

CHRISTMAS

is almost here and we have a large stock of presents suitable for old and young.

THE HIGHLAND PARK FAIR,

I. GOLDBERG, Proprietor



Mixed Candies, per pound,	8c	A splendid line of Ladies' and Gents' Handkerchiefs	
Broken Candies, "	8c	bought for the holiday trade. They will be sold	
Chocolate Creams, pure,	19c	at a low figure, as we don't intend to carry	
New Crop Figs, per pound,	13c	one over—from 3c to	25c
Dr. Price's or Royal Baking Powder, per pound,	38c	Handkerchief Boxes, a fine line, from 50c to	\$2.00
Cleveland Caking Powder (absolutely pure) 45c seller, at	25c	Smokers' Sets, from \$1 to	1.75
Raisins, seedless, 4-Crown, per pound,	12c	Antique Picture Frames,	25c
Dried Peaches, per pound,	5c	Looking Glasses, antique frames,	25c
Apricots, per pound,	11c	Come in and see our display of Christmas presents. A	
Prunes, excellent quality,	5c	fine line from 10c up.	
A special line of Gents' Four-in-Hand, Buff and Bow		Boys' Pants, all sizes, ages 3 to 15,	25c
Neckwear, from 10c up to	50c	Boys' Suits, age 5 to 15,	98c
Silk Mufflers from 25c to	\$2.00	Boys' 3 piece Suits, from \$1.65 to	\$5.00
20 dozen lot special line of Men's Suspenders, 25c to	15c		
to 55c, for			

The Highland Park Fair.

I. Goldberg, Proprietor.

Prohibition in Maine.

Gen. Neal Dow, on being asked what Prohibition had done for Maine, said:

First—Before Prohibition many distilleries, seven, and also two breweries. Now, not one of either in the state.

Second—Many cargoes of West India rum imported every year. Now, not even one puncheon is received.

Third—Formerly, rum shops everywhere. One in every hamlet. Now, in more than three-fourths of the state, having three-fourths of the population, the grog shop is unknown. An entire generation has grown up there never having seen a saloon or the effects of one.

Fourth—Quantity of liquor now sold not one-twentieth what it was before Prohibition. In Portland the quantity is not one-hundredth part of what it used to be, and the city is twice as large.

Fifth—The people every twenty years used to spend in strong drink the entire valuation of the state. Now \$1,000,000 will more than pay for all the liquor smuggled into the state and sold in violation of law.

Sixth—Maine saves annually more than \$20,000,000 which but for Prohibition would be spent, lost and wasted in drink.

Seventh—Maine is now one of the most prosperous states in the Union. Before it was poorest.

Eighth—The state has been changed for the better. Before, there was dissipation, unthrift, decay. Now, there is nothing of that, but everywhere is seen industry, thrift and prosperity.

Ninth—In 1884, after an expe-

rience of thirty-three years that policy was put in the constitution by 47,075 majority. There can be no more convincing proof that prohibition has not been a "failure," as the brewers and distillers declare it to be, but on the contrary a great success.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

"This system has been a trial of only twenty-two years; yet it is a success in this brief period as, on the whole, been so much greater than that of any other plan yet devised, that prohibition may be said to be accepted by a large majority of the people of this State as the proper policy towards drinking-houses and tipping-shops."—Governor Dingley, in his address to the legislature of Maine.

"Under the operation of the law there has been a diminution of crime, and the effort had been to make the sale of liquor disreputable, and to confine the traffic to the lowest class of persons."—Judge Clifford, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine.

"I have known the City of Augusta fifteen years; they were then open bars, but now not one, and the law has been a success, though of course selling is not entirely suppressed. The effect of the law has been to largely reduce crime, especially that class of crime such as gambling, fighting, etc."—Hon. George G. Stacy, Secretary of State, Augusta, Maine.

"So its opponents have often alleged. 'The wish is father to the thought.' So its friends sometimes have almost conceded. They have been too easily discouraged. They have hoped for results too

large, and too soon; and they have been disappointed. The law has not been a failure. It has already accomplished great results, though it has but just passed the ordeal of political agitation and judicial construction, in its struggle for permanent life."—Hon. Woodbury Davis, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Maine.

And now uprises the Hon. Chas. H. Grosvenor in congress, and says: "I have lived to see the time when the object lesson of Maine is a warning to statesmanship from one end of the country to the other. No man now seriously believes that the attempts at State prohibition can be successful, and local option of towns or municipal corporations, with taxation and stringent limitations, is the best course. The result in Maine does not stand alone. The same is true of the results in Kansas and in Iowa, and the same will be true of any other State that relinquishes the regulation of and the taxation and partial prohibition of liquor traffic, and which substitutes the attempt at prohibition."

The query now is, who knows better the true conditions in Maine touching a Prohibitory law and drunkenness, the officials of the State itself, or some far away politician? It must be some "wish father to the thought" that persistently induces men who don't live within a thousand miles of Maine, and who perhaps were never in the state, to insist that they know more about this matter than the people of Maine themselves. But of course it is very natural for the public, who usually do not stop to

investigate very carefully, to assume that such men know what they are talking about. As a matter of fact such misrepresentations of Prohibition in the state of Maine come from men who are in sympathy with the legalizing and protection of the liquor traffic.

Significant.

Maine is a state poor in those native resources in which Ohio is rich, yet Maine is rich and Ohio poor. Gov. Burleigh, in 1890, declared:

"No state has so little property under mortgage, according to valuation, as the state of Maine. There are whole counties in which there is not a farm under mortgage, and Maine loans more money than any other farming state."—Governor Burleigh, in 1890.

Governor Foraker about the same time complained that the people of Ohio were suffering dreadfully from their heavy mortgages and that thousands of their farms were mortgaged for more than they would ever bring. In 1891 Maine had in her savings banks \$66 for every man, woman and child in the state, while Ohio had but \$6 to every person.

"Under the first two and a half years of prohibition the total number of convicts in Iowa ran down from 800 to 532. Under the first four years of the mulct law the number ran up from 694 to 1,171. The reports from the counties are equally instructive. In 1884, before prohibition was enacted, Polk county sent 22 convicts to the state prison. In 1888, under prohibition, it sent 8. In

1894, under the mulct law, it sent 70. Mahaska county sent 8 convicts in the year before the passage of the prohibitory law. In 1888, under the law, it sent none."—Union Signal.

To be honest, to be kind, to earn a little and spend a little less, to make upon the whole a family happier for his presence, to renounce when that shall be necessary and not to be embittered, to keep a few friends but those without capitulation; above all, on the same given condition to keep friends with himself—here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

"A license issued to a saloon is a written permit by society to do all he can to ruin its individual members. A license to a murderous organization like the Mafia would be just as logical."—Ram's Horn.

"A dozen years ago, in wandering through a great German cemetery, we were impressed with the fact engraven on the tombstones, that the city Germans die between the ages of 40 and 50, while the rural Germans, such as are to be found in Pennsylvania, are long lived. We said at the time, that the explanation of it must be in the beer drinking habit. These dead men were not drunkards. The cost of the monuments, and other evidences, show that they had been prosperous business men. We notice now that the life insurance companies set down beer drinkers as bad risks; that brewers are especially apt to die soon after passing the age of 40."—The Interior.

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