
FORTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE.

No. 3.

STATE OF MAINE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
Augusta, January 11, 1868. }

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have the honor to transmit for your consideration the Report of the Constable of the State, with accompanying Schedules.

J. L. CHAMBERLAIN.

STATE OF MAINE.

OFFICE OF CONSTABLE OF THE STATE, }
Waterville, Jan. 1, 1868. }

HON. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, *Governor of the State of Maine* :

SIR:—I had the honor of receiving from you, on the 15th of April last, an appointment as Constable of the State, authorized under chapter 129 of the enactments of the Legislature of 1867, entitled “An act to provide for a State Police in certain cases,” the same having been approved by you March 1, 1867.

The act reads as follows :

Chapter 129.

An act to provide for a State Police in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Legislature assembled, as follows :

SECTION 1. There shall be an officer to be called the Constable of the State, who shall be commissioned to hold said office for the term of two years, unless sooner removed. He shall be appointed, and his salary shall be fixed, by the Governor and Council.

SECT. 2. The said Constable, on application of ten or more legal voters in any city or town in this State, if he shall be satisfied that the local authorities fail to enforce any law of this State therein, and that the public good requires it, may appoint one or more deputies, resident in the county in which such city or town is situated. But the number of deputies in any one county shall in no case be more than ten. And the number shall not exceed thirty, at any one time, in the whole State. And any deputy may at any time be removed by said Constable or by the Governor and Council.

SECT. 3. The said Constable and his deputies severally shall have and exercise, throughout the State, all the common law and statutory powers of constables, except the power to serve civil processes ; and also in all the cities in this State, all the powers given therein to city marshals, police officers and watchmen, by

the statutes of this State and by the charters and ordinances of said cities. It shall be the duty of said constable and his deputies to see that the laws are enforced and observed in all parts of the State, and to co-operate with the sheriffs and their deputies in the several counties, and with the city marshals and the police officers of the several cities, in securing that result. But it shall not be their duty to act in any case unless in their judgment there shall be a failure, neglect or inability on the part of the local authorities to enforce the laws of this State, or to cause persons violating any such laws to be prosecuted and punished.

SECT. 4. The deputies of said Constable shall receive the sum of three dollars per day when on duty; and when required to travel on duty from one town to another they shall be allowed, in addition to their expenses, the same compensation therefor that is allowed for like service to sheriffs and their deputies. And their accounts shall, from time to time, be audited by the Constable, and if approved by the Governor and Council, shall upon their warrant be paid from the Treasury of the State.

SECT. 5. This act shall take effect when approved by the Governor.

[Approved March 1, 1867.]

Section 2d of the act plainly indicates that the first movement for the organization of the State police should come from ten or more legal voters in any city or town in this State, in form of petition or application, in such terms as to satisfy the Constable of the State, that the local authorities fail to enforce any law of this State therein. Such being the fact, it is incumbent on him, if he believes the public good requires it, to appoint one or more deputies, resident in the county in which such city or town is situated.

All my appointments have been made strictly in accordance with this understanding of the law.

No man has been appointed as deputy Constable of the State, in any county, except on petition of ten or more legal voters in some city or town in that county, asking for such appointment.

There can be no question but what this act was expressly passed for the purpose of enforcing more efficiently and more generally chapter 33 of the laws of 1858, and all kindred laws thereto for the suppression of drinking-houses and tippling-shops. In accordance with this belief, I have instructed my deputies to make the enforcement of all the laws of the State for the suppression of

these nuisances their *chief* work, always being ready to give their attention to all complaints against parties charged with violating *any* of the criminal statutes.

In harmony with the third section of the act, in my first circular to my deputies, I gave them instructions as follows :

“Deputies will consult with county attorneys, mayors, selectmen, sheriffs and city marshals, as it is all important to act in harmony with them, to the end that our laws may be made most effective.”

I am happy to report that in several instances my deputies have been appointed on petition of the officials named, and that generally, in all parts of the State, they work in perfect harmony with the local authorities.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law in different forms has been on the statute books of this State for many years past, and yet, till the past year, how very partially has it been enforced. In some parts of the State men have not been permitted to violate the law with impunity, but in most parts the dealers in intoxicating drinks have had their own way. It is true that *periodical* efforts have been made to enforce the law, but the liquor dealers have very soon learned at what times these efforts were usually made, and so prepared for it, and most generally escaped by the payment of a small fine, making it all even again with the next day's sales.

It is an old adage, that what is every one's business is no one's business, and so as it was not made the *special* business of any class of persons or officers to enforce the laws against the sale of intoxicating drinks, they soon became a dead letter in most parts of the State. Rumsellers have often said to me that they don't care how stringent and severe the laws are against the sale of intoxicating liquors, providing they are not enforced.

Hence arises the violent opposition of rumsellers, rum-drinkers and rum-sympathisers to the Constabulary Law. They know it is surely the means of the impartial enforcement of our prohibitory laws in every city, town and plantation of the State.

At the time this law was passed, more than three thousand persons in this State were engaged in the illegal sale of intoxicating drinks. After the passage of the law, and previous to the first day of May, a little more than two thousand of these persons abandoned the traffic without one prosecution ; the most remarkable case of the effects of moral suasion within my knowledge, reminding one very forcibly of the proverb, “A prudent man foreseeth

the evil, and hideth himself; but the simple pass on, and are punished."

On April 29th, I issued circular No. 1 to my deputies, containing in part the following instructions: "Immediately after receiving your commission, proceed to learn who are engaged in the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquors within your jurisdiction; call upon them personally, and kindly ask them to abandon the traffic at once; make a record of each person's name, their place of business, and their answer to your request, reporting the same to me."

"After notice has been given to a violator of the laws of the State, and the same is not heeded, then visit the offender with the whole strength of the law, in every form possible; for much of your success will depend upon the energy with which this is done."

"In prosecuting violators of the law, no officer should forget his high station, or do an act not consistent with his character as a gentleman, and as an officer of the State."

"Be sure and obtain good proof before commencing an action, for a failure in any case will be a serious injury to your final success."

It has been my earnest wish, in my intercourse with, and instructions to my deputies, to impress upon their minds, in the eloquent language of yourself at Augusta last winter, "that this is a live movement. It is no dead cause. It is an effort to get rid of a vice that is a burden to society and a tax to the State. And that were it not for this evil our prisons would not need enlarging."

With the instructions given, my deputies commenced their work and visited the 542 municipalities of the State, calling upon all persons who were supposed to be engaged in the illegal sale of intoxicating liquors, and asking them to promise to abandon the traffic at once.

Of the 394 hotel keepers in the State, 254 were found to be engaged in the traffic, and 781 persons in shops and private houses were found to be engaged in the same illegal business. The deputy constables notified 346 keepers of hotels not to sell intoxicating drinks, and 961 persons in other business received the same notice.

I am happy to report that in nearly every case the deputies were kindly received, and the persons so notified solemnly promised to abandon the traffic at once, some of them saying forever, while others said till the law is repealed.

Many of these persons, particularly the better class of hotel keepers, replied that if all were to be used alike, they were re-

joined to know that the prohibitory laws were to be executed; that they only sold in order to compete successfully with their neighbors in the same business, and that the liquor traffic was a mean, contemptible, and accursed business.

I make these statements to show that instead of the deputies acting the part of *pimps* and *spies*, as a part of the press of the State have proclaimed, they have acted the part of gentlemen in their intercourse with these violators of the laws, giving them fair notice of what would follow a continued violation of the same.

During the time the State police have been on duty, they have prosecuted 436 persons for the illegal sale of intoxicating drinks. Most of the persons have been convicted and appealed to the higher courts, hoping, as they say, that in the mean time the laws under which they were convicted will be repealed. If it was not for this *hope* to-day on the part of those who would like to deal out the *liquid fire*, but who do not like to see the inside of a prison, Maine would be as free from violations of the law against the sale of intoxicating drinks as from the violation of any other law upon her statutes, of no greater magnitude. There can be no doubt but most of these persons will be convicted in the upper courts on final trial.

There have already been paid as fines \$593.

There have been 668 searches made for intoxicating liquors, 279 of which have been successful, and 1670 gallons obtained, valued at \$5,323. Other offences to the number of 93, of different kinds, have been successfully prosecuted. In most of the cases where liquors have been seized, when the hearing has been had on the libel, no claimant has appeared, and the same have, by the magistrate, been declared forfeited to the city, town or plantation in which they were seized.

I should judge from the reports received that about two-thirds of the amount seized was supposed to have been whiskey, and the balance made up of rum, gin, brandy, ale, &c.

The amount of liquors seized, in comparison to the number of seizures made, may seem small, but it only proves how little has been brought into the State, and into what close quarters the sale has been driven.

In the State of Massachusetts, in 1866, with a police force nearly double that of our own, only 242 seizures were made, while 21,493 gallons of liquors were seized, against 1670 gallons, in 279 seizures, in this State. This result shows not only that my depu-

ties have been active, but that liquors are not kept and stored in so large quantities as in the State of Massachusetts, thus making it impossible to make so good a show in the large amount seized.

In some of the counties no actions have been commenced, but the deputy having charge of the same has worked with unceasing vigilance, and been successful in not only persuading dealers in liquors to go out of the business, but in keeping them out by close watching. These men have been acting as patrols in their counties, and the very power of the law itself, by knowing that these officers were watching them, has kept many from a violation of the laws. This I know from their own confession.

The amount of labor done in a given location cannot be determined always by the number of prosecutions made. If an officer, by the power of his presence and watchfulness, keeps men from a transgression of the laws, it is far better, in my opinion, than to have them transgress and be punished for the same. It may not look so much like work on the part of the officer to prevent, as to detect and bring to punishment, but is better for the individual himself and for the community in which he lives. In the appointment of my deputies, it was my sincere desire to select men who would work for the interest of the State, and men who were fully competent to perform the duties assigned them. Some of them had been sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, constables, and police officers in different parts of the State, and several of them had been officers in the army during the rebellion. I may have made some mistakes in my selections, but as a whole I believe they have been faithful and devoted to duty, and as efficient in the enforcement of the laws as any equal number of men could be. It may be that too much has been expected by some, of this force, but to me the results of their labors have been satisfactory in the highest degree.

To give you a general idea of the discipline of the officers in this department, and of the vouchers required of them, showing the performance of their duties and the success attending the same, permit me to give you the form of some of the blanks used for this purpose.

The officers are in constant communication with me, both by mail and telegraph. Each officer is required to mail to me on Monday of each week a narrative report of the week preceding, upon a printed form furnished them for this purpose, a copy of which is herewith submitted, marked No. 1, giving a detail of each day's service in brief, and if such report is not received, it proves

to me that the officer was not on duty at the time, and no pay is allowed him for the same.

Deputies are furnished with blanks containing the names of towns on which they are required to make their monthly report in numbers.

By reference to table No. 2, it will be seen that their report contains the number of liquor dealers discovered, notified to discontinue the liquor traffic, and also the number who have discontinued the traffic, and the number who have been prosecuted during the month. By first class is meant hotel keepers, and by second class all others. It will also be seen what prosecutions have been instituted for general offences, and the number of liquor seizures that have been made. This report from all the counties of the State is consolidated at my office, monthly, upon appropriate blanks, a form of the same, No. 3, being hereto appended.

To show what indirect means I have adopted to enforce the law, I submit blank No. 4, which is served on the owners or landlords of nuisances, in cases where the keeper cannot be ascertained, or where it is for the better interests of the service to deal with the landlord. Strict truth is required of the deputies in making their reports, and the strictest economy is also endeavored to be secured in their pay accounts.

Blank form No. 5 contains the affidavit of the accounts of my deputies. They are required to be very moderate in their expenses, and to charge nothing but what they have actually and necessarily paid out in the performance of their duty. All these items are examined by myself, monthly, and compared with the vouchers.

The language of Section 4 of the Constabulary Law is very ambiguous in its terms, and it is very difficult for me to understand its true meaning. After being advised by yourself and the Council in regard to the matter, I instructed my deputies to make up their bills at three dollars per day when on duty, and the amount of their actual expenses while absent from home and in the service of the State, taking no other fees, but allowing the fees made up on the precepts served by them to remain in the several county treasuries.

Early in the year I was surprised to learn with what perfect looseness a large part of the liquor agencies of the State were conducted. Many were purchasing their liquors from agents not authorized to sell in this State, keeping no record at all of their

sales or purchases, and selling to any person, almost, who asked for liquor; in fact, most of them were fast becoming nuisances, and liable to indictment as such. Many of these agents confessed that they never had read any of the laws regulating agencies, and many of them said they did not know there were any.

I issued a circular to Liquor Agents and city and town authorities as follows :

SIR: Permit me to refer you to some of the laws of this State regulating Liquor Agencies. I trust that we shall have the hearty coöperation of all city and town authorities in faithfully observing these laws, and doing all in our power to have the same strictly enforced.

Appended to this were extracts from the Act of 1858 for the suppression of Drinking Houses and Tippling Shops, and all of the Act of 1862 to regulate the agencies for, and to prevent imposition in the sale of intoxicating liquors.

This was distributed to all Liquor Agents and town and city authorities, and very soon there was a great change and most marked improvement. Some of the deputies report, however, that they are more troubled with licensed agents in their localities than with all other persons. The more the law is enforced against unlicensed persons, so much the more will persons rush to the licensed agencies for liquors, and the many complaints made against appointed agents show conclusively into what close quarters rum drinkers are driven, and how hard it is for them to get their liquor, because the law is so effectually enforced.

I now have in commission twenty-nine deputies, residing in the several counties of the State, as follows :

Androscoggin,	3	Penobscot,	5
Aroostook,	1	Piscataquis,	1
Cumberland,	4	Sagadahoc,	2
Franklin,	1	Somerset,	1
Hancock,	1	Waldo,	1
Kennebec,	1	Washington,	2
Knox,	0	York,	3
Lincoln,	2		—
Oxford,	1	Total,	29

E. A. Gibbs, Esq., of Cumberland County, declines to take any pay for his services.

Several of the deputies I employ in the different counties of the State where they seem to be most needed.

Expenses.

Appropriation of the Legislature, 1867, . . . \$20,000 00

Actual Expenses.

Salaries of deputies,	\$10,985 00
Expenses of deputies,	5,656 74
D. Bugbee & Co., printing and stationery,	362 55
Rent of office for State Constable,	50 00
Furnishing same,	153 45
Postage, express, telegraph, blank books, stationery, &c.,	102 50
	<hr/>
	17,310 24

It will be seen that the appropriation exceeds the expenditures \$2,689 76.

All the expenses of the State Police from its organization till December 31, 1867, will not amount to three cents to each inhabitant of the State.

From the expenditures should be deducted the amount already paid for fines, the value of liquors seized, and the fines that probably will be paid on final action of the appealed cases, with the saving to the State of the deputies' taxable costs, and the balance will not be more than \$8,000 against the State Police to December 31, 1867.

I am of the opinion that it will be cheaper for the State to employ about the same number of deputies now in commission than a less number, on account of the great expense attending the travel of deputies.

But a small part of our cities and towns are on the line of any railroad or steamboat, and as the deputies are now located some of them have to work but a few days in the week or month to keep the liquor power subdued.

The whole number of deputy constables have performed 3,661½ days' labor during the year, some of them working but a small portion of the time, while others I have found it necessary to keep on duty nearly every day.

There are changes that could be made in the prohibitory law that would make the work of ten deputies more effective than that of fifteen under the present system. If the word three could be changed to one, in Chapter 33, Section 14, of the Laws of 1858,

so that only one person would be necessary to make oath in a search and seizure warrant, as in a case of sale, the number of deputies could be diminished one-half, and the work be made more easy and sure.

If we had a law, as they have in some States, giving any mayor, alderman, selectman, sheriff, deputy sheriff, city marshal, constable or watchman, in his city or town, a right to arrest without warrant any person whom he finds in the act of illegally selling, transporting, or distributing intoxicating liquors, and seize the liquors, vessels, and implements of sale, in the possession of said person, and detain them in some place of safe keeping, until warrants can be procured against said person, and for the seizure of said liquor, vessels and implements, under the provisions of Chapter 33 of the Laws of 1858—if, I repeat, we had a law like this, then ten officers in the whole State could do the work.

The amendments, so called, passed by the Legislature of 1867, and ratified by the people of the State in June following, are working wonders in keeping liquors out of the State, and almost entirely annihilating the sale in the State. If the first offence had been a fine, instead of imprisonment, I have not one doubt but the State Police would have more than four times paid their expenses. But on the other hand, I most sincerely believe we can do more to stop the illegal traffic in intoxicating drinks under the law as it is, than in ten years under the old law as it was.

RESULTS.

When I look back over the three-fourths of a year during which the State Police have been at work, I feel to thank God, that under His guidance and blessing, such a wonderful work has been so successfully accomplished.

A large proportion of the liquor dealers in the State prepared to go out of the business as soon as the Constabulary Law was passed, and signed by you. As soon as the State Police was organized, a large proportion of the balance promised to go out of the business, on being called upon by my deputies, and I have good reason to believe they have, in most cases, kept their promise faithfully.

Maine, with her sixteen counties, and five hundred and forty-two municipalities, embraces an area nearly as large as all the remainder of New England. The great and marked success that has attended the enforcement of the prohibitory laws of the State, against the sale of intoxicating drinks, show not only the efficiency

of the laws, but the marked faithfulness of the small police force appointed to execute them.

The year previous to the passage of the Constabulary Law, some thousands of liquor dealers were engaged in their awful work of death, in the different municipalities of the State.

When our brave boys in blue returned from the fight, and the successful protection of their country's flag, they found, as many of them have told me, the open shops of the rumseller, all ready to welcome them home, and greedy to rob them of not only their money, but the honor they had so gloriously earned on so many a well fought battle field. Said one veteran to me on his return, who had lost a limb in battle, and who was all scarred with wounds, "Could not the men of Maine protect our sons and families from the influence of the accursed traffic in intoxicating drinks while absent from home? I have returned to find my son a drunkard. Much rather would I have had him with me, seen him fall in battle, and buried his body in a southern grave."

It is too true that in most parts of the State the laws against the sale of intoxicating drinks were not executed. Now there are but few, if any, open liquor shops in the State, and when liquor dealers are driven into such close quarters as to be obliged to keep their liquors in small quantities, in money drawers, sink spouts, between the straw and feather beds, between the floors, in trunks, in their pockets, and in iron safes, it must be impossible for them to sell one hundredth part as much as they would if they kept it openly, and sold it as freely as in former days.

It is estimated, on reliable authority, that in 1866 more than one and a half millions of dollars were paid for liquors brought into this State, while in 1867 not one-tenth of that amount was brought into the State. In 1866, while railroads, steamboats and packets received large amounts for transportation of liquors, in 1867 they received comparatively nothing. The most of the transportation of liquor the past year has been carried on by express companies and stage drivers.

In money alone, I believe the people of the State have saved millions of dollars by having the prohibitory law on their statute books, and a force appointed to execute it.

I have the testimony of lumbermen, of the great change in the conduct of their men the past year, sober and industrious, in striking contrast to former years. Captains of steamboats declare that the past year never was equaled in the good order and quiet-

ness of their passengers. Managers of the circuses told me last summer that they could see a great difference as soon as they crossed the line into this State. They had no trouble with their men, or disturbance at their exhibitions. At our camp meetings all through the State, last fall, everybody was sober and peaceable, while previously they were nearly always disturbed by drunken rowdies. The same was true of our county fairs and cattle shows. Gentlemen from other States have frequently said to me that they never saw such an absence of drunkenness as in Maine. The people are growing rich in their habits of industry, and only a few thousand of liquor dealers have any real desire to return to free rum, and the days of olden times.

In conclusion, let me say that in the discharge of my duties as Constable of the State, I have tried to act impartially and faithfully, knowing no fear nor favor, but executing the laws as I have found them, however unpleasant the duty might be; and my prayer to God is that our prohibitory laws may remain upon our statute books, in as effective form as possible, not, I trust, from any selfish motive of my own, but for the honor of the State, the protection of our property and homes, the wives and children of the inebriate, and for the salvation of the poor inebriate himself.


Yours truly,

JOSHUA NYE,

Constable of the State.

BLANKS.

No. 1.

 Date each day of the week; give brief detail of duty performed; sign officially after remarks; fill all blanks.



MAINE,

186

To the Constable of the State :

SIR : In accordance to orders contained in Circular No. 3, I herewith report a narrative of each day's duty for the week ending

MONDAY.

TUESDAY.

WEDNESDAY.

THURSDAY, &c.

REMARKS.

No. 2.

KENNEBEC COUNTY CONSTABULARY STATISTICAL REPORT.

Date, 186	Officers on duty.	Towns.	Liquors Dealers.									General Offences Prosecuted.				
			Discovered.			Notified.			Discon. traffic.			Prosecuted.			Liquor Seizures.	
			Class 1.	Class 2.	Total.	Class 1.	Class 2.	Total.	Class 1.	Class 2.	Total.	Class 1.	Class 2.	Total.		
For the	Ending	Albion, Augusta, Belgrade, Benton, Chelsea, China, Clinton, Farmingdale, Fayette, Gardiner, Hallowell, Litchfield, &c., Total,														

No. 3.

OFFICE OF CONSTABLE OF THE STATE,

WATERVILLE, ME.,

1867.

To

SIR : You are hereby informed that the tenement occupied by (1)
 situate and being numbered (2) on (3)
 in the (4) county of, (5) owned by you,
 or under your control as agent, lessor, or otherwise, is now used, kept and occupied by said tenant for the illegal keeping
 and said premises so kept and occupied are
 declared by the statutes of this State to be a common nuisance.

You are hereby respectfully notified that said statutes hold you responsible for the continued existence of said nuisance, after the service of this notice has been made on you.

You are very respectfully referred to the Public Laws of 1858, chapter 54, sections 3 and 4, as showing your responsibility in this matter, and also your rights, and authority to abate said nuisance at once.

I am instructed, therefore, to inform you, that, unless said nuisance is abated without delay, it will be my duty to enter complaint against you, as mentioned in said statutes, section 4.

By order of

JOSHUA NYE,

Constable of the State.

Deputy Constable of the State.

STATE CONSTABLE'S REPORT.

17



co

(1) Name of occupant. (2) Write the number. (3) Street, Place, Court, or Alley. (4) City or Town. (5) County.

No. 4.

CONSOLIDATED CONSTABULARY STATISTICAL REPORT BY COUNTIES.

Date, 186	Officers on duty.	Counties.	Liquor Dealers.									General Offences Prosecuted.						
			Discovered.			Notified.			Discon. Traffic.			Prosecuted.						
			Class 1.	Class 2.	Total.	Class 1.	Class 2.	Total.	Class 1.	Class 2.	Total.	Class 1.	Class 2.	Total.	Liquor Seizures.			
For the	Ending	Androscoggin, Aroostook, Cumberland, Franklin, Hancock, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Oxford, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Sagadahoc, Somerset, &c.,																

No. 5.

STATE OF MAINE,

To

, DR.

Deputy State Constable.

Date.	Item.			
	1			
	2			
	3			
	4			
	5			
	6			
	7			
	&c.			

I, _____ Deputy Constable of the State, do certify that the foregoing account is just and true; that I have been on duty the number of days, and rendered the services, as set forth in said account; and that I have travelled the miles, and necessarily and reasonably incurred and actually disbursed the expenses, as they are charged, while in the performance of my official duty, under order of the Constable of the State.

Deputy Constable of the State.

, 186

Personally appeared the above named Deputy Constable, and subscribed and made oath to the truth of the foregoing affidavit.

Approved:

Constable of the State.

Justice of the Peace.

STATE CONSTABLE'S REPORT.

SCHEDULE Showing names and residence of Deputies, when appointed, number of days on duty, amount for service, &c.

Names.	Residence.	When Appointed.	No. days on duty.	Remarks.	Am't for services.	Am't paid for expenses.	Total.
Wm. H. Waldron, . . .	Lewiston, . . .	April 22, 1867,	233	- - - -	\$699 00	\$282 92	
Marshall S. Smith, . . .	" . . .	" 22, "	196	Not on duty in August, . . .	588 00	544 45	
Washington Phillips, . . .	" . . .	" 22, "	235	- - - -	705 00	367 92	
Ezra Hawkes, Jr., . . .	Portland, . . .	" 22, "	239	- - - -	717 00	325 45	
Thomas Boyd, . . .	Boothbay, . . .	" 22, "	62	- - - -	186 00	162 37	
John Rigby, . . .	Oldtown, . . .	" 22, "	24	- - - -	72 00	54 62	
E. G. Thompson, . . .	Foxcroft, . . .	" 22, "	117	- - - -	351 00	324 25	
Joseph F. Nye, . . .	Fairfield, . . .	" 22, "	196	- - - -	588 00	525 10	
Wm. A. Cunningham, . . .	Belfast, . . .	" 22, "	176	- - - -	528 00	176 49	
Wilson M. Dyer, . . .	Millbridge, . . .	" 22, "	119	- - - -	357 00	433 81	
John Campbell, . . .	Pembroke, . . .	" 22, "	78½	- - - -	235 50	179 00	
Martin V. Hersom, . . .	Waterville, . . .	" 22, "	138	Resigned August 31, . . .	414 00	104 85	
Robert W. Pray, . . .	" . . .	" 22, "	124	- - - -	372 00	-	
John H. Otis, . . .	Farmington, . . .	May 1, "	190½	- - - -	571 50	322 51	
Henry A. Shorey, . . .	Bath, . . .	" 1, "	23	Resigned July 24, . . .	69 00	19 63	
Elias H. Witham, . . .	Richmond, . . .	" 1, "	124	- - - -	372 00	196 24	
Obadiah Durgin, . . .	Saco, . . .	" 6, "	239	- - - -	717 00	242 30	
Francis Wilson, . . .	Biddeford, . . .	" 6, "	237	- - - -	711 00	281 40	
David P. Wasgatt, . . .	Mt. Desert, . . .	" 20, "	104	- - - -	312 00	393 58	
Daniel Randall, . . .	Island Falls, . . .	June 1, "	42	- - - -	126 00	164 02	
David H. Additon, . . .	Dexter, . . .	" 1, "	46½	- - - -	139 50	69 09	
Frank C. Emery, . . .	Portland, . . .	July 1, "	181	- - - -	543 00	104 10	
E. A. Sawyer, . . .	" . . .	" 1, "	33	Resigned August 31, . . .	99 00	4 00	
Jesse Hinks, . . .	Brewer, . . .	" 12, "	34½	- - - -	103 50	-	
James Stewart, . . .	Bangor, . . .	" 12, "	49½	- - - -	148 50	23 25	
Wm. L. Scribner, . . .	Springfield, . . .	August 1, "	27½	- - - -	82 50	82 95	
Ed. A. Gibbs, . . .	Bridgton, . . .	" 1, "	-	Declines pay, . . .	-	-	
Jos. O. Gentleman, . . .	Portland, . . .	" 12, "	134	- - - -	402 00	25 50	
Oliver H. Perry, . . .	Bath, . . .	" 12, "	123	- - - -	369 00	30 88	
Moses N. Stanley, . . .	Biddeford, . . .	October 15, "	78	- - - -	234 00	33 65	
Tristram Hersey, . . .	South Paris, . . .	April 22, "	57¾	- - - -	173 00	182 41	
David S. Glidden, . . .	Damariscotta, . . .	Dec. 2, "	-	No charge for services this month,	-	-	
			3,661¾		10,985 00	5,656 74	16,641 74

SCHEDULE Showing number of persons discovered selling, prosecuted, fined, gallons of liquor obtained, value, &c.

Counties.	Number of hotels.	Number of hotel keepers discovered selling.	Number of hotel keepers notified not to sell.	Number of hotel keepers prosecuted.	Persons not hotel keepers discovered selling.	Number notified not to sell.	Number prosecuted.	How much has been paid for fines.	How many searches have been made.	How many searches have been successful.	Number gallons of liquor obtained.	Value of the liquor.	Other offences.	How many.	Number of town agents.	Present state of actions commenced.
Androscoggin,	15	4	8	3	29	29	15	\$40	20	10	40	\$120	-	13	11	1 case pending in S. J. Court; others settled by payment of fines.
Aroostook,	38	33	38	-	39	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	[as common sellers; the bal. are appealed cases, search & seizure.
Cumberland,	27	14	27	14	128	179	122	223	283	102	800	2300	-	-	3	About 50 cases pending in S. J. C., 14 of the same being indictment
Franklin,	18	15	15	-	28	28	2	-	2	2	40	200	-	2	10	2 cases, both appealed to S. J. Court.
Hancock,	21	14	14	3	45	45	20	-	15	11	71	292	-	-	4	All cases settled except one, which is appealed to S. J. Court.
Kennebec,	39	18	39	12	64	64	39	-	43	21	-	-	-	-	11	5 cases acquitted; 16 appealed to S. J. C.; 9 have been found
Knox,	11	7	10	2	31	31	4	-	4	3	7	25	-	1	5	[guilty in S. J. C., and 6 now pending in S. J. C.
Lincoln,	8	6	6	-	23	23	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	Pending in S. J. Court.
Oxford,	29	13	13	-	17	17	-	-	1	1	20	70	-	-	15	-
Penobscot,	45	40	45	9	74	141	15	50	27	9	125	375	-	4	15	Nearly all pending in S. J. Court.
Piscataquis,	23	10	23	-	11	24	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Sagadahoc,	9	7	7	1	31	31	17	-	27	17	34	52	-	2	4	8 cases pending in S. J. Court; 7 not convicted, balance run.
Somerset,	34	12	30	3	14	35	10	60	5	5	43	85	-	7	24	6 cases pending in S. J. Court; balance settled by payment of
Waldo,	22	19	22	3	38	38	35	-	24	11	78	234	-	1	3	All appealed to S. J. Court. [fines.
Washington,	24	13	20	2	99	112	24	60	16	12	16	62	-	3	7	Nearly all pending in S. J. Court; part settled by fines.
York,	29	19	29	17	110	125	60	150	200	75	396	1508	-	59	6	20 cases appealed to S. J. Court; part settled by fines, balance [discharged.
Total,	394	244	346	69	781	961	367	593	668	279	1670	5323	-93	134		

The present state of the cases is very indefinite.
In nearly all the seizure cases no one appeared, and the liquors were turned over to the town authorities.

STATE OF MAINE.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
January 11, 1868. }

Laid on the table on motion of Mr. HALE of Ellsworth, and
ordered to be printed.

S. J. CHADBOURNE, *Clerk.*