

KANSAS ON PROHIBITION.

Prominent Citizens of St. John's State Forcefully Express Their Views.

A HARD BLOW TO TRUE TEMPERANCE.

The Legalized Saloon Succeeded by the Lowest Dive—Business Stagnation and Other Dire Results—A Repulsive Picture.

Owing to the limit which had been put upon the time of the debaters, and the omission of the morning debate on Saturday, a number of very interesting and instructive letters from citizens of Kansas regarding the liquor traffic in Kansas and the effect of the law upon the material welfare of the state had necessarily to be omitted. These letters are well worthy of perusal.

Many citizens of Nebraska are doubtless acquainted with ex-Senator J. H. Sterling. He represented Fillmore and York counties in the senate in 1877, and was a staunch supporter of that legislature of Senator Charles H. Van Wyck. He was an uncompromising advocate of prohibition and voted for statutory prohibition in that legislature, and his name is also on record in favor of a constitutional amendment to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor in the state of Nebraska.

Mr. Sterling moved to Kansas in the fall of 1877, and still a resident of that state. His testimony should therefore have some weight with the sincere friends of true temperance.

The other letters are all from leading citizens of Kansas and men whose veracity is unimpeachable.

Flagrant Violations of the Law.

GOVERNOR, KAN., June 30.—Hon. E. Rosewater—Dear Sir:—I have resided in this country since November, 1877, and during that time I have had the means of observing, and have carefully observed the practical working of the prohibition law in this state. I have always desired to see the liquor traffic eliminated from the land. I may have been somewhat prejudiced in favor of the law, but I have endeavored to know the real situation under the law here.

While I am well aware that many of the citizens of this state are desirous to see the law enforced, yet I feel warranted in frankly stating that the sale of intoxicants here, has not been, and is not in any degree reduced by the law. The alleged friends of the law vociferously assert that there are no saloons in our midst to allure the young and invite the old into the paths of intemperance. I, however, find that morality now obtains where intemperance and vice formerly existed.

Such assertions sound well and I wish they were true, but I know that they do not. I have seen the signs, "Saloon, imported wines, liquors," etc., on the glass front of any business house here, you will, however, find in its sign "Temperance hall," "Billiard parlor," etc., wherein can readily be had of the meanest and villainous varieties of intoxicants.

These "temperance halls," etc., flourish here, although they are nothing more, or better, than the lowest and meanest class of saloons and gambling dens, and their true character is well known. These places are open to the young and middle aged alike, and are freely frequented by both. Intemperance, vice, absolute dishonesty, obtains here to a greater extent than in towns of similar size in Nebraska.

The "drug store" is an institution here, both multitudinous and pestiferous, and flourishes like a green bay tree, and under the law as well as in the eye-shot of many ranting temperance workers and prohibitionists the "Kansas drug store" is a reputable moral institution, worthy the endorsement of ardent temperance men and women, although the fact is patent that its very existence is a promise to perjury and beggary contempt for the law.

The means employed to conduct the liquor business, and the methods adopted by the patrons of the bowl, to obtain it, are more pernicious to the individual and community, than is the worst feature of intemperance.

The liquor business is still being conducted exclusively and with a most flagrant disregard for the law, and it is usually conducted by parties wholly irresponsible, both morally and financially, who are neither the victim of the traffic, his family nor the community has any remedy against the dealer for any damages resulting from his illicit and dangerous business. In other words, the community here suffers all the evils attendant upon the presence of the most depraved phase of the liquor traffic, without deriving any benefit, from, or any protection against its presence.

There are at this time, at least five different places in this city, where intoxicating liquors are extensively dispensed, and of course none of them pay anything into the public treasury for the privilege of conducting such business, neither do they give any bond for the protection of the individual or community, for damages resulting from the liquor business.

The condition of things here is a fair index to the operations of the law generally. The sentiment of the public generally is not in favor of the enforcement of the law, and it is not enforced, neither is there much, if any, honest effort made for its enforcement. The prohibitory law has bred an indifference for the solemn sacredness of an oath that is simply appalling, and this is deplorable feature for existing in our country.

The judiciary of the state is able, honest, and very numerous, and I might add, expensive. Thirty-five district court judges, a salary of \$2,000 each, and three supreme court commissioners, a salary of \$3,000 each. Every county has a county clerk, whose special duty it is to see that the thorough enforcement of the prohibitory law, yet the law is openly and boldly defied, and daily most flagrantly violated.

the prime of life—his habits have become fixed, and whether they are good or bad they are seldom changed by moral suasion, never by human statutes. But the hope of Kansas and of the nation is in the boys and young men. Now, what is the effect of prohibition on the boys? No gilded sign attracts them to invest a nickel at a pool table bar. Everybody, in Washington at least, admits it is wrong to have saloons for the boys and young men. If temptation is removed, but the boys do see business men and farmers receiving kegs, cases and jugs of all kinds of liquors from the railroads and express companies; they see many a suspicious box delivered to professed abstainers and they learn that Mr. X and Mr. Y and Mr. Z always have liquors in the house for "medical purposes." They occasionally notice that the alleged illness of these good people seems to require large doses frequently; they see sports, bums, laborers and "hot-shots" sporting with the saloon as a quarter cases, kegs and jugs which duly arrive and are opened and consumed in stables, cellars, alleys, and other convenient places; and the result is that the boys raise a quarter each and they send for cases and jugs. The woods along Mill Creek could tell terrible stories of debauchery on the part of boys on the material welfare of the state had necessarily to be omitted. These letters are well worthy of perusal.

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have come to regard it as a part of their religion and would be greatly shocked if told that prohibition was not a white doctrine. While they adore it as though it was one of the ten commandments, they are totally blind to the fact that there are two places now where liquor is sold to one before prohibition came to curd our state. True, the word saloon has been changed to "lunch counter," "short order restaurant," "meats all hours," and a multiplicity of names, the meaning of which is well known to the law, but the advantage of the change has never been apparent to me, as the business carried on under cover of these various names is the same as when the open saloon was in vogue. I think the open saloon preferable to the secret dive. In the one case you can control the business and in the other you cannot. Boys and football drunks cannot obtain liquor over an open bar, while all can obtain it in the "joint" or secret den. Then the revenue derived from the regulated or licensed saloons helps to bear the burden of municipal taxation and to pay the expenses incurred in prosecuting violators of the law. There is another phase, or rather result of prohibition, you would like to know. It is the number of private cellars this law converts into veritable wine cellars. It is safe to say that four-fifths of all the wine in the United States is consumed in drink a glass of wine, beer, or possibly whisky. It may not be once in a year, or it may be once in five years, but my experience is that most people take up more than one glass of some kind of liquor. This class, while respectable and temperate, will have what they want, and in order that no embarrassment may arise they voluntarily keep in their cellars a variety of such liquors as are most palatable to them. Being constantly in the house with it the tendency and temptation is to drink more than they intend, when they slipped into a saloon only when a strong craving drew them there.

But it is when you consider its effect upon the business and the state that you will find the average man becomes deeply interested in the matter. A large class of industrious, thrifty and altogether desirable people can never be induced voluntarily to see in a prohibition state. From my own experience of its workings I would never settle in a state where prohibition laws prevail, unless I was assured that the voluntarily see in a prohibition state. From my own experience of its workings I would never settle in a state where prohibition laws prevail, unless I was assured that the voluntarily see in a prohibition state.

But in Kansas the republican party committed itself to prohibition before knowing what a monumental mistake it was. The chances were even. If they did the same, and it has been preached so much, that as I said before, many good people in Washington did not know that it was not that Neal Dow of Maine and John Peter St. John of Kansas had each made comfortable fortunes out of this hobby they would not have it, but brand it as an invention of the liquor interests to injure prohibition.

Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne is better, hotter and purer than the imported article. It has a delightful bouquet.

Hypnotized Stray Dogs in New York. Hypnotized five dogs. This is what Dr. John C. Wimmer of No. 175 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street did in New York the other afternoon. Parties passing in the vicinity of Forty-second street and Broadway saw five dogs of different breeds blindly following a well-dressed gentleman. At a glance from the strange man the five canines would simultaneously set up a howl that would startle the people in the vicinity. All were stray dogs that Dr. Wimmer had picked up during his afternoon walk.

"Stop that racket!" yelled a bluecoat at the corner of Forty-second street, "or I'll smash the head of every dog in the gang."

The attempt to put his threat in force by belaboring the dog with his club did not affect them in the least. They were as immovable as five little four-legged statues.

"You can't hurt them," said Dr. Wimmer, "they are hypnotized." They are completely under his control.

Dr. Wimmer told a reporter that if he would let him could make the dogs dash around like mad ones and bite people.

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ILLINOIS MILITARY ACADEMY. Circular of HENRY J. STEVENS, A. B., F. F. S.

A WORD TO FATHERS. It may be that some fathers who read our proposition will be so engrossed in business that they will not give the matter that consideration it deserves.

It may be that some fathers who read our proposition will be so engrossed in business that they will not give the matter that consideration it deserves. Don't think that because you have managed to get along without a good Cyclopaedia so far that your wives and children will have no use for one. That would be a great mistake for you to make. While you may not have the desire nor time for reading, yet they may have, and nothing would afford them more pleasure than to have a good Cyclopaedia, such as the Americanized Encyclopaedia Britannica, at hand for consultation on all imaginable subjects.

A WORD TO MOTHERS. Mothers should see to it that their husbands' attention is called to the great proposition of "THE BEE," and impress upon them the importance of a good Cyclopaedia in the home and have them order at once.

Mothers should see to it that their husbands' attention is called to the great proposition of "THE BEE," and impress upon them the importance of a good Cyclopaedia in the home and have them order at once. This proposition will not last always, and if you do not remind them of it every morning they may neglect it until it is too late, and your children will be forced to do without while your neighbors will have one, and it will always be a source of regret that you did not make your husband get a set for your children. "A word to the wise" is sufficient.

A WORD TO CHILDREN! Children there is nothing that will be more useful to you in getting an education than a good Cyclopaedia in the home.

WHEELER & WILSON MFG CO., 185 and 187 Wabash Ave., Chicago. P. E. FLODMAN & CO., 220 North Sixteenth Street. Drs. Merrill & Merrill, Specialists in Chronic, Nervous, Blood and Surgical Diseases.

Be sure that your father calls at The Bee office and orders a set. Ask him to, and if he neglects it, just remind him of it when he comes home at night.

Ask him when and where George Washington was born; and when and where he died. Ask him when and where George Washington was first inaugurated president of the United States. Ask him who planned and built Brooklyn bridge and what it cost, how long it took to build and its length. Ask him about the Bartholdi Statue of Liberty and the history of the donor.

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