, fuel and clothing which they received. He was always doing good, yet his name never appeared in public print. He never sought the applause of the world for any good he did. I have known numberless instances where he would send aid to persons in need, and always with the injunction that "nothing be said about it." To the testimony of those yet living, and who know him in life, I might appeal as to the truth of this statement. He studied to make others happy, and his joy was to learn that he succeeded."

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