

Oliver published in our last issue, and the promise made to the delegation and it will be seen that this is exactly the fact. The resolution arrived at the Convention and Sir Oliver's reply thereto were carefully prepared beforehand and the programme was carried through to the letter. Mr. Marter beaten at every point made a last despairing struggle but was simply swamped.

The bargain is made. "You return me to power and if the court say we have jurisdiction I will grant you Prohibition." We believe Sir Oliver intends to carry out his part of the agreement, and we are perfectly satisfied that he will, in the coming elections get nine-tenths of the temperance vote. True, he may hope that the courts will decide against him, and this is indeed the probability, but otherwise he will introduce a Prohibition Bill just as sure as the courts give a decision.

Where then does the liquor interest come in? By his deal with the Prohibitionists, Sir Oliver deliberately threw it overboard. He had many true and faithful followers among the Anti's, but he did not hesitate to sacrifice them for what he considered the solid vote of the other side. Naturally the tendency would be to turn to the opposition. But what comfort is there? Mr. Meredith went out of his way last session to declare himself in favor of Prohibition. Mr. Marter, so far as he could, has pledged the party to Prohibition. True, he is now a very badly discredited party man, and in private the faithful blaspheme when his name is mentioned, but, nevertheless, the Opposition under its present leadership is under mortgage to the Prohibitionists.

What then is the course those opposed to the foe should take? The question will be found answered in another article.

IN NOVA SCOTIA.

The announcement that Premier Fielding, of Nova Scotia, has introduced a bill to take a Plebiscite vote on Prohibition at the local elections, which will be held in a few weeks, is funny, very funny. But then Nova Scotia is a funny place. More so than almost any place except New Brunswick. New Brunswick has more temperance sentiment to the square acre than any other province in Canada, and also the largest ratio of drunkenness. Getting drunk is not incompatible with temperance sentiment down there.

Nova Scotia has loads of temperance sentiment—loads of it. It just lies about loose, and sometimes the people get so overcome with it that one hardly knows what to think. Why in Yarmouth there has not been a licence granted for seventy years. Two or three generations have grown up without ever seeing a saloon. Think of the glorious privilege of these Yarmouth people, free from the accursed traffic, never even a smell of the hateful stuff—and yet we have seen some very peculiar things there when temperance sentiment was getting in its fine work. Half-a-dozen sailors, hand-in-hand, yelling at the tops of their voices, tackling and veering up the street, while the police slid quietly around the corner out of

harm's way. Men reeling about the hotels and tumbling down the steps. One hotel with two bars at which it retailed temperance sentiment. And so forth. Really had it been in Ontario we should have supposed that quite a number of people were drunk, but we were assured that no liquor was sold in Yarmouth, so, of course, it could only have been temperance sentiment.

Outside of Halifax County there are no licences in the whole of Nova Scotia now. Just as much liquor is sold as though there were, but there is where temperance sentiment comes in. It is so much more moral instead of licensing a house and regulating the sale, to let the sale go on without regulation and fine the man at intervals. Within the city of Halifax there are no bars. At least the law says there are no bars. The reason why so many people don't know that there are no bars in Halifax is because very few of them have ever heard of the law. Unless one has read the law in cold type he would never believe it. We have the law before us, and it says there shall be no bars, consequently there are no bars.

The present Nova Scotia law, which in effect prohibits licences outside of Halifax was passed in the closing day of a session and on the eve of an election. It was passed for the purpose of carrying the election by corraling the temperance sentiment, and did it. At first the people were disposed to object, but when they found that it did not prevent any one who wanted to drink from drinking, the situation was ameliorated. Now there is another election on, so a plebiscite is to be taken. Imbued with temperance sentiment the Government expect to get back with a rush.

Why not? It is related that it once took seven barrels of whiskey to elect a temperance candidate in a Nova Scotia county.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

No journal can be said to be fully launched until it has given its readers the benefit (or otherwise) of an article on "The Duty of the Hour." Why the hour instead of the day or the week or the year we do not know, but in obedience to the time honored and invariable custom, we herewith give, for what it is worth, consideration to the Duty of The Hour.

Therefore we hereby opine that the first duty of the Hour for every man is to provide three square meals a day together with comfortable clothing and sufficient shelter for himself, wife and family.

He should then pay his taxes.

And mind his own business.

If a man will follow these three rules he will develop into a good citizen. He will find time for all reasonable social enjoyment; he will not become a crank or a faddist; he will not be numbered among the coterie of long-haired men and short-haired women who have a "mission"; he will not be called upon to regulate the affairs, moral, social and spiritual, of his neighbors; he will not be found rushing about late at nights to save the nation; he will not claim kindred

with the whole of the living creation and then arrogate to himself the position of his brother's keeper; he will not mortgage his debtor into bond slavery and then emblazon public halls with his own name to the tune of "the Ninety and Nine"; and he will not earn his daily bread by the word of his mouth through the silver collection at the door.

When he dies he will be buried with respect and tears of genuine sorrow will be shed over his grave. We have now discharged The Duty of The Hour.

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE.

Subscriptions to THE ADVOCATE are coming in by hundreds. That is right. Send them along. It is the way to make the paper powerful. And a remittance now is worth more to us than at any other time. Show this copy to your friends and get them to subscribe.

WANT OUR BARLEY.

The United States will Purchase Thousands of Bushels for Seed.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Feb. 9.—Secretary of Agriculture Morton will on Monday promulgate an order for the purchase of many thousand bushels of Canadian barley for seed with which to furnish many farmers of the United States. This is with a view of making the experiment of raising the superior quality now grown in Canada.

The kind named is that known here as Bay of Quinte barley which the Agriculture Department says is the best grown on this continent.

It is the intention to have this seed distributed among the farmers of the barley-growing section, which is usually confined to Wisconsin, Minnesota, and other north-western States.

QUEBEC LICENCE LAW.

Some Important Amendments Made by the Last Legislature.

At the last session of the Quebec Legislature some very important amendments to the Licence Law of the Province were made. One of the most important, and one that is but just, is a provision that where the holder of a licence is of good repute, has complied with all the conditions during the past twelve months, and has had no conviction recorded against him, he is entitled to a renewal without being obliged to produce any certificate from the electors.

Another clause provides for the reduction of the number of licences in Montreal this year to 450 and next year to 409, thereafter to remain at the last named figure.

Clause 963 reads: "Every person licensed to keep a temperance hotel, who allows, or who does not take the measures or precautions necessary to prevent intoxicating liquors being drunk in his house or dependencies, incurs a fine of \$20 for each contravention." A minor found in an hotel or restaurant and not giving a satisfactory account of himself is made liable to a fine not exceeding \$2, or imprisonment for two weeks.

It is made lawful, too, for a Magistrate before whom a prosecution is taken, to order before judgment an enquiry whether the offence is a third offence, although it is not so alleged in the complaint, and if it be so established, to render judgment for a third offence.

The revenues of the Province are looked after by the issuance of bottlers' licences, a brewer being charged in Montreal and Quebec \$200, and outside those cities \$150, and any other person in Montreal and Quebec \$125, and outside those cities \$80. Each vehicle used by a brewer or bottler is taxed \$10 per annum.

INTERNATIONAL BEER COMPETITION.

One of the features of the International Exposition to be held in Vienna, Austria, from April to June of this year, will be an International Beer Competition, concerning which the Executive Committee furnishes the following particulars:

All beers of domestic or foreign production are eligible for competition. All beer entered for competition will be scientifically examined by the duly appointed Government authorities or the experimental institutions of the different societies, to whom, with the results of analyses conducted by the scientific jury, consisting of prominent practical and scientific men, together with the reports as to flavor, etc., they will be submitted. All tests and analyses will be undertaken without revealing the name of the manufacturer. The prizes will consist of medals, foundation prizes of honor and diplomas of honor, together with diplomas for gold, silver and bronze exhibition medals. "Associate Assistant's" and "Sovereign's" diplomas will also be granted. The cost of participation has been fixed at one hundred florins (about \$501.88 currency) for each participant exhibiting one sample of beer. This includes cost of space, placing and care of the exhibit, bottling and labeling, care of sample for competition, etc. For each additional kind of beer exhibited an extra charge of fifty florins (\$25 U.S. currency) will be made. Further information will be furnished by the Exhibition Committee on receipt of precise particulars. Applications must be made before April 10th, 1894. The Exhibition Committee is also prepared to arrange on special terms for the sale of the competing beers. Correspondence may be addressed: "Exhibition Committee, Vienna, 4 Minoritenplatz, Vienna 1, Austria."

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

AN important decision was given by Magistrate Jeffs, of Hamilton on Tuesday, the case of Hood Brothers, of the Royal hotel, who were charged with selling liquor on Sunday night. The defence was that the liquor was for a guest.

Lawyer Carscallen contended that under the law the defendants had a right to sell it. The Magistrate held that no liquor could be purchased in any licensed house from 7 o'clock Saturday night until 6 o'clock Monday morning. If a lodger purchased liquor before 7 o'clock Saturday night he could under the law consume it in his room. He found the defendants guilty, and imposed a fine of \$20. The impression has always been that hotel keepers could supply liquor to guests, but under this decision the case should be appealed, for there is no doubt that the intent of the law is that guests should be served on Sunday.

THE LATE UNPLEASANTNESS—Finding the keyhole.

Errors at Nothing—The Arabic scheme of numerals.

The mummies which are constantly being found at Cairo evidently belonged to the First Families of Egypt.