

will be considered, it will not be considered by a Parliament elected especially for that purpose. Is there any new distillery proposed to be constructed, in the hope, perhaps, of being enabled to throw an anchor or two to windward? Is there any consideration at this time to show this question is not prematurely brought before us? I do not think we can assume that we have all the wisdom of the past and of our successors. When the question of prohibition comes before us, the question of compensation will naturally arise with it, and then I think is the time to decide, and the question before us is not the question of prohibition and this is not the proper time to consider the question of compensation.

The House divided on the amendment of Mr. Fisher:

That all the words after the word "That" be left out, and the following inserted instead thereof: "the time that Parliament proceeds to discuss the details of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, will be the proper occasion on which to discuss the question of compensation to the manufacturers of such liquors, as may come under the operation of such law."

YEAS:

Messieurs

Allen,	Dundas,	Mackenzie,
Allison,	Dupont,	Mackintosh,
Amyot,	Edgar,	Macmaster,
Armstrong,	Fairbank,	McMillan (Vaudreuil),
Auger,	Farrow,	McIsaac,
Bain (Wentworth),	Fisher,	McLean,
Baker (Missisquoi),	Fleming,	McMullen,
Baker (Victoria),	Forbes,	Mills,
Barnard,	Foster,	Montplaisir,
Béchar,	Gagné,	Mulock,
B. H.,	Geoffrion,	Paint,
Belleau,	Gigault,	Paterson (Brant),
Berner,	Gillmor,	Platt,
Blake,	Gordon,	Ray,
Blondeau,	Gunn,	Reid,
Bourassa,	Hackett,	Rinfret,
Bourbeau,	Harley,	Riopel,
Bryson,	Hay,	Robertson (Shelburne),
Burpee (Sunbury),	Hickey,	Scriver,
Cameron (Huron),	Hilliard,	Shakespeare,
Cameron (Inverness),	Holton,	Somerville (Brant),
Cameron (Middlesex),	Homer,	Somerville (Bruce),
Campbell (Renfrew),	Innes,	Sutherland (Oxford),
Cartwright,	Jackson,	Taylor,
Casey,	Jamieson,	Temple,
Catudal,	Jenkins,	Townshend,
Cimon,	Kaulbach,	Trow,
Cochrane,	King,	Vail,
Cockburn,	Kimney,	Vanasse,
Colby,	Kirk,	Wallace (Albert),
Cook,	Landry (Kent),	Watson,
Daoust,	Langelier,	White (Renfrew),
Davies,	Laurier,	Wigle,
De St. Georges,	Lister,	Wilson, and
Dickinson,	Macdonald (King's),	Yeo.—105.

NAYS:

Messieurs

Abbot,	Girouard,	Orton,
Benoit,	Grandbois,	Quimet,
Benson,	Guilbault,	Patterson (Essex),
Bergeron,	Haggart,	Pinsonneault,
Bergin,	Hall,	Pope,
Billy,	Hesson,	Pruyn,
Bossé,	Hurteau,	Robertson (Hastings),
Bowell,	Irvine,	Rykert,
Burns,	Kranz,	Scott,
Caron,	Landerkin,	Small,
Chapleau,	Landry (Montmagny),	Springer,
Costigan,	Langevin,	Sprunk,
Coughlin,	Lesage,	Stairs,
Coursol,	Livingstone,	Tassé,
Curran,	Macdonald (Sir John),	Tupper,
Cuthbert,	Macmillan (Middlesex),	Tyrwhitt,
Dawson,	McCallum,	Valin,
Desaulniers (Maskanongé),	McCarthy,	Wallace (York),
Desaulniers (St. Maurice),	McDougald (Pictou),	Weldon,
Desjardins,	McDougald (Cape Breton),	Wells,
Dodd,	McGreevy,	White (Cardwell),
Dugas,	McNeill,	White (Hastings),
Ferguson (Welland),	Massue,	Williams,
Fortin,	Moffatt,	Wood (Brockville).—74.
Gaudet,	O'Brien,	

The amendment was agreed to.

The main motion, as amended, was agreed to.

—Official Report.

PROHIBITION IN LIVERPOOL.

Something like a quarter of a century ago D. Roberts & Son and the Earl Sefton owned a tract of land about two miles square in the southern part of Liverpool, England, which they laid out in town lots, inserting in all leases and deeds a clause prohibiting the sale of liquor in any shape on the ground. At the present time there are living in this district, under the despotism of a law that some of our American politicians would have us believe would sap the very foundations of free institutions, about fifty thousand people. Let us see what has been the effect there, in a city next to London in size. The death rate in Liverpool has always been large, ranging from 25 to 35 per 1000 yearly, while that of London is 23, and New York 26; in the prohibition district of Liverpool the death rate is 10 to 12 per thousand. The number of paupers in this district is less than one for each 2000 inhabitants, and they are found on the border, across which licensed liquor casts its baneful shadow. In an adjoining district where grog shops are thicker than the places where bread is sold there is one pauper to every thirty inhabitants, and the death rate appalling. The poor rate tax has been reduced to a minimum, with the prospect of wiping it out entirely. No fault is found with the prohibition clause. Houses are in constant demand at higher rents than in the district adjoining, while many houses have been deserted in the regions where liquor is sold by parties preferring to live with restricted liberties in a peaceful neighborhood. On four occasions a big brewer who attempted to plant beer stands within the prohibition era was driven out by popular uprising of the people. The place has often been quoted in discussions on the liquor question in Parliament and elsewhere. Certainly legislatures would not need statistics to convince them of the value of prohibition could they look with open eyes on the community and the free liquor district referred to above which lies contiguous thereto.—*The Mirror*.

Good Templars.

MAINE.—The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of this State met in annual session in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Portland, on Wednesday and Thursday of last week.

The G. W. Secretary reported for the year ending January 31, 1885, as follows: There have been 62 lodges instituted; three reorganized; there are 324 lodges at present; 9,487 members gained; 121 deaths; 24,811 present membership. Fifty lodges have 100 membership. Cash received \$3,873.42; Grand Lodge property estimated to be worth \$351.50. There are 14 district lodges. The *Record* published monthly is fully devoted to Good Templarism.

The G. W. Treasurer reported a balance of \$690.82 in the treasury, and Superintendent of Juvenile Temple reported 79 Temples in the State with 5500 members.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are:—G.W.C.T., Rev. H. C. Munson, Portland; G.W.C., M. J. Dow, Brooks; G.W.V.T., Julia F. Pressey, Lewiston; G.S., George E. Brackett, Belfast; G.T., Joel C. Pease, Corinna; G. Chap., J. R. Clifford, Camden; Gen. Supt. Juvenile Temples, Mrs. E. G. Premer, Kennebunk; G.W.M., R. H. Murphy, Portland; G.D.M., Mrs. E. E. Knight, Deering; G.W.I.G., Miss Amelia Osborn, Waterville; G.W.O.G., A. S. Bangs, Augusta. Representatives to Right Worlthy Grand Lodge—Rev. H. C. Munson, F. H. Dexter, Mrs. J. F. Pressey, Mrs. I. A. Hodgdon.—Alternates—C. A. Maxwell, J. T. Mason, W. A. Caine, M. G. Prentiss, J. F. Pressy.

NEW YORK.—There was an immense Sunday afternoon meeting recently held under the Good Templars auspices at Chickering Hall. The audience was very large and enthusiastic. Addresses were delivered by W. Martin Jones, G.W.C.T., New York State, and Hon. J. B. Finch. From the *Voice's* report of Mr. Finch's great speech we clip the following extracts:—

"I believe the Independent Order of Good Templars is the best temperance organization in the world. If you believe some other organization is the best, we will not quarrel. The only honor which temperance men have to struggle for is to try to stand as near the front of the fight as possible. I am in the Order because I want to accomplish a certain object as a temperance man, and because I believe the Good Templar organization is the best instrument. But I certainly am not a partisan. I cheerfully testify to the great worth and importance of kindred societies, such as the Sons of Temperance, seeing that they, like us, seek nothing but to be in the thick of the fight. We are all against the dramshop, determined to fight until the accursed thing draws its last gasp. If we fail, we fail, but God helping us, we shall not fail. [Applause.]

"As my brother of New York has just said, the Good Templars are prohibitionists out and out. We ask no political questions of our members, only this one: 'Do you vote for Prohibition or for license?' If a man is for license instead of Prohibition, he is none of us. We make no compromise. We will accept no half-way measures, because we do not believe in half-way measures. Another thing on the political question, and that is a proposition that I stand by and that I expect all other Good Templars to stand by. We don't propose to forget those political cowards who are afraid to antagonize the grog-shop; no—these men deserve, and I believe will receive at the polls, the hostile discrimination of all who call themselves Good Templars. But with regard to the general question of Good Templary and politics, I stand here to say as the head of the Order, that we embrace men of all parties and work for the end of temperance reform purely as a society.

"The battle is fairly joined, and we must either cringe before the liquor power and let it crack its whip over our heads and call us its slaves, or throttle the accursed life out of it!"

Continuing, Mr. Finch graphically described the evils of the liquor traffic, particularly its blighting effect upon the homes, and the miseries which innocent women and babes suffer through it. "I love babies, on general principles, if nothing else," said he; and then quickly added, "Not big babies, though, who get beaten in political contests and go around mad for six months. As for such fellows, if the devil doesn't get them, then the devil is a failure!" [Great laughter.]

MICHIGAN.—The Supreme Court of Michigan has decided that an innkeeper having sold a pedlar liquor, and the pedlar, being drunk upon the liquor bought and drunk at the innkeeper's bar, lost his pack, the latter is liable for the value of the pack. The Court held that the innkeeper was certainly liable if he got the pedlar so drunk, as was shown, as to be unable to look after his property. If all liquor-sellers could be held to as strict an accountability for their damaging traffic, liquor-selling would presently become pecuniarily a less profitable business.—*National Temperance Advocate*.