

ROBBED BY POLITICIANS.

How It is Sought to Render Prohibition Odious and Fruitless.

A startling array of facts and figures taken from the official records was published by the Register recently to show that the prohibitory law is being used by a gang of mercenary officials to plunder the public treasury. It is shown that during the first six months of 1890 there has been taken from the treasury for the criminal costs of the justices' courts in this city alone over \$30,000. Of this amount over \$11,000 was paid to five justices. The remainder went to their constables, witnesses, jurors, etc.

This enormous expenditure was nearly all for the searching business, or such criminal business as incidentally grew out of it; and with all this expense it is shown that not a single place that was selling liquor six months ago has been closed, and the business goes steadily on. The mode of operation of these officials is very simple. A constable goes to a justice of the peace and swears he believes that the prohibitory law is being violated at a certain place. A warrant is sworn out and the constable, with two or three companions to be used as witnesses, goes to the place and enters forcibly or otherwise. Sledge hammers are carried by some of the searchers and doors battered in and partitions knocked down, sometimes when entirely unnecessary, just to show the people who happen to be around that they have the authority to break and enter where they please.

Whatever is found inside is taken away. Most frequently a single bottle, not always full, is the only thing seized. The searchers then go their way, and before they are out of sight the place is running and customers are being served as usual. The keepers of these places are rarely arrested, and in this way the whole machinery of the justice courts is being worked to perpetuate the business, only being interrupted often enough to make the work of the searchers and their courts lucrative. The records show that in hundreds of cases a single bottle of beer has been put on trial, and when it is convicted, condemned and ordered spilled in the gutter the county is called upon to pay an average of about \$7.25 in costs.

The figures show that for the first six months of this year Justice Callender has received a fraction less than \$3,000; his constable, George Cleggell, a colored man, has received \$3,133. Justice Johnson's fees for six months have been \$2,170, Constable Skinner's, \$1,452, and Constable McGrew's pile in the same court, \$563. Justice Mathis has received \$1,376, and his constable, George Hansen, \$1,392. Justice Tippie and his constable, S. O. Allen, who are new in the business, have received only about \$800 each, and Constable Wilson's amount is something over \$1,000. Justice Ames has received \$1,294 and Constable Mercer \$1,624, all during the last six months.

This shows a conspiracy of corrupt politicians to rob the people, and at the same time encourage violations of law for their own benefit. Let us put Prohibition officers in power.

HOW TO MAKE CHOICE DRINKS.

Delicious Beverages Which Are Tokens of Our Personal Liberty.

The American Analyst reports a dealer in liquor adulterants as saying:

Our largest business is in the liquor line. With French spirits and color as a basis, I can make you any liquor you want with our extracts. Here are the essences of Old Tom, London Dock, Swan, Holland and Schiedam gins, the extracts of Otard and Cognac brandies, rye, bourbon, applejack, Irish and Scotch whiskies, Santa Cruz, Jamaica and Medford rums, not to speak of the fancy cordials and liquors. To make Old Tom, I take a teaspoonful of French spirits, one of water, three drops of glucose sirup and two drops of the extract. That makes the Old Tom you have drunk in a dozen saloons in this city.

There are some funny things about this part of the business. Most people like their whisky and brandy aged and free from fusel oil. But there are a great many, especially among manual laborers, who like it fresh and harsh. They want it "to cut as it goes down." To supply this demand we sell fusel oil to rectifiers and even retailers. They mix a barrel of whisky, of spirits and one of water with a gallon of fusel oil. That makes a ten cent rye which beats a torchlight procession. It's cheap, too, and stands an intelligent dealer in only \$1 a gallon. That's twenty cents a bottle, and less than one cent a drink on an average. No wonder rum sellers grow rich and become aldermen or go to congress.

Sir Walter Raleigh on Wine.

Take especial care that thou delight not in wine, for there was not any man that came to honor or preferment that loved it; for it transformeth a man into a beast, decayeth health, poisoneth the breath, destroyeth natural heat, brings a man's stomach to an artificial heat, deformeth the face, rotteth the teeth, and, to conclude, maketh a man contemptible, soon old, and despised of all wise and worthy men; hated in thy servants, in thyself and companions; for it is a bewitching and infectious vice.

A drunkard will never shake off the delight of beastliness, for the longer it possesses a man the more he will delight in it; and the older he groweth the more he will be subject to it, for it dulceth the spirits and destroyeth the body as ivy doth the old tree, or as the worm that engendereth in the kernel of a nut. Take heed, therefore, that such a cureless canker pass not thy youth, nor such a beastly infection thy old age, for then shall all thy life be but as the life of a beast, and after thy death thou shalt only leave a shameful infamy to thy posterity, who shall study to forget that such a one was their father.

Why Not Now?

Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular says that at Wichita, Kan., "Capital is secured for three breweries and two distilleries, to be added to the industries of the city as soon as the prohibition act is repealed."

Why not now, if "Prohibition don't prohibit?"

A MODEL PLATFORM.

The New York County Prohibitionists Declare Some Plain Truths.

The Prohibitionists of New York city and county have nominated those two devoted and generous men, W. Jennings Demorest for mayor and W. T. Wardwell for comptroller. The platform upon which they stand is as follows:

"We believe that the drink traffic is the greatest cause of the individual crime, the social disorder and political corruption that curses our city and country. And that all efforts to secure good government will signally fail unless directed primarily toward absolute Prohibition of this drink traffic in city, state and nation.

"We favor this absolute Prohibition, and call upon all who sincerely desire political and social reform to join us in voting for candidates fully committed to this beneficent policy.

"We believe that the widespread distress, poverty and unrest among the masses arise primarily from the fact that the two old political party organizations are hopelessly and irreclaimably corrupt. Officers selected by and from them wilfully fail in their duty to the people because of an unrighteous loyalty to partisan interests. We therefore believe that no 'movement' to secure reform can succeed simply by the nomination and election of even good men while such men are backed and controlled by these corrupt parties, and that such reform can only be secured by a party that will put all its moral influence behind legislators and officers of the law who are themselves in hearty sympathy with reform.

"We favor more schools and fewer armories.

"We favor the strict and impartial enforcement of the law as our best guarantee that such a policy will insure the repeal of vicious laws and the substitution of good ones. Until the iniquitous license legislation is blotted from our statute books we favor as a necessity of today the strict enforcement of the present excise laws, and believe that violations thereof should be punished by imprisonment instead of by fines that are rarely collected.

"We favor the rigid enforcement of the ballot reform law and its application to all elections.

"We favor the strict enforcement of the weekly payment law.

"Clear in the conviction that none of these desirable ends can ever be attained so long as either of the old parties is dominant in government, we again call upon all loyal and law abiding citizens to unite with the Prohibition party in the election of officers who will perform these duties of office.

"While clearly seeing the sincerity of the old parties in the matter of the submission of the constitutional Prohibition amendment, we declare that as the Prohibition party stands—the only exponent and advocate of Prohibition—every member thereof will vote for the adoption of the amendment if the election occurs, and shall from now until such election work for it in the most effective way, namely, by pursuing our systematic party work persistently and uncompromisingly."

POOR RUINED IOWA AND KANSAS.

Officials Show How Prohibition Has Affected Two Great States.

Ex-Governor Larrabee shows the rottenness of the claim that Prohibition is ruinous to business by quoting the bank statistics of Iowa. He shows that in 1888 there were 188 banks in Iowa, with deposits amounting to \$27,231,719.

In 1888 the banks increased to 244, and the deposits were \$39,930,302. Mr. Larrabee says that the claims made by liquor men to the effect that real estate had depreciated in value is the sheerest nonsense. He remarks that "crops grow, herds multiply, and the market of the world continue open to us the same as before. Money is now spent for the necessities of life instead of being spent at the saloon.

The lying reports of the liquor dealers' bureau are being spread far and wide, giving comparisons of Nebraska and Kansas for the purpose of showing the beauties of high license from a financial standpoint as against Prohibition. As usual, they have put their enormous foot into their prodigious mouth.

Hon. James A. Troutman, of Topeka, has made a thorough investigation, and gives the following figures both as to popular votes of the states and the comparison of the two systems side by side in Prohibition Kansas and High License Nebraska.

He gave the following official figures of the assessed valuation of Kansas and Nebraska: Nebraska in 1880 had \$90,499,618; Kansas, \$120,570,761. In 1889 Nebraska had \$192,763,585; Kansas, \$300,815,078; increase in Kansas, \$200,234,312; increase in Nebraska in same time, \$92,263,920; difference in favor of Kansas, \$107,970,391; annual increase in Kansas, \$20,000,000; annual increase in Nebraska, \$9,000,000; annual increase in favor of Kansas, \$11,000,000.

He took another line of argument in the title of "Business Failures in 1889." Business houses in Kansas lost \$24,929; business houses in Nebraska, \$20,771. The failures in Nebraska were 272, in Kansas only 183; in favor of Kansas, 89. The ratio in Kansas was one failure in every 136, but in Nebraska the failures were one to every 76.

These figures are eloquent answers to the brazen falsehoods now appearing in the columns of the subsidized whisky press.

In Politics to Be Settled.

"Prohibition straight and national is what we want," said Representative Pickler to a Washington audience re-

cently. He believed in temperance organizations and temperance speeches, but he believed also in work. He said no conscience was needed to be a license man. "I am glad the question is in politics, and in politics it must stay until it is settled. Each of the old parties must be crowded into this question until it can evade it no longer. I am glad to see those engaged in the traffic getting domineering. The more they get that way the sooner the people will see the evils of it."

\$125.50

Grand Special Premium.

One Hundred and Twenty-five Dollars and Fifty Cents for the Largest and Best Display of Farm and Garden Products in Any Township in Anderson Co.

The business men of Garnett have contributed this sum, to be divided into three premiums, as follows:

First premium - - - - \$55.00  
Second premium - - - - 40.00  
Third premium - - - - 30.50

for the farmer who shall make the best display of agricultural products at the fair this year; the display to be selected anywhere in the township where the exhibitor lives.

It has been suggested that the exhibitor exhibit his display on a wagon in such a manner that it can be moved to different parts of the ground, so as to display it to the best advantage.

The premium displays will also take part in the triumphal procession around the ring.

The association reserves the right to select anything they may desire from the premium displays to be used in arranging a display to be sent to the state fair and to other county and district fairs. Parties who desire to compete in this display are requested to notify the secretary of their intention as early as possible, and not later than Saturday before the fair, so that space may be provided for the display.

It is hoped that farmers in all parts of the county will take an interest in this matter and help make this a grand feature of the fair. The object of the association and of the business men who have contributed to the premium is to show what the agricultural resources of the county are. We believe they are second to none in the state of Kansas, and that Kansas takes no back seat for any state in the Union.

The following parties have contributed to the premium:

Geo W Her	\$10.00
Kirkton, McWilliams & Russell	10.00
J W Bronston	5.00
J H Beatty	5.00
Chas McCrunt	5.00
W H Manners	5.00
M L White	5.00
Hutchinson & Stevenson	5.00
Anderson County National Bank	5.00
John S. Mason	5.00
C. E. Smith	5.00
R. S. Ayres	5.00
Conway Marshall	5.00
First National Bank	5.00
W. H. Miller	3.00
T. W. Houston	2.00
Geo. Patton	2.00
G. W. Rogers & Co.	2.00
M. E. Brigham	2.00
E. R. Long	2.00
G. W. Fikington	2.00
G. W. Earnest	2.00
W. S. Hannum	2.00
Geo. F. Rose & Co.	2.00
Wagstaff & Son	2.00
John R. Whitney & Co.	2.00
J. F. Albright	2.00
Tillson & Bemis	2.00
Fourth Avenue Hotel	2.00
McCartney & Osborne	2.00
J. M. Johnson & Co.	1.00
J. R. Baird	2.00
W. L. Denny	2.00
H. W. French	2.00
A. B. Kaufman	2.00
F. A. Herbert	1.00
H. T. Cloud	.50
W. L. Frankenberger	.50
C. G. Snyder	1.50
Total	\$125.50

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