

PROHIBITION *vs.* LICENSE.

MASSACHUSETTS AND CONNECTICUT.

The Boston Chief of Police reported :

For the last quarter of 1867, the year of enforced prohibition :

Number of arrests	1,530
Lodgers	2,617
	4,147

The last quarter of 1868, the year of license :

Number of arrests	5,596
Lodgers	7,617
	13,213

Total quarter of 1868	13,213
“ “ 1867	4,147

Massachusetts repealed her prohibitory law in November, 1867, and substituted license. Governor Claflin, in his Message to the Legislature, January, 1869, said :

“The increase of drunkenness and crime during the last six months, as compared with the same period of 1867, is very marked and decisive as to the operation of the law. The State prisons, jails, and houses of correction are being rapidly filled, and will soon require enlarged accommodation if the commitments continue to increase as they have since the present law went into force.”

The Chaplain of the States Prison, in his annual report for 1868, says :

“The prison never has been so full as at the present time. If the rapidly increasing tide of intemperance, so greatly swollen by the present wretched license law, is suffered to rush unchecked, there will be a fearful increase of crime, and the State must soon extend the limits of the prison, or erect another.”

Connecticut enacted a prohibitory law in 1854 by a vote of 148 to 61 in the House, and 31 to 1 in the Senate, which went into operation in August. In 1855, in his annual Message to the General Assembly, Governor Dutton said :

“There is scarcely an open grog-shop in the State, the jails are fast becoming tenantless, and a delightful air of security is everywhere enjoyed.”

Governor Miller, in 1856, said :

“From my own knowledge, and from information from all parts of the State I have reason to believe that the law has been enforced, and the daily traffic in liquors has been broken up and abandoned.”

BEER BREWERS' TESTIMONY.

In the Fifteenth Annual Report of the United States Brewers' Associa-