

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

It was the pleasure of the writer to meet our friend Smallfield, of Renfrew, during his visit to the city last week. His special mission here was to buy a new printing plant for the Renfrew Mercury, of which he is one of the proprietors, and which, as the readers of the CITIZEN are aware, was completely destroyed by fire by some of the Anti-Scott Act incendiaries in his constituency a few weeks since. The Mercuryman is not a two hundred pounder, and physically he looks none the better for the fight he has encountered, first by being personally assailed, and suffering injuries, a month or two since, and afterwards by having his property destroyed. He is a man, however, of any amount of pluck and abundance of courage when fighting for a principle. But, CITIZEN readers, what do you think of this constant interference with those endeavoring honestly to enforce a law on our statutes? There is not a week goes by but what the papers chronicle a number of instances, either in the shape of personal violence to officers of the law, or those who are known to be active in Scott Act movements, or also in the destruction of valuable property, and, in many instances, to a most aggravated extent. We justly pride ourselves in Canada as law-abiding citizens, and yet the indifference that exists on this particular matter is most astonishing. How is it to be explained? Surely the public conscience over the liquor traffic has not become so callous that it is prepared to allow the commission of moral reform to carry their unprincipled fight to this great extent? We certainly would tolerate it under no other circumstances, and if such interference were attempted in any other way, it is putting it in none too strong language to say that there would be an open rebellion on the part of the Canadian people.

I am sorry, as one completely in harmony with the general policy of the Ontario Government, to observe how indifferently this body treats this matter of law enforcement. The question has been brought before them on several occasions, and I remember being one of a delegation meeting with Mr. Mowat and other ministers, and he there stated that he would certainly take this matter into his "consideration." Of course we know he takes all matters into "consideration," but he could leave only one impression on the minds of the deputation, viz., that at what would then be the next session of Parliament (this deputation called on him during the closing days of the previous session) the matter would receive active attention. So far, however, there are no indications that any steps in this direction will be taken. Nothing of the kind is foreshadowed in the speech from the Throne. Should not—before the session again draws to its closing days, when business is all crowded in upon the Ministry—active steps be taken to see that something is actually done to prevent this lawlessness throughout our province? It is useless for us as Canadians to boast of our people as a law-abiding people, when "the powers that be" simply sit idly by and allow such outrageous proceedings to take place. The whole business is disgraceful, and somebody must move.

It has been pitifully said by some bright newspaper man, that "the liquor traffic exists solely because of the protection given it by license laws." Is this the principle that should underlie the making of any law? It is not the general principle of law making, but certainly seems to apply to the liquor traffic. It applies forcibly, as we think is shown by the reference in the above paragraphs to the matter of enforcement. It is bad enough that we should be forced to recognize the principle that it is right to license wrong, but worse still when we go to the extent of saying that not only will we license wrong, but we will give free scope to every man who wants to prevent the enforcement of these license laws when enacted—an anomalous state of affairs as contrasted with the general principle of law making. We know the stock reply in this matter, "that evil will exist and therefore it must be placed under certain restrictions." Let us, as a people, get away from this false argument, place on our banners in boldest characters the words, "No compromise," for inevitably the more strongly we lean to the idea that evil must exist, the more certainly will our consciences become benumbed, and this principle will in time be applied to evils that to day we would not think of recognizing as possible to exist except under the ban of the severest prohibitory law.

Readers of the CITIZEN, and those who had the opportunity of hearing Ex-Gov. St. John, of Kansas, in the Pavilion some few weeks since, can well remember the reference that he made to the recent de-

cision of the United States Supreme Court in the Kansas Prohibitory cases. This decision, it will be recalled, was "that a State has the right to declare the liquor traffic, including its manufacture, a nuisance, and could absolutely abate it." The effect of this decision, amongst the prohibition friends on the other side of the line, has been something wonderful. It has stirred them up to a measure of activity that did not exist before, whilst it has depressed the opponents of temperance in such a measure that they begin to think that it is indeed time that they got out of the business. Expressions something to this effect have been used by some of their leaders at their conventions. The latest step that has been taken by our American friends as a result of this Supreme Court decision is to move in the matter of testing the liquor traffic generally, on the grounds that the license system, as a whole, is a nuisance. The Supreme Court says, "That the State has the right to declare the liquor traffic, including its manufacture, a nuisance, and absolutely abate it." If the principle is right it is believed that it is logical to go further and move against the license system in every State in the American Union. To this end an organization, to be called the Anti Nuisance League (and the membership will be composed of men of all shades of political belief who may agree that the decision affords reasonable ground for the belief that the common law against the maintenance of a nuisance may be made to apply universally, including the liquor traffic) has been formed, and already the sum of \$10,000 has been pledged for the test. This is certainly carrying the principle that right is right to a vigorous and healthy issue. Canadians will watch with interest the results of these cases, which are to be tested simultaneously in various State courts. As the late Horace Greeley, as far back as 1853, put it, "To sell rum for a livelihood is bad enough, but for a whole community to share the responsibility and guilt of such a traffic seems a worse bargain than that of Eve or Judas."

Reading our own local dailies, I notice that last week a deputation of workmen called upon Mayor Clarke to see if he could take any steps towards providing them with employment. They were willing and able to work, but they could not get work to do. Any one who moves around to even the smallest extent amongst the people of our fair city, must be aware that this winter, owing to the depression in commercial circles, a great deal of suffering prevails. Instances, after instance, could be recorded that have come under the writer's own notice, and which can be multiplied by the experience of any thoughtful man or woman. A distressing feature when investigating these cases is to find that a large proportion of them are traceable, in one way or another, to the liquor traffic. I do not say—far from it—that every man who is out of employment, and whose family is suffering as a consequence, is an intemperate man; but in too many cases it will be found that the meal bag would not be so empty to-day if, when work was plentiful, the wages, in place of going over the bar, had been prudently and safely put away for a rainy day. JAS.

Literary Record.

THE WHITE CROSS, ITS ORIGIN AND MISSION, is the title of a sixteen page pamphlet by the Rev. C. E. St. John, White Cross Branch, which presents delicately, but plainly, the equal obligation of chastity for men, and appeals forcibly to the chivalry of true manhood for the protection of woman's purity and honor. It is a timely and most valuable contribution to the literature of the Social Purity and White Cross movement, and merits a wide circulation. Price, post paid, 6 cents, per hundred, \$3.00. Address The Philanthropist, P. O. Box 2554, New York.

THE CANADIAN METHODIST MAGAZINE for February, 1888, gives evidence of the continued advance of this popular monthly. It has four handsomely illustrated articles. The first is the second of a series on "Picturesque Ireland," with engravings of Limerick, Dunluce Castle, Giant's Causeway, and other romantic scenes in Antrim and Donegal, Dublin Bay, etc. The first of two articles on "The Bahamas and Cuba" and "Walks about London" follow—both well illustrated. The editor begins a series of articles on "Our Own Country," which will describe and illustrate with numerous engravings the scenic and other attractions of the Maritime Provinces. The first of these is devoted to Halifax, N.S. Other articles are, "Famous Tombs in Germany," by Mrs. M. E. Lander; a brilliant testimonial paper by the late Chancellor Nelson on "The Place of Theology among the Sciences;" Canon Farrar on "The Duty of the Church to the Drink Traffic;" three stories: "Circus Eva," a story of St. John Methodism; and Mrs. A. E. Barr's "Lost Silver of Briffault." The outlook of this magazine, we learn, was never so bright. Now is a good time to subscribe. Toronto: William Briggs. \$2.00 a year; \$1.00 for six months.

The Canada Temperance Act.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR:

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED MAJORITIES				DATE OF ELECTION.
	For	Against	For	Against	
Fredericton, N.B. (1)	493	201	290		Oct. 31, 1878
York, N.B. (1)	1,229	214	1,015		Dec. 28, "
Prince, P. E. I. (1)	1,262	271	991		" 28, "
Charlottetown, N.B.	867	149	718		Mar. 14, 1879
Charlton, N.B.	1,215	69	1,146		Apr. 21, "
Albion, N.B.	715	114	601		" 21, "
Charlottetown, P. E. I. (1)	837	254	583		" 24, "
King's, P. E. I.	1,076	69	1,017		May 20, "
London, Ont. (1)	567	257	310		" 20, "
King's, N.B.	798	245	553		June 23, "
Queen's, N.B.	315	181	134		July 3, "
Westmoreland, N.B. (1)	1,082	299	783		Sept. 11, "
Megantic, Que.	372	841	469		" 11, "
Northumberland, N.B.	875	673	202		" 2, 1880
Stanstead, Que. (1)	760	941	181		June 21, "
Queen's, P. E. I.	1,317	99	1,218		Sept. 22, "
Marquette, Manitoba	612	193	417		" 27, "
Digby, N.S.	944	42	902		Nov. 8, "
Queen's, N.S.	763	82	681		Jan. 3, 1881
Sunbury, N.B.	176	41	135		Feb. 17, "
Shelburne, N.S.	807	154	653		Mar. 17, "
Shelburne, N.S.	247	120	127		Apr. 7, "
Lindsay, Manitoba	1,661	2811	1150		" 13, "
Hamilton, Ont.	1,478	108	1,370		" 14, "
King's, N.S.	1,484	1402	81		" 19, "
Halton, Ont. (1)	1,111	114	997		" 19, "
Amnapolis, N.S.	1,011	2,209	608		" 22, "
Wentworth, Ont.	1,418	184	1,234		May 13, "
Colchester, N.S.	739	210	529		Aug. 11, "
Cape Breton, N.S.	1,682	92	990		Sept. 15, "
Hants, N.S.	1,610	2378	768		Nov. 10, "
Welland, Ont.	2,857	292	105		" 29, "
London, Ont. (2)	960	106	854		Jan. 6, 1882
Inverness, N.S.	1,553	453	1,102		" 9, "
Pictou, N.S.	1,074	1,076	2		Feb. 23, "
St. John, N.B. (1)	263	252	41		Oct. 25, 1883
Fredericton, N.B. (2)	1,560	262	1,298		" 25, 1883
Cumberland, N.S.	2,039	1,065	1,874		Feb. 7, 1884
Prince, P. E. I. (2)	1,287	96	1,191		Mar. 7, "
Yarmouth, N.S.	4,075	3,298	776		" 20, "
Oxford, Ont.	1,487	235	1,252		July 17, "
Arthursburg, Que.	1,774	1,701	73		Aug. 14, "
Westmoreland, N.B. (2)	1,947	1,767	180		Sept. 9, "
Halton, Ont. (2)	5,712	4,529	1,183		Oct. 9, "
Simcoe, Ont.	1,300	975	325		" 9, "
Stanstead, Que. (2)	755	715	40		" 10, "
Charlottetown, P. E. I. (2)	4,590	2,884	1,706		" 10, "
Dundas, Stormont, and	1,805	1,099	194		" 23, "
Glengary, Ont.	4,601	3,189	1,312		" 30, "
Peel, Ont.	5,657	4,304	1,653		" 30, "
Bruce, Ont.	1,904	1,109	795		" 30, "
Huron, Ont.	1,628	1,663	125		" 30, "
Dufferin, Ont.	1,178	835	343		" 30, "
Prince Edward, Ont.	1,748	1,018	730		Nov. 7, "
York, N.B. (2)	2,781	1,694	1,087		" 11, "
Renfrew, Ont.	1,132	1,620	488		" 20, "
Norfolk, Ont.	1,690	1,098	602		Dec. 11, "
Compton, Que.	646	812	166		" 11, "
Brantford, Ont.	5,658	4,384	674		" 18, "
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	4,368	1,975	2,393		Jan. 15, 1885
Kent, Ont.	2,433	2,027	406		" 15, "
Lawark, Ont.	2,047	5,011	30		" 15, "
Lennox & Addington, Ont.	1,294	730	465		" 15, "
Brome, Que.	694	626	168		" 22, "
Guelph, Ont.	2,440	1,747	693		" 29, "
Carlton, Ont.	6,060	3,863	2,197		Feb. 28, 1885
D'Am & N'Thumland, O.	1,190	170	1,020		Mar. 5, "
Elgin, Ont.	4,814	3,335	1,479		" 19, "
Lambton, Ont. (3)	4,458	1,646	2,912		" 19, "
St. Thomas, Ont.	754	743	11		" 19, "
Mississquoi, Que.	1,142	1,167	25		" 19, "
Wellington, Ont.	4,516	3,086	1,430		Apr. 2, "
Chicoutimi, Que.	1,157	829	328		" 9, "
Kingston, Ont.	786	839	53		May 21, "
Frontenac, Ont.	576	60	510		" 21, "
Lincoln, Ont.	2,060	1,490	570		June 18, "
Perth, Ont.	3,368	3,336	168		" 18, "
Midland, Ont.	8745	2,370	3,375		" 18, "
Guyaboro, N.S.	260	21	239		" 26, "
Hastings, Ont.	2,289	2,461	162		July 2, "
Haldimand, Ont.	1,755	2,063	308		" 16, "
Ontario, Ont.	3,412	2,061	1,351		" 16, "
Victoria, Ont.	2,492	1,477	1,015		" 16, "
Peterborough, Ont.	1,915	1,507	411		Sept. 24, "
Fredericton, N.B. (3)	298	285	13		Nov. 12, "
St. Catharines, Ont.	478	1,065	587		" 19, "
Russell & Prescott, Ont.	1,335	3,131	1,796		" 20, "
Argenteuil, Que.	526	601	75		Dec. 20, "
Pontiac, Que.	533	935	402		Jan. 28, 1886
St. John, N.B. (2)	1,610	1,687	77		Apr. 19, "
Portland, N.B.	667	520	147		" 19, "
St. John, N.B.	398	373	25		" 20, "
Charlottetown, P. E. I. (3)	689	660	29		Nov. 24, 1887

N.B.—In the preceding table a place that has voted more than once has the different votes indicated by the figures (1), (2), (3) after the name of place. Figures printed in italics are for first or second votes in places in which a later vote has been taken than that so printed. Names in heavy faced type are of cities, others of counties.

SUMMARY.

Nova Scotia has eighteen counties and one city, of which thirteen counties have adopted the Act.
New Brunswick has fourteen counties and two cities, of which ten counties and two cities have adopted the Act.
Manitoba has five counties and one city, of which two counties have adopted the Act.
Prince Edward Island has three counties and one city, all of which have adopted the Act.
Ontario has thirty-eight counties and union of counties and eleven cities, of which twenty-five counties and two cities have adopted the Act.
Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, five counties of which have adopted the Act.
British Columbia has five parliamentary constituencies, none of which have adopted the Act.
In all, up to the present time, 81 cities and counties have voted upon the Scott Act, and 63 have adopted it. Nine counties and cities voted twice and 3 three times, making an aggregate of 93 counties, out of which we have been victorious in 72.
The aggregate votes cast in all the contests have been—
For the Scott Act..... 162,328
Against "..... 112,508
Not Scott Act majority..... 49,820
If we omit all voting but the last, in those places which have voted more than once we get the following as the latest vote:—
For the Scott Act..... 147,226
Against "..... 102,508
44,668

It is more than eight years since the Scott Act was first voted upon and adopted in different localities, and no county or city has yet repealed it, although many votings have taken place on the question of repeal.

PRESERVE THIS PAPER. YOU WILL NEED THIS TABLE FOR REFERENCE.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

Governor Farrabee States the Case—The Law is Good and Doing Good—Bad Officials its Greatest Impediment.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago Times has been interviewing Governor Farrabee, of Ohio, in reference to the question of prohibition and law enforcement in the States. Some people will learn a good deal from the subjoined reprint of a part of the reporter's interesting interview with the official.

Gov. Farrabee is a positive, if not an enthusiastic, supporter of the prohibition movement. He was elected on that platform. Prohibition is part and parcel of the Republican outfit at the present time in this State. The Republican party came to its medium with reluctance, but it came to it, and now is, to all intents and purposes, the Prohibition party of the State. Gov. Farrabee believes in the law, tries to promote its enforcement by all legitimate means, and has confidence in its ultimate victory. In his room at the Capitol, this morning, I asked him: "Has the law, on the whole, been beneficial to the State?"

"Yes, sir, unquestionably it has. There is a marked improvement in the State, especially in the decrease of crime, and the curbing of the expenses of criminal courts. Besides I have the testimony of hundreds of women of the poorer classes—to the fact that since the law has been enforced their families have been better cared for. Their husbands no longer waste their earnings in the saloons."

"How generally has the prohibitory law been enforced?"

"The Governor stepped to a map behind his desk saying, 'It will be easier for me to point out the counties in which it is not enforced,' and commencing at the north-eastern corner of the State, he rapidly pointed out the following counties: Delaware, Clinton, Scott, Muscatine (partially enforced), Des Moines, Lee, Crawford, Pottawattamie, Wapello, Johnson. 'These are the counties in which the law is either partially or entirely defied, in the rest of the State the saloons are closed, and we are closing more of them every day.'"

"What course will the State authorities probably pursue in the unsubsiding districts?"

"The course provided for by legislation will be strictly adhered to. In my biennial message to the Legislature I said that 'some measures should be adopted, to quicken the consciences of the officials who neglect or refuse to perform their sworn duty.' Apart from urging the judges and proper officials to do their duty, and placing from time to time suggestive information before the Legislature, I can do nothing. The fact is, if the judges were in sympathy with this law generally, it would be enforced. There's the trouble. Wherever the judges are in sympathy with the law it is enforced."

"Is the right to sell for medicinal purposes abused to any considerable extent?"

"Somewhat; not as much, however, as is often represented. Very often the druggists are imposed upon. People feel they need whiskey. They have been in the habit of prescribing for themselves, and it is hard for them to break it."

"Do you think that one-half of the druggists in this State mean to conform to the law?"

"Yes, more than that proportion."

"Has there been a noticeable decrease in crime since the enactment of the law?"

"Yes, sir—unmistakably so."

"Has the existence of the law affected injuriously immigration to the State?"

"No, on the other hand I can say it has had a contrary effect. Saloon-keepers have had to emigrate from the State, but the immigration of a better class into the State has more than counterbalanced that loss. I do not think the law has affected German immigration. The fact is, the Germans know a good thing when they see it, and we have as good land here, if not better, with less waste, as any State in the Union. I could mention a number of prominent Germans who have become prohibitionists, and are foremost in advocating the law."

"Do you anticipate taking any overt action toward the suppression of saloons in such cities as Davenport, Dubuque, and others of that sort?"

"Nothing beyond an attempt to prompt public officials to make use of the weapons already in their hands."

"Do you expect to see prohibition entered as the main plank in the platform of one of the great National parties at an early day?"

"I am not prepared to say. I do not anticipate it at the next election, and this is as far as a world we live in I hardly care to look six years ahead and predict what may happen in 1892."

"How are the parties divided in this State on this question?"

"Well, it is a party issue here, although there are a good many Republicans who are anti-prohibitionists and a good many Democrats who are strongly in favor of the movement."

Woman Suffrage in Washington.

THE Legislature of Washington Territory has endorsed the principle of Woman's Suffrage three times. A law granting the franchise to women was first enacted in 1883. Both political parties declared in its favor. It was re-enacted at the following session, but declared illegal by the Supreme Court of the Territory about a year ago. The Legislature has re-enacted the measure in a better form. It gives full suffrage to women equally with men, but provides that they shall be "exempted from jury duty." This exemption had not been asked for by the women. They served during the past year on juries with remarkable success, and the provision is generally looked upon as a sop to the whiskey party and other disreputable characters who have always strongly denounced women as jurors.