

In 1885, Maine adopted the Scientific Temperance Instruction law, and strengthened the Prohibition law.

In 1885, Maryland adopted the Scientific Temperance Instruction law.

In 1885, Massachusetts adopted the same law. And in 1886 passed a law for establishing State Police in Boston for the enforcement of the license provisions.

In 1887, Michigan submitted a Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment to popular vote by an overwhelming majority of both houses. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk says: "I was in Michigan when the Senate voted (22 to 10) to submit. The old Peninsula State fairly rocked with joy."

In 1886, Mississippi passed a County Local Option law, under which Jackson, the State capital, and many counties voted for Prohibition.

In 1885, Nebraska adopted the Scientific Temperance Instruction law, and in 1887 a proposition for Constitutional Prohibition is pending with a fair chance of passing.

In 1885, Nevada adopted in part the law for Scientific Temperance Instruction; also passed an anti-treating law.

In 1885, Ohio passed a law granting partial Local Option, and also a law in favor of Sunday closing.

In 1885 Oregon passed the Scientific Temperance Instruction law; and in 1886 a Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment passed the legislature the second time, only six votes against it.

In 1885, Pennsylvania adopted the Scientific Temperance Instruction law, and in 1887 a proposition for Constitutional Prohibition passed both branches of the legislature.

In 1886, Rhode Island submitted to the people a Constitutional Prohibition Amendment, which was carried; Prohibition Statutes for its enforcement were also passed by almost a unanimous vote.

In 1886, South Carolina passed a bill submitting Prohibition to the voters of Anderson and Laurens counties; also several special Prohibitory enactments for localities.

In 1885, Tennessee passed a Constitutional Prohibition Amendment, for the first time; and in 1887 the resolution passed the Senate the second time by a vote of 31 to 2, and will undoubtedly pass the House again and go to the people.

In 1886, Vermont amended the Scientific Temperance Instruction law of 1882.

In 1886, Virginia passed a County Local Option law.

In 1887, West Virginia, a Constitutional Prohibitory resolution passed the House by 55 to 10.

In 1885, Wisconsin adopted the Scientific Temperance Instruction law.

In 1886, Washington Territory passed the same law, and also a General Local Option law.

In 1887, in Texas, a Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment resolution was reported favorably, and will probably pass.

In 1885, Missouri adopted the Scientific Temperance Instruction law; and in 1887 a proposition for a Constitutional Prohibition law is pending, with a fair chance of success.

Surely, in view of such wide-spread interest everywhere felt and shown, such earnest discussion now going on East and West, North and South, and such marked advance in legislation, and towards unity of sentiment and action as it relates to fundamental principles and the supreme end, all friends of temperance ought to thank God and take courage. There is a moral upheaval taking place such as society has seldom felt in the history of reforms.

Two things are requisite to complete the work.

The pulpit should so thunder with argument and denunciation as to make the land to tremble and the hearts of rum and saloon advocates to quail with fear. Before the trumpet blast of the seventy thousand pulpits in our land the walls of this Jericho would speedily fall.

The people should rise in their majesty and take hold of this work, never ceasing till the question is settled, and