

A Prohibition Town.

No place in the United States has attracted more attention or been more closely watched than Pullman. Like the sleeping coach, the town is the development of an idea, worked out to harmonious and successful results by its inventor. It is the extension of the broadest philanthropy to the working man, based upon the strictest business principles. There has been \$1,500,000 invested in carrying out this idea, and every penny is at the same time made to return an income. The operatives in the first instance are employed upon wages paid every fortnight, and their earnings are paid to exceed those of any other community of working people in the United States, averaging per capita (exclusive of the higher pay of the general manager) \$1.18 per annum. There are some 4,000 operatives, and the pay disbursed in money every fortnight is about \$20,000. The company, in order to secure the best return, seeks to provide in the simplest possible way for its people. Their workshops, covering about 87 acres, are constructed in the most airy and healthful manner, and upon these about \$750,000 has been expended. An equal amount has been invested in building the residential portion of the town, the public offices, and in the public works and decoration of the place. Everything is constructed of bricks made upon the estate, out of clay taken from the bed of Lake Calumet. The first investment was in a complete sewerage system, the sewage being all pumped up and sent away by gravity to a large farm three miles off, where it is utilized, and this cost \$60,000. Then a complete water-works system was devised. The pure water from Lake Michigan being brought in and elevated to the top of a huge water tower and reservoir from which an ample supply is led into every house in the town, no matter how humble. Competent architects and landscape gardeners skilfully laid out the town and built the houses, so that it is a gem of artistic attractiveness, with lawns and shade trees upon its well-paved streets, all kept in the best order by the company. All the shops where purchases are made have been collected in an elaborate structure called the Arcade, where the people do their shopping, fully protected from the weather, and a large covered market house is also provided, with a public hall in the upper portion.

Nothing is free, however, it being recognized as a lamentable fact that benefits got for nothing are not much prized. There are nearly 1,600 cottages and tenements for the operatives, and 133 new ones are building. There is no compulsion exercised about anything, and the people may live in the town or elsewhere as they see fit, so that in practice the town contains about 3,500 operatives who work for the company and about 1,000 who labor for other industries in the town or elsewhere, while some 600 of the company's operatives live outside. The dwellings are let upon a monthly rental, and 25c. to 35c. for flats with three or four rooms. The smallest separate house complete in itself contains four rooms, and this is let for \$2.85 monthly. The best cottages occupied by the working men fetch \$5, and the tenant usually gets a large part of this back by sub-letting rooms to working men without families, there being no restrictions in this respect. The highest priced cottages, occupied usually by officials, are \$9 to \$16 monthly, and contain 10 to 11 rooms, with bath, &c. Every house has both water & gas. Compared with tenements of similar character and capacity in Chicago the rentals of the latter are usually no third to one-fifth higher, with less advantages, while the expenses of living in Chicago are about 20 per cent. higher. Pullman is surrounded by a large expanse of agricultural land, extensively devoted to market gardens, and this, with the entire freedom given the people to buy of whom and where they please, the company having no stores for the sale of goods, makes a competition among sellers to get the cash that is in hand to be spent by the people, which cheapens all supplies. The dress goods and similar articles are sold as low as in Chicago.

The Arcade is fully rented, and the company gets \$6,000 annual return from it. One of the finest theatres in the West is constructed in its upper portion, and all the travelling companies appear here. It will hold 1,000 people, and the admission prices are kept low. I attended a theatrical performance with an audience of about 700, and the house yielded \$70. The company has provided for additional amusements the best athletic grounds near Chicago, for ball playing, racing, and boating. The regattas and games often attract many thousands. There is a good library maintained for a small fee, and also a bank, and in its saving-fund department the operatives have deposits amounting to \$45,000. There are no saloons in the town, for no one is permitted to sell liquor, and as an additional protection a vacant land is controlled around the outskirts of the town to compel the man who must have spirits or beer to go nearly a mile over the border to get it. This carefulness, combined with the excellent sanitary arrangements and the vigor of a working population largely composed of people in the prime of life, makes the town an abnormally healthy place. It has for its 10,000 people only four physicians and one funeral purveyor, and they say that more could not earn a living, for the annual death-rate is only eight in 1,000, compared with 22 in Chicago. Yet births at the rate of 400 in a year, combined with the influx of new arrivals, show how the census will expand, for new houses are built in accordance with the "general comprehensive" plan as the increase of population may require. The householder has no care for streets, water, gas, drainage, garbage, or for the lawns and trees, as these are all looked after by the company, which thus stands in place of, and does even more than, the ordinary American

town government, besides having its affairs incomparably better managed. There is throughout Pullman an air of artistic harmony and neatness that is very attractive; while the operatives and their families appear in a far better condition, and look as if they were of an improved class compared with those usually seen in factory towns. Schools and churches are provided, and one church—the Presbyterian—is an extremely beautiful building that fits as a gem into the picture. The various secret and charitable societies that have so generally spread over the States, such as the Oddfellows, Knights of Pythias, and others, all flourish. If the content of the working man can be secured by good treatment and pleasant surroundings, then the inhabitants of this model town ought to be supremely happy. The great Corlies steam engine, looking like two enormous Cornish pumps, which was so much admired as it moved the vast aggregation of machinery at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition in 1876, has been transported to this place, and stands in the centre of the extensive workshops, furnishing the motive power which turns out \$5,000 worth of completed work every day. The army of operatives who serve around it are in no way restricted in thought or action outside the shops, either in politics or religion, in their habits or amusements, or as to where or how they spend their earnings, which (less their rent) are always paid every fortnight in cash. When these wonderful industrial and philanthropic results, achieved upon the bank of Lake Calumet by one of the leading men of Chicago, are considered, it seems almost a miracle that has been wrought, even in this rapidly developing Western country, in thus turning an uninhabited prairie into a populous, industrious and attractive town within the short space of seven years. Times Correspondent.

Grand Lodge of British Columbia.

The second annual session of the Grand Lodge I.O.G.T. of British Columbia convened at 2 p.m. on the 18th day of October, in the pleasantly situated City of New Westminster. Rev. R. B. Hendew was called to the chair, and presided until the arrival of the Grand Chief Templar on the second day (he had been detained by pressing ministerial duties).

The report of the G. Secretary shows an increase of two new lodges and over an hundred in membership, during the past year. In nearly every lodge an increase is reported, and the interest increased.

The finances of the Grand Lodge are in good condition, and it was decided to set apart two per cent. of the per capita tax to help in the establishment of Juvenile Temples. During the second day of the session the Grand Lodge adjourned and visited the Juvenile Temple, our young brothers and sisters conducted their business with marked ability, they are assisted by a few faithful workers from Dominion Lodge No. 4.

On the evening of the second day a public meeting was held in the Baptist Church, which was well attended. Rousing temperance addresses were delivered by Revs. R. B. Hendew, B. W. Dowler, and J. A. Wood, which were interspersed with suitable selections of music.

The per capita tax is continued at 25 cents for members over 16 years, under 16 years, 15 cents per quarter. Out of this it is proposed to pay the actual travelling expenses of representative to Grand Lodge Sessions.

Petitions are to be presented to the Legislature asking them to repeal the obnoxious amendment to the Municipality Act, passed at their last session, which takes the licensing power out of the regularly constituted Boards, in some municipalities, and places it in the hands of men who do not reside there and do not know the needs or wishes of the people.

The officers for the present Grand Lodge year are—G. Chief Templar, Rev. R. B. Hendew, Maple Ridge, G. Councilor, Bro. D. Moffat, Wellington, G. V. Templar, Sister Leda Bell, Vancouver, G. S. J. Temple, Bro. S. F. Holt, New Westminster, G. Secretary, Bro. S. Gough, Nanaimo, G. Treasurer, Sisters M. Cummings, Victoria, G. Marshal, Bro. John McAllister, Vancouver, G. Chaplain, Bro. Rev. T. W. Hall, Chilliwack, G. A. Secy., Bro. C. S. Keith, New Westminster, G. Messenger, Bro. W. E. Loxe, Victoria, G. D. Marshall, Sister Lizzie Beirram, Nanaimo, G. Guard, Bro. W. M. Halliday, Comox, G. Sentinel, Bro. C. Wilson, Nanaimo, G. G. C. Templar, Bro. Rev. J. A. Wood, Clinton, D. R. W. G. Templar, Bro. D. McGilvary, Chilliwack.

The next session will be held in the City of Vancouver during the month of October, 1888. All the lodges but one were represented, the utmost good feeling prevailed, and the representatives dispersed fully determined to make this year an improvement on last.

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The Canada Temperance Act.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR:

Table with columns: PLACE, VOTES POLLED (For, Against), MAJORITY, DATE OF ENACTMENT. Lists various Canadian locations and their voting results on the temperance act.

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 2 three times, making an aggregate of 92 contests, out of which we have been victorious in 71. The aggregate votes cast in all the contests have been: For the Scott Act, 161719; Against, 111764. Not Scott Act majority, 49955. 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, 147372; Against, 102539. 44833. 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.

Rum the Worst Enemy of the Working Classes.

BY C. DE WITT TALMAOP, D.D. He that stretch wages, stretch ropes to put into a bag with holes. HAGGARD. In Persia, under the reign of Darius Hystaspes, the people did not prosper. They made money, but did not keep it. They were like people who have a sack in which to put money, not knowing that the sack is torn or eaten of moths or in some way made incapable of holding valuables. As fast as the coin was put in one end of the sack it dropped out of the other. It made no difference how much wages they got, for they lost them. "He that stretch wages, stretch ropes to put into a bag with holes." What has become of the billions and billions of dollars in this country paid to the working classes? Some of these moneys have gone for house rent or the purchase of household goods, or wardrobe, or family expenses, or the necessities of life, or to provide comfort in old age. What has become of other billions? Wasted in foolish outlay. Was it at the gaming table? Wasted in intoxicants. Put into a bag with a hundred holes. Gather up the money that the working classes have spent for rum during the last thirty years, and I will build for every workman a house, and lay out for him a garden and clothe his sons in broadcloth and his daughters in silks, and stand at his front door a pianoforte of iron or brass, and secure him a policy of life insurance so that the present home may be well maintained after he is dead. The most persistent, most over-energetic, most successful of the working classes is not meeting him. It is the architect of the century, and has boycotted and is now boycotting the body and mind and soul of America. It is to it a worse foe than monarchy and worse than associated capital. It annually swindles industry out of a large percentage of its earnings. It holds out its luring solicitation to the mechanic or operative on his way to work, and at the moon spin, and on his way home at eventide. On Saturday, when the wages are paid, it stretches a large part of the money that might come to the family and sacrifices it among the saloon-keepers. Within three hundred yards of Sands Street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, it has fifty-four saloons, and is plotting now for another. Stand the saloons of this country side by side, and it is carefully estimated that they would reach from New York to Chicago. Forward, march, says the rum power, and take possession of the American nation. The rum business is pouring its stinking and damnable liquors down the throats of hundreds of thousands of laborers, and while the ordinary strikes are ruinous both to employers and employees, I proclaim a universal strike against strong drink, which strike, if kept up, will be the relief of the working classes and the salvation of the nation. I will undertake to say that there is not a healthy laborer in the United States who, within the next twenty years, if he will refuse all intoxicating beverages and be saving, may not become a capitalist on a small scale. Our country in a year spends one billion five hundred million and fifty thousand dollars for rum. Of course, the working classes do a great deal of this expenditure. Careful statistics show that the wage-earning classes of Great Britain expend in liquors one hundred million pounds, or five hundred million dollars a year. Set down and calculate, oh, workman! how much you have expended in these directions. Add it all up. Add up what your neighbors have expended, and realize that instead of answering the beck of other people you might have been your own capitalist. When you deplete a workman's physical energy you deplete his capital. The stimulated workman gives out before the unstimulated workman. My father said "I became a temperance man in early life because I noticed in the harvest-field that, though I was physically weaker than other workmen, I could hold out longer than they. They took stimulants, I took none." A brickmaker in England gives his experience in regard to this matter among men in his employ. He says, after investigation: "The beer-drinker who made the fewest bricks made 65,000; the abstainer who made the fewest bricks, 746,000. The difference in behalf of the abstainer over the indulger, 87,000." There came a very exhausting time in the British Parliament. The session was prolonged until nearly all the members got sick or worn out. Out of six hundred and fifty-two members, only two went through undaunted, they were teetotallers. When an army goes out to the battle, the soldier who has water or coffee in his canteen marches easier and fights better than the soldier who has whiskey in his canteen. Rum helps a man to fight when he has only one contestant, and that at the street-corner. But when he goes forth to maintain some great battle for God and his country, he wants no rum about him. When the Russians go to war, a corporal passes along the line, and smells the breath of every soldier. If there be in his breath a taint of intoxicating liquor, the man is sent back to the barracks. Why? He cannot endure fatigue. All our young men know this. When they are preparing for a regatta, or for a ball club, or for an athletic wrestling, they abstain. Our working-people will be wiser after a while, and the money they fling away on hurtful indulgences they will put into co-operative associations, and so become capitalists. If the workman puts down his wages, and then takes his expenses, and spreads them out so they will just equal, he is not wise. I know workmen who are in a perfect lidge until they get rid of their last dollar. The following circumstances came under our observation. A young man worked hard to earn his \$600 or \$700 yearly. Marriage day came. The bride had inherited \$600 from her grandfather. She spent every dollar of it on the wedding.