

The Union Advocate.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL

Our Country with its United Interests.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

WHOLE No 1435

W. C. AT-10

Vol. XXVIII—No. 31

Newcastle, Wednesday, May 8, 1895.

PROFESSIONAL
Law & Collection Office.
G. J. Thomson,
BARRISTER AT LAW,
Commissioner Newcastle Civil
Court.
Newcastle, N. B.

Thomas W. Butler,
Attorney & Notary Public,
Fire, Life, & Accidental Insurance Agent,
Collecting and Conveyancing Promptly attended to.
Office over T. Russell's Store, facing the Public Square,
Newcastle, N. B.

O. J. MacGILLIVRAY, M. A. M. D.,
M.D., B.S., COL. SURG., LONDON.
SPECIALIST.
DISEASES OF EYE, EAR & THROAT.
Office: Cor. Westmorland and Main Street
Moncton, Nov. 1, 1894.

W. A. Wilson, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
DERBY - N. B.
Derby Nov 5, 1892

P. A. Holohan, M.D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Newcastle, N. B.
Office—(at present) occupied by Dr. Smith. After hours will be found at the Commercial Hotel.
Newcastle May 6, 1894.

J. R. LAWLOR,
Auctioneer and Commission
merchant.
Newcastle, New Brunswick.
Prompt returns made on assignments of Merchandise. Auctioneering done in town and country.

MUSICAL TUITION.
Miss Edith Troy.
Graduate of Mount Allison
Conservatory of Music, is now
prepared to teach pupils in
PIANO, FORTÉ, PIPE ORGAN, and
VOCAL CULTURE.
Terms on Application.
Newcastle, June 6, 1893.

HOTELS.
Waverley Hotel.
The Subscriber has thoroughly fitted up and
newly furnished the rooms of the well known
McKenzie house, Newcastle, and is prepared to
receive and accommodate transient guests. A
good table and pleasant rooms provided.
Simple meals if required.
R. E. Greenly's terms will attend all trains
and boats in connection with this house.
John McKeen.
Newcastle, March 28, 1893.

Elliott House.
The Subscriber having purchased and newly
fitted up the house formerly known as the
"Meadow House," opposite the Mountain Hotel,
Newcastle, is prepared to accommodate per-
manent and transient boarders at reasonable
rates.
SAMPLE ROOMS PROVIDED, AND STAIRS TO PREMISES.
WALTER J. ELLIOTT.
Newcastle, Jan. 21, 1895.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
MONTREAL, N. B.
GEO. McWENNEY, - Proprietor.
CANADA HOUSE
Chatham, New Brunswick.
WM. JONSTON, Proprietor.
CONVENIENT OF ACCESS
Good Sample rooms for Com-
mercial travellers.

Clifton House.
Princes and 143 Geminale Street,
ST. JOHN N. B.

A. N. Peters, Prop'r.
Headed by Steam throughout. Prompt at-
tention and moderate charges. Telephone
Communication with all parts of the city.
April 6th 1895.

Ladies Tailoring.
Ladies and Misses coats, wraps, and dresses
made to order, also cutting and fitting at short
notice.
Roope's Magic Scale Cutting System taught.
Mrs. S. McLeod.
Newcastle, April 22nd, 1895.

JOS. PRINTING.
Plain and in Colors in
FIRST CLASS STYLE at the
ADVOCATE OFFICE.

50 Years.

For the last 50 years Cough
Medicines have been
coming in and dy-
ing out, but dur-
ing all this
time

SHARP'S

Balsam of Horehound
Never left the 3 cent Bank for Curing
**CROUP, WHOOPING
COUGH, COUGHS
AND COLDS.**
All Druggists and most Grocers sell it.
35 Cents a Bottle.
ARMSTRONG & CO.,
ST. JOHN N. B.

Intercolonial R'y.
On and after Monday the 1st Oct., 1894,
the at of this Railway will run daily
(See - excepted) as follows:-

Will leave Newcastle.
Through express for St. John, Halifax
and Pictou, (Monday excepted),
Moncton, N. B. 11.00
Accommodation for Indians
Accommodation for Campbellton
Through express for Quebec, Montreal
All trains are run by Eastern Standard time.
D. POTTINGER,
Railway Office,
Moncton, N. B., Sept. 27th, 1894.

REDUCED PRICES.

I have on hand a lot of
Boots and Shoes, including long
boots and other goods, all of
which I will sell at reduced prices
to clear.

Wm. Masson.
Newcastle, March 28, 1894

The Grist Mill
—at—
FRENCH FORT COVE

will be open for Grinding
every week day for the
balance of the winter.
C. E. Fish.
Newcastle, Jan. 2nd, 1895.

Sash and Door Factory.
The subscriber is prepared to supply from
his steam factory in Newcastle,
Window sashes and frames, Glazed
and Un-glazed,
DOORS AND DOOR FRAMES, MOULDINGS,
Planing and Milling.
H. C. NIVAN.
Newcastle, Jan. 2, 1895.

Tuning and Repairing.
J. O. Biedermann, Pianoforte and Organ
Tuner.
REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
Regular visits made to the northern Counties
of which notice will be given.
Orders for Tuning etc. can be sent to the
Advocate Office, Newcastle.
J. O. BIEDERMANN.
St. John, May 6th, 1894.

**Notice to Builders
AND TRADERS.**
Just Arrived.
1 car Steel wire Nails,
1 car tarred and untarred sheathing
Paper,
1 car plastering Lime,
with the usual large stock of
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
1 car Redpath Sugar.
1 car Ogilvie's Hungarian and also a
large quantity of the best brands of
Canadian flour,
Rolled oat meal, Corn meal,
American S. C. Pork, Plate Beef,
Molasses, Codfish,
Palm oil, White Lead,
Beans, Pot Barley,
American Home Light oil,
McDonald's Tobaccos, all brands.
Tea in half chests and caddies.
The above goods will be sold to the
trade at prices that will defy competi-
tion.

P. HENNESSY.
Newcastle, March 26th, 1895.

THIS PAPER may be sold on
any day of the week, at 60¢
per copy, in advance, or 75¢
per copy, on account, to the
New York Office.

BRISTOL'S PILLS
Cure Biliousness, Sick Head-
ache, Dyspepsia, Sluggish Liver
and all Stomach Troubles.

BRISTOL'S PILLS
Are Purely Vegetable,
elegantly Sugar-Coated, and do
not gripe or sicken.

BRISTOL'S PILLS
Act gently but promptly and
thoroughly. "The safest family
medicine." All Druggists keep

BRISTOL'S PILLS
Ex-Member of Parliament

REUBEN E. TRUAX
SAYS:
I have been for about ten years very much
troubled with indigestion and dyspepsia, have
used a great many different kinds of medi-
cines, and have been treated by a number
of physicians and found no benefit from them.
I was recommended to try **SOUTH AMERICAN
NERVINE**. I obtained a bottle, and I must say
I have found very great relief, and have since
taken two more bottles and now feel that I
am entirely free from indigestion and dyspepsia.
I strongly recommend all my fellow sufferers
from the disease, to give **SOUTH AMERICAN
NERVINE** immediate trial. It will cure you.

Wm. Masson.
Newcastle, March 28, 1894

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Selected Literature.

DEAD BIRDS AT EASTER.

It was an Easter Sunday, bright and calm.
And life, not death, was the glad theme that
they sang.

The air was full of Spring's delicious balm.
The maple buds were dropping on the lawn
And one sweet leaf with flush of crimson on
it

Fell on the dead birds of a woman's bonnet.
What does it cost, this premature death?
They tell of vanished youth and risen life;
Hush, then, O bells, your inconsistent chiming
You and the dull old world's are hard at
it.

For surely when the crimson fell on it
I saw dead birds upon a woman's bonnet!
What does it cost, this premature death?
It costs this life which God alone can give;
It costs the joy that foolish pride may live.
Ah, life and joy and song, depend upon it,
Are costly trimmings for a woman's bonnet.

Oh! who would stop the sweet pulse of a lark,
That flutters in such ecstasy of bliss?
Or lay a robin's bright breast, cold and stark
For such a pretty recompense as this?
Oh! who who love your babies, think upon it,
Mothers are slaughtered just to trim your
bonnet!

Will Herod never cease to rule the land,
That we must slay sweet innocency so?
Is joy so cheap for us, as happiness were planned?
Tell me, O friend who are acquainted with
woo
Does thy sad heart proclaim no protest on it?
Wouldst thou slay happiness just for a bon-
net?

And must God's choir, that through His for-
ests roves,
Granting sweet matinees to high and low,
Must his own orchestra of field and grove,
And all the sweet voices of the woods and
meadow,
Nay, my O God, be silent thy lark upon it,
Guard thy dear birds from sport and greed
and bonnet!

Their fine spun homewicks, swinging in the
breeze,
Should be as safe as babies' cradles are;
And no rude hand that tears them from the
trees,
Or dashes a sweet bird's property to naught,
Deserves a woman's touch or kiss upon it,
Unless she wears dead birds upon her bon-
net!

Dead birds! and death for gentle women's
sake,
To feed a while her vanity's poor breath!
And yet the foolish bells sweet clamor make
And tell of those whose power hath vanquished
death!

Ah! Easter time has a reproach upon it,
While birds are slain to trim a woman's
bonnet!
—May Riley Smith, in "Our Dumb Animals."

THEM FOREHAND CARBONS.
The Carson family consisted of Tom,
aged nineteen, strong, methodical and
ambitious to become a farmer; Walter,
aged seventeen, caring more for his books
and dreams than for outdoor sports, and
Mary and Alice, aged fifteen and
thirteen respectively, bright and capable
and already well advanced in cooking
and household economy.

They had been living with an uncle,
and now at his death were thrown on
their own resources. The uncle Jason Car-
son had lost an arm in the war, and his
pension and the small sums which Tom
and Walter could make during vacation
and at odd hours had enabled them to
live very comfortably.

A few miles back in the country was a
small hillside farm which had been in
the Carson family for several generations.
Many years before the house had been
destroyed by fire, and since then Uncle
Jason had abandoned the farm to his
nephews. He was not able to build or
shrub. He was not able to build or
shrub. He was not able to build or
shrub.

As yet they had made no plans. Tom
wished to go West and hunt up a home-
stead; Walter had no preference and
was willing to leave everything to remain
where they were.

The farm was in a bad locality, and the
neighbors found it difficult to make
even a bare living from their rocky acres.
It would be almost impossible to sell at
any price; and yet without money they
could not go West, or, indeed, anywhere.
But they must do something.

One day Tom came in with a disas-
tored expression.
"Old James Halliday will give \$200
for the place," he said, as he drew a chair
up to the window and drummed impatiently
on the sill. "He says that times
are hard and farmers are getting to be a
poor investment. Besides our place is
very much run down and has no house."
"Uncle Jason used to say it was worth
a thousand easily," remarked Walter,
glancing up from his book.

"I know, but what are we to do?
There are half a dozen farms for sale
near by and nobody wants them. And
ours is four miles from a railway or a
market. Mr. Halliday says that any
price is a good price. I don't like the
idea of selling, but we must do some-
thing. I should like to go West, but
after our fares are taken out of \$200
there wouldn't be much left for farm
tools."

"If all of us could get work maybe we
could stay here," said Mary.
"But we can't get work," said Tom.
"I have tried everywhere I can think of.
Folk are not rich enough to hire
much help. I have been thinking of
going back in the country and hiring on
a little. Walter here threw his book
down on the table with a bang.

"I move we go West," he cried, with
sudden energy. "We must try to keep
together somehow. The \$200 would pay
our fares, and Tom and I could be sure
to get work enough to keep us from
starving. I have been reading about
poultry lately, and I believe there's
money in it. And Hopkins tells me it is
worth more to him than farming. He
says his chickens to the hotels at the
point."

"Oh, I don't doubt there is money in
it," said Tom, with animation, "but one
must have land for that as well as for
farming. If I were sure we could get
steady work or a homestead, I'd say let
us go West. But it would be a very bad
mistake should I get all you kids out
there to starve."

"Folk don't generally starve when they
are strong and willing to work," said
Mary, sturdily. "I'd rather stay here,
but am willing to go West if you think
best. We could get on somehow. We
are all healthy."

So far impulsive, quick-witted Alice
had not spoken. Now she glanced up
with sudden light in her eyes.
"If you should find a homestead, Tom,
how far do you suppose it would be from
a railway?" she asked.

"Oh, I don't know," he replied, vagu-
ely. "Ten or twenty miles perhaps more.
Government land is getting scarce, the
papers say. Of course we couldn't ex-
pect to find it in sight of railway stations."
Alice opened the oven and looked at
the bread she was baking.

"Grasshoppers, drought and cyclones
injure the farm crops sometimes, don't
they, Tom?" she asked laying a hand on
his shoulder.

"Yes, I guess so," ceasing his drum-
ming and looking at her.

"Our land is but four miles from the
railway," she suggested.

Tom and Walter glanced at her blankly
for a few moments. Mary began to
clap her hands softly.

"But there isn't any house on the
land," Tom said at length.

"Do you expect to find one on the
government land?"

Tom turned to the window and looked
out. Walter rose and made a profound
bow to Alice, then picked up his book
and resumed his reading.

Presently Tom turned round with a
whimsical smile on his face.

"Funny none of us thought of that
before," he said, "but I believe you are
right, Alice. The best thing we can do
will be to homestead the old homestead."
"We have plenty of furniture and a few
small garden tools to begin with, and be-
fore winter comes we can build some
kind of a house. We shall have to com-
mence as our great-grandfather did
with a log cabin, throwing back his head
and making an unconquerable movement
of decision that will become his strong,
square jaw."

"This summer we shall have to
camp out. You girls can use the tent
and Walter and I will rig up some kind
of shelter near by. Walter can com-
mence his poultry business, and I will
get out logs for our cabin. And we will
clear up and live the old life for a
year or two's planning. How does it
suit you?"

"Splendid! Tip-top!" exclaimed the girls
in a breath.

"Regular lark!" cried Walter. "When
shall we move?"

"At once. We have only thirty dol-
lars, and we must make that go as far as
we can. We probably won't earn much
this summer; but we shall have no rent
to pay, and we can live very cheaply.
And we'll be getting ready for next year.
Of course our land is poor and needs to
be brought up, on the other hand, we
have better prospects than they have out
West. I think we can make it go."

"Of course we can," cried Alice, en-
thusiastically.

"Alice and I will make a garden and
raise all our vegetables," said Mary; and
we will pick huckleberries and blueberries.
Perhaps we can sell some of the berries.
And there are lots of apple trees and
quince bushes. Next fall we shall have
barrels and barrels of fruit. It will be
no end of fun!"

"And work," added Tom, quietly.
"But I think we shall all like it. As you
say, there are lots of fruit, and when I
get the ground ready I am going to put
in strawberries and currants, and such
things. None of the farmers round here
raise them, and I think we can establish
a good business."

"I with my hens, and you with your fruit,
and each of the girls a strong result."

"I know, but what are we to do?
There are half a dozen farms for sale
near by and nobody wants them. And
ours is four miles from a railway or a
market. Mr. Halliday says that any
price is a good price. I don't like the
idea of selling, but we must do some-
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"If all of us could get work maybe we
could stay here," said Mary.
"But we can't get work," said Tom.
"I have tried everywhere I can think of.
Folk are not rich enough to hire
much help. I have been thinking of
going back in the country and hiring on
a little. Walter here threw his book
down on the table with a bang.

to us as meadow land. Seventy-five or
one hundred dollars will come in handy
next fall. Maybe we can put aside
enough by another year or buy an old
house and wagon.

The next day the owner of the small
house was notified that it would be given
up at the end of the month, and then
Tom and Walter hired a team and car-
ried a load of lumber and their tent out
to the farm. A few days were sufficient
to build a rough board shanty and to put
up the tent, and they made the camp as
attractive as possible for the reception of
the girls. Such furniture as could be
used was brought to the farm and the
rest stored with a neighbor until they
should have a cabin to receive it.

It was still early in May, but the air
was warm and dry. The girls were de-
lighted with the out door life, and even
Walter forgot that there were such
things as books in the world. As
the weeks went by the dreamy indecision
left his face and he became almost as
eager and enthusiastic as Alice herself.

A neighbor was hired to plow up a
small piece of land near the camp and this
was planted with vegetables and placed
under charge of the girls.

The boys spent most of their time in
the woods getting out ties. But already
there were numerous camps scattered a-
bout the place, and the air was mellowed
with the pop, pop of an army of chick-
ens.

By the end of September they had put
aside over a hundred dollars and near the
side of the old farm house was a pile of
logs which the boys had hauled during
the summer. A carpenter was engaged to
oversee the building and with his help
and occasional assistance from the neighbors
the cabin went up rapidly. Before cold
weather arrived they were comfortably
installed in their new home.

After the carpenter was paid and the
rest of the furniture brought from the vil-
lage they had nearly \$40 left. This was
expended in provisions and farm tools.

During the winter the boys worked at
their ties as steadily as the weather would
permit. In the spring they bought a
horse and cow, and were obliged to wait
until the next fall for a wagon. Cur-
rently they set strawberries, currants
and fruit trees and Walter added turkeys
and geese to his poultry business. The next
year they bought a pair of oxen and more
tools and several new fields were fenced
in.

At the end of five years the log cab-
in was replaced by a neat frame-house
and they were spoken of by the neighbors
far and near as "them forehanded Car-
sons."

Dominion Parliament.
Ottawa, April 24.—This was private
members' day in the house, and Mr.
Charlton occupied the first hour in ad-
vocating his bill to amend the Dominion
Franchise act by substituting the pro-
portional lists.

Mr. O'Brien in Mr. McCarthy's ab-
sence moved his bill to amend the Do-
minion Election act. He explained it
was to put a stop to railway companies
making themselves election agents by
carrying voters to the polls and to provide
for the trial by summary process in case
of perjury.

THE PROHIBITION REPORT.
The report of the prohibition com-
mittee, which was presented to-day, is a
voluminous document, making nearly
1,500 type-written pages, apart from the
printed evidence. The committee
summarize their work as follows: The
enactment of a prohibitory law for the
whole Dominion would, in the opinion
of the undersigned, prejudicially affect
the business, industrial and commercial
interests of the country. The effect of
the law on the federal, provincial and
municipal revenues from the traffic would
be to practically wipe them out. In
Quebec the wiping out of so large a sum
as \$800,000 would prove severely em-
barrassing. Of the South act it can only be
remarked that it still remains the law of
the country. That it is the nearest ap-
proach to a general prohibitory system
which has been attempted, and that the
act has been repealed in 50 per cent. of
the counties and cities which originally
adopted it, and no new district has put
the act in force since 1886. A prohibi-
tory law was enacted in New Brunswick
in 1855, put in force in January, 1856,
and repealed the same year. The pro-
hibitory system with permit provisions
has been in force for several years in
the Northwest and abandoned for a li-
cense system in 1892. It may be asked
if the progress in the states of the United
States which have adopted prohibitory
laws has been greater than the various
Canadian provinces where the law has
been what has just been described. The
committee refer to the information
already given and in the evidence
submitted, for an answer to that question.
They believe that it must be answered
in the negative by everyone disposed to
weigh the facts dispassionately.

The comparison deals with prohibition
as a system. The committee cannot
agree with the view so earnestly put for-
ward by some church organizations and
many witnesses, that the recognition of
the traffic by licensing it is an immoral
and a national sin. On the other hand,
the undersigned are of opinion that the
combined system of license and regulation
which for centuries has been the rule of
civilized nations, with such amendments
as experience has proved and shall from

time to time prove to be needful in order
to make it more efficient, should not be
departed from.

The churches which have adopted the
view that the use of liquor as a beverage
is morally wrong have taken steps to give
effect to their conclusions as regards their
altruistic which is wholly within their
legitimate sphere of action. It is almost
impossible, after reading the evidence
taken by the committee, not to conclude
that much of the agitation on this ques-
tion of prohibition of the liquor traffic is
to be attributed to a desire to see these
views adopted generally.

The undersigned consider that the aim
of any system of regulating or prohibi-
ting the liquor traffic is to lessen or ex-
tinguish the evils which arise from im-
temperance or from the improper use of
intoxicating beverages, and after the most
careful and anxious consideration of the
subject they have come to the conclusion
that this would not be accomplished by
the enactment of a law prohibiting the
manufacture, importation and sale of in-
toxicating liquors throughout the Do-
minion and that if such a law were
passed it could not be efficiently en-
forced.

A prohibitory law partakes too much
of the character of coercive legislation on
a matter in regard to which a very large
proportion of the people consider they
are qualified and entitled to judge for
themselves, to be accepted as a measure
they are called upon to unhesitatingly
obey, have the impossibility of effec-
tively enforcing. With the power
possessed by the provinces to legislate in
respect to the traffic, the certainty that in
some of the provinces prohibition would
meet with determined opposition with
an open frontier, such as the dominion
possesses, largely bordering on the States
in which sale would be carried on, the
undersigned consider that it is illusory to
anticipate that a general prohibitory law
could be enforced with any reasonable
degree of efficiency. The question of
making compensation to those engaged
in the manufacture and those engaged
in the wholesale and retail vending of
liquors, one or both classes, should be
effected by an act of legislation, has
been frequently referred to and much evi-
dence has been taken on the subject.

The undersigned commissioners, re-
garding the evidence given and what has
been proposed in other countries, as for
instance England, France, Germany and
some of the British colonies, consider that
the argument of compensation could not
justly be averted in the case of those who
by such legislation would have their busi-
ness, which they have been carrying on
under the sanction of the law abruptly put
an end to, and their capital in many cases
almost swept away, and in all consid-
erably diminished.

Rev. Dr. McLeod dissenting from the
conclusions of the other members, will
present a separate report. The report of
which the above are the conclusions
arrived at is signed by Joseph Hickson
(charman) Herbert S. McDonald, E. F.
Clarke and G. A. Gignault. The latter
dissenters from the suggestion that liquor
dealers should be required to obtain
certificates from the federal government,
and the para-graph referring to the work
of the Salvation army, as he is not satis-
fied that the cause of temperance has been
benefitted by the work of that organiza-
tion.

DR. McLEOD'S OBJECTIONS.
Ottawa, April 25.—The following are
conclusions arrived at by Rev. Joseph
McLeod, who, dissenting from the report
of the other members of the Royal Tem-
perance Commission, has submitted a re-
port of his own, covering five hundred
type-written pages:

1. That the house of commons of the
Dominion made a right and wise declara-
tion in relation to the subject when it
declared in 1878: "The total prohibi-
tion is the right and only effective remedy
for the evils of intemperance." That the
house of commons was right in declaring
at the same time "That this house is pre-
pared to enact such legislation as soon
as public opinion will sustain them in
doing so," and that the house of com-
mons was well advised in enacting the
law from time to time, as already set out in
this declaration.

2. That all the information which
your commission has been able to obtain
has made it clear to the undersigned that
the effect of the liquor traffic has been
and is seriously detrimental to all the
moral, social and material interests of the
nation; that the measure employed to
lessen, regulate or prohibit the traffic
has been of value and effective only in
proportion as they have approximated in
their operation to the absolute prohibi-
tion of the traffic in intoxicating bev-
erages, and that the revenue requirements
of the country should not be considered
a reason for the continuance of an admit-
ted evil, and, moreover, could be met
without the continuance of that evil.

3. That the endorsement which the
electorate of different sections of the Do-
minion have given to the ballot box to
the principle of prohibition whenever
submitted, as well as many petitions,
memorials and declarations of the church,
courts, temperance organizations, munici-
pal councils and other representative
bodies, making it sufficiently clear that
a majority of the people of Canada are in
favor of the total prohibition of the
liquor traffic.

That it would, therefore, be right and
wise for the dominion parliament, with-
out further delay, to carry out the prin-
ciple given, and give effect to the prin-
ciple stated in its resolutions by the en-
actment and thorough enforcement of