

gave some very forcible illustrations. Next he spoke of intemperance as a disease, of which the only true cure was obtained by embracing Christianity. He cited several instances which had come under his personal notice, and made a strong appeal to the students to seek a safety ground in Christ.

Mr. A. C. Myles, President of the League, gave some statistics showing that the League roll numbered 203, of whom 32 were moderate drinkers and 171 total abstainers. The League had been organized only last term.

ARGUMENTS FOR PROHIBITION.

Mr. Ross, after referring to the remarks of Dr. Aikins on enforcing the duty of personal abstinence upon the students, took up the subject of prohibition, and argued that if it were right in the case of a citizen to bind himself to abstinence from intoxicating liquors for his own protection and safety it must be admitted to be right for the State as the guardian of the morals of the community to impose a similar obligation upon its members. He also argued that prohibition was involved in all legislation and sanctioned not only by the Parliament of Canada but by the English House of Commons. The Parliament of Canada first affirmed the principle in the Dunkin Act, reaffirmed it in the Scott Act in 1878, and also in the Act establishing a prohibitory liquor law in the North-West Territories. The Supreme Court of Canada held that prohibitory legislation was within the limits of our constitution and this decision was reaffirmed by the Privy Council. The Supreme Court of the United States also held the same view, so that there could be no doubt of the soundness of prohibition as a constitutional principle. It was also shown that the license law involved the same principle—that the right to license the few involved the prohibition of the many, and that the closing of hotels on Saturday nights, Sundays, and election days was an assertion of the same principle. It was said as an objection to prohibition that it infringes upon

THE LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT.

Mr. Ross proceeded to show that all legislation infringes more or less on the liberty of the subject, that the highest condition of civilization points in the direction of restricting the liberty of the subject more or less, and consequently the objection from that point of view was untenable. He concluded by pointing out the heavy obligations imposed upon the country in the maintenance of hospitals, asylums, etc., by the liquor traffic, and suggested that the suppression of the liquor traffic would relieve us of a large expenditure upon those institutions. The same amount of money spent in the maintenance of our educational institutions would be of great value to the country, and relieve us of a large amount of the pauperism and ignorance which now prevail.

Mr. Henry O'Brien followed, and as president of the Argonaut Rowing Club, showed the necessity of total abstinence in all who sought to distinguish themselves in athletics. He gave instances to substantiate the position he had laid down, and concluded by urging that the true basis on which to promote temperance was the Scriptural standpoint. The meeting broke up with cheers.—*Globe*.

ANOTHER MEMORIAL TO THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT.

The following memorial was presented to the Premier last week, by Dr. Snelling and Mr. Jas. Thomson, on behalf of the Toronto Branch, Dominion Prohibitory Alliance:—

HONORABLE SIR.—As representing the Government of the province, we, the undersigned, beg leave to present to you:—

1. That we regard the prohibition on the Exhibition Grounds or buildings during the annual fair, of the sale of all intoxicating liquors as of the greatest importance to the community at large, and conducive in the highest degree to the preservation of good order, and of the comfort of all visitors, whilst the exclusion of all such liquors can in no sense be considered a hardship even by those who are not total abstainers.

2. We claim that the evident intention of the Legislature in providing that no license should issue to the Provincial Agricultural and Arts Association was to exclude liquors from all exhibitions. Temperance men have for years protested against any licenses being given to these places. We were, therefore, rejoiced to see a clause added to the proposed amendments to the Liquor License Act prohibiting the issue of liquor licenses to the Industrial Exhibition Fair of Toronto, and also the annual fairs held at London, Hamilton and other cities.

3. Understanding that an effort is being made to strike out that clause before the bill is finally adopted, we would hereby in the

strongest and most earnest manner urge that the clause be retained and become part of the amended Act.

Whilst not desirous of again taking up the time of the Government, we beg to assure them of our belief that, if necessary, a large deputation representing the very best elements in the community would respond readily and heartily to a call issued for that purpose. Trusting that these views may receive the cordial and hearty support of your Government, your memorialists will ever pray.

Arthur Toronto, President C.E.T.S.

John McMillan, G.W.P. Sons of Temperance, Province of Ontario.

George M. Milligan, President Society for the Prevention of Intemperance and the Chairman Temperance Mission.

Henry M. Parsons, Minister Knox Church.

J. P. Dumoulin, Rector St. James' Cathedral.

Thomas W. Casey, Grand Worthy Secretary Good Templars.

D. J. Macdonnell, Minister St. Andrew's Church.

F. S. Spence, Toronto District Deputy, I.O.G.T.

John Macdonald, merchant, Wellington Street East.

Richard Snelling, one of the Executive Committee of the Diocesan Branch C.E.T.S., and Vice-President Toronto Prohibitory Alliance.

N. W. Hoyles, Vice-President C.E.T.S.

Wm. Burgess, President; Robert Rae, Secretary Toronto Band of Hope Union.

Wm. H. Orr, P.G.W.A. Sons of Temperance.

Robert J. Flemming, President East End Gospel Temperance Club.

Geo. McLean Rose, P.G.W.P. Sons of Temperance.

W. H. Howland, President; James Thompson, Secretary, Toronto Branch Dominion Alliance.

A RAILWAY SUPERINTENDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. W. J. Spicer, Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, has issued the following circular to the *employees* of the road:—

"I would ask you to consider very seriously the advisability of joining our temperance movement for the year 1884. In my circular, December, 1880, I said 'there were a good many reasons specially applicable to railway *employees* for abstaining from the use of intoxicating drink.'"

"You have the lives of the public and the safety of persons and property entrusted to your care, requiring at all times the utmost possible caution and vigilance in the performance of your duty. Again, railway *employees*, from their liability to night work, irregular hours, exposure to all kinds of weather, and from the foolish and expensive custom of 'treating,' are exposed to much danger and many temptations. Even passengers have gone so far as to offer, and in fact urge, conductors and brakemen, when on duty, to take drink, and have been the cause of trainmen's dismissal from the service. I am sorry to say that I have had to deal summarily with such cases as have come to my knowledge. I only wish I could deal as severely with the perhaps good-natured but most thoughtless and inconsiderate passengers.

"Men subjected to such temptations, at any time, are safe only as total abstainers. The 'one glass more' often has the effect of making a man careless, sleepy, and indifferent to danger, if not worse, at a time when he most needs to have all his senses clear and wide awake for his own and other's safety.

"I have only to refer you to the Offence Circulars to satisfy you that I am speaking in the best interest of every *employee* of every grade, and in the interest of the company and the public, in urging you to become total abstainers for the new year 1884.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

EXCISABLE LIQUORS IN SCOTLAND.

House of Commons, Feb. 18.—In reply to Mr. Warton, Dr. Cameron said the Excisable Liquors of Scotland Bill was printed on Saturday last, and he should on Wednesday proceed with the second reading if he had an opportunity of so doing.

SUNDAY CLOSING IN ENGLAND.

House of Commons, Feb. 14.—Leave was given to Sir J. Pease to bring in a bill for closing public houses on Sunday, making exception for the sale of beer during certain hours and for the metropolitan district.

Leave was also given to Mr. Ashley to introduce a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday in the Isle of Wight.