THE PATRONS.

In the North West and Manitoba the Patrons have joined forces with the Prohibitionists, forming an alliance that may strengthen or weaken both. Evidently the Prohibitionsts think they have the best of the bargain as the Templar exults over the fusion in the following fashion

The important announcement come from the convention of the Manitoba and North-West Patrons, the Prohibition has been endorsed, and becomes part of the settled policy of that organization. President Charles Braithwaite, a strong Prohibitionist and a leader in this movement among the Patrons, has been re-elected and will have a free hand to press the question to an issue.

As stated in last week's Templar, the Patron candidates for the Commons are all nominated in the North-West, and all are personal Prohibitionists, as well representatives of a movement formally

These results justify the course of the Templar in pointing out to our friends the favorable conditions underlying the Patron movement, and the hostility of Patron principles to the class legislation which establishes and legalizes the Liquor Traffic. The Patrons have nothing incommon with liquor makers and liquor sellers, and nothing to hope for from the liquor class except opposit have much in common with Prohibition ists, particularly in the line of independent cal action and in opposition to class

In the North-West, we expect to see the independent Prohibitionists giving a hearty support to the Patrons in the election of candidates for the Commons, who will support Prohibition regardless of fealty to party. The Manitoba Pro-League is committed in advato this policy, and it is now as certain as anything can be that there will be a number of independent Prohibition can didates in the next Dominion Parliament

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

THE facts as to the utter failure of Prohibition in Maine, as published by the Commissioner of the Boston Herald have raised a storm of dissent. This was to be expected. Any man who tells the truth about Maine will find himself abused to his heart's content, and in this particular instance the vituperative organs of the faddists have outdone themselves. But the Herald's Commissioner, Mr. Ed. A. Perry, is not one to stand abuse without striking back. In a recent issue of his journal he takes his traducers to task in round terms. He says : "I am a man of peace. From my very first assumption of the trousers virilis up to the present time, I have never so much as intimated in a spirit of vain boasting that I was either the crested jay hawk of the mountain or the bald-headed snipe of the valley. If I have ever been involved in belligerent relations, the initiative has been the other fellow's-not mine.

" At the present time I am forced to confess the repugnance of the Old Adam within me to unquestioning obedience of the scriptural injunction in respect to turning the unsmitten cheek to the smitter. I fear I will never conquer the inclination to hit back when attacked. Consequently, I beg of you space in your

columns to reply to certain attacks upon my veracity which, as a matter of justice to myself, I feel I should not permit to pass unanswered."

Proceeding further Mr. Perry says "My record as a journalist for twentyeight years is open to all. Those who are familiar with it know that I have occupied more than one position of responsibility. and that I have never been discharged or requested to resign from any place that I ever held. No paper with which I have been connected has ever been involved in a libel suit by the publication of anything written by me.

"The Boston Herald employed me for upward of seventeen years before it sent me into Maine. I cannot afford, as a newspaper man, to have the veracity of the reports I made to it impeached, and am ready to make an affidavit as follows:

" 1. That I was in Maine from November 17th to December 12th, 1894. 2. That I went into thirteen of the

sixteen counties in the state.

"3. That I visited sixteen of the twenty cities, and a number of the larger

towns. the City of Auburn, I had no difficulty in purchasing intoxicating liquors, sold in violation of law.

5. That myreports of these purchases of liquors printed in the Boston Herald were true

Later Mr. Perry says: "I am not obliged to go outside of Maine for evidence to sustain my statements as to the illegal sale of intoxicants. Some of the bitterest attacks upon them have contained admission of their truth.

"The Biddeford Times said the writer has made the wonderful discovery that liquor can be purchased quite freely in some parts of Maine, which no sensible man has ever yet been foolish enough to deny

"The Portland Argus observed that ' just what point the Boston Herald expects to make by showing through its columns that Prohibition does not prohibit the sale of liquors in Portland and other cities and other large towns of Maine, is not just clear. Not even Neal Dow will deny the main proposi-

" The Bangor Commercial said that what I have written must have been for the benefit of readers abroad, and expresses the hope that my paper 'doesn't think that it can tell Maine people any thing they do not already know about the Maine rum business."

Mr. Perry gives columns of further evidence of persons who speak with authority. We append extracts from a E. C. Burleigh, editor of the Kenn

Journal at Augusta:—"It is undoubted-ly true that liquor is sold to a considerable extent in most of our Maine cities and in many of our larger villages."

Hon. John P. Bass, ex-mayor of Ban-or, and editor of the Bangor Com-ercial:—"There is nothing new in the Herald's late articles, as the same charges havebeen made over and over again in our local papers for more than a quarter of a century. It is a fact, as stated in the Herald, that liquor is sold freely and

openly in the cities and principal towns. Radical fanatics and followers of Neal Dow still appear to have confidence in the prohibitory law, but a great many per prohibitory law, but a great many per-sons, regardless of party affiliation, look upon it as a farce, and believe that a law as radical as public sentiment would ap-prove, to regulate the sale thereof, would be for the best interests of the people. It is certain that the prohibitory law, in Maine, does not prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors, and there is a marked sentiment among the people in favor of repealing many of its most radical

Lawyer Wm. K. Neal, of Portland, who says that during his twenty-three years practice at the bar he has never defended person charged with violating the liquor "I believe the statement that all the cities and principal towns of Maine liquor is sold at the hotels, and at a great many other places," is true wherever the officers charged with the enforcement of the laws for the suppression of the unlaw-ful sale thereof fail to act honestly in the discharge of their sworn duties.

Hon. Alonzo Garcelon, the veteran Lewiston physician, formerly governor of Maine:— I am compelled to say there is no doubt of the correctness (substantially) of the facts as stated. Our police courts, jails and Keeley establish-ments furnish abundant corroboratory evidence

A gentleman whose name and residence are not given, but who is stated to be a woollen manufacturer, a Republican and "The statements of the Methodist, says :-Boston Herald (as quoted by you, for have not seen the original) are technically the greater part of the hotels in the true. cities and larger towns in Maine, and those who are "dry" have but little

difficulty in obtaining a drink."

W. R. G. Estes, who declares that he is a believer in prohibition, and in an impartial, honest enforcement of the law, of Skowhegan:—"I am forced to believe that the declarations of the Boston Herald relative to the sale of liquor in Maine are substantially true. Proof is found in the fact that fines have been imposed and collected in every county for the unlawful sale of liquor. The outgoing county attorney of Somerset county boasts that he collected during his four years of service the round sum of \$14,000 as fines from

Dr. Henry Reynolds, from Livermore Falls, and his letter is fully endorsed by his brother, Dr. A. Reynolds, of Farm ington :graceful state of affairs in regard to liquor selling in many of our cities and large

George Raymond, manufacturer, Westbrook:—"In many towns I think there would be but little difficulty in The attempt here in purchasing liquor. Westbrook to close up all liquor shops has been quite successful, but there is quite an amount of money sent to Boston and Rochester every week for this great curse to humanity. Local license would meet with favor in many places, particu-

larly manufacturing localities Judge L. W. Goodspeed of Kandolph, the terminus of the narrow gauge railroad from the United States Military home at Togus:—"In reply to your letter I will only answer for this town. We have a liquor agency where liquor is sold more than was intended by the law for such places; also two or three places where liquor is sold for tippling purposes. There is not much trouble for any one to get all the liquor they can pay for in this You can draw your own conclu

A. Libby of Richmond :- "I am Dr. A. Libby of Richmond:—''1 am satisfied that the prohibitory law has not dropped the sale of liquor as a beverage in Maine. There are no public bars in this town where liquor can be bought,

but men who want it to drink can easily There are several reasons obtain it here why the law has been a failure : One is fact that the penalty is so severe that it is almost impossible to find a jury that will convict a seller; again, the temperance portion of the community—or a majority of them-love their old party too well to vote the Prohibition ticket and the old parties dislike to offend the rum element, and by that means lose their votes. I think a majority of the people in Maine begin to think that a high license law would do more to promote the cause of temperance than the prohibitory law.

SUBSCRIBE for THE ADVOCATE and support your own business.

The recent voting on the Local Option by-laws in Massachusetts has resulted in a gain over the previous year of 6,597 in favor of licenses, as against 4,508 against license

Vanderbilt's granddaughter was married recently and wine was excluded from the menu. This is a sign of the times.— The Templar.

Vanderbilt has just arranged a divorce from his wife. Is this also "a sign of the times" that the Templar approves

The Royal Commission on the liquor traffic have, we understand, about completed their report. They were in session all of last week in Montreal, and have only one more session to hold. It is believed, according to the Montreal papers that there will be a minority report. If this is the case it will be that of Rev. Dr. McLeod, whose fixed extreme prohibition principles apparently no amount of evidence could change.

The movement for license reduction in Hamilton has resulted in a victory, though not altogether a decisive one, for the trade. The report of the committee recommended that ten licenses be cut off and that bar rooms be closed at ten o'clock. In Council this recommendation was defeated, the clause for early closing being thrown out altogether and the reduction clause being superseded by an amendment referring the matter to the License Commissioners, with the recommendation that it is desirable to cancel licenses unfavorably reported on by the police. This motion was carried by thirteen to eight. Whether the License Commissioners will feel disposed to attach any importance to it is a question.

The Farmers' Sun, the organ of the Patrons of Industry, does not favor the Trade. It says: "The decision of the Supreme Court of Canada on the question of the powers of the Provincial Legislatures in the matter of Prohibition or control of the liquor traffic is very pleasing to those who are not Prohibitionists. The jubilation of the liquor people; however, will increase the number of those who sympathize with the men and women whose labors are devoted to securing a greater control over the manufacture, sale and importation of liquor. The time is not far distant when the liquor question not not distant when the Inquor question will be one of the chief causes of division between the political parties, and when that day comes a majority of the people will stand for a more rigid control of the traffic."