

had shown the extent of their labors. The meetings held during the past year had reached the number of 1,432, and the number of persons who had attended them amounted to 576,372, being a very considerable increase over former years, even if they took into account the extension of their lecturing staff. They sincerely believed that if the necessary pecuniary resources were at hand they could do double the amount of missionary work. After appealing for aid the report said they desired that their voice might be heard, and their efforts united with all the countless organization which spread like a net work over the country. At the same time they would once more put on record their firm conviction that total abstinence was the only true temperance and the only hope for the substantial progress of their cause. The report concluded by alluding to the work of other temperance organisations and to the aspect and standing of the temperance question in the country. The treasurer, Mr. W. Hoyle, Tottington, then read the statement of accounts, which showed that the receipts during the past year had been £2,073 13s. 0½d., and the expenditure £1,856 2s 1½d., leaving a balance in hand of \$217 10s. 10d.—*Ex.*

LIQUOR IN WORKHOUSES.—From a British Parliamentary Report just issued, on the motion of Mr. B. Whitworth, M. P., it appears that there has been a decrease in the alcohol expenditure on inmates of workhouses in England and Wales during 1881, of at least £20,000 as compared with 1871. Had the returns been on a uniform plan, we could have ascertained the exact proportionate decrease. Evidently poor law doctors have not as much faith as they had 12 years ago in the virtue of intoxicants as a panacea for the varied ailments of the body.—*Ex.*

LIFE ASSURANCE.—The forty-second annual meeting of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution was held last week in London. The report submitted shows, as usual, the superior advantages of the abstaining over the non-abstaining section. The expected claims of the temperance section were 225 for £50,487; the actual claims were 157 for £34,330. In the general section the expected claims were 327 for £70,857, the actual claims were 295 for £60,397. In the temperance section there were thus 68, while in the general section there were 32 fewer claims than were expected. The general section is much more favorable as compared with past years, which may indicate that the members are becoming more abstemious, though it is still far in excess in number of actual claims as compared with the total abstinence section.—*League Journal.*

The Church of England Temperance Society spends \$115,000 a year in the temperance work, and the United Kingdom Alliance as much more.

TEMPERANCE PAYS.—This county (Randolph Co., Miss.) voted for prohibition about one year ago, since which time not one drop of whisky has been sold in our county—for any purpose—that I am aware of, and our county has been changed from a hell on earth to a paradise! No pen, no tongue, no imagination can picture to outsiders the change. While, at the first election, some men of respectability and good standing opposed prohibition, now, I do not believe there is a respectable, good citizen in the whole country, who would vote for the return of whisky in our county. Some said it would injure trade to prohibit the sale of whisky. Well, instead of injuring trade it has increased it, and the whisky men are bound to acknowledge the fact.—*Alabama Baptist.*

Few agencies are doing more effective temperance work than the benevolent associations. At the recent annual meeting of the Knights of Labor, the Great Commander devoted a large portion of his address to a scathing review of the evils of liquor drinking. No liquor seller's application for membership can be received. The United Workmen are equally pronounced. The G. M. W., in his last annual speech, called attention to the fact that drinking men had obtained admission to some lodges, and assured the officers of such lodges that unless the drunkards were expelled, the surrender of their charters would be demanded.

Probably no country has produced a more temperate man than the father of the ex-Provincial Treasurer, Mr. T. S. Wood, who died the other day. Mr. Wood was 93 years of age. He gave up the use of liquor of all kinds, tea, and tobacco, in 1816, and forty years ago added the coffee cup to his prohibited drinks. Since then cold water had been his only beverage. For sixty-seven years he was a total abstainer from anything that intoxicates, and for forty years drank nothing but water. His life is a temperance lecture.—*Toronto Mail.*

Mr. Thos. Hardy, a well-known worker and prominent advocate of temperance in England, proposes to take a lecturing trip through Canada, shortly. Mr. Hardy is well known to some English friends here, and comes with the recommendation of the Rev. Charles Garrett, Dr. F. R. Lees, Jas. H. Raper, Esq., the heads of the Sons of Temperance in England, and the Worthy Grand Lodge of the I. O. G. T., in which he holds the office of Worthy Grand Councillor. He is an able and forcible speaker.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."

The Father Matthew Total Abstinence Association, of Toronto, is a noble organization, and doing a splendid work. Like every similar society it has had its dark days, as well as its bright, but through all it has carried on its work, and for many years has been one of the most active and useful branches of the great Temperance Reform. Much of its recent success is due to the untiring zeal and indefatigable labors of its late president, our esteemed fellow citizen, M. O'Connor, Esq. An enthusiastic total abstainer, an ardent co-operator in all the great public movements for the restriction of the iniquitous strong drink traffic, a thorough prohibitionist, Mr. O'Connor has long been looked upon as one of our leaders in the great conflict, and it was fitting that the particular society of which he has for a number of years been the head should honor him as it recently did. We know that the valuable present he received, and the beautifully designed and executed address which accompanied it are simply tokens of his fellow members' appreciation and esteem. We congratulate the Father Matthew Society upon its success. We hope that it may long prosper and increase, and give to our cause many such able supporters as Mr. O'Connor has been and is.

Intemperance News.

THE BREWERS' CONGRESS.

The twenty-third annual congress of the United States Brewers' Association was held in Detroit, Mich., May 16 and 17. There was a large attendance of brewers from various States. They were welcomed by a reception on the evening of the 15th, with music, addresses, etc. Mayor Thompson, of Detroit, delivered an address of welcome, expressing his pleasure that "such a number of business men, representing as they did \$70,000,000 of wealth, were in the city—glad that in looking about for a place to hold their convention they had selected Detroit." "When the wave of fanaticism rushed over the country, Detroit," he said, "stood fast;" and "he felt certain that the city would ever stand up for the personal rights of her citizens."

President Scharmann replied to the address of welcome. The musical programme was taken up, and in the intervals the brewers and their guests passed "the time pleasantly in social converse, quaffing larger from Stroh's brewery, and smoking good cigars."

In his annual address the president gave the following statistics of the beer-traffic the past year:

"The official record of the bureau of internal revenue shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, the receipts of the United States treasury were from barrel tax on beer \$13,237,700 63, and during the year ending June 30, 1882, \$15,680,678 54—an increase of \$2,442,977 91. The year before the increase was only \$570,448 37. The tax upon dealers in malt liquors, exclusive, mark you, of the brewers' special tax, was, in 1881, \$267,232, and in 1882, \$277,417 59—an increase of \$10,851 51."

He declaimed earnestly against prohibition; declared that "the proposition to limit the number of saloons is a violation of the law of supply and demand, and is a failure from the very beginning," and exhorted the brewers to sacrifice even their "political associations to the immediate duty of the hour"—to protect and extend the beer-traffic.

The trustees conclude their report as follows:

"In conclusion we congratulate you upon the fact that during the past year fanaticism has received a marked rebuke from the people at the ballot-box. While this result is due to the good common sense of careful, sober-minded citizens, we should bear in mind the outspoken resolutions of your last annual meeting, the labors of your vigilance committee, and the individual exertions of members, have greatly contributed to turn the tide that threatened to destroy property, invade personal freedom, and under the mask of enforced total abstinence increase drunkenness with its attendant train of evils."

The "vigilance committee" in their report dwell upon the dangers which have threatened the beer-traffic in the various States wherein the prohibitory movement has been most active, and upon their determined, and at least temporarily successful, fight for "personal liberty." They denounce the "prohibitory amendment,"