

Prosperity and how to obtain it

A compilation of writings from prominent men on how to achieve prosperity. The pamphlet also includes a table showing population increase from certain states during one census to another.

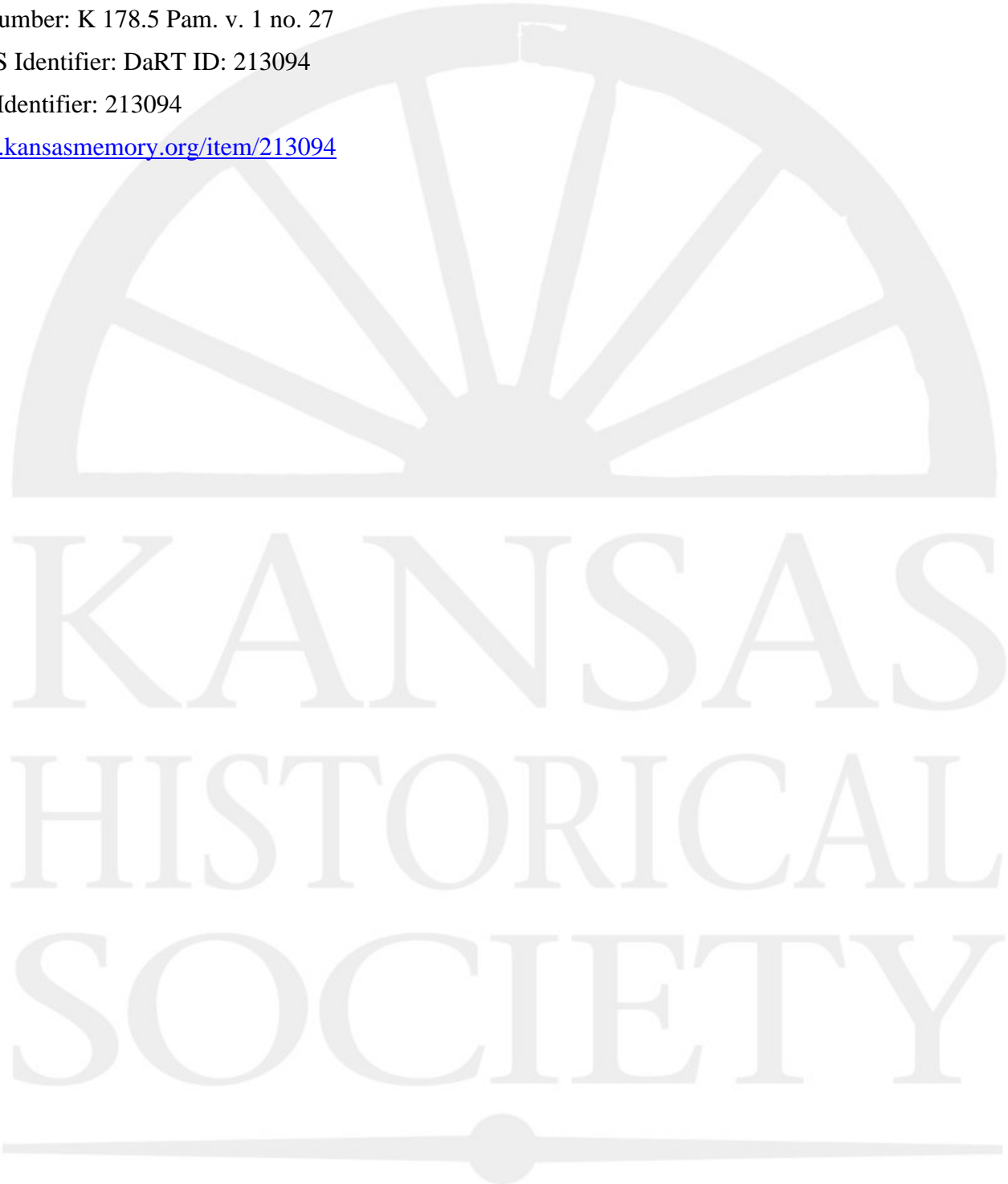
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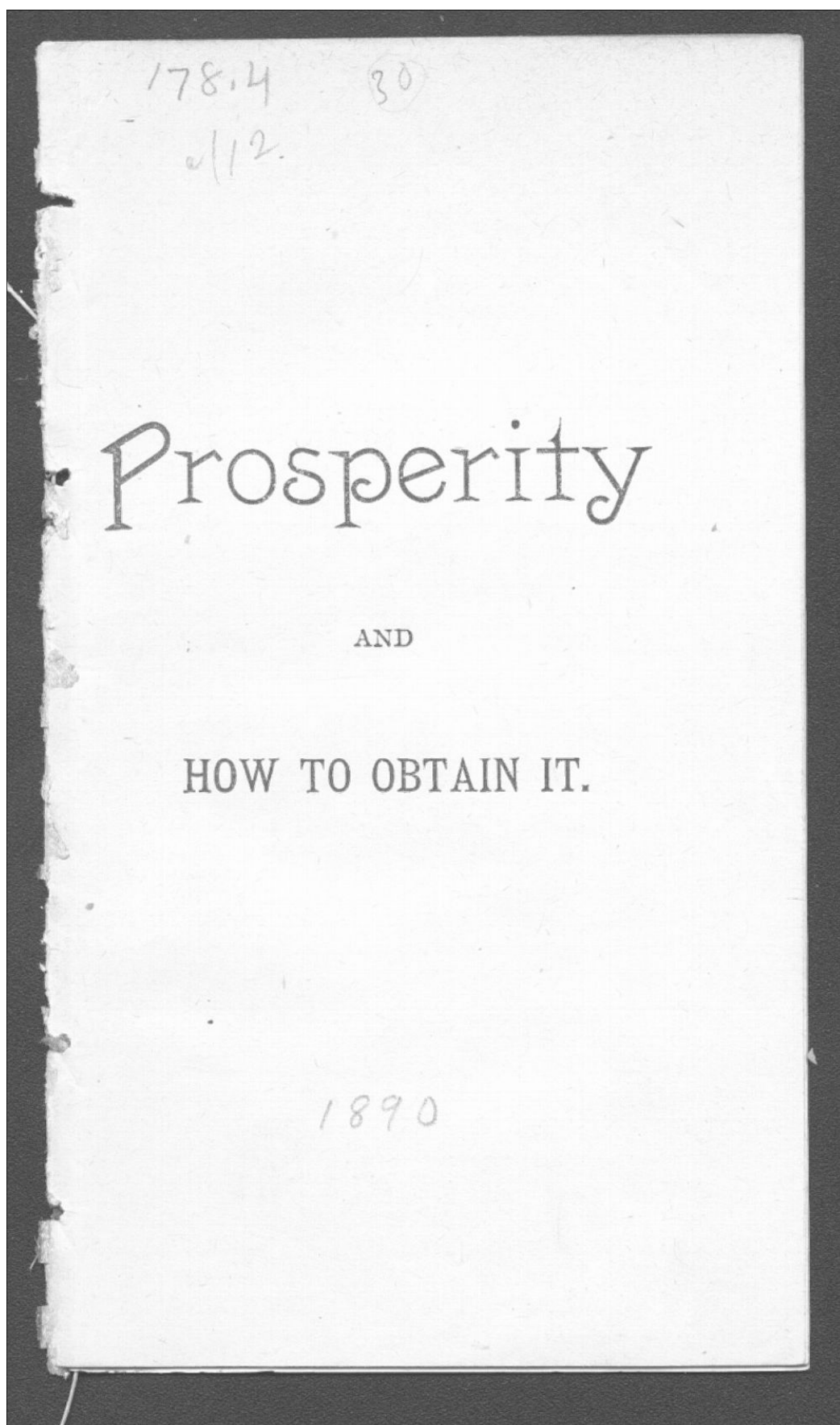
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PROSPERITY.

Prosperity brings contentment. Contentment brings happiness. Happiness is the aim of all. Any suggestions, therefore, which will lead to the prosperity of the individual, the community, or the State at large, brings that which all most desire.

Kind reader, you are a Kansan. You have the great good fortune to live in the best of all the States west of the Mississippi—best in climate, soil, position and resources.

Yet, be you farmer, merchant, mechanic, or professional man, you are now "*hard up*."

Now, what is the matter with you, Mr. Farmer? Overproduction? No. Overspeculation? No. Have you been extravagant? No, you have economized, aye, even to denying yourself and family many things you really ought to have had. Ask your good wife who has toiled all the long years if this is not so.

Has the season been bad? No, you never had better crops than you have now. Then, what *is* the matter? Have you ever sat down at the close of a day of toil and tried to reason it out? No doubt you have many times. No class does more thinking than the farmer. He is so much alone that he is constantly in communion with his thoughts. No doubt if the farmer had sufficient stock to feed his surplus corn, he would be better off. Since he does not have the stock, what does he most want? *A home market for his produce, of course.* Yes, a home market would make every despondent farmer happy to-day. While people were coming into Kansas, the farmer could sell every bushel of his surplus corn and other grain to the newcomer who had the money for

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what he bought. This made times good with the farmers, and, as the success of the farmer is the basis of the prosperity of all other classes, everybody prospered. When people stopped coming to Kansas, the Kansas farmer lost his home market. If the State had sufficient manufacturing industries to give employment to all the laborers who come and go, these transients would become permanent consumers and this would give us a permanent home market. This would be done by converting the raw product into the manufactured article, as well as adding to the number of consumers.

It follows, then, if something could be done to induce capitalists, manufacturers and artisans to come here, the question of the prosperity of Kansas would be solved.

How can this be done? Why is it that so many people are going to Nebraska and Texas, while Kansas during the last year has not only not got any of them, but has *actually lost over 53,000 of her population?*

It is not because Nebraska and Texas have better climates or better soil surely. Did it ever occur to you, reader, that, perhaps, the policy of the State, as outlined by her laws, might influence people to come to or stay away from the State? Undoubtedly, this is the case. People are exceedingly sensitive upon some subjects, and rightly jealous of any encroachment upon what they deem their personal rights. The right to eat and drink what one pleases (within the limits of due moderation) can hardly be denied to a free American without arousing his prejudice.

Capital also, having suffered in States so encroaching upon rights, has grown timid, and afraid to invest in such States.



TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS

**Either an Extra Session of the Legislature, or Three
More Years of the Prohibition Wall Around
Kansas, Excluding Capital and
Immigration !**

WHICH SHALL IT BE ?

The Legislature must prepare all amendments to the Constitution. Two-thirds of all the members elected to both houses must concur in the amendment. It must then be published in at least one newspaper in each county in the State for three months. It must then be voted for by the people. If a majority vote for it, it is adopted. *It can be voted on, however, only at an election at which representatives are voted for. This will be next November, and every two years thereafter.* In order, therefore, that the people may vote again upon the question of prohibition *at the next November election, an extra session of the Legislature will have to be called.* The Constitution expressly authorizes the Governor to do this on occasions as the present. The cost of an extra session will amount to a mere nothing compared to the immediate advantage all sections of the State will derive. Immigrants and capitalists will start for Kansas as soon as Resubmission is assured. Will the Governor do it? He will, undoubtedly, provided enough Republicans unite in petitioning him to do so. He can have no motive for refusing so reasonable a request if made by a large number of Republicans.

We want to vote on this question next November. Three years is too long to wait and



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keep the tide of capital and immigration turned from our State by a continuance of this objectionable Prohibition law. As the time is short, let us exhort you to be active. Do not delay an hour. See to it that every Republican voter in your county favoring Resubmission, signs the Resubmission petition. Be quick! Be thorough! Be fearless, enthusiastic and confident, for the people are with us. VICTORY IS AT HAND, and an era of extraordinary prosperity will follow as soon as Kansas puts herself in harmony with common sense and in position to compete for immigration upon equal terms with her sister States.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Of the Republican Resubmission Clubs.

Political Results of Prohibition.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, March 4, 1890, a leading Republican paper, says: When the Republicans originally voted for prohibition, giving it a majority of 30,000, they believed that it was practicable; but experience has proved that it is not. Therefore, they are under no obligation to longer defend and uphold it. The party can not afford to support it on the mere ground of consistency, now that it has plainly turned out to be a disappointment and a misfortune. There is nothing to be gained, but much to be lost, be that sort of obstinacy. To make adherence to thy prohibitory idea a test of Republican fidelity is simply to drive men into the Democratic party, as the election records plainly demonstrate.

At the time of the adoption of this unlucky policy, Iowa was securely and stalwartly Republican. The Democrats were without any chance or hope in the State, the majority against them was so large and immovable. They then had only five of the fifty members of the Senate, and twenty-three of the ninety-nine members of the House. Now, they have twenty-two of the fifty Senators, and fifty of the one hundred Representatives, and the Governor besides. This

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looks very much like a revolution. Such a change in such a time has rarely, if ever, had a precedent in American State politics. The explanation lies wholly in the fact that the people have been leaving the Republican party, because of its attitude on the prohibition question. They have had no other reason for deserting its standard. They gave it a plurality of thirty-two thousand in 1888, when it appealed to them on national issues; and in the very next year, when State issues only were involved, they gave a plurality of over six thousand against it, defeated its candidate for the highest office at stake, and very nearly depriving it of all power in the Legislature. This does not mean that a majority of the people of Iowa are in favor of granting general indulgence to saloons and drunkenness. They are intelligent, moral and self-respecting people, and would be glad, no doubt, to have liquor banished forever from the world. But they are not willing to sustain a policy of temperance reform which has been fully tried and found miserably wanting. What they desire in the matter of dealing with the liquor traffic is a law that can be enforced, and that will reduce the evils of intemperance as fast as possible. If the Republican party proposes to maintain its ascendancy in Iowa, and to regain the ground it has lost since 1882, it must provide such a law in place of the present prohibitory legislation; and the sooner it does so, the sooner its fortunes will begin to improve.

This also applies to Kansas. Kansas will follow in the footsteps of Iowa, only with increased majorities. What do you think of it?

Ruinous in Vermont.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

In a State where this iniquitous system of Prohibition has become deep-rooted by an existence of thirty-eight years, with never an occasion to enter a contest for its further life; where the present and the younger generation know no other law; where very few people have any even fairly definite conception of what high license and local option mean; where exist religious intolerance, mossback prejudices, and a disposition to

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cling tenaciously to established customs and policies of long standing; where the Republican party is so much in the majority that thousands of Democrats don't take the trouble to vote; where live many to-day who would like to enforce the old "blue laws" not yet removed from the statute books; where clergymen seriously declaim against the profanation of Memorial Day by small boys playing base-ball; and, finally, where the moral sentiment and tone of the whole community has been lowered, and the very manhood and independence of our young men have been undermined and sapped by the thirty-eight years of morally degrading influence of Prohibition. In Such a state there are obstacles to be overcome by those brave and fearless men who would free the grand old Green Mountain State from the infamous fetters of fanaticism that have held her body, her mind, her soul, her resources, her liberty, in a bondage that, during its nearly forty years' duration, has become the most tyrannical, the most oppressive and the most foul that the civilized world can show upon the darkest page of the last fifty years.

Nevertheless, Vermont is waking up. Her morality is as sound as the marble and granite in her enduring hills, if only the virgin deposit can be reached through the superficial covering of blind fanaticism. The manhood, the intelligence, the cleverness, the love of liberty, the spirit of independence, and the energy and enterprise of the sturdy men of Vermont are second to none of those of any State in the Union; but they have been repressed, cramped and terrorized by the monster of fanaticism, and have lain dormant waiting for the bugle-call of a great reform, and now the first gray streaks of dawn are seen that foretell the coming of a new day of moral and material progress, the sun of which shall never set while the welfare and the honor of Vermont are dear to her people.

Oh, if the good people of your fair State were only where we could tell them what we know of Prohibition after thirty-eight years of trial, with every condition in its favor, I believe they would rise like one man and forever throw off its unholy yoke.

Heaven grant that they may see the right through the clear vision of reason, tolerance and honesty, and that your great State, hand in hand with Vermont, may turn her face toward the morning, and, with firm step, emerge from the darkness of intolerance, injustice, oppression and fanaticism into the eternal sun-

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light of freedom, temperance, public morality and good government. With the heartiest good wishes, I am, yours very truly,

H. I. DILLENBACK,

Managing Editor Rutland Herald, oldest Republican paper in United States.

What is it, if not Prohibition, that is driving immigration to the North-west and the South-west, and Kansas shunned?

Unsound and Futile.

(From the New York Tribune.)

The defeat of Prohibition amendments on a popular vote in four States—Michigan, Texas, Tennessee and Oregon—is significant of a widespread conviction that Prohibition is unwise and impracticable. When Michigan, one of the most representative of Northern States, and Texas, a typical State of the extreme South, united with Tennessee, a middle Southern, and Oregon, a Pacific State, in voting down Prohibition, the coincidence is instructive, the more so as the characters and habits of their people differ so widely. If this policy does all that is claimed for it, it is difficult to understand why so many men of standing should oppose it.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.)

What some are pleased to misname "Constitutional Prohibition," is only another name for constitutional cowardice, one of the inherent vices of a class of men who are anxious to save the world by proxy. When your Prohibitionist can provide by law that men shall be born without passions, stomachs and appetites; when they can forbid the sun to shine, by a constitutional enactment; when the grape no longer purples in luscious clusters, and nature loses her artistic touch and ceases to tinge the apple's cheek in matchless colors; when the vital forces of life are no longer in the vegetable kingdom, in obedience to the dictates of the modern foe of God and natural law and civilization, then will "Constitutional Prohibition" become a possibility, and not until then.



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PROHIBITION IN PRACTICE.

(Kansas City Times.)

People who are blind and deaf to everything but Prohibition, and who pretend to believe that Kansas is not injured by this foolish and impracticable law, will find food for meditation in the following facts and figures:

The State of Kansas has probably furnished more settlers for Oklahoma than all the other States combined. If further proof is needed to show that the State is handicapped, let us draw a comparison between the Prohibition and the high-license States as to the increase in population. We will take the popular vote for President in 1884 and 1888, and compare Kansas with Nebraska and Iowa with Minnesota, and here are the figures:

	1884.	1888.	Increase.	Per ct.
Kansas	265,843	330,217	64,374	24
Nebraska	134,204	202,653	68,449	50
Iowa	375,969	404,130	28,161	8
Minnesota	190,017	263,385	73,268	40

It will be seen from the above figures that the increase of population in Kansas during the four years was twenty-four (24) per cent., while in Nebraska for the same period it was fifty (50) per cent., or more than double. In Iowa, the increase was only eight (8) per cent., while in Minnesota for the same period it was forty (40) per cent., or five to one. It will not be claimed that the soil or climate of Kansas or Iowa is inferior or less desirable than that of Nebraska or Minnesota, and yet the latter States have far outstripped the former in population, except in the matter of prison population, wherein statistics show that Kansas exceeds Nebraska and Iowa leads Minnesota.

What is it that Kansas needs to make it the greatest State in the Union? More people.

Why do they not come? Is it because we haven't the finest climate and most productive soil of any like area in the United States? No. What is it then, if it is not Prohibition?



II

Views of Prominent Men.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

"Our legislators are not sufficiently apprised of the rightful limits of their power; that their true office is to declare and enforce only our natural rights and duties, and take none of them from us. No man has a natural right to commit aggression on the equal rights of another, and this is all from which the law ought to restrain him. Every man is under the natural duty of contributing to the necessities of society, and this is all the laws ought to enforce on him; and no man having a natural right to be the judge between himself and another, it is his natural duty to submit to the umpirage of an impartial third. When the laws have declared and enforced all this, they have fulfilled their functions, and the idea is quite unfounded that on entering into society we give up any natural right."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"Prohibition will work great injury to the cause of temperance. It is a species of intemperance within itself, for it goes beyond the bounds of reason, in that it attempts to control a man's appetite by legislation, and in making crimes out of things that are not crimes. A Prohibition law strikes a blow at the very principles on which our government was founded. I have always been found laboring to protect the weaker classes from the stronger, and I never can give my consent to such a law as you propose to enact. Until my tongue shall be silenced in death, I will continue to fight for the rights of men."

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

"I owe it to the subject and to the friends of the measure to add the expression of my belief, that intemperance can not be extirpated by prohibitory laws; they are not consistent with sound principles of legislation. Like decrees to regulate religious creeds or forms of worship, they promote resistance where they are designed to force obedience. The effort to suppress intemperance by unusual and arbitrary measures proves that the Legislature is attempting to do that which is not within its province to enact or its



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power to enforce. Judicious legislation may correct abuses in the manufacture, sale or use of intoxicating liquors; it can do no more. All experience shows that temperance, like other virtues, is not produced by law-makers, but by the influence of education, morality and religion."

GENERAL U. S. GRANT.

"I know from my own experience that when I was at West Point, the fact that tobacco in every form was prohibited, and the mere possession of the weed severely punished, made a majority of the cadets, myself included, try to acquire the habit of using it."

SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

"It is no part of the duty of the State to coerce the individual man, except so far as his conduct may affect others; not remotely and consequentially, but by violating rights which legislation can recognize and undertake to protect. The opposite principle leaves no room for individual reason and conscience, trusts nothing to self-culture, and substitutes the wisdom of the Senate and Assembly for the plan of moral government ordained by Providence. The whole progress of society consists in learning how to attain, by the independent action or voluntary association of individuals, those objects which are at first attempted only through the agency of government, and in lessening the sphere of legislation and enlarging that of the individual reason and conscience."

EX-GOVERNOR ANDREW, OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Artificial offenses and meddlesome legislation, and that felt to be unjust, are, indeed, causes of crime of which the philosophical educator can not afford to be ignorant. Artificial offenses put a large class of people, and often that of the least discriminating and instructed, into needless antagonism with the law. Confounding the moral distinctions on the side of the law begets a corresponding confusion in the mind of the citizen. If the law treats the sale of a mug of beer or sweet cider as of like delinquency with the crime of larceny, how long will it take the humble and unlearned to conclude that the law is either a sham unworthy of veneration, or else jump to the converse of the first proposition, and to vote larceny

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of an article to be no worse than the selling of the beer or the cider? So, therefore, every statute denouncing the penalties of the criminal law against men, in violation of the commonly received sense of justice concerning human relations in the civil state, becomes, by reason of that very access, a generation of evil. The laws under which men are punishable can have no moral value unless the appeal can also be made to the conscience of men."

THOMAS F. BAYARD.

"So far as my experience goes, a well-regulated system of license, whereby revenue is largely brought into the public treasury, coupled with severe penalties for illicit sales, has provided the most efficient check upon the abuse of the liquor traffic. In many respects the question is a sumptuary one; the laws attempting to establish sumptuary regulations become inquisitorial and impossible of execution, so that in those communities of this country where they have been enacted they have either aggravated the evil where intended to prevent, or have fallen into contempt and uselessness, and been repealed."

EX-GOVERNOR ROBINSON, OF KANSAS.

"Common sense, reason, experience and God are against Prohibition, and whoever insists upon it to the exclusion of restriction and regulation is an enemy of temperance and good order in society. No progress in temperance reform ever resulted from Prohibition, or ever will. All the progress that has been made from the time when the use of intoxicating drinks was well nigh universal to the time when not one-fourth of the people resort to them, has been made outside of Prohibition. In every attempt at legal Prohibition, the temperance cause has suffered. This, all great temperance reformers will understand. The Father Matthews, the Goughs, the Murphys, the Washingtonians, are never found parties in a street wrangle over Prohibition."

ROGER Q. MILLS.

"I oppose the adoption of Prohibition, because it violates a fundamental principle of free government. Our free institutions stand upon the foundation principle that man is capable of self-government, that he



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is endowed by his Creator with the intelligence and virtue to govern himself in all that pertains to himself; that, when associated together, the society is capable of organizing and administering government so as to promote the well-being of the whole; that our government was created to secure personal, political and religious liberty; to secure these ends, written constitutions were made, distributing and localizing the power of government, and reserving to the individual beyond the interference of all government—national, State or local—absolute control of all conduct which involves himself.”

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

“Forget not, I pray you, the right of personal freedom. Self-government is the foundation of all our political and social institutions, and it is by self-government alone that the law of temperance can be enforced. Seek not to enforce upon your brother by legislative enactments that virtue which he can possess only by the dictates of his own conscience and the energy of his own free will.”

DAN VOORHEES.

“The Holy Scriptures and the history of the church are alike without warrant for the Prohibitionist. And looking to the history of civilization from the days of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob to the present hour, where can a nation be found of strength and progress whose people could not be trusted to regulate their personal daily habits for themselves? Where have the greatest law-makers been found? Where has the discovery of science been most brilliant? Where has literature gathered its richest renown? Where have the principles of liberties most prevailed? Where has war achieved its grandest results for the freedom of mankind? Never in all the wide range of human history have any of these things happened to a people so weak in self-control, so infirm in their virtues, that in matters of mere appetites and tastes they had to be placed under legal restraint.”

HERBERT SPENCER.

“From the times when they tried to fix the value of money, down to our own day, when they have just abandoned the attempt to fix the price of corn,



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statesmen have been undertaking all kinds of things, from regulating the cut of boot-tops up to preparing the people for heaven, and have been constantly failing or producing widely different results from those intended. Nevertheless, such inexhaustible faith have men that, although they see this, and although they are daily hearing of imbecilities in public departments, yet government needs but to announce another plausible project, and men straightway hurrah and throw up their caps, in full expectation of getting all that is promised."

GOVERNOR BOWDELL, OF MAINE, AT ST. LOUIS.

"I am trying to enforce prohibition in Maine, but I find it is the biggest job I ever undertook in my life. The law is fairly well enforced in the rural districts, and receives the support of the community; but, in the larger cities and towns, it is impossible to enforce it, as the liquor men defy it, and, in many instances, the local authorities conspire with the violators. Even the general public in the State have no idea of the success of the violations of the law."

HON. W. C. JONES, WARDEN KANSAS PRISON.

"It is clearly demonstrated that prohibition is neither a wise nor effective way for promoting temperance or preventing crime."

HON. WILLIAM O. SCHNAITT, OF IOWA, REPUBLICAN.

"We claim that the practical workings of the present law have been detrimental to the general business prosperity and best interests of the State. We claim that, especially in those counties in the State containing large cities, the attempted enforcement of this law has arraigned, in bitter hostility, one portion of citizens against another. A law containing a provision for the feeing of the spy and the informer can never meet the approval of the great majority of the people of Iowa.

"Taxes have increased; official brutality, in the exercise of arbitrary power, has been of frequent occurrence; outrages upon peaceful citizens have been consummated in the name of this law.

"House-searchings without warrants have become common; the sanctity of the home has been invaded. In fact, under the protection of this law, deeds have

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been committed, which must bring the blush of shame to every citizen of the State. Numbers of petty suits have been brought, and burdensome expenses to the county have been incurred; blackmail has been levied; great industries have been closed; property acquired under the protection of the law has been rendered valueless; emigration has succeeded immigration; cities and towns have been deprived of needed revenues. We claim that, under the present law, the amount of liquor consumed is greater than under previous statutes. Drunkenness has increased. The traffic has been transferred from the saloon to the modern drug-store.

"We, for ourselves, have been unable to distinguish between the effects of intoxicants purchased in a saloon and those purchased in a pharmacy."

[Apply this to Kansas.]

SENATOR HALE, VERMONT.

"I live in a city of about ten thousand inhabitants, and about as orderly a city, I believe, as there is in New England, anywhere, of its size—as law-abiding people; and I believe, to-day, that there never were, at any time, under any circumstances, two-thirds as many places where liquor was openly and habitually and constantly sold, week days and Sundays, as it is under the operation of our entirely prohibitory law."

VIEWS OF LEADING MINISTERS.

REV. DR. LEONARD BACON.

"In the long run, the operation, or the inoperativeness, of this law (Maine prohibitory law) is as mischievous as its pretensions are dishonest, its arguments fallacious and its title fraudulent. The doom of failure is written in the very structure of it, contrived, as it is, to work with the utmost friction and annoyance, with perversions abhorrent to all our traditions of freedom, for secret information and domiciliary visitations and search."

REV. LYMAN ABBOTT.

"This (Prohibition) was not the method of Jesus. He lived in an age of total-abstinence societies, and did not join them. He emphasized the distinction between His method and that of John the Baptist, by



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saying that John came neither eating nor drinking; the Son of Man came eating and drinking. He condemned drunkenness, but never, in a single instance, lifted up His voice in condemnation of drinking. On the contrary, He commenced His public ministry by making, as a miracle, wine in considerable quantity, and of fine quality, and this, apparently, only to add to the joyous festivities of a wedding. He apparently used wine customarily, if not habitually, and before all the world; and he left, as a legacy and example for His followers, a sacred use of wine in the most solemn service of His church."

REV. SAMUEL R. WILSON.

"Its (the Prohibition party) fanatical disregard and distortion of facts is shown in the constant assertion that the liquor trade is the cause of almost all the crimes that are committed, and of all the worst crimes; and, if this trade could be prohibited by law, the jails and penitentiaries and alms-houses would no longer be needed; vice or crime would cease to pollute the land, and the day of peace, love and plenty forever gild the joyous earth. Could any fancy be more wild?"

REV. DR. FRIERSON.

To the question, "Have ministers of the Gospel and their churches any right to advocate Prohibition?" the Rev. Dr. D. F. Frierson says, in the *Christian Observer*: "When he (the minister) preaches Prohibition, he forsakes his legitimate weapons and ruins his own cause. He destroys that perfectly free option to which he must make his appeal. He puts himself and his ministry in the absurd position of appealing to the moral nature at the moment that he is advocating compulsion. Why should he persuade at all, if he can get a law to compel?"

VIEWS OF DR. HODGE

Concerning the non-use of fermented wines for communion purposes, and, therefore, it is interesting for church members to read what is to be said about the subject. The Rev. Archibald Alexander Hodge, D. D. LL. D., in his popular lectures on "Theological Themes," treats the subject as follows: "Wine,



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according to the unanimous, unexceptional testimony of every scholar and missionary, is, in its essence, 'fermented grape juice.' Nothing else is wine. The use of wine is precisely what is commanded by Christ in His example and His authoritative institution of this holy ordinance. Whosoever puts away true and real wine or fermented grape juice on moral grounds, from the Lord's Supper, sets himself up as more moral than the Son of God, who reigns over his conscience, and than the Saviour of souls, who redeemed him. There has been absolutely universal consent on this subject in the Christian church, until modern times, when the practice has been opposed, not upon the charge of evidence, but solely on prudential considerations. Many Christians have, however, mingled water with wine, because it was an ancient custom probably practiced by Christ Himself, and also by some, because water mingled with blood which flowed from His broken heart."

REV. H. P. COLLIER.

"Who will say that Gladstone and Bismarck and Bancroft and Lowell and fifty others I might mention are in danger from their wine? If I were to form a temperance society, I would have that as one class, viz: those who propose to give up what they believe to be the evils of drinking, but not to give up drinking altogether. That is one great thing that you can do without prejudice and without the least fanaticism. Another thing that can be done, and which I shall do henceforth, is not to drink at all. So long as intoxicants are not necessary to my health; so long as it gives malicious people an opportunity to hurt my church and my work and my great object in life, I simply cease doing what has never been important to my happiness. It is said at once, in this matter, that a man who is tempted by another man's example, is a pretty poor specimen, and I agree; but, as there may, perhaps, be such a specimen in the community, I decline to be the example that shall do him harm. This is something that a good many of you younger men might do as well as not; it certainly can do no harm, and it might do some good. And then, too, it would be so refreshing; it would so cheer the world to come across a little band of teetotalers, that were not bullies, and who did not think that all their sins and shortcomings were atoned for because they were tee-

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totalers. It will be delightful to see two or three men who do not drink, and yet do not brag about it, and have meetings and processions and uniforms to celebrate their virtue in this one respect, though they may be profane and cruel and unkind in other matters. This, it seems to me, would be a good thing, and the other would be a good thing for men, women and children; first, to do what you think, but to discountenance immoderate and bar-room drinking; and, second, those of you who want to go further, to become teetotalers. I hope, therefore, that many of you will join the temperance society we are to organize this afternoon; not because you think 'alcohol an unmitigated curse to mankind;' not because you want its manufacture and sale suppressed; not even because you think moderate drinking an evil, but because you want to take the Christian, rather than the pagan, side, and because when, about any question agitating the public mind, it is asked, 'Is it nothing to you, all ye that pass by?' you may answer, 'Yes; and we will do what our conscience permits and our reason commends to help in the matter.'"

EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

The Pan-Anglican Conference has issued its encyclical letter, which formulates the conclusions of the Bishop of the Church of England and of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this country, after due deliberation over the discussions of the conference. We quote the following paragraph:

"Highly valuable as we believe total abstinence to be as a means to an end, we desire to discountenance the language which condemns the use of wine as wrong in itself, independently of its effects on ourselves or on others, and we have expressed our disapproval of a reported practice of substituting some other liquid in the celebration of Holy Communion.

FRANCIS MURPHY.

"We are apt to get dictatorial when we save people. It isn't right. It is well to be humble. I know of nothing that can save you but mercy. Just remember that, and remember that I am not finding fault with any other method of saving men, but officers can not reach the appetite. The Legislature can not control a man's appetite. While it is well to undertake to do certain things by acts of Legislature, there are things



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that the Legislature can not do, and it's no use to try. The law does not save a man. If Moses could have saved by law, he would have been Christ, and there would have been no need of another Saviour. Now, remember that Christ never went after a man with the city marshal, but with the grace of God. You must have the grace of God and the love of kind in your hearts. I am not a Prohibitionist, a local-optionist, or a high-license man. I do not meddle in politics, but simply believe in saving men by love."

(S. B. PETTENGILL—in Andover Review.)

The mistake of prohibition is twofold. It subjects our popular system to a greater strain than it will bear without peril of a change either in the direction of anarchy or despotism. It overcharges the functions of administration, causing on the one hand a disrespect for law and indifference to its violation, and on the other a demand for a stronger government with agencies of administration remote from popular control. The knowledge that the final expression of the public will is made in the administration of the law tends to bereave our legislatures of a sense of responsibility and honor and make their acts in this regard hypocritical. It is, besides, a misapplication of the forces of morality and religion in the effort to reform society. There is a very important distinction between law and morals which the advocates of prohibition seem to overlook. Law is not intended to make men good, but to prevent their becoming bad. It is addressed not to the aspirations, but to the prudence and fears of men. It has been said with much truth that it would be a fatal objection to any law that it implied a high ideal. When the law has finished its threats, it has done its work. It can do no more. The formation of character must be accomplished by influences which are distinctively moral—by motives addressed to the aspirations as well as to fear.

REV. JOHN SNIDER—St. Louis.

I was appalled in Maine, at the cry of "more law." The prohibition fanatics, although seeing that their present laws are not only not enforced but are despised, are clamoring for more law.

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(RT. REV. J. L. SPAULDING, Bishop of Peoria.)

There is a law of human nature, that excessive pressure brought to bear on any special form of moral evil results in other evils; and now, when various influences are diminishing intemperance in America, there seems to be no sufficient reason for calling upon the State to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors. The less we bring the Government into our private, personal and domestic affairs, the freer and happier we shall be.

REV. MR. BAILEY—Portland, Me.

Prohibition in Maine is a failure. There is drunkenness even in our public schools. Yesterday the police were called upon to remove Johnny McDonough, a twelve-year-old boy, from the Center-street primary school. He was so drunk that the teacher had to have him removed.

WEIGHED AND FOUND WANTING.

States that have Tried and Repudiated Prohibition.

They have Enough of It.

Illinois enacted prohibition in 1855, but the people repudiated it at the polls in the same year.

New York passed the law in 1854, tried it for two years, and gave it up as a bad job.

Massachusetts tried prohibition for fifteen years, and finally repealed it as vain and injurious.

An effort to restore prohibition in Massachusetts was voted down by an overwhelming majority April 22, 1889.

Atlanta tried the law for one year, and repudiated it by an overwhelming majority in November, 1887. The injury to the city was incalculable.

Connecticut enacted the law in 1854, tried in vain to enforce it for eighteen years, and then finally repealed it in 1872, and again overwhelmingly voted against it in 1889.



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Ohio enacted prohibition in 1855, and, after a few months of bitter experience, repealed it forever.

Maryland passed a prohibitory law in 1855. The results were so disastrous, both to material and moral welfare, that, after a few months' trial, it was repealed and the lesson was so severe that the question has never been raised again in that State.

New Hampshire tried prohibition for thirty-four years. April 12, 1889, an effort was made to incorporate it into her constitution. This was voted down by an enormous majority, only two counties in the State giving a majority in favor of prohibition.

Delaware tried it in 1855, and after two years found that it so seriously affected the welfare of the State that it was repealed in 1857.

The Independent Anti-prohibition Republicans and Democrats of Iowa united for the purpose of overthrowing prohibition. The result was a political revolution.

The law was twice passed in Wisconsin, and twice vetoed by the Governor, with the unanimous support of the people. That was in 1855. Since then the State has been untroubled by fanaticism.

Rhode Island enacted prohibition in 1853, and after ten years' trial, repudiated the law in 1863. She again enacted it in 1887, and repudiated it by a vote of four to one in 1889.

Michigan passed the law in 1853, and kept it for twenty-two years, when, finding the futility of attempting to enforce prohibitory measures, she abandoned it in 1875. The fanatics tried to saddle the law upon her again this year, but her people would not have it, and overwhelmed it at the polls.

Indiana and Nebraska, in 1855, passed prohibitory measures, but neither of them kept prohibition upon their statute books for any length of time. Indiana voted on the question again in 1882, and the amendment was defeated by the biggest majority cast in that State for twenty years.

Texas cast ninety-three thousand majority against the effort to force a prohibitory amendment into her constitution.

An effort was made to force the law on Tennessee in 1887. The people, after a thorough discussion, resolved not to put it into their constitution.

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Oregon submitted the amendment in 1887, but her people would have none of it, and the amendment was buried under an avalanche of votes.

In November, 1888, West Virginia voted on prohibition. The question was thoroughly discussed, investigations into the workings of the law in other States were carefully made, and the amendment was defeated by a vote of three to one.

Canada has tried prohibition. The law was passed a few years ago, and on a reconsideration of the question, April 3, 1889, the voters slaughtered prohibition from Lake Erie to the Bay of Fundy. Every city and town in Canada which voted on that day repealed prohibition.

In Iowa, in 1880, there were 3,034 government licenses issued for the sale of liquor. In 1886, under prohibition, the number had increased to 4,033, an increase of 199. It is not within the limits of reason that any man would pay for a license unless he meant to use it.

For the year ending April 30, 1881, before prohibition, 1,884 government licenses to sell liquor were issued in Kansas. In the year ending April 30, 1887, after five years of prohibition, 2,997 licenses were issued; in other words, there were fifty-eight per cent. more places selling liquor in the year ending April 30, 1887, under prohibition, than in the year ending April 30, 1881, before the enactment of the law. There had simply been a change of name from "saloon" to "drug store" and "joint."

Maine has more liquor sellers in proportion to population than many license States.

Rhode Island had, under prohibition, one liquor seller to every 243 men. She has fewer now under license. (See Internal Revenue reports.)



COST OF PROHIBITION.

RUINOUS TAX RATES.

VALUES DESTROYED—COSTS INCREASED.

Facts that Voters must Face.

Facts are the most convincing arguments. The following statement of the exorbitant rates of taxation existing in Prohibition States unanswerably prove that Prohibition does increase taxes:

Taxes in Sioux City, Iowa, have increased 113 per cent. under Prohibition.

The tax-rate in Burlington, Iowa, is over 53 mills on the dollar.

The tax-rate in Council Bluffs, Iowa, is 80 mills on the dollar.

The rate of taxes in Des Moines, Iowa, has reached 62 mills on the dollar.

The tax-rate in Ottumwa, Iowa, is 44 mills on the dollar.

The tax-rate in Lawrence, Kansas, is over 56 mills on the dollar.

The tax-rate in Topeka, Kansas, is over 42 mills on the dollar.

The people of Wichita, Kansas, pay 25 mills on the dollar.

Taxes in Atchison, Kansas, have reached 57 mills on the dollar.

The tax-rate in Marysville, Kansas, is 65 mills on the dollar. The rate before Prohibition was 25 mills. Property has depreciated 30 per cent.

The average tax rate in Kansas towns is over forty mills.

Taxes in Atlanta, Ga., increased 40 per cent. during the first year of prohibition, and the city was forced to sell \$90,000 of gas stock to pay expenses.

While these high taxes prevail in prohibition States, in neighboring high-license States the rates are less than one-third as high. Kansas City, Mo., for instance, pays about fourteen mills on the dollar. This indisputably proves that prohibition increases taxes.

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1,700 buildings were unoccupied in the city of Des Moines, Iowa, in June, 1887. Store-houses are now offered for rent at one-half the rentals obtained for them before prohibition. Sixty-four large brick store-houses in the center of the city are unoccupied.

The loss to Iowa from prohibition is estimated at \$10,000,000 per year.

Rents in Atlanta, Ga., declined, under prohibition, fifteen to sixty per cent. Two hundred stores and nine hundred residences stood empty. Under license this has changed.

The cost of conducting the criminal courts in Iowa increased from \$384,000 in 1883, under license, to \$452,000, in 1886, under prohibition. This does not look much like the reduction in expenses, which the Prohibitionists say would follow the adoption of their law.

Only two States in the Union have ever lost population; they were prohibition States. All States, without exception, which have adopted prohibition, have increased in population slower after they adopted the law than they did before, and have increased faster after they repealed the law than it did while it was in force. All States, also, which have adopted prohibition, has increased in population less rapidly than similarly situated States under license.—[See *United States Census Reports*.]

Who says we shall not have an opportunity to vote again upon the Prohibition question? Is it your local representative or the Governor of the State? If it is, are they representing you or themselves?

Other States' not cursed by prohibitory laws, have granted the people a chance to vote upon this question, upon petition of hardly a respectable minority.

Why should the people of Kansas be denied the privilege of voting on this question? Is it because they once adopted prohibition, and thereby forfeited all right as free American citizens?



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People Driven Away.

[Des Moines Daily Leader, from Carson, Iowa.]

I herewith send you a list of thirty-five persons who have left our town and gone to Nebraska since the prohibition craze developed in our State. Of the number, twenty-four are heads of families, eighteen are church members, as fervent in prayer and faithful testimony as the most devout could desire, nine are old soldiers, and all of them are Republicans in politics. I have omitted all Democrats intentionally; also those who have gone to Dakota. Several of our wealthiest and best citizens have gone and are preparing to go to California. When it is remembered our town numbers only about one hundred families, the list of emigration is certainly remarkable. Many Democrats have also left our town, men who were worthy, patriotic and desirable citizens, and the community has sustained a loss by their absence. The facts are, the modern hydra of prohibition, like a monster devil-fish, has reached out its poisonous fangs and strangled every enterprise except that of tax collector and sheriff. Even the public school is feeling its baneful effect. Already the school board has adopted measures to diminish the number of teachers.

For prohibition to be a success, it must be national. This has been demonstrated in Maine where they have had prohibition for thirty years, but where liquor is still sold in defiance of the law. Where do they get it? From New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts, and Maine can not keep it out. The United States government does not allow her to prohibit the importation. Maine has to fight whisky, not only at home, but all over the North. For prohibition to be a success in Maine, it must be a success in New York, also. It is not enough to establish it in one State; it must be established in all.—*Colonel R. S. Cheres, of Brooklyn, N. Y.*

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

[SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE HERALD, DES MOINES, IA., MARCH 2.]

When the prohibitory amendment was submitted to a vote of the people in 1882, this city gave over 1,200 majority for its adoption, and the total majority in the county was over 2,000, this being the banner county. The law's operation created a revolution, which, in

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two years, swept away the Republican majority, and a Democratic sheriff carried the city by 1,259 majority and the county by 900, and the Hon. A. B. Cummins, an anti-prohibition Republican, was elected to the Legislature by over 200, the repeal of the law being the overshadowing issue.

The abuses by the justices and constables, which have been committed under the law, and encouraged by the prohibitionists, have been of the most flagrant character, and at times have exasperated the citizens beyond the point of endurance. Private homes have been invaded, lives jeopardized, and tax-payers pilaged by the brutal, insolent and rapacious gang who have fattened off their opportunities.

One of the promises of the prohibitionists was that the law would result in the reduction of taxes. On the contrary, its effect has been in the opposite direction. The people of Polk county, in 1884, paid taxes for all purposes included, \$618,082.27; in 1888 they paid \$829,985.30. Here is an increase in the annual burden of taxation of \$211,901.83. Besides this, the indebtedness of the city, school districts and county is now larger than in 1884. This enormous increase of taxation has not kept pace with the added expenditures; hence, loans have been necessary to meet the yearly deficits. Justices' expenses in 1884, and prior to that time, used to be only \$4,000 a year; now they range from \$25,000 to \$35,000, as the constables may be more or less occupied in court, answering indictments for various crimes and misdemeanors. The court expenses used to be less than \$50,000 a year; now they run to \$80,000. There used to be \$64,000 a year revenues from licenses; now, nothing.

Perhaps the people would bear the burden prohibition has heaped upon them, without serious complaint, if there were any compensating benefits; but, none are visible. On the contrary, the surreptitious bar, the secret dive, the hole in the wall and the boot-legger abound. Where there used to be about a hundred government liquor licenses in force in Des Moines in 1884, there are now three hundred and twelve. Drunkenness and crime are more common than ever.

In Dubuque and Scott counties, each of about the population of Polk county, no effort is made to enforce the law. Saloons and breweries run as openly as ever, under the supervision of city authorities. It



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is interesting to note the difference in the criminal expenses of three counties. The portion of Polk county's court expenses in 1888, incurred on account of criminal cases exclusively, was \$43,650.55; in Scott county, \$8,966.01, and in Dubuque, only \$4,552.56. Add to this difference the loss of \$64,000 to the city, formerly received from licenses, and it becomes apparent at a glance that prohibition in Des Moines is an expensive luxury.

IT DOES NOT PROHIBIT.

Every person selling liquor of any kind must procure, each year, a stamp or license from the Internal Revenue Department of the United States. These stamps are not taken out unless they are intended to be used. The number of stamps, therefore, shows the number of liquor sellers in a State during the year for which they are issued. The number of licenses issued in Kansas increased from 1,894, in 1881, to 2,997 in 1887, under prohibition. The number in Iowa, under prohibition, from 3,834 to 4,033. Maine has one liquor dealer to 524; Kansas, one to every 448, and Iowa, one to every 434 of population.

The untruthfulness of the claim that prohibition is a success, is shown by the fact that Alabama, under license, has only one liquor dealer to every 1,105 of population; Arkansas, one to every 1,118; South Carolina, one to every 1,001; Florida, one to every 904; Tennessee, one to every 706, and so on through the list of States. (See United States Revenue Reports.) The prohibition States actually have more liquor dealers than most of the non-prohibition States. The number of liquor dealers in Iowa, per thousand of population, is greater than in Kentucky or Texas. The prohibition States simply lose the revenue from licenses, etc.

EFFECT IN TEXAS.

It is a common-sense proposition that if you take from a State a large portion of the revenue necessary for its maintenance, such deficit in revenue must be made up by increased taxes on the remaining revenue-paying property of the State. If the State is deprived of the enormous sums derived from liquor licenses and taxes on the property of distillers, brewers and dealers, and all the kindred lines of business which would be destroyed by prohibition, the tax upon other kinds of property must be increased to make up the deficiency.

That prohibition does increase taxes is proved by the rates existing in prohibition States. Taxes have reached as high as 6.2 cents on the dollar in Des Moines, Iowa, and 3.28 cents on the dollar in Topeka, Kansas; 5.65 cents on the dollar in Atchison. Taxes increased forty per cent. in Atlanta, Ga., and similar high rates are maintained in other places under prohibition. Such taxes bring general disaster. Are your taxes so light that you want to pay more?

What does Kansas need? A home market. Does not Prohibition compel you to send your corn to other States to be manufactured? And is any of the manufactured article sold in Kansas? Yes, a little.

Why do we have hard times in Kansas? Why is there a business depression? Our answer is, prohibition is largely responsible. It has proved disastrous to the business and prosperity of every State that ever tried it for any considerable length of time. If your prohibition neighbor denies this, ask him to furnish statistics to disprove it.



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More than 444,000 emigrants, the most industrious farmers in the world, came to the United States in 1889. Why do they ignore Kansas? Why do they pass through Kansas and go to Texas and Nebraska?

A SPIRIT OF INTOLERANCE.

To A. L. Allen, H. C. Lindsey, Frank Herald and others:

GENTLEMEN: Your complimentary address, accompanied with a request for my views on the present status of prohibition and resubmission, came to hand. I have hesitated whether to reply or decline. There is a spirit of intolerance abroad toward all sentiment adverse to prohibition, and no one likes to draw on himself personal abuse or misrepresentation. If the fact would be accepted that ninety-nine men out of every hundred are sincerely in favor of temperance, sobriety and good government, but honestly differ as to the best means adapted to that end, this subject, like other questions of public policy, might be discussed without bitterness or personalities. When we consider the tidal wave of literature, judicial, ecclesiastical and political, cast upon the public for many years past singing peans of praise to the glory of prohibition, it would seem no treason to investigate the real facts and see how much of truth and how much of fiction there are in it.

No one can sincerely deny the evils of intemperance, nor can there be much said for the saloon except that its recognition with proper restraining legislation may be less harmful to the habits and morals of the people than a system that ignores it altogether.

KANSAS PROHIBITION.

After eight years of constant endeavor, aided by the most extraordinary legislation, it must be admitted that constitutional prohibition in Kansas has failed to accomplish what its friends promised and expected. The criminal courts and jails are still open and full of business, and there is no decrease in the demand for police service, nor has the system established itself in the confidence of the people. We may admit that it has reduced to a greater or less extent the quantity of liquors consumed in the State.



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We must further admit in some localities the saloon has been driven out of existence.

When this has been said, substantially all has been said for prohibition in Kansas. The habit and appetite for intoxicating liquors are as great as ever they were. It has become forbidden fruit, and thus stimulates the perversity of human nature to taste it.

In the hotels, on the railway cars, in business places, the inevitable bottle is brought forth with some light jesting remark about prohibition. There is an air of insincerity about the whole business that must disgust those who support it from a deep conviction of duty.

NO DIMINUTION OF CRIME.

For awhile, the saloons all over the State disappeared as an ostensible business, and the traffic found its way into cellars and back rooms.

The saloon proper gave away to the "joint" and "restaurant," the bartender was jostled off the stage by the "bootlegger." Of late, the law falling into disrepute, the disguise has grown thinner and thinner. In many places the saloons are permitted to run on payment of a monthly stipend, denominated fines or forfeiture. The last election demonstrated the fact that the law has less support in the country than in the towns. It has been iterated and reiterated that crime has been diminished. Let us examine this question and make a comparison between Nebraska, a saloon State, and Kansas for five years past.

In 1885 Kansas had a population of 1,268,562, with a prison population of 673, being one to every 1,885.

In 1885 Nebraska had a population of 749,645 with a prison population of 259, being one to every 2,860.

In 1888 Kansas had a prison population of 898, increase in three years, 215; in the same year, Nebraska had a prison population of 345, increase, eighty-six.

In 1889, Kansas had a population of 1,700,000, with a prison population of 861, being one to every 1,900. In Nebraska the estimated population for 1889 is 1,200,000, with a prison population of 382, being one to every 3,100.

EFFECTS ON THE WHOLE STATE.

How has prohibition affected the various industries and municipalities of the State?

All control of the traffic in liquors and all revenue from that source, as also all control of its police force, have been taken away from the large cities, and taxa-



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tion has largely increased. How has it affected the farmer? Where does his profit come in? It has closed at least one market for his corn and hogs. It has closed another for his barley and his hops, if he has any. It has despoiled his vineyard and his orchard, for the juice of the apple contains the poison of alcohol, and comes under the ban of the law. Apple sauce, however, is still on the free list.

How has it affected the State at large? It has turned aside a class of hardy and industrious people with brawn and muscle, who till the soil and develop the wealth of the State, and given, instead, an army of soft-handed non-producers, who live by looking after the moral and habits of their neighbors. It has brought forth a brood of special-class legislation, bristling with pains and penalties, fines and imprisonment. And, above all, it aims a blow at the natural liberty of the citizen and debases his manhood. No good citizen of any spirit can pass the ordeal of procuring a pint of whisky at a drug store for medical purposes without feeling humiliated and degraded. He is on a law that treats the citizen as a malefactor and unworthy of trust and confidence. The true theory of our government is to accord to every person the greatest measure of personal liberty, holding him accountable for the abuse of that liberty.

THE WHOLE THEORY VERY BAD.

It may well be questioned if it is the true theory of any government to restrain, humiliate and hedge in with penalties ninety-nine good citizens, in order to remove temptation from one debauched member. The good physician applies his remedies to the sore, and not the well, flesh. What reason have we to hope that the result of legislative prohibition in Kansas will be other than the same failure it has proven whenever tried in this country for the past fifty years? Morality, by act of the Legislature, backed up by a Draconian code, will not be accepted by a free people as the sincere, pure article. But some one asks: "Are you in favor of restoring the saloon?" Other things being equal, I would say, no. But if every other consideration is to be sacrificed, I say, with proper legislation, yes.

It is not worth while here to discuss the question whether there is a middle ground between prohibition on the one hand and the saloon on the other, and yet it may be worthy of consideration. Is there



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of necessity a bond of union between the manufacture and sale of liquors for general purposes and a place where it shall be sold by the dram as a beverage?

Our prohibition friends must not assume that they have a monopoly of all the intelligence and morality in the land.

"Dost thou think, because thou art virtuous, there shall be no more cakes and ale?"

NOT A GLOWING SUCCESS.

At least thirty-six States of the Union recognize the saloon as a legitimate business, and it would be presumptuous to assume that the people of all those States would suffer in morals on comparison with our prohibition advocates.

The localities where prohibition suffered most in the late elections in the New-England States were at the seats of learning and great educational institutions; and as to material prosperity, we need not go far over the eastern or western border of our State to find cities that have far outstripped us in wealth, commercial importance and municipal greatness.

In my opinion, a very proper course for Republicans who favor resubmission is to work for it through their own party. To do this, it is right to organize within the party such members as hold similar views on the subject to work for its success. It matters but little whether it comes through a constitutional convention or by a direct vote on this question alone.

Whether you should go as far as your opponents have frequently done and threaten to do; that is, vote for no man who holds views contrary to their own, is a matter for you to decide, considering the importance of the matter involved.

REPUBLICANS AND THE LAW.

It must be kept in mind that prohibition is no more a tenet of Republican faith than is your religious belief, or the place of your birth, or the color of your hair. It has been repeatedly rejected by the national Republican party. The people of the State must be permitted to decide their own policy in this and all other matters, and any party that seeks to stifle the voice of the people will be speedily consigned to oblivion.

Unless I very much misread the signs of the times, it is rapidly becoming a case of the politicians against



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the people, and in that contest the politicians will receive a repetition of the lesson of 1882.

You can place the most unbounded faith on the ultimate verdict of the people, and I predict that verdict, when rendered, will consign that curious and disreputable brood of class legislation, called the Murray law, the Metropolitan police law, the grand jury law, and the jury commission law, *et id genus omne*, to the junk room of the historical society.

Sincerely yours,

C. G. FOSTER,

United States District Judge for Kansas.

READ AND REFLECT.—Nebraska and Texas are high-license States. In 1889, 2,600 emigrants came to Kansas; she lost 54,000 people. In the same year Nebraska received 102,000 emigrants, and Texas, 127,000. This is only a part of the increase these States received.

At this rate, where will we be twenty years hence?

AN ADDITIONAL FAILURE.

(Des Moines Daily Mail—Prohibition Rep.)

There are in Des Moines conscientious men, moral men, sincere men and consistent men, who yet are not in sympathy with the prohibitory law, and who do not believe it a wise law. More than that, there are men here who have sons to rear, and who are anxious to rear them to a temperate and noble manhood, and yet they do not believe the prohibitory law the one thing needful to successfully bring about this end. There are men who believe whisky to be a curse, men who neither taste nor touch it, and who loathe it as they loathe Satan himself, and, yet, who do not believe prohibition to be the panacea that will remove the curse or save their boys from its clutches. I know that it is difficult for a number of people to realize that there can be such men, but there are. The fact that their existence is hardly recognized as a possibility is one of the worst things connected



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with temperance reform work. A few ultraminded people draw a line that everybody must get on one side or the other of. One is to declare yourself a prohibitionist, or to be classed as a whiskyite. Be either on the side of the home or the saloon; and, if he refuses to indorse prohibition, he is branded as on that of the saloon. As a consequence, there is a suppressed sentiment that is opposed to both the liquor traffic and the prohibitory law that is being continually coerced and insulted, and political blackmail is leveled upon it by the persistent misrepresentation of its character in the manner above described. The business man who holds to a middle view dares not express his opinion. He does not want to be classed as a whiskyite, and that he knows will be his fate if he ventures an expression. This may seem a severe arraignment of the prohibitionists, but it is a true one in its application to many of the newspapers which have men at their mercy, and, as concerns some, a few of the extremists. I make bold to speak thus in defense of people who do not believe prohibition is practicable. Some of these men were originally prohibitionists in Maine and Vermont and Massachusetts, and in other States which have had or have prohibition law. Some of them are men who have worked and prayed that prohibition might save the boys, but who reluctantly abandoned hope in this arbitrary measure. These men, many of them, like the father of prohibition, Neal Dow, had to admit, against their own will, that prohibition was not a success, and now are convinced, as is that representative religious paper, the *Christian Union*, and that other representative religious journal, the *Christian Intelligencer*, that there is a better way of dealing with the evil.

Eastern prohibitionists shout for prohibition in Kansas. But they take their money to Nebraska and Texas to invest. Why?



PROHIBITION CHECKS GROWTH.

"Table showing the percentage of increase of population of certain States during this century from one census to another :

STATES.	1870 to 1880	1860 to 1870	1850 to 1860	1840 to 1850	1830 to 1840	1820 to 1830	1810 to 1820	1800 to 1810
	1880	1870	1860	1850	1840	1830	1820	1810
Connecticut	15.8	16.8	24.0	19.6	4.1	8.1	5.0	4.3
Delaware	17.2	11.4	22.5	17.2	1.7	5.4	0.1	13.0
Maryland	19.7	13.6	17.8	20.0	5.1	9.7	7.0	11.4
Massachusetts	22.3	18.3	23.7	34.8	20.8	16.6	10.8	11.6
New Jersey	24.8	34.8	37.2	31.1	16.3	15.6	12.9	16.2
North Carolina	30.6	7.9	14.2	15.3	2.0	15.5	15.0	16.1
South Carolina	41.0	0.2	5.2	12.4	2.2	15.6	21.1	20.1
Virginia	23.4	64.4	12.2	14.6	2.3	13.7	9.2	10.7
New Hampshire	9.0	22.3	2.5	11.7	5.6	10.3	13.7	16.6
Vermont	0.5	4.9	0.3	7.5	4.0	18.9	8.2	41.0
Maine	3.5	20.2	7.7	16.2	25.6	33.9	30.4	50.7

NOTE—*a*, decrease. *b*, Virginia and West Virginia together.

Under prohibition, Maine has fallen behind all her sister States in population. One reason of which is that nearly all that intelligent, industrious and liberty-loving immigration which has crowded to our shores during and since the war, avoided her. They came here for freedom, and not to have a censorship established over their habits—more insufferable than any political regulation which they came from the Old World to avoid. Then, many of her people emigrated to escape the annoyance of spies and the degradation and humiliation of playing the sneak, or suffering the enforced deprivation of beverages to which they had been accustomed.

We challenge prohibitionists to explain the above table upon any other theory than that prohibition has blighted the States upon which it fell.

For further information, additional blanks, circulars, petitions, etc., address,

Secretary Republican Resubmission Club, Wichita.

Secretary Republican Resubmission Club, Topeka.

Secretary Republican Resubmission Club, Leavenworth.