# The Liquor Traffic in its Relation to Crime.

*Salt Lake Herald, Mirror*

Will you kindly give space in your valuable paper to the enclosed? It is a portion of an article by the Honorable John Hay, presented to the State Board of Charities and Corrections of Special Counties and Commissioners of Colorado. It is one of the most recent and most sensible papers on the subject of the liquor traffic, and is a good summary of the effect of alcohol upon the human system and its results upon crime, as well as of the beneficial effect of prohibition from legislation. The article is as follows:

In the treatment of this subject I feel it to be as a duty to do, which will be consider this question which will be consider this question without prejudice or bias, fairly and impartially as a jury in a box or as a scientist in his laboratory, dealing with results in his experiments. Men differ, of course, of nature as they differ in his experiments. Men differ in their opinions, whether beer or wine, gin or brandy, wine or spirits, be the alcohol that is equitable and for the effect of the alcohol upon the nervous system. No one would drink either beer, wine or wine with alcohol removed from it.

The alcohol that is found in musical instruments varies from four per cent in the lighter beers and ale to fifty-three per cent in the stronger brandies and whiskies. In effects, as determined by the most careful experiments of the chemists and physiologists both in Europe and America, it is not the brain, which is found in the blood and brain, so that the results of its use can be really determined under the microscope. It is well known in this last that a person, in conducting an autopsy, can determine from the texture and condition of the brain whether the subject was a moderate drinker, whether he habitually became drunk or whether he died from delirium tremens. It is no use to deny or argue the matter, for the brain is as much with that they that carry it as the man who wears wooden shoes, leather belongings, have redness of eyes and wears more than can be gotten. It is not but to look at the foundation for the problem, for the blood, experiment of the continuance of the present is not the greatest warning but has gone against the use of alcohol, and with one exception, no one is more and years its victim, as our young drink.

The being the effect of alcohol upon the human system, it explains why every being of habit, of personal love, of romance for that which is pure and good, is destroyed. We can fully understand the cause of the horrible crimes that fill columns of our daily press and read the number of victims of the open traffic into thousands and tens of thousands annually. We are also prepared to accept the testimony of the judges of prisons and penitentiaries and the judges of courts, that from one-eighth to two-thirds of all crime is brought about by the use of strong drink.

In my Chief Justice Hale, of England, said: "The places of judicature I have long laid in this kingdom have given me an opportunity to observe the original cause of most of the enormities that have been committed, for the space of twenty years and by that observation I have found that if the murders and manslaughters, the burglaries and robberies, the rapes, the kidnapings, fornications, rape and other enormities for late happened in that time were duly all five parts, four of them have been its issue and product of excessive drinking."

Judge Noah Davis, of New York, says that more per cent of the crimes of homicide of the courts is caused by the liquor traffic.

The report of the State Board of Charities of Massachusetts traced four-fifths of the crimes of that commonwealth to intemperance.

The inspector of the Massachusetts State prisons in 1880 said that four-fifths of the number committed the crime for which they were convicted either directly or indirectly by the use of intoxicating drinks.

The committee on intemperance in 1879 propounded this question to the clergy of state: "What proportion of those who have come under your cognizance have been the victims of drunkenness and associates?" Four-fifths of them replied the following: "If by the term drunkenness is meant periodic convulsions of any character against the law, say, from seventy-five per cent." "Nearly all." "Fifty nine-tenths." "Fully ninety per cent is the summary conclusion of the year are absolutely for intemperance, exclusive of a large proportion of the crimes attributable to intemperance." "About three-fourths."

This is the testimony of England, Ireland, Scotland, and every state in America, where any observation at all has been made or any record kept of this subject. We find, therefore, reasonable ground that if drinking were abolished, crime would decrease, and this has been found to be the time. The state of Rhode Island was under prohibition from June, 1886, to June, 1890. The statutes for all offenses by the city of Providence from January to June, 1886, for six months prior to the enforcement of prohibition, was 3,000. The total for all offenses for the corresponding period of only twelve prohibition, after the law had been in effect for twelve months. The total arrests for the first six months after license was restored, from July to December, 1890, 3,000. The city of Atlanta, Georgia, was under prohibition in the year 1887, and under a license law of a dozen years in the city. Under prohibition there were 1,200 arrests during the year, under license for the year 1888 there were 4,000.

The state of Kansas adopted the prohibition law in 1880, at that time the inmates of the penitentiary numbered 670. In the after eight years of prohibition, the population had increased about five hundred of the penitentiary was the lowest per cent ever in the total population ever in 1886.

After the penitentiary law in Iowa had been in effect for one year there were 1,000 vacancies in the state without a single prisoner in the county jails. In the last year of license in the city of Dubuque, a city of 30,000 population, there was not a single serious criminal case before the court.

The well known in the relation of the liquor traffic to crime to the officers of our towns and cities that when a great crime is committed they look for the criminal in the saloon or the gambling hell or in some other similar place.

I would say that I not filled to my city and state of this state and as a citizen of this commonwealth, I would call upon you the immutable laws of morality, moral and moral, that would come to the nation by the closing up of the seven saloons that are now legalized by the municipal, state and national government. These saloons supply no economic want, and nothing to the wealth of the country, but simply absorb the strength of our country, destroy the peace of the home, and make the brightest intellects in our nation. I do not indulge in speculation when I say that the time is at hand for all good citizens, without respect to party, creed, to unite in abolishing the traffic and silence from one end of the country to the other. While every attempt at local prohibition has been helpful, to reach the highest success it will be necessary for the national government to prohibit the manufacture, sale, exportation, importation and transportation of liquor, and then will prohibition indeed produce, and the saloon and distillery be relics of a past age. Then, and not till then, will our country achieve the high destiny which I believe it is destined to achieve, and it will be indeed be "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

GEORGE F. GOODWIN.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, February 20th, 1895.

# OUR STOCKHOLM LETTER.

## Bad Blood Between Catholics and Protestants.

**King Oscar and the Norwegian Radicals—Skating Record Broken—Notes on Many Topics.**

STOCKHOLM, February 9th.—(Special to the NEWS.)—Gustavus Adolphus and the late celebration of the 300th anniversary of the death of the Swedish king were recently made a subject of discussion in the Prattar Riksdag. The government has been greatly taken to task by the Catholic members of the House and only for allowing the celebration to go on, but still more for its giving an official stamp to the same. The Protestants were up in arms. One of the Catholics, who styled the great Swedish king as an incendiary, came, it is said, near to be thrown out of a window. The discussion ended with a speech by Dr. Fridberg, in which he praised Gustavus Adolphus as the hero of Protestantism, simultaneously denouncing Rome and the Pope under the most vigorous protests from the Catholic side of the House.

King Oscar has not conferred with the Norwegian leaders of the left and some ex-ministers of the state in regard to the present political crisis. His majesty has abstinence followed to the advice of the politicians, but refuses to divulge anything which can give even the slightest clue to his own opinion in regard to the situation.

After an absence of several years Princess Marie and her husband have returned to Copenhagen, where they were met at the railroad depot by King Christian, the crown prince and crown princess, Princes Christian and Carl, Prince Jean of Orleans and Prince Hans. The wild rumors, which have been circulated to the effect that the princess should be a cousin, alcoholic, a hope wounds, etc., are said to be without any foundation whatever, and the royal reception tendered the princess may be regarded as an official denial of another rumor that her highness should be a persona non grata at the Danish court.

A Swedish expedition to Terra del Fuego, or Finland, will sail from Stockholm next October. The leader will be Dr. Otto Nordenskiold, a son of Professor A. E. Nordenskiold, of arctic fame. Another man of science, who will accompany the expedition is Dr. Axel Ohlin, recently back from the expedition, which was sent out to rescue Hedding and Kalstenius, the young Swedish explorers.

Claude Monet, the famous French artist and the so-called "father of impressionism," will spend a few weeks in Christiania for the purpose of painting Norwegian scenes.

The world's record in heavy lifting was broken here on Sunday at an exhibition given by the Stockholm athletic club, Arvid Anderson, an amateur athlete, performing the feat by lifting a 264 pound dumbbell over his head.

The city authorities of Stockholm have granted an appropriate of 500,000 kronor for the international industrial exposition to be held here in 1897.

Captain C. Sperre, of the Norwegian navy, was greatly reprimanded a few days ago for his superior officers on account of his having within the following threats against Sweden in a Christiania paper: "He who believes that the sword or a Norwegian officer will stay in the sheath, as soon as an armed hostile shows himself on the other side of the frontier, will be greatly disappointed and must take the consequences of his disappointment. Will sweden have peace, she shall have peace, but once the want war, war she shall have. We are neither afraid nor do we despair of the result."

Monsieur Lagier Pee, the French actor and theater manager who is said to be a descendant of Allan Edgar Poe, the American poet, received recently the Litteris et Artibus gold medal of King Oscar as a reward for the great interest Mr. Poe has manifested in introducing Scandinavian dramas on the Parisian theater-goers.

A commercial treaty between Norway and Portugal will probably be signed in a few days by representatives of both countries. Negotiations are now going on and promise a good result.

A number of young Swedes, all born in Stockholm, are doing service in the Japanese army, and according to letters received here, many of them have been promoted since the war against China was declared.

At the skating tournament in Trondhjem last Sunday, Wilhelm Mansen won the 500 meter race. He covered the track in 46 sec seconds, smashing all previous records for that distance.

An elaborate banquet in honor of Baron Tamm, the president of the consular's American congress, was given here by the struggling representatives of said congress. Several of those attending declared their intention of visiting the next American congress, which is to be held in Mexico.

Morning newspapers who visited Sweden, Norway and Denmark last year, report the number of concerts as 400. Since then 40,000 Scandinavians have become Mormons, of which number about 40,000 have emigrated to Salt Lake City, Utah.

A great patriotic festival will be celebrated at the Royal Opera House at Stockholm on the 6th of next month. The entertainment is being arranged by the Women's society for the benefit of sweden's naval defense, the proceeds to go to the same.

"The Merry Widow," a new comedy by Jonas Lie, the famous Norwegian author, was given at the Carolinska theater last Monday night, being received with great enthusiasm. King Oscar and Hendrik Ibsen attended the performance.

Miss Maria Petzel, a Swedish songstress, who has been singing at concerts in Rio, Italy, with great success, has been uncourteously offered engagements as opera dancer at the Irish theater in Milan and the Gran Caffe Gesler in Naples.

The people of two small towns at Kvenangen, Norway, were buried under avalanches a few days ago. Eleven persons perished, and the only thing left of the two towns is a public school room only were found undamaged.

IN THE ICERY.

**How Some Men Have to Earn Sustenance—Cold Facts Are Experienced.**

Which young will thaw the most popular lump—the one provided with the proper portion, or the one having two pound sections? The Enquiring reporter was propounded to The Anaconda Rec Journal, with the answers which most immediately in favor of the two pound section, although everybody agreed that when it comes to selling the lump it was much better to have it in one pound sections. To the farmer who drops for a few minutes and who wishes to purchase lump for his family use the question of cash is not secondary, and he desires above all things to get as much product as possible from the few dollars he has to spare. It is therefore important for him to know whether there is profit or advantage in using large lump or ice. With a view to settling this matter we have appointed the editors of this paper, Ten men, Charlie Dufault, as expressed in a letter to Public Farmer.

Ben is a date of salesmen lugs themselves in the hall of Truck. They were lining in anticipation of future sales. Their motives leads them to place the board at the right part of their line where the lumps will be most in evidence. Ben, the owner of the lump placed between two stoves and the contents, they can infest behind them against substance. They also want the lump in a place easily accessible during cold weather, and therefore at most the local will be possible. When we give and how an empty jug above their specified sizes, we act according to their supplements, but when One Ice Lump we take small supplements until they reach 17 pounds, when we take pieces of ice to the 17 pounds, and the 17 pounds to the 25 pounds and because although it is one to the 25 pounds and because although it is Infantile.

The first step taken for the securing of certain lump, after the operation of the stoves in Frazer Avenue was the operation of a small box placed on four sides and holding about four pounds of lump. The box has come to the small box thoroughly and has shown as well as in disaster. It was soon perceived that there was less lump harvested in this style of box than formerly by the old wooden boiler plate, and bottom side to on top of the box box. We need these boxes for a short time, but after the operation of the stoves in Fraz we tried another case of full size with open frames right over the boiler stoves and without any partition in lump board. These frames were used for operating. The results was so much in favor of the large frames that we soon discarded the plate boxes altogether. A little later on the lump cutting, holding about a pound, was invented and found just the thing for the small lump sizes. We tried them with an in bread frames to hold them in the stoves, and we used them side by side with the long extending frames. The result was by far in favor of the latter, and soon it was clear that the idea trade demands lump in small packages so that the assertion that no one would think of using anything else.

Today, however, ordinarily the lump prefer a large open frame to a small section, we will say that we still train the long frames and the frames containing four sections each, side by side in lines, placing the small sections in the center over the bread box. In every instance the lines filled the large open frames first, although they were placed in a less favorable place. In a comparative test between large and small sections the results was similar, although the difference was not so plainly marked. This shows that it is best to use long open frames, or large sections, in the stoves, when the intention of the lumper is to produce lump especially or exclusively for his family's use. But if lump for market is wanted one must either use the one pound sections, which are the only such lump packages of marketable value, or he must use the long, open frames with the lump extractor.

**Surplus Wheat of Russia.**

It is reported that the surplus wheat of Russia is found to be superior brown as a stock food. Nearly one-sixth of the Russian wheat crop of last year was used as food for farm animals. This crop has become a very important factor in the grain trading of all states of stock farms. It is superior to any other food for the fattening of hogs. Yields profit if in any other grain, and it is recommended as a substitute of egg production. The Kansas Farmer is delighted with their experiments in the use of it.

**Sweet Potatoes For Swine.**

In an experiment with cheap swine feeds the Alabama station grew sweet potatoes at cost of 18 cents per bushel, this in spite of the extreme long and on the poorest soil on the farm. The variety was the Southern Queen, one of the best for children. Hogs turned into a field of sweet potatoes early in the fall grew rapidly and put on very fine fat. This is a practice very common in many localities in the south, which is recommended here as a cheap and economical method of fattening hogs.

**He Knew.**

Mamma—Why did yourself Mrs. Magpie that the cake she gave you at dinner was not very good?

Charlie—I was if I did and I thought it something would be said it was bad for me.—College Days Dress.

# THE BEST TEA . .

THE PRIDE OF JAPAN TREE TEA IS THE BEST.

No other brand can compare with it.

DON'T TAKE "JUST AS GOOD" FOR AN ANSWER.

BUT insist upon getting it, and . . . .

BEWARE of cheap substitutes and worthless imitations.

NOTICE!! All First-Class Grocers sell the Pride of Japan (Tree Tea.)

Broom Hotel
OGDEN, UTAH.
Rates—$1.50 to $2 per day. Special rates to regular boarders. Free sample rooms, electric light, steam heat, centrally located, 2 blocks from depot.
HARRY BROOM, Proprietor.

Everybody is Kicking!
Except the customers, and all for our new selling California Table Wines, strictly pure, at 50c per Gallon.
Stranger and crowds of people come every day and we still have plenty left for all.
Look at our goods. See our prices.
Our Bell of Nelson Whiskey carries a guarantee from the Chief Clerk, Department of Interior, Washington, D. C., and Albert Scott Collector, 5th District, Kentucky.
We have turned the town upside down with our prices—get there sooner, and we propose to keep them at fever heat as long as our goods last.
Table Wines 50c per Gallon. Whiskies in proportion.
UTAH LIQUOR CO.,
167 South Main Street.
Price List furnished on application. Mail orders receive our prompt attention.

The WAGENER BREWING CO.
Established in 1864.
Incorporated in 1890.
BREWERY AND PARK, AT EMIGRATION or PIONEER CANYON
Family Trade Solicited.
Principal Office, No. 64 East First South St. Telephone 418.

German BOOK OF MORMON JUST ISSUED. For Sale at Deseret News Publishing Co.

ESTABLISHED 1868.
JOSEPH E. TAYLOR,
PROPRIETOR
UNDERTAKER
OF UTAH.

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Metallic, Wood and Cloth Covered Coffins and Caskets.
Full line of Coffin Furnishings kept constantly on hand.
Telephone and telegraph orders promptly filled.
Open Day and Night.
Factory and Warerooms No. 224 E. 1st South, 1½ blocks east of Theater.

HOME MADE SHOES OR IMPORTED
WHICH WILL YOU BUY?
We Make a Line of Stylish $2.50 and $3.00 SHOES, that has no Equal Here or East.
Our New Goodyear Welt Shoes are a Complete Success. See them: Try Them Then Buy Them.
ROBINSON BROS. SHOE BUILDERS,
35 West First South Street.

FOR ALL KINDS OF
BOOK BINDING, PAPER RULING
BOOK, AND JOB PRINTING
AND STEREOTYPING
READY AT THE
DESERET NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, Salt Lake City, Utah.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.
Advertise In It!
Subscribe For It!
Read It!
And know what your Town, Territory Nation and the World are doing day by day.
Friend of Home Industries!
Friend of the People!
Clean, Reliable, Fearless!
Latest and Straightest Telegraphic and Local News!
Best and Brightest Special Correspondence!

Standard Church Works.

**Book of Mormon**, an account of the ancient inhabitants of the American continent, written by the hand of Mormon upon plates taken from the plates of Nephi. Price, per copy, in leather, $2.50; Full Sheep, $1.50; Half Morocco, gilt edges, $1.50; Full Morocco, embossed, $1.50; cloth, embossed, $1.00.

**Book of Mormon.** (Large Print) Morocco, $3.00; in Kid, Leather, $3.50; Morocco, $3.50; cloth, $2.00.

**Doctrine and Covenants**, of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, containing the revelations given to Joseph Smith, Jr., the Prophet, and others, by way of Revelation, and of the last two years, Sheep, $1.75; Full Sheep, $2.00; Full Sheep, $2.25; Morocco, $2.50; cloth, $1.50.

**Pearls and Covenants.** (Large Print), Morocco, Plain edges, $2.50; Morocco, Gilt edges, $3.00; cloth, $2.00.

**Voice of Great Price.** A choice selection from the Revelations, Translations and Teachings of the Prophet of Latter-day Saints, not yet published in the Doctrine and Covenants of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. By Parley P. Pratt. Price, Morocco, Gilt edges, $1.00; cloth, $0.50.

**Voice of Warning.** An exposition of the Faith and Doctrine of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. By Parley P. Pratt. Full Sheep, embossed, $1.50; Morocco, Gilt edges, $2.00; cloth, $1.00.

**Spencer's Letters.** Containing the most prominent features of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, by Orson Spencer, A. M., to which is also added his Letter on Polygamy, which he wrote to the Rev. William Crosby, of St. Louis, Mo. Full Sheep, embossed, $1.00; Full Morocco, embossed, $1.50; cloth, $0.75.

**Hymn Book.** Compiled Editions, Cloth, Red Full Sheep, $1.50; Morocco, $2.00; Leather, Gilt Edges, $3.00; Morocco, Gilt Edges, $3.50.

**Catechism for Children.** Containing the prominent doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. By John Jaques. Limp, cloth, 20c.; Boards, 25c.; Morocco, 50c.

**A Compendium** of the doctrines of the Gospel, by Parley P. Pratt. Full Sheep, $1.00; Morocco, Gilt edges, $1.50; cloth, $0.50.

**Manly Deliverance.** Discourse delivered in an inspired vision, with remarkable notes, 40c.; 50c.; and $1.00, according to binding.

Miscellaneous Works.

**Orson Pratt's Works**, a series of pamphlets on the doctrines of the gospel, a book of 400 pages, $1.00.

**Hand-Book of Reference** to the Bible, containing maps, weights and measures of the Latter-day Saints—for bands and managers, 40c.

**The Life and Labors of Eliza R. Snow Smith**, with a full account of her funeral services, postpaid, 50c.

**Does the Bible Sanction Polygamy?** a discussion between Elder Orson Pratt and Dr. A. T. Dickson, in which is added Rev. Mr. Stetson on scriptural marriage by Elders Orson Pratt, George A. Smith and Geo. Q. Cannon, 50c.

**Joseph Smith—Was he a Prophet of God?** by J. M. Sjodahl, price, Paper, 25c.

**A Review** of the Decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S., in the case of George Reynolds, by George Q. Cannon, 50c.

**Book of Abraham**, in connexity with Facsimiles, by Geo. Reynolds, 50c.

**The Priesthood**, by John Taylor, 50c.

**The Spaulding Story**, or Manuscript Found, Paper, 25 Cents; Cloth, 50c; Gilt, $1.00.

**Angel of the Prairies; or a Dream of the Future**, by E. F. Pratt, 50c.

**The Mormon Question**, by John Taylor, 50c.

**Poems.** Religious, Historical and Political. By Eliza R. Snow. Vol. 1, Leather, $1.25; Vol. 2, Cloth, $1.00; Vol. 1, Cloth, 50c; Vol. 2, Cloth, 50c.

**Harp of Zion.** Poems by John Lyon. Cloth, 50c; Gilt, Cloth, 60c.

**Year of Jubilee.** Discourse delivered at, and general proceedings of the Fiftieth Annual Conference, 50c.

**Restoration of the Everlasting Gospel.** by George Q. Cannon, 5c.

**Intemperance.** 5c.

**A Voice from the Mountains.** 25c.

**The Resurrection.** By Franklin Dilworth Richards, 50c.

**Guide to Salt Lake City and its Environs.** 50c.

**Time Sketches Revered.** 1 vols. $1.00; 2 vols. $1.50. Address $2.00.

**Saints and Sinners.** By Nels Nelson, 50c.

**The Fall of the Great Republic** by the Prophet Joseph Smith, 50c.

**Martyrdom of Joseph Smith.** By John Taylor, 50c.

**Times as Foretold.** By Rudger John Clawson, 50c.

**The Book of Judges.** Cloth 50c. Gilt, Leather, $1.00.

**Temples.** Description and historical sketches of ancient and modern sacred edifices. With an appendix giving an account of the laying of the foundation of the Salt Lake City Temple. Cloth, $1.50. Paper, 50c.

**Dictionary of the Book of Mormon.** Cloth, 50c; Gilt, $1.00.

**History of the Mormons.** 50c.

**Millennial Star.** Back numbers $1.00 each.

**The Word of Wisdom.** Back numbers $1.00.

**The Martyrs**, an account of the martyrdom of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, with an appendix containing the testimony of the prophet and patriarch, and history of the prophet, 50c.

**Gospel Philosophy**, containing the identity of intelligence and the immortality of the spirit with numerous other leaves. Price $1.50.

**The Mind of Providence**, as shown in the history of nations and individuals. Show the great control of the Almighty in the events of the world, as illustrated each of all prominent characters, 50c.

**"Mormon" Doctrine**, a plain and concise exposition of the principles of the gospel, as taught by Latter-day Saints, with a full and complete explanation of the principles of the gospel, 50c.

**Dialogues and Recitations.** No. 1, contains prose selections for young and general entertainment, 50c.

**Why we Practice Plural Marriage**, by a "Mormon" wife and mother—Mrs. Ellis Shipp Cook, 25c.

**Lakeside Sanatorium**, containing the medical teaching of Eliza R. Snow, M. D. Cloth Binding in full gilt, 50c.

**The Temple Manual** for the young, 50c.

**The Mormon Student Manual** and Supplement, 50c.

**Blood Atonement.** By C. W. Penrose, 25c.

**Revelings and Restitution**, second edition, price 25 cents, containing a great variety of valuable knowledge and information compiled by Prof. A. H. Cook, 50c.

**An Epic Poem**, by Sarah G. Cox, Price 25 cents, cloth 50 cents.