Convention closed and we home, and nothing, exce-and indefinite reports was matter until the Conven which fully explains wh could not act at that tim

that such prohibition involves injury or injustice is another question. The prohibitionist conidently contends that taking a large and intelligent view of the matter, no injustice would be suffered, but that, on the contrary, the restrictions involved in the prohibition of the liquor traffic are necessary to the highest welfare both of the individual and the community.

The principle of restriction, or of interference with the liberty of the individual to do as he pleases, which the prohibition of the liquor traffic involves, is no new thing under the sum. It is as old an organized society which can exist only on condition that each member of it, recognizing the rights of others, consents to restrictions for the sake of the common good and for that larger liberty which the organization secures. Interference with personal liberty is thus cheerfully submitted to in many enactments which are in principle more or less strictly analogous to the prohibition of the liquor craffic. There are certain occupations—and some of them of a very useful character—in which, nevertheless, men are not permitted to engage except under restrictions, because of the dangerinvolved to the life or health of their fellow citizens. The same principle is recognized in the legislation respecting contagious diseases. If a community is threatened with an epidemic of small-pox, the citizens, at great inconvenience and at some risk, perhaps, to health and life, are obliged, both themselves and their families, to be vaccinated; because this is judged to be necessary in the intersect of society. If one is stracked with scarlet fever the house is attacked with scarlet fever the armough to a hospital or quarantine station. If even one member of a family are inhibited from ordinary intercourse with their neighbors while the danger lasts. A citizen may say, 'The risk or was of the family are inhibited from ordinary intercourse with their neighbors while the danger lasts. A citizen may say, 'The risk or house loads and their house house house hole the is attacked with scarlet fever the house in placarded and the whole family are inhibited from ordinary intercourse with their neighbors while the danger hasts. A citizen may say. The risk of myself or my family being attacked by small-pox is very small. I have objections to vaccination. I prefer ather to take the risk involved in neglecting it. But the reply is, This is not your affair only, but that of the community, vaccination is in the general interest, and society through its law says, you wast lay said your personal convenience and preference in the matter. A person attacked with small-pox or cholers may say, "do bject to being removed to a hospital or quarantine station; I shall be more comfertable here, in my home; removal may cost me my life." But the law, expressing the general judgment of society in the matter, virtually says, "This is a case in which not your own individual preferences and interests merely are so be considered, but the welfare of the whole community, and therefore you must be removed."

The examples given above are but, a few out of many which might be adduced to show how generally, in a highly organized society, the principle is admitted and acted upon that personal preferences and merely individual interests must be subordinated to the interests of the whole body. The welfare of the people is the highest law—Salus populi supermales. If therefore any business becomes a public puisance The examples given above are but Salus populi suprema lex. If therefore any business becomes a public nuisance or a serious evil, threatening the health, the happiness or the general well-being of the community, it implies the introduction of no new and strange principle if society shall order its suppression, even though the doing so may involve some diaregard of personal preferences or merely individual interests. Nor does this signify any real injury

Messenger and Visitor

Size of pr. anaims

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MESSENGER AND VISITOR

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Convention of 15.25, we've by the secretary that in no better innanciation and than before Convention information was received for the with reputated the showing that the B as to accept any audited the showing that the B as to accept any audited the showing that the B as to accept any audited to win responsibility. This was compared to the control of the secretary had accepted to win responsibility and the secretary had accepted to win responsibility and the secretary had accepted to win responsibility. This was been placed. He hoped the secretary had accepted the hoped that he money which the money of the word of the secretary had accepted about the election than the secretary had accepted about the election than New Brunswick to make but that as soon as the over we would get the event over, still no pt. Day was written to, cuese were made. At le do that I should go to I in the interest of the B best I could to settle Accordingly, I set out Fredericton, in compassentative of the Forei went in the interest as I did of the H. M. E. Dr. Day in Fredericto had been done toward for the Board. We for even willing, of course, to on his property, we money. Besides his pof sufficient value to ediness to the Boards, situation his brother-in came forward to help! F. M. Board a mortga the H. M. Board tal which contained a pentance and a requirement of the contained and a requirement of the contained and a statement the which he had use From what was known of the final was not believed to true then the doct larger sum than with the contained the contained of the contained the contained of the contained the con true then the doct larger sum than w. If it were not true, an untruth told roceiving the church of the case it was for the church to toutside sid, and church decided to call a council of so the with us. Thi upon at the next of the church as which was as which was as when were the could reasonably my purpose to giv of the proceedings will be sufficied condition, but whis management his mar