

LICENSES IN HAMILTON.

HAMILTON has reduced her license holders by 20. What will the result be? Will the quantity of liquor drunk be lessened; or will the number of illicit dives be increased, as in this city? These are important questions and questions that should be thoroughly considered by municipal councillors before tampering with businesses that they themselves or their predecessors have been the means of bringing into existence. We do not believe that there will be less drinking done in Hamilton, but we do believe the police will be kept busier suppressing illicit dens than they were wont to be.

A very common impression is that the fewer the houses of refreshment the less will be the drunkenness. Statistics prove that this does not at all follow. We will turn to England for reference, particularly as regards the point at issue not being so easily obtainable here as there. There we find that in the county of Durham, where the licensed houses are 3.30 to every 1,000 inhabitants, the convictions for drunkenness were 12.48 per 1,000. In Huntingdonshire, however, where there are 10.04 public houses to every 1,000 inhabitants, the convictions were only 1.03 per 1,000. Again in Glamorganshire, where there are only 3.74 licensed houses to every 1,000 inhabitants, the convictions were 11.39 per 1,000; but in Cautbridgeshire, which has 8.78 houses per 1,000, the convictions were only 1.09. Turning from the counties to the towns, we find the same phenomenon. In Newcastle, for example, where there are only 2.76 licensed houses per 1,000, the convictions were 25.60 per 1,000; whereas in Norwich, where there are as many as 6.11 houses per 1,000, the convictions were as low as .63. Again, in Tyne-mouth, which has only 5.68 houses per 1,000, the convictions were 26.61; whereas in Cautbridge, with 7.32 houses per 1,000, the convictions were only 1.13.

Many more illustrations might be supplied but it is surely unnecessary. From those herewith given it will easily be seen that the number of convictions for drunkenness is not directly proportional to the number of licensed houses, but inversely proportional. The county of Durham, the city of Newcastle and the borough of Tyne-mouth have the fewest licensed houses, and yet they are the most drunken.

Something more startling than even the above particulars is supplied by the *Abolitionist's Advocate*, which says that in Gothenburg, the town that has given its name to a liquor trading system, there was in 1899 one conviction for drunkenness to every twenty inhabitants, while in Cardiff the convictions were one in 206, and in Southampton, one in 406. One in twenty is an incredibly large proportion. Supposing it is right, however, then there remains the question as to what proportion of drunken cases were not followed by conviction in Gothenburg and in Southampton and in Cardiff respectively; but it is impossible to suppose that there were so many people allowed to go free in Southampton as

would even up, if convictions had followed with the situation at Gothenburg.

On the whole we think it advisable to leave the supporters of Prohibition, partial or complete, to explain away the figures we have quoted—if they can.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN'S REPLY.

To the challenge issued by the *Wine and Spirit Gazette* of New York and quoted in another column Archbishop Corrigan has replied:

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE,
No. 452 Madison Avenue,
New York, July 28, 1894.

Editor *Wine and Spirit Gazette*:
Sir,—Returning to town yesterday, I found on my table a copy of your journal of July 25. In reply to your expressed wish I have the honor to say that I loyally accept the principles laid down by His Excellency Mgr. Sattoli, both in the spirit and the letter. More than this, no Catholic can refuse to accept them.

As to the fear of consequences, I have yet, thank God, to learn that fear is in the discharge of duty.

Please remember, however, that acceptance of principles is not to be confounded with the blind application of the same on all occasions, and under all circumstances. Respectfully,

M. A. CORRIGAN,
Archbishop.

The *Gazette's* challenge was so directly put that the Archbishop could hardly have escaped noticing it. And that is all he has done—noticed it. No sane man could have expected him to say he would be disloyal to the principles laid down by Mgr. Sattoli. But his grace goes on to say: "Please remember, however, that acceptance of principles is not to be confounded with the blind application of the same on all occasions and under all circumstances." There is the keynote to the whole situation, and the situation is that, as far as Archbishop Corrigan is concerned, things will go on pretty well as they were, except, possibly, he will not encourage the election of members of the trade to official positions in Catholic societies. In our opinion the challenge of the *Gazette* was both foolish and unbecomingly for and the Archbishop has answered it in the only way the dignity of the Church permitted.

MR. W. T. STEAD, who wrote "If Christ Came to Chicago," and lost no time thereafter before putting the ocean between himself and a meddling community, addressed a large meeting of temperance people in the Corn Exchange at Maidstone recently, and, plagiarizing his own blasphemy, took for his subject "If Christ Visited Maidstone." Referring to the neglect of those who claimed to be the Christian and temperance party in the town to establish municipal lodging houses, he said that the publicans, upon whom every word of obloquy and contempt had been cast, had been doing the work of the Christian Church. It was these and not their temperance friends who had provided shelter and rest for the poor wayfarer who had but a few pence

in his pocket. Let them give the publican his due, for, however he might be abused and denounced, justice was a jewel, even for publicans. It was for the temperance party to level up the publicans, if they needed it, and not to asperse them. The fact was, the Church of the living God had handed over its duties to the publican, and he had discharged them, both for the Church and the temperance party. The publican was doing a good work in this respect, and, metaphorically speaking, was punishing the heads of his temperance friends. It is easy to understand that the remarks of Mr. Stead seemed extremely unpalatable to his teetotal audience, notwithstanding that the said remarks, like his title, were a mere plagiarism from the Chicago book.

It was at the dinner table of a leading hotel in this city that the following conversation occurred during the time of the recent Baptist convention: "You say you're a total abstainer, then why do you stop at an hotel instead of at a private house?" "Because I have more comfort at an hotel with less pretentious fuss." "But you must see some things that shock you?" "I have been traveling for a month or two every year for the last forty years, and I've never seen or heard anything to which I could seriously take exception in an hotel. True, I have minded my own business and not looked for unpleasant incidents." "Then why do you say hard things of hotel keepers?" "Young man, I have never said hard things of hotel keepers." "But you're a cold water man—a total abstainer?" "Yes, I believe in abstinence—for myself." The conversation was private, so names cannot be given, but one was a well known citizen of Toronto and the other was a visitor, one of the leading and most thoughtful men in America.

IT WILL BREAK THE RECORD.

The attendance at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition which will be held this year from the 3rd to the 15th of September, will, in all likelihood, be even larger than usual. The system of cheap excursion trains from all points has done much to popularize the Fair and bring it within the reach of nearly all. Ah! at all the space in the main building, the machinery hall and the musical pavilion is now taken up. The internal arrangement of the main building has been so altered that it will present an entirely novel aspect, the exhibits being so displayed so as to present a more striking display. Some wholly new and brilliant spectacular features have been secured so that the tastes of those who seek amusement of an exciting character will be fully satisfied. From day to day there will be running and trotting races, bicycle races and other sporting events, and each evening a grand pyrotechnic spectacle on a scale hitherto unapproached, by a company comprising upwards of 400 performers. The piece to be presented—the "Siege of Algiers"—is a wonderfully vivid and realistic representation of Oriental splendor, and warfare by land and sea, illustrative of the capture and destruction of the piratical city of Algiers in 1806 by the British forces, and the destruction of the forts and the palaces of

the day; and concluding with a splendid culminating fire works display, showing a colossal figure of Britannia twenty feet in height. The scenery, costumes, and stage appointments are the most costly and elaborate ever shown in this city. There are very full entries in all the leading departments and there is every indication that the fair will prove a phenomenal success.

HAMILTON LICENSES CANCELLED.

The Hamilton License Commissioners, in conformity with the decree of the city council, have cut off thirty licenses, as follows:

Saloons and hotels: Ed. Gordon, John Street south; M. O'Neil, John Street south; D. H. Long, John Street south; W. Gowland, John Street south; John T. Jones, King Street east; Thomas Church, Hughson Street north; John Duffy, John Street north; A. J. Slapke, James Street north; James M. Kosov, James Street north; Joseph Doran, James Street north; Sarah E. Nolan, James Street north; James Dillon, Macaulay Street north; A. Buckham, Stuart Street west; A. P. Koch, Stuart Street west; W. Dornan, Bay and Cannon Streets; W. Hughes, Cannon Street west; James McAnelli, Market Square; Arthur Weir, Merrick Street; James Owen, York Street; and W. Livingston, King Street west.

Shops: Hazell Brothers, John Street south; J. Snyde, Jr., West Avenue north; Robert Gladstone, Ferguson Avenue north; Samuel Scott, Robert Street; Thomas Walsh, John Street north; George Mills, Stuart Street east; W. J. McAllister, York Street; G. J. Smith, York Street, and P. J. Dowling, King Street west.

WHEN BEER WAS GOOD.

Both Sikhs and Goorkhas were beginning to waver; each day was pregnant with new anxiety, as expected news was delayed; and perhaps we owe our triumph to half a dozen heroic men, who had asserted their individual ascendancy over the fierce warriors who followed them under fire. At Delhi and Sikh guides and the Goorkhas did noble service. Ammunition was so scarce that to load the heavy guns they had to pick up the enemy's round shot and return them.

But if shot was scarce beer was plentiful, for all the agents of Bass and Allop had made a merit of necessity and swamped the camp in the liquor they could not hope to sell. Sir Hope said that he had thought he should never have pulled through but not the Bass given new vigor to his exhausted frame. The day was incessant and the heat intense. In June the weather was so fearful that the gunners could not handle the shot wherewith to load the guns."—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

The Montreal Hotelkeepers Protective Association held a picnic at Fort and on July 24th, there being nearly a thousand people present. Among them were Mayor Villeneuve, Adm. Farrell, ex-Adm. James, Hon. James McShane, Adm. Stevenson, Adm. Esclaire, Mr. A. J. Jones, and numerous other people of influence. In the morning a procession took place, which was one of the largest of the kind yet seen in Montreal. Every branch of the trade was represented, and each wagon was decorated with flags, etc. An exceedingly jolly afternoon and evening were spent at all kinds of games, dancing, etc.