

The Temperance Worker

SATURDAY, MARCH 7.

PLUCKING THEIR OWN GOOSE.

The liquor dealers have won a dishonorable victory in Minnesota—procuring the defeat in the Senate of a bill to raise the license fee to \$500. One journal gives a report that the liquor dealers' association spent no less than \$20,000 in foul ways to accomplish this result. They have accomplished more than they intended. They have given the prohibitionists another powerful argument against the existence of a legalized drink traffic, and they have forced many who formerly believed in the possibility of "regulating" the business, to see that it must be extinguished altogether unless the whole country is to be "run" in the interests of drunkard-makers. One senator said the prohibitionists had received a very black eye at last fall's election, but now they could come up more smiling than ever. Another senator said if this legislature failed to pass a high license law the prohibitionists would prove a very prominent factor in the nominating conventions of 1886, and a still weightier factor at the election to follow.

A large number of the friends of high license were interviewed by the *Pioneer Press* (a journal which has itself, so far, opposed prohibition), and without exception, although many of them have been avowedly opposed to prohibition in the past, they declared that if it shall become necessary to enact a prohibitory law in order to reach the evil of intemperance, they will be prepared to support even that extreme measure. Indeed, many of them were of the opinion that prohibition will eventually be forced upon the state, in view of the attitude which has been assumed by the liquor interest toward so wise and beneficent a measure as that which has met defeat in the senate.

Bishop Ireland, who has strongly supported the High License Bill, said that he had not been a prohibitionist. "However," said he—"I have always held up to my hearers the principle, *Salus populi suprema lex*, intimating to them that the abuse might one day assume such dreaded proportions and inflict upon morality and liberty such deep wounds that a total removal of the cause of intemperance might be necessary, and that consequently, whatever privation should ensue to individuals, prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicants might be a national duty. HAS THE TIME COME? I put this question to myself in all seriousness. A bill was introduced before the highest legislative body of the state. In all its provisions this bill had but one aim—to confine the liquor traffic within limits where its reckless violation of law might be curbed, its audacious cupidity repressed, its criminal multiplication of temptations reduced. This much and nothing more. Yet the liquor traffic is able to lift up its polluted hand, command the submission of legislators, and doom the bill to silence and to death. Two things we know. Liquor dealers and their agents have, with bold men, walked through the streets of our city, declaring that the high license bill must and shall be killed, and pointing, while they spoke, to their plethoric wallets as the sources of their power and their confidence. Next, the bill was killed." After expressing a hope that the senate would reconsider its decision, the Bishop concluded: "I have yet faith in Minnesota—in the multitude of voters in the state who will rise up in indignant protest and teach effectually the liquor traffic that its day of retribution has

come. The victory, if there is to be a victory for the traffic in the present legislature, will have been dearly purchased."

THROWING UP THE SPONGE.

AN HONEST JUDGE SENDS THE RUMMERS INTO A PANIC—TWENTY-FIVE OF THEM TAKE REFUGE IN GAOL.

The latest statement circulated by the inventive liquor partisans of Kansas is that between April 1883 and July 1884, the convicts in the State penitentiary increased from 644 to 751. Whether the statement is correct or not, we are not now concerned to discover,—merely remarking that no mention is made of those criminals convicted in United States courts, and "boarded round" in various State institutions. What we would call attention to is that the increase is said to be connected with prohibition being the law of the land. Fortunately the reply to this outrageous absurdity completely turns the tables on the liquor advocates. A declaration by the Rev. A. B. Campbell, who was chaplain of the State Penitentiary in October 1882, shows that the number of convicts then in prison was 653, a decrease of 72 in the first eighteen months during which prohibition was law. The total number of convicts received from all parts of Kansas in the year ending June 1880 was 279; in 1881, it was 212; and in 1882, 208. And it appears, from the enemy's own figures, that the number continued to decrease until Governor Glick came into office. Instead of being an argument against prohibition, it is no small proof of its benefits, that while the authorities enforced the law there was a steady decrease in crime, and that at the number of convicts again increased when a Governor was in power who sympathized with and actively protected the law-breaking liquor sellers. The officers of the law became lax in their duties, and the presidential campaign helped to divert public attention from the question of enforcement.

We are glad to see that the election excitement having subsided, and an honest Governor having been placed in the seat of power, the law is again being enforced with vigor. Mr. A. M. Richardson, writing on the 12th of February, 1885, from Topeka, the State Capital, says:

For the last few months little notice has been taken in our large towns of the law's violation. Judge Martin has opened the campaign, and charged the Grand Jury to indict not only the liquor-sellers, but also the owners of the buildings in which liquor was sold. "Such was the terror caused by this movement, that thirty men left the city on one night train to avoid arrest, and the next day only two saloons could be found open. Twenty-five men are now in gaol for violating the law, and all arrested have been put under bonds from \$1,000 to \$6,300 each, to appear at the next term of the district court. They have also been required to give further bonds not to sell in the future."

The Topeka Journal, under the heading "Throwing up the sponge," tells what confusion this honest judge and jury were able to throw the enemy's ranks into. It says: "The Topeka saloon men seem to have got enough. They will retire from the bar. In an interview with a Journal reporter, Mr. C. R. Jones said:

"I have been told that I am considered the bell wether, and that it was on the bills to close me up at all hazards."

"What are you going to do about it?"

"I have sold out and am going into the cattle business. I have had enough."

"Have you heard any of the other saloon-keepers say what they were going to do?"

"Pete Miller says he will close up his

place at once, and Pependick will close up, and says his property is for sale."

"How about Frank Durein?"

"Frank had made up his mind to buck it through, but he has now come to the conclusion that it will cost more than he can make. He announces that he has sold out, Ed. Mosier's place on Sixth Street is closed, and Ed. is in gaol. J. K. Jones's place on Sixth Street is closed and Jones is in gaol. Charley Jockheck's place is closed, and he too languishes in durance vile."

"How about the wholesale dealers?"

"Blackman is closed and Straub & Co. have sold out. Fred Smith's place is closed up, and Capt. Dowell the notorious north-side politician, was fined \$60 and costs this morning. He says he has got enough, and throws up his hands."

C. R. Jones, mentioned above, was President of "The People's Protective Union," and the leading wholesale dealer in the State. A similar movement in Lawrence has had good results. Several sellers have been fined and others languish in gaol.

THE CHAPLAIN of the Massachusetts State prison, in his report, says:

"Of the 534 men now here, the greater portion would be glad to vote for the prohibitory law, for many of them feel that their safety from the perils of drunkenness depends, in a great degree, on such a law. They realize their weakness and are fearful of themselves, and desire such a law to strengthen them in their resistance to the seductions of the cup, which has been their bane and their curse. When about being discharged, to go out again into the world to combat its varied trials and temptations, in answer to the hope expressed that they will do well, they often say 'I shall do well enough, if I let liquor alone. If I can resist when urged to take a drink, or go to some place where I can't get it, I shall do well enough.'"

ANOTHER KANSAS VICTORY.—The liquor party in the Kansas House of Representatives introduced a resolution to have the Prohibitory amendment again submitted to the people; hoping to obtain a repeal. At the recent election, the liquor men made this one of their leading cries; but the result shows how the will of the people was expressed. The resolution has been "indefinitely postponed," by a vote of 71 to 33. This action, a Kansas correspondent says, may be regarded as finally settling the question.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Prohibition party has issued a long and very able appeal to the people of the United States, setting forth the evils of the liquor traffic, the steady growth of its power, the way in which both the old parties make terms with it, and the necessity of a reform party which will not exist as a "mere organized appetite for office," but to uphold a great moral principle.

JOHN KING, the last survivor of the the "Seven Men of Preston" who formed the first teetotal society in England fifty years ago, has just "gone over to the majority."

CUNNINGHAM AND BURTON are still on trial for causing the London explosions; Burton has been identified as the owner of clothing found in a valise at Charing Cross station a year ago, and containing also gunpowder and something like an infernal machine.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, who is now 65 years old, is at her good old occupation; she is raising a fund to care for sick and wounded British soldiers in the Soudan.

THE WEEK.

GENERAL GRANT has been quite given up by his doctors, owing to the fatal progress of the disease on his tongue. He is finishing his history of the civil war.

THE FENIANS IN PARIS are "planning" a new armed insurrection in Ireland.

THE CROW CREEK RESERVATION, DAKOTA, has been thrown open for settlement, and people are stampeding in.

ELEVEN FARMERS and their families were evicted at Abbeyfeale, Ireland, on Thursday last.

THE EX-EMPRESS EGEGENIE and the Duc de Bassano were thrown from a carriage in which they were riding at Farnborough on Monday. The duke is 82 years of age, and will probably die. The ex-empress is slightly injured.

THE POPE's seventy-fifth birthday was celebrated on Monday. Replying to the congratulations of his cardinals, Leo XIII said that the Papacy was "in the hands of the despoiler," and neither he nor his successors could ever accept this state of affairs.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE on Foreign affairs at Washington reports the following resolution to Congress: "No prospect of commercial advantage warrants the departure from the traditional policy of this Government, which forbids all entangling alliances with nations of the Old World. The participation of delegates from the United States in the so-called Congo Conference, while, as your Committee believes, carefully guarded in purpose to confine their powers to a consideration of the commercial interests exclusively, is unfortunate, if it should be anywhere recognized as a departure from the policy which forbids the Government of the United States to participate in any political combination or movement outside of the American continent."

THE STEAMER "City of Chester" has been towed into Queenstown, Ireland, in a disabled condition. She met worse storms on her way from New York than her officers had ever experienced. In the last, she was thrown on her beam ends, immense quantities of water poured in and extinguished the engine fires, and the rudder was carried away. When the storm abated, she went on under sail.

CAPTAIN STEWART, of the Stewart ranche, N. W. Territories, says trade is fairly active in the West. There was a heavy snow fall during the winter, but as it did not get crisp on the top the cattle got along admirably, and, notwithstanding that the thermometer registered occasionally 50 below zero, very few of the cattle suffered thereby.

THE IRISH seem likely to receive the Prince and Princess of Wales well on their approaching visit—or, at any rate, not to attempt any positive incivility or violence.

TWENTY-ONE PERSONS have been drowned on board the Swedish steamer "Norden," sunk by a collision with the English steamer "Cumberland."

THE CONGO CONFERENCE has come to an end, all the delegates signing an agreement that the Congo territory shall be considered neutral, and free to the traders of all nations.

THE WOMEN OF BERLIN have held a meeting to protest against their work or working-hours being limited by law.

SIX REVOLUTIONISTS in Cuba have been sentenced by a court-martial to death. The Government has consented to a temporary reprieve.