

Christian Temperance Society This development of the total abstinence movement was remarkable for its vigor and power. During his presidency St. Paul's Hall was crowded every Thursday night with interested audiences, and hundreds were led to renounce their drinking habits.

As an alderman, he has nailed his temperance colors to the mast, and is at present pressing upon our City Council a measure for the abolition of the evil-producing grocers' license system.

As a platform speaker Alderman Moore is possessed of unusual fire and fluency. He has a commanding appearance, distinct and energetic utterance, fine descriptive power, and in all his addresses there is a method and arrangement that gives them unusual clearness and force. We have learned that he intends to visit Great Britain during the present winter, and we bespeak for him, from the many friends of our great cause there, the reception and confidence that his record and abilities so well deserve.

A RAILWAY LINE WITHOUT A DRINKING SALOON

It is generally admitted that intemperance is the worst foe of the railway man, as it is of all other workers, and that the total abolition of strong drink would greatly increase the efficiency of the service and the happiness and prosperity of those engaged in it. The belief, hitherto, has been little more than a theory, for the reason that there is no practical illustration of the benefit of total abstinence in any section of the country. The writer, however, had the pleasure recently of traveling in a country in which the importation and sale of intoxicating drinks is prohibited, and of studying the result in connection with the railway service. The remarkable country is the vast region north of the United States boundary and west of the province of Manitoba, stretching on to the Rocky mountains, and comprising what is known as the northwest Territory of the Dominion of Canada. Some thirteen years ago, when the inhabitants of this great region were mostly the aborigines, and the Canadian government was compelled to face the problem of governing savages and protecting them from the dangers of civilization, the policy of strictly prohibiting the introduction and sale of liquors was adopted, a system of mounted police was inaugurated and the roads leading into the territory were patrolled and all liquors found in the possession of travelers or traders were seized and confiscated. When the Canadian Pacific railway crossed the border of this territory a year or so ago, and brought its army of construction men, train men and the host of followers of the locomotive, the importance of this temperance policy was made still more evident and its requirements were rigorously kept in force, so that to-day every train crossing the border is entered by a red-coated officer who examines the passengers' baggage and remorselessly seizes every drop of liquor that he finds, even to the half-emptied flask of the traveler. The result of the temperance policy has been that the relations both of the Canadian government and of the settlers with the Indians have been peaceful and none of the frequent disturbances and murders which have accompanied the inroads of civilization into the territories of the United States have ever been known. It is stated that not a white man has been killed by the Indians in the Northwest territory since the policy was adopted.

The most striking result of the prohibition system was observable along the line of the Canadian Pacific railway as it was being pushed forward through the wilderness. Every one who visited the frontier towns along the Union Pacific, Central Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande and other great roads in the west, during their construction, remembers the terrible character of the towns which sprung up at each of these temporary stopping places, saloons and gambling houses forming the chief attractions, and robbery and murder being of almost daily occurrence. In striking contrast to this state of things are the peace and order which have accompanied the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, because saloons and gambling dens, the great incentives to violence and crime, are not tolerated. In any of the rude frontier towns along this road in the Northwest a lady can walk along without the slightest molestation or insult. The good effect of the prohibitory law upon the army of rough men engaged in the extension of the road has been most remarkable. These men as a rule are wanderers who have no fixed home, but go from one contract to another, and to whom money represents only the means of temporary enjoyment. Where they

can obtain whisky and indulge in gambling the wages of the week or month are generally squandered as soon as received, but along the Canadian Pacific line these great temptations to throw away money were wanting. There was no whisky to be had, and gambling was not tolerated, and, as a consequence, the men, not being able to spend their money, save it to bring back to their families, if they had any, while the order and content in the camps of the workmen were most remarkable. One of the officers of the Canadian Pacific stated to us that if it had not been for the prohibition of intoxicating drinks, thus preserving the men from demoralization, he believed that the road would not have been completed as far by 300 or 400 miles as it is to-day, as riots and strikes would otherwise have delayed its progress.

The good effect of the prohibition policy is also plainly shown in the case of the train men on the road. Superintendent Murray, whose division extends from Brandon to Manitoba, where no prohibitory law exists, westward to Swift Current in the Northwest Territory, a distance of nearly 400 miles, tells us that the only trouble he has with his men on his division is when they run to the eastern terminus at Brandon, where liquor is obtained, with the usual result. Seeing and hearing of the incalculable benefit to the men of the Canadian Pacific road in this distant region resulting from the banishment of strong drinks, one cannot help the wish that the same blessing might be conferred upon railway men everywhere.—*Railway Age*.

SINGULAR BENEVOLENCE.

The Ontario Trade Benevolent Association, otherwise known as the Licensed Victuallers, are petitioning the Local Legislature to extend the hours during which the sale of liquor is permitted until nine o'clock on Saturday night, instead of seven as at present. Fortunately for public morality and order there is not the slightest chance that this request will be granted. There is no feature of the present law which more heartily commends itself to the approval of every right-minded man than the provision which closes every bar-room at seven on Saturday evening. The victuallers are altogether too greedy. They have six days and five nights in the week in which to ply their traffic, and yet they are not contented but seek to overthrow the safeguard that the law wisely throws around the wives and families of those who are easily led into temptation. They look with longing eyes upon the throng of wage workers who go home every Saturday evening with their week's earnings in their pockets, and are anxious for a change in the law which would send hundreds of them to their families with staggering gait, maddened or stupified brains and empty purses. We are glad to know that many respectable hotel-keepers have no sympathy with the proposed change of the law, and are quite satisfied with the existing regulation as shown by the fact that the petitions sent them to put in circulation have received no signatures. Every man, whether he be a prohibitionist or a drinker, who has the good of the community at heart, must oppose the scheme of the Trades Benevolent Association for converting our orderly, peaceful, busy, Saturday night into a Saturnalia of riot, drunkenness and debauchery.—*Toronto Morning News*.

THE GATES OF HELL.—In a sermon upon this subject Mr. Talmage said: "Another gate of Hell, and the chief gate, and as wide as all other gates put together, is the gate of alcoholic beverages. On the night of exploration I found that everything was under the enchantment of the wine cup; that was one of the chief attractions of the illuminated garden, that staggered the step of the patrons as they went home. The wine cup is the instigator of all impurity, and the patron of all uncleanness. So far as God may help me, I shall be its unending foe. It was the testimony of the officials on the night of the exploration that those who frequent the house go in intoxicated; the mental and spiritual abolished, the brute ascendant. Tell me a young man drinks and I know the rest. Let him become the captive of the wine cup, and he is a captive of all vices. No man ever runs drunkenness alone. That is one of the carrion crows that go in a flock. If that break is ahead you may know that the other breaks follow. In other words, it unbalances and dethrones and makes him a prey to all the appetites that choose to light on the soul."