

A Holiday Debauch.

The city of Cincinnati seems to have spent a fearful Christmas. Two hundred arrests for drunkenness were made, and there would have been more only that there was no room to stow away those arrested.

A High License City.

In Chicago (which is a high license city) the number of arrests last year was 45,400. In 1882, (Chicago's last year of low license), the number of arrests was 32,800.

Drink Did It.

A DISPATCH from Hastings, Michigan, says:—Wm. H. Jowell, a prominent farmer of Ashtabula township, and several terms register of deeds of Barry county, was found this morning in the woodshed of the court house at Hastings with his legs frozen solid to the knees and his arms frozen to the elbows.

A City Council.

THE Omaha Bee of the 14th inst. gives an account of some wild performances by the drunken council of that city on an expedition to Council Bluffs. The city fathers were having a wild time at the Ogden House, when the police were sent for and arrived just in time to see a man pushed out of one of the rooms into the hallway, his shirt torn from one end to the other, and his only other garment, a pair of drawers, hanging around his ankles and tripping his attempted steps.

A Brewers Combine.

THE Chicago beer-men are talking of uniting into a great corporation for the better controlling and managing of their trade. There are said to be 4,000 saloons in Chicago, and 2,000 of them are owned by the brewers, while many others are so backed by these gentlemen as practically to be under their control.

On New Year's Day.

THE total number of arrests for drunkenness in Glasgow as the outcome of the New Year's Day festivities was 204; this being more than double the number on the same occasion last year.

A Year's Record.

THE Edinburgh criminal statistics for 1887, just published, show that the police of that city made during the year 8,436 arrests; and, in 6,117 the offence was drunkenness, or some offence that grew out of drunkenness; 2,962 were taken up for disorderly conduct, 2,130 for being drunk, and 1,027 were cases of assault.

Shame!

A BAZAAR was held at Leeds in aid of Christ Church, and application was made to the bench of magistrates for a license permitting the sale of wine, beer and spirits in connection with the same. The magistrate refused to permit the sale of spirits but granted the beer and wine license.

On Christmas Day.

THE North Infirmary in Cork, Ireland, treated on Christmas day, 29 cases for injuries received, the result of rows or accidents, mainly resulting from drink. On Sunday, January 1st, the same institution

had 27 cases, and on Monday there were over 30. A number of these cases were serious, being broken limbs, etc.

All Through Drink.

THE Mayor of Newcastle recently addressed a meeting of All Saints' Church Temperance Society. He stated in his remarks that he had that morning visited the gaol, in which he found 172 men confined, every one of whom blamed drink for his incarceration. He asked the governor if there were any teetotalers in the prison as he wished to inquire how they came there. The governor, in reply, said that he had held a similar position to the present one for 17 years and had never yet seen a teetotaler in gaol.

Poor Little Bables.

A TERRIBLE tale of drunkenness and neglect must be behind the following statement made in a late number of the London Lancet:—"The coroner for East Surrey seems to have held inquiries into the cases of not less than eight infants suffocated on the night of Christmas Eve or the morning of Christmas Day. This represents a serious mortality. It is extremely regrettable that those who have the care of the children of tender age do not feel their responsibility sufficiently. Attention ought to be pointedly called to the need of special care, and distinct medical officers might help in making the facts known, and giving good and warning counsel." It is well known that most cases of this kind are the direct results of a mother's drunkenness.

Great Britain's Weekly Offering at the Shrine of Legalized Sin.

THE Alliance News for January 7th contains four columns of clippings from English papers detailing crimes and casualties of various kinds, all directly attributed to strong drink. Among them were the following: Rose Whitmore fell downstairs while drunk, at Leicester, and was killed; Frances Willis, an aged woman was found in her house after a drunken quarrel, at Leeds; Elizabeth Taylor was seen drunk on Sunday night and her dead body was fished out of the river the following morning, at Manchester; serious injury, at Southwark of a lady and gentleman through being run over by a drunken cartman; the death, at Glasgow, of a little boy named James Brighton through drinking; the suicide at Leeds of a woollen manufacturer who shot himself while drunk; the death at Surrey of a young man who was frozen while lying drunk out of doors over night; the suicide by taking prussic acid at London of Mrs. Mary Stirling, wife of a physician; James Ormo, a seaman, who drunk stabbed John McCallie; David Dinwoodie was sent to gaol for a theft committed while he was intoxicated; George William Bacon threw himself from a window while in a fit of delirium, fell sixty feet and was immediately killed; Felix Short set fire to his clothes while drunk, at Salford, and died shortly after from the result of his injuries; William Precious a laborer, died suddenly at Leeds while in a fit of "intoxication"; James Bamford, a clerk, died suddenly from excessive drinking at Limehouse; Henry Peters was sent to gaol at Woolwich for brutally ill-treating his little boy, three years of age, he beat the child till his hip was dislocated and then left him crawling in pain about the floor; three brutal assaults were tried at Newport police court, every one of them being the outcome of a drunken row. All these cases are additional to those published last week in THE CANADA CITIZEN as being taken from the London Temperance Record.

From other sources we learn of the following casualties occurring about the same time: Private Wm. Sybil was arrested at Peershill while drunk and died shortly after being locked up. John Campbell was found dead on the floor of a lodging house in Falkirk, he had been carried to his bedroom about one o'clock in the night stupidly drunk and at 8 o'clock in the morning he was found as reported. In Glasgow, Patrick McNeill while stupidly drunk staggered in front of a horse and cab, was knocked down, and had several of his ribs broken; about the same time John Campbell fell downstairs and had his head badly cut open; next day John Lang who had come home the previous night drunk and quarrelling, was found dead in bed; and Edward Caferty while intoxicated fell asleep before the fire, had his clothing ignited, and was nearly burned to death. Two drunken women went to bed together, at Dundee, and were found in the morning, one still fast asleep and the other dead through the effects of her carousal.

An Awful Array.

Out of a population of 3,500,000 in Australia, 60,000 are arrested as drunkards each year.

3,000 Drunkards.

It is stated that there are 3,000 habitual drunkards in the city of Sydney, New South Wales. The head of the police, in the colony named, complains that the licensing magistrates grant renewals of licenses in spite of protests by the police against the disreputable places and characters to which these licenses are issued.

New Zealand's Quota.

THE Otago Leader, a New Zealand paper gives a report of the burning to death of four persons, in a hut at Deep Stream, Edward Sutton, James Sutton, Chris Kiliott and Edward Urr, after a wild drunken spree. All slept together in the shanty which was discovered to be on fire about four o'clock in the morning. None of the unfortunate inmates escaped. All the bodies were fearfully burned.

An Inevitable Necessity

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC MUST GO.

What the Saloon Power is Doing in Civilization—Are We Drifting Towards National Ruin?—A Call to Good Men to Unite in Defence of their Country and Their Homes—The Church Must Face the Saloon in Politics.

In the February number of Demorest's monthly magazine is a forcible article by Mr. Demorest, under the caption, "Prohibition an Inevitable Necessity." The writer presents a forcible and startling, but truthful view of our country's exact situation. There is no political question before the public to-day the magnitude of which at all approaches the liquor question. The traffic in rum will destroy our civilization unless our civilization puts down the traffic.

At the Pavilion, in Toronto, on Sunday last, there was placed before an immense audience a terrible picture of the present awful condition of liquor rule in Cincinnati, and attention was called to the fact that, 40 years ago, Cincinnati stood, in morality, in its freedom from saloon control, etc., where Toronto stands to-day. But the greedy, grasping, serpent-wise run-power, gradually, determinedly, unceasingly takes hold of every influence and interest that it touches, till to-day it is, in the city named, so dominant as to make resistance to its rule almost hopeless.

Canadians will do wisely in profiting by this awful example and we respectfully ask their careful attention to the following extract from the magazine article to which reference has just been made:—

"We are living in one of the most eventful periods in the history of the world, and the most momentous question that ever occupied the attention of a people is now up for consideration. On its proper solution depends more of the virtue and welfare of the community than on all other questions of a secular character combined. The magnitude and diabolical character of the liquor traffic are such as to make it apparent and inevitable that unless overcome by the virtue, intelligence, Christian zeal, and heroic determination of the people, our country, with all its great and glorious history, this beautiful land, the home and asylum of the oppressed of all other lands, our boasted Christian civilization, with its schools and churches, its numerous charities, its advanced claims to an enlightened liberty, must soon go down into a vortex of destruction, and become another Sodom and Gomorrah to engulf all that is good, true and beautiful in our yet glorious country."

We have only to look over the land and see what must be evident to the most obtuse mind, that the country is rapidly drifting toward a maelstrom of perverted politics and moral debauchery. We have only to examine the statistics to see the startling array of saloon influences, the accumulation of crime and pauperism. We have only to watch the bold, defiant and aggressive claims of those privateers on the sea of public plunder, the liquor-dealers. We have only to use our opportunities, to see them occupying the most conspicuous places of honor and power, to know the amount of alcoholic poison that is used by the people, and its constantly increasing consumption, and the startling question will meet us with an appalling significance, Where and when is this colossal evil going to stop?

The allurements of the saloon, the clamor of depraved appetites, and the large invested interests dominate everywhere, and have so effectively fastened their chains on us that our country to-day stands on the brink of a volcano, and nothing short of a moral revolution crystallized into law can retard this downward lava tide now crowding us toward the gulf of anarchy and final perdition of all that is worth living for.

The saloon must go in order to save our country and its institutions from this maelstrom of destruction that now threatens to engulf us. The horrors of anarchy are only the premonitions of the coming deluge. The people must be aroused to a sense of the dangers which threaten our civilization, and to their personal responsibilities on this most important question, before it is too late. The Church and its ministers must be brought to see that on them and their opportunities we are dependent for the development of such means and such an avalanche of moral sentiment and enthusiasm, such an expression of honest indignation, as will shut up and destroy the saloon. The danger must be made so apparent that it will arouse the people to an appreciation that their political duty is to crush out and demolish this insidious and awful enemy of our race. The people must be made to see that only by the exercise of their political rights with the ballot, for entire Prohibition, can they destroy this hydra-headed monster of crime and corruption that now holds such a dominant sway over a large portion of the country.

It is an earnest, strong faith in the justice of the cause, and a determination to exercise the physical and moral courage, that are now called for, and also justified by the encouragement in the signs of the times, together with a clear conception of the stupendous results that will follow and bring peace, plenty and salvation to thousands that are now suffering untold agony

all over the land, and save our country from the horrors of crime and pauperism that now threaten our homes and our property.

We know that this grand work, the destruction of the liquor traffic, would be the greatest moral and material triumph of modern times; a triumph of good-will, and a heroic expression of noble manhood that will call down the blessings of Heaven in a fruitful harvest of moral purity, Christian character, and national prosperity; a glorious harvest to enrich our country and show to the world an example of patriotic moral heroism unprecedented in the annals of time. Therefore all that is good in this world and the world to come pleads with the people to rise in their moral purpose and power, combine in a new movement with new leaders, throw off the incubus of old party ties, that delude and cheat them into a state of apathy and non-intervention, and join the ranks of those who are determined to crush this monster evil. Let us show that we are men, and dare to use the only possible means, the ballot, for entire Prohibition."

What May Be Expected Next.

A PHYSICIAN in good standing and reputed to be skillful, finds himself in need of patients. He has one or two cases of malignant scarlet fever and diphtheria, decides that the public owes him a living, and appears before the Common Council of his city and demands the right to scatter everywhere the seeds of the above-named diseases. He says, "Gentlemen, my business is a reputable one - well-known as required by the world, the world owes me a living, and I can get it, in this way most easily." "But," answer is made, "you cannot do that; you have no right to scatter the germs of disease among innocent people that is murder." "True," the physician replies, "it is not the best of business, but if you don't grant me protection, I'll do it anyhow. I am bound to have a living, but am willing to pay for the protection of law." The council carefully study the matter, and after finding that the most harm would be done to the women and the children, conclude thus, "We have decided to grant this license to you, for which you will pay \$500 per annum, providing you will understand that we charge this amount as a restrictive tax. We recognize that you would do this nefarious work in any event, so we grant you the license which will give you the protection of the law. If, however, you kill too many women and children, you may expect the restrictive tax to be doubled."

The physician accepts, pays the money, and straightway goes to the undertakers and agrees to furnish them with plenty of work, provided they will pay the cost of license. This the undertakers willingly agree to, as they will charge up all the "extra expenses" to the relatives of the departed ones. It works beautifully—the license system—and this is given as an illustration of how many applications it may have in the future. The leading daily newspapers all are sure that license is the remedy for the liquor evil. Why not have small-pox licenses, and cholera licenses? It has been shown that they could be made to work finely, especially in making the victims—or their friends—pay all the expenses thereof. If the law has the power to "regulate" that which confessedly is evil and only evil, there is no limit to the evil that is waiting, nay, anxious, to be regulated by restrictive taxation, and a tax is a levy for the purpose of protecting the thing taxed. The licenses issued in Chicago for selling liquor are quite gorgeous affairs, giving picture of council chamber, etc. Just think of what elegant black-bordered physician licenses the undertaker could have framed in one end of his hearse; it could be made quite touching! Foolish reasoning!

"License is hereby granted to sell vinous, malt and spirituous liquors to —" "License is hereby granted to cause sickness to —" Which is the most dangerous of the two, anyhow?—Union Signal.

LIQUOR PLACE RESPONSIBILITY.

If we, the tax-paying community,—We, the Legislature,—making voters,—We, the Christian people, have unused power, which, if exerted, would prevent the havoc caused by the licensed liquor traffic; the solemn query for us is,—How far may we be fairly held responsible for the destruction of peace, morals, and life resulting from our inattention and inaction?

ACROSS THE SEAS.

CHEERING NEWS FROM MANY LANDS.

Progress, Progress, All Along the Line.

There are nine Women's Christian Temperance Unions in operation in India.

All the students, with one exception, in Mr. Spurgeon's Pastor's College, at London, are teetotalers.

The authorities of Rio Janeiro punish drunkards by placing upon them a tin mask covering the offender's face and being securely locked behind it.

During the trial of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt all the public houses at Putnam, where the court was sitting, were ordered to be closed.

In Ashton-under-Lyne workhouse the inmates were, in connection with their Christmas dinner, given the option of having tea, coffee or tobacco, in lieu of beer, and of the 647 present 400 declined the strong drink.

We learn from The League Journal that at a mission meeting of Myrtle Grove Lodge in Eastwood, Mrs. S. Fielding stated that 46 new members had been added to the church through the instrumentality of the Good Templar Lodge.

We have already mentioned some disgraceful scenes that took place in connection with the dinner given by Mr. Spencer Charrington at the People's Palace some time ago. A great public protest meeting was held and the result has been eminently satisfactory. The trustees of the People's Palace having resolved that hereafter no intoxicating liquor will be allowed upon the premises.

Under the law at present in operation in Scotland, licensing benches of Magistrates (except in large towns), have discretionary power in regard to fixing the hour for closing of public houses. Active steps are being taken in many localities to secure the benefit of this law. Already, magistrates in the following towns have decided to issue licenses only on condition that the licensees will close at 10 o'clock in the evening.—Dumfries, Inverness, Stirling, Airdrie, Port-Glasgow, Wick (district), Wick (burgh), Nairn.

We learn from one of our exchanges that during the recent debate on Local Option in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly, while Mr. Hutchinson was speaking in favor of the adoption of the bill, Mr. Toohy, a brewer, rose from his seat and handed him a glass of water. Mr. H. took the glass, and holding it high above his head, until there was perfect quiet in the Chamber, exclaimed, with great deliberation, "Would to God, that Mr. Toohy never gave to man a worse drink than that!" The House cheered, and the effect on Mr. Toohy may be imagined.

JULIA A. STRAUSS writes to the Woman's Journal some items of information gathered from European papers and showing that the cause of higher education for women is making rapid progress on the continent. In Brussels University there are now 20 women students, some studying medicine, some law, some natural science, but most of them taking up the study of pharmacy. In the great Swiss University of Zurich 66 women are now studying, 44 taking a medical course, and 22 are studying philosophy. We learn also that in 1886 there were 779 women students in the Russian universities. Many of these were daughters of men who occupy high public positions, besides these, many Russian women are studying in Switzerland, in Paris, and in other places.

THE Union Signal publishes the following translation of an item from the Tokio (Japan) Daily of December 8th, 1886:—"On the 6th of December, 1887, the Tokio W. C. T. U. held their second annual meeting. The president, Mrs. K. Yajima, made an address. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. K. Yajima, president; Mrs. I. Sasaki, secretary; Mrs. H. Honda and Mrs. K. Takao, treasurers. After the meeting was over, Mr. H. Sasaki, the generous gentleman, invited all the members to dinner at the East Palace. There were many speakers; among others, Miss Shigo Kushida made a most interesting speech, after which Mr. H. Sasaki and Mr. Yu. Fukuwara contributed fifty dollars each, and Mr. G. Murata five dollars; many others contributed to assist the mighty work in the temperance cause."

Moderate drinking is the vestibule to drunkenness; and that a few people are knocked off the steps before going in doesn't change the relations of the vestibule to the building.—(The Challenge)

When good men join hands with bad men at the ballot-box in support of the liquor interest, they may succeed in keeping their party in power, but they by doing so inflict grievous wrong upon their country.—(Retormer.)