DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1901.

Treatment of the Drunkard

Wide Difference in the Laws of Different States-Also in the Number of Arrests.

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The legal treatment of the dramata is a perplexing problem in administra-tion in every populous center. The fact that in the last fiscal year for which statistics are available, no fewer which statistics are available, no fewer than 312,000 arrests for intoxication were recorded in the 129 largest cities. of the United States indicates the economic and social magnitude of the question. The attitude of legislatures and police departments toward inebriety is a study in diversity.

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The policy of the police toward drunken individuals varies so widely in different cities that no common ratio exists between the number of arrests for intoxication and the volume of drinking. In the prohibition city of Portland. Me., the year's arrests for Portland, sie, the year's arrests for arunkonness uggregated 423, or eight to every 1,000 population. In Toledo, O., where there were 647 liceness saloons and where, under Mayor Jones, the practice of official leniency toward drunkards obtains, there were only 357 erests for drunkanness, or they to arrests for drunkenness, or three to every 1,000 inhabitants.

Although Cleveland has less than three times the population of Toledo, the census of its arrested drunkards was nearly twenty-one times as great as that in Mayor Jones' municipality. In Hartford, City, with 214 asloons and with a somewhat rigorous police pol-icy, the arrests of victims of inebriety numbered 2.585, or thirty-two to each 1,000 population, while in Bridgeport, in the same state, with 312 saloons, the arrests footed up only 784, or eleven to every 1,000 residents.

every 1,000 residents. In wide open New York the arrests for intoxication were thirteen to each 1,000 people; in decorous Philadelphia, twenty-two to each 1,000; in intellec-tual Boston, thirty-four to each 1,000; and in hear driving Willwaukee with and in beer-drinking Milwaukee, with 1,747 licensed saloons, six to each 1,000. These figures, selective in character and capable of abundant expansion. display downright discrepancy, and their explanation lies largely in the varying local policies of police authori-ties in dealing with the votaries of

grog. American laws prescribing the penal-ties for drunkenness range through wide extremes. The statement that fines for intoxication run from 50 cents in one state to \$100 in several other states, and their incomment for the offense and that imprisonment for the offense varies from five days to five years shows with striking baldness the dif-ferent angles of vision from which law making assemblies view the subject. In the general statues of eighteen states, all in the west and southwest, no spe-cific legislation bearing on drunkenness may be found, but punishment is pro-vided for in local ordinances.

In the prohibition states of Maine and New Hampshire the misdemeanor is punished exclusively by imprisonment. In Maine common drunkards may be confined in the house of correction un-til discharged by the overseers of the In New Hampshire the maximum per-iod for which drunkards may be incar-

The legal treatment of the drunkard | operate on the inebriate as a regenerfirst offenders and the commitment of habitual drunkards to a special insti-tution under an indeterminate sen-tence, where they may be confined to hard labor and under scientific treat-ment until their appetite for alcohol is deadened and motives for sustained good conduct are created - New York good conduct are created,-New York



(Continued from page nine.) world, all to the westward being mys-

tery and darkness. The Goths succeeded the Romans in its possession: and they were followed by the firey Mosday were followed by the hrey Mos-lems, under Tarek Ibn Zeyan, the one-eyed chief of Tangier, who was a brave as bloodthirsty. He landed here on the last day of April, in the year 711. It was in his honor that the Rock was named Gebel-al-Tarek. (Hill of Tar-rek, since corrupted to Gibraltar, Then for 700 years it was fourth for by Maco

for 700 years it was fought for by Moor and Spaniard, now chimad by one na-tion, now by the other; and since the cross of St. George first waved above it, (in 1704), it has cost England lives and treasure enough to people and enrich a kingdom.

Coming down from the signal tower, you must visit "La Silicta," the ilitie you must visit "La Silicta," the liftle chair, a sheltered hollow in the rock, overhanging Catalan, bay, in which it is said the queen of Spain took her seat when the great siege was going on. She rashly vowed to every Saint in the calendar that she would never leave the spot until the British day was lowered on the balance. British dag was lowered on the heights or Gibraitar, After the singe was aban doned, she stifl sat there, held by her yow, though almost starving, until the British commander, hearing of her plight, gallantly lowered his flag-just long enough to enable her to descend. You should also pay a visit to the picturesque tower and castle which is said to be the very oldest Moorish "re-main" in Spain, having been built something over one thousand six hun-dred years ago. It is almost entire in its massive strength, though honeycombed by innumerable cannon balls. Its Tower de Omenaje, erected by Abu el-Hajez, in the year 725, hears the scars of a thousand honorable wounds inflicted during wars and sieges. But it yet serves well for a powder magazine: while, modern barracks, and ot-ficers' quarters surrounded by gardens ablaze with color, fill the area within

the ancient castle walls. There are many interesting jaunts to be made from Gibraltar, either on foot, in the saddle or in one of the linencurtained phaeton cabs. Some of the pleasantest little villages of Spain lie within a day's journey, and points characteristic of both Europe and Afthe statute books prescribe fines for intoxication, but make no reference to imprisonment. The penalty is inelastic, and in Ohio it is fixed at \$5; in South Dakota at \$10, and in Virginia, except its remains of temples and amphitheater. To visit St. Michael's cave re-quires special permission from the town mayor, who alone can furnish the town mayer, who alone can furnish the key. The entrance is more than a thousand fact above the sea and the interior is in total darkness, until it-luminated. Many hones of extinct ani-mals have been found within its gloomy to be an output in the around the head of the bay by local steamer to Algecerias, the Jeriza el-Khadhera of the Arabs, the "Green Island" of so much importance to the Moors as the key to Spain that the modern much importance to the Moors as the key to Spain that the modern sover-eigns of that country have still retain-ed the name in their title. It is today a modern-looking town, the old one having been entirely destroyed by Alonzo IX, when he took it from the Moors after a two-years' siege. In 1334. And now we are off for Mulai Hassan's land and the city of Fez. FANNIE B. WARD. FOUND IN A BIBLE. The following story is being told in Hamburg about a most welcome find of money in a Bible, writes our Berlin of money in a Bible, writes our Berlin correspondent. A business man, with a large and growing family, began to find himself in scrious monetary trou-bles. His wife fell ill, and the doc-tor sent in a very long bill, which he was unable to pay. The debtor in his distress made up his mind to sell the family Bible. On turning over the leaves before taking it out of the house, he found a scaled letter, in-scribed with the words, "To the finder." He opened it and found the folowing letter inside: "In the sure knowledge that man does "In the sure knowledge that man does "In the sure knowledge that man does not turn to his Bible to read the word of God until he is in the greatest dis-tress. I have placed £100 in notes be-tween pages 141 and 142. Hamburg, 17, 1879."—London Express.





Dakota at \$10, and in Virginia, except where a different punishment is estab-

lished by local ordinance, at \$1. In sixteen commonwealths the alternative penalties of either fine or im-prisonment are authorized. The lightest monetary punishment for intoxica-tion is found in Delaware, where a uniform fine of 50 cents is exacted. On the other hand the fines in Illinois range from \$20 to \$100. The reason for mak-ing the possible financial retribution for inebriety 200 times as large in the Sucker State as in the Blue Hen State Sucker State as in the Blue Hen State is not easy to explain, unless, in sooth, it be on the theory of the late W. R. Traverse, who said that he stammered more in New York than he did in Bal-timore, because New York was a much

bigger place. Alabama likewise authorizes a maximum fine of \$100 for a person who "manifests a drunken condition by boisterous or indecent conduct or loud and profane discourse," but the minimum exaction is \$5. Similar variations ex-ist in imprisonment penalties for in-toxication. For instance, the maximum term for which a drunkard may be imprisoned in Wisconsin is five days, while in Rhode Island a habitual drunkand may be committed for three years and in New York a habitual female drunkard may be kept in the house of refuge at Hudson for five years.

In several commonwealths the penal-ties are graded and cumulative. For example, in Connecticut for the first offense a common drunkard may be sentenced to hard labor for a miximum term of sixty days; for the second of-fense, to a maximum term of 240 days and for the third offense to a maximum term of 360 days. In Minnesota, which is also typical of the states in which the scheme of graded sentences pre-valis, for the first offense a drunkard may be fined from \$10 to \$40, er im-prisoned from ten to forty days; for the second offense he may be fined from \$20 to \$40, or be imprisoned from 50 to \$20 days and for the third offense he 60 days, and for the third offense he may be imprisoned from 60 to 90 days.

In Arkansas, West Virginia and In dian territory security for the good be-havior of a convicted drunkard may be exacted in lieu of a fine or impris-In Arkansas the presiding magistrate may require of the intoxi-cated person surety "for good behavior and for keeping the peace not ex-ceeding one year," but in case the bond cannot be procured imprisonment for a maximum term of thirty days is au-thorized. In West Virginia the life of the security is limited to six months. In eight states and territories statutory provision is made for the instituional treatment of inebriates. North Dakota authorizes the commitment, at county expense, of habinal drunkards to "any reputable institution for the treatment of drunkenness" designated by a committee appointed by the gov-ernor. The victim must express a desire to undergo treatment and must be impecunious and he cannot be committed a second time at the public ex-pense. In the territory of Oklahoma, where the law is substantially similar, not more than four persons can be sent to the institution from any one county in a year. In North Carolina the pe-ried of treatment county is about the sent riod of treatment cannot be less than three months nor more than a year, and a drunkard may commit himself, upon application endorsed by a respectable friend

Legislation providing for the suspention of the execution of sentence and the conditional release of a convicted drunkard upon parole under the supervision of a probation officer has been enacted in Massachusetts, New Jersey and Rhode Island. The production exa-tem was introduced into Massachusetts more than a deten years ago, and it has become an important feature of the has become an incortant feature of the penal policy of that commonwealth. Proposed laws establishing probation machinery based upon the Massachu-setts practice have been under advise-ment in the legislature of various citates the year states this year.

The conventional treatment of con-victed drunkards in the United States is petributive rather than reformative, and it is jurtified by the 1 sie of re-utis

some students of the subject say. Fr. vation. Many recor ferience they say, has proven with painful positiveness that the imposi-tion of a fine or a jall sentence does not form at any price.

"THE INCONSTANT MOON."

The vagarles of the moon have been so often described in verse and love story that it seems a shame to make that poor, overworked "bright regent of the heavens" stand for an ordinary proslac tale. But the Detroiter who went hunting in the north woods thought it a pretty fair joke, even though it was at the expense of the

The party was in the hands of one of those rare old guides who make a living finding and losing people, and steering hunters out of the way of game. They had got mixed up in the tall timber one night and were vainly trying to find their way out to the clearing. The gulde was as much at sea as anybody "Where is the moon?" said one of the party. "Where does it rise in this lo-cality?"

"Well, ye can't tell anythin' bout it." drawled the guide: "half the time it doesn't come up at all."-Detroit Free Press.

THE STANDARD.

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Josiah Burrows, secretary. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT there will be a meeting of the members of the Corporation of the Members of the Couporation of the Members of the church of Jasus Carlist of Latter day Saints residing in the Lehi Ecclesiastical Ward of the Alpine Stake of Zion," in the county of Utah and State of Utah, at the meeting house of said Ward, on Weines-day, October 20th 1901, at 10 a.m. for the purpose of authorizing the Board of Direc-tors of said Corporation to transfer the legal title to all the real property belonging to said corporation to Thomas R. Cutler, as Bisbop of the Lebi Ward of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints, in the County of Sait Lake and State of Utah. THOMAS R. CUTLER, President of said Corporation. JORN STOKER, Secretary. bolling. It is the best for cleansing waste pipes, disinfecting sinks, closets, cleaning paints, bottics, barreis; wash-ing trees and killing in-sects; for engineers and machinists' uses; for painters, to remove old paints, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA SALT M'FG. CO.

By order of the board of directors Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 29, 1991.

ARRESTMENT NO. 9. WEST MORNING GLORY MINING formpany. Office and principal place of hereby given that at a meeting of the di-bertory, held on the 28th day of Septemis place of the corporation, payable place of the corpo

THOMAS E. TAYLOR, Secretary

