

## **Prohibition. A constitutional law**

An address on prohibition delivered at the Horticultural Hall in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on January 20, 1882  
by Kansas Governor John P. St. John.

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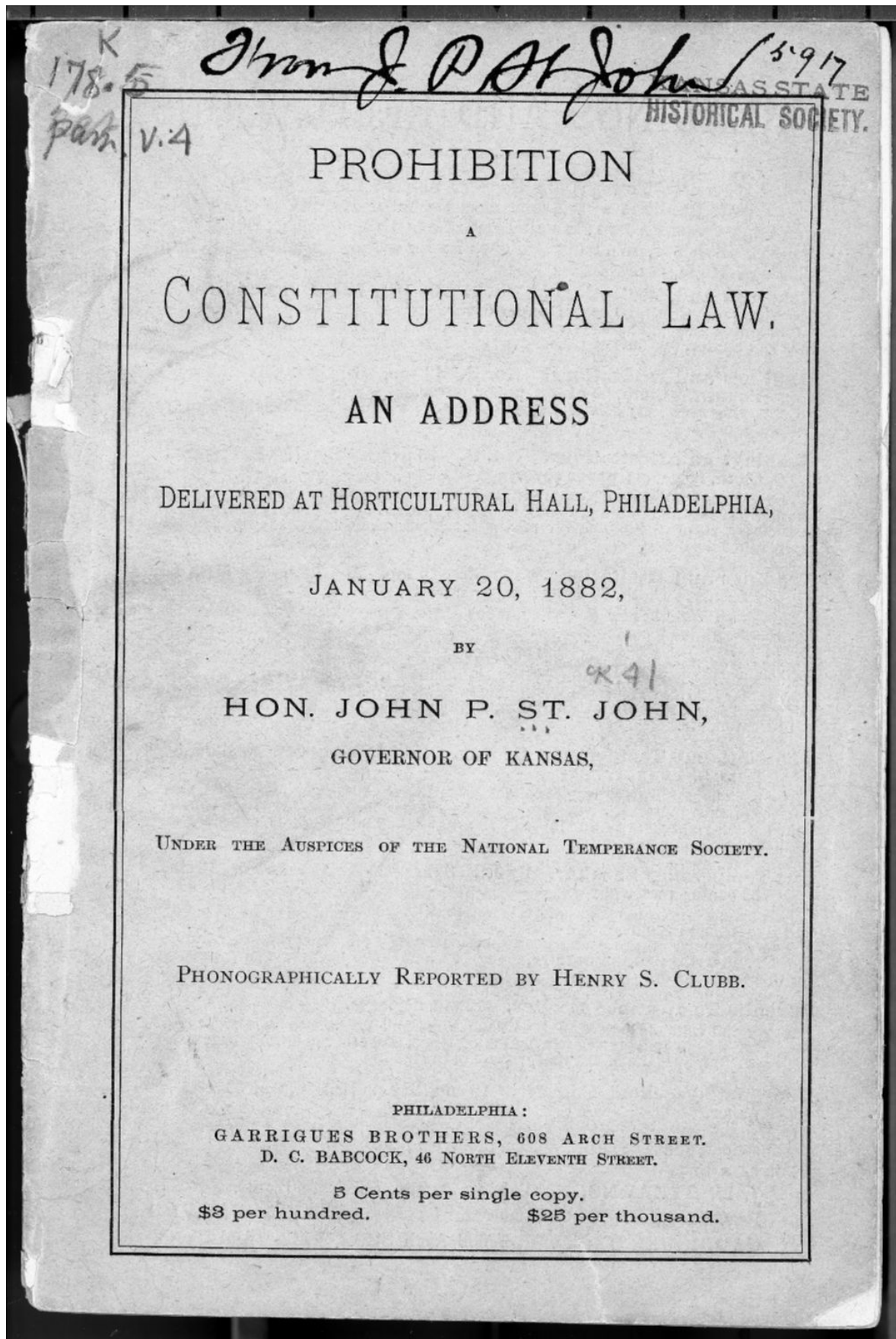
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### ADDRESS OF GOV. ST. JOHN, OF KANSAS,

AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA,

JANUARY 20, 1882.

A large audience, nearly filling the hall, assembled before the appointed hour, and enjoyed a voluntary entertainment in vocal and instrumental music by the Buell family.

At 8 o'clock Mr. Joshua L. Baily advanced to the front of the platform and said: "In the absence of the governor of the state, upon whom the honor of presiding to-night might appropriately devolve, we are fortunate in having the presence of \*two distinguished citizens, each of whom has filled the chief executive office of this commonwealth. One of these gentlemen has kindly consented to preside. It gives me great pleasure to present to you our ex-governor, Major-General Hartranft.

General Hartranft was received with great applause, and presented the Rev. Dr. J. S. McIntosh, who offered prayer. General Hartranft then said:

#### REMARKS OF GENERAL HARTRANFT.

We all agree that the evils of intemperance should be reduced to the lowest possible minimum by force of law, but as to the modes of bringing about these results there may be difference of opinion. The test is being made in a distant state, which is represented here to-night by its chief officer. In that state they have gone so far as to make not only a law upon that subject, but have made it a part of their constitution. They have, therefore, gone far beyond any other state in that direction. The whole country will look to that state to see the practical effect of that step, and also to see the mode of its operation. It is not my purpose to discuss that

\*Ex-Governors James Pollock and John F. Hartranft.





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question with you to-night. I have come here to be enlightened. I have now the great pleasure of introducing to you the distinguished Governor St. John, of Kansas."

At this moment Governor St. John came forward and was received in a most enthusiastic manner, the whole audience rising to their feet, and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs amidst shouts of applause. When quiet was restored, the governor commenced his address in a calm and dignified manner, producing a very favorable impression from the first sound of his strong and exceedingly agreeable voice, which filled the large hall so as to be perfectly audible in every part.

### GOVERNOR ST. JOHN'S ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—Patriots who will always live in the memory of mankind, a little over a hundred years ago, declared in this city, as the fundamental principles upon which our government is based, "that all men are created equal, and endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." (Applause.) One of the main objects—in fact, I might say *the* main object—of organizing civil government in this country was to protect life, to protect liberty, and to protect mankind in a legitimate enjoyment of life. (Applause.) It was also declared in the same instrument, that governments were instituted among men for the benefit of the governed, and that whenever any form of government becomes subversive or destructive of these three principles upon which our government is based: protection to life, liberty and happiness, that it was the right of the people to so change the form of government as to give protection to every citizen as far as possible: protection to life, protection to liberty, protection to the right and legitimate enjoyment of life.

### DESTRUCTION OF LIFE, LIBERTY AND HAPPINESS.

If the question of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors were presented to-day for the first time, to the highest tribunal in the country, in the light of the civilization in which we live, that tribunal in the face of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, would be compelled to declare that it was in derogation of, and contrary to, these fundamental principles. (Loud applause.) Go to the one hundred

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thousand graves to-day in this country, filled with victims of rum-traffic, and from those graves will come the answer: It is destructive of human life. Go to the prisons, (except the one in Philadelphia, which I shall refer to after awhile) and from three-fourths of all the inmates will come the answer: It is destructive of human liberty. Go to the thousands of homes where the poor mother is weeping with hungry and ragged children, and from them will come the answer, It is destructive of human happiness; and in the face of these facts, if the question were put to-day in this country for the first time, the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, would be declared contrary to the Constitution of the United States. (Long continued applause.)

I have with me a copy of the *Chicago Tribune*, a paper, that as yet, I believe, has never been charged with favoring the cause of temperance. I think it has been as faithful to whiskey interests in this country as any one paper in the west. I desire to give every journal credit for its work, but in an unguarded moment, such journals will sometimes frankly state the truth. (Laughter.) I read here, from a recent issue of the *Tribune*, a brief paragraph in relation to the thirty-five hundred saloons in Chicago. I shall talk to you to-night in relation to the question as to whether it is best to give the sanction of law to these places, or whether we ought not to drive them out, as the cherubim of God drove sin out of Eden.

### WHAT THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE SAYS.

The *Tribune* says the license fee of these thirty-five hundred saloons should be raised to such an amount as to defray the expenses of the necessary additional police force required, by reason of the presence of these saloons, to protect the life and property of the citizens against their evil influences. This paper also says that from these saloons come our burglars, murderers, wife-beaters—all these classes of bad men graduate from these institutions. Now, I submit, can we justify giving the sanction of law to any kind of traffic in this country, the evil effects of which require us to double our police force to protect the lives and property of citizens from its influence?

If there be a man in this room who thinks he can conscientiously endorse the traffic, I want him to get right up here and say so, and tell me the reason for the faith that is in him.

I have one copy of the *St. Louis Democrat* containing ten



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accounts of distinct murders, all originating in the licensed dram-shops of this land of a boasted civilization. I want to say to you clergymen, (turning to the occupiers of seats on the platform) that if you turned out ten murderers, by reason of your preaching, they would tear your churches, stone from stone, clear to the ground. They would not tolerate it for a moment. If a railroad that carries passengers from here to New York, should, by inefficiency or other imperfection of management, endanger the lives of citizens to the extent of ten murders in a single day—ten deaths by accident—it would only be a very short time before people would go back to the old stage coach system. Yet we have let these things grow upon us, until they have got such a deep hold upon the people that until recently we have failed to rouse any great interest in this matter. I am glad to say, however, that

THE PEOPLE OF THIRTY-ONE STATES

In this Union knocked at the door of their legislatures asking for the consideration of this question during last year. (Applause.)

TESTIMONY OF THE PENITENTIARIES.

I lately heard a gentleman, speaking on this subject, say, the saloon bears the same relation to the penitentiary as the Sunday school does to the church; furnishing inmates to the penitentiary as the Sunday school furnishes members to the church. And this is true. I caused an inquiry to be made by the warden of the Kansas penitentiary of the wardens of each of the state prisons in this country as to what proportion of inmates of their respective prisons were sent there in consequence of the licensed dram-shops of the land. Of the answers which I have here, the original letters, from thirty-eight wardens, twenty-six give statistics. The remainder say they have not been taking any statistics. I find one from the warden of the penitentiary in Philadelphia, Mr. Cassidy, and he, among other things, says: "Our authorities are of the firm belief that no crime is attributable to the use of intoxicating liquors, in which belief they have been abundantly fortified. Respectfully, M. J. CASSIDY, Warden." (Laughter.) I congratulate the citizens of Philadelphia on the christianizing influence of their rum. (Renewed laughter.) This is the only prison warden in the United States who says no crime is attributable to the use of intoxicating liquors. Out of twenty-five different prisons here reported, the wardens of every one attribute, the lowest thirty and

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the highest ninety per cent. of the crime of this country to intoxicating liquors. I find one warden says he has been engaged in the management of prisons for upward of twenty-five years, and his experience is that at least eighty per cent. of all crime, of this country, may be charged to the licensed dram-shops.

NINE OUT OF TEN.

Rev. Philip Burgh, chaplain of the state prison, Baton Rouge, La., says there were six hundred and five convicts in that prison, June 30th, 1880, and that nine out of ten of them attributed their crime to the influence of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. James Murdock, warden of northern Indiana state penitentiary, reports five hundred and seventy convicts in that prison, June 30th, 1880, three hundred and eighty of whom attributed their imprisonment to the influence of intoxicating liquors, and adds: "I think intoxicating liquors are the cause, directly and indirectly, of three-fourths of the crime committed in this state."

Mr. Thomas C. Parkman, warden of the state prison at Folsom, California, states that "This prison was opened July 26th, 1880, with forty-four men, and that the prisoners had increased, April 6th, 1881, to three hundred and twenty-seven. I estimate about ninety per cent. of the prisoners owe their misfortunes to the use of liquors. I regard this as the main cause of crime."

Mr. James E. Salter, warden of the state penitentiary, Chester, Southern Illinois, reports three hundred and twenty-five convicts, June 30th, 1880. Of this number, two hundred and twenty attributed their imprisonment to the influence of intoxicating liquors.

Mr. C. A. Greene, deputy sheriff and jailor, Atlanta, Georgia penitentiary, reports ninety-six prisoners, June 30th, 1880, thirty of whom attributed their imprisonment to the use of intoxicating liquors. "In my opinion," he adds, "nine-tenths of the crime committed is attributable to the use of intoxicating liquors, either directly or indirectly."

Mr. Nelson Viall, warden of the state prison, Providence, R. I., reports one hundred and twelve convicts, June 30th, 1880, of whom seventy-five attributed their imprisonment to the influence or use of intoxicating liquors, adding: "I believe that intoxicating liquors cause more paupers, more insanity and more crime than all other influences put together."



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#### NINETEEN OUT OF TWENTY.

Rev. W. Searls, chaplain of the state prison at Auburn, N. Y., reports nine hundred and sixty-two convicts, June 30th, 1880, of whom six hundred and thirty attributed their imprisonment to the influence or use of intoxicating liquors. "My records," adds the chaplain, "show that about one-half of all the men received in this prison admit that they were under the influence of intoxicants at the time they perpetrated the offence. In crimes of violence, nineteen out of twenty were under the influence of alcohol at the time they perpetrated the crime. Nearly eight years' experience and observation, as chaplain, lead me to affirm that four-fifths of all prisoners committed to this prison were intemperate in the use of intoxicants at the time of their downfall."

Mr. William Humphrey, warden of the Michigan state prison at Jackson, says: "I am clear that it is the whiskey drank by the father, to a far greater extent than that drank by the son, that is chargeable with the criminal life of the son."

#### ONE PRISONER IN SEVENTEEN YEARS.

"We have," says the report from Illinois, "a county named Edwards, where the sale of liquor has been prohibited seventeen years, and during that time only one man has been sent from that county to the penitentiary. Whenever courts are convened in Edwards county, it is on cases brought from other counties by change of venue." Only one man in seventeen years in a thickly populated portion of that state! Yet men will tell you prohibition is a failure, even in the county of Edwards. "I want to state further that the county of Edwards, three years ago, when the licensed counties around it were plastered over with mortgages there were but three unsatisfied mortgages in the county of Edwards!"

#### PROHIBITION LIFTS MORTGAGES.

Prohibition lifts mortgages from homes while license puts them on. (Cheers.) So I say we will turn over our friend Cassidy to the balance of the prisons in the country. (Laughter.)

(Several gentlemen in the meeting called for the reading of Warden Cassidy's letter in full, and the governor read it as follows:)

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STATE PENITENTIARY, Philadelphia, April 4th, 1881. .  
HENRY HOPKINS, Esq., Warden Kansas State Prison,

DEAR SIR :—Your communication of March 31st, 1881, relative to imprisonments through the influence or use of intoxicating liquors has been duly received. In reply, I would respectfully state that this penitentiary has no statistics relative to the cause of crime through that source; the only information we receive on admission is as to whether they were abstainers, moderate or intemperate. Said information, for the year 1880, can be found on page 11, of the Fifty-first Annual Report, of which we have previously furnished you with a copy. Our authorities are of the firm belief that no crime is attributal to the use of intoxicating liquors, which belief they have abundantly verified. Trusting the above may prove satisfactory, I remain, respectfully,

M. J. CASSIDY, *Warden.*

It was suggested by a gentleman on the platform that Mr. Cassidy had not been a warden more than a year.

Governor St. John—I supposed he had not been warden two hours. (Laughter.) I can refer, however, to a reply from another warden in this state, who has the other penitentiary under his charge, and he says a large per cent. of the inmates owe their misfortune to the licensed grog shops, so that Mr. Cassidy's report is not in harmony with that of the warden of the other penitentiary of this state.

Any gentleman can ask me any question he desires. It will not interrupt me in the least.

### EITHER RIGHT OR IT IS WRONG.

It is either right or it is wrong to sell intoxicating liquors. There is no neutral ground to be occupied by any one. If it is right and legitimate, it should be placed on an equal footing with every other business in your city. If it is wrong, no amount of blood money wrung, through the saloon keeper, from the poor wife and children of a drunken husband and father, can ever make it right.

"Yes," says one of these careful men, "I believe prohibition is right, but you cannot prohibit." Tell me that the American people are unable to do that which is right when the question is properly presented to them? (Cheers.) "It will ruin the party," say some. Pity the party that will be ruined by doing right!



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(Cheers.) I remember when we were engaged in the struggle for perpetuating the union and the glory of our flag, there were many who said: "I am just as much a union man as you are, but you cannot put the rebellion down." But we did! And I remember when good Abraham Lincoln—God bless his name!—(long continued applause) issued the proclamation that was the entering wedge that struck the shackles from every slave in this land, there were moral and political cowards who said he was going too fast; that it would fall like a dead letter. But the loyal strong arm of the boys in blue *made* it effective; and the old soldiers present will remember when the movement was inaugurated in this country to take the slaves, who had been engaged in building the fortifications in the south, into the union army—when it was proposed to put guns into their hands—how timid some of our people were. "I will throw my gun down." "This is a nigger war," said they. "If I had known this, I would not have volunteered at all." But when they got to the front and the shot and shell flew thick and fast, and the cannon roaring like the thunders of Mount Sinai of old, when a comrade fell on the right and another on the left, they heard a cheer from darkey throats and they looked back and saw the white of the eyes and the shining teeth of the African regiment moving forward with fixed bayonets, they cried out: "Come on, Cuffy;" "God bless you; we will fight it out together." (Loud cheers.) HOW QUICKLY WE GOT OVER OUR PREJUDICES. (Cheers.) We sometimes meet a father, who says, "Prohibition is wrong; it tramples on the rights of the citizens;" but when he sees *his own boy* come reeling out of a saloon, how quickly he gets over that prejudice. (Cheers.)

### IT WILL RUIN THE PARTY.

"Ruin the party:" that is simply the cry of the moral and political coward. I would rather be instrumental in raising one fallen man from the gutter and restoring him to his family and society, than to climb over human wrecks and broken hearts to the highest place in the gift of the people. (Applause.)

Allow me to say to you politicians here to-night that the people are a quarter of a century in advance of you. You had better be buckling on the whole armor of the spirit of the age and keep abreast with the people, or you will be politically blotted out. Every political party can afford to do right. No individual can afford to do less than right. (Cheers.) Any political party that

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undertakes to go arm in arm with any evil will, eventually, have to crush the evil or be crushed by it. There can be no successful partnership between right and wrong. If it be right, the political party that will be bold and say so, will become irresistible. (Great applause.)

Is there any man in this audience who has any regard for his reputation that will say that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, as a beverage, is right, or that of all the saloons in this city there is one that has ever conferred a single blessing, or one from which curses and *only* curses have not come? Then why do you continue to give the sanction of law to these places?

To-day the strongest monied combination that exists in this country is controlled by the whiskey ring. Its wealth is accumulated by trampling sobriety, morality and good government under foot. What proper liberty does prohibition take away? You can not name one.

### THE INDIAN EXAMPLE.

I feel some diffidence in coming away from the undeveloped west here to this great city to talk to you about the duty of citizens, especially upon any moral question; but in the state that I live in we can gather lessons of profit right from the Indians in the territory adjoining us, and I think you can, too. The city of Philadelphia has contributed largely to send christian missionaries to the Indians. Their efforts have ripened into a harvest of which you may well be proud. I have a letter from the governor and principal chief of the Cherokee nation. I know good people in this city will feel interested in this letter from an Indian:

“EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.,  
Tahlequah, Dec. 28, 1881.

“HON. J. P. ST. JOHN, *Governor of Kansas*,

“SIR:—I observe by the public prints” (you see this Indian reads the newspapers) “that you are engaged in the somewhat arduous struggle of stopping the sale of intoxicating drinks in your state. Among my people, under our constitution and laws, and also by our treaties with the United States and the intercourse laws, the manufacture or introduction of all liquors is positively prohibited. It is true some little is occasionally smuggled in by lawless persons on the border, but the moral sentiment of the great masses of the Cherokee nation is against it, and such a thing as public drinking saloons is unknown. Occasionally a post sutler

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sells it, although it is unlawful to sell it to Indians. It has often occurred to me that a habit which has been discovered to be so dangerous to Indians, cannot be very good for the whites. You have, therefore, the well wishes of all good people in my country for success in your undertaking. The evil effects and great increase in the drinking habits of the country in the past twenty years surely call for the most energetic efforts for the arrest of this fearful evil.

I mail you the latest edition of the printed laws of the Cherokee nation for your state library.

I remain very respectfully,

D. W. BUSHYHEAD,  
*Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation.*

### CHEROKEE LEGISLATION.

Now I wish to read their law, or so much as is necessary to show its character. The substance of the first three sections is to absolutely prohibit the manufacture, introduction or sale of intoxicating liquors in the Cherokee nation. It provides "that the sheriff may arrest a person on suspicion and hold him until he consents to tell all he knows about the presence of liquor in the nation. When the presence of intoxicating liquors in the nation is discovered, it is made the duty of the officers to seize and destroy every drop of it, and the party guilty of selling intoxicating liquors is fined not less than fifty dollars nor over one hundred dollars, the first time, and six months' imprisonment. Every person, after having been once convicted, who shall persist in keeping a disorderly house for the purpose of gambling or vending intoxicating liquors, debauchery or other evil things, shall be deemed to have forfeited his right to a residence in the Cherokee nation, and citizens may at their option eject such person and destroy such place in such manner as they may deem most effectual to rid the people of the evil." (Laughter and cheers.)

Are you sorry that you sent missionaries to these Indians? It would be meet and proper for them, remembering your kindness in times past, to now return the compliment by sending missionaries here. Are they not needed? (Cheers.)

I have always been of the opinion that a white man, if he behave himself, is just as good as an Indian. I want white men to tell me, if they can, why it is the protection of prohibition is granted to Indians and withheld from the civilized white man? I want you

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to tell the boys whether they have any licensed dram shops in the Eastern Penitentiary? And if not, why give the protection of prohibition to thieves and felons within the prisons, and withhold it from honest men on the outside? If prohibition is good for the thief, it is certainly good for the honest man. (Cheers.)

#### CAN'T ENFORCE PROHIBITION.

Men tell us that we cannot enforce it. Every time a drunken man is seen passing down the streets they say, "There, don't you see prohibition is a failure?" But when you see a thief taken to the police station they never say the law against stealing is a failure. God said, "Thou shalt not steal;" "Thou shalt not kill;" and yet men have been stealing and killing for thousands of years, but have churches ceased their labor? Does any one claim that God's laws have failed because men continued to violate them? And yet it is just as reasonable as to claim that the law of prohibition is a failure because men get drunk.

#### PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

In the state of Kansas the legislature in 1879, by a unanimous vote in the senate and little over a two-thirds vote in the house, (a two-thirds vote in each house being necessary) submitted to the voters of the state an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors except for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes. The campaign then opened, and the vote was had in 1880. The rum power expended in that young state, where people are comparatively poor, from \$100,000 to \$150,000 to defeat the will of the people. And they found two men (who took the rostrum) opposed to prohibition, and they took it not from a whiskey standpoint but from a "temperance standpoint." They opposed it just as you will find all the saloon keepers in Philadelphia will oppose it: on the ground of "temperance." The saloon keepers of the state called a convention; they called it a "People's Convention." Of the one hundred and twenty-five delegates composing that convention, one hundred and ten were saloon keepers, and ten wholesale whiskey dealers, and all were wholesale whiskey drinkers. The first resolution declared "That we are opposed to prohibition from a temperance standpoint." (Laughter and cheers.)

A gentleman in the audience here inquired whether the passage of the resolution by the legislature had not been declared illegal?



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Gov. ST. JOHN—I want to say in answer to the gentleman's question, that several members had been admitted to the house of representatives in excess of the constitutional limit, that being one hundred and twenty-five. An unimportant bill had been passed, which received the votes of four of these extra members. Without their votes it did not receive a constitutional majority. Consequently it afforded an opportunity to present the case to the supreme court, which decided that the constitution limits the state legislature to one hundred and twenty-five members in the house, and that bill not receiving a constitutional majority of one hundred and twenty-five members, was void. Two other unimportant bills also passed without a constitutional majority. This was all the legislation that decision affects in the state. (Cheers.)

### THE PROHIBITORY LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.

The prohibitory law months ago was decided constitutional, every line and section of it. I want to say further that the prohibitory law, instead of receiving just a bare majority, received thirty-two votes for it to seven against it in the senate. And I want to state further, that in the house, instead of a bare majority, there were one hundred votes for it to twenty-three against it. (Loud applause.)

Now I know one paper published an article: "The supreme court destroying the effect of the prohibitory amendment." But there is not one line or shadow of truth in the assertion. Just as soon as that law was adopted, it was declared by the rum power that it was not only unconstitutional, but it would work terrible injury to the state.

### HOW KANSAS HAS BEEN RUINED.

The next cry was, it would "ruin the state"—"destroy the prosperity of Kansas." We go to the record, and we find the assessment shows an increase of personal property of \$10,243,000 over the year 1880, when they had licensed dram shops in full blast. That increase is four million dollars greater than any other year. (Cheers.)

"Immigration had ceased." In the face of this statement, the railroads have been extending their lines in the state. We now have about 4,000 miles in the state. That does not look as if the railroads were afraid of prohibition. I got a statement from Mr. Wheeler, the general manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa

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The railroad, which shows that in the year 1880, under the old dram shop system, the earnings of that railroad were \$8,556,975.94, and in the year 1881 they were \$12,384,549.51, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. in a single year! Yet they tell us "prohibition kills the railroads." The railroads all want to be killed in that way.

A dispatch was sent broadcast like this: "A well-known active drummer for a Kansas City liquor house informs your correspondent that he has sold more liquor under prohibition than ever before in Kansas." This statement is followed by the assertion that "prohibition has caused the removal of over 40,000 people from the state." One statement declares the selling of more whiskey than ever before, and the other, that because they can't get whiskey 40,000 people have left the state. (Great applause.) Another result of the adoption of prohibition is declared to be "a large number of business men have left Kansas and settled in Kansas City, Mo." I found one of these fellows down at Kansas City. He said, "prohibition is ruining your state. The business men are leaving Kansas. Twelve or fifteen saloon keepers within the last few weeks have come from Kansas to Kansas City." "Yes," said I, "and brought their 40-rod whiskey along with them." I said to him as I say to you, for every saloon keeper we have lost, prohibition has brought a sufficient number of sober, honest, industrious people to build a school house and church, and Kansas can afford to exchange saloons for school houses and churches. (Applause.)

#### HOMES, NOT WHISKEY.

It is a libel against foreigners to say that they will not go to Kansas on account of prohibition. Foreigners, like other good people, come to Kansas for homes, not whiskey. (Applause.) McPherson county, one of the grandest counties in the west, containing now nearly twenty thousand people, although only organized twelve years ago, notwithstanding its population is composed largely of the foreign element, gave 1,220 majority for prohibition; and the townships having the largest per cent. of foreigners gave the greatest majorities for prohibition. The town of Lindsborg, just as foreign as you can make it, out of two hundred and thirty-seven votes, cast two hundred and twenty-five of them for prohibition. The *Sevanski Herald*, of Salina, Kansas, one of the strongest prohibition papers in the west, is owned, controlled and edited by foreigners.



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### THE DOORS OPEN—A KANSAS WELCOME.

Kansas opens her doors to the down-trodden and oppressed of every land. We have no sentinels at our portals to ask as to their politics, birth-place or religion. Nor are we very particular as to the color of the skin. We are not even afraid of Chinamen there. Kansas has forty millions of acres of rich lands untouched by the plough, and the only condition we make with new comers is that they will put forth an earnest effort to make an honest living for themselves. (Applause.) If they are willing to do that, we bid them the heartiest "God bless you." But if a man comes to Kansas, whether native or foreign born, with no higher ambition than to get drunk himself, and to make his neighbor drunk, we want him to stay in that land where the law gives sanction to his ambition. (Cheers.) We would rather have one million sober, industrious population, than ten million drunkards. (Applause.)

The governor here apologized for the length of his address, and was about to bring it to a close, when there was a general shout throughout the hall for him to go on. He then continued:

### A GRANDER CIVILIZATION.

I do not want to weary you. I was speaking about population. We have received, as a whole, the best population for the last twelve months that we have ever received in the history of our state. Not the greatest in number, but a class who are able to buy farms and stock them, and can help build railroads, schools and churches, and establish Sabbath schools, and materially assist us in building up a grander civilization. Since the last national census, we have received at least one hundred thousand men, women and children. Our population, to-day, is at least 1,100,000, and our people are prosperous and happy. I admit there is one portion of the state where the population has decreased on account of prohibition, and that is within the walls of the penitentiary. (Cheers.) During the last eleven months under the license system there were two hundred and eighty convicts sent to the penitentiary of Kansas, and only one hundred and seventy-five in the first eleven months under prohibition. There is a difference of one hundred and eleven in favor of prohibition. (Applause.) I guarantee that this fact has not been published. It is difficult to get the truth on the temperance side of the question published in the leading dailies in the state of Kansas or elsewhere; but anything

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in the interest of the rum power receives a general circulation throughout the country. (Applause.)

If you ask me if there is any dram-drinking in Kansas, I tell you yes. In the cities of Leavenworth, Atchison, Topeka and Dodge City, there are a number of saloons in operation. Almost as many as ever, but in at least three-fourths of the state,

#### PROHIBITION IS AS ABSOLUTE

and as well obeyed, as any other law prohibiting crime on the statute books. And in no city in the state of Kansas, or any half a dozen of them, is the power for evil greater than the people of that grand young state can overcome. There is no place where they can maintain a rebellion against the constitution and law beyond the next legislature. (Cheers.) In Wyandotte, the county attorney lately opened his batteries, and the rum power trembles there. It would be trembling in Leavenworth and Atchison, were it not for the fault of the officers who were elected when the rum power ran the polls and the primaries. Those very officers, after taking the oath of office with their hands uplifted, are now trampling their oath, as well as the law, under foot.

Take Emporia, they had two hundred and twenty-nine cases for drunkenness in the police court in the eight months previous to prohibition, and in the eight months succeeding, when prohibition was enforced, there were only twenty-three cases.

We have had all these questions to settle in our courts. One of the greatest obstacles has been the decision of a judge who was once on the supreme bench, (he resides in Leavenworth) declaring the law unconstitutional. It did more to encourage the rum power than anything that has occurred during the history of the entire struggle.

#### NOT A CASE ON THE DOCKET.

Go to Newton, in Harvey county. It has a population of three thousand, and a few years ago it was the headquarters of the Texas cattle men. That city closed the saloons on the first of March, 1881. From that time to the first of October, the date of my statistics, there was not a single drunken man in the police court. About the first of October, Judge Peters convened the district court, and for the first time in the history of the county, he failed to find a single criminal case on the docket.

Go to Wichita; there were seven prosecutions and six convic-



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tions, with \$300 fine in each case. This ended the open saloons there.

At Winfield, there were twenty-three cases, during the last five months of license, in the police court, against three cases in the first five months of prohibition.

Caldwell, the present headquarters of the cattle trade, right on the border of the Indian territory, and about three weeks ago the saloons all closed.

Go to Parsons, in Labette county, with six thousand population: there were forty-eight police cases during the last five months of license, against ten during the first five months of prohibition. The judge says his office does not pay his board any more. Col. L. C. True, county attorney for that county, writes me: "As a new year's message, it affords me pleasure to let you know that the whiskey rebellion in this county is ended. The fines amount to \$5,000 and the costs not over \$500." The license money in the rural districts used to go to the school fund. This \$5,000 in fines for violation of law now goes into our school fund, and goes to help educate the children. We no longer educate children by money received from licenses, and never will again. (Cheers.)

### UNDER PROHIBITION TRADE HAS INCREASED.

Fort Scott has an equally good record. All the city officers of Olathe, in Johnson county, say in writing: "Under prohibition trade has increased. The sidewalks and streets are in better condition. The financial condition has greatly improved. Under the old system we sold city scrip at four per cent. discount. Now we sell city scrip at one hundred cents on the dollar. We have a surplus fund in the treasury; the city owns its own means of cleansing its streets, and instead of the old cottonwood, we have two miles of flag-stone sidewalks. It is more honorable for a man to walk home in mud up to his boot-tops than to go on flagstones at the cost of the souls of his fellow men." Every minister of that town certifies to this statement. About forty leading business men assert that trade has greatly increased. With a population of 2,500, no policemen are necessary, while under the old system, two policemen and two night-watch were employed. We have done away with the night-watch and policemen, saving four hundred dollars each, a year. The judge of the police court was required to make a return every thirty days of the cases tried in his court, and the amount of fines, &c. He had to make affidavit to it on a blank and

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pay twenty-five cents fee for administering the oath to him. But he had no cases to report and no income from the office, and he resigned because the office did not pay. (Laughter and cheers.)

There are scores of towns in Kansas where similar results are reported, and yet rumsellers will say, "prohibition does not prohibit," "and there is more whiskey drinking than ever before."

### GUILTY ON THIRTY-THREE COUNTS.

Go to Salina, where there had been whiskey selling on the sly. There were thirty-three counts in an indictment against one man. The jury returned a verdict of guilty on the whole thirty-three counts. On the first count there was a fine of \$300, and of \$100 on each of the other thirty-two, making \$3,500 fine, \$400 costs, and the judge gave him the luxury of thirty days in the county jail. You could not convince *that* man that prohibition does not prohibit. (Laughter and cheers.) About twenty others plead guilty on the first count and were fined \$200 each, bringing in altogether about \$7,500, with only a small expense to the county.

A similar record but not so extensive comes up from almost every county, outside of the larger cities, where cases have been tried in that state. In the rural districts we can convict a man for selling whiskey about as quick as for larceny. (Applause.)

### TESTIMONY OF RAILROAD MEN.

The improvement in the general conduct of the people traveling in the state is remarked by the conductors on the various railroads. The following letter is an indication. It was received from a railroad conductor:

EMPORIA, Jan. 6th, 1882.

HON. J. P. ST. JOHN, *Governor of Kansas*:—

Allow me to thank you and those who have assisted you in your efforts to banish intoxicating liquors from the state. It has made our business much more pleasant, as I have not had but one man that was under the influence of liquor, since the law went into effect, on the train that I run.

Respectfully,

V. RICHARDSON,

*Conductor A., T. and S. F. R. R., Howard Branch.*

To you men who vote—I wish I could say to you women who vote, for if the wives and mothers of this country stood behind the



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power of the ballot, there would be no necessity of any more meetings of this kind. Politicians would walk ten miles through the mud to shake hands with one of them. Every baby, however scrawny or inferior, in the estimation of the politician would be a perfect cherub. (Laughter.) What lovely daughters you mothers would have! How these politicians would wish they had a son worthy of such an angelic being as her! (Laughter and cheers.) Put the ballot into the hands of women, and the rum power would tremble. (Applause.) Is there any reason you can present why the mother should not have a voice at the ballot box, in shaping the law which protects or destroys her boy? Every law-abiding human being of sound mind and proper age should have a right to a voice at the ballot-box in shaping the laws they are compelled to obey. (Long continued applause.)

### WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE?

In one of the western states there was recently residing a widow with a boy of sixteen and a daughter eighteen years of age, both members of a Sabbath school class, and having a christian mother. The men in the neighborhood petitioned the county board to grant a license for a saloon. (The men ought to be ashamed of themselves. Women would never be guilty of such a thing.) In less than twelve months that boy entered that saloon to play cards (boys, do not play cards! It may never ruin you, but I know it will never bring a blessing to you. I never knew a young man in my life ruined by letting cards alone. I never knew a man who wanted an honest, upright young man to engage in any position of responsibility and trust, who preferred him because he was a good card player. The man who will pay you, and whom you ought to work for, will never enter a saloon to find you,) and he soon learned to drink beer and from that, something stronger. He became excited under the influence of drink, and in a quarrel he killed one of his friends. He was tried and found guilty of murder in the first degree, and was sentenced to be hung. The day of execution came round and found his sister in the offices of the governor to seek executive clemency, while his poor mother was in the prisoner's cell endeavoring to administer that comfort and consolation which only a mother can to an erring boy. The hour for the execution came round, and he had to be literally torn from the arms of his mother and carried to the gallows, while she fell fainting to the floor. The black cap was adjusted; the drop fell

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and the rope broke! The poor boy fell almost lifeless to the ground, and as the blood gushed from his nose and mouth, the thoughts of his mother which were last on his mind came to him, and he cried out, in a husky voice, "Oh, mother, for God's sake have them hurry, and put an end to this awful suffering!" (Sensation.) They took him again to the scaffold; adjusted the rope, and his soul passed away to answer to God. Upon the skirts of those men who signed the petition to legalize the saloon in that town rests the blood of that boy!

### MEN OF PENNSYLVANIA,

I ask you to-night to allow the voice of that boy, appealing to his mother, to have its weight with you. Go to the ballot box with a determination that the ruin of the boy shall be stopped, and that you will record your vote in favor of the mother and the sister, and for a higher and a grander civilization, and God will bless you. (Loud cheers.)

And now, in conclusion, if I have said a single word to-night tending to lower the standard of civilization in this grand state; if I have said aught to lead astray you men or you boys, that shall bring poverty or heart-ache to any one, I shall deeply regret it, for I am not here to pull down but to build up. On the other hand, if I have said a single word that shall lead you to strike for a higher civilization and a better government, I am richly paid for coming here. "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?" (Long continued applause.)

On motion of Mr. George H. Stuart the thanks of the assembly were voted to Governor St. John, in a most enthusiastic manner, for his soul-stirring address.

When the audience rose, a large number of ladies and gentlemen pressed forward to the platform, and for nearly an hour the governor was engaged in shaking hands and receiving personal congratulations.



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### MODEL COFFEE HOUSE,

Nos. 27, 29 and 31 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.

Established at No. 31 South Fourth Street, December 22, 1874. Enlarged by the addition of buildings Nos. 27 and 29 South Fourth Street, June 1, 1876. New north and south wings completed February 1, 1882.

#### DIMENSIONS OF BUILDING.

Front, 50 feet; breadth, including new north and south wings, 90 feet; depth, 182 feet through to Hudson street; continuous length of eating counters, 730 feet.

#### THE OBJECT

of the **MODEL COFFEE HOUSE** is to provide meals of the **best quality** at the **lowest price**, apart from the associations and evil influence of liquor saloons.

#### GREAT ATTENTION

is given to the quality and proper preparation of each article of food, and there is the utmost regard for neatness and polite service of attendants.

The heating as well as a large part of the cooking is now done by steam, and an excellent system of ventilation has been established throughout the buildings.

The new kitchen on the second floor is all that experience and skill could suggest, and is a model for convenience as it is a wonder in capacity.

#### HOURS.

Meals or Lunch at all hours, from 6.30 o'clock, A.M., to 7.30 o'clock, P.M.

At 12 o'clock, noon, and up to 3 o'clock, P.M., the Bill of Fare comprises over seventy varieties.

Ample arrangements are made for comfortably dining 3,000 persons daily.

#### FOR WHOM INTENDED.

The Model Coffee House is intended for

##### WORKINGMEN.

In which class are included Clergymen, Editors, Bankers, Merchants, Manufacturers, Mechanics, Carpenters and Masons, and their Apprentices, Clerks, Printers, Draymen, Newsboys—every man who works, either with his head or his hands—these are all **Workingmen**, and to all of them the Model looks for its patronage.

##### WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT

of the Model Coffee House, entrance No. 31 South Fourth street. Open from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

An edition of 5,000 copies of Governor St. John's great speech at Horticultural Hall, January 20, 1882, will be gratuitously distributed from the cashier's desks of **THE MODEL COFFEE HOUSE** on Saturday, February 25th.