

Mr. Sandis says :—"These figures speak for themselves ; but they are not all. There is a material and industrial prosperity existing in Vineland, which, though I say it myself, is unexampled in the history of colonization, and may be due to more than ordinary causes. The influence of temperance upon the health and industry of her people, is no doubt the principal of these causes. Started when the country was plunged in civic war, its progress was continually onward. Young as the settlement was, it sent its quota of men to the field, and has paid over \$60,000 of war debts. The settlement has built twenty fine school houses, ten churches, and kept one of the finest systems of road improvements, covering 178 miles, in the country. There are now some fifteen manufacturing establishments on the Vineland tract, and they are constantly increasing in number. Her stores, in extent and building will rival any other place in South Jersey. There are seventeen miles of railway upon the tract, embracing six railway stations. The amount of products sent away to market, is enormous. The poorest of her people seek to make their homes beautiful."

GREELEY—(COLORADO.)

A more recent colony not yet four years old, founded upon temperance principles, with a perpetual proviso against liquor traffic, is Greeley, Colorado. Like Vineland it has a miscellaneous population, about 3,000, and is rapidly increasing in numbers.

Efforts have been made from time to time, to introduce the sale of alcoholic beverages, but with little success. Not long after the colony was founded, a fair was held, and the proceeds, \$91, put into a fund for the poor. Two years and a half afterwards, there still remained of this fund, unappropriated, and with no calls therefor, \$84. Meanwhile several churches, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Episcopal, three schools, two banks, several extensive stores, two weekly journals, and one monthly, and two literary societies, have been established, and are in a flourishing condition. N. C. Meeker, Esq., of the Greeley *Tribune*, projector of the colony, writes, September, 1873 :—"No liquor is sold in the town, nor on the colony domain. A rum shop was started the first year, and it was burnt down in broad daylight. A few months ago, one was opened five miles from town, and one night all the liquor was destroyed."

Your Commissioners have ascertained that five States of the Union have prohibitory laws, seven States have civil damage laws—that is, laws to recover damages for loss to persons or property resulting from the sale of liquor, two or three States have local option laws ; and it would appear, that in almost every State of the Union, from Rhode Island to California, the question of the restraint of the traffic in intoxicating liquors is being more or less agitated, whilst in many States a third, or prohibitionist party is being formed, having in view a union with any party that will assist in making a prohibitory law.

By the kindness of Edward Young Esq., Chief of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington, your Commissioners have been supplied with the figures bearing on this question, for the year ending June, 1874, from which they note, that evidence is