

Lying About the "Cider Clause" of the Maine Law.

The Albany Journal, in a recent editorial, said — "It (the Maine Law) has become so stringent that the farmer who makes or gives away a glass of new cider, fresh from the press, can be arrested and convicted on five different charges, with a possible combined punishment of five months' imprisonment in the county jail and an accumulated fine of \$1,300 dollars. Under the law he can be convicted for selling the cider; he can be punished for having any utensil on his premises that contains the cider; he can be indicted as a common seller of liquor, and punished, also, for keeping a tippling shop; and, fifthly, for establishing a liquor nuisance. This is the ingenious law that the Prohibitionists have established. The consequence is that the farmers throughout the State are taxed against it, because they cannot make cider to sell, give away, or even to use themselves. Under this absurd law many staunch old Prohibitionists — some of whom have been identified with the Maine Law from its birth, and have voted the Temperance ticket year after year, never drinking a drop of liquor or permitting any in their houses — have been arrested for making sweet cider and keeping it in their homes."

I have no patience in reading this, and must be excused for roughly denouncing it as a malicious, malignant, wilful lie. There is no prohibition here of the manufacture of cider. Any farmer may freely make as much of it as he wishes to do, and may give it away by the glass or the barrel, if he likes, with none to molest or make him afraid. The words "new cider" are not in the law, but the sale of "cider for tipping purposes" is forbidden, as that of beer and whiskey is, and under the same penalties, being classed rightfully as an "intoxicating drink." The Legislature of Maine is largely made up of farmers and men largely related to them and associated with them, and no legislation offensive to them would be possible. Under the law the farmer may sell cider freely by the barrel or in any other quantity not less than five gallons, except for "tipping purposes." This particular feature of the law was enacted at the special request of our country people, and not by those of the towns, and it has the approval and support of the farmers.

There is no law in Maine against the use of cider or any other intoxicating liquor; it is the sale and keeping for sale only that is forbidden, and of cider the sale and keeping for sale of it "for tipping purposes." There is no demand by anybody for the repeal of the "cider clause."

Portland, Maine. — REAL DOW.
—The Voice.

THE AWFUL EVIL OF RUM.

The Liquor Traffic Denounced by a Prominent Journal—Drink-sellers and Abettors to the Ruin of Immortal Souls.

The Catholic Temperance Advocate, the ably edited organ of the Catholic Temperance workers of America, is strong in its denunciation of the whole liquor system. In a recent issue, an editorial denounces the traffic, and those who carry it on, in the following scathing terms:

"Of all the agencies at present operating in the accursed work of physical and moral destruction of the human race, there are none that are so deadly in their effects as that accursed traffic, whose deadly fumes can be traced even beyond the graves of the victims whose lives have been sacrificed at its unholy shrine. The testimony of the most eminent medical authorities in the world's history is not wanting to prove that the use of alcoholic stimulants even in the most moderate form, is ultimately injurious to the human system. The testimony of all medical men, the every day experience of the world, is the most convincing proof of the horrible destruction which marks the path of the rum-seller. The fact that all solvent insurance companies refuse to take risks on the lives of those who, when they know to be addicted to the habit of habitual drinking, even though the practice has not assumed an immoderate form, is of itself a most convincing proof that the use of alcoholic stimulants tends to shorten the natural period of man's existence. Their judgment is not hastily formed, neither is it unsupported by everyday statistics. The world's history is most sadly prolific in the most convincing proofs, that in all visitations of epidemics, the victims of the drinking habit are the most susceptible to their deadly attack."

This is the traffic which pleads that it be sanctioned and licensed at the present time under the law.

No man, whose reason has not been blinded by the fumes of the poison which damns man's soul, will pretend to assert the proposition that the victim of drink and the man whose system is free from the ravages of the insidious poison, stand an equal chance in a conflict with a deadly epidemic. As well might it be asserted that a novice would stand an equal chance with a trained athlete in the roped arena.

Rum in its mildest form and most moderate use is destructive of the physical energies of man. But what must be said of it when looked at from a moral standpoint? No man can even approximately give an idea of the terrible destruction which marks the path of the rum fiend among the souls of its victims. None, but the all-seeing eye of an outraged God, could picture the ruin to immortal souls which is charged upon the book of life against those who have been abettors in that ruin, and with which they will be charged in that last awful day, when the wrong-doer will call upon the mountains to hide him from the wrath to come.

The Canada Temperance Act.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR:

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED		MAJORITY.	DATE OF ELECTION.
	For Ag'tst	For Ag'nst		
Fredericton, N.B.(1)	403	203	200	Oct. 31, 1878
York, N.B.(1)	1229	214	1015	Dec. 23, "
Prince, P.E.I.(1)	1762	271	1491	28, "
Charlottetown, N.B.	807	149	718	Mar. 14, 1879
Carlton, N.B.	1215	69	1146	Apr. 21, "
Albert, N.B.	718	114	604	21, "
Charlottetown, P.E.I.(1)	897	253	584	" 24, "
King's, P.E.I.	1076	59	1017	May 29, "
Langdon, Ont.(1)	2767	2852	215	29, "
King's, N.B.	708	246	563	June 23, "
Quebec, N.B.	315	181	134	July 3, "
Westmoreland, N.B. (1)	1082	299	783	Sept. 11, "
Megantic, Que.	372	841	469	" 11, "
Northumberland, N.B.	875	673	202	" 2, 1880
Stanstead, Que.(1)	760	911	181	June 21, "
Quebec, P.E.I.	1317	99	1218	Sept. 22, "
Marquette, Manitoba.	612	195	417	" 27, "
Digby, N.S.	944	42	902	Nov. 8, "
Quon's, N.S.	763	82	681	Jan. 3, 1881
Sunday, N.B.	176	41	135	Feb. 17, "
Shelburne, N.S.	807	154	653	Mar. 17, "
Lugus, Manitoba.	247	120	127	Apr. 7, "
Hamilton, Ont.	1681	2811	1150	" 13, "
Kings, N.S.	1478	108	1370	" 14, "
Halton, Ont.(1)	1485	1492	51	" 19, "
Annapolis, N.S.	1111	114	997	" 19, "
Wentworth, Ont.	1611	2200	598	" 22, "
Colchester, N.S.	1418	184	1234	May 13, "
Cape Breton, N.S.	730	210	523	Aug. 11, "
Hants, N.S.	1082	92	990	Sept. 15, "
Wolland, Ont.	1610	2378	768	Nov. 10, "
Lambton, Ont.(2)	2857	2762	105	" 29, "
Inverness, N.S.	960	100	854	Jan. 6, 1882
Pictou, N.S.	1655	453	1102	" 9, "
St. John, N.B.(1)	1074	1076	2	Feb. 23, "
Fredericton, N.B.(2)	235	252	41	Oct. 26, "
Cumberland, N.S.	1560	262	1298	" 26, 1883
Prince, P.E.I. (2)	2039	1068	1874	Feb. 7, 1884
Yarmouth, N.S.	1287	96	1191	Mar. 7, "
Oxford, Ont.	4073	3298	773	" 29, "
Arthabaska, Que.	1487	238	1252	July 17, "
Westmoreland, N.B. (2)	1774	1701	73	Aug. 14, "
Halton, Ont.(2).	1947	1767	180	Sept. 9, "
Simeon, Ont.	5712	4529	1183	Oct. 9, "
Stanstead, Que.(2)	1200	975	326	" 9, "
Charlottetown, P.E.I.(2)	755	715	40	" 16, "
Dundas, Stormont, and Glengarry, Ont.	4590	2884	1706	" 16, "
Poel, Ont.	1805	1999	194	" 23, "
Bruce, Ont.	4501	3189	1312	" 30, "
Huron, Ont.	6357	4304	1683	" 30, "
Dufferin, Ont.	1004	1109	795	" 30, "
Prince Edward, Ont.	1528	1683	126	" 30, "
York, N.B. (2)	1178	666	523	" 30, "
Renfrew, Ont.	1748	1018	730	Nov. 7, "
Norfolk, Ont.	2781	1694	1087	" 11, "
Compton, Que.	1132	1620	488	" 26, "
Brant, Ont.	1690	1088	602	Dec. 11, "
Brantford, Ont.	616	812	166	" 11, "
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	8058	4384	674	" 18, "
Kent, Ont.	4368	1975	2393	Jan. 16, 1885
Lenark, Ont.	2433	2027	406	" 16, "
Lennox & Addington, Ont.	2047	2011	36	" 16, "
Bron, Que.	1224	739	485	" 16, "
Guelph, Ont.	694	526	168	" 22, "
Carlton, Ont.	2440	1747	633	" 29, "
D'ham & N'ham'land, O.	6080	3863	2187	Feb. 26, 1885
Drummond, Que.	1190	170	1020	Mar. 5, "
Elgin, Ont.	4814	3338	1479	" 19, "
Lanilton, Ont.(3)	458	1546	2912	" 19, "
St. Thomas, Ont.	754	748	11	" 19, "
Mississauga, Que.	1142	1167	25	" 19, "
Wellington, Ont.	4216	3080	1430	Apr. 2, "
Chicoutimi, Que.	1157	829	626	" 9, "
Kingston, Ont.	788	839	53	May 21, "
Frontenac, Ont.	676	60	510	" 21, "
Lincoln, Ont.	2000	1490	570	June 18, "
Perth, Ont.	3368	3536	168	" 18, "
Middlesex, Ont.	6748	2370	3373	" 26, "
Guysoe, N.S.	260	21	239	" 16, "
Hastings, Ont.	2289	2461	163	July 2, "
Haldimand, Ont.	1785	2003	308	" 16, "
Ontario, Ont.	3412	2001	1361	" 16, "
Victoria, Ont.	2492	1477	1015	" 16, "
Peterborough, Ont.	1916	1607	411	Sept. 24, "
Fredericton, N.B. (3)	298	285	13	Nov. 12, "
St. Catharines, Ont.	478	1063	587	" 19, "
Russell & Prescott, Ont.	1330	3131	1790	" 20, "
Argenteuil, Que.	626	601	75	Dec. 29, "
Pontiac, Que.	533	935	402	Jan. 28, 1886
St. John, N.B. (2)	1010	1687	77	Apr. 19, "
Portland, N.B.	667	520	147	" 19, "
St. John, N.B.	398	373	25	" 20, "
Charlottetown, P.E.I.(3)	689	669	20	Nov. 24, 1887
Westmoreland, N.B. (3)	2464	1698	768	Feb. 16, 1888
Halton, Ont.(3)	1853	2060	197	Mar. 1, "

N.B. — In the preceding table a place that has voted more than once has the different votes indicated by the figures (1), (2), (3) after the name of place. Figures printed in italics are for first or second votes in places in which a later vote has been taken than that so printed. Names in heavy faced type are of cities, others of counties.

SUMMARY.

Nova Scotia has eighteen counties and one city, of which thirteen counties have adopted the Act.

New Brunswick has fourteen counties and two cities, of which ten counties and two cities have adopted the Act.

Manitoba has five counties and one city, of which two counties have adopted the Act.

Prince Edward Island has three counties and one city, all of which have adopted the Act.

Ontario has thirty-eight counties and union of counties and eleven cities, of which twenty-five counties and two cities have adopted the Act; one of these has repealed it.

Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, five counties of which have adopted the Act.

British Columbia has five parliamentary constituencies, none of which have adopted the Act.

In all, up to the present time, 81 cities and counties have voted upon the Scott Act, and 63 have adopted it. Nine counties and cities voted twice and 6 three times, making an aggregate of 95 contests, out of which we have been victorious in 73.

The aggregate votes cast in all the contests, have been:—

For the Scott Act..... 160648
Against " " 116286

Net Scott Act majority..... 50389

If we omit all voting but the last, in those places which have voted more than once we get the following as the latest vote:—

For the