

SCHEDULE "F."

Section 22.

OATH OF DEPUTY RETURNING OFFICER AFTER THE CLOSING OF THE POLL.

I, C. D., the undersigned Deputy Returning Officer for polling sub-division No. _____, of the City (or as the case may be) of _____, in the County of _____, do solemnly swear (or if he is a person permitted by law to affirm, do solemnly affirm) that to the best of my knowledge the annexed voters' list used in and for the said polling sub-division No. _____ of the said City (or as the case may be) was so used in the manner prescribed by law, and that the entries required by law to be made therein were correctly made.

(Signed) C. D.,
Deputy Returning Officer.

Sworn (or affirmed) before me
at _____ this _____ day of _____
A.D., 18 _____

(Signed) X. Y.,
Justice of the Peace.

Canada's Future.

The time shall come when golden sheaves
Shall crowd the busy mill,
Nor e'er be forced by selfish men
To feed the greedy still.
The time when grain shall tell of bread
And tell of bread alone:
And not each sheaf a broken heart,
Nor every ear a groan.

The time shall come when idol drink
Shall topple from its throne,
Nor in a renovated land
Shall its sad pains be known,
Its temple, too, shall disappear:
No more the tempted feet
Shall crowd its gilded, gaping courts,
Their woeful doom to meet.

The time shall come when government
To further this just cause
Must give the sovereign people power
To ban the liquor laws.
The time when not a publican
Shall flaunt full in our face
The right to mete out at his will—
"Our measure of disgrace."

Speed on this time, O Christian men!
Its advent rests with you,
For they who further God's great work—
Must both be strong and true;
Pray, work and strive, thro' heat, thro' cold,
Till every foe be dumb:
Then, farewell doubt, we soon shall shout,
"The glorious time has come."
—Ew.

The Plebiscite.

FACTS FOR THE CAMPAIGN IN ONTARIO.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

SIR,—Will you kindly afford space in the 'WITNESS' for the following facts, as they may be of use to workers in the plebiscite campaign in Ontario:—

Ontario's drink bills, as given from various official blue books by Thomas W. Casey in the CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN of September 13th, are as follows: Ontario's total revenue during last year from licenses and fines was \$965,604. Total number of licenses issued, 3,464. Less than two or three previous years. In the prisons of Ontario there are 11,144 prisoners. These figures do not include the large number in lock-ups and police cells. Ontario's prisons cost annually over \$404,721. The cost of hospitals, charities, asylums and the administration of justice is \$805,224. Inspectors' salaries, expenses of license commissioners, etc., amount to \$75,517. Where then is the profit from revenue? And Sir Oliver Mowat says that fully three-fourths of the poverty, crime and wretchedness throughout our land arises from the licensed drink traffic.

The total Dominion revenue from the liquor traffic last year was \$7,057,755. Over a million of dollars is paid annually to revenue officials, detectives, customs officers, etc. Canada imports 1,759,794 gallons of liquor yearly, at a cost of \$3,769,137. Imports and home manufactures amount to 21,058,183 gallons, which, with the home made wines and cider, and the quantity of smuggled liquors, make a yearly supply of over half a million hogsheads,

at a cost of over \$32,000,000. \$15,368,953 are invested in breweries and distilleries in Canada.

In the United States there are 36,000 more saloons than public schools.

In one year it cost Ireland ten million dollars more for intoxicating liquors than it did for rent.

Russia's daily drink bill is said to amount to one million dollars.

Of the total crime of Great Britain, about one-third is committed in the metropolis. 'Abolish the drink' says the Rev. J. W. Horsley, at one time chaplain of the Clerkenwell Prison, 'and all the police courts but one in the metropolis may be closed.'

Police statistics show that the arrests for drunkenness in London are at the annual rate of one to every 175 inhabitants; in Birmingham, one to every 153; in Manchester, one to 71, and in Liverpool, one to 50. The people of London drink 45,000,000 gallons of malt liquors every year.

According to a French statistician there are in the entire world 51,000 breweries. Germany heads the list with 26,240. Next comes England with 12,874, and next the United States with 2,300. Although Germany has more than one-half the number of breweries in the world the United States produces 10,000,000 gallons more wine per year than does Germany.

Compared with the above Canada is a sober country. Mr. F. S. Spence says, 'Canada already leads English-speaking countries in temperance legislation. Our per capita consumption of strong drink is less than that of any other civilized country. Total prohibition, through the Scott Act, is still in force in a large number of counties. In many parts of the Dominion statutory restriction and local option laws are doing splendid work.'

JOSEPH DEACON.

Leamington, Ont.

Canada's Criminals.

BY DR. MCKAY.



FROM an official document entitled "Crime in Canada," just issued by Mr. George Johnson, Dominion Statistician, we learn that there have been in Canada for the ten years ending with 1891, no less than 348,462 convictions for crimes of all kinds, making an average of 34,846 per year. The number of convictions for 1892 amounted to 34,997.

In regard to the drinking habits of these convicts the document is well worthy of consideration. Here is the showing:

Moderate drinkers	47 per cent
Immoderate drinkers	40 "
Others (supposed abstainers)	13 "

This simple means that EIGHTY-SEVEN of every hundred convicted are drinkers, either moderate or immoderate, while only thirteen are total abstainers.

It will be observed that moderate drinkers afford the largest class of criminals, men—young men especially—often commit serious assaults and give away to hot tempers when partly inflamed by drink, such as would not have been committed had they entirely abstained. One Judge has said, "I find that a large number whom I have sentenced were not men drunken, but men who had been drinking." A powerful argument against moderate drinking and in favor of total abstinence.

BLOOD MONEY.

The report shows the following:

Total receipts from all sources	\$665,609 10
Paid to Municipalities	289,487 41
Paid to Province	300,604 38
Paid to Inspectors, etc.	59,193 69
Sundries	16,323 62

All this was taken out of the people and no return made for it, except poverty, crime, disease and death.

DRUNKARDS IMPRISONED.

The number of persons imprisoned for drunkenness in the various county jails of the Province last year was 2,736. What a shame that in this well-to-do Christian Province nearly three thousand of our people should have to be locked up in prison cells like wild beasts in a cage. In 1889 the number of prisoners was 4,797, and in 1890 it was 4,573. Eighty per cent, of them were imprisoned through strong drink.—Hamilton Leaflet.

Earl Cairns once said, "The young men are the backbone of the country. If they go right the country will go right; if they go wrong the country will go wrong; and if they are neglected a day of reckoning will surely come."

Rum in Politics.

A STARTLING FACT.

BY DR. MCKAY.



THE rum power in the United States has been so great as to threaten the destruction of free government. To destroy this traffic by it," is the sole duty of Joseph Cook to his country. Already the saloons are the affairs of most of the States, and openly boast of their power. Chicago has eighty per cent. of its population aged by a few

brewers largely control the dress on Municipal Reform at a Convention, Montreal, Dr. D. J. Burrell, said: "Let me tell you a startling fact. It threatens our liberty. In the City of New York 9,000 saloons; 5,000, or more than half of them are under chattel mortgage, and these more with scarcely an exception, held by a syndicate of twenty men—brewers, distillers and who dealers. Each saloon, at a moderate estimate, twenty votes, or 100,000 for the saloon syndicate, then, is the conclusion of the matter? The American people are practically in the grasp of less than twenty liquor dealers! Were it not for the moral restraints put upon this formidable public sentiment, the outlook would be as black as night."

In 1892 there were arrested in London, Ont., these 230 were under twenty years of age, and fifteen years!

In 1892 there were 8,991 persons brought before the Police Magistrate of Toronto. Of these 603 were under twenty years of age, and 603 under fifteen. What a startling fact! In this Christendom and in what is by the way of pre-emptive "City of Churches," over 600 arrests of fifteen years of age in the police court in all, with scarcely an exception, brought in strong drink. Father drinks, mother drinks, poor, ragged, half-starved children are taken to street to learn sin in the night school of blasphemy and licentiousness. And the growing rich on this carnage and politicians promise, and the church people permit, and the carnage goes on, weep, and demons laugh, and perdition goes down. How long, O Lord, how long!

On good authority there are, in the Ont., upwards of fifty licenses controlled and every person conversant with politics that the licensed liquor traffic is a powerful political life. It controls the party ward meeting to the national convention for office cringe and cower in the leaders, on both sides do it reverence.

The question is in place for every Shall the liquor power, with its direful be allowed to rule our country, and rule for good? Or shall it be utterly desecrated. Leaflet.

Prohibition in Maine.

FROM GOVERNOR BURLEIGH'S OFFICE.

THAT prohibition has accomplished temperance in this State no can The liquor traffic is no longer respected the ban of popular condemnation. They are criminals in the sight of the law shop, with its flaunting signs and allures longer a feature in our State. The into dark corners. He has been obliged, to resort to concealment and stealth the advent of prohibition, he pursued openness and ostentation. The whole forever relegated to the furtive ways of easy to estimate fully the great temperance this change has wrought in Maine. By much to be done in educating public shall everywhere insist upon the faith the laws. Maine stands by the em her citizens in the very van of temper keeping her there the friends of prohibition effort or shirk no responsibility.