

The Campaign Everywhere.

HONOLULU.—It is estimated by close observers that not one-tenth the quantity of liquor is now consumed in Goderich that was daily swallowed under the license law. Every drunk is now magnified, but there are men here who are now clear-headed and decent looking, who never were braced up for a month at a time under the old law. Under license law Goderich spent at least \$30,000 annually in intoxicants.—*Huron Signal*.

STURGEON.—Notwithstanding the greatest gathering of people ever seen in Orillia, on Monday, the open sale of beer at the brewery, and the number who visited Athorley, not to mention any quiet selling in town, there was less drunkenness than on a Saturday under the license system. On such occasions, so soon after the change from licensed liquor selling, the benefits of the Scott Act will be appreciated.

It is the general impression that the provisions of the Scott Act are being faithfully observed by a large majority of the hotel-keepers of Orillia. They say they are bound to give the Act a fair trial. This is creditable to them. As was to have been expected, they have raised the prices for hotel accommodation, but their charges even yet are by no means unreasonable, and are not more than is a fair and equitable price to ask for the accommodation given. Of this none should complain. As we have often said, a man had much better pay ten cents additional for his dinner, than spend it for whiskey, and by so doing he will be better both physically and pecuniarily, at the end of the year, and besides he will have the consciousness of knowing that the system, although it may require him to exercise some self-denial, is not only benefiting himself, but is keeping hundreds of his weaker brethren from financial and moral wreck and ruin by over indulgence. The Scott Act is a good law, and if faithfully observed, we venture the prediction that few, not even excepting the conscientious hotel-keepers themselves, will, at the end of three years, regret that it has been passed. In order to accomplish this, however, it must be observed and enforced.—*Orillia Packet*.

CHICOUTIMI.—The following is the official return of the voting on the question of the Scott Act in this county :

| | For the Act. | Against the Act. |
|----------------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Chicoutimi, town..... | 74 | 26 |
| " parish..... | 167 | 64 |
| Bagotville "..... | 77 | 13 |
| Grande Baie "..... | 83 | 3 |
| Latterrière "..... | 66 | 15 |
| Tonquidre "..... | 87 | 26 |
| Canton Vromblay..... | 84 | 13 |
| St. Fulgence, parish..... | 42 | 6 |
| Canton St. Jean..... | 32 | 3 |
| " parish..... | 119 | 156 |
| St. Jérôme, "..... | 39 | 68 |
| St. Joseph d'Alma "..... | 36 | 37 |
| St. Gédéon, "..... | 34 | 32 |
| St. Louis, "..... | 35 | 19 |
| Roberval village..... | 26 | 5 |
| N. Dou Lac St. Jean, parish..... | 64 | 6 |
| St. Prime, "..... | 90 | 23 |
| St. Félicien..... | 37 | 13 |
| Canton Normandin..... | 8 | — |
| " Parent..... | 17 | 1 |
| | 1157 | 529 |
| Majority for the Act..... | 628 | |

MIDDLESEX.—Mrs. Youmans, the celebrated temperance advocate, has commenced her work in earnest in the county of Middlesex, delivering lectures. A peculiarity of the lady's addresses is that she treats her subject on its true merits, sustaining her position by an array of plain indisputable facts, while ridicule is a thing unknown in her speaking. The lecturer yesterday was greeted with a large and attentive audience. Rev. G. W. Henderson, of Queen's Park Methodist Church, introduced Mrs. Youmans, and opened the meeting with devotional exercises. In beginning her address the lecturer referred to the scriptural statement: "Ye shall all know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." The truth, said the speaker, is not known, nor will it be known until the last day, when the trumpet shall sound and the souls of the hosts slaughtered by drink shall stand before the bar of God. In the battle it is not men we have to fight with—it is the traffic. God forbid we should hold malice against any man in the liquor trade, for when that degrading traffic is blotted out many of the men formerly occupied in it will take positions that will be a benefit to the people of the country. When 7,000 men of this Canada of ours go down a drunkard's grave every year, should not something be done? If we could see the 7,000 coffins in a row would we not be aroused to activity; if we could hear their cry of torment—for a drunkard shall not enter the Kingdom of Heaven—would not our hearts bleed? What we want is the knowledge of our heads in our hearts, and God speed the time when such will be the case. Billiards, said the speaker, another evil, go hand in hand with drink. Where you find billiards you find liquor; where you find liquor you find drunkenness; where drunkenness is there men find their graves through it.

This Scott Act is nothing else than home protection. The amendments of the Senate are nothing but Satan casting out Satan. Alcohol is the curse of all curses; it is the complete masterpiece of Satan. Moderation is not God's theory. He says: "Look not on the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup." The right wine is described in the Bible—wine as it is in the cluster, and if women can preserve fruits for years in jars, why cannot wine be

preserved in the same way for thanksgiving without the vile spirit of alcohol? The traffic cannot be regulated. If it is a public benefit, why not let it go free? If it is a public curse, blot it out. Doctors have discarded alcohol as a medicine; railroad men are not allowed to use it when on duty. You might as well try to regulate Asiatic cholera as the liquor traffic. Licensed dealers are not allowed to sell to Indians. Why should Indians be better protected than white men? The revenue will not suffer by the Scott Act, and, anyway, why should revenue stand in the way of a needed reform? Mrs. Youmans covered all the ground that presented any chance for argument, and by many striking illustrations showed the Scott Act to be a most beneficent measure which every Christian should uphold.—*Advertiser*.

ENGLAND.—The annual meeting of the Total Abstinence Section of the Church of England Temperance Society was held on the evening of April 29th, at Exeter Hall. The Bishop of London presided. The platform was occupied by prominent temperance advocates, and the great hall was densely packed with an enthusiastic audience.

The report was read by the Rev. G. Howard Wright, Superintendent, who read an abstract from the report. It stated that there were now 657,584 members of the society, being an increase of 104,432, or 19 per cent over last year. In Ireland the Church Temperance Society had 625 branches, with at least 85,000 members, or a branch in more than one-half the ecclesiastical parishes, and a membership of more than one-eighth of the Church population, after seven years only of organized work. The rev. chairman said he considered the prosecution of temperance work was one of the most important things which a bishop, of whatever diocese, could devote himself. (Cheers.) It was quite certain that the great proportion of the sufferings of the laboring classes was due to intemperance. He was, therefore, glad to see that this moving was making such satisfactory progress. The clergy, by setting an example, exercised a great influence over the people in their districts. It was no doubt somewhat of a sacrifice for men who had enjoyed their glass of wine or beer to give it up altogether, but, after all, it was a small sacrifice, and he did not doubt that, setting the total abstinents of the country against those who had refused to join their ranks, it would be found that the former were more than recompensed for their self-abnegation by various enjoyments, and that they found more pleasure in life than the non-abstinents. (Cheers.)

Addresses were also given by the Bishop of Bedford, Archdeacon Watkins, Mr. C. Hodson (compositor), Dr. G. B. Morgan (of Sunderland), and Mr. C. E. Brooke.—*Alliance News*.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The third annual meeting of the Massachusetts' Law and Order League was held in Meionan Hall, Boston, Wednesday, May 6th. Rev. E. H. Capen, D.D., president of Tufts College, presiding. The report of the secretary showed that the seventy-four branch leagues of Massachusetts had made it hot for many of those who had violated the liquor laws of the State. About one-third of the State is under prohibition, and here the League has done grand work. In the sections where the people voted for "license" it was the aim to compel those who did not take out a license to do so or take the consequences. Still, in spite of all the League could do, the president stated that more than one thousand of the four thousand liquor sellers in Boston alone were selling without license. In the county of which Boston was a part, there had been 177 arrests, 131 convictions, most of whom appealed and many of whom escaped in the higher courts. Judges, county attorneys, and other officials had done much to obstruct the prosecution of offenders against the license law, but still something has been accomplished. The secretary had received for his services, \$2,024; the attorney, \$1,051; clerks and agents, \$5,131; and other expenses were incurred, making a total of \$13,039 for the State League, an amount of money, if it had been used in Maine, sufficient to have swept every gallon of liquor into the Atlantic Ocean. The seventy-four branch leagues had also spent many thousands of dollars.

In the evening a public meeting was held in Tremont Temple, at which addresses were given by President Capen, Hon. C. C. Coffin, and Rev. H. C. Munson. Mr. Munson expressed surprise that Massachusetts should find such hard work in the enforcement of the license law, having more difficulty it seems in the enforcement of license than we in the enforcement of prohibition. The law, he said, was well enforced in Maine, and he gave facts and figures which were received with many rounds of applause.—*Portland Herald*.

Literary Record.

PRIMARY TEMPERANCE LEAFLETS.—These are two-page tracts of short words, large type, adapted to smaller children and illustrated with wood engravings; thirteen are already published. They are specially adapted for circulation among the colored people of the South. The illustrations are the same as in the Primary Temperance Catechism. The following are the topics: 1. The Burnt Stick. 2. What Cider Did. 3. Wine Makes Drunkards. 4. That Drink of Beer. 5. What Strong Drink can do. 6. Touch not the Cup. 7. What Hurts the Man. 8. Drink for School-boys. 9. What does it Cost? 10. A Little Girl's Speech. 11. The Drank Did It. 12. A Great Load. 13. Drink Water. Price \$1.50 per 1,000. Postage 20 cents per 1,000 if sent by mail. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

"WORSE THAN WASTED."—The National Temperance Society has in press and will soon publish a pamphlet entitled "Worse than Wasted," from the pen of Dr. William Hargreaves, author of "Our Wasted Resources." It gives facts and figures from the last census and other official documents, and presents an array of statistics and arguments important and indispensable to every friend of temperance. It presents the relations of the use of intoxicating drinks and the traffic in them to trade, labor, and the general prosperity of the country, showing the social, moral, and pecuniary evils inflicted upon our country. It will make nearly one hundred pages, and will be sold for twenty-five cents. Early orders solicited. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.