

petitions.

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Cheering letters have been received from Mr. W. S. Caine, concerning his work in India, where he is endeavoring to establish temperance guilds in the various schools and colleges, and the higher and cultured people are joining in the movement.

In Sweden, a new system of licensing has been adopted called the Gothenburg, which reduced the number in Stockholm alone from 193 to 87. It is worthy of remark that no protest was made on the part of the people who thus suddenly had their old haunts closed against them. In Sweden, as everywhere else, it is the *opening* of drink shops, not the closing of them that causes disorder. From a circular issued by T. W. Powderly to the Knights of Labor, we quote the following:—
 “The temperance question is an important one. I sometimes think it is the main issue. * * * * * There is over \$700,000,000 invested in the manufacture of rum in the U. S. A., and not half a million of men employed in its manufacture. If this amount of capital was transferred from that channel of trade to anything else, there would be employment for three millions of men. Do you ask, is it possible to do it? If we have the will, we have the way and the power. Forward is the word that comes ringing along the line from the Divine side of the conflict.” After such noble utterances, temperance reformers must recognize the Knights of Labor as their trusty, powerful allies. The other side. While it is a pleasure to be able to refer to so many cheering signs, our spirits almost drop when we think of the enormity of the evil which still exists. How to make a deeper impression upon it should be the question of the hour. Its power has been stayed and to some extent reduced, but we shall not be satisfied until we see it wholly overcome. There are 250,000 saloons in the U.S., 100,000 in England, and thousands more in Scotland and Ireland, and 10,000 in Canada. England's drink bill for 1890 was £139,000,000. According to Government statistics, there was consumed in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages in Canada in 1889, and the quantity increases year by year—2,000,000 bushels of grain, representing about 4,250 gallons, estimated at \$2 per gallon, gives an expenditure of about \$50 per family. Ontario's liquor bill for 1890 was \$17,000,000, almost as much as the total exports of the whole Dominion. * * * * * This awful traffic is playing terrible havoc in Southern and Western Africa. In a single week, ships touching at Madeira on their way to the African coast, contained among their cargoes spirituous liquors valued at \$5,000,000. For this state of things, so-called Christian nations are responsible. Strong protests are being made against this, and the opium traffic, both of which have been forced on an unwilling people, and we hope the reproach may soon be taken away.

Thousands upon thousands die the awful death of the drunkard every year, under the inexorable sentence, “the drunkard shall not inherit the Kingdom of Heaven.” The time has gone by when vague