

# Temperance Column.

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OFFICIAL NOTICE.—All communications relating to Constitutional questions, must be addressed to James Watts, G. W. C. T., Woodstock, N. B.

All Remittances, Orders and Returns, must be addressed to A. W. D. Knapp, G. W. C. T., Sackville, Westmorland Co., N. B.

A. W. D. KNAPP, G. W. Secretary.

IS THE MAINE LAW A FAILURE?

Mr. Editor.—In your report of the doings of the Town Council, published in the *Sentinel* a few weeks since, one of the Councilmen, while the *Canada Temperance Act* was being discussed, is credited with saying: "They might grant license, and then they would control the sale, but when they said liquor should not be sold at all, then they were attempting to do what could not be carried out. Maine had tried the experiment, but it was a failure. I do not know what your Temperance Law is, but I do know that it cannot be more stringent than the Maine Law; and I also know that in Maine the Temperance Law, or Prohibition, is not a failure. It is true that liquor is not wholly abolished from the State, and the traffic is not annihilated by it. But it has stopped it to such an extent that it is no longer a nuisance to the good citizens in the enforcement of Prohibition, or whatever law they may have on their statute books regulating the sale of intoxicating drinks."

The Maine Law was enacted in 1851. Gov. Hubbard, a Democrat, on putting his name to the bill, said: "The people of Maine have indicated by their petition and otherwise that they are in favor of this measure, and, therefore, I approve it." The bill was passed by the Legislature, and the Maine Law was enacted. In one instance a rumrunner declared he would sell in spite of the law and the town Constable in attempting to seize his liquor, would have been driven out, only for the timely aid of the next door blacksmith, who very soon settled the rumrunner. The steamer coming into Bangor from Boston, with a few barrels of rum, one day, was at once boarded by the officers, the liquor seized and rolled out on the wharf. While arrangements were being made to have it hauled away, in the absence of the Police the Captain of the boat, ordered the barrels to be put on board again; cast off the lines and steamed down river. The Officers at once telegraphed to Bangor, and when the boat called at that port, an officer, who was ready to do his share of the work, stepped on board. The Captain at once cast off and the boat steamed for Bangor, taking the officer with him, while hundreds of people gathered on the shore, in a great state of excitement gazed after them, wondering what the end would be. The officer told the Captain, that when he touched anchor at any port in Maine his boat would be seized and held, and he would be arrested, and all this for a few barrels of rum. So the Captain thought better of it, returned, and delivered the whiskey.

Many were the obstacles put in the way of the enforcement of the law, in the earlier days of its enactment, by the bold, but honest men who opposed it; but they were met by earnestness and determination of the officers, and good men who came to their assistance. Threats of personal violence were made, by rumrunners and others, against temperance men, and all to no purpose, for they knew how to take care of themselves in the enforcement of the law of the state. It had been said that poverty, pauperism, suffering and crime, had their origin in the liquor traffic; and if this was true, the driving out of the trade would cause these, evils to diminish. Now, as we see, in Portland, the jail for Cumberland County, was most of the time overcrowded with criminals. In four months since the Prohibition Law came into force, there were but five prisoners in it, and three of them were liquor sellers. The same was true of the House of Correction in the same county. Which was entirely empty in four months after the enactment of the law. The workhouse in Portland was crowded under the license law, but under prohibition it can comfortably accommodate all the paupers sent to it. Pauperism was greatly reduced in all the towns and cities throughout the state. Many of the people testify to the great change that has taken place, especially in some localities, when under the license system, could be seen dilapidated farm buildings and fences, unutilized farm stock of the lean kind, and the appearance of the people wretchedly miserable, because liquor could be had. The Mayor of Portland in his official report, dated January 14th 1855, says: "A few continue to sell secretly on a limited scale, and mostly to foreigners." "The quantity of intoxicating liquors now sold is not one fifteenth part so great as it was seven months ago, and the salutary effects of this great change are apparent among the people in all parts of the city." "From many towns in the State, the illegal traffic is entirely banished." "There were committed to the Watch House from June 1st to December 31st, 1850 (before the law) 322 persons; in the corresponding months of 1851 (after the law) 132 persons. In October, November and December, 1850, respectively, 48, 44, 45, equals 140, in the same months of 1851, 21, 23, and 11, equals 55." "The amount given to the poor by one of the city officers, in the three months of 1851 was \$1,000 to \$5,37 given in the corresponding period of 1850, and he attributes the difference entirely to the favorable operation of the law upon the habits and domestic economy of the people." This is only a part of the testimony that might be given to prove the efficiency of the Maine Law. Governors, Executive Councilors, Senators, Mayors, Councilmen, Overseers of the Poor, Police Officers, and ministers, all declare that Prohibition is the best remedy for the evils of the State and the welfare of the people. Judge Davis says, "It has produced a hundred times more visible improvement in the character, condition, and property of our people than any other law that ever was enacted." "One of our most prominent men has said: 'For no consideration will the people of Maine go back to the old policy of license, so that now all organized opposition to the Maine Law has ceased.' If the traffic is not abolished by the Maine Law, it has been driven into the lowest slums and dens to be sold.

In view of what has been done in Maine, under prohibition, we say by all means hasten fast that which is best, and not go back to the license system. In the name of God and humanity, let a holy and indissoluble union be proclaimed between temperance and politics, and religion, no matter what the party or sect may be, and the battle be pushed until poverty, pauperism, ignorance, degradation, suffering and crime coming from the liquor traffic is swept away.

PROHIBITION.

TEMPERANCE AND INSURANCE.—Mr. John McEwin at a recent conference of the Temperance League in Glasgow said: "I happened to be in the South the other day, and I was asking how this insurance office was getting on. I learned it was doing a very large and profitable business, and that the persons who had joined in that association all get very large bonuses compared with what they paid for the premium. The expenses of the institution are distributed over the two years, and the bonus is struck. It was a very extraordinary thing that about two years ago the actuary of that society, who is an abstainer himself, was asked at a general meeting by members who were much amused and struck at the very extraordinary results of the year's operations, why it was, they said, 'how can it be? you must have made a mistake. But the actuary replied, 'there is no mistake. I cannot tell you how it has happened, unless it is that the men who do not drink do not die so soon as men who do drink.'—*Lancet Journal*, then men who do drink."

THE sale of liquor was prohibited in Carrollton, Ga. five years ago, the annual revenue from that place increased from \$200,000 to \$400,000, and it is said there is not one agent of the thirty in that town who would vote against the whiskey traffic on any principle.

# 1880!

## New Fall and Winter

## GOODS!

## ARRIVING DAILY,

## R. B. Belyea

## 40 CASES

## BOOTS & SHOES

## JUST OPENED, Lower than the Lowest.

## Also a Large Assortment of Gents' READY-MADE CLOTHING, OVERCOATS and REEFING JACKETS.

## 2 Cases Fall and Winter MANTLES just arrived—a perfect fit guaranteed.

## In Stock and to arrive, a complete assortment of DRY GOODS,

## HATS, CAPS,

## ROOM PAPER,

## GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

## LADIES' and GENTS' FURS,

## FANCY GOODS,

## TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.

## Socks, Mitts, Button, Eggs and Oats taken in exchange for Goods.

## We are Head Quarters for Low Prices. Call on and be convinced.

## R. B. BELYEA,

## MAIN STREET,

## Woodstock, Sept. 24, 1880.

## FOR SALE.—A number of Pure Breasted BUCK LAMBS, from my

## Imported Buck "Lorne," for which sixty dollars was paid at last Provincial Exhibition.

## W. N. SEAW.

## Hartford, Sept. 15, 1880—41-37

## Atkinson's Perfumes.

## DAPIRE, Forged Me Not;

## FRAGRANCE, Heliotrope;

## Lily of the Valley;

## Mignonette, White Rose;

## Court Bouquet, Eau de Cologne;

## Jockey Club, New Mow Hay;

## Opoponax, Patchouli;

## Staphisagria, Wood Violet;

## Ginger, Glacé, Marquis of Lorne;

## Sandringham, West End.

## Wholesale and Retail by

## T. B. BARKER & SONS,

## 24 and 27 King Street.

## St. John, September 22, 1880

## New Books.

## THE GRANDISSIMO.—A Story of Creole

## Life, by George W. Caplan.

## Lord Brackenbury, by Amelia B. Edwards;

## The Mudfog Papers, by Charles Dickens;

## White Wings, by William Black;

## The Undershoe, by W. D. Howells.

## Political and Legal Remedies for War, by Sheldon

## Amos, Esq.

## Four Centuries of English Literature, edited and

## annotated by James Spedden.

## Observations Concerning the Scripture Economy

## of the Trinity and Covenant of Redemption,

## by Jonathan Edwards.

## Second Thoughts, a Novel, by Rhoda Doughton.

## Memorials of Francis Ridley Havergal, by his

## father, M. V. G. H.

## For sale by

## J. & A. McMillan,

## 98 Prince William street.

## St. John, Sept. 22, 1880

## To Housekeepers

## Hotel Proprietors!

## We are now showing our

## FALL IMPORTATIONS of

## BLANKETS!

In Low Prices, Medium Prices and Super.

Cotton Sheetings—Plain and Twilled;

Pillow Case Cottons—all widths.

Linen Sheetings and Pillow Linens.

Table Damasks, Napkins and D'Orleans;

Towels and Towellings;

Glass Towels, Cap Towels;

Crash and Osnaburghs;

Quilts, Counterpanes and Comfortables;

Furniture Dimities and Ortonoes.

Job Lots of Remnants, Sheetings, Counterpanes,

Napkins, Towels, &c., &c.

**GREAT BARGAINS!**

MANCHESTER, ROBERTSON

& ALLISON.

St. John, Sept. 22, 1880

I AM NOW RECEIVING MY

**SPRING**

**IMPORTATIONS!**

If you want a nice DRESS call at

**SAUNDERS'.**

If you want a STYLISH HAT of CLOTHES

call at

**SAUNDERS'.**

If you want a DRESS HAT call at

**SAUNDERS'.**

If you want anything in the Dry Goods, Hat,

Cap or Clothing line call at

**SAUNDERS'.**

Everything you will find will be sold at the lowest

possible advance on Cost.

Butter, tallow, highest cash price given.

**W. S. SAUNDERS.**

Woodstock, May 7, 1880.

**GOLD FLAKE**

**Cut Plug**

FOR PLEASURE,

comfort and the genuine

smoking of GOLD FLAKE

is recommended by all

who have tried it. Ask your

dealer for it. And if you

cannot get it, write to the

dealer for it. And if you

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