

Facts and Opinions.

It Works in Georgia.

Georgia has secured such Prohibition in some of her counties, that the jails stand open, night and day—notably at Jonesboro, where the whole institution has been offered for sale, and the conscientious sheriff is forced to think of resigning for lack of something to do.—*Union Signal*.

Can't understand it.

The Seminole Indians cannot understand the white man's method of dealing with fire water. They say:—"He first licenses a man to distil it, then a man to sell it, then he pays a policeman to catch those who drink it and take them to jail, and when they come out they drink and are put in again. Don't understand."—*Ex.*

Ashamed of it.

Bishop John J. Keene, of Richmond, wrote:—"From my heart I invoke the blessing of God on the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, and on the convention which it is about to hold. May the Holy Spirit ever animate and direct the work of the union, and may its efforts not relax till there remains in our country not a single Catholic drunkard nor a single Catholic liquor-seller to bring the blush of shame to the church's cheek."

Give it a Trial.

For four hundred years the people of England have tried by the license system, embracing four hundred and fifty Acts of Parliament, to reduce the evils flowing from the use of intoxicating drink, and they have failed,—miserably failed—as the crowded prisons, and poor houses intimate. Where prohibition has had a trial for four hundred years, and failed as completely, it will, in common fairness and logic, be time for us to pronounce the verdict which shall consign it to the limbo of administrative mistakes.—*Selected*.

A Model Mayor.

Dr. McCammon, Mayor of Kingston, in presiding at a public meeting in that city, said he desired to give this meeting good advice. He had been a total abstainer for over thirty years, and he was now of the opinion that it was safest for young men and women never to touch, taste or handle intoxicating liquors. He did not think he would have been there, or have occupied the Mayor's chair if he had not adopted this plan of life. He had known many young men who started as he did in this city, and who are now occupying positions inferior to what they would have done but for drink. He had seen young men reeling through the streets intoxicated, who would have been ornaments to society had they been total abstainers.—*Berlin News*.

The End is Coming.

A mighty movement has been set on foot throughout the country, and it is gaining in strength and volume at a most prodigious rate. The traffic in drink has failed to give any reason for its existence, and must give way for better things. God is moulding the sentiments of the people, and those sentiments are crystallizing into action and ballots (the only power the traffic fears), and just as an ice-glacier unmelted at its cold and lofty summit, but thawed below by the subtle summer heat, comes down with a sudden crash, so the great whiskey influence "Reared by power, and propped by wrong," will at last through the subtle and irresistible force of public opinion come down with a crash that will make the mountains tremble and the heavens ring.—*Bowmanville Sun*.

The Northwest Law.

Sir Richard Temple lately delivered a lecture in Winnipeg on his impressions of the Canadian Northwest; and this is what he said about the prohibitory liquor law:—

"He had to congratulate the people of this country upon the manner in which the manufacture and sale of liquor had been curtailed and kept down in the territory. He had been informed that

the prohibitory liquor law had been enforced in the Northwest territories out of humane consideration for the poor Indian. It was equally advantageous to the white man of the country. He would urge the people of this country, as they had inaugurated such a good system of sobriety, for God's sake to retain it. England could testify her bitter experience in the matter of drinking liquor."—*Charlottetown Examiner*.

Progress.

The man who does not note a great difference between the present and all past movements is, in our opinion, not a close observer. Outside of the lodges, societies and churches—and the latter were never so unanimous on the question as now—a feeling has gradually taken possession of the people that the liquor traffic should be curtailed, and the evils arising from it kept within as narrow bounds as possible. Many who do not believe in the principle of prohibition or sumptuary laws of any nature, conclude to sacrifice their opinion when they see the number of young men who are journeying along life's road with temptations on every side. Men who have been gradually educated by reading and observation to look on the question in the above lights, but who keep quiet, are the ones who carry the Scott Act.—*Orillia Packet*.

No Backward Step.

All honor to the temperance people of Halton for the zeal and fidelity to principle that secured this inspiring victory! It is very significant that on the same day on which the liquor party were defeated in Halton, in Maine the principle of prohibition was made a part of the constitution of the State, so that prohibition cannot now be rescinded by a mere majority vote of the Legislature. After all the talk about the Maine law being a failure, it is significant that the people of Maine, who know most about its operation, are convinced that it conduces to the public good, and they are determined that it shall continue in force. It is also a suggestive fact, that in spite of the great disadvantages with which the Scott Act has had to contend everywhere, and the refusal of the liquor party to give it a fair trial, yet, in no county in which it has been adopted have the people been induced to ask for its repeal.—*Christian Guardian*.

The Towns Are Solid.

One of the most noticeable features of voting in the several counties last Thursday was the fact that in all the towns majorities were given for the Act save Walkerton, in Bruce. Kincairdine, Port Elgin, Paisley, Goderich, Seaforth, Clinton, and even Exeter, where the head talker of the Antis might have been supposed to get in his best work, gave decided majorities for the Act. Walkerton, the county seat of Bruce, the only town which has the unenviable notoriety of giving a majority against the Act, is well known to be a "hard" place. The vote of the towns upset the statement of the Antis that only the farmers were supporters of the Act. If the Act will injure the business of the towns, as they contend, a large majority of all the towns of Huron, Bruce and Dufferin, save Walkerton, seem willing to be injured so long as the drink traffic is stopped. But we do not believe that any injury to business will be the result. From the very nature of things it must be the very opposite.—*St. Mary's Argus*.

How they make it.

The (whiskey) *Champion* of Chicago has published the following in several recent issues:—"We have for sale a Compounder's Establishment, in the city of Chicago, manufacturing a dozen or more of the choicest bitters, cordials, fine liquors and other specialties used by the trade. The proprietor offers for sale all his machinery, stock, materials, essential oils, flavoring extracts and manufacturing receipts, together with the good will of the firm at a very reasonable price. He now furnishes over 300 regular customers. The services of the foreman, who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture, and has the whole management of the business, can be secured upon moderate terms. Not less than \$3,000 cash required. For further information apply to the publisher of the *Champion*." The "stock" of this establishment is suggestive of the stuff used in making Chicago whiskey, and there is no reason to think that this is any less pure than that generally sold the country over.—*American Reformer*.