

## Prohibition in Maine.

Some of the Results According to a Liquor Organ's Testimony.

The New York Wine and Spirit Gazette is one of the leading and ablest organs of the liquor interests in the States. It is ably and keenly edited and seldom fails to make a point against prohibition where one can be made. A recent number has a very caustic criticism of the Hon. Neal Dow's letter, published in these columns some weeks ago, in which it points out the following among other "deplorable results" of prohibition in Maine, and concludes by saying, "We hardly think our neighbors across the Canadian border will be in haste to invite such a train of adverse blessings. They know what prohibition implies; know it authoritatively, and we hope will govern themselves accordingly."

The result here did not turn out as the Gazette expected, evidently, nor are its "adverse blessings" as strong objections in the minds of many as it fancied they might be. The Gazette indorses Neal Dow's statements thus far at least:

"The distilleries of Maine, once prosperous enterprises, have been closed by prohibition; the breweries have been dismantled, and what was formerly the State's greatest import and export trade has been smothered. Certainly, Mr. Dow, that is what your prohibition has accomplished. It has suppressed industry, destroyed commerce, abridged the markets for the natural products of the soil, stagnated trade generally, and, as a consequence, repelled population and ruined all prosperity."

"In 1886, after 34 years' experience, the State incorporated prohibition in its constitution by a popular majority of 47,075. We will not question Mr. Dow's figures as to the majority. But mark that this was after the prohibition law had been in operation for a third of a century. It had driven every distiller, brewer and importer of liquor out of the State, together with every reputable liquor seller who objected to being branded as a criminal and compelled to hide in dark corners. It had terrorized the people generally so that they were afraid to speak their sentiments."

"Why it is practically impossible to procure a glass of pure liquor, or even a decent imitation of it in the State? Those who are willing to conduct the business under cover are not above palming off on their customers the vilest compounds imaginable, stuff which they can manufacture themselves at trifling cost or buy at half the price of good liquor. Thus the people are not merely deprived of wholesome and decent liquors, but are served with stuff that is only suited to engender disease and death. And the law, not recognizing the traffic, can take no cognizance of this open assault upon public health and public morals."

To have closed up all the distilleries and breweries; to have driven out of the State "every reputable liquor seller," to have made it "practically impossible to procure a glass of pure liquor, or even a decent imitation of it in the State," are not such evidences of "total failure" as many advocates of the liquor interests have wanted the people to believe. The statements of the Hon. Neal Dow and of the Gazette will agree on these points, and they are, no doubt, both quite correct.

If I can place but one little brick in the pavement of the Lord's pathway, I will place it there, that coming generations may walk thereon to the heavenly city.—(PHILLIPS BROOKS.)

## Not a Majority.

The London Free Press has been gravely arguing that the late sweeping verdict of the plebiscite is not, after all, to be taken as an expression of a majority of the people of Ontario for prohibition, for the reason that though a very large majority of all those who voted at all voted that way, yet it did not represent a majority of all the electors on the list! That looks very much like crawling through a pretty small hole, and it takes some one pretty small to do that.

Suppose the same logic is applied to the confidence of the electors of Canada to the present Dominion Government and its policy. There are over a million electors in the Dominion entitled to vote, and of this number those in Parliament now supporting the Government policy, including the ministers and all their supporters, received less than 350,000, or a long way short of even one-half. It is true the most of them received more votes than the opposing candidates, but our neighbor, who quotes Scripture with such wonderful facility, blunders on thus: "He that is not for me is against me." If that test is to be applied to the present Government as well as to prohibition it would indicate that we have all along been acknowledging the rule of a party with nearly two-thirds of the entire electors against it. Is the rule to work one way so far as the verdict for prohibition is concerned and directly the other way in regard to the N. P.? It looks very much as though almost any refuge, however illogical, will be welcomed from the present storm by an anti-prohibitionist.

## British Temperance Notes.

—In Scotland they have prohibition on a limited scale, but so far as it goes it works very satisfactorily. The Forbes-McKenzie Act closes the bars on Saturday nights and Sundays, and the amount of drunkenness during those hours has decreased wonderfully in consequence—as in Ontario. In Edinburgh the public bars have been closed on New Year's Day for some years past. The chief constable of the city has recently declared that it has been very successful in reducing the scenes of drunkenness during that festive season.

—Lady Henry Somerset, though endowed with wealth and title, seems much more intent on a life of Christian usefulness than on one of ease and luxury. She recently made a tour in North Wales, during which she held nine mass meetings and conferences for the promotion of temperance work. She was everywhere welcomed. During January she is announced to address meetings in England, in Bradford, Leicester, Chester, Manchester, and in February in many other places. Her weekly temperance paper is also successful.

—Some weeks ago it was first announced that Gladstone's valet had disappeared very suddenly and mysteriously, and a few days later that his dead body had been fished out of the Thames. No reason could be assigned for his suicide. A London correspondent of the Alliance News writes that he was drinking pretty heavily for some hours in a public house, the evening before his disappearance, with some boon companions. That probably accounts for the rest. In Canada a great many mysterious disappearances come about in the same way.

—There are now 120,000 public houses and beer shops in England and Scotland, and the advocates of "the trade" assert that 1,500,000 persons are engaged in the business in some way. All these are living as veritable harpies on society, getting millions and millions out of the people and giving back no return that adds to the health or happiness, peace, prosperity, or comfort of the people. Is it any wonder that a country thus bled and demoralized is unable to solve the problem of its "submerged tenth" and still allow the business to go on, sanctioned and protected by law?

—The temperance people of England are urging on the Government to push forward their local veto bill with the least possible delay. Their activity in that respect in a capital example to the temperance workers in Canada. The Rev. Dr. Clifford has said in reference to it: "If we are quiet we shall be pushed aside, for in British legislation nothing is gained without persistent and clamorous demand." It is much the same in Canada. Our legislators will be apt to forget about the sweeping plebiscite verdict unless the people keep reminding them of them in a forcible and persistent way.

—Miss Frances E. Willard has recently attended a great temperance demonstration in Covent Garden Theater, London, and was greatly impressed with what she saw and heard. No less than 30 members of Parliament addressed the immense crowd there, or the great overflow meeting at Exeter Hall, while there were nearly 2,000 delegates present from various temperance societies throughout the country. She never saw the like at home. The English temperance people are greatly in earnest, but they have got very powerful interests to fight against, the growth of many generations. They are making progress each year, but they have to fight their way to success inch by inch.

—In the British House of Commons recently, in answer to a question put by Sir Charles Dike, the Hon. Sir E. Grey, on behalf of the Government, thus explained the regulations in regard to the drink traffic in Africa: "The sale of firearms and spirits is regulated by stringent regulations, in accordance with the provisions of the Brussels Act. That act only permits the sale to natives of flint-lock, unfringed guns and trade powder. It provides for the control of the spirits trade, but absolute prohibition is not enjoyed in countries where the use of distilled liquors does not exist, or has not been developed. The Niger Company has taken advantage of this provision to prohibit the import altogether into the Mohammedan countries above the confluence of Bervie." The duties on spirits are also kept as high as can safely be done without developing a large smuggling trade from other countries. Africa receives its gin and its Gospel from Christian countries.

—Some people keep all the time crying "peace, peace," to the temperance agitators on the plea that drunkenness is on the decrease, anyway, and people keep growing more sober, even under the license system. Facts and figures, however, do not go very far to confirm any such pleasant theories. There are far more total abstainers, but those who do drink seem to drink more deeply. Some tables have been recently published in England giving the number of arrests for drunkenness and the like for the last 40 years. In 1861 there were 82,196 such arrests; in 1871 there were 142,243; in 1881 they increased to 174,481 and in 1891 to 187,293. More than double in that time! A steady increase in each decade! The increase in population has not at all kept pace with the increase of arrests of this kind. The in-

fluence of the licensed drink traffic pulls down faster than the churches and temperance workers can build up.

## United States Temperance Items.

According to the recent report of the United States Internal Revenue Commissioner there were, in that country, during the last fiscal year, 722 illicit stills seized and destroyed and 84 removed. The number of persons arrested for being connected with these was 487, and three deputy collectors were killed in the discharge of duty.

A bill will be presented to the State Legislature of Iowa at its next session for the purpose of repealing the prohibition law there, but whether it will carry or not remains to be seen. While prohibition is weak in the cities it is strong in the country districts. The proposed bill provides for local option both in the manufacture and sale of liquors and beer. The license fee is to be not less than \$500, and may be increased to \$1,000. The present prohibitory law is to remain in force in counties which fail to vote to the contrary.

The reaction after the great fair is telling greatly on the Chicago liquor dealers. Since Nov. 1 over 500 retail dealers in that city have been forced out of the business, and it is said fully 1,200 more will drop out of the business within the next few weeks. Those best informed regarding the business predict that there will be fewer saloons and less liquor sold during this year than in any time for years past. No doubt much of the terrible destitution in that city now is in consequence of so many saloon-keepers being so well patronized.

Few things are harder to put up with than the annoyance of a good example.—MARK TWAIN.

## Temperance Facts and Figures.

—At the late Kansas yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, in connection with the temperance report, a minute was adopted forbidding the appointment of persons who use tobacco as recorded ministers, elders, or overseers in the service of the meetings which compose the yearly meeting.

—There are 1,439 Young Men's Christian Associations, with a total membership of 246,000. These societies own 284 buildings, valued at \$12,591,000. There are in the field 1,279 secretaries and assistants giving their entire time to the work. There are but a few of many statistics, which speak volumes for this body of young men whose aim is to make the religion of Jesus Christ a thing to be desired by young men of whatever class or condition.

—Archdeacon Farrar, one of the ablest and most prominent ministers in England, and chaplain of the British House of Commons, in a recent address, said: "The abuse of drink was the deadliest form of national evil and calamity with which at present we had to struggle, and it was also the most prolific cause of the pauperism and misery in our midst. It was estimated that the working classes alone now spent £70,000,000 a year in intoxicating drink. He put it to them, as business men, whether they did not believe that if that large sum, or a considerable portion of it, were expended on the ordinary necessities of life, pauperism throughout England would not in a great measure disappear?"

—Sir Andrew Clark, shortly before his death, sent a good advice to a friend in Belfast who had been suffering weakness, resulting from influenza. A local doctor prescribed stimulants; but Sir Andrew, when appealed to for his opinion, wrote: "I am not a teetotaler, but I would not prescribe them for you, as they would only do you harm." Sir Andrew recommended a glass of hot water the first thing in the morning and the last thing at night, a liberal and varied dietary, and a tonic medicine. Health he defined as the loveliest thing in the world, as that state of the body in which all the functions of it go on without notice, and in which existence is felt to be a pleasure, in which it is a joy to see, to hear, to touch, and to live.

—Dr. Campbell, dean of the faculty of Lenoirville, Quebec College, in his testimony before the Royal Commission, said: "A great proportion of the cases he had to deal with in his hospital practice was caused by drink. He would say at least 70 per cent. directly, and from 10 to 15 per cent. indirectly." Closely questioned by the chairman, "he repeated his statement that fully 85 per cent. of the hospital cases were the result of drink." He added that "after nine years' experience of dealing with 120 soldiers in the St. John's Infantry School, he was prepared to state that 99 per cent. of all the trouble with the men in that institution was caused by liquor. Some trouble came from the canteen in the school, but more from liquor facilities outside."

—Archdeacon Farrar recently delivered a "dinner hour" address in St. Michael, London, in which he said: "Temperance advocates had been called faddists and fanatics; so had reformers since the world began. He would give them testimony from prominent men of the world, men whose opinions they would respect. Then the archdeacon quoted the dicta of the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hannen, Sir Henry Hawkins, Sir Henry Thomson, and others. Drunkenness was in itself a crime, besides being responsible for the most hideous crimes. Every drunkard was a nucleus of misery. The shameless

parade of vice in our streets, unequaled in any European capital, was maintained by alcohol. Then alluding to domestic misery the archdeacon asked how often had the fires of hell been kindled on the hearth by secret drinking? Disease, lunacy, and heredity were all derived to an alarming extent from drink."

## Religious Work.

During the twelve years of its existence, the Church Extension Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has assisted 2,500 churches and expended \$700,000.

Dr. J. M. Buckley gives this good advice to public speakers: "The whole art of making a good speech is to have something pertinent and moving to say; to say something all the time, to say it vividly; and if it is a religious speech, to say it with religious feeling, and to stop when every one wishes you to go on."

Messrs. Moody and Sankey will commence their next season's campaign by a series of services at Providence, R.I. The report that they are going to Europe is incorrect. They received an urgent invitation from a large number of English ministers, but decided not to accept it for the present. They may perhaps go to England in the fall.

News has reached the mission rooms at Boston that Spain has consented to pay \$17,000 as an indemnity for the loss of mission property of the board in Ponape. The prudential committee has voted to accept the money, but memorializes the State Department at Washington to demand that Spain accord protection to our missionaries in Ponape, something that Spain has refused to give.

The Orthodox Church of Russia is enormously wealthy. It is claimed that it could easily pay the \$1,000,000,000 which constitutes the national debt of Russia and yet not impoverish itself. Some of its sources of income are unique. One of these is the sale of consecrated candles. Thus the Cathedral of Kasan, in St. Petersburg, during the last Easter season, sold no fewer than 33,092 consecrated wax candles, at prices ranging from 3 kopeks to 1 ruble apiece.

The American Missionary Association makes its appeal for aid in its embarrassing straits. For the first time in many years it is seriously in debt—amounting at the annual meeting to \$45,000, and in danger of being doubled at the end of the year. This association has done honor to the country by being first in the field among the emancipated slaves, and by having done among them the largest work of any benevolent organization. It has chosen very appropriately as the time for its appeal for a special collection Feb. 11, the Sunday nearest the birthday of the great emancipator.

## The Secret of Peace.

At no time since the close of the Civil War have so many lives been lost by tumultuous cares. At no time has peace seemed so remote, so impossible. At no time have so many hours of sleep been lost, and so many hearts been heavy, not only, chiefly, with present distress, but with forebodings of impending calamity. And probably never before did so many bear a living testimony to the power of the soul to be untrodden in the midst of trouble; never before, probably, was there witnessed in so many lives the fulfillment of the prophet's assurance, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee." What is the secret of their peace?

Peace is a gift. He who pursues it loses it. He who battles for it defeats his desire by his endeavor. "The peace of God keep your hearts and minds" is the apostle's prayer. When we stir up our hearts and minds to find or keep that peace, we reverse the right relation. It is God's peace, sent to find us, provided to keep us. Like a river, rising among the distant mountains, fed by the clouds, environment the city and guarding it from danger, God's peace flows down from him to us, and keeps the mind that is stayed on him.

Not trust but consecration is the secret of peace; or, rather, the trust that is the child of consecration. No man has a right to trust that God will keep him from all trouble. God keeps his child in trouble, and this is a better keeping. He who imagines that the universe centers about himself is strangely egotistical; but the supreme egotist is the man who imagines that God administers the universe for his particular benefit, and who fancies that this egotism is piety. The secret of peace is not in imagining that God will do all that we desire, but in making all our desires find their fulfillment in what God does. He only has God's peace who begins all his prayers with "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done," and ends them all with "Thine be the kingdom and the power and the glory." Such a one carries no burdens, for all his burdens are God's, and he and God can carry them with ease. Such a one knows no fears for the future. The future is as sure to God as is the past, and God's assurance makes God's child calm. If God gives him wealth, he takes the trust and administers it for God. If God takes away wealth, and calls him to walk down into bankruptcy, he goes, glad to show how God's child endures misfortune. If God lays him on a bed of sickness, he reflects that God needs invalids. If death summons him, he hears the voice as

that of One who would wake him from life's troubled dream, and rises to greet the eternal sunshine.

I have no cares, O blessed Will,  
For all my cares are thine;  
I live in triumph, Lord, for thou  
Hast made the triumph mine.  
—[The Outlook.]

## Scientific Progress.

A prize of \$50,000 has been offered by the Metropolitan Traction Company of New York city for a system of street car propulsion which will be superior or equal to the overhead trolley, without possessing the objectionable features of the trolley for crowded thoroughfares. The president of the company, Mr. John D. Crimmins, says that the general idea is to encourage some sort of underground trolley system.

Dr. Wm. C. Braislin shows that in negroes the nasal canals are wider, shorter and less deep than in other races, and thereby less protection is afforded the lungs. The author believes that the African nose, being adapted to a tropical climate, is not suited for the colder climates, and that in this lies the greater susceptibility of the negro to consumption and other diseases depending upon irritating qualities in the atmosphere.—[Science.]

AN ENGLISH EIFFEL.—Cassell's Magazine says: The English rival to the Eiffel Tower at Wembley Park will probably be completed by the end of next year. Wembley Park lies between Neasden and Harrow. The tower has a general resemblance to that of Eiffel, but is more pointed and slender. The total height is 1,150 feet—that is, 175 feet higher than the Eiffel Tower. Its weight will be 7,500 tons, which is less than that of the Eiffel Tower. The four legs which support it are founded in concrete to a depth of 75 feet, and stand 300 feet apart. The entire work is of steel. The tower will comprise three platforms at heights of 150, 500 and 950 feet, the first being about 200 feet square. It will contain a concert hall, shops, restaurants and side shows. On the second platform there will be similar attractions, but on a smaller scale, and on the third floor a post and telephone office. At the peak there will be a powerful electric search light.

ABOUT NUTRIMENTS.—A medical journal says: All nutriments consist of two leading elements—carbonates and nitrates. The former answers to charcoal, which when burned throws out heat. Oil, butter, fat meat and sugar belong to the carbonates or heating foods. In a hundred parts of oil there are nearly a hundred parts of carbon or warmth. It is the same with sugar. Hence in cold weather our system demands more fats and sweets than in summer. The nitrogenous foods make muscles and impart strength. Rice, beans, potatoes, wheat, corn, oats, beef, etc., belong to this class. Some of these have also a large proportion of the carbonaceous elements. Wheaton grits, crushed wheat and graham bread have all the elements needed to give warmth and strength to the body and would keep it in strength and vigor even if nothing else were eaten for months together. In Scotland, we are told, whole families make their entire breakfast throughout the year on oatmeal porridge. White beans have 67 per cent. of nutriment and should be eaten more than they are. In selecting from the meats beef will be found to be the cheapest and most wholesome. Good steak contains 35 per cent. of nutriment—19 of nitrogen and 11 of carbon—2 per cent. is brain feeding material, called phosphates. We might continue the list indefinitely, but it will be well for every housewife to search out the facts and give the subject careful study.

Experiments in Co-operation.

An interesting feature of the recent Chicago congress to consider social and economic science, was the reading of a paper by Mr. N. O. Nelson, head of the N. O. Nelson manufacturing company, of St. Louis. Its title was "From Profit-Sharing to Co-operation," and it bore directly on the way in which profit-sharing stands the test of hard times. Mr. Nelson's company has been conducted on profit-sharing principles for eight years. It has during these eight years paid dividends on wages of 8 per cent. per annum, 6 per cent. dividends being first declared on the capital invested. Employees who choose to do so are allowed to become shareholders in the company. Mr. Nelson stated that for the last two months the employees in his factories have been working full time on three-quarters pay, "for the double purpose of husbanding resources and joining in the loss of this unfavorable year, should there be any." The amount deducted from wages is to be made up out of future profits, and the capital invested in shares in the same ratio of reduction as wages. In closing so satisfactory a review of the relations of capital and wages under profit-sharing conditions, Mr. Nelson expressed his own faith that "genuine co-operation will lead us out of the nervous scramble of competitive business into a reasonable system of mutual service." Mr. Nicholas P. Gilman, whose investigations of profit-sharing have made him an authority on the subject, followed Mr. Nelson. He summed up his congratulations in these words: "To put a workman into the same class with his employer is the philosophy of the whole labor question, and an example like this is worth more than all the rhetoric in the world."

## Forward March.

BY JAMES THOMPSON, TORONTO.  
(Written Specially.)

The King is dead. Long live the King!

The campaign is over. On with the campaign! The battle has been fought; a glorious victory has been achieved. Now to reap the fruits of that victory. The question, "Is the country ripe for prohibition?" has been answered, and that with no uncertain sound. The question is yet to be answered, "Are our allied forces under sufficient discipline to move with unbroken front against the enemy at his last stronghold in the Provincial Legislature and the Dominion Parliament?" The plebiscite was but an expression of opinion. If that opinion was an honest, heart-felt opinion, it must now be backed up with acts.

The plebiscite was taken on the motion of the Provincial Legislature; that Legislature must now be informed at its coming session that the people of this Province expect and demand that they take immediate action to translate that expression of opinion into statute law so far as their known powers may extend.

What we now require is the declaration from one or other, or both, of the two great political parties of a definite final policy on this liquor question. We denounce as a "hoary-headed iniquity" the "legalized liquor traffic," and to that party which antagonizes the liquor traffic can prohibitionists give their support. Let that fact be made abundantly clear to the politician and then we may shout victory. Not before.

It is a good sound maxim to strike whilst the iron is hot. A few telling blows now may save us years of renewed effort in the future.

The press has done a glorious work. The ministers and public speakers who raised the enthusiasm of the people, the organizations which brought out the vote—those forces must not disband. Our work is not done. Like a young giant, we have just been feeling our strength. The real tussle, the catch-as-catch-can in the final wrestle, has yet to come. There must be, there can be, no quarter given in this conflict. The Government, the Legislature of this Province, must be purified, free from complicity with the liquor traffic, and through them our voice must reach the Dominion Parliament. We must go to the Dominion as a "united Province," not as a mere portion of the people of the Province, and when the time to elect the Dominion House comes we must be prepared to deal with them as they deal with us. "Electoral action" must now be our watchword and rallying cry. With a prohibitory law on the statute book and a prohibitory party in power to enforce it, the good times of which we have been singing so long as coming by and by will then be with us. So mote it be.

Life is too short for quarrels.

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