

## FIRST AND LAST.

They laid him down with happy smiles,  
In his tiny curtained bed;  
They gently smoothed the pillow fair,  
Where reposed the little head,  
And loving words from everyone  
Gave greeting of joy to the first-born son.

They watched around him day by day,  
Till the little limbs grew strong;  
They taught in simple childish words  
Of the ways of right and wrong;  
And loving hearts kept record sure  
Of each baby action, so sweet and pure.

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They laid him down, with faces grave,  
In his coffin, cold and dread!  
No loving hand to spread the pall  
O'er the strangely silent dead.  
No word of hope—in speechless awe  
They gazed at the face they should see no more.

Far, far from home in foreign soil,  
He was hid from mortal eye;  
No record of his life on earth,  
But 'tis written up on high—  
The story of a drunkard's shame,  
His wasted life and his blighted fame.

—*Temperance Journal.*

## BEWARE OF THE ONE GLASS.

In the one glass lurks a world of evil. Even one glass disturbs the quiet and natural working of the human system; and if it contains much spirit it will produce a certain amount of intoxication. But we should look at its tendency, to see the delusion and danger involved in this one glass.

It is the one glass at dinner or supper, or for medicine, u. . . nas gradually created a liking for the liquor on the part of thousands, and which has ended in their ruin.

It is one glass at the public-house which leads to a second and a third and which ends in drunkenness with all its terrible consequences.

It is the one glass ordered by the doctors to delicate persons that creates the appetite for stimulants, which never give real strength, and often leads the poor sufferer to excess.

It is the one glass, taken at the social board, or at the bar parlor, or at their father's table, that has led to the dissipation of so many young men, almost to the heart-breaking of their parents.

It is the one glass, on the part of many tradesmen, that leads to their expensive habits, and to the neglect and mismanagement of their business, ending, too often, in insolvency and ruin.

Oh! if people would calculate the dreadful consequences lurking in the one glass, they would dash it from them as their greatest foe.

Every case of drunkenness begins with the one glass; and suicides, man-slaughters and murders proceed from this same cause.

Behold the degradation of the female sex through intoxicating liquors! This all commences with the one glass.

The publicans know the power of the one glass. Persons never say, "Come let us go in and have two glasses," but the one becomes two, and the two becomes a day's drinking in numberless instances.

What a mistake for persons to say, "One glass will do nobody harm." A single spark has fired many a fine building, and destroyed millions' worth of property.

There is no good either in the first or second glass, and, therefore, shun it as you would your greatest enemy!—*Joseph Livesey.*

## PROHIBITION IN MAINE.

In the present agitation concerning the Scott Act frequent reference is made to the enforcement of the prohibitory law in Maine. The following extract from "Appleton's Annual Cyclopædia," vol. viii, 1883, will doubtless be of interest to many readers.

"From the State and Government records these figures are gleaned:— There are no distilleries or breweries in Maine. Counting druggists as dealers, there was one dealer to about 800 inhabitants; in New York there is one to every 180, and the average number in the northern license States is one to 210.

"The internal revenue collected in 1882, on the manufacture and sale of liquors, was four cents and three mills *per capita*; throughout the entire Union it averaged \$1.71 *per capita*. There were 156 dealers in Portland in 1883, most of them secret. In the 14 cities, with a population of 177,863 there were 496 persons, including druggists, who paid United States tax, or one to 300 inhabitants. In 60 license cities of other States there was one dealer to 155 inhabitants. In 470 towns and plantations in the State there were but 220 dealers, or one to about every 2,000 inhabitants. In 355 towns and plantations not a single dealer was found. In two cities and 15 towns the law is not enforced, and these reported 179 dealers; while in 12 cities and 142 towns, where the law is enforced, 473 secret or suspected places were reported, making in all these places, one dealer to over 1,000 inhabitants.

"Actual arrests in 60 licensed cities show an average number of 27 to every 1,000 population; in the 14 cities of Maine, during the municipal year ending in 1883, the average number was 17 to every 1,000; in all the cities, except Bangor and Portland, it was 10 per 1,000; and in Lewiston and Auburn it was but three. The State at large has one high criminal to every 1,600 inhabitants; New York one to every 690.

"A multitude of senators, governors, judges and other officials have testified that the law is a success, despite its confessed non-enforcement in certain places.

"Judge Davis said 'the Maine law even now is enforced far more than the license laws ever were.' In a letter written in 1882, Hon. Jas. G. Blaine said: 'Intemperance has steadily decreased in Maine, since the first enactment of the prohibitory law, until now it can be said with truth that there is no equal number of people in the Anglo-Saxon world, among whom so small an amount of intoxicating liquor is consumed as among the 650,000 inhabitants of Maine.'

The Cyclopædia then gives the conclusions of the *Globe* special anti-prohibition reporter. He contends "in the cities the law has been a partial failure," but frankly admits "that this failure has been greatly exaggerated by quoting exceptional places or periods as typical of the whole State, and by the ingenious perversion of statistics; that in the rural portions of the State the Maine law has suppressed open drinking, and reduced secret drinking to a minimum, and may, therefore, be considered as effective as any other measure on the statute book; that the class of liquor-sellers who defy the law are the same class of men who, under a license system, would sell liquor without license."—*John F. German, in Toronto Globe.*

## THE PROHIBITION ISSUE.

A great contest on the question of the prohibition of the liquor traffic is looming up. On the temperance side aggression marks every effort and every expression. The conflict is inevitable, and the masses must be prepared to render an intelligent verdict. Those opposed to the reform can no longer safely rest upon their oars, but must be prepared to discuss the whole question, and stand or fall by the issue.

We shall not attempt to deal with the pros and cons of the Scott Act nor indeed of the general principle of prohibition as applied to the liquor traffic, but simply to indicate what to our mind is the real issue.

The right of Government to deal with the matter, by prohibiting or interdicting the traffic, is not, as many suppose, at issue, and when the opponents of the proposed Act take the platform, they should avoid a waste of ammunition in this direction.

The object of civil government is the protection of the possessions, the