

Publishing Committee—Mesdames Chisholm, and Middleton, and Miss Hogg.

Visiting Committee—Mesdames Hopkins, Simpson, Wright, Anderson, Jarvis, Pringle, Williams, Morrish, Westland and Lancaster.

The matter of purchasing a quantity of temperance literature for distribution was discussed and left over till next meeting; also the appointment of a committee for the proposed girls' night school.—*London Advertiser*.

Facts and Opinions.

THE WOMEN OF ELLENVILLE, N. Y., quietly informed the business men that all who voted in favor of license would lose their trade. It is needless to say that prohibition won by a grand majority. It thus seems that boycotting can be effectually done by prohibitionists, as well as by the saloon party.

AT AN ELECTION last fall a professed Christian man said, when tearing it up. The man handing it to him said: "That is just what that saloon keeper over the way did." Will the time come when Christian men and saloon keepers can be distinguished the one from the other on account of their difference in their votes?—*Review*.

JUDGE PITMAN, says: "It is no chance association which leads to the cry, 'Down with the Sunday laws and the liquor laws,' in so many parts of the country. The traffic wants the day. It wants the Saturday night wages. It wants the opportunity and the temptation to drink on the day of rest. It has the day in Europe; it covets it in America. It will have it unless the political power of the traffic is broken.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following German statistics: "In 1860 there were 3,637 dealers in alcoholic drinks in Berlin; in 1870 their number had increased to 5,395, and in 1877 there were 7,869. Of the deaths which occurred in Germany during the past year 10,000 were attributed to delirium tremens; 46 per cent. of the prisoners are drunkards. Among the murders committed in Germany 46 per cent. are committed by persons under the influence of drink.

IN MILWAUKEE, the city of beer, there are proportionately twice as many suicides as in any other city of the United States. It has often been said (how truthfully of course we know not) that "a man drunk with whiskey wants to kill somebody else, while a man drunk with beer wants to kill himself." No more wretched, stupid, discouraging, depressing, despairing condition can be conceived than that produced by continued beer drinking. Unlike stronger liquors (that do their work quicker and pass off, or are so violent as to either kill or drive the drunkard to a sudden stop) beer slowly, gradually stupifies every faculty and leaves its victim in a most hopeless state; hence in so many instances suicide is the result.—*Exchange*.

THE RIGHT of a man to drink liquor under his roof may be undisputed; at any rate Prohibition does not touch that right. Prohibition only says: When you throw open that door and invite the passer-by to drink, and when 200 years of experience have proved that, by so doing, you double my taxes, and make it dangerous for my child to tread on those streets, I have a right to say whether you shall open the door or not. I don't care whether you sell poison or food; I don't care whether you sell alcohol or roast beef—it does not matter; all I know is that if you undertake to sell something that doubles my taxes, and that makes my passage through the streets more dangerous, you at once invest me with right to interfere; and if any grog seller can stand here and show, in the face of an intelligent people, that he is right, under any idea of democratic government, to filch from my pocket and make my passage through the streets unsafe, in order that he may coin other men's sins into his gold, let him try it.—*Iowa Prohibitionist*.

ELI PERKINS, when in Kansas, was told by a drinking man that Prohibition would ruin the State, destroying its business in corn and whiskey. On enquiry, Mr. Perkins found that a Kansas farmer received \$400 for 1,000 bushels of corn in Topeka. This taken to Peoria, Ill., makes 4,000 gallons of whiskey. Then they pay the general government of U. S. \$3 600 revenue tax on it, and it becomes worth \$5,000 at the least, if returned to Kansas.

Now, if no prohibitory law existed, Kansas would sell that corn for \$400, and buy it back for \$5,000, losing \$4,600 of good money at once. Then it would take 16,000 men a day to drink the 4,000 gallons of whiskey whose time would have been worth \$20,000 had they been at work.

Thus he showed that the prohibitory law saved Kansas \$25,000 on such a trade, and that while Illinois is building new poor-houses and jails, those of Kansas will be emptied.—*Patriot*.

AN EYE-OPENER.—The conductor of a suburban train said the other day as the cars halted at a way station: "I always step out to the artesian well here and drink two glasses of the pure water." Some of the men standing about the station began to chaff him on the "thinness of the beverage." "Well," said he, "It'll never land me in the gutter."

It is said that the New York city car drivers are taking to water as the most steadily stimulating drink. One of them entertained a passenger not long since with the following:—"I've tried liquor and I've tried cold water, and I must say that cold water takes the cake every time. I used to be what you might call a hard drinker, but I've turned over a new leaf. The first thing I do in the morning is to take a good big drink of cold water. It serves as my eye-opener. While I'm on the car I get a drink at the end of the route. I don't know how to explain it, but it keeps me as warm as toast all day long. Some of the men drink hot tea or lemonade. The men who prefer whiskey are the men who complain most of the cold every time."—*Union Signal*.

ALCOHOL AS A REMEDY.—Dr. Felix L. Oswald, in *Popular Science*, writing of "Alcohol as a Remedy," asks, "Does alcohol impart strength? does it benefit the exhausted system?" and answers: "If a worn-out horse drops on the highway, we can rouse it by sticking a knife into its ribs; but after staggering ahead for a couple of minutes it will drop again, and the second delirium will be worse than the first by just as much as the brutal stimulus has still further exhausted the little remaining strength. In the same way precisely alcohol rallies the exhausted energies of the human body." He adds: "The prostrate vitality rises against the foe, and labors with restless energy till the poison is expelled. Then comes the reaction, and, before the patient can recover, his organism has to do double work. Nature has to overcome both the original cause of the disease and the effect of the stimulant." The efforts for the suppression of the liquor traffic will be greatly strengthened by the scientific demonstration that alcohol in health is in no sense a necessity, and that in nearly or quite all cases it may be safely and advantageously dispensed with in the treatment of disease.—*Rescue*.

A CHILD'S QUESTIONS.—"Papa, what is a prohibitionist?"

"A person who tries to make the people drink more whiskey."

"How do Prohibitionist make men drink more whiskey?" "By passing a senseless law against making and selling intoxicating drinks."

"How does this law lead men to drink?" "Because they will not obey it, my son." "Is it good to drink intoxicating liquors, papa?" "No, my son. I hope you will never drink them." "What do men make them for?" "Well, chiefly for drinking." "If it is bad to drink them, is it right to make them?" "My son you do not understand these things."

"No, I do not. But papa, would not good people obey the law?"

"Oh! yes, but there are very many bad people."

"Do the bad people obey any law?"

"Well, no; I am afraid they do not, willingly."

"Is there a law against stealing?"

"Certainly, my son."

"Does it make men steal?"

"My son, I think it is time for you to go to bed."—*S. S. Worker*.