

increase the number of local adult societies and Bands of Hope by at least a hundred this fall and winter. The recent Church Congress has given the work increased momentum, and Mr. Graham says the movement now has the approval and support of sixty-three of the sixty-seven American bishops, and a proportionate number of the clergy.

GENERAL.

Organizations looking towards the submission of the Canada Temperance Act are being formed in a number of counties.

The city of Kingston is having a very successful Blue Ribbon revival.

The Sons of Temperance work is being actively pushed in Prince Edward Island. Rev. J. S. Coffin is introducing the Order into the Bermuda Islands.

During the nine months ending October 23rd, Thos. Hutchings, Esq., P. G. W. P., organized 45 divisions in 7 counties of Nova Scotia; held 169 meetings, and made 94 visits to divisions.

An influential convention was recently held in the Baptist Church, Waterford, to consider the advisability of submitting the Canada Temperance Act to the electors of this county. By a unanimous vote of the convention it was decided to take steps for submission of the Act, and the convention adjourned to meet again in Simcoe on Tuesday, December 4th, for the purpose of organizing a county association and getting petitions in circulation.

Vineland, N. J., was founded in 1861. It is twenty-one years old. It has about 7,000 inhabitants. It has fifteen churches. It has five public schools, and twenty-eight teachers. It has never licensed the liquor traffic. The mayor acts as police magistrate. He has no salary. It has no policeman. Cost of police for 1881, twenty dollars. It appropriated last year \$800 for relief of poor—it has nine poor to take care of. It had of crime in 1881, cases of drunkenness, ten; assaults, five; larcenies, four.

The Home Protection Society of Quincy, Ill., is doing active work in forcing the saloons to close on Sunday. Recently three of the members played detectives, and have filed information against twenty-five or more saloon-keepers.

The Temperance element of Massachusetts has never been so aroused since the days of statutory Prohibition as at present. Gov. St. John, of Kansas, Col. Bain, of Kentucky, and Hon. John B. Finch, of Nebraska, are holding meetings throughout the State, which will continue until the December town elections, at which the question of license or no license is decided. The first meeting was held at Tremont Temple, Boston, last Wednesday, and all three of the distinguished speakers from abroad were present. It was a mammoth meeting, some 300 children participating as a "no license" chorus. This will be a feature of all the meetings. Last year the popular aggregate vote was nearly equally divided, but the Temperance people insist that, under the impetus of the Iowa and Ohio victories, and the developments of the New York campaign, the vote this year will show an immense preponderance in favor of the suppression of the traffic.—*American Reformer*.

About 10,000 new pledges are said to have been taken at Manchester, Eng., during the Gospel Temperance mission held in St. James' Hall.

The *Irish League Journal* of November 1st contains reports of twelve Gospel Temperance meetings held in different places by Mr. T. E. Murphy, the principal of these being at Cork, Limerick and Londonderry. The interest in the Blue Ribbon movement seems unabated in Ireland, and it is now doubtful if the Temperance people will let Mr. Murphy leave for home before next spring.

The Mayor of Birmingham, Alderman White, and the Mayoress, who have been teetotalers for 47 years, were, at a special lodge session, made Good Templars, the principles of which are long-life personal abstinence from using or giving intoxicating liquors, and total prohibition of the manufacture or sale of all intoxicants.

There is nothing so marked in the present condition of Temperance Reform as the concentration of its various branches, and unanimity respecting the necessity of stringent legislation. Evidences of this abound in all directions. The movement for Constitutional Prohibition in Maine is urgently recommended by leading members of all the temperance organizations; the addresses and debates in the National W. C. T. U. at Detroit were all characterized by the same liberal tone; and in Canada, as we learn from the *Toronto CITIZEN*, Dr. Snelling, the earnest and indefatigable

organizer of the Church of England Temperance Society, is working with excellent success a plan under which every denomination may organize affiliating societies, with the ultimate object of securing prohibitory legislation. But the most extensive, pronounced and practical movement in this direction has just been inaugurated in Great Britain, and is doubtless the outgrowth of the recent great Alliance anniversary, a brief report of which appears elsewhere in this issue. The movement, according to the *Manchester Examiner*, was brought about through an invitation from the British Temperance League, under which representatives of the United Kingdom Alliance, the Church of England Temperance Society, the British Temperance League, the Independent Order of Good Templars, the Irish Temperance League, the Scottish Temperance League, the Scottish Permissive Bill Association, the Western Temperance League, the Midland Temperance League, the Northern Temperance League, the Liverpool Popular Control Association, the Irish Bible Temperance Association, the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, the Order of Rechabites, and the Sons of Temperance, met on October 17, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Manchester, and after a full and free discussion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That in the opinion of this meeting it is desirable to federate the various temperance organizations of the United Kingdom in favor of (parliamentary) measures upon which there is a general agreement, and that a committee of delegates be appointed by this meeting to confer with the British Temperance League, and to draw the basis upon which such federation should be founded."—*American Reformer*.

Intemperance News.

A large and representative meeting of the Licensed Victuallers' Association of the County of Welland was held at Kick's Hotel, Niagara Falls South, on Friday last. After routine business the following were elected officers for the current year: President, T. F. Brown, Welland; 1st Vice-President, A. Schwaller, Thorold; 2nd Vice-President, L. Boardman, Crowland; Secretary, F. Fischer, Niagara Falls South; Treasurer, T. F. Ellis, Niagara Falls Town. The Dominion Licensed Act was then discussed section by section, and the following motion was unanimously passed in regard to it: "That whereas the Dominion Liquor License Act, on account of the indefiniteness of its clauses and the many restrictions of its sections, hampers the respectable dealer engaged in legitimate trade, and tends to cause loss of property by promoting litigation, without any corresponding benefit accruing to the temperance people; it is therefore resolved that the Welland Licensed Victuallers' Association entirely ignore the Dominion Liquor License Act, and accept licenses under the Provincial or Crooks' Act as best calculated to give equal rights and privileges to all classes of the community."—*Thorold Post*.

Mrs. Mary E. Buckley sued James Sweet, a Brooklyn saloon-keeper, under the Civil Damage Act, for selling her husband liquor. The trial was held before Justice Clements, in the Brooklyn City Court, and a verdict for \$1,180 damages was awarded the plaintiff.—*Lever*.

The following affidavit was attached by a Wisconsin Justice to his bill sent to the County Board of supervisors for allowance. Said Board consists of twenty-four members, all of whom are in favor of license. The justice probably added this affidavit to assist the Supervisors in explaining to their constituents why taxes are high.

State of Wisconsin }
Waukesha County. } ss.

E. W. Chafin, Justice of the Peace in and for said county, being duly sworn, says: That from Nov. 1, 1882, to Nov. 1, 1883, he kept a record of the causes of all criminal cases tried before him; that out of 281 cases for which the county became liable for the costs, which amounted to \$919.06, the use of intoxicating liquor was the cause of 263 cases; that the remaining 18 cases did not appear to be caused directly by the use of intoxicating liquors, that the justice's fees for said 263 liquor cases were \$860.83, and for said 18 cases not caused by the use of liquor were \$38.13.

Deponent further says that from information received from said 263 defendants, he believes that nine-tenths of them were beer-drinkers, and that their arrest was directly caused by the use of beer.

E. W. CHAFIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of November, 1883.

C. F. HEPP, County Clerk.