KANSAS.

HOW PROHIBITION HAS WORKED IN THAT STATE.

Drinking Increased. Crime Increased. Insanity Increased, Population Decreased.

Herewith are given a few of the sali-ent points in connection with Prohibition in the State of Kansas. This does not by any means exhaust what is to be said of Kansas, the subject will be returned to

Prohibition has been the law of this State for twelve years. The prohibitory amendment to the constitution was adopted in November, 1880—vote for 91. adopted in November, 1880—vote for 91, 874, against 84,037, majority for 7,837, total vote polled 175,911—total vote cast at the elections of that year 201,236; Proh. ion vote fell behind 25,325, or 17,488 more than the majority for Prohibition. The law is of a most stringent character, and has been several times amended in order to give increased severity until now the penalties are of the most rigorous nature.

DECREASE OF POPULATION.

The population of Kansas (census re-turns) increased 173 per cent. from 1870 to 1880, and 43 per cent. from 1880 to 1890—Prohibition from 1881. Not only has there been this decreased per centage. but in 1889 and 1890 there was an actual falling off. The figures are;

1880.					į.					996,096;
1885.										1,268,530*
1886.		ĺ,								1,406,738*
1887.										1,514,578*
1888.										1,518,552*
1889										1,464,914*
										1,427,096;

t U.S. Census. *State Census.

in the last year the population decrea c 1 enormously, but this is to be attributed in part to other causes besides Prohibi-

CRIME INCREASED.

It has been contended far and wide that Prohibition had decreased crime in Kansas. As specimens we quote:
Governor John A. Martin:—"The abo-

lition of the saloon has enormously diminished crime. Attorney-General Bradford :- "It is

depopulating our penitentiary and reducing crime and pauperism to a minimum."
(See Bradford's letter to Governor St.

Capital Commonwealth, of Topeka, of ficial organ: "Drunkenness and crime has diminished eighty per cent. since the saloons were closed in Kansas."

Prohibition pamphlet, "Does Prohibition prohibit?": "All jails show a marked falling off in the number of pris-

What are the facts? According to the United States returns, Kansas had more prisoners in its penitentiary and county prisoners in its pentientiary and county jails in proportion to its population, in 1890 than it had in 1880. The propor-tion was in 1880, 893 prisoners per mil-lion of population, and in 1890, 946 pris-oners per million. Moreover, of all the twelve States in what is known as the "Northern Central" group, Kansas had in 1890 absolutely the largest ratio of prisoners to population. On the other hand, high license Nebraska shows a de-crease of from 738 in 1880 to 576 in 1890. Even the much-talked-of and berated Missouri, and Illinois with all the wickedness of Chicago, make a better showing than "saintly" Kansas. We append the twelve States with the number of prisoners in penitentiaries and county jails per million of population :

Ohio .		. 58
	A	
Illinois		. 79
Michig	an	. 7
Wiscon	isin	. 5
Minne	sota	, 4
Misson	ri	. 8
	Dakota	
South	Dakota	. 8
Nebra	ska	. 8
Kansa		. 9
	Average 670	

Admissions to Kansas State Penitentiary from 1870 to 1890, year ending January LICENSE,

1872.			į.							ì												
1873.	Ī		Ī									ï				ī						155
1874.			Ī	Ī		1				Ī					1		ï			ı	ì	148
1875.																						248
1876.																						173
1877																						170
1878																						227
1879.							Ī.		į.			ĺ.				į.						256
1880.	,	,	,				,			,			,	,		,			,			131
																					J	,808
					1	r	ł	()	H	1	£	ľ	r	K	37	ĸ,						
1881.							,			,								,				487
1882																						196
1883.																						252
1884	ĺ	ĺ	ĺ																			295
1005																						2901

.... 415

The population increased from 1880 to 1890 43 per cent., the penitentiary population nearly doubled. Or take it this way. In 1870 the population of Kansas was 364,399; 1880 the population of Kan-sas was 996,096; in 1889, 1,464,914. During the first term there was one committal to the penitentiary for every 343 of the increased population, and in the latter period one for every 130 of the increase of population. This would seem to disprove the theory that good people flocked to Kansas to be under Prohibition.

There have been confined (authority published statement by Charles Willsie, Attorney-at-law, Wellington, Kansas), in Kansas Penitentiary during the ten years 1881 to 1890, for murder in the various

Murder in 1st		0			
Manslaughter	in 1st				
11	2nd	4.6			30
4.4	3ed	4.6			24
**	4th	**	,		31
To	tal				240

Ontario, under license law, makes a very poor showing beside this; not only but the paupers in almshouses per million of population increased in Kansas from 356 in 1880 to 416 in 1890; while in Nebraska they increased only from 250 in 1880 to 275 in 1890.

If the penitentiary and the county jails are taken separately, Kansas with 643 penitentiary penitentiary prisoners per million of population stands second but almost equal Indiana, which had 646 per million. But for prisoners in county jails Kansas shows by far the highest ratio—303 per million, Indiana coming next with 212. These are the figures for 1890. In 1880, before Prohibition, Kansas showed better, standing third in the group with a ratio of 203 prisoners in county jails per mil-lion, and second with 690 per million for

penitentiary prisoners. .

The official biennial reports from the Kansas State Prison show the daily average number of prisoners in the years named. (Year ending June 30th.)

1879													
1880													
1885						,		١,			,		76
1886													83
1887					,			,	i,				93
1888													
1889													89
1890													88
1891			,		,								89
1892													90

A jump from 538 under license to as high as 938 under Prohibition.

The sixth biennial report of the State Reform School at Topeka, to which jure-nile offenders under sixteen years of age are committed, shows that the number of in-mates was: June 30th, 1890, 186; June 30th, 1892, 220.

The official reports show that the num ber of admissions to the State Reform School have increased from fory-nine in 1881 to 117 in 1892. The Board of Trustees of the State charitable institutions in their last report said of this school, well as of other institutsons under their control, that it was "full to overflowing," and strongly urged that its capacity should

Much is made, and has been made of the statement that certain county jails are at times vacant. On June 1st, 1890, twenty-one out of 106 counties in Kansas had no prisoners in their jails, while at the same time in Nebraska thirty county jails were empty out of a total of ninety counties. (United States Census Bulletin No. 95, p. 10.)

INCREASED SALE OF LIQUOR

There were in Kansas in 1880, before the advent of Prohibition, some 800 persons selling liquor, or about one to every

1,200 of population.

Number of persons in Kansas who paid
United States Internal Revenue tax
to sell liquors: 1891, 3,336, United States Statistical Abstract, pp. 214; 1892, 2,500, United States Statistical Abstract, pp. 218. This gives one liquor dealer to every 450 and 600 inhabitants.

The records of the collector of Internal Revenue for 1890 show that Atcheson took out sixty-eight United States Revenue receipts for the sale of liquor; Argentine, twenty-five; Arkansas City, twenty-eight; twenty-five; Arkansas Gity, twenty-eight; Abliene, twenty; Burlingham, eight; Beloit, eleven; Coffeyville, fourteen; Chy Centre, nine; Dodge Gity, eleven; Emporia, sixteen; Edorado, ten; Ellisworth, eleven; Fort Scott, fifty-two; Galenn, twenty; Harton, twenty-one; Hayes City, sixteen; Hutchison, twenty-four; Independence, eleven; Junction City, twenty-five; Kansas City, seventy-eight: Leaveneyorth, 114; Lawrence, twenty-three; Lexington, fifteen; Newton, twenty-two; Osage City, ten; Parsons, twenty; Pittsburg, thirty-five; Salina, twenty; Toptoka, sixty-one; Salina, twenty; Toptoka, sixty-one; Salina, twenty; Topeka, sixty-one; Wichita, 127, with a population of 24,000.

GOLD CURE INSTITUTES.

Allow us to draw attention to the extraordinary number of gold cure institutes in Kansas. These institutes cannot flourish except where there is hard drink institutes cannot We are told that there are over fifty of these institutes in Kansas, but have not statistics to vouch for it. know, however, that there are very many and wish to cite one instance. Madison is a town or village of 1,000 people, and at the last municipal election, every suc-cessful candidate, from the mayor down, was a bi-chloride of gold graduate. We venture to suggest though unique this is pertinent.

INSANITY INCREASES.

Regarding insanity: From November 30th, 1870 to June 30th, 1880, ten years prior to the enactment of the Prohibitory law, there were 760 insane received into

law, there were 700 insane received into the State Asylum at Ossawatomie. From June 30th, 1880 to June 30th, 1890, received at Ossawatomie 1,479 patients, and at Topeka Asylum 1,822, a total of 3,301.

During first period, average of one to every 1,301 inhabitants, and one to every 830 inhabitants of the increase of popu-

Second period, average of one to every Second period, average of one to every 443\(^0_8\) inhabitants, and one to every 141\(^0_8\) of the increase of population.

Increase in population first period, 631,697; second period (1889), 468,818.

THE LAW NOT ENFORCED.

To those who still hold a lingering be To those who still hold a lingering be-lief that the law is generally enforced in Kansas, let us quote from the utterances of Mr. John A. Murray, author of the law, and published by the Kansas State Temperance Union last year: "The inertia of public sentiment upon the temperance question is cause for appre hension. The prohibitory law, once the emblem of our pride has in parts of our State become a burden of apology. * * *
The very atmosphere of the principal
streets of some of our flourishing cities is laden with the noxious odor of the undisturbed, defiant and prosperous "joint.

* * It is time for an awakening. This from the author of the law after

twelve years of trial. We have under our hand the annu ddress delivered by President Rev. Dr. Milner, to the Kansas State Temperance Umon, at Topeka, on October 3rd, last. President Milner says: "Prohibition has not had a fair trial in Kansas." (The old complaint.)

Again :- "In the great part of our State the illegal traffic is carried on out of sight of the public." (And that is the

best even their president can say of it.)

Again :—" No one will deny that there is much violation of the Prohibition law in Kansas," (We should say not after a recent trip through Kansas when Rev. Dr. Milner was one of the party.) Again:—"We have to-day in cities of Kansas, cases of 'municipal nullification,'

of cities trampling upon the law of the

Finally:—"We are compelled to recognize the fact that within the past two years there has been an increase of viola-tions of the law." (Dr. Milner then re-tired from the presidency.)

These are only a few facts but we sub-

mit that any unprejudiced observer must come to the conclusion, in the words of come to the conclusion, in the words of Senator Ingalls (one of the greatest men Kansas has ever produced), "The Prohi-bitionists have the law and the people have the whiskey." Under this law in-dustry has languished, population ha-diminished, crime and poverty have increased, law is scorned, drinking is carried on in its most degrading form, while gambling and many other evils flourish openly. The law is a curse to State and people, a breeder of hypocrisy, perjury and calumny: the plaything of politicians and the scorn and contempt of honest men. So much for Prohibition in

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

THERE was little, if anything, of in-terest to the trade in the work of the On-tario Legislature during the past week. Mr. Clarke, of Toronto, enquired whether in the investigation held by Provincial License Inspector J. K. Stewart, in Hamilton, he had found that places were licensed which had not the requisite ac-commodation. Hon, Mr. Harcourt replied that Mr. Stewart's report showed that some licensed places had not strictly complied with the law. Mr. Clarke moved that the report should be brought down, which was agreed to, but the re-

ort has not yet made its appearance.
In reply to Mr. Barr, of Dufferin, Hon.
Mr. Harcourt said that Mr. F. J. Dodds
had resigned the office of License Inspec tor of Dufferin, but the resignation had not yet been accepted. The salary was \$400 a year.

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