

account of a robbery, perpetrated upon some person stupified by over-drinking; a police case growing out of a quarrel over the wine-cup, or a culprit, when asked to say why the sentence of the law should not be pronounced on him, replying, "I was drunk when this happened, and know nothing of the matter."

Mr. Quetelet, in his celebrated book on man, tells us:

"Of 2927 murders committed in France, in four years, 445 have been in consequence of quarrels and contentions in taverns."

We could fill pages with the quotations similar to the above.

If we extend our enquiries into Germany, we shall find that the general consumption of *Light Wines*, instead of preserving sobriety has turned the Germans into a nation of brandy drinkers. The following facts were stated at a conference held at Bremen in 1852, by Dr. Wald, of Königsberg:—

"That the Zollverein consumed 122 millions of dollars' worth of alcoholic liquor (over \$85,000,000 Canadian). That Berlin had in 1845 as compared with 1745, 1500 more taverns and one church less! That out of 60 children under 6 years of age, in the Orphan Asylum, 40 had been accustomed to sip spirits, of whom 9 were infected with a depraved desire for them! That in the vale of Barmen, one of the most religious districts of Rhemish Prussia, there were about 400 public houses for the sale of *Brautwein* (Brandy), and out of a population of 80,000 not less than 30,000 dram-drinkers. That in the conscription of 1852, for a district of Western Prussia, out of 174 young men, only 4 were declared admissible by the inspecting Surgeons, the remaining 170 being physically incapacitated by dram-drinking! That from year to year the Prisons and Lunatic Asylums become more crowded, thousands becoming permanently mad through *delerium tremens*."

These statements need no further comment. We have no pet theories or unreasonable prejudices in relation to the liquor question, but we cannot shut our eyes to the sad and stern facts, that intemperance is "alarmingly prevalent in Canada," that it did "refuse to yield to the force of morality, and regard for bodily health," until these were aided by restrictive legislation, that to our personal knowledge the increasing consumption of lager-beer has led to drunkenness in the cases of many who never drank before, and that we know of no case in which it has led to the reformation of either an individual or a community.

We are averse to any "tampering" or experimenting, political or otherwise, with a terrible evil, when we know that such experiments have elsewhere proved disastrous failures.

We are heart and hand with the *Bystander* when it crusades against the dangerous whisky, but we must protest, when it advocates more license for the dangerous wine and beer. We ask for laws prohibiting the manufacture, importation, and sale of all; and we only accept partial measures as steps towards this desired goal. Our country is progressing in this direction, and we fervently hope that it will never be deluded into making any of those awful mistakes, under the crushing consequences of which so many older countries are groaning to-day.

### Selected Articles.

#### THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

How feel temperance men? How beat the temperance heart and pulse in reference to the emergencies of the hour? The day for declamation on this great question has gone by. We want facts; we want arguments; we want prayer to God; we want personal work; we want votes—all of them. If we get enough of all, we will have success; if we fail in any, we will fail in a vital particular. The great question of the hour is the question arising out of the decanter and the dram-shop. Some man says, "The question of the hour is the labor question." Friends, the true solution of all the labor difficulties to-day is not how many hours the working man shall work, but how he shall save his money from the insatiate gullet of the dram-shop when he has earned it. That is the most practical aspect of the labor question. Another man says, "The real question is political corruption—how to purify our politics." Purify our politics! Do you know that our politics have been rotted to the very core by the dram-shop? Bear in mind there will be no purification of American politics that ignores the bottle and the dram-shop. Another man says, "The question of the day is to reduce taxation." Who that is here does not long for the reduction of taxation? What is the cause of most of the taxation? The bottle and the dram-shop! Strike at these, and you have done more to reform political corruption, you have done more for the laboring classes, you have done more for their riddance from the burden of taxation, than by any and all other methods combined. And so I might start one question after another

which men think to be the question of the day, and you will find this one underlying them all. I go further. I believe that the perpetuity and success of Republican government in the United States of America depend more on overthrowing this master-peril and master-curse than any man of us, perhaps, can estimate or even conceive of. So let us as patriots, as philanthropists, and lovers of our Lord and Master, that stand confronting this tremendous question, "How shall we deliver our whole society and the state from the curse of the decanter and the dram-shop?" look at it practically. The decanter is to be reached by personal persuasion, and by every man, woman, and child putting it away. The dram-shop is to be reached partially by that method, and partially by stringent legislation; for I hold it to be as fundamental as any principle of our Declaration of Independence that every community has a right to abate a public nuisance, and to express by its suffrage whether or not such a nuisance shall exist among them.—  
*Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D.D.*

#### "THE LIGHTER DRINKS."

All liquors are substantially the same thing, whether they are what are called malt liquors or distilled liquors. The principal difference between them is, that some have more alcohol in them than others. But it is one of the easiest things in the world for a dealer to pour alcohol into his wine or beer. In this way he can furnish his customers with wine and beer with 20 per cent. of alcohol, or 30, 40, 50, or any other. Dr. Story says:—

"I am told that when people take their alcohol in this form they have different ways of indicating the strength of the liquor they want, without using the plain English. If they want beer with its ordinary strength 'they take it square'; if they want it a little strong they take it 'with a feather' in it; if a little stronger still, 'with a stick' in it; if still stronger, 'with a stone' in it, or with a 'maul and wedge' in it; and if they want beer which is stronger than old Scotch whisky, they call for beer 'with the devil' in it." *And they will get it every time.* The very moment you allow men to sell wine and beer over a public bar, that very moment you open the door for the sale of brandy and whisky over the same bar. Suppose the temperance people should unite on this ground and say to the liquor-men: "We are bound to drive out whisky, rum, gin, and brandy; and as a means of doing this the more successfully, we shall allow you, for the present at least, to sell cider, ale, beer, and domestic wine." Those liquor men would laugh at such stupidity. They would say among themselves: "This is just about as good an arrangement as we care for. It is about all we ask. It is true we would a little rather have it all free; but if they will let us sell beer, we will look out for the whisky," and they would. You never can drown whisky with beer, you never can drive out brandy with wine. Wine is the mother of brandy, and the mother will not thrust out her son. Brandy is wine, essentially; distilled wine. You might as well talk about quenching the fire of a furnace by feeding it with brimstone, as to talk about quenching the thirst for brandy by feeding it with wine. And yet people are constantly harping upon the use of wine and beer as a temperance measure. Only furnish the people with plenty of domestic wine and pure beer, and you have taken a great step forward in the temperance reform. And we are pointed to England, France, Germany, and Italy, and are told that beer and wine are used in those countries as freely as water, and as a consequence drunkards and drunkenness are almost unknown. Now, I mean to say, and say it most emphatically, that this cry of no drunkenness, or little drunkenness, in wine and beer countries, is all humbug; it is all false.

The Bavarians drink annually about 147½ gallons of beer per person; the annual outlay for it is over \$65,000,000. In Nuremberg, the average for each inhabitant is 212 gallons; in Munich, 248; and in Ingolstadt, 528 gallons!

So they are bound to get the alcohol, and pay for it too, even if they take a great deal of water with it!—*Union Hand-bills No. 29.*

Leading druggists on this continent testify to the large and constantly increasing sales of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and report its beneficent effects upon their customers troubled with Liver Complaint, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood, and other physical infirmities. It has accomplished remarkable cures.

Mr. Wm. Boyd Hill, Cobourg, writes: "Having used Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil for some years, I have much pleasure in testifying to its efficacy in relieving pains in the back and shoulders. I have also used it in cases of croup in children, and have found it to be all that you claim it to be."