

SANDILANDS, WILLIAM—*Continued.*

from membership in the Knights of Labour, exceptions, however; occasionally being made (24807-24813); payment of wages in saloons on the river front condemned by the Order (24814-24817). Liquor sold on Sunday to a great extent; at some places you could walk right in—the greatest evil in the city at present (24818-21); licensed houses should be closed on Saturday night at a fixed hour and all day Sunday; this is the desire of the workingmen, who also wish the number of licenses reduced (24821-24); liquor should never be sold in grocery stores, as no check can be kept over its sale with groceries (24825-27); retail liquor sales take place in groceries (24828-29); sale of liquor to minors should be absolutely prohibited (24830-31); strict inspection of liquor is desirable (24832); a Government analyst should examine liquors, and if mixtures are sold their composition should be stated on the bottle (24832-34); crime is connected with liquor and the appetite grows on the individual; therefore men should not be encouraged to use even light wines or other liquors (24835). Favourable places of public amusement such as Sohmer Park, but sale of liquor and gambling should be strictly prohibited (24838); weiss beer made men stupid (24839-53); witness works in an establishment where the people are very temperate; skilled labourers addicted to drink prove a great detriment to the advance of the price of labour (24855-65); if temperate skilled men were sufficiently organized and educated they would regulate intemperate men out of employment (24866-70); men are largely benefited through the influence or organized labour (24871); religious influences have not been as strong as they should have been, but temperance societies are performing a necessary work—both of these influences have been for good (24877-5); general improvement in the direction of temperance among all classes in Montreal (24876-80). Saloons should not be placed within a certain distance of large factories; saloons are too numerous and too much encouraged where the working classes live (24881); saloons should be abolished when the people are educated on the temperance question (24882-87); the employees in factory where witness works include 50 per cent of women (24888-93); an average drinking man would not lose one day a month, because he could not afford to lose one day's pay (24894-900); regular use of liquor injurious to the workingman or any other man (24905); pay tickets sold for the purpose of procuring liquor (24906-10). Prohibition would not assist in the education of the people; religious and moral influences and temperance societies help all classes of the people (24912-16); the young should be protected by temptations to drink being removed from them (24917-19); witness not acquainted with the views of Grand Master Powderly, who knows full well the harmful results of the liquor trade to the workingmen; the only other interest producing equally harmful effects with the liquor trade is the combination of capital (24920-23). It is the abuse of liquor that is so harmful, and it is desirable to check the abuse (24924); bar tenders are excluded from the Knights of Labour because they are of no benefit to it or even to the human family (24925-26); lawyers are excluded by the laws, but the organization judges as to their admission; capitalists may also be allowed to join the ranks; the society desires to adjust relations between capital and labour (24927-35); increased sobriety by workingmen, which is exemplified by their gathering on labour day (24936-37); drinking workingmen are used by some employers as a barrier to the advancement of their fellow workingmen (24938-43); liquor equally sold on Sunday in hotels and saloons, and largely in groceries; the saloon might be suppressed, as neither the saloons or the hotel is beneficial (24944-48). License law is generally disregarded, nevertheless drunkenness and drinking have decreased among the working classes during the last ten years (24950-55).