

OUT IN THE SHOWERS. The birds do out in the shower, the sun has been for more than an hour, the clouds are scattered, and drops of rain...

NEW ORLEANS, June 26, 1868. The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is a great and terrible evil in our country.

It is not fancy, but fact. Statistics and testimony have gathered, and they are honest and impartial mind can see that in this age as our did not so well know what are the consequences of this liquor traffic.

The second ground is that of regulation, which is the license system in its different phases. This system admits that the traffic is an evil too serious to be open to all.

The third ground is that of the Maine liquor law; and, as we have already said, it is a total prohibition of the supply, except when the article is to be used for medicinal or mechanical purposes.

This is a fundamental political ethics; and it is a Christian principle. The State is bound to the wrong—the State is bound to the principles of morality.

The general doctrine which lies at the foundation of the powers claimed and exercised by the Maine law is this: Society has a right to exist, and to protect itself against whatever is adapted seriously to harm or destroy it.

community from the terrible evils which attend upon its continuance. It does not make the sale unlawful when the article is to be used for medicinal or mechanical purposes.

The principle of the Maine law is the only one adapted to the result. Theoretically the question is a very simple one. Intemperance and its evils depend on two causes: the supply of intoxicating beverage, and the consumption.

But it may be said that this law confiscates and destroys private property when kept and used contrary to the provisions of the statute.

In the light of this reasoning, the principle of the liquor law of Maine is a perfectly legitimate exercise of the powers belonging to civil society.

We reiterate that the principle of the Maine liquor law ought to be put into action by every civil community that is burdened and cursed with the liquor traffic.

If the preceding arguments are not based on truth, then an American community has no legal power to prohibit any business that is as a whole injurious to it.

It is the way the New York World used to talk about General Grant. Of the steadiness and staunchness of General Grant's patriotism, or the uprightness and solidity of his character, no man in the country doubts.

The Wickedest Man in New York. Mr. Dyer has been studying underground life in New York to some purpose. Under the head of "The Shady Side of Metropolitan Life," he has written a...

This is sound doctrine. This doctrine, moreover, was most fully affirmed by the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States when giving their decision in a suit brought to test the constitutionality of certain prohibitory laws passed by Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire.

Let it be distinctly observed, also, that the principle of the Maine law claims no greater power than law always been conceded and assumed in the license system.

The most important measure before the Senate on Saturday was the bill for the admission of Colorado. The amendments of the Committee on Territories were considered.

General Warren, who was summoned to Washington by the Senate Postoffice Committee, to give his views as an engineer regarding the bridge question, now returns to the people of the West, will probably report this week.

A large delegation of whisky exporters are here from Boston, urging the repeal of the tax on distilled spirits for export. They have been before the Senate Finance Committee, but no action was taken.

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ESTATE OF GEORGE F. BROTT. Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of GEORGE F. BROTT, DAVIS & BOWEN, and Chase & Rowley.

ESTATE OF ROBERT BLEARLEY. Individually, and as a Member of the Firm of Blearley & Co.

ESTATES OF JOHN J. FOGEL AND TELLS PHORE J. LOMBARDI. Individually, and as Partners.

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