

Chapter 1 : Lincoln and Liquor - Duncan Chambers Milner - Google Books

Lincoln Liquors is proud and excited to announce the opening of our 6th location! Our newest store is located at 10 Main St. in Tewksbury, MA next to Market Basket, we will have the same great prices and selection you have become accustomed to at our other locations.

The hero of the new century is Abraham Lincoln. While identified with the Civil War as commander-in-chief of the victorious armies, no man ever suffered more than he on account of that terrible conflict. In vivid contrast with the famed Corsican, he was ever in great-hearted, tender sympathy with human suffering and misfortune. He lacked utterly that traditional ambition of other rulers of men which gratifies self-seeking interests even at the cost of suffering and death to their fellow-men. He has been claimed as a follower even by atheists and spiritualists. Those who favor liquor-drinking and liquor-selling have made special efforts to identify him with their cause. When we think of the great controversies on the subjects of intemperance and slavery we cannot but realize that Lincoln must have had vital relations with both subjects. It will surely, therefore, be not only reasonable but profitable as well to publish all the facts as to his relations to the temperance reform. Wine and strong drink have a large place in the literature of many nations. College students find praises of wine abounding in their classical studies, and many college songs have a decided bacchanalian flavor. Poets, from Horace to Robert Burns, have glorified wine and liquor-drinking. For ages men accepted the dominance of drink and the facts of drunkenness as necessities of human nature. There was general acceptance of the idea, however, that alcoholic liquors were a necessity. In everyday life they were a part of hospitality and supposed good cheer; in sickness they were regarded as sovereign remedies. Alcoholic liquor was called aqua vitæ, the water of life. Since this book was prepared for the press there has been published a most interesting book by Dr. Ervin Chapman, entitled "Latest Light on Abraham Lincoln," which contains the most extended account hitherto published on "Lincoln and Temperance. Ray, of Santa Barbara, Cal. Judge Robert McMurdy, of Chicago, the eminent lawyer and devoted friend of philanthropy, aided me with many suggestions. Robert Ellis Thompson writes: At the opening of the century it really seemed as if the manhood of America was about to be drowned in strong drink. The cheapness of untaxed intoxicants rum, whiskey, and apple-jack, made by any one who chose to undertake the business and sold at every gathering of the people without reference to the age or sex of the purchaser had made drunkenness almost universal. Samuel Brech, writing at the close of the eighteenth century, says that "it was impossible to secure a servant white or black, bond or free who could be depended on to keep sober for twenty-four hours. All classes and professions were affected. The judge was overcome on the bench ; the minister sometimes staggered on his way to the pulpit. When a church had to be built, the cost of the rum needed would be greater than that of the lumber or the labor employed. When an ecclesiastical convention of any kind was to be entertained it was a question how much strong drink would be required for the reverend members. Seven years of army life with its exhaustion and exposure and military social usage had initiated into dangerous drinking habits many of the most justly influential leaders. Gradually and unobserved the nation had settled down into a slough of drunkenness of which it is difficult for us at this date to form a clear conception. In the prevalence of intemperate drinking habits the clergy had not escaped the general infection. The priest and the prophet had gone astray through strong drink. Lyman Beecher thus describes the ordination of a minister at Plymouth, Connecticut, in At this ordination the preparation for our creature comforts besides food included a broad sideboard covered with decanters and bottles, and sugar and pitchers of water. There we found all kinds of liquors then in vogue. The drinking was apparently universal. This preparation was made by the society as a matter of course. When the consociation arrived, they always took something to drink around, also before public services, and always on their return. As they could not all drink at once, they were obliged to stand and wait as people do when they go to mill. When they had all done drinking and taken to pipes and tobacco, in less than fifteen minutes there was such a smoke you could not see. The noise I cannot describe. It was the maximum of hilarity. They told their stories and were at the height of jocose talk. At a noted college in Virginia, when the corner stone of a new building was laid, one of the trustees generously provided a barrel of

whiskey for the occasion. The head of the barrel was removed, dippers were provided, and everybody was urged to partake. A noted Harvard professor, picturing the scenes at commencement in those early days, writes: The entire common, then an unenclosed dust plain, was completely covered on Commencement day, and the night preceding and following it, with drinking-stands, dancing-booths, mountebank shows and gambling-tables ; and I have never heard such a horrid din, tumult, and jargon of oath, shout, scream, fiddle, quarreling, and drunkenness as on those two nights. Higginson, in his "Recollections," says: I can remember when the senior class assembled annually around Liberty Tree on Class Day and ladled out bowls of punch for every passer-by, till every Cambridge boy saw a dozen men in various stages of inebriation about the village yard. Similar stories are told of Yale, Dartmouth, and other colleges. There was a common maxim in those days that no man could be found in one of the colleges who had not been drunk at least once in his life. John Chambers, for over fifty years a Presbyterian minister in Philadelphia, became prominent as an advocate of temperance. Much disturbed by the common custom of serving liquor at funerals, he gave notice from his pulpit that he would enter no house where liquors were supplied. On one occasion, coming to the door of the house where he was to officiate and seeing glasses and decanters on the table, he refused to enter. Though a heavy rain was falling, when he was invited in out of the wet, his reply was: This action on the part of the minister made a great sensation, and an elder and some members withdrew from his church. In a dream imps entered by night and painted signs on the casks which became visible when they were tapped for retail sale. The inscriptions were of this style: A relative of his had been drowned in a whiskey vat, and he had a drunken son ; and these incidents were also pictured in the dream. The women of Salem sympathized with Cheever, furnished his cell with comfortable furniture, and saw that he did not lack good things to eat. As might have been expected, the affair excited great attention, and the pamphlets had a tremendous sale. There were no further prosecutions, but the two "dreams" proved to be powerful documents in behalf of the rising temperance reform. Slavery and intemperance were at that time recognized as twin evils, and the two reforms that aimed at their destruction were in many cases antagonized by the same advocates. Bishop Hopkins of Vermont, who became noted as an apologist for slavery from the standpoint of the Bible, published a book with the title, "The Triumph of Temperance is the Triumph of Infidelity. Sturtevant, in a private letter, tells of visiting and worshiping in an old church at Talmadge, Ohio, where he "was shown the wooden vessel which had held the gallon of whiskey given as a prize for the first stick of timber brought to the spot for its construction. It was the common belief that men engaged in any form of hard labor needed alcoholic liquors, and they demanded as a right that employers should furnish regular supplies. Mothers and babes were given liquor, and it was thought of such value that good people said they could not sleep at night without assurance that there was liquor in the house. While these ideas prevailed in the older portions of the country, the superstitious belief in the need and value of alcoholic liquors was even more prevalent in frontier life. In the pioneer days of Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois the market for the crops was limited, and there was a lack of transportation. There were many small neighborhood distilleries. Corn was made into whiskey because that was easily transported, and it was even used in the payment of debts. The liquor saloon, as it now exists, with every device for the encouragement of drinking, was, however, at that time utterly unknown. In the barroom of taverns were small cupboards under lock and key, from which whiskey, brandy, and rum were sold. Whiskey was sold in stores just as molasses and similar commodities were sold. Although Lincoln was born and grew to manhood in the midst of such conditions, and in an age when such were the popular ideas in regard to drink, he never drank, but was a lifelong total abstainer. When a very young man he was so impressed with the evils of drink that he wrote an essay on temperance, an essay that made such an impression on the community that a minister asked for a copy and had it printed in an Ohio newspaper. It is possible that this paper may yet be found. When all such of us as have now reached the years of maturity first opened our eyes upon the stage of existence, we found intoxicating liquor recognized by everybody, used by everybody, repudiated by nobody. It commonly entered into the first draught of the infant and the last draught of the dying man. From the sideboard of the parson down to the ragged pocket of the houseless loafer, it was constantly found. Physicians prescribed it in this, that, and the other disease ; government provided it for soldiers ; and to have a rolling or raising, a husking or hoedown anywhere about, without it, was positively unsufferable. So, too, it was

everywhere a respectable article of manufacture and of merchandise. The making of it was regarded as an honorable livelihood, and he who could make most was the most enterprising and respectable. Large and small manufactories of it were everywhere erected, in which all the earthly goods of their owners were invested. Wagons drew it from town to town ; boats bore it from clime to clime, and the winds wafted it from nation to nation; and merchants bought and sold it, by wholesale and retail, with precisely the same feelings on the part of the seller, buyer, or bystander as are felt at the buying and selling of plows, beef, bacon, or any other of the real necessities of life. Universal public opinion not only tolerated, but recognized and adopted its use. It is true that even then it was known and acknowledged that many were greatly injured by it; but none seemed to think the injury arose from the use of a bad thing, but from the abuse of a very good thing. General Neal Dow gives many illustrations of the sentiment as to liquor. He was born in Writing of the days of his youth he and Lincoln were nearly the same age , he says: Liquor was found place on all occasions. Private assemblies were little better. Weddings, balls, parties, huskings, barn-raisings, and even funerals, were dependent upon intoxicants, while often religious conferences and ministerial gatherings resulted in an increase of the ordinary consumption of liquors. The same writer gives an account of the liquors provided at the dedication of a church building. The first minister of that church was warned by his officers to drink less, as he had several times "appeared in such a condition that he could scarcely mount the pulpit stairs. General Dow also tells of an early pastor of a Portland church who was making the rounds of the parish. At every house he was expected to "take something," as was the common custom of ministers at that time. The good parson, after accepting many invitations to drink, said: I will not drink any more. The accident was caused by some drunken men engaged in constructing the edifice.

Chapter 2 : Ainsworth, Indiana: The Land of Lincoln and Liquor

4 reviews of Lincoln Park Food and Liquor "A very solid selection of beer, wine, and liquor. And they carry my wines from my favorite vineyard! Will definitely return."

Chapter 3 : Lincoln and Liquor

Liquor, Lincoln, Lincolnshire. likes Â· 14 talking about this Â· were here. Music and liquor are our passion.

Chapter 4 : Full text of "LINCOLN AND LIQUOR"

Lincoln And Liquor, A book by D.C. Milner. CHAPTER III LINCOLN AS AN ABSTAINER Abraham Lincoln was a man of remarkable physical strength, and to the end of his life was capable of enduring tests that would crush most men.

Chapter 5 : N Street Drive In

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Chapter 6 : Lincoln and Liquor by Duncan Chambers Milner (English) Paperback Book | eBay

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Chapter 7 : Liquor SW Highway Lincoln City, OR Liquor Stores - MapQuest

The Land of Lincoln and Liquor The Indiana supreme court had confirmed the state's dry status, but Hoosiers in northwest Indiana were showing an unexpected ingratitude: not content with their earthly paradise of sobriety and clean

living, they persisted in trying to quench their devilish thirst, and many of them fled across the Illinois state.

Chapter 8 : Lincoln And Liquor

5 reviews of Lincoln Avenue Liquor & Deli "It's a liquor store, yes. But the beer is cold and at a decent price, the clerk is chill and doesn't watch you like you are going to steal something, and there aren't drunken morons hanging around.

Chapter 9 : Lincoln Liquors â€“ Offering our customers a great selection & great prices since !

N Street Drive In has been Lincoln, Nebraska's premier liquor, wine and beer store since Located in the heart of downtown N Street has the best selection of craft beer in the city and a top notch crowler fill system.