

the regulation of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and in their opinion the laws should be so amended as to prohibit the sale of liquors except from packages or vessels bearing the Government Inspector's stamp shewing the kind and strength of liquor contained therein, and that the sale of drinks differing in their composition from those so inspected, as such inspected liquors should be made a criminal offence; that dealers in liquors, should be prohibited from exposing their liquors to public view, and from selling liquor except by measure. The Grand Jury are of opinion that such changes if introduced, would prevent great damage to the health of those who are now using drugged liquors, which, while they produce no revenue duty, are dangerous to the public health, and further, that the last two suggestions, if adopted, would diminish the consumption of liquor and greatly lessen the pernicious practice of treating, which unfortunately prevails so extensively in the Province."

The third annual picnic of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance was held at Cowansville last month with four thousand in attendance, and the services were of deep interest. Sir A. T. Galt presided, and delivered an eloquent address. Other addresses were made by John Dougall, Esq., of New York, Rev. J. W. Manning, Rev. Mr. Willett, Rev. James McCaul, J. R. Dougall, James Bayliss, Hon. Mr. Lynch, S. H. Fisher, M.P., and others.

The following new Councils of the Royal Templars have been recently organized: Markham Council, No. 90, by Grand Lecturer, P. M. Pattison, at Markham village; Albert Council, No. 91, by Grand Lecturer, B. B. Keeper, at Mitchell.

A reporter for the *Toronto Mail* interviewed Sir L. Tilley on his return from England a few weeks ago. The following is clipped from the *Mail's* report of this interview.

Q. I noticed from the *Alliance News* that you attended a meeting in Westminster Palace Hotel in connection with the Temperance Alliance in the United Kingdom. Was it an important meeting?

A. Yes; the occasion was a very interesting one, as the company was composed of members of Parliament and leading temperance men and advocates of a permissive bill. The gentlemen present represented England, Ireland and Scotland. At their request I gave them briefly a statement of the leading provisions of the Act passed last session by our Parliament, pointing out the provisions for the limitation of license, the limitation of hours for sale, and the very restrictive provisions with respect to Sunday sale, as well as the penalties imposed by the Act on the sale of intoxicants to minors and the provision for prohibitory restrictions in smaller districts than is provided under the Scott Act.

Q. How were the provisions received by the audience?

A. They appeared to be very generally approved, especially as regards the early closing on Saturday nights and the closing of saloons on election days. There was great cheering when those points were mentioned. The local option clauses of the bill were of course considered favorably, as nearly all present were local option men. At the close of the meeting the gentlemen present very generally complimented Canada on her advanced legislation, and hoped that they might live to see as complete a law enacted by their Parliament. They said Canada's example would strengthen their hands in dealing with the question in the United Kingdom.

Q. What is the position of the temperance cause in England?

A. The advance has been very great during the past three or four years. The new agencies that have been largely brought about the result are the Church of England Society and the Blue Ribbon Movement. Everywhere you see men and women representing all classes of society wearing the "Blue Ribbon." I was surprised to see the members of the upper classes who wore this badge of temperance. The good results have been made apparent in the decrease of the revenue derived from intoxicants and in the depreciation in value of the property licensed to sell intoxicating liquors. In England you know the license is to the house and not, as with us, to the person. This makes it much more difficult to deal with the question there. In some instances public-houses have sold the good will of the house for sums varying from £29,000 to £37,000. The depreciation of such property has been very great, and this shows how great has been the reduction in the consumption of these beverages. I told them at the breakfast in Westminster Palace hotel that on my present visit to England I did not have the remarks made to me that I had in 1862 when at Birmingham, where I was attending an emigration meeting during the time of the cotton famine. I was dining with a gentleman with several delegates from different colonies, and on his asking me to

take wine with him my friend Mr. Howe, of Nova Scotia, said, "Oh, he doesn't drink any wine." My host looked at me very earnestly and said, "Do you enjoy good health?" I found this time I was not asked any such question.

Q. I think you referred at the meeting to the Dominion law in the North-West respecting the manufacture and sale of liquors?

A. Yes, and I believe it will be the means of inducing many persons to select the North-West as their future home. The idea of being located where they were beyond the reach of intoxicants seemed to take with them well. This was my experience everywhere in the mother country.

FOREIGN.

The *Kansas Prohibitionist* says: We announce with pride that Paola has closed the saloons of the city. The mayor was determined that it should not be said that Kansas could not enforce prohibition and he ordered the saloons closed. One or two men refused to obey the proclamation, and they were immediately arrested.

Georgia, which has about 60 prohibitory counties, has only failed to carry one local option election in favor of prohibition. That looks as if the dramshop after causing so many thousand funerals in that State is going to celebrate its own obsequies at an early date. That will be a delightful event, the grandest and most important that shall be written in the history of Georgia.

There were over 300 delegates at the Prohibition Convention at Eaton Rapids, Mich., last month. They had an enthusiastic meeting and organized a state central committee consisting of many prominent men. An expense fund of over \$800 was raised and a plan was devised for securing \$180,000 for campaign purposes. Resolutions endorsing the national platform adopted at Chicago, favoring constitutional and statutory prohibition of the liquor traffic, and censuring the legislature of Michigan for failing to submit a prohibitory amendment to the people were passed.

Mr. William Bucknell, a wealthy manufacturer, of the Baptist denomination, has endowed eleven \$1,000 scholarships in Louisburgh University, to aid students who do not use tobacco, wine or liquors.

Ohio votes on the ninth of October on the question of constitutional prohibition. The temperance men of the state are making a grand and noble fight. We wish them great success.

Over four hundred voters in Delaware have signed the "compact" to support "independent candidates for office who are publicly pledged for prohibition or local option."

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad has assured the city authorities of Dodge City, Kansas, that if an effort was made to reform the city morals by closing the dance houses and other places of vice, that a branch road would come there, and the company would at once commence the erection of a permanent and costly building; but, if such an effort is not made, all the shops would be removed and taken to some other point.

At the thirty-seventh annual session of the Supreme Council Templars of Honor and Temperance, held at Ocean Grove, there were sixty-one representatives in attendance from twelve Grand Temples. The returns showed that 2,384 persons had been initiated into the order the last year, and that there are 9,826 members in good standing in subordinate Temples, 1,545 ladies in social Temples, making a total of 11,371; withdrawn, 427; suspended, 2,007; expelled, 691; died, 68. Reported loss of members in subordinate Temples, 2,168; ladies, 68; total loss 2,236. The endowment fund has received since its commencement 895 certificates, of which 211 had dropped, leaving 680 in good standing. The next session is to be held at Galesburg, Ill., the second Wednesday in August, 1884.

Dr. Eliphalet Clarke expressed his disapprobation of the use of tobacco is his gift of \$50,000 to the Methodist Seminary at Kent's Hill, in England. One provision of his will is:—"If at any time a member of the faculty or one of the teachers connected with the institution shall use tobacco in any form, and shall refuse to abandon the habit, and the case is not attended to by the faculty, then for that year the interest shall be added to the principal."