

Murdered in a Saloon.

On Monday evening of last week, John Mack shot and instantly killed Frank Bawl in a liquor shop on State street, Chicago. He was under the influence of liquor at the time he did the terrible deed.

Broken Legs—Broken Bottles.

JOSEPH NAVILLE lay on the Michigan Central track, near West Branch, with two bottles of whisky in his pocket. A passenger train dragged him several rods, then tossed him from the track, with both legs broken and his body and head so badly bruised that he is almost certain to die.

Killed the Baby.

On the night of December 28th, John North, of Philadelphia, went home drunk. He quarreled with his wife, who was nursing their three months old baby, and in his rage attempted to strike her. The blow fell on the head of the infant, crushing its skull, and it died almost instantly. The murderer was arrested.

Poisoned.

A TERRIBLE crime is reported from Nebraska, in which whisky played a part. A young man named Buttsfield, living near Palmira, brought home some whisky with which he treated his parents. Both father and mother died suddenly, and their son has been arrested, charged with putting poison in the liquor supplied to them.

Only 13 Years of Age

A CHICAGO despatch dated December 31st, says: "Katie Miller, pretty and only 13 years old, was at the west Chicago avenue justice court yesterday morning charged with disorderly conduct. Her mother said she was breaking her heart. 'Your honor,' said she to the justice, 'I have tried to bring her up in the way that she should go, but she persists in staying out nights, coming home time after time drunk. The girl admitted that her mother told the truth, but said she was too weak to resist. The justice was much moved by the testimony of mother and child and committed the latter to the Erring Woman's Refuge or a \$25 fine, while he brushed away a stray tear, which he was compelled to shed at the thought of a 13 year old girl, a confirmed drunkard.'

Great Britain's Whisky Record.

The United Kingdom Alliance Newsletter December 31 contains a list of casualties recorded as a result of intemperance, during the preceding week. In the terrible catalogue we find:—The sudden death of a drunken shoemaker; the fatal fall down a cellar of a drunken woman, a case of manslaughter in which a drunken carter was the offender; a case of shooting by an intoxicated man in which another was wounded; the stabbing of a father by his son when both were drunk; a brutal street fight in which a constable was seriously injured; the burning to death of a drunken woman at the wake of her deceased husband; the death of a woman from delirium tremens; the killing of an intoxicated taylor, who fell downstairs; a case of sudden death from heart-disease accelerated by drink; a robbery from a clergyman by a drunken servant; the murder of a mother by her intemperate son; the killing of a drunken man on a railway track by a passing train; the death of a man who fell in a fit while in a savage state of drunken excitement; the trial of an omnibus conductor for assaulting two women while he was drunk, and two trials of the most brutal and disgusting cases of wife beating.

Is there not a great deal of truth in Dr. Talmage's celebrated saying "Satan's throne on earth is a beer barrel, and his foot-stool a rum jug, and his chariot a brewer's dray."

Good Templars at Work—Notes of Progress.

THE password for February quarter will be issued on the 16th instant to all lodge deputies entitled to it.

The revised ritual has been published and may now be procured from the Grand Secretary upon terms that have been communicated to all lodges.

Paris Lodge No. 546 has contributed toward the Scott Act Fund, the R. W. G. L. Mission Fund, and the Funch Memorial Fund, the only Ontario lodge that has contributed toward the three funds yet. The contribution aggregates \$26.86. Paris Lodge, for a small lodge, has a large heart that is in the right place.

Bro. Edward Dawson, P. D., has organized, since last report, Purity Lodge No. 148, Tara, G. W. Campbell, L. D., Canadian Lodge No. 164, Brussels, James Bayard, L. D.; Gough Lodge No. 165, Port Elgin, John George, L. D.; No Surrender Lodge No. 643, Spry, Gordon McCormick, L. D.; Star of Ponce Lodge No. 356, Mar, Edward White, L. D. James B. Nixon has organized Hope of Kingston Lodge No. 152, Kingston, D. J. Garbutt, L. D.

A New Paper.

The National Temperance Society and Publication House commences with the 1st of January, 1898, the publication of a new illustrated monthly paper for children, white plain, clear type, nice white paper, and beautiful engraving. It is intended for the smaller children, full of choice stories and helpful reading for Sunday Schools, Juvenile Temperance Organizations, Primary Schools, and for the children in the home streets, and will be called the Water Lily. It will give pure and thoughtful thoughts from the pen of the best writers for children. Each number will be both beautiful and instructive. Single subscriptions, in cents a year. For four or more copies sent to one address only at (send to your club) \$1.00 per year for 10 or 100 copies. Address: N. Stevens, Publishing Agent, 21 Rensselaer Street, New York.

QUEBEC.

THE GOOD WORK STILL GOING ON.

Legislative Proposals—Licenses to be Reduced in Number—The Alliance Meeting—John A. Nicholls Appointed Agent—An Interesting Interview—Masonic Prohibition

There is a good deal of excitement in the Province of Quebec.

During the present week the Provincial Branch of the Dominion Alliance holds its annual meeting at Montreal. One of the questions to be discussed is a bill which Mr. L. G. David, M. P. P., intends to present to the Local Legislature at its approaching session. Mr. David is not a prohibitionist, but he believes in restricting the liquor traffic much within its present limits. He talks of reducing the number of licenses to one-third what it is at present, charging a fee of \$500 per annum, requiring heavy security for the good conduct of every public-house, prohibiting the sale of liquor in grocery stores and providing for a vigorous system of inspection, severe fines to be imposed for any violation of the law by licensee, and illicit liquor selling by other persons to be punished by a heavy fine in the first case, and imprisonment in the second case.

This bill is, in many of its provisions, far ahead of many of the provisions of the present license legislation of Quebec, but it has certain features which do not commend themselves to some prominent temperance workers. Most notable among these, is the high license proposal, the case against which has been well summed up in the Montreal Witness by John A. Nicholls, a prohibitionist worker well known in Ontario, and who has lately been appointed General Agent for the Quebec Alliance. We congratulate Mr. Nicholls on his appointment and we congratulate our Quebec friends upon having secured the services of so talented and effective a worker.

Readers of THE CANADA CITIZEN are already familiar with the facts which Mr. Nicholls presents, but we repeat them in the form presented by him as well worthy of further attention.

I am not at all surprised that the theory of high license should have attracted the attention of leading temperance workers. The high license prohibitionists in the United States were among the first advocates of the policy. In Nebraska, where the first high license measure went into operation, the late Hon. John F. Fry, assistant in drafting the measure and its strongest advocate. He has many times publicly stated that he regretted this course as the greatest mistake of his life, because in its operation it has proved disastrous. The law is responsible for it. It has acted as a powerful plea to Government and prevented advanced legislation. Instead of being a step towards prohibition it is positively a hindrance.

The Nebraska High License Act became law in 1881. It imposed a fee of \$1,000 per license, in addition to which the applicants must obtain the signatures of thirty freeholders, and must file a bond of \$5,000 which may be levied upon in case of default. The number of saloons increased to 1,175, by 1884 the number had jumped to 2,361, while the records for last year show 3,210, or nearly three times the number under the last year of the old law. The increase in the number of saloons has been overwhelmingly in excess of the increase of population. This pioneer high license State enjoyed any diminution of crime or drunkenness through changing laws, and the only reason for its success in the traffic. The Hon. J. B. Maguire, preceding elder of the Ontario district, says drunkenness is on the increase. High license, as far as diminishing drunkenness is concerned, does nothing. It has been on the whole a failure. If I could, high license does nothing of the kind. Hon. H. W. Hardy, ex-Mayor of Lincoln, Nebraska, who is known as the father of the high license idea, testifies that there has been no improvement in the traffic. Gambling and prostitution go hand in hand with them just as before. There are the same bloody noses, stabblings and beatings, the same destitute families and ragged children, the same degradation of the law just as they always have. It is a failure to raise a flag to enforce the law, for as one remarked the other day it would empty a bar not a cent on his own head.

Take the city of Chicago. In 1882 and 1883, under \$2 license fee, there were 3,849 saloons and 18,045 arrests for drunkenness. In 1884 the license fee was increased to \$100, the license saloons decreased to 3,562, but the arrests for drunkenness were 22,000. Since that time the number of saloons has been on the increase. Last year there were 3,700 increased saloons, and the arrests for drunkenness has gone up to 25,407. The Hon. Herrick Johnson, P. D., one of the most noted of Chicago distillers, who has made a complete examination of the Police Court records, reports not a single bar has been closed, and Chicago's black hole is blacker than ever.

Taking high license throughout the United States where it has been a trial for a period of years, its general effect has undoubtedly been to strengthen the liquor traffic and render it almost impervious. It has been a stumbling block in the pathway of prohibition, and an absolute failure as an instrument for the reduction of saloons. Drunkenness has increased, and not decreased, under its operation. The saloons have been rendered attractive, and thus more dangerous. It is, as Dr. W. B. Gieskie says, the stimulation of abstinence.

In view of these facts we sincerely hope that our co-workers in the sister provinces will be able to secure all the benefits of the new legislation suggested without adding it down with high license, which certainly makes the liquor traffic ultimately more difficult to get rid of, and so far has not proved beneficial.

Another matter that has created a good deal of stir is the proposal to submit at the forthcoming communication of the Grand Lodge of Quebec A. F. and A. M. on the 28th inst., the following resolution

No saloon keeper, restaurant keeper who sells spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or tavern keeper, or bartender shall be eligible to be made a member of the fraternity of Freemasons in the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Quebec. That any member of the fraternity of Freemasons in the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, becoming a saloon keeper, a restaurant keeper, a liquor dealer, or a saloon keeper, shall be deemed on proof thereof to be guilty of a Masonic offence, and shall be liable to suspension or expulsion from the fraternity, and the name of his name from the roll of his own lodge.

This is following up on the lines of action taken by several other Grand Lodges, and the result of the debate upon it will be looked for with much interest.

UNITED STATES.

Congress and Temperance.

The National Temperance Society, which for the past fifteen years has labored in Congress to secure a National Commission of Inquiry concerning the alcoholic liquor traffic, also for prohibition in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and for a national prohibitory constitutional amendment, has promptly brought the temperance question to the notice of the Fifty-fifth Congress. The first petition of the session presented in the Senate was one issued by the Society, asking for a national prohibitory constitutional amendment, endorsed by the Good Templars of Tennessee, and presented by Senator Harris, of that State. At the Society's request the Commission of Inquiry bill, also a joint resolution proposing a prohibitory constitutional amendment, have been introduced in both the Senate and House of Representatives and it will urge the passage of a prohibitory law for the District of Columbia. Preliminary arrangements have been made for committee hearings in both houses of Congress; and it is expected that a large public meeting, under the auspices of the Society, will be held in Washington at an early day. The recent important decision of the United States Supreme Court has given a powerful impetus to temperance work, in its legislative aspect, State and National, and the present is deemed an auspicious time to make increased effort for advanced temperance legislation by the Congress of the United States. The Society, three of whose vice-presidents are members of Congress—Senators Colquitt and Blair in the Senate, and ex-Governor Dingley in the House—will also, as hitherto, have a special representative in Washington to watch legislation in the interest of the cause of temperance.

The Prohibition Party. A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Getting Ready for the Fight of 1898—A Political Call for Ladies as well as Gentlemen

A call has been issued for a convention of the National Prohibition Party of the United States to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday, June 6th at 10 a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and vice-President of the United States, and for the transaction of such other business as may be properly presented. The basis of representation in this convention will be two delegates from the District of Columbia, two from each Territory, and from each State twice as many as the representation of the State in both branches of the National Congress. State conventions will decide upon the method of electing these delegates. It is hoped that a fair proportion of them will be ladies. The call goes on to say:

All citizens of this Republic who believe that the traffic in intoxicating drinks is a national disgrace and a national scourge, that it is a destroyer of wealth producing power, that it robs labor, destroys capital, debauches society and corrupts politics, that it debases the intellect, lawlessness and fosters anarchy, that it seeks to and already to an alarming extent dominates in municipal, state and national government, that it threatens the moral and political perpetuity of our institutions, and that it ought to be forever prohibited; who believe that to abolish the saloon will, in a great measure, abolish poverty, assist in solving the labor question, purify politics, and add to the solidity of our institutions, who are convinced that the desirable reform needs for its consummation the responsible agency of a political party clearly committed thereto as a matter of principle, and not as a matter of expediency, who favor a general and progressive system of popular education, who would amend our election laws to secure greater purity of the ballot, who stand for a free ballot and count for both the white man of the North and the black man of the South; who favor the protection of American labor and the American laborer; who would foster our agricultural interests, who believe that the saloon is the head of woman will be the death knell of the liquor trade, in short, all citizens, however they may differ upon other questions, who are agreed upon the wisdom and necessity of severe political action in order to secure the removal of the rum power, are requested to unite under this call in sending representatives to the National Convention at Indianapolis.

A Worthy Institution.

THE TORONTO CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE MISSION.

Good Work for God and Humanity—A Workman that Needeth not to be Ashamed.

Very few institutions existing solely for the reclamation of outcasts have met with more practical success than has the Toronto Christian Temperance Mission in the limited sphere which it occupies. Mr. Robert Hall, city missionary, has been at work for nearly three years, and his latest monthly report which was presented at the regular board meeting in Y. M. C. A. hall some days ago, is full of interest. Dr. W. B. Gieskie presided at this meeting at which a great deal of important business was transacted. Mr. Hall's work covered visitation and instruction at the Central Prison, the General Hospital, the Industrial Refuge, Cottage Gospel meetings, a great deal of private visitation, and a Sunday School for destitute children conducted in his own home. Through his efforts the old goal library has been reorganized and placed under the control of the Mission. It now comprises more than 200 bound volumes, and 300 other works. A great deal of tract distribution has been carried on and through the help of kind friends, Christmas gifts had been placed in the hands of very many poor children.

We strongly commend this interesting work to the support of those who are anxious to aid one of the most practical lines of temperance effort.

Restrictive Legislation

THE QUEENSLAND LIQUOR LAW.

An Extensive System of Local Option—Three Distinct Measures at the Command of the People—None of Them Equal to the Canada Temperance Act.

In dealing with such questions as restriction of the liquor traffic, and especially that kind of legislation known as Local Option which places restrictive power in the hands of the electorate of any locality, it is well that we should have all the light that can be obtained on the matter. Permissive laws, on various plans, are enforced in different parts of the world, and, in order that our readers may understand something more on the matter we present below the substance of an important paper read in Adelaide, not long ago, at the International Temperance Convention. The paper is the work of Mr. Peter McLean, ex M. L. A., who introduced in the Queensland Legislative Assembly the liquor law which is now in force in that colony, and which we herein discuss.

In 1876, the writer had the honor of first introducing to the Legislative Assembly the question of permissive legislation in connection with the liquor traffic. During the session of that year, notice was given of the intention of introducing a Bill during the following session. In 1877 the Bill was introduced. When the motion that the Bill be read a second time was submitted, the speaker of the Assembly pointed out that, as the Bill provided that 'All expenses connected with any election or voting under this Act shall be defrayed by the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer of Queensland for the time being from the consolidated revenue of the said colony,' and as the 'Constitution Act provides that all money bills should be introduced in a message from the Governor, the motion before the House could not be put. Consequently, the introducer of the Bill was compelled to move that the order of the day be discharged from the business paper.

In the following year the Bill was again submitted to the Assembly, and this time in proper form and by the constitutional channel. On a division being taken on the second reading, it was carried by a majority of four votes, but on going into committee the motion was met by a hostile amendment, and the Bill was again discharged from the business paper.

For the next five years the Bill was annually discussed in the Assembly, and each time defeated; but in 1885, when the Government introduced a new Licensing Bill, they incorporated in their measure the principle of local option. This Bill was assented to in November of the same year, it thus became an Act of Parliament, and is now the law of the land.

The leading features of Part 6 of the Act, and which contains the local option clauses, are as follows:—'The provisions of this part of this Act may be applied in any municipality or division, or any other subdivision of either, or in any other area which forms a municipality or division and also forms part of one licensing district, and the boundaries whereof can be clearly and conveniently defined. Any such municipality, division, subdivision or area is hereinafter in this part of this Act referred to as an area.

'Any number of ratepayers in any area, being not less than one-sixth of the whole number of ratepayers in such area, may, by notice in writing given not later than the 1st day of November in any year, require the chairman of the local authority to take a poll of the ratepayers of such area, for or against the adoption of all or any of the following resolutions, to have effect within the area. That is to say—

- 1 That the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited.
2 That the number of licenses shall be reduced to a certain number (specified in the notice), not being less than one third of the existing number.
3 That no new licenses shall be granted.

'The chairman of the local authority shall be the returning officer for the purposes of this part of the Act.

'If a majority of two-thirds of the votes recorded in respect of the first resolution, or a majority of the votes recorded in respect of the second or third resolutions be in favor of its adoption, such resolution shall be deemed to be carried, and shall be adopted.

'Provided that if a poll is taken upon more than one resolution—
a. Only one resolution shall be adopted.
b. If the first resolution is carried, it shall be adopted whether either or both of the other resolutions is or are carried or not.
c. If the second resolution is carried, and the first is not carried, the second resolution shall be adopted, whether the third resolution is carried or not.
d. If the third resolution is carried, and the first and second are not carried, the third resolution shall be adopted.

'The returning officer shall, as soon as possible after the poll, declare the result of the voting.

'If the first resolution is adopted, then from and after the date when it comes into operation in the area the following consequences will issue:—

- 1. It shall not be lawful to sell, barter, or otherwise dispose of any liquor in the area.
2. Any person who, whilst the resolution is in force, sells, barter, or other-

wise disposes of liquor in this area, shall be liable to the same penalties as are imposed by this Act for selling spirits without a license.

3. All such liquor, whatever the quality may be, and all measures, jars, or other utensils, used in holding or measuring or conveying it, found in the possession or custody of any such person, shall be forfeited, and shall be destroyed or sold subject to the provisions of this Act.

4. Nothing herein contained shall prohibit the sale of methylated spirits for use in the arts and manufactures, or to prohibit the sale of liquor for medicinal use under conditions following, that is to say—
(a) It shall not be lawful for any person to sell in the area any liquor for medicinal use except on the prescription of a legally qualified medical practitioner, nor unless he is a pharmaceutical chemist, registered under the Pharmacy Act of 1854, or any Act amending or substituting for the same.
(b) It shall not be lawful to sell any such liquor for medicinal use unless the bottle or other vessel in which such liquor is contained is distinctly labelled with the words 'Intoxicating Liquors,' and the name and address of the seller.

5. If any person sells liquor for medicinal use otherwise than as herein provided, he shall be liable for the first offence to a penalty not exceeding two pounds, and for the second or any subsequent offence, to a penalty not exceeding ten pounds.

'If the second resolution is adopted, it shall be the duty of the local authority to restrict the total number of licenses and certificates granted or renewed by them to or within the number specified in the resolution.

'If the third resolution is adopted, it shall not be lawful for the licensing authority, after having received information thereof, to grant a certificate of a licensed victualler's license or a wine seller's license, unless at the time the resolution was adopted a license was current and in force for the sale of liquor in such house; and any certificate granted contrary to the provisions of this section shall be null and void.

1. If the first resolution is adopted, a poll may be again demanded in manner provided by the Act, but not until the expiration of three years after the date of such adoption, and in such case a poll shall be taken on the first resolution only.

2. If the second resolution is adopted, a poll may be again demanded on it or on the question of a further reduction, or of the adoption of the first or second resolutions, but not until the expiration of ten years after the last vote was taken.

3. If the third resolution is adopted, a poll may be again demanded on it or on the first or second resolutions, but not until after the expiration of two years after the last poll was taken.

4. If all the resolutions are rejected, a poll may be again demanded in manner provided by this Act, but not until the expiration of two years after the last poll was taken.

5. Upon any poll the same majority of votes in favor of a resolution shall be required as heretofore provided, and if such majority is not recorded in favor of the resolution, the resolution shall not be carried, or in the case of a second poll upon a resolution after it has been adopted, shall be recorded.

'The expenses of taking a poll under this part of this Act shall be defrayed out of the municipal or divisional fund.

It will be seen that, by the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, not only can a step be put to the issue of any more than the existing number of licenses, but the number of houses can be reduced, and the full principle of the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic can be carried out.'

Christian Responsibility.

CHRISTIANS, patriots, men of humanity! Will you not come along with us to their rescue those who, misguided by the example and emboldened by the counsel of others, have ventured onward in a course which threatens to prove fatal alike to their health, their happiness, and their salvation?

Will you not, in place of casting additional impediments in the way of their return, contribute to remove those which already exist, and which, without such assistance, they will remain forever alike unable to surmount or remove?

On your part, the sacrifice will be small, on theirs, the benefit conferred immense—a sacrifice not, indeed, without requital, for you shall share the joy of their rejoicing friends on earth and their rejoicing friends in heaven, who, when celebrating their return to God, shall say, 'This our son, our brother, our neighbor, was lost and is found; was dead and is alive again.'

In view of the prevailing usage of the society in which you live, and the obvious inroads drunkenness is making on that society; in view of that frightful number of inmates at the altar, and advocates at bar, whom drunkenness, robbing the church and the world of their services, has demoralized and dishonored; in view of those master-spirits in the field and the Senate Chamber, whom drunkenness has mastered; in view of those families made wretched, those youth corrupted, and those poor-houses, and prison-houses, and graveyards peopled and peopled with beings made guilty and wretched by drunkenness; I put it to your conscience, Christians, whether, at such a time and under such circumstances, you would be at liberty, though supplied with wine made from the grapes of Eschol, to use it as a beverage?

In conclusion, I ask, whether you are not bound, by the very circumstances in which God has placed you, to refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors, of every name and nature, as a beverage, and whether you can, without sin, refuse to give your influence to the cause of total abstinence?—Dr. Nett.