

including maine, it averaged \$1.71 per capita. And, still further, there is not a distillery or a brewery in the entire State.

In 1881 the *Toronto Globe* sent two reporters into Maine to find out the facts. One was a prohibitionist in principle, the other an anti-prohibitionist; neither were total abstainers. The anti-prohibitionist, after saying that "in the cities the law has been a partial failure," reported "that this failure has been greatly exaggerated by quoting exceptional places or periods as typical of the whole State, and by the ingenious perversion of statistics;" "that the facilities for drinking are not presented in such a form or under such surroundings as to tempt those who have not acquired the drinking habit to do so; and that in the rural portions of the State the Maine law has suppressed open drinking and reduced secret drinking to a minimum, and may therefore be considered as effective as any other measure on the statute book."

But prohibition is on record outside of Maine. In Vineland, N. J., Greeley, Colorado, and Pullman, Illinois, there is not a liquor seller. Saltaire, Yorkshire, England, has had prohibition for years, without a beer shop or an alehouse. Bessbrook, Ireland, has 4,000 people, but no grog-shop, no poor-house, no police station. Tyrone County, Ireland, has sixty-one square miles of territory and 10,000 people, but no liquor-sellers. In Liverpool there is an area one and one-half by two miles, in extent without an open or secret liquor-dealer. Whole counties in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Georgia, Tennessee, Missouri, North Carolina and other states are proofs, by years of trial, that prohibition prohibits. And now Gov. St. John, writing from Kansas, under date of January 19, says: "Prohibition is a grand success. There are not 300 saloons in Kansas to-day, and we are blotting them out constantly. Nearly everybody is for prohibition now. By the next election there will be but little opposition."

We challenge the *Evening Journal* and the *Philadelphia Record* to print these statements and to refute them.—*American Reformer*.

COMPENSATION.

AN EXTRACT FROM THE REV. M. C. CAMERON'S OXFORD SPEECH.

(ELECTOR.) Would you not compensate hotel-keepers for their loss?

I would only on one condition. Ladies and gentlemen, are you in favor of indemnifying hotel-keepers for the loss sustained by the operation of this law? We touch no property. It is the same after the adoption of the law as it was before it. Friends, if there must be compensation, I pray that it may be mutual. Is there not something we should claim to be restored, even more precious than choice gold? Have they not depreciated property? The very existence of a dram-shop reduces the rental of immediate stores. Let a store be walled up by groggeries and it will only bring a fraction of its previous rental. It might stand for years without a tenant—which is the case not seldom but often. Look at the once beautiful farm now grown wild with obnoxious weeds, and in a most delapidated condition. What took away its beauty? The traffic! The exceptions are very few. The proprietor induced the farmer to indulge in his unholy wares. He does, and the consequence is, he leaves the tone and beauty of his rural home in the till of the saloon. Will that farm bring as high a price in the market now? Certainly not. Compensate to the wife and children for this depreciation of property and make this indemnity mutual. Are there no other demands to be made? There are those which cannot be bought for money. Give the employer back the genius of his factory, who was to him worth annually hundreds of dollars and restore to the congregation her intellectual and wealthy members. Give that sister back her only brother—kind and true—her only support and consolation, who lost his life by this destroying traffic. Give that woman back the happiness she lost by a loving husband being changed into a great tyrant, and brought to a premature grave. Restore to that mother her only son, whom she expected to be her support and comfort in old age, with his tender heart, just as he was when he returned from his father's burial, uncorrupted and undefiled, walking to the house of God with a weeping mother leaning on his arm. O, sirs! give me back my son? Give that man back his brother, as innocent and happy as when they raised their matin and vesper prayers to God, bending over the same, fond Bible. Restore the rose and glow of health to the cheek, the song and joy to the bosom of your broken-hearted wife as she sits wringing her hands in grief with tears of sorrow dropping through her jewelled fingers and with a heavy heart

causing the lines of sorrow to be drawn prematurely on her noble intellectual brow—weeping for her darling little children because hungry and cold they are turned out into the gilding storm of want and suffering, roofless, penniless and hopeless. Give me back my comrade who graduated with the highest honors the college could bestow—the same graceful form and gigantic intellect which he possessed on that memorable day. I asked him to be restored the same as he was when he left the college hall. Note his sad history. He began to trifle with this water of death in the most respectable house in the town. He falls once, twice, thrice! Three years pass by, and not a sober week hardly to be found. Respect and honor give place to appetite and passion. He dies a drunkard's death on a cold, shivering morning in one of the lowest and meanest groggeries of that town. The student's course is upwards—from the school to the college; the drunkard's is downwards—from the fine mansion to the lowest saloon. Oh! how my heart fills with grief and sorrow as I look at that once noble form, and wrap him in a Christless shroud, place him in Christless coffin, and lower him down into a Christless grave. I believe it to be an international law, that when a king causes a subject of another country to be put to death unlawfully he is required to pay the penalty or make a proper indemnity. King Alcohol in Canada is slaying four thousand souls annually without making any compensation. Is it right to humanity to allow this tyrant to go unchained by law? Let the traffic settle the debit side of this bill and we will agree to make a mutual compensation. This is the only condition on which I am willing to indemnify hotel-keepers.

IT DON'T PAY.

It don't pay to hang one citizen because another citizen sells him liquor.

It don't pay to have one citizen in the county jail because another citizen sells him liquor.

It don't pay to have one citizen in the lunatic asylum, because another citizen sold him liquor.

It don't pay to have fifty workmen ragged, to have one saloon-keeper dressed in broadcloth, and flush of money.

It don't pay to have ten smart, active, intelligent boys transformed into thieves, to enable one man to lead an easy life by selling them liquor.

It don't pay to have fifty working men and their families live on bone soup and half rations, in order that one saloon-keeper may flourish on roast turkey and champagne.

It don't pay to have one thousand homes blasted, ruined, defiled and turned into hell of discord and misery, in order that one wholesale liquor dealer may amass a large fortune.

It don't pay to give one man, for \$15 a quarter, a license to sell liquor, and then spend \$5,000 on a trial of another man for buying that liquor and committing murder under its influence.—*Selected*

Scott Act News.

DURHAM.—From the West Durham *News* we learn that agitation for the Scott Act is making rapid progress in this county. A meeting of workers was recently held in Bowmanville. A large number of leading temperance men met in the Sons' Hall. They came from Orono, Newcastle, Clarke and Darlington as well as Bowmanville. The feeling exhibited in favor of the Scott Act was very encouraging. A Central committee was appointed for the west riding of Durham, and it was resolved to hold public meetings at prominent points, of which due notice will be given. One of these was held in the same town on Wednesday of last week. Able and strong addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Young, Shepard and Little, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That the primary object of all good government is to promote the welfare and happiness of the masses of society, by the suppression of whatever tends to the public injury and national loss, and the enforcement of whatever improves the morals of the inhabitants, increases the happiness of the people, and adds to the material welfare of the country.

That the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is of incalculable injury to the best interests of our beloved land; and that all the partial efforts of the past to suppress this gigantic evil have failed to eradicate the curse from our midst.