

THE WORK IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The temperance movement is apparently making handsome progress in South Carolina. Under the state law, the sale of intoxicating liquors of every kind is prohibited absolutely excepting in the incorporated cities, towns and villages. In such places, intoxicating liquors may be sold upon the payment to the county of the sum of \$100, in addition to whatever license may be charged by the city, town or village. Fruits prepared with spirituous liquors, bitters or other beverages of which spirituous liquors form an ingredient come under the head of intoxicating liquors, and stand on the same footing. Provision is made for what is known as "local option" in the places where intoxicating liquors may be sold. When one-third of the voters in any such town or village petition for an election, upon a question of "License" or "No License," for the sale of intoxicating liquors, a special election to determine the question must be held on or about December 1st, and if a majority of votes, at the special election, are in favor of "No License," no license for the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be granted for the ensuing year. Under these provisions a number of elections have been recently held in different parts of the state.

According to the reports that the *News and Courier* has received, the voters of no less than thirteen cities have decided in favor of "No License," and the citizens of six have voted in favor "License." In the parlance of the day, the "No License" towns are known as "Dry," and the "License" towns are known as "Wet." The following table shows the total population of the cities and towns in which elections have recently been held. Wherever we are not able to give the population of the town, we give the population of the township, and mark such place with an asterisk. The population is taken from the United States census of 1880:

DRY.			
*Allendale	-	-	2,580
Ninety-Six	-	-	468
Marion	-	-	824
Winnsboro'	-	-	1,500
Spartanburg	-	-	2,353
Orangeburg	-	-	2,140
Blackstock	-	-	56
Chester	-	-	1,899
Union	-	-	1,267
Total,			16,762
WET.			
Sumter	-	-	2,011
Greenville	-	-	6,160
Elko	-	-	140
Total,			10,566

In Martin's Depot, McCormick, Ridge Spring, Mayesville and Williston the sale of liquors is prohibited by statute. Both Manning and Blackville went "dry" at the election last year and have changed "wet." The most exciting contests were in Greenville and in Sumter. In Greenville there seems to have been considerable fraudulent voting on the part of the liquor dealers, and after the election the families of some of the leading advocates of "No License" were shamefully treated by a gang of drunken rowdies. The election in Sumter, it is said, will be protested on the ground of illegality, and there is talk of petitioning the Legislature to prohibit by law the sale of liquors in the town. While Blackville, in Barnwell County, has changed from "dry" to "wet," it should be noted that at the recent primary election in Barnwell County, to obtain the sense of the people of the whole county, on the question, the vote for Prohibition or "No License" was 1,365; and against Prohibition 272.

The cities, towns and villages in which the "No License" system prevails are few in number, but the number is steadily increasing. They who conscientiously advocate the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors are not likely to change their opinion, and it is not surprising that they should, by reason of their earnestness and perseverance, make many more converts. The local option system, combined with the prohibition system in the rural districts, gives every opportunity for disseminating prohibition views without bringing the question into state politics. The local elections in this way are safety valves, which it would not be discreet to remove, or fasten down.—*Charleston News and Courier*.

But a few years ago there was no temperance organization in China. Now a temperance hotel is advertised in Hong Kong, and at Shanghai there is a lodge of Good Templars, and a good able temperance paper published weekly, called the *Temperance Union*.

Intemperance Delus.

PRENZIED WITH DRINK.—A young man named Michael Kane, who resides on River street, had a narrow escape from putting an end to his life yesterday morning. For the past few days he has been drinking hard, and while suffering from an attack of *delirium tremens* he left his home, taking a loaded revolver with him. He was found at the corner of Duke and George streets, flourishing the weapon and acting as if bereft of his senses. Judging from the action of the would-be suicide that he meant mischief, two men rushed up behind him and pinioned his arms. During the struggle which ensued the revolver exploded, the bullet just grazing Kane's temple and inflicting a slight wound. This seemed to bring him to his senses and he allowed himself to be taken home, where a keen watch will be kept on him.—*Toronto Mail*, Dec. 10th.

A BRUTAL SON.—Michael Hays, a lad of about nineteen years of age, was brought into the Central police station last night by P. C. Coulter. He was the worse of liquor, and his hands were smeared with blood. The constable said that he had run into 98 Jarvis Street on hearing cries of murder issuing therefrom. On entering he found the prisoner unmercifully beating his mother, who was lying on the floor. Mrs. Hays was badly cut about the head.—*Toronto Mail*, Dec. 10th.

NEW YORK CITY has nearly 4,000 dram shops kept by women, of whom 1,104 are Germans, and 2,549 are Irish. Only one, it is said, is a native American.

THE CONSUMPTION OF BEER.—An American contemporary publishes some statistics respecting the brewing of beer, collected from the leading countries of the world. It appears that the German people are not, as has generally been supposed, the largest consumers of beer and other malt liquors. The production of beer in the German Empire is said to amount to ninety-two quarts annually per head. In the Austrian Empire the production of beer only reaches an average yearly supply of thirty-four quarts for each inhabitant. In Great Britain, each inhabitant is credited with 115 quarts of very strong beer. In the United States, the production of beer per inhabitant is forty quarts; in Denmark, it is 112 quarts; in Belgium, 71; in France, 24; in the Netherlands, fifty-one; in Norway, forty-three; in Sweden, forty; in Switzerland, thirty-nine. In Russia only four quarts of beer are manufactured for each inhabitant, while the production in Italy is but a tenth part of that amount. Apparently malt liquors are not manufactured in Spain, Portugal, Greece and Turkey. In most wine producing countries, the consumption of malt liquors is very small. In Russia, distilled liquors are principally drunk. The three Scandinavian countries consume large quantities of both fermented and distilled liquors. The consumption of beer and other malt liquors is increasing faster in the United States than in any other country in the world. The consumption, however, is chiefly limited to the Northern States. In the states south of the Ohio River there are very few breweries and little demand for them. New York, Pennsylvania, and the States west of them, produce nearly all the beer made in the entire country.—*British Medical Journal*, Dec. 8.

GERMANY is pre-eminently a beer country. We are assured from time to time that the free use of beer in America would do much to lessen the prevalent intemperance and the evils which accompany it. Beer, however, does not appear to have wholly regenerated German society. According even to the *Washington Sentinel*, beer-organs, vagabonds and beggars have become alarmingly numerous in that country. It says, "It is estimated that there are two hundred thousand vagabonds and beggars in the German Empire, including thieves, pickpockets, and other swindlers, and the authorities estimate the annual loss to the honest people by their operations at the enormous sum of \$25,000,000." It mentions the lax administration of "even the mild laws of Germany against vagabondage," and says, "The evil has become so very great that the Government is understood to be preparing a severe law for bringing scoundrels of the vagabond class to justice." From what we know of the results of profuse beer-drinking in this country it is not at all surprising to be thus assured of the great prevalence of vagabondage in Germany. We venture to suggest to German statesmen that it might be a more effective means of restraining vagabondage to lessen the quantity of beer rather than to make war upon the vagabonds themselves after they have graduated from the beer-shops.—*Advocate*.