



HE DRANK JUST THE SAME.

"Ah, 'Tis A GRAND DAY.

HOW THEY SAW BROOKLYN

HELP! I AM DYING!

ting something to drink in New York. They were disappointed. New York was having its own troubles. The big saloons were closed, with their bars exposed. The keepers of the small saloons were nearly all present at the indignation meeting in Concordia Assembly Rooms, where they listened to denunciations of the law that will be enforced here in a few days. In fact, it was almost impossible for a Brooklynite to get a drink in any saloon in this town. The hotels and restaurants, to be sure, sold drinks with meals, but the few saloons that did business admitted only old and reliable customers.

So the Brooklynites travelled on to Jersey City, and a large detachment of New Yorkers went with them. And in Jersey City and Hoboken they found solace—and they found it a plenty.

This other fact deserves mention here: It was observed in Brooklyn yesterday that the new law makes a harsh distinction between saloon restaurants and the restaurants attached to hotels.

While both will have to pay the same tax, only the latter may sell drinks with meals on Sunday. The law, to be sure, says they may sell only "to guests," but as all who register at the hotel, if only for a few hours, are guests, the other restaurants suffer by the distinction.

NO SIDE DOORS OPEN.

The New Excise Law Enforced in the City of Churches.

Val Schmitt's was closed. "When the Coliseum falls Rome, shall fall." When Val Schmitt's is closed Brooklyn is dry.

Val Schmitt's big saloon stands opposite the entrance to the Bridge. For the first time since it was opened it was impossible for a man to get a drink there. And this was typical of the condition of affairs that prevailed in Brooklyn yesterday.

From one end of the city to the other you saw hardly anything but gaping, deserted barrooms, that stared at you from every side. No curtains, no screens, no drinks. In the evening the Superintendent of Police gathered the newspaper men about him and told them that in nearly three hundred places the obstructions had not been removed, but these places were widely scattered and but few were fortunate enough to find them.

As a matter of fact, very few of these places that had, either through ignorance of the law or through perverseness, failed to expose their bar to public view, sold any liquor. In a few places the bar was curtained as usual, for the purpose of establishing a test case. In the majority of instances, however, it was done either through forgetfulness or ignorance. The cold, hard fact remained that very, very few of the residents and not a single stranger was able to buy liquor in a saloon.

The restaurants on Fulton street and the few little table d'hote places refused to serve their customers with alcoholic drink. It was only in the hotels that it could be obtained, and there solely with meals. In the St. George and the Clarendon—the two biggest hotels in Brooklyn—everybody who bought a meal could get drinks.

The restaurant keepers looked upon this as an unfair distinction, and some of them spoke of bringing the matter before the courts.

"It may not be unconstitutional," said a clubhouse proprietor to a Journal reporter, "but it is manifestly very unjust. We pay as much for our license as the hotels, and under the new law we have fewer privileges."

ENFORCED IN CLUBS.

In his eagerness to carry the new law into force the Superintendent of Police forgot to instruct his men to notify the clubs of the new order of things, and made no provision at all for ascertaining whether the law was enforced in these places or not. In spite of this oversight, however, the new law was observed in all the clubs of Brooklyn.

The bar of the Brooklyn Club, of which Joseph C. Hendrix is president, was actually exposed to public view, as it is located in the basement of the clubhouse, at Pierpont and Clinton streets.

The bar of the Montauk Club was closed at midnight and the members went home. The same was the case at the Hamilton, Union League, Excelsior, Carlton, Oxford, Lincoln, Algonquin, Bushwick, Midwood, Knickerbocker and Crescent clubs. In fact, naturally, the day in Brooklyn was full

of incidents. Groups of men gathered in front of many of the saloons in the afternoon discussing the new state of affairs in a dazed sort of way. It was hard after fourteen years—very hard.

Here and there through the window of a saloon you could see the long, gleaming decorated bar, the sparkling array of empty glasses, the tempting line of bottles bearing the seductive labels, and, staring you in the face—oh, the mockery of it!—a big, crude sign "Closed."

The police announced last night that not a single arrest had been made for intoxication. That is very true. Nevertheless, a Journal reporter saw a steady-looking individual walking down Flatbush avenue at 1 p. m. yesterday with steps that Munchausen himself would not have called steady. Where the man got it was a mystery. It was not the remnant of a Saturday night spree, for it bore all the signs of freshness. But the old chap wobbled on and no one thought of bringing him to the station house to contradict the Raines law.

When the saloon keepers recovered from the first shock of the thing, they will put their heads together and see if there is no possible loophole to this law. If there is no loophole, they will ascertain the least risky way of violating it. For the Brooklyn saloon keeper is deep and dark and his ways are devious and intricate. Yesterday, however, they were nearly all too dazed to try any tricks.

Thomas F. Carey, bartender for John Gallagher, whose saloon at No. 329 Franklin avenue was found open yesterday afternoon, was arrested. Roundsmen Heenan and Patrolman Aesp, of the Grand Avenue Station, who entered the place, caught the bartender, Carey, behind the counter waiting on three men.

Ex-Police Captain Michael Doherty, who started in the wholesale and retail cigar business in Brooklyn soon after he was dismissed from the New York police force, did a rushing business in a retail way at his store on Washington street, opposite the Bridge terminal. The rush began just after the noon hour, and from then on there was an almost constant stream of thirsty individuals rushing in and strolling out of the place.

Those of the ingoers who had hopeful expectations were quickly discouraged when they saw a big sign in one of the store windows which read:

"No Intoxicating Drinks Sold Here."

THE POLICE REPORTS.

Superintendent McKelvey had special reports sent to him last night from the various precincts showing the number of excise arrests and the number of complaints for violation of the Raines law.

These reports covered the day up to 7 p. m., and showed that in the entire city there had been 236 violations of the law.

ports on the number of arrests for intoxication. They each in turn reported "None."

REJOICE OVER VICTORY.

Prohibitionists of Brooklyn Happy Over Closed Saloons.

Twenty men, most of them with hair and beard white as snow, stood up in the little

faces of all present were glowing with the light of triumph.

"I have lived forty-five years in Brooklyn and have never seen a Sabbath like this," exclaimed one old man, as he shook hands with Dr. Funk.

A TALE OF THREE CITIES.

BROOKLYN.

The Raines Liquor Tax law was enforced yesterday. There are nearly 4,700 saloons in this city. All but 250 of these were closed and the bar exposed to public gaze. The owners of these 250, more through ignorance than any other cause, failed to remove the blinds or screens that obstructed the view of the bar. These cases were reported to the station-houses, and will to-day go before the District-Attorney. In only one place, as far as known, was liquor sold. No liquor was sold in any of the big clubs. In the hotels liquor was served to guests with meals. A liberal construction was put upon the word "guest," and all who purchased a full meal, whether they were known or not, were welcome to all the liquor they could drink and pay for. In the restaurants and chop houses that do not belong to hotels no liquors could be obtained. It was in this harsh distinction that the new law was felt in all its severity. In spite of the disagreeable weather many Brooklynites travelled across the Bridge, and then across the ferry to Jersey City or Hoboken to spend the day in drinking. The saloon keepers are in a condition of shock. The new law and its sudden enforcement has bewildered them. Next Sunday or, if not then, surely the Sunday after, many attempts will be made to evade the new law. But yesterday the law was obeyed to the letter.

NEW YORK.

The Raines Liquor Tax law was not enforced yesterday, but its effects were manifest everywhere. Of the 7,500 liquor and ale and beer saloons in this city less than 100 were open, and these were scattered so widely and the entrance guarded so vigilantly that it was difficult to locate them and, unless a man was an old customer, utterly impossible to enter. Of those that were closed almost all observed that provision of the Raines law which declares that the bar shall be exposed to public gaze. Some, however, stubbornly refused to give the police the satisfaction of withdrawing their screens or curtains, the result being that detectives stood outside for hours to make sure that the place was closed. Most of the clubs took advantage of that peculiar privilege which President Roosevelt has accorded them of selling liquor on Sunday. They were not molested. In the Union League and one or two other big clubs, however, the new law was observed and no drinks were sold. The hotels and restaurants sold drinks with meals, each exercising its own discretion in defining the word "meal." In short, the condition of affairs was exactly what it has been every Sunday under the present police regime, with the exception that many saloon keepers were a little puzzled about the new law and, rather than take any chances, closed their doors and exposed their bars.

JERSEY CITY.

There is no Raines Liquor Tax law here. There are 800 saloons in this city, and almost every one of them was open yesterday. Some were wide open—that is, the blinds were drawn, but you could enter through the front door. In most cases, however, the front door was closed, and you could only enter through the side door. All who came were admitted, and all who could pay received all the liquor they wanted. The saloons did a tremendous business. In spite of the disagreeable weather crowds came over from New York and Brooklyn. No attempt was made to enforce any kind of Sunday observance. Side doors were frequently left wide open, giving passers-by an unobstructed view of a long line of men leaning against the bar. In Hoboken, where there are 400 saloons, things were, if anything, even livelier. Here the saloons were filled with Germans from New York and Brooklyn, who sang and shouted or played cards to their heart's content, unmindful of the fact that the noise could be heard across the street. In the afternoon each ferryboat brought more thirsty ones. The boats that left here in the evening carried many intoxicated men back to New York. The saloon keepers are highly delighted with the effects of the new law across the river.

hall at No. 515 Fulton street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon and raised their voices in the doxology because their agents had been able to find no saloon open for business in the City of Churches. They were members of the Prohibition League, banded together four years ago to insist upon the enforcement of the Sunday Closing law. There were not many of them, but each week their agents made out a list of saloons

until his face was like the sun, read his report, as follows:

Presto! What a change has come over our fair city in a few hours. One could scarcely realize this morning that he was still in what was formerly a side-door city, but rather that he had been transferred to Puritanical Boston. What had seemed to become an established fact, proven by the frequent utterances of the police, the press and many esteemed citizens, namely,

bridges from Brooklyn to Long Island City yesterday than ever before on a Sunday, seen in the height of Summer, in search of liquor refreshments.

The numerous saloons in the vicinity of the Hunter's Point and Astoria ferries, and the many German family resorts in other sections of the city were crowded from early in the day until late at night, and nearly all of them had to call upon their

SPEAKERS AT THE CONCORDIA HALL MASS MEETING.



Formal complaints were made to the captains of the respective precincts. These complaints will be turned over to the District-Attorney this morning.

"I have no doubt," said Superintendent McKelvey last night "that it will be soon tomorrow morning that the greater number of to-day's violations were due to ignorance of the law or the inability of the saloon keeper to comply with it. The fronts of many saloons are so constructed that the bars cannot be exposed without tearing out a lot of woodwork inside."

The largest number of complaints in any one precinct was in the Seventh-Greenpoint—where there were sixty.

The number of arrests for intoxication on Sunday, March 22, was seventy-six. At 8 o'clock last night the Superintendent asked all the precinct commanders for re-

ports found open on Sunday, and each list was sent to the Mayor. It was Mayor Schieren who was first importuned by them to enforce the Sunday law; later it was Mayor Wurster.

Their reports, importunities and threats had little effect, but they clung together. At their meetings the speakers criticized the Mayor and the police authorities for the excise policy of the administration. The speakers at the meetings were always the same: Dr. J. K. Funk, the president; Frederick G. Smith, T. B. Morton and D. Martin, member of the Law Enforcement Society and a few others.

Their enthusiasm yesterday was great. Dr. Funk was out of town, and Mr. Smith presided. The meeting was to be the last of the Sunday afternoon series, and there was a larger gathering than usual. The

that the law could not be enforced, was false and an absurdity; for a few simple changes in the law or regulations which could have been imposed at any time, and, what was of more importance, a few earnest words from our esteemed District-Attorney, the result of which was not a sign. As far as the inspectors could discover, there was not an open saloon in the city to-day, but instead they had a fiction and for-asked appearance, no one on hand to make the old and well worn excuse of "cleaning up."

Then a resolution was passed thanking District-Attorney Backus for bringing about a prompt enforcement of the law,

brewers for fresh supplies of beer long before noon.

No pretence whatever was made of enforcing the law by the authorities or of obeying it by the saloon keepers, except that the latter kept their front doors closed.

It is reported that several of the pastors of churches in the city, who had their attention drawn to the occurrences of to-day will within a few days call a meeting of citizens to demand of District-Attorney

Noble that he take measures to have the law enforced next Sunday.

One of the most interesting sights of the day was the continuous line of men, women and children crossing the Vernon avenue bridge over Newtown Creek, carrying every description of tin pails, demijohns and pitchers from Greenpoint, many of them walking half a mile to the saloons at the Long Island City side of the bridge, and returning with pails, quarts and gallons of beer, ale and whiskey.

At one saloon a small boy, with a large milk can, asked to have it filled with beer. Being asked by the bartender where he came from he said he lived on Dupont street, Greenpoint. As he was leaving he said:

"But dis is tough, havin' to come all de way from Greenpoint, but me fadder can't eat his dinner widout his beer."

Thomas C. Platt's ears must have tingled all day. Nearly every man who came over in search of a drink was denouncing the Republican Legislature and its leader.

Although there were many intoxicated persons on the street, they were not noisy, and the few policemen on duty paid but little heed to them, occasionally advising those who were at all demonstrative to get over to Brooklyn or New York in a hurry. No arrests were made.

THE RAINES LAW DEFIED.

Many Saloons in the Upper Part of the State Ran Wide Open Yesterday and Were Not Molested.

Though yesterday was the first Sunday under the Raines Liquor law, those sections of the State where the cry was the loudest for this measure flagrantly violated its provisions. It was the exception, as will be seen by the accompanying reports, for the saloon keepers of the various towns to keep close house.

Rochester Defies the Law.

Rochester, March 29.—The saloons in this city were open to-day, as usual, no attention being paid to the new Raines law either by the saloon men or the officers of the law. The Chief of Police announced that he had received no orders in the matter and would not make any move until he had.

It is understood that the Excise Board has decided not to interfere with existing conditions at present. The principal saloon keepers announce that they will close voluntarily May 1, but will keep open as usual until then unless ordered otherwise by the officers.

Niagara Spurned Raines.

Niagara Falls, March 29.—Notwithstanding the Raines law, saloons and music halls were wide open and running full blast to-day, and the Sunday was as "wet" as ever. No attempt whatever was made to enforce the law.

Saratoga as "Wet" as Water.

Saratoga, March 29.—No attempt was made here to-day to observe the provisions of the Raines Excise law. President Sturges, of the Board of Trustees, when seen to-night, said that he did not interpret the law as taking effect until May 1. Until that time, he said, nothing would be done.

Open in Albany and Troy.

Albany, March 29.—No effort was made either in this city or Troy to enforce the provisions of the Raines Liquor law to-day. Though the saloon front doors were closed, access to side entrances was easily obtainable in both these cities and beer and whiskey had easy flow.

Few Evasions in Syracuse.

Syracuse, March 29.—Nearly all of the saloons are closed to-day, and the curtains drawn so that it is possible for a person passing by to see through the windows and look in front of and behind the bars. This has been the condition of affairs since 12 o'clock last night, when the liquor dealers of this city closed up their places of business in accordance with the orders of Chief of Police Wright.

No complaints have been made to the authorities that the law has been violated in any particular, although a few dealers neglected to draw back their curtains. The hotels are doing a lively business, a number of parties who were desirous of evading the law having registered as guests and taken rooms, in which they have been served with drinks. Free lunches were served in the Syracuse saloons for the last time last night.

Plenty to Drink in Elmira.

Elmira, March 29.—No one in Elmira would have known to-day that the Raines law was in force. The saloons did their usual Sunday business unmolested. Mayor Collin says he has not had time to examine the measure, hence the inactivity of the authorities.

Utica Bows to the Law.

Utica, March 29.—Not within the last twenty years have the places where liquor is on sale in this city been so tightly closed as they were to-day. There were only one or two violations. No arrests were made. As far as possible the interiors of the saloons were exposed to view. In those sections of the city where the liquor places are thickest the streets were crowded with men who were shut out from their ordinary places of resort. The working of the law was regarded with less disfavor than was expected among those who would naturally be hostile to it.

Salvation Oil is a certain cure for headache, toothache, earache, &c. Only 25 cents.

INDIGNANT PROTEST AGAINST THE LAW.

Raines Measure Denounced at a Big Mass Meeting at Concordia Hall.

Republicans Held Responsible by Speakers for the New Order of Things.

LEADER PLATT ROUNDLY SCORED.

Assemblyman Kempner Declares the Law a Scheme to Secure Party Patronage.

Saloon Men Scheming to Evade the Measure.

The Raines Liquor law was not enforced in this city yesterday and those saloon keepers who desired to keep their places open on the sly had nothing to contend with save the customary strictness and alertness of the police.

The event of the day was a rousing mass meeting, in which the saloon keepers found a vent for long pent-up feeling. The meeting was held in Concordia Hall, at Nos. 28 and 30 Avenue A.

Although the meeting was held under the auspices of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Tenth Assembly District, it was attended by citizens who have hitherto affiliated with the Republican party and independent reform organizations.

Tammany Hall leaders who were present declared that the crowded hall contained hundreds of voters who have been converted to Democracy through the enactment of the Raines law. Fully two-thirds of the two thousand citizens who were in attendance were Germans. They included keepers of small beer saloons, property owners, cigar dealers, restaurant keepers and others who assert that the law will affect their means of gaining a livelihood.

The neighborhood is thickly populated with foreign-born citizens, the Germans predominating. There are now five hundred saloons in the Tenth District, and it is asserted that the \$800 license fee will close up four hundred of them. The butchers, the bakers and the grocers who have the families of the saloonkeepers for customers, were among those who spent the afternoon in listening to speeches against the Raines law.

Concordia Hall is the place where Mr. Platt recently drank beer with East Side German Republicans and sang a song. That was several weeks ago and he received an ovation. Yesterday afternoon his name was greeted with hisses.

Henry W. Wolf, who was defeated for the Assembly in the anti-Tammany landslide of 1894, called the mass meeting to order. Register William Sommer was elected chairman and John E. Lynch and Charles Becker secretaries.

MR. SOMMER SPEAKS.

Register Sommer, in accepting the chairman ship of the meeting, spoke as follows: "We meet to-day as citizens, irrespective of party, to condemn and censure the party that is responsible for the enactment of the Raines Liquor Tax law. Never before in my recollection has there been such widespread and deep-felt indignation aroused by the passage of a bill at Albany as exists at this time over the adoption of the Raines inquiry. That measure is generally recognized to be a direct blow against the greatness of our city, and is destined to have an injurious effect on every inhabitant within our borders, from the wealthiest capitalist to the humblest laborer. It means the loss of many millions in money and in opportunities for employment to thousands of our population. Before many days have passed over our heads we shall be eye witnesses to the suffering and misery that will result from the passage of our district. Hard-working and honest citizens, who have spent a lifetime in acquiring a little business of their own, will find their means of gaining a livelihood and their little fortune swept away at one stroke. And all this loss, misery and misfortune are deliberately inflicted upon the masses by the Republican party. It merely remains for me to speak of the indignation that is universally felt against the Mayor of our city for betraying its interests and violating his pledges.

It usually devotes upon the Mayor of a city to guard the interests committed to his keeping and to make himself the spokesman and champion of all matters that tend to its welfare and

Spring

Is the cleansing season, and it is the time to see that your blood is pure, rich and full of vitality. To purify, vitalize and enrich the blood, take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Be sure to get Hood's and only HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills cure Liver ill; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.