

for them established, and States from them admitted into the Union, in no instance in either of which has this traffic been forbidden or the people of these Territories or States been permitted to prohibit it; that there are now over 200,000 distilleries and breweries, wholesale and retail dealers in these drinks, holding certificates claiming the authority of the Government for the continuation of a business so destructive to the moral and material welfare of the people, together with the fact that they have turned a deaf ear to remonstrance and petition for the correction of this abuse of civil government, is conclusive that the Republican party is insensible to or impotent for the redress of those wrongs, and should no longer be entrusted with the powers and responsibilities of government. That although this party, in its National Convention, was silent on the liquor question, not so were its candidates, Messrs. Blaine and Logan. Within the year past Mr. Blaine has publicly recommended that the revenue derived from the liquor traffic shall be distributed among the States and Senator Logan by bill proposed to devote these revenues to the support of schools. Thus both virtually recommend the perpetuation of the traffic, and that the State and its citizens shall become partners in the liquor crime.

The fact that the Democratic party has, in its National deliverance of party policy, arrayed itself on the side of the drink makers and sellers, by declaring against the policy of prohibition of such traffic under the false name of sumptuary laws and when in power in some of States in refusing remedial legislation and in Congress of refusing to permit the creation of a Board of Inquiry to investigate and report upon the effects of this traffic, proves that the Democratic party should not be entrusted with power and place, and that there can be no greater peril to the Nation than the existing competition of the Republican and Democratic parties for the liquor vote. Experience shows that any party not openly opposed to the traffic will engage in this competition, will court the favor of the criminal classes, will barter away public morals, purity of the ballot and every trust and object of good government for party success; and patriots and good citizens should find in this practice sufficient cause for immediate withdrawal from all connection with their party.

That the collection of revenues from alcoholic liquors and tobacco should be abolished as the vices of men are not a proper subject for taxation.

That while there are important reforms demanded for purity of administration and the welfare of the people, their importance sinks into insignificance when compared with the reform of the drink traffic which now annually wastes \$800,000,000 of the wealth created by toil and thrift and drags down thousands of families from comfort to poverty; which fills jails, penitentiaries, insane asylums, hospitals, and institutions for dependency: which destroys the health, paralyzes industry, and causes loss of life and property to thousands in the land, lowers intellectual and physical vigor, dulls the cunning hand of the artisan, is the chief cause of bankruptcy, insolvency, and loss in trade, and by its corrupting power endangers perpetuity of free institutions.

That Congress should exercise its undoubted power and prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages in the District of Columbia, in the Territories of the United States, and in all places over which the Government has exclusive jurisdiction; that hereafter no State shall be admitted into the Union until its Constitution shall expressly prohibit polygamy and the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages.

That the activity and co-operation of the women of America for the promotion of temperance has in all the history of the past been a strength and encouragement which we gratefully acknowledge and record.

That, believing in the civil and political equality of the sexes, and believing that the ballot in the hand of woman is a right for her protection, and would prove a powerful ally for the abolition of the drink saloons, the execution of law, the promotion of reform in civil affairs, and the removal of corruption in public life: thus believing, we relegate the practical outworking of this reform to the discretion of the Prohibition party in the several States according to the condition of public sentiment in those States.

Selected Articles.

VICTORY FOR ARTHABASKA.

From the somewhat coy attitude of the French-Canadians in English counties where the Dunkin Act or the Scott Act have been contested, the

conclusion had been reached that the only prohibitory action to be looked for in the meanwhile in the French country was the refusal of licenses by the municipalities, which the law permitted, and which, under the advice of the clergy, had become very general, although not always efficacious as a means of repression. Indeed, the Treasurer of the Province used to grumble that it was in many parishes only a means of cheating him out of the license revenue. An unexpected change has, however, come over the whole face of the question. The Scott Act was, some months ago, taken hold of by a number of patriotic gentlemen in the purely French county of Arthabaska, the best known of whom was the Hon. Wilfred Laurier, and by the clergy, who, led by Mgr. Laflèche, have been very zealous for the passage of the Act, and who have just scored a very brilliant victory in its favor. There seems nothing now to hinder the rapid adoption of the Scott Act throughout more than half of the French country, for prohibition sentiment is quite general among our countrymen. More noteworthy even than the Arthabaska victory is the crusade led by the Rev. Father Martineau, of Notre Dame, who is preaching prohibition throughout the country and who has boldly carried the assault up to the very citadel of the enemy, here in Montreal, and bid his flock prepare to cast their votes on the right side of the question. It is proper that our liquor sellers should take note of this and not whine that they had no warning and that they have just invested their all in the business and so forth. Our advice to our benevolent traders is that they regulate their ventures by the probabilities. With regard to Arthabaska we pray our friends there to note that their work has only begun. From the county of Halton where, after three years' trial, there is a petition said to be signed by twenty-four hundred electors for the repeal of the Act they should take warning. The great argument of these repealers is that the Scott Act is a failure although their anxiety to repeal it is sufficient disproof of that. Through the determined and ceaseless efforts of the Alliance in Halton County the Scott Act has not been a failure there, but a grand and striking success, and when the question comes to the vote that will be made very manifest. We may count upon it that also in Arthabaska no falsehood that may tell against the Act will be left untold, and it is for the patriotic committee of that county which has already done vigorous work in the hand-to-hand fight with the liquor sellers to regard this victory as only the planting of the standard in the enemy's country, and rather as the beginning than the end of the war. Arthabaska has won the honorable place in the fight, being in the vanguard, and she will have to fight for her position, not only on her own behalf, but also on behalf of all her neighbors, who look to her as a leader. Ontario will also take great encouragement from her attitude. The fight is now going on in twenty-seven counties and two cities in that province. In all the other provinces the Act has made great progress already. The object of this simultaneous war is to prepare the way for total prohibition, in fact, to show Parliament that the country demands it. Our Province of Quebec is, in the other provinces, generally supposed to be the weak point of this demand. It will be like stone lifted from the hearts of temperance when they hear the news from Arthabaska.—*Witness.*

DEEPER DOWN THAN PROHIBITION.

BY THE REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.

Dr. Herrick Johnson's vigorous and unanswerable indictment of the license system will meet with an almost unanimous Amen from all the readers of this journal. The statistics which he furnishes as to the practical failure of "High License" to diminish drunkenness and crime were already familiar to many of us old-line prohibitionists. Here in the State of New York, where the license system now exists, an earnest effort is being made by Mr. Roosevelt, and many other most excellent citizens, to screw up the license fees to a higher point, with the hope of thereby curtailing the dram traffic. Some of us veteran teetotalers are anxious that the prohibitionists in the Legislature should not take the responsibility of defeating the bill. We ought not to repel people whose motives may be as good as our own; and the sooner the "High License" experiment is fairly tried in this State the better. If it fails—as it probably will—in diminishing dram-selling and drunkenness, then we shall the sooner get legislation that aims at suppression. No clock is apt to strike twelve until it has struck six.

1. And now I wish to condense into a few paragraphs the calm convictions of more than forty years' experience in fighting the bottle, and the drinking usages which underlie and support the dram-shop. Deeper, far