

Facts and Opinions.

Oh! thou invisible spirit of wine; if thou hadst no other name to be known by, let us call thee devil.—*Shakespeare.*

The churches of New York city, of all denominations, cost \$3,000,000 per year; the amusements, \$7,000,000; the city government, \$13,000,000; liquor, \$100,000,000.—*Ex.*

A gentleman remarked that he has eight arguments in favor of Prohibition, and when asked what they were, replied: "My eight children."—*Ex.*

Up in Canada the liquor men are so demoralized that they don't even dare call themselves liquor men. "The Ontario Association for the Protection of Trade, Commerce, and Property," is the style of their organization.—*The Voice.*

Let every man possessed of enlightened reason, so vote as to secure the blessing of a good conscience. The two should never be separated by an act of the possessor.—*Scl.*

"Last week when seated at the table in a splendid dining room on the Chicago and North-Western Railway, in looking over the bill of fare, there appeared in bold type this sentence:—"No wines or liquors sold in Iowa."—*Ex.*

The spread of temperance principles in the army is remarkable. Before embarking upon the Sudan campaign thousands of soldiers voluntarily took the pledge, knowing that total abstinence was a safe guard against the evils of the climate.—*Acion Free Press.*

Where land is worth twenty dollars per acre, one glass of beer at five cents would represent a piece of land twelve feet long and nine feet wide, and this money daily invested in this land would be paving the way to a good home and prosperity all around.—*Annie Wiltmeyer.*

The average life of temperance people is sixty-three years and two months, while the average life of intemperate people is thirty-five years and six months. Thus the average life of a drinker is but little more than half that of a non-drinker, and yet we are asked to believe brandy, gin, whiskey and beer are wonderful promoters to health.—*Dr. Willard Parker.*

In all the towns and counties I have seen, I never saw a city or village yet, whose miseries were not in proportion to its public houses. . . . Ale-houses are ever an occasion of debauchery and excess, and either in a political or religious light it would be our highest interest to have them suppressed.—*Oliver Goldsmith.*

I say that that man is the worse for drink whose head is hot, and whose cheek is flushed, whose pulse is quickened, and whose brief brisk excitement is due to the stimulants he has taken. It may be perfectly true that no jury in England would find him to be intoxicated, but he is the worse for drink for all that.—*Bishop of Oxford.*

On Sunday night not long ago 22,000 children were counted in public-houses in Manchester alone. On one Monday morning twenty boys and girls, all under seventeen, were brought before the Liverpool magistrate as having been taken up out of the streets on the Sunday night so drunk as to be unable to take care of themselves.—*Selected.*

The long-sought-for Utopia, evidently exists in New England, the little town of Denysville, in Maine. For sixteen years not one inhabitant between the age of one and twenty has died there, not a drop of liquor has been sold for the same period, and no fire has occurred for sixty years. There is no rail road near, so that Denysville remains in a state of perfect simplicity.—*Graphic.*

Governor Begale, of Michigan, in a late address asserted that he had found, from an accurate study of statistics, that 91 per cent. of the crime and pauperism of the state came direct from the use of intoxicating drinks.

The favorite fiction that the vine-growing countries have no drunkenness ought to get its end in the temperance agitation in Switzerland, where brandy-drinking is on the increase, and a poverty-stricken country, with the area of Maryland and a population of Ohio, spends \$30,000,000 a year on liquor.—*Philadelphia Press.*

It is in vain that every engine is set to work that philanthropy can desire, when those whom we seek to benefit are habitually tampering with their faculties of reason and will—making their brains with beer, or inflaming them with ardent spirits. The struggle of the school, the library, and the church, all united, against the beer-house and the gin palace, is but one development of the war between heaven and hell.—*Charles Buxton, M.P., Brewer.*

According to a fable current amongst the Arabs, the vine in the early stages of its growth was tended by Satan, who first moistened it with the blood of a peacock, later on that of a monkey was used, then that of a lion, and finally that of a hog. So, says the fabulist, it comes about, that in the various stages of intoxication a man first struts about with the vanity of a peacock, then he makes himself as ridiculous as a monkey, and passing through the stage of fancied bravery, lies down at last in the gutter like a hog.—*The Worker.*

SIR LEONARD TILLEY'S OPINION.

Our readers who are dubious about the revenue question in connection with the Scott Act question should carefully weigh the following:—At Napanee, a short time ago, Sir Tilley answered the objection that is frequently raised against prohibition, that "If you abolish the traffic, how will the Government raise the revenue?" When that question was asked him he pointed to the St. John's fire, and asked if it was a profitable transaction to have twenty million dollars worth of property destroyed in order to reap five million dollars of insurance! In the same way it was not profitable to squander twenty millions of dollars on liquor in order that the Government might receive a revenue of four or five millions. When he used this argument the questioner would generally remark, "Well, I did not take that view of the question."—*Brussels Post.*

LIQUOR CONSUMPTION.

According to recent statistics there has been a great increase in the consumption of liquor in the United States, and one far outstripping the growth in population. In 1840 the gallons of liquor consumed was 71,000,000, and how the number has gone up since is shown in the following figures:—1850, 94,000,000 gallons; 1860, 202,000,000 gallons; 1870, 293,000,000 gallons; 1880, 506,000,000; 1873, 635,000,000. That is, while the population has only trebled during the last forty years, the consumption of liquor has increased by almost tenfold and the amount of money expended in its purchase shows a still greater proportional increase. The annual expenditure for liquor in the United States now exceeds \$800,000,000.—*New York Sun.*

WHAT CARDINAL MANNING SAYS ABOUT THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

"You are men of justice, and that includes mercy; and I would ask you whether you do not now see before your eyes, with a certainty that nothing can hide, that this great trade of intoxicating drink has been wrecking and undermining the homes and domestic lives of our people? Talk to me of tyranny, even of the Maine law! I say, openly and boldly, if the present condition of England cannot be cured without a Maine law, a Maine law I would have. I admit that a Maine law may be called an extreme remedy; but have I not already proved that there is an extreme evil, and if temporizing measures will not remedy the evil, let us have an extreme remedy. I have heard it said by soldiers that a soldier's worst enemy is not the foe before him; it is a bad boot. A bad boot cripples the bravest soldier's foot, and when his foot has no play for the muscle and sinew the man is lame, and he is no longer a serviceable soldier. What is then the condition of the homes of our people? A bad foot is trifling to compare with it."

IT IS EVERYWHERE.

"Alcohol pursues the laborer, the mechanic, the merchant, wherever he goes, morning, noon and night. It is near his place of business, near his workshop, near his residence. It combines with other branches of trade, so that he is compelled, whatever he does, to meet it. The liquor saloon makes itself a part of the boarding house, of the restaurant and of the grocery store. The poor man cannot purchase a pound of tea or a sack of flour without having the odor of alcohol thrust upon him. The boarder has scarcely, after his hard day's work, partaken of his evening meal before he has been pressed to patronize the bar; indeed, he is perforce obliged to spend the closing hours of the evening in the saloon, which is the sole parlor of the establishment. Bosses around warehouses and railroads will at the same time own saloons, and the men who do not pay for copious potations will soon be discharged from work. He is ignorant of human nature who does not see that a thousand persons will drink when temptation presses upon them, for the hundred who will put themselves to some difficulty to seek out liquor. Why, our working classes are, we might say, compelled to drink and to become drunkards, so strong are the temptations with which they are beset: and it ill-becomes their fellow-citizens, whom circumstances have placed upon safe ground, to rebuke them for their intemperance, while no one lifts the finger to remove or to diminish the fearful dangers with which they are beset."—*Bishop Ireland.*

A SOUND POLICY.

The *Courier Journal*, one of the most widely circulated and influential general newspapers published in the country, referring to the Sunday law, says it is not fanaticism, but a sound business principle. The retail liquor dealer represents the business of a debaucher; a business which nurses and instigates crime; a business that is inimical to the welfare of society, and a business that bears heavily on the purses of the tax-payers. No one can deny that such is the exact nature of the business which insists upon a discrimination in its favor, embodying the addition of a day or more in which to inflict physical and moral injury upon men. On some election days, all liquor saloons are required to be closed, because there are a large number of men not at work on those days, who fill themselves up with liquor, until they have no longer control of their wills. Then they are prepared to commit crime. For the same reason saloons should be hermetically sealed on Sundays. There are fewer men at work on Sunday than on any other day, and if several hundred saloons are open for business, they are likely to do business with a vengeance in their own peculiar and detrimental style. Liquor dealing is a peculiar and confessedly dangerous business, and it should be dealt with in a peculiar way—just like gun-powder, for instance, which is carefully stored and locked up at isolated points, for reasons of public safety. It has come to be the rule that the bloodiest crimes of the week are committed on Sunday, and almost every crime committed has its commencement in Sunday drinking, with resultant quarreling and violence either in saloons or near them. There is certainly abundant reason why the Sunday law should be enforced.—*The Mirror.*