Prohibition Debate at Kingston

Divinity Doctors Differ on the Propriety of a Dominion Prohibitory Act,

Combat the Evils of Intemperance.

Grant Take Opposite Sides.

Various Phases of the Subject Set Forth Before a Mass Meeting.

Kingston, Ont., Jan. 28.-Last night, a representative audience gathered in the city hall to listen to the stirring eloquence of Rev. Drs. Lucas and Grant on the prohibition question. The building, holding 1,200, was crowded, standing room not being possible.

The topic of debate was "That a law passed by the Dominion Parliament prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor would promote temperance and public and political morality."

Dr. Lucas took the affirmative. He

said: For centuries past the traffic in Intoxicating beverages has been the fruitful source of discussion and irri-tation both inside and outside of legislative halls. The bitterness and the wrangling respecting it have been almost endless. It has been estimated that more than five hundred acts of parliament in Christian countries have een passed to regulate it, but we seem to get no nearer to a satisfactory solution of the difficult problem. Even those financially interested are daily knocking at the doors of our lawmakers for some new regulation or some new law for the betterment of their trade. We never have been able to adjust it, and apparently never can adjust it, so as to quiet the public mind and please all classes. It is not so respecting any other occupation or trade. I am of the opinion that the very fundamental principles of the traffic are wrong. I mean that the beverage use of intoxicants is contrary to the unwritten laws of nature, and refully study the quescontrary to the written laws of

WORSE THAN WAR. There seems to be a universal agreement that the traffic is bad. It was a Gladstone, who said originally that it had done more harm to humanity than War and pestilence and famine com-bined. A dealer in Manitoba said from behind his own bar, when there was considerable excitement over a suicide, in which drink was the cause, "Gentlemen, it's a damnable business, but there is money in it." It is not wonderful, therefore, that we should at least desire to prohibit it. It is our

right and our power to prohibit which makes a license of any value. He would be a simpleton who would pay us \$150 for a license to sell if we have no power to prohibit him from sening.

When he pays us for the license to sell

when he pays us for the license to sell it is with the express understanding that we prohibit others from selling. Where we have authorized by law one man to sell we have prohibited 499 other men from selling. Now if we have prohibited 499 men from seling, and the 500th man not only admits that we have the right to prohibit, and in justice to him ought to prohibit, those 499 men from selling, then I should like to ask if we have not the power to prohibit, in justice to ourselves and

our children, that 500th man if we THE PROPORTION.

I propose now to show that just in proportion, as a rule, as we have applied the principle of prohibition to that 500th man, as regards his hours morals of the people are improving. In do its utmost to counteract them? Just in that proportion have the morals of the people in the vicinity gauged and recorded in our police courts gone up or down. The most noted illustration of the evil effects of the diminusers of parliament that of parliament that too many places to sell liquor in, and my name headed the petition to the city council to reduce the number. I gradually, so that injustice should be done then explained that this should be done gradually, so that injustice should not was because penalties were not high enough, and illicit trade was mainin the English beer law of 1830. The use of gin had become so alarming in England that it became necessary, in the estimation of all good citizens, that something should be done to check this evil. The object sought was to wean the people from spirit drinking by cheapening beer and cider. Any householder on giving bonds and paying two guineas could get a license to sell. One

The Saddest Fact Regarding Consumption

Apart from its fatal character, is the pa-Apart from its latar character, is the patient's cheery unconsciousness of danger. Nothing is harder for his family to bear, but for him it is his only blessing, and it would be cruel and unnatural to deprive him of his hopes. When once the tuberculous condition develops the ever highten the skin dition develops, the eyes brighten, the skin grows clear, and there is a buoyancy of spirit that gives a sense of general improvement that lulls the patient's fears. "If the cough would only stop," he says, "I would be well."

To relieve the cough and tonify the whole system, I know of nothing better than Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure. and Consumption Cure,"

anys Marcellus B. Cheek, of Aurora, Ill.

For fourteen years of my life I have been

a constant user of Shiloh's Cough and

Consumption Cure. My family of five

children and my wife are all subject to he
reditary consumption, had colds at and reditary consumption, bad colds, etc., and we find that Shiloh's Consumption Cure is the only sure relief. It has done its good work when doctors and other medicines have failed." Begin immediately to fortify your strength by extra nutrition; take plenty of cream to nourish the body, and enable it to resist the disease. Then you are in a position to recover, if it be possible. At any rate, you have alleviated your sufferings and fortified your courage, enabling you to live more happily and longer, as you have reduced the drain on your system to the minimum.

the minimum.

This grand old remedy, Shiloh's Consumption Cure, used throughout the world for half a century, has cured innumerable cases of incipient consumption, and relieved many patients in advanced stages. Give it a fatthful trial, and if you are not satisfied, beturn the bottle to your druggist, and get four money back. Sold at 25c., 50c., and \$1.00 a bottle, throughout the United States and Canada; and in England at 1s, 2d. and in England at is. 2d., act is in force.

As the Best Means to gentleman supporting the measure did so because he thought it would preserve the morals of the people from contamination. He believed that these very numerous places of sale would tend to keep the people from the public houses, and thereby promote their morals and their comfort. The Duke Rev. Dr. Lucas and Principal would be attended with the most beneof Wellington was sure the measure ficial consequences to the lower orders. The chancellor of the exchequer argued that the measure would conduce to the comfort and health of the peapie, but especially to their morality, in removing from them the temptations to be met with in the common

I want to call attention to the opinions expressed on that occasion by two of the most noted statesmen of that day. Lord Brougham said that the measure would be the means of reducing adulterations. Lord Somerset said the bill would substitute good beer for the abominable adulterations. What's that you say, my lord? "Adulterations! Abominable adulterations!"
Some persons will tell you that abominable adulterations are the direct and natural and certain result of prohibition, and yet here are two of the most noted English statesmen of 70 years ago telling us of their anxiety to put an end to abominable adulterations, in a country where, if the word "prohibition" was in their dictionary at all, was not thought, even by the sincerest philanthropists of that day, to have even the remotest reference to

the liquor traffic. SUDDEN DEMORALIZATION. Defended in both houses and having the support of the leading philanthropists and statesmen of the day, the bill became law. Astonishing results fellowed. The friends of the measure were surprised by the sudden and gendemoralization. Rev. Sydney Smith, who had expected beneficial renew beer bill has begun its operations. ereign people are in a beastly condi-tion." The demoralization was so general and continuous that both Lord Wellington and Lord Brougham frankly confessed to a change of opinion before a year had elapsed. Not long

Afterward Lord Brougham sold is the streets of the afterward Lord Brougham said in the House of Lords: "To what good is it that the legislature should pass laws to punish crimes, and find out modes for improving the morals of the people, while these beer shops continue to sow the seeds of immorality broadcast great English brewer, and not Mr. frightful produce that has ever been known in any civilized country, and that, he was ashamed to say, under the fostering care of parliament." Lord Francis Edgerton said he considered the bill as promotive of enormous evils, and that no bill had ever been more productive of drunkenness and immorality than this. An Oxford magistrate said that this beer bill had brutalized the English laborer, and had frightfully extended the evils of moral debasement. We will throw a new picture on the canvas, and look at something a little

brighter than the picture just described. In 1854, what is known in Britain as the Forbes Mackenzie act was applied to Scotland. This act prohibits the sale of liquor on the Sabbath. The prohibition principle was enlarged to the extent of one-seventh of the time formerly granted the licensee. GLASGOW AND EDINBURGH. In Glasgow and Edinburgh the number of arrests for drunkenness for three years just prior to the introduction of the Sunday closing law was 100,553. For the three years immediately following the arrests were in these two cities 77,049. The difference

in the number of arrests for those years that "no drunkard shall inherit the being 23,504. When we can reduce the number of arrests in two cities in are such grave dangers connected with three years by 23,500 we think the the drink traffic that legislation should thirty-one cities in Scotland the ar- Some years ago there were in Kingston Scotch members of parliament that be inflicted on anyone; also, that if enough, and illicit trade was mainthis law tended to improve the moral condition of the people, that when a similar bill was proposed for Ireland forty-three cut of the forty sight forty sight. forty-three out of the forty-eight graver dangers connected with the traf-Scotch members voted for it. Bess- fic than the number of licenses. The he was sure Sir Wilfrid Laurier and brook, a manufacturing town in Iregreatest danger arises from the fact his government were sincere in their land, has no police, no paupers, no that at present the more the liquor promises, but if not, if they failed to

In Tyrone county, Ireland, there is adulteration to provoke instead of alan area of 61 square miles, with a laying the thirst, are guarded against Lucas' population of 10,000, where they have by the Swedish system, and three years the strictest prohibition. Lord Claude ago I advocated a modification of it, ago I advocated a modification of it. Hamilton, M.P., said: "I propose to suited to Canada. The prohibitionists, allude to the remarkable success of restriction there, because that success has been much questioned. I am here as representing the county, to assure you that the facts stated regarding the success of prohibition there are perfectly accurate. There was much drunkenness and a considerable police force. Now we have no force at all, the poor rates are only half what they

were, and the magistrates testify to the great absence of crime." PROHIBITION BENEFITS. Vineland, New Jersey, gives us a wonderful illustration of the benefits ticed, with the hope and from the moof prohibition. The town from the behibition. It has now nearly 20,000 in-sell everything that intoxicates, and habitants. I have been many times in law will never make men believe that the place, and can testify to the bene- it is a sin, like murder, adultery, forfits of the prohibitory principle in the nication, theft or lying. If it is a sin absence of drunkenness, pauperism, to sell, it must be a sin to buy, and

I come now to points nearer home to give you evidence of the increased morality of our own people where the prohibition principle has been applied. If we pass from the Atlantic to the Pacific, across our Dominion, we find the quantity of liquor consumed per head to tally exactly with the extent application of the principle of prohibition in the several provinces. will assuredly revive the horrid vice, Prince Edward Island consuming the and help even to make it fashionable

HALTON AND THE SCOTT ACT. I take the county where I was born and reared up to manhood—the county of Halton. I can assure you that no county could be worse for drunkenness and immorality, altogether occasioned by drink. Three men have been hanged in that county, and drink took them all to the gallows. The third year after the adoption of the act, arrests for drinking in Halton compared with other counties near by were as follows:
Wentworth, 666, or one in 98; Welling-that the common sense of the people had wiped out the act in scores of the people to 225 or one in 219. Halton 2 or one There is no possible way of account-

ing for this alarming difference except ed to try it on the Dominion. Defeatthrough the presence in that county of ed by a section of the army, they wantthe prohibitory measure. In a letter which I received from the police magistrate a few days ago he says: "The sheriff informed me that at the thirteen assize courts held in Halton during the Scott Act regime the judges were presented with white gloves on every occasion, a thing said to be unparalleled in the history of any other county in Ontario." The speaker was closely followed, his points being well punctured with ap-

plause. He ended in time. DR. GRANT'S REMARKS. Dr. Grant was vigorously cheered as he came forward and faced his fellowcitizens. There was a strongly-expressed shout as he declared that he hated the vice of drunkenness as much as any man. His address was logical and keen. He said: When Goliath, of Gath, called out "Give me a man to fight with," the minion? He urged the people not to

Israelites hesitated, for the giant had been a man of war from his youth.

No wonder, then, that I hesitated a ward Island prohibition could not be little when Mr. Lucas called out in the sustained. He concluded: fight with all at once." Against a giant who had from his youth fought for prohibition on innumerable platforms, what could the man do who had never been on the stump? I decided, however, to accept the challenge, because a public debate would not only yield suits, wrote to a friend only two weeks some money for the poor, but would after the law came into force: "The give me the opportunity of explaining my actual position to my fellow-citi-Everybody is drunk. Those who are zens, I am told of papers which throw not reeling are sprawling. The sov- sneers, slanders and other kinds of mud at me, but do not think that fairness to their readers requires that they should know what my position is, in my own words. If, for instance, a "Ah, if Principal Grant saw that he would change his view on prohibition."

(6) Opposition to law Now, how are its readers to know that respectable citizens, who are angry bemy view is that if we had prohibition cause their personal liberty is inthere would be two drunkards on the streets instead of one; and half a dozen (7) Increase of bribery perjurers and hypocrites for every one forms, from the bribery of policemen, we now have? Believing that, am I not sheriffs, deputies, or constables, up to bound to warn my friends that their the more subtle but more dangerous I look with horror on the sin of intemperance, and have fought against it with some success all my life, that I dread a proposal which if enected into dread a proposal which, if enacted into trates and judges, who do not call for law, will do more to throw back the former convictions, but inscribe the cause of temperance and corrupt the third or tenth offense as the first, becountry than any legislation that has cause they know that the law ever yet been passed in Canada. Why flicts imprisonment for the third ofshould any lover of his country de- fense. nounce me for doing my plain duty? (9) Increase of the spirit of hy-Apparently, because there are prohibitionists in Canada like those in the States described by the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, "who denounce unsparingly other advocates of temperance who decline to look at this great

question through their knothole, and to pronounce their shibboleth." THE POINT OF DIFFERENCE. Understand that my only difference best method of promoting temperance. the country more temperate, and improve it politically and morally. I believe the contrary.

Is it necessary in discussing this one point for me to explain that I believe kingdom of heaven," and that there however, will not touch anything of the kind, but insist on everyone looking through "their knot-nole." too, should be abolished, and our law has decided that they shall be.

ALL SHOULD ABSTAIN. Again, is it necessary for me, in discussing the one practical point which has been forced on the country by the prohibitionists, to explain that I advise all young men to be abstainers; that I believe total abstinence to be the safe course for all men, and a high not believe that it is a sin or crime to and crime. Every year the people are if one party to the transaction is punpermitted to express their wish reished, justice demands that the other
specting the continuance of the reshould be also. It is sometimes said strictive measure. A vote was taken that it is no sin to sell for medicinal, while I was there. Out of a voting population of 3,000, only 11 persons but who is to guarantee that what is could be found favorable to a return bought ostensibly for these purposes shall never be used as a beverage?

A TOUCH OF THE ANIMAL. I think that you understand my position. Let us all thank God that drunkenness is a decaying vice in Canada, thanks to true temperance workers, and the thousand-fold influences of Christian civilization. Should, however, prohibition be attempted, it least and British Columbia the most, the latter, where there is no prohibition, consuming nearly twelve times as much as the former, where the Scott act is in force.

The Scott act in Ontario leoks to me

Schable liberty; and all men, young men especially, are apt to think that there is something very nice in carefully locked supboards. As Beecher

put it, "You can never get cows to eat buckwheat straw unless you put a fence round it." Apparently the animal has in it a trait of human nature, or man has still about him a touch of the animal. THE PRINCIPLE NOT INVOLVED.

The doctor proceeded to annihilate Dr. Lucas' argument. He denied that the principle of prohibition was inhibit druggists, who were licensed? The statement was absurd. Why, he could not get married without a license. The country did not want every little fool gun to excuse his cowardice. The act is still in force in many counties in Canada, and is doing much good in the hands of men who have the courticense it did not involve the right of prohibition. "Well" he said "Dr Lutprohibition. "Well," he said, "Dr. Lu-cas can't ram such arguments down throats. Such argument may do for Grimsby or Toronto, but not here." (Cheers.) The doctor spoke of his attitude on the Scott Act, and said he had been hissed in the General Assembly in Montreel for urging caution in bly in Montreal for urging caution in the matter; not to get too enthusiastic over the measure. "That was," he said, "the first time I ever heard such counties where it was found a failure; and yet, because the prohibitionists failed in small communities, they wanted to go up against the army en masse.

> acts which had been repealed because not enforced, and asked whom to believe-these men or a few blind rats who put telescopes to blind eyes? FLAGRANTLY VIOLATED. Gen. Neal Dow was quoted as decaring that the prohibition law in Maine was flagrantly violated; that the politicians used the measure as a football, and the result was demoralization of the people. In New Brunswick prohibition was a failure; the law was deplorably violated, and morality reached a period point which demanded redress. The repeal soon followed and a better law was en-

The doctor then quoted the opinions

of scores of men who gave testimony as to the workings of the local option

WHAT HE HAD PROVED. I have proved that according to the experience of Ontario, the Maritime ovinces, and the states which have tried the experiment, prohibition does not prohibit; that the consequences been:

(1) Increase of drunkenness. (2) The traffic driven into the hands of a depraved class. (3) Multiplication of illicit dives. (4) Evasion of law and consequent increase among the people of contempt for law and general growth of spirit of illegality. (5) Increase of perjury, because people will not give evidence against a man for being guilty of what the law makes a crime when they do not be-(7) Increase of bribery in various

pocrisy, slander, sneaking and spying, and unwarrantable interference with others. (10) The breeding of low classes of infamous creatures called informers, who learn to tell lies with the facility of the father of lies. I have also proved that those results would necessarily flow in larger measures from a more drastic law applied to the with Mr. Lucas tonight is as to the that it would be madness to enforce Dominion. He closed by declaring prohibition, and for the political and He believes that prohibition will make moral evil that would result he shuddered to abolish the evil. He still had faith in the power of prayer the gospel of Christ. I have not lost faith in the power of the Gospel. (Cheers.) I would trust it rather than the policeman, and I would only invoke the law as far as the common

judgments of Christendom warrants me pawnshops, and as an explanation of all this, no public house. More than 3,000 hands employed, yet the best of order and good followship.

That induces him to do all he can to push the sale. This element of private their hypocrisy.

Dr. Grant said five minutes would profit from the sale, and the element of Dr. Grant said five minutes would be enough for him to demolish Dr. responsibility of giving the people prohibition then, a more common-sense decision had never been made. He

closed by saying that he would not

prophesy as to what the people would

do at the polls, but he was sure it

would require better arguments than

Dr. Lucas had advanced tonight to

secure prohibition from level-headed

The gathering broke up with the

Canadians. (Cheers.)

National Anthem.

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How Nestor Aranguren Met His Fate.

Three Columns of Troops and a Squad of Cavalry Sent to Capture Him.

Havana, Jan. 29.-Further details regarding the killing of Nestor Aranguren, the insurgent brigadier-general, known as the "Sheridan of Cuba," have been received. They show that Col. Aranzabe, of the Spanish forces, had known for some time that Aranguren was in the habit of visiting his mistress a hut in the Tapeste hills, and on Wednesday he ordered three columns of troops, reinforced by cavalry, to surprise the insurgent chief, with the result that the latter was shot and killed, with one of his companions. The troops also captured two women, and the father of Aranguren's mistress, who is described as the dyna-

miter of the band. Aranguren's body was brought to Havana, delivered to the military authorities, and, after identification, was sent to the morgue. About 4,000 people have since visited the morgue, among them being many ladies, the uncle of the deceased, Jose Maria Aranguren, and his nephew, Nestor Aranguren. It is further stated that the mistress of Aranguren and another woman, who were both wounded when the insurgent chief was captured, have since died of their injuries.

Aranguren, it is stated, was shot while he was writing. His remains will be quietly buried today.

DEATH'S HANDS PINIONED Kidney Deaths Grow Fewer as the World Awakes to the Glad Facts That South American Kidney Curc Never

Fails. The unsuspected presence, the insidious character, and the alarming (6) Opposition to law on the part of kidney diseases of so many men and suddenness of collapse and death from women in apparently good health has baffied the most eminent physicians of the day, and not until South American Kidney Cure was introduced to bound to warn my friends that their proposed short cut may not cure, but bribery of politicians, which results the human race. A thousand testiaggravate the disease? It is because from the formation of a vote which a moniais tell of its efficiency as a never-Sold by W. S. B. Barkwell and all

> It cost a man \$25, plus the legal cost of prosecution, to throw a polecat through a neighbor's window at Waterbury, Vt. Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

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