

Temperance News.

The Gospel Temperance Movement has been inaugurated at Mitchell, Ont., and already gives promise of doing good and becoming permanently established.

The English Parliament has before it a measure known as "The Corrupt Practices" bill. It is designed to put a stop to political frauds, a description of legislation with which Americans are sorrowfully familiar. Clause 15 of the bill reads as follows:

15. Any premises on which the sale by wholesale or retail of any intoxicating liquor is authorized by a license (whether the license be for consumption on or off the premises), or any premises where any intoxicating liquor is sold, or any part of any such premises, shall not be used as a committee-room for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of a candidate at an election, and if any person hires or uses any such premises or any part thereof for a committee-room he shall be guilty of illegal hiring, and the person letting such premises or part, if he knew it was intended to use the same as a committee-room, shall also be guilty of illegal hiring.

The liquor interest in Parliament made a long and stubborn fight over the clause, first to amend and finally to reject it, but they were worsted, the final vote standing 146 to 111. The disgrace of American politics is the holding of caucuses, conventions and elections in saloons; the bulk of the prevailing corruption is doubtlessly to be traced to the same foul source. The Legislatures have passed many measures with the ostensible object of preventing political fraud. They have not succeeded in accomplishing much, if any good. The reason is obvious, and the English Parliament has pointed out the remedy. Every honorable interest in every decent community demands that politics shall be kept as far from the saloons as possible.—*American Paper*.

In a private note from Rev. Charles Garrett, President of the British Wesleyan Conference, he says of the Blue Ribbon movement in England: "It is making marvellous progress. I can but wonder whereunto this thing will grow. Many of the foremost men in all the churches are wearing the ribbon. I meet it everywhere." William Noble, who is the founder of the Gospel Temperance work in England, indicated by this "ribbon of blue," and Francis Murphy who first tied it on ragged dirty coats in America, are reaping rich harvests for God and Home and Native Land.—*Signal*.

The Queen of Madagascar, dissatisfied with the manner in which her police administered the liquor laws, recently appointed a corps of special police consisting of women, and there are no more complaints of the laws being evaded.—*Reformer*.

Oregon's legislature in 1880 passed a prohibitory amendment. It has just passed it a second time, this year, giving a vote of twenty-one to seven in the Senate and forty-seven to nine in the lower-house. The people will vote upon the measure next year.—*Morning and Day of Reform*.

South Carolina has forbidden all liquor licenses outside of incorporated towns and villages, requires every liquor-dealer there to be licensed, and forbids the running of railroad trains on the Sabbath, so that railroad employees are allowed to enjoy a day of rest.—*Morning and Day of Reform*.

In Danville, Ky., the people have tried the practical workings of prohibition, and are so well satisfied that, at a recent election, they agreed to continue it by a vote of 541 to 41.—*Morning and Day of Reform*.

The father of temperance law in Illinois, Hon. Wm. Reddick, of La Salle, long a Democratic Senator in the Legislature of Illinois, has come out from the Democratic party and announces himself now and hereafter a free and independent Prohibitionist. For forty years he has been a leader in the Democratic party of the State. He is worth probably half a million of dollars, and what is more, is willing to spend it in the cause of Prohibition. Local papers say, "This will make the temperance folks 'sassier' than ever." So let it be!—*Signal*.

WHERE TO SEND DRUNKARDS.—A prominent citizen of Lincoln County, Ill., having fallen a victim to intemperate habits, be-

came so unfit for business that, as a last resort, he fled to Kansas to escape temptation. After being there a while he writes a letter from Ottawa, Kansas, to a friend as follows:

"John, I have seen over a dozen men who had been confirmed drunkards and who came here to reform; all have succeeded. One man told me he came here two years ago, had been drunk twenty years and came here drunk, but has never touched liquor since. The fact is, when a man gets here he is bound to reform; he can't get whisky if he wants it."—*N. Y. Witness*.

TEETOTAL.—The origin of the word "Teetotal" has been often discussed. Those who contend that "teetotal" and "teetotally" were colloquially used in a general sense before R. Turner applied the term in September, 1833, to total abstinence from all strong drink may be right, but no printed evidence to support the earlier use has been presented. What is very strange, however, is the fact that R. Turner has been anticipated in that very special application of the word hitherto supposed to have originated with him. It appears that in 1819 the Hector Temperance Society was formed in the State of New York on the anti-spirit principle, and that dissatisfied with this principle as too narrow, some of the members became abstainers from all intoxicants. In 1827 the Lansing Temperance Society was formed, and two pledges were introduced—one against distilled spirits, the other against all alcoholic liquors. The first was marked "O. P." (Old Pledge); the second "T," meaning total! A goodly number signed the latter, and they were spoken of as "T-totals"—the initial letter, "T," and the explanation, "Total" being pronounced as one word. The witness on this point is the Rev. Joel Jewel, of Troy, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, who was the secretary of the Lansing Temperance Society, and is now about eighty years of age. I do not suppose that the nickname lasted long, or was widely known; but that it should have arisen at all is one of the curiosities that come unexpectedly to sight in the course of historical research.—*Alliance News*.

Intemperance News.

CONSUMPTION OF BEER IN THE PARIS HOSPITALS.—As some answer to the protests which have been made against his peremptory prohibition of beer for the patients of the hospitals, the Director of the Assistance Publique publishes some of the figures, which have justified, as he thinks, his too indiscriminate resolution. It seems that the quantity of beer consumed at the Hotel-Dieu rose from 37 litres in 1875 to 13,516 in 1882; at the Pitie from 700 to 8,995; at the Charite from 1,876 to 13,473; and at the St. Antoine from 3,768 to 14,564. The whole of the hospital establishments consumed 28,695 litres in 1875 and 151,174 in 1882. The consumption of *vin ordinaire* (which has the reputation of being very good in the Paris hospitals) rose from 1,893,128 litres in 1875 to 2,646,728 in 1882; that of Banyuls wine rose from 56,881 litres to 128,584, and Bordeaux from 78,814 litres to 103,988. There were also 1,130,531 litres of milk consumed in 1875, and 2,675,699 in 1882. The increase in the consumption of beer, therefore, has not been caused by its substitution for wine or milk, the beer being an absolute addition. "But who drank all this beer?" asked one of the municipal councillors. "That I cannot tell," replied M. Quentin, "though it is certain that all these supplementary quantities did not profit the patients."—*Medical Times and Gazette*.

GREAT BRITAIN'S DRINK BILL.—The following table shows that the amount of money spent upon intoxicating liquors in Great Britain in 1882, great as it was, was less than in 1881:

	1882.	1881.
British Spirits.....	£28,554,264	£28,730,719
Foreign Spirits.....	9,950,425	9,954,318
Wine.....	12,998,154	14,080,282
Beer.....	73,258,516	72,809,142
British Wines, &c. (estimated).....	1,500,000	1,500,000
	£126,261,359	£127,074,461

—*Alliance Year Book*.

DRUNKENNESS AND VIOLENCE AT LIVERPOOL.—This city has an unenviable notoriety for intemperance, and, consequent upon this, for assaults upon the person, too often of a very violent char-