

noglect or license the defective drain-pipes. He is not to question obstacles; they are not to be taken into account. He who aims at the bull's-eye will probably hit the target; he who aims at the outer circle will miss everything and lose his arrow. No man knows better than the writer of this article in the *Retailer* the destruction of body and soul that comes from the use of liquors; if he wished to prohibit the destruction he would prohibit the traffic; as he does not he cries license!

"There is danger to liberty when demagogism, charlatany and bigotry are combined in a crusade against the wine trade." No doubt of that. But what these three most dreadful things have to do, singly or in combination with the clergy, we fail to see. If "the ministers of our souls" are demagogues, charlatans and bigots, then they have no true calling ministering to souls or bodies. They ought to be objected to and banished; if they are fit to be ministers of souls they do not become demagogues and charlatans and bigots by advocating Prohibition.

We do not see what the wine trade has to do about it anyway, unless under the guise of that term he proposes to imitate Noah, and gather things clean and unclean, creeping, crawling, walking and flying things.

The *Retailer* admits, what we never claimed, that the wine trade is a great evil, destructive of body and soul. This evil we see; this evil we try to prohibit. The crusade is by this article against the wine trade. There is another great danger to liberty, and that is when Appetite, Avarice and Ambition combine in a crusade against the Church and the Home, the souls and the bodies of men. Against this crusade let all who love "God and Home and Native Land" array Prayer and Pledge and Prohibition.—*American Reformer*.

### THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.

BY J. K. GOODIN, KANSAS.

Kansas, with her prohibitory constitutional amendment, and statutory enactment enforcing the same, is taking noble strides in the direction of the accomplishment of the purposes of the temperance element therein, and towards satisfying her sister States that "prohibition will prohibit."

In 1880, the people of that young commonwealth so amended their constitution, by a *direct vote*, as to "prevent the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors with the State, except for mechanical, medical and scientific purposes." In February, 1881, the Legislature passed an act enforcing that amendment, and regulating the manufacture and sale of alcoholics for such *excepted purposes*. The act took effect May 1, 1881. The law is very stringent, and its provisions radical, perhaps, to the extreme, because of its lack of concessions in any direction. It has had to pass through the ordeal of misconstruction, misrepresentation, open attacks, and wanton violation in some of the larger cities.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, in the interest of the Kansas brewers, is now testing in the Supreme Court of the United States about the last objection that can be urged against the law (the Supreme Court of Kansas having disposed of the many others by overruling them), and that is: the question whether the law is not unconstitutional in that, by prohibiting the manufacture and sale, it destroys or makes valueless properties erected, organized and fitted up for such businesses, and hence suitable for none other.

Notwithstanding all the ordeal and foray which have been made upon the amendment and the law, as also upon men of pronounced prohibition principles, the work moves steadily and gloriously along. The last Legislature refused to re-submit the amendment to the people, or interfere, or in anywise disturb the enforcing law. Our readers will remember that it was suggested by one of the contributors to the November issue of *THE CHRISTIAN HOME*, that "even stringent sumptuary laws have their benefits, because they act as educators. The people become habituated to them and a healthy atmosphere after their existence for a period. The plane of thought and action becomes more pure and elevated, and results in making it almost impossible to get their consent to drop down again into the fog and stench of beer-guzzling, wine-bibbing, or rum debauchery," with the consequent followings.

A recent and careful compilation from sixty-six of the eighty-one organized counties of the State of which we are writing, shows that in May, 1881, three months after the approval of the enforcement act, there were 708 saloons, while now there are only 313, a

decrease of 395. One hundred and sixty, or over one-half of these remaining saloons, are in the city of Leavenworth, leaving only 153 in the remainder of the State.

Since this gathering of statistical information on this subject, Leavenworth and Atchison have been the basis of operations on the part of temperance men and women, and it is only a question of time when the rum power must succumb to the law.

Four hundred and sixty cases in the District Courts have resulted in 351 convictions, and in 542 cases in Justices' Courts there have been 378 convictions. In District Courts there have been 46 acquittals, and 62 hung juries; in Justices' Courts there have been 75 acquittals, 59 hung juries. Thus, there have been 735 rumsellers convicted, and 81 of these law-breakers sent to jail to work out their fines, and \$95,200 of fines, imposed in less than two years. Rumsellers are running out of Kansas like rats from a ship on fire, and during this time the population of the State has increased 10 per cent. The fines, under the constitution, go to the school fund, and will be expended in teaching the rising generation that drunkenness is a sin against God; that the trafficker in rum in any of its forms is a criminal in the eye of the law, and an enemy to mankind, and as such cannot, neither will be tolerated.

We are glad to be able to note such encouraging words concerning the operation of the prohibitory laws of Kansas, as we know they will cheer the hearts of our readers, many of whom may have imbibed the pronounced falsity, that "no progress in reform ever came from law."

Under the law in that State public sentiment is having a steady, level-headed, healthy and remarkable rapid growth that is so characteristic of her, as she "never does things by halves."—*Christian Home*.

### THE WHISKY POWER.

On a Chicago street corner, the other day, we saw a jam of wagons, carts and carriages. The policeman ordered this cart that way, backed up that, ordered progress here, commanded a halt there, and did thoroughly the duty for which he was stationed at the street intersection. Finally he seized the bit of one span of horses, but was instantly paralyzed by the driver's sharp command. "Let go. Keep your hands off or I'll fix you!" Looking to find what emperor or potentate could thus defy the unity and authority of him who was ordained to keep the streets clear and dissolve the gorge of vehicles, we saw a boy driving an elegant wagon, which was drawn by two magnificent horses, with harness splendid enough for a czar. Meantime, the policeman belabored others, but he paid marked respect to the behests of the boy driver. Coming closer, in wonder, we discovered that the wagon was heavily loaded with splendid large barrels, and all were marked "Such and such a distillery." The wonder grew not, but abated, since we had full proof of the power of whisky over the poor subordinate policeman, who would have lost his place had the arrogant boy driver complained to his master, and had the master denounced the policeman. The little incident illustrates the swing of things very clearly. Whisky can command its right of way in all lines, from Congress to Chicago street corners. Its chariot wheels roll unquestioned over the hearts, lives, fortunes and peace of millions.—*N. W. Christian Advocate*.

### THE PERILS OF MODERATE DRINKING.

At the annual meeting—the first anniversary—of the Wanstead branch of the Church of England Temperance Society, held on the 6th inst., Dr. Francis said, referring to the danger attendant upon moderate drinking: "I have known the civilian, high in office, and much esteemed amongst the aristocracy of India, overcome with what for him was excess at a dinner party of distinguished guests. I have known officers, with sterling military and social qualities, and full of laudable ambition, come to bitter and unexpected ends, owing to their independence upon this treacherous ally. I have known a minister of religion so unfit, on entering the reading desk, to continue the service that the congregation left in a body, and yet no clergyman could preach more affecting sermons, nor, when sober, be more active in his work. I have known the sailor, otherwise a fine fellow, lose his ship off a well-known coast on a fine moonlight night, he being at the time officer of the watch, and to use a nautical expression, 'half seas over.' I have known the merchant, successful in his speculations, indulge freely day after day under a tropical sun in the social congratulatory glass, until at length, after a period of nervous excitement and tremor, he succumbed to a severe attack of delirium tremens—three times re-