

A Terrible Traffic.

GOD'S MISSIONARIES AND THE DEVILS.

Great Britain and Greater Bacchus—Cursing Heathendom with a Still lower De-gradation—Beer and the Bible Among native Races—An Awful Record.

BRITISH beer almost invariably accompan-ies, when it does not precede, the British Bible. It is strange that the peo-ple which has taken among the heathen the greatest of all blessings should also and therewith have fostered or created a custom, and called forth a craving, which of themselves are the most terrible evils that could possibly be spread amongst a nation.

THE BEER AND THE BIBLE

have, as it were, done battle for the pos-session of the land, the former having certainly gotten the greater victory. Against this wholesale demoralization and destruction of the native races the clergy and Christian ministry generally have long raised their voices; but "Of-fence's gilded hand," still "shoves by Justice," and, for the sake of revenue, a vigorous traffic in strong drinks has been allowed to be pushed among the natives.

Year by year, however, earnest philan-thropists have agitated for a removal of the iniquity; till the considerable impetus. A great mass meeting was held in Exeter Hall, London, the Bishop of London pre-siding and the chief Commissioner of Police, among others, taking part in the proceedings. More recently Mr. Caine, a well known member of the Unionist party, and a prominent philanthropist has raised the whole question in the House of Commons. Mr. Caine brought very grave charges against the whole licensing system of India, stating from personal observation that the right to sell is put up to auction and

GRANTED TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER

who in his turn re-lets the permit, each and all concerned in the transaction, of course, seeking to gain all he can thereby. This is the Indian form of High License, and, according to Mr. Caine, the result is that old and young are enticed to these drinking dens, and "were found in a high state of intoxication, singing ribald songs—precisely as one might expect to find in an uncontrolled public house in the low-est slums in London." Well, one who knows London certainly would expect to find things about as bad as they well could be under such conditions, and to drag a hitherto sober people to such a state, were certainly to give them a vivid realization of one final estate of man to which they must have heard Christian preachers make many references. Certain-ly we can conceive

NO DEEPER HELL.

Mr. Caine further quotes Lord Cross to the following effect: "That the increase which recent years had shown in the Excise revenue of India was due to the establishment of spirit distilleries and liquor shops in large numbers of places where formerly they never existed, and that the fiscal system, which afforded facilities for drinking in defiance of native opinion was spreading ruin among many families of the industrial classes."

This, too, is true of the traffic every-where. Its work in India is its work on every inch of God's beautiful earth on which it obtains foot-hold. But Mr. Caine and his co-agitators labored in vain so far as the vote went, and Mr. Slagg's little motion modestly setting forth the propagation of this scandalous iniquity as "unwise" was defeated by a large majority.

But the friends of temperance in India and Africa are not beaten yet, and are seeking to bring about

A WORLD-WIDE ALLIANCE

for the purpose of declaring that at least over Africa, the traffic among the natives shall be prohibited. The committee has representatives from almost every Euro-pean nation as well as from Canada and the States. Of course, time only can bring about the realization of our hopes in this matter; but we commend most heartily the effort and trust the day may speedily dawn when this traffic will be a crime as it is an

EVIL EVERYWHERE

and ought everywhere to be prohibited. As the schoolboy "proves his sum" by subtracting just what he has added, so may those people who have added four-fold to the sum of human woe by the creation of this "mother of crimes," prove the error of their ways by simply, by prohibition, taking away the illa which license has always and in all lands, set up. In her dealings with her native races Canada has certainly shown the way. Over a vast territory—the great North-west—she has entire prohibition, weak-ened only by an unwise permit system. From the report of the Commissioners of the Northwest mounted police force for the year ending June 31st last we learn that notwithstanding the vast area over which they have supervision, the evil wrought by the permit system, and even more largely by the willingness of vile miserable men, to enrich them-selves through the speculation of the natives by the sale of drink—yet pro-hibition so far prohibits that the con-duct of the Indians throughout the Ter-

ritories during the year has been re-markably good, those in the north and east having generally stayed at home and worked their farms with the most gratifying results. If, then, a weak and inadequate law, but indifferently en-forced, withal, owing to large quantities of illicit liquor being introduced under the permit system—if with such a law so much can be done, what might the rulers of the nations—whether Indian or African, English, Irish or Scottish, or even Cana-dian—expect from thorough, efficient, simple prohibition? They would simply take away an added temptation, addition-al inducement and incentive to evil, and leave the nations free to follow after the right. "If we cannot make it easy to do right, then in God's name let us make it difficult to do wrong," is a cry which should move and direct the actions of every father, son, and citizen who by voice, vote or pen, in public or private, in great or small, may wield an influence for God and humanity. YENNOG.

Reform Work.

In a city of about 25,000 inhabitants at their charter election, a few days since, a mayor was elected who at the beginning of gospel temperance work there was a drinking man. Every comfort was gone—the cooking stove mortgaged, and he was in a wretched condition. One of our workers of the W. C. T. U., a woman of deeds not of words, handed him, at one of our entertainments, a package containing an orange and confection. It set the man to thinking, that he at this time of life should be willing to accept this. He signed the pledge, has been a very suc-cessful business man; worth at present not less than \$100,000. We rejoice that temperance has done so much for one of our citizens, and pray God to guard and guide him in his present re-sponsible office.—C. B. Randall, in the Union Signal.

A Prohibition Town.

The land of Kansas is a wonder. A town no bigger than a voting pre-cinct will have street cars and electric lights and corner lots. It just makes a man's back ache to look at Wichita. Street car lines running twenty miles out into the country. Six universities going up. The very ground aquiver with excitement and growth. Different from anything you ever saw in your life. Everything is booming ex-cept the saloons. Shows that you can boom a town clear up in the millions without the aid of one whisky shop. The old idea was that when you boomed a western town you started in with a saloon every other door and a church or two came along by-and-by. In Wichita you stumble over the churches and get tangled up among the colleges and lost in the labyrinth of "homes" and reading rooms, but you have to sneak around and learn the ropes and lie a little to get a drink. And yet the boom goes on.—Bob Burdette.

An Old Cure for Alcoholism.

I was one of those unfortunates given to strong drink. It reduced me to degradation. I vowed and strove long and hard, but I seldom held vic-tory over liquor long. I hated drunk-enness, but still I drank. When I left it off I felt a horrid want of some-thing I must have or go distracted. I could neither eat, work, nor sleep. I entered a reformatory and prayed for strength; still I must drink. I lived so for over twenty years; in that time I never abstained over three months running. At length I was sent to the house of correction as a vagrant. If my family had been pro-vided for, I would have preferred to remain there, out of liquor temptation.

Explaining my affliction to a fellow-prisoner—a man of much education and experience—he advised me to make a vinegar of ground quassia; a half ounce steeped in a pint of vinegar, and to put about a small teaspoonful of it in a little water and drink it down every time the liquor thirst came upon me violently. I found it satisfied the cravings and diffused a feeling of stim-ulation and strength. When I was discharged I continued this cure, and persevered until the thirst was con-quered. For two years I have not tasted liquor, and I have no desire for it. Lately, to try my strength, I handled and smelt whisky, but I have no temptation to take it. I give this for the consideration of the unfortun-ate, several of whom I know have re-covered by the same means which I no longer require to use.—New Zealand Observer.

This is no time for dodging. Do all you can for your God, your Country and your Home.

The Canada Temperance Act.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR:

Table with columns: PLACE, VOTES POLLED (For, Against), MAJORITIES (For, Against), DATE OF ELECTION. Lists various Canadian locations and their voting results for the temperance act.

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 5 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..... 166645 Against "..... 147356 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 Scott Act..... 147132 Against "..... 108365 46747 It is more than eight years since the Scott Act was first voted upon and adopted in different localities, and only one county has yet repealed it, although many votings have taken place on the ques-tion of repeal.

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