

## Railway Employees.

During the last few years among no class of men has there been such rapid progress along total abstinence lines as there has been among railway employees, especially among those entrusted with the motive power and conducting of trains.

Take the testimony of Mr. E. A. Fox, secretary of the Central Passenger Association, as given in the following letter. He says:

Take the testimony of Mr. E. A. Pox, scritary of the Central Passenger Association, as given in the following letter. He says:

'As most transportation companies are organized, all train employees, such as engineers, firemen, section men, ticket agents and depot employees are under the control of the operating superintendent's department, therefore have not the power to employ or discharge, consequently it would not be within their province to undertake to regulate the habits of employees amenable to another head. I know, however, in a general way, that the operating departments in many instances have taken an advanced stand on the question of temperance, going to the extent of adopting drastic regulations, contemplating, I believe, discharge if a man is seen entering a saloon, either on or off duty, and the lines that are most interested in this direction are also interesting themselves to the greatest degree in the material welfare of their employees by the buildings of comfortable and commodious clubhouses, sleeping quarters, etc., at terminal and other points. Regarding the heads and employees of general passenger departments, it is very thoroughly recognized by all concerned that keenness of discernment and accuracy of judgment essential to success cannot be preserved by those addicted to the use of intoxicants, and the number of absolute abstainers that I come in centact with, not only in the railroad but all other classes of commercial business, is certainly very encouraging to the advocates of reform in this particular. It is my personal opinion that the position the railroad companies have assumed on this question has been one of the greatest, if not the greatest influence, that has been exerted since the cause of temperance has been agitated in this country.'—'National Advocate.'

## A Just Law.

Now that attention has been turned in many quarters to the saloonkeepers' liability for injuries to persons to whom the drink has been sold, we give here one section of the law of Illinois on this subject. Section 9 of the Illinois dram-shop law, passed July 1, 1874:

'Every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer or other person who shall be injured in person or property or means of support by an intoxicated person, or in consequence of intoxication. habitual or otherwise, of any person, shall have a right of action,

## QUICK WORK.

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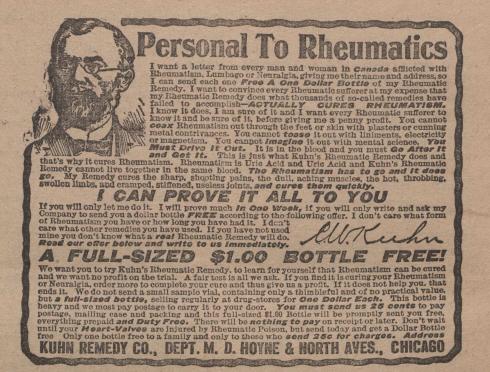
With this splendid Thanksgiving Number of the 'Canadian Pictorial,' we have had some record sales made by our boy agents. One little lad, working in a large place of business in Montreal, came in and bought a copy to use as a sample. He canvassed at noon among his fellow-employees, recurred twenty cash orders, rushed over with his money, and went off smiling, with his twenty 'Pictorials' in hand to deliver, and his fine new watch safe in his pocket.

In another case, one boy of about ten years, took a package to start on, and within twenty-flour hours, he nad secured his watch, and a sister, who helped him, has a nice fountain pen as her reward.

SUll another boy sold twenty-five in one evening, and left our office the next morning the proud possessor of a watch and chain, and extra bonus scarf pin.

Two brothers, working together, sold twenty in one night, and the next twenty in a very short time, so that each now has a good watch.

Not a few of our young people recognize this as a golden opportunity for winning Christmas prevents, and they are making the most of it. See our advt. on another page, and lose no time, but let us hear from you at ence.



severally or jointly, against any person or persons who shall, by selling or giving intoxicating liquors, have caused the intoxication in whole or in part of such person or persons; and any person owning, renting, leasing or permitting the occupation of any building or premises, and having knowledge that intoxicating liquors are sold therein, or who, having leased the same for other purposes, shall knowingly permit therein the sale of any intoxicating liquors that have caused in whole or in part the intoxication of any person, shall be liable, severally or jointly, with the persons aforesaid for all damages sustained, and for exemplary damages.'

It will be seen that the statute is very broad in its scope, and leaves no loopholes for clever lawyers. It should be borne in mind also that under the Illinois dram-shop act it is 'not necessary to state the kind of liquor sold or to describe the place where it is sold.' Neither is it necessary to show that

the intoxicated person, whose death or injury has left a wife or children without support, was not an habitual drunkard in order to recover damages from the saloonkeeper who sold the liquor or from the owner of the building in which the liquor was sold.—'National Advocate.'

## Civility.

About twelve thousand police in London are able to take care of about four million people. How is it done? Chiefly by moral force, and, above all, by civility. Sir Edmund Henderson, the Chief Commissioner of the force, said on a recent occasion that it was by 'strict attention to duty, by sobriety, and, above all, by civility,' that the police endeavored to do their duty. 'I lay great stress upon civility,' said the Chief Commissioner, 'for I think it is the great characteristic of the metropolitan police force.'



-The 'Morning Leader."

WHAT WAS NOT SEEN.

Most trades like to show the products of their industry, but it was not this kind of procession that recently marched to Hyde Park to support 'THE Trade'