

and like Pharaoh of old, until the 'Maine' has him tightly in its searching grasp, he "will let the people go!"

The Liquor Law of Ohio.

On the first day of May, 1854, the law-making power of this State passed an act to provide against evils resulting from the sale of intoxicating liquors. The prevailing sentiment among all classes of people has been, that these evils are the most serious obstacles to the happiness and welfare of society; in consequence of the power of party influence, the supreme power of the State, whose mission it is to command what is right and forbid what is wrong, has hitherto embodied this popular sentiment in enactment of laws. Under the new Constitution sanction can be given, by license, to the retailing of intoxicating liquors. The Democratic party so soon as having a large numerical majority in the Legislature, their representative, being thoroughly impressed with a sense of the great responsibility resting upon them, as friends of the new Constitution, and advocates of the best interests of the people of the State, did by large majorities in both Houses, enact the severest laws against tippling houses that have ever been recorded on the statute books of any

State sovereign, for it provides ready means of closing up shops where intoxicating liquors are sold or given away, contrary to law; and effectually punishes those who sell, or unlawfully give away such drinks, whose fault is found in a state of intoxication, as also makes pecuniarily liable the person who shall rent or occupy the building or premises thus used and occupied for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

It is evident then that, if the Legislature was sincerely desirous of providing against the evils resulting from the sale of such liquors, they have been successful in making their law as thorough and searching as the most radical reformer could desire.

The law provides against intoxication by any kind of liquor, even wine made of Ohio grapes, beer, ale or

Punishment of the Drunkard.—It shall be unlawful for any person to get intoxicated, and in order to prevent the occurrence of disorder and tumult in the streets, and to the public, the law provides that any person found in a state of intoxication shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in the sum of five dollars and be confined in the county jail not more than three days, or less than one, and pay the cost of prosecution. A penalty is inflicted upon all who are convicted of intoxication, even if it results from drinking wine manufactured from the pure juice of the grape, cultivated in Ohio, or beer, ale, or cider.

It strikes a deadly blow at the numerous tippling shops in the State, where drunkards mostly

Tippling Houses.—A complete revolution must take place in the class of drinks sold, given away, or sold in all places known as Coffee-houses, dram-shops, or places of public resort. All such places are to be public nuisances, and are to be shut up and destroyed, as such, by the public authorities, on the conviction of the keeper thereof, of having, by himself or by others, sold, in any quantity, intoxicating liquors except

wine manufactured of the pure juice of the grape cultivated in this State, or beer, ale, or cider, which are permitted.

The Danger of continuing or embarking in the Coffee-house business.—As the law is now in force and has been officially published, so that the authorities, the patrons, and keepers of these establishments are fully acquainted with its provisions, and as the mode of complaint is so simple, and the punishment for violation so stringent, it renders it a hazardous business to continue the unauthorized sale in defiance of law.

First, On account of the criminal prosecutions.

Fines and Punishments.—For selling intoxicating liquor to be drunk where sold, the offender may be fined not less than \$20, nor more than \$50, and be imprisoned in the county jail not less than ten days, nor more than thirty.

The same fines and imprisonments may be inflicted on those selling intoxicating liquors to minors, or to persons intoxicated, or who are in the habit of being intoxicated.

For keeping such houses, known as Coffee-houses, now so numerous all over this city, and by this law solemnly declared to be nuisances, the keepers are continually exposed to be complained of, and, if convicted, will be fined not less than \$50, nor more than \$100, for each offence, and imprisoned in the county jail for not less than twenty, nor more than fifty, days, and pay the costs of prosecution, and the place of such unauthorized selling shut up, and the "nuisance", so called, abated until bonds and security in one thousand dollars are given that such unauthorized selling shall no longer continue, and that all fines and cost of further violations shall be paid; and the real and personal estates of every kind, without exception, of the Coffee-house keeper, and his security, are liable under a special lien for such fines and costs.

Second, On account of the civil prosecutions to which Coffee-house keepers are liable.

Expense of taking care of the Drunkard.—By section sixth of the Act it is provided. "That every person who shall, by the sale of intoxicating liquors contrary to the act, cause the intoxication of any other person, such person or persons shall be liable for, and compelled to pay a reasonable compensation, to any person who may take charge of and provide for such intoxicated persons, and one dollar per day in addition thereto, for every day such intoxicated person shall be kept in consequence of such intoxication, which sum may be recovered in a civil action, before any court having jurisdiction thereof."

Remedies of, and Damages to, injured Parties.—How can the business of retailing liquor continue, as it hitherto has been conducted, when the courts of the State are thrown open to the unfortunate families of habitual drunkards, and free opportunity given them to demand and receive exemplary damages, as provided in the seventh section of the law, which is as follows: "Every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person who shall be injured in person or property, or means of support, by any intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, such wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, shall have a right of action in his or her own name, against any person who shall, by selling intoxicating liquors contrary to