

Burgess went to the hall and found the seats already occupied by persons who paid for the show. Mr. Kenny quietly assumed the ownership of the hall and obtained the protection of the constables in maintaining his right. As the doors were thrown open the crowd poured in, filling every inch of standing space in the hall, and the excitement grew intense. It being the closing night of the Annual Agricultural Show, a number of strangers were present, and the crowd naturally became divided as to whether Mr. Burgess should be heard or not. Eventually a compromise was effected, Mr. Burgess agreeing to deliver his address as briefly as possible and then make way for the troupe. The curtains were therefore drawn, and revealed Mr. Kenny and the lecturer calmly sitting at a table. After about 15 minutes of noisy disturbance Mr. Burgess succeeded in arresting the attention of the crowd and apparently awoke a lively interest in the Act by his rattling, rapid, and eloquent appeal.

CALGARY.—On Wednesday evening last a number of persons assembled in the Methodist Church to organize a Blue Ribbon Society. After a Scripture lesson and prayer by Rev. Mr. Dyke, Mr. Schneider was called to the chair, and briefly advocated the formation of a society for the promotion of temperance sentiments and principles. Rev. Mr. Dyke would give his influence to make this town pre-eminently temperate. Rev. Mr. Smith thought people should abstain for the good of others. After the question had been discussed for some time, organization was proceeded with, and the following officers elected for the ensuing quarter: President, Rev. Mr. Dyke; Vice-President, Rev. Mr. Robertson; 1st and 2nd Vice, Messrs. Armour and Rankin; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. S. Douglas. The quarterly fee is 25c. for each male member. The next meeting will be on Monday evening, the 11th inst., in the same Church. The names of any persons desiring to connect themselves with this society will be gladly received at that and subsequent meetings.

The first public meeting of the new society was held in the Methodist Church on Monday evening. The attendance was large and the meeting was of a very enthusiastic kind. After the opening exercises the president of the Society, Rev. J. Dyke, in a neat speech, explained the object of the meeting, and expressed his pleasure with the hearty manner in which the society was entering upon its great work. He believed it would be a great power for good in the town. Mr. Dyke then introduced the following excellent programme: Mr. Wellicome, sang "The Bridge" with very good effect, and Mr. Clarke rendered "The Midshipmite" in excellent style. The recitations of Messrs. Allan and Robertson were well received. Mr. Schneider read the "Painted-Bar Room" with telling effect and gave an address full of stirring incident. Rev. Mr. Robertson spoke briefly on the growth of temperance sentiment and the necessity for greater effort in this town. Mr. Douglas presided at the organ. Rev. Mr. Dyke then read the pledge of the society: "I promise with God's help to abstain from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage, for Christ's sake." He then asked for persons to come forward and sign, when seventeen responded. The meeting then adjourned for two weeks.

In the interior of the State, without exception, the prohibitory law is thoroughly enforced. Des Moines, Marshalltown, Cedar Rapids, Mason City, Boone, Red Oak, Manning, Anamosa, State Centre, and other leading towns of the interior have enforced the law from the very first, while Council Bluffs, Dubuque, Burlington, and Davenport has as yet made no aggressive move. The temperance people in the river towns have decided to make no move until they secure incontrovertible evidence—evidence that will be all sufficient to convict. This is the best plan to pursue, since any premature action will not benefit the temperance people in the least. Be sure that you have good reliable testimony and then strike where the blow will prove most effective.—*N. Western News*.

### Temperance News.

MONTREAL.—Rev. Dr. Potts, of St. James' street Methodist church, delivered a characteristically powerful address, on Saturday night, to the West End Temperance Society, at Chatham-street Hall, in advocacy of prohibition. He said while working for national prohibition they could enforce personal and domestic prohibition on themselves and their families without a legal enactment. Referring to the recent victory in Halton, and to the Scott Act agitation in general, Dr. Potts said that he was in Toronto during the Dunkin

Act movement, when the temperance men were so badly defeated. The reason was that while the temperance men were having grand enthusiastic meetings, the liquor men were quietly, but energetically, going around getting votes. The temperance men would not be caught in that way again, and would be victorious when they decided to submit the Scott Act in Toronto. The doctor's speech was as practical as it was forcible and eloquent. It made a profound impression on the audience.—*Mail*.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pennsylvania people seemed quite determined to have only temperate men employed on their system. E. B. Taylor, superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad, has issued an order to all employees, requiring them not to board at houses where liquors are sold, and any employee reported for entering a saloon will be punished by suspension or discharge. The order further says any caller calling a man into a saloon will be discharged. In commenting on this item, a prominent railroad man remarked yesterday that the railroad managers were doing more at the present time to advance the temperance cause than all the women temperance societies and prohibition parties in the land combined. "Why," said he, "these people only get among the already temperance people, while the railway manager, with his rules and regulations, strikes right where the temptations are the greatest and the need of sober men most urgent. Why," said this official, "ten years ago 90 per cent. of our train men thought that a good drink of whiskey was indispensable before they started out on a run: now 90 per cent. never drink intoxicating liquors either when on or off duty. In fact, if we find that any employee on our road is an habitual guzzler of intoxicating liquors, we discharge him at once.—*Post Dispatch*.

IOWA.—Prohibition is working well in Iowa, notwithstanding representations to the contrary made by those who are interested in the liquor traffic. The prohibition law there went into effect July 4, and the whiskey men are fighting it with desperation. All the influences that money and "pass on" can summon from all over the country will be brought to bear against the temperance people of that brave State during the coming year. But the Christian forces of Iowa can no more be put down by King Alcohol than could the people of England in the first half of this century who groaned under the oppression of the Corn Laws be subdued by the Iron Duke. The cause of constitutional prohibition will be upheld by the temperance people of all the States, and will finally prevail in all. We believe this is just as certain as that the nation itself will live.—*Chicago Advance*.

The new prohibitory law, which went into effect in Iowa on the first of the month, seems to be generally observed. Even in Des Moines, which is the headquarters of resistance to the law, the sale of liquor seems to have been stopped. Those of the saloons which remained open professed to confine their transactions to un-intoxicating drinks; and the strictest watch on the part of the friends of the law did not discover any violation of it. The drug stores also have declared their purpose to co-operate by confining their dealings in alcohol to *bona fide* prescriptions, and some of them even refuse to fill such prescriptions.—*Exchange*.

KANSAS.—Rev. Dr. J. L. Hurlbut, in a late letter to the Central N. J. Times, from Kansas, concerning the working of constitutional prohibition, writes:—

"The question, 'Does prohibition prohibit?' I have asked of many people of different social grades and different departments of business life. Here are some of the answers which have been given:—

"1. One gentleman, a travelling man from Chicago, said: 'I am not a Kansaser, and have no interest in Kansas politics, but I know that a dozen commercial travellers have told me that they could not get liquor in Kansas, except in Leavenworth, and one or two other places; that people are afraid to sell it, and that nobody ever sees it. The other day a drummer for a wholesale liquor-house said that he couldn't sell enough to pay expenses. A few druggists buy it to sell on the sly, but practically the sale of liquor to Kansas business houses is dead.' That was the testimony of a man who had no interest in the matter, and might be considered impar-