

Dedication.

NOTHING that is shall perish utterly,
But perish only to revive again
In other forms, as clouds restore in rain
The exhalations of the land and sea.
Men build their houses from the masonry
Of ruined tombs, the passion and the pain
Of hearts that long have ceased to beat re-
main
To throb in hearts that are, or are to be.

So from old chronicles, where sleep in dust
Names that once filled the world with
trumpet tones,
I build this verse, and flowers of song have
thrust
Their roots among the loose disjointed
stones,
Which to this end I fashion as I must,
Quickened as they that touch the Pro-
phet's bones.

Results of Prohibition.

THE beneficent results that have accrued from even partial and transient restrictions of the liquor traffic give a hopeful augury of the very great benefit which would result from its entire suppression.

Dr. Lees, in his argument for prohibition, enumerates many of these examples. During a temporary stoppage of distillation in 1812-13, crime decreased one-sixth. In consequence of Father Mathew's success in Ireland, crime was reduced to the extent of one-third, as compared with preceding years, and one-half as compared with succeeding years. In the city of Dublin, the number of prisoners, was reduced from 136 to 23, or five-sixths. Over one hundred cells were empty, and one prison was shut up.

The Forbes-McKenzie Act in Scotland, as the late Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Dundas McLaren, has shown, reduced Sunday offences in Edinburgh 75 per cent; emptied the cells of the prison; and postponed the necessity of a new gaol, thereby saving the city £12,000; and in Scotland at large reduced the consumption of spirits 957,830 gallons, or *one-seventh of the whole*, while crime decreased in the same proportion. In the city the proportion is higher still; in Edinburgh, the prisoners in the gaol decreased in two years from 650 to 318; less than one-half, while the Sunday commitments decreased from 278 to 43, or less than one-sixth. In Greenock, the arrests were reduced in one year, after the passage of the Act, from 3,062 to 751; less than one-fourth.

It is, however, in the United States of America, that legal prohibition of the liquor traffic has been carried out on the largest scale, and with the most satisfactory results. An immense body of testimony demonstrates its efficiency beyond the most sanguine expectations of its friends. Governor Dutton writes, some months after its inauguration: "It has completely swept the pernicious traffic, as a business, from the State. An open groggery cannot be found; I have not seen a drunken person here since the first of August." Governor Morrill says: "In ten days every tavern in the town where I reside was closed. In two years all the liquor required for medicinal and mechanical purposes cost only \$198. For twenty years before, the annual expenditure was not less than \$8,000 or \$10,000."

The following are extracts from an interesting letter from Hon. Neal Dow to the Chairman of a Parliamentary Commission of the Canadian Legislature appointed to inquire into the working of the prohibitory law in Maine. He says: "Under the operation of the law,

pauperism and crime diminished wonderfully. In some of our towns pauperism ceased entirely. In others the gaols were literally tenanted, and in all of them the number of prisoners greatly diminished. The wholesale liquor trade was utterly destroyed without a single prosecution.

In 1856, another party came into power, and the Maine Law was repealed. In five months, that party was swept out of power, amid the scorn and execrations of the people. Only one person of the entire legislature who voted for the repeal of the Maine Law was re-elected!" Of that repeal of the law, Lord Brougham says: "Pauperism and crime, which under the prohibitory law had been reduced to an incredibly small amount, soon renewed their devastations; the public voice was raised loudly against the license plan, and the repealing Act was, without opposition, itself repealed."

The present writer, from personal experience, and from the testimony of liquor dealers themselves, can bear witness to the almost total suppression of the liquor traffic in Maine. One droughty soul in Portland confessed "that he had travelled five miles in search of liquor, and could not find a single drop."

The Mayor of Providence asserts, "that in three months the prohibition of liquor law reduced the monthly commitments to prison, nearly 60 per cent." Rev. Mr. Hadley says: "One hundred dollars will now accomplish more for the moral improvement of the people, than one thousand would under the reign of alcohol." The Rev. Dr. Idea writes: "One Sunday I was passing the head of a pier where about three hundred fishermen were seated. Everything was perfectly quiet. Some had out their Bibles and were reading. 'If you had been here,' said the landlord of the hotel, 'before the Maine Law passed, you would on such a day have seen these rocks all along covered with blood. No female dared venture out of the house at such a time. I opposed the law with all my might, because I thought it would injure my trade; but now I make more money when these men are ashore than I did by supplying them with liquor. When they go away they take with them whole canoe loads of eggs, hams, and other necessaries.'"

We thus see that every restriction of the liquor traffic has been attended with corresponding moral, social, and financial benefit, and in all cases proportionate to the extent of the restriction. The people of Canada have the sacred right to be delivered from that awful scourge which is desolating the entire community and preying upon the very vitals of the nation. Let them arise in the majesty of their might and demand, in tones which those that make the laws shall understand, the repeal of those statutes which grant for filthy lucre the privilege of making men beggars, ruffians, and rogues; which send them to perdition according to law, and ruins body, soul, and estate under the authority of an Act of Parliament. Such a *vox populi* will be indeed the *vox Dei*, and like His resistless Word, shall not be unfulfilled. As the glorious sun-god, Apollo, of old smote with his arrows of light, the abominable mud-born pythons of the abyss, so let righteous Law, "which hath her birthplace in the very bosom of God Himself," rise in her sacred majesty and hurl her bolts of wrath at this

hydra headed beast Intemperance, till it is banished from the face of the earth forever!—*Withrow's Temperance Tracts.*

The Mask.

'Tis only the mask of your friend you see,
Weather-stained, sorrow-stained, scared and
gray;
Pitiful, fading, and changing fast,
Soon to be covered and laid away.

Be not repelled by the sorry mask,
Beauty immortal and fresh as dew,
Love which is all that your soul can ask,
Wait in its shadow, my friend, for you.

The spirit is ever unseen, unknown,
Struggle to shine through the flesh as it
may;
In the arms of its chosen it still is alone;
They all blend into one when released from
the clay.

—Augusta Moore.

Boys' and Girls' Temperance Lesson.

LESSON XII.

Alcohol and its Relations to Personal Estate.

QUESTION. To what sum will the expenditure of five and one-quarter cents a day amount in round numbers in one year?

ANSWER. Twenty dollars.

Q. In ten years, with compound interest?

A. Two hundred and sixty dollars.

Q. In fifty years?

A. Five thousand eight hundred dollars.

Q. To what sum will the expenditure of eleven cents a day amount in one year?

A. Forty dollars.

Q. In ten years?

A. Five hundred and twenty dollars.

Q. In fifty years?

A. Eleven thousand six-hundred dollars.

Q. To what sum will the expenditure of twenty-seven cents a day amount in one year?

A. One hundred dollars.

Q. In ten years?

A. One thousand three hundred dollars.

Q. In fifty years?

A. Twenty-nine thousand dollars.

Q. To what sum will the expenditure of fifty-five cents a day amount in one year?

A. Two hundred dollars.

Q. In ten years?

A. Two thousand six hundred dollars.

Q. In fifty years?

A. Fifty-eight thousand dollars.

Q. Is it usual for persons in ordinary circumstances to expend either of these sums daily, for alcoholic drinks and at the same time accumulate property?

A. It is not usual. The cases where personal estate is increased under these circumstances are exceedingly rare.

GERMANY is buying its telegraph wires, and has already completed an elaborate system of subterranean cables from Konigsburg to Strasburg, and from Linden to Breslau, connecting 250 German towns. The system cost \$10,000,000, and is working admirably.

BURDETTE, of the *Burlington Hawk-eye*, says: "My son, when you hear a man growling and scolding all the while because, as he says, Moody gets \$200 a week for preaching Christianity, you will observe that he never worries a minute because Ingersoll gets \$500 or \$1,000 a night for preaching atheism."

Puzzledom.

Answers to Puzzles in Last Number.

47.—
M
W A N
M A B E L
N E D
L

48.—
A L E
L E T
E T T

49.—Whale, hale, ale.

50.—Toss-pot. Apple-ton.

NEW PUZZLES.

51.—CURTAILMENT.

Curtail a flat canopy, and have the last clause of a writ; again, and have experiment.

52.—DECAPITATION.

Behead a delicate fish, and have to defeat; again, and have not at home.

53.—LETTER RUBUS.

M
E Y

54.—ENIGMA.

1, 2, 3, 4, affectionate; 5, 6, 7, a pronoun; 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, one who lives near; 16, 17, a conjunction; 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, a pronoun.

It takes a lifetime to build a character; it only takes one moment to destroy one. How sensitive is righteousness, how resentful is the spirit of purity and nobleness!—*Joseph Parker.*

NAPLES has about as many people as Chicago, and Milan rather more than Baltimore; Turin and Palermo would rank with Cincinnati, and the Eternal City has a population of 300,476. Population in Italy increases a little less than 1 per cent. per annum.

THE true mission of the Sunday-school teacher is not so much to interest or please his scholars, as to lead them to the Lord Jesus. How can you do that unless you have yourself learned the way, and know what consecration means?

SUPERINTENDENT WARNER of the Allegheny, Pa., workhouse says:—"Prison labour is not worth over 40 cents a day. When a skilled workman can be had for \$2 a day I should prefer the latter. Men who go to prison are usually those who have cultivated all their life a natural distaste for work."

In a recent lecture Prof. Huxley said: "If a man cannot get literary culture of the highest kind out of his Bible, and Chaucer, and Shakespeare, and Milton, and Hobbs, and Bishop Berkeley, to mention only a few of our illustrious writers—I say if he cannot get it out of those writers, he cannot get it out of anything; and I would assuredly devote a very large portion of the time of every English child to the careful study of the models of English writing of such varied and wonderful kind as we possess, and what is still more important and still more neglected, the habit of using that language with precision and with force and with art. I fancy we are almost the only nation in the world who seem to think that composition comes by nature. The French attend to their own language, the Germans study theirs; but Englishmen do not seem to think it worth their while."