

no doubt, was to such that the stern remarks were addressed, and not to sympathizers with the movement, and true Prohibitionists. The fact is that until persons have dropped their contentions over party matters, the New Party is better without them. If this new departure succeeds it must be on the basis of the principles involved in the published platform, which I believe is the grandest I ever saw on paper, or heard of anywhere, and it is not the product of a few, but of many good minds. It strikes me very forcibly that the CANADA CITIZEN should have been represented in the Convention by its editor, and the paper would have been, no doubt, chosen as the organ of the party, with no bad results to the paper, and an advantage to the party, as quite an important talk took place in the Convention respecting an organ to represent the party. It is further to be hoped that our friends in Nova Scotia who are forming a New Party, will adopt a similar platform to ours, or the same, and then that we may have a grand union of the new organizations. Then let us in our united strength prove to the dismay of the pompous Empire that the "men of the New Party" are not made of straw." In conclusion, I thank you for this space, and offer the prediction that in four years from to-day the stock of the Empire Printing Company will not bring 25 cents on the dollar, for they will have nothing left them but the worthless demagogues of the whiskey party.

Yours truly,
PROHIBITION PARTY.
Orono, March 27, 1888.

Re Dundas County.

Editor Canada Citizen:

DEAR SIR,—Inspector Beach's reply to my short article, in the columns of your paper a few weeks ago, is unworthy of notice, were it not for the necessity of impressing upon his mind the importance of the election for the repeal of the Scott Act soon to take place in these counties.

He would have you believe that the Scott Act is gaining ground in Iroquois. I ardently wish he may be correct, and that it is gaining everywhere in the Electoral district, but he is the first temperance man that I have heard express himself thus for more than a year.

Our Inspector "owns up the corn" and plainly tells us that information laid in December last were still pending when he wrote 23rd February. Could any one at all interested with such a state of affairs, at the near approach of the crisis, and drinking largely increased, say less than that there was no effort made "so far as we can see to check its progress," and that "latterly he seems to be a complete failure." Week after week and month after month had been allowed to pass, according to his own admission, without a trial in any part of the county. Surely, under such a condition of things, my language was very mild. His figures may pass muster on paper, and might under other circumstances be a good record, that is, if the law was respected. Even a very small number of cases might be a first-class record if there were few violations; and on the contrary, an officer might have quite a large number when there was a desire on the part of those dealing in the traffic to set the law at defiance, and yet have performed his duties very faithfully.

Judging our Inspector by this standard, I believe his record to be a shameful one. I would like to ask him to give us through the *Citizen* the dates of the trials in his returns of last quarter. It would be interesting to know just how long a rest he had at the time I wrote. It would certainly be very encouraging for temperance people to give him information (?)

Our Inspector, not wishing to bear the blame, has insinuated that the delay is on account of the Police Magistrate being overworked. Let us look at the facts as they stand.

Our Police magistrate had for three months 88 informations and 62 convictions, while in the adjoining counties, Leeds and Grenville, with, I believe, one Police Magistrate, there were 123 informations and 90 convictions, which is nearly fifty per cent more cases in the same length of time, and that did not seem to tax him to any great extent, as he was able to spend a day in our county in January, for which he was (I think unjustly) abused by the press.

He quotes "the State of Maine" to justify the violations of the law, but if the statement of those who reside there, or those who visit that State, are reliable, it is about impossible to get liquor to drink in rural districts and country villages such as we have in our county.

The electors of this county are intelligent and strongly in favor of temperance and would give the Scott Act a hearty support if it had been well enforced. As it is, we cannot expect to come out with as large a majority as before, unless our officers show greater zeal for the cause than has been shown for more than a year past. The Act is good, but not all we want or hope to get, but with good lively officers it would soon place the country in a position that would enable the temperance people to reach the height of their ambition—prohibition. If anything I have written will help on the cause by energizing our officers to greater efforts, even if I do incur the displeasure of some, I will be amply repaid. Indeed, I have heard that Mr. B. has emerged from his domicile and got to work since my last appeared. This is a hopeful sign. I trust he will find it convenient to keep hard at it till the vote is taken, as no man in the county has it in his power more than he to help or strangle the Scott Act.

Yours, etc.,
"ELECTOR."

This is no time for dodging.
Do all you can for your God, your Country and your home.

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

It is a very old, yet a thoroughly tried maxim that "a man is to be judged by the company he keeps," and turning this expression to apply to groups or organizations of individuals united in behalf of any particular movement, and the same is always true. A very excellent authority has it that "a tree is to be judged by its fruits." Grapes will not be produced from thorns.

Credence should always be given to evidence with regard to the source from which it emanates. The man who is notoriously untruthful in his general statements of any circumstance, cannot be accepted as a reliable witness in any case. This is the fundamental principle of the law courts of our land. Character in a witness carries weight. Known absence of character and reliability weakens rather than strengthens the case on behalf of which said testimony is given. Of such a man it is often said "I would not believe him on his oath."

Self-interest is likewise another important consideration in accepting testimony. A man who has a selfish interest to serve in any particular scheme that he is advancing, will almost certainly advocate his own selfish view of the matter. Of the person of whom it can be said, "He has an axe to grind," or "his bread to butter," such evidence must be accepted with a good sized grain of salt.

These are some of the circumstances that in writing in these columns on the subject of High License, have very thoroughly convinced the writer that in the interests of the temperance cause it is a bad thing.

I have referred in former issues to the history of High License in localities where it has been tried, but it will not be amiss to again give a resume of its history, notably in the State of Nebraska. This law came into operation in Nebraska in 1881.

I have spoken of the character of testimony for or against any movement. Now after six years of operation in Nebraska, we find the leading distiller of that state coming forward in a letter to the liquor trade, and with all the force of his name advising them to stand by High License. No one can say we are uncharitable in making the statement, that he takes this stand actuated solely by material considerations. His own words in fact make this perfectly clear. He says, "I have an extensive acquaintance through the State, and I believe if it were put to a vote of the liquor dealers and saloon men whether it be High License, no license, or low license, they would almost unanimously be for High License."

Well might such a statement come from a man who desires to see his business running at full speed all the time. High License in those years has undoubtedly helped his business, as the statistics of the State prove. In 1881 the license was fixed at \$1,000. At that time there were 1044 liquor dealers in Nebraska. In 1885 those had increased to 2220. In 1886 they had further increased to 3035, or in other words in five years under a license fee of \$1,000 the number of saloons had nearly trebled. In the little town of Ulysses in Nebraska where they went so far as to make licenses \$1500 a year, the highest ever paid in a State, over 200 drunkard factories exist. Omaha the largest city in the same State has increased her saloons so that the city government is absolutely under grog-shop control. This city has the unenviable reputation of using more whiskey than any other city of its size in the known world.

In case I may be accused of any unfairness in giving these facts, and it should be said that doubtless the population of Nebraska had increased in as great if not a greater proportion with the increase of saloons that has taken place. I want to give these figures. In 1880 Nebraska's aggregate vote for governor was 90,000. In 1886 it was 137,000, or 43,000 short of doubling in that time, while the number of saloons in the same time nearly trebled.

I have facts and figures before me relative to Chicago, Minneapolis, and other high license localities, and in every case, whether they apply to the increase in the number of drinking places, or to the increase in commitments for drunkenness they are alike damaging to high license. I feel that it is not necessary to quote these here, but if any of our friends are

disposed to question the result of the general experience of High License, then we say let them cry out and we will come on with our guns.

Now I have given in the testimony of Peter E. Her the opinion of one directly interested in the liquor business, who places High License as a good thing for the rum seller. I have in my hands at this writing the testimony of the head of a large brewing establishment which is alike favorable to High License. Let us take the other side of the question. The acknowledged leaders of the temperance reform throughout this continent are anxious for one thing only, viz., the suppression of the drunk traffic. They have no personal ends to serve in opposing any particular measure. If High License is really a step in advance, there is no temperance reformer but who should embrace it, but if this is not the case, then as conscientious men and women they can do nothing less than strenuously oppose it.

Recognized temperance leaders in this and the neighboring republic have been giving their opinions on this question. We look up to and respect every man and woman whose name I shall in subsequent paragraphs quote. They are all of them zealously devoted to the advancement of the temperance reform. Their entire life, we may say in nearly every case is given to this work. What do they say of High License.

I quote first the words of that noble woman Frances E. Willard. She says, and I wish to say here that in the case of her opinion as in those of others: I quote I am only giving a brief summary of their public expression on this question, as space at this time will not permit of giving this information in extenso.

"There never was a more undoubted case of mental hallucination than the High License craze: it will be pointed at when the history of the temperance movement is written up as well high incredible, and classed with the 'Tulip mania' of Holland, the South Sea Bubble, and the Blue Glass cure. If a High License law say \$500 per annum still leaves the sale of intoxicating beverages so free and open that in any town or city a man can get a glass of beer or whisky just as easily as he can get a glass of water, I have not yet reached that degree of mental aberration that I think such a law will be a remedy for the evils of intemperance. High License legislation is to-day the chief boulder on the track of the temperance reform. The effect of such legislation is to put darkness for light, to call evil good and good evil, to compound villainy and all the children of light with the children of the devil. Precisely this is being done to-day on a stage as broad as the continent to the consternation of temperance specialists and the delight of such distillers as Mr. Her of Nebraska, who knows as well as their good friend the Chicago Tribune knows that High License is the only protection the liquor traffic has to-day from the dynamite of prohibition."

The father of the Maine law, Hon. Neal Dow, writes:—

"I do not see how any intelligent and sincere friend of temperance can assume any other attitude towards license of any sort, low or high, than that of a conscientious and unwavering opposition. High License legislation will certainly postpone the advent of Prohibition. Its authors and advocates at first exhorted temperance men to accept it as a compromise and a long step towards Prohibition. But they have recently thrown off all disguise and now oppose all Prohibition as 'unstatesmanlike, unphilosophical, and uneconomical. There can be no mistaking the effect of such legislation upon the conscience of the country. It is and must be to deaden, debase it. High License tempts the taxpayer, even if an honest man of common life, to condone the tremendous sin, shame and crime of the liquor traffic in consideration of its relief to him of a considerable part of a public burden."

A. B. Leonard, D.D., who was Prohibition candidate for Governor of Ohio in 1885, and a well-known friend of the cause amongst many other good things, says—

"The confidential letter of Peter E. Her, written to the liquor dealers of New York, should open wide the eyes of temperance men to the fact that High License is the Gibraltar of the liquor traffic. When the president of one of the largest distilleries in the land says that High License 'has not hurt our business,' but on the contrary has been a great benefit to it; 'acts as a bar against Prohibition;' 'gives the business more of a tone and legal standing,' etc., etc., it would seem that temperance men should not only cease to aid in establishing such a policy, but unite in a determined stand against it. In southern, central and northern Illinois, where I have addressed large audiences, by an almost unanimous vote it was declared that their High License law (\$500) had done nothing to remedy the evils of intemperance. High License will certainly postpone Prohibition."

The Hon. Jas. Black, who was prohibition candidate for the Presidency of the United States in 1872, has given his opinion on the High License question in these words.

"It cannot prove a remedy in as much as license in any form contemplates the use of intoxicants, creates and fosters such use, does nothing and can do nothing to protect against the natural and inevitable consequence of the poisonous effect of such use. Its purpose and effect will be to delude the

friends of prohibition, and postpone prohibition."

I might go on and easily fill a full page of the *Citizen* with like opinions from leading temperance reformers all over the continent. There is hardly a representative man in the ranks, who having carefully studied the question and watched its operations in various States, but is uncompromisingly opposed to this High License law. I will simply close by giving a sentence or two from some three others well known in Canada. Chairman Dickie, successor to the late John B. Finch, Chairman of the National Prohibition Committee, puts himself on record in these words. "Those in their right mind must oppose it. Chicago, Lincoln, Omaha, are conspicuous examples of its failure as a remedy." H. W. Hardy, ex-Mayor of Lincoln, Nebraska; and formerly one of the staunchest supporters of the Nebraska High License law, says, "They pound noses, shoot and stab, just as before. Just as many broken homes, crying wives and ragged children. Just as many criminals and insane persons and paupers. We could have had prohibition long ago had it not been for our mistake in passing High License." Our good friend St. John, ex-governor of Kansas, writes, "High License is the liquor-dealers' best friend. It will be a soothing syrup alike to the saloon-keeper, political trimmer, and the church deacon who is afraid of 'hurting the party.'"

Our readers are aware that at the present time the Crosby High License Bill is before the Legislature at Albany, N.Y. A circular was recently sent out to the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal church in New York State, this being the strongest religious denomination in the State, asking their opinion on the High License question. Eighty replies were received. Sixty-four of these with an unqualified positiveness answered that the attitude of temperance men towards High License should be opposition, and in the case of the few who did not express themselves so strongly they had little to say in its favor. The Philadelphia Methodist Conference which has just closed its sessions presents a report through the chairman, Rev. George K. Morris, on the subject of prohibition, and against High License. The words of the report are these. "High License is not a temperance measure, it is a bridge adroitly set for timid and half-informed temperance men. It was originally for, and is now urged as a compromise by the influential political friends of the saloon. It makes the liquor monopoly more powerful, vastly increases its political influence, bribes taxpayers to be neutral if not friendly and makes the government infamously a portion in destroying virtue. It is not a step towards prohibition, but a long stride in the opposite direction. Many wealthy liquor-dealers favor it as a bar to prohibition."

There can be no question that prohibition will be attained, just as temperance reformers to a man and to a woman too, refuse to have their eyes blinded by any compromise measure, whatever be the "fad" ever so cunningly placed before them. We all take the right stand when we view these public questions from the same standpoint that we teach our little children, viz., that whether a lie be a white lie or a black lie, it is a lie all the same. We cannot as temperance reformers any more than those engaged in any other good work allow ourselves to play with evil. Sin is not a question of degree. It is not for us to say whether a thing is right in a certain measure only; right is right and wrong is wrong.

On this High License question a clever contemporary has put it very pat in a single sentence in the words: "The biggest fee license ever offered was 'all the kingdoms of the world'; this fee was not accepted."

Literary Record.

New Ripples of Song.

The destructive fire in the building where our publications were printed entirely destroyed the favorite song book, "Ripples of Song." There being no such demand for it, we have revised and re-stereotyped it, with large type and many new songs added, making an addition of thirty-two pages, which adds greatly to the value of the book. It contains some of the choicest songs for children's voices ever published, and should have a wide circulation. Price, board covers, 30 cents; paper 15 cents. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 38 Reade Street, New York City.

Sound on Prohibition.

"Democrat's Monthly" for April is just as good as its predecessor, and in saying this we bestow upon it the very highest praise. This periodical ought to have a very wide circulation, not only because of its intrinsic merit, as a

household magazine of an unusually high order, but also because it is so thoroughly aggressive and sound in its continued discussion of Prohibition, and other moral reforms. We cordially commend it to our readers.

"Ring out the Old, Ring in the New."

"Prohibition Bells" is the title of a handsomely gotten up little volume, containing the words and music of some 50 new and first-class Prohibition songs. It is compiled by the Silver Lake Quartette, of which the Canadian public already know something, and the name of which is sufficient guarantee for the excellence of their work. One critic says: "These bells are not muffled, they give out no uncertain sound. The fifty-two notes are clear, high, piercing, pulse quickening. Yet to the old parties, doubtless, they are very discordant. They will be heard throughout the land, for they call to better, purer living both by the individual and the State. The book cannot but be a 'vademecum' to every Prohibitionist organization, be it large or small, for a song often wins a vote when an oration fails, and then how tame is a campaign without music!" The book is published by Fink and Vagnials, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York. Price 30 cents.

A Useful Pamphlet.

A short time ago there appeared in the 'Canadian Methodist Magazine,' an article by Rev. J. S. Ross, entitled "The Trials and Triumphs of Prohibition." It was an interesting paper, giving a general view of Prohibition legislation on this Continent, a brief sketch of the history of the reform in Canada, a compendium of facts in relation to the working out of Prohibition, and a great deal of valuable matter pertaining especially to the Scott Act. Facts and figures were carefully compiled, and the whole put in a readable and concise form. We are pleased to see that Mr. Briggs, of the Methodist Publishing House has reprinted this valuable paper in pamphlet form. It ought to have a very wide circulation. A dozen copies can be procured by sending 50 cents to Wm. Briggs, Methodist Publishing House, 78 and 80 King Street East.

Popular Sanitary Literature.

Until recently sanitary writings have been easily divisible into two distinct classes, one severely scientific, technical, accurate, and exhaustive, but generally unintelligible to any but the specialists who had devoted much study to sanitary matters. These works are valuable to students, but they are a curse to the multitude. On the other hand the books on hygiene belonging to the popular class were generally inaccurate as to facts and absurd as to inference, and much harm has been done by the false doctrines spread by them.

The American Public Health Association, a voluntary organization, comprising in its ranks physicians, clergymen, teachers, engineers, manufacturers, in fact intelligent men and women of all classes, has labored for years to correct the evils growing out of the old order of things, and to bring home to the people the sort of knowledge that is needed to save life and avert disease. Heartily aided by the press, the Association has done much good work at its annual meetings held in different parts of the country. Still, only a small proportion of the country could be reached in this way. Three years ago, however, a philanthropic member of the Association, Mr. Henry Lomb, of Rochester, offered prizes for essays upon certain topics of vital interest to every intelligent person having any regard to the preservation of life and health. The subjects selected and the successful competitors for the prizes are as follows: 1. Healthy homes and foods for the working classes, 62 pages, by Professor V. C. Vaughan, of the University of Michigan. 2. The sanitary conditions and necessities of school-houses and school life, 36 pages, by Dr. D. F. Lincoln of Boston. 3. Disinfection and individual prophylaxis against infectious diseases, 40 pages, by Major G. M. Sternberg, Surgeon U. S. Army. 4. The preventable causes of disease, injury, and death in American Manufactories and workshops, and the best means and appliances for preventing and avoiding them, 19 pages, by Mr. George H. Ireland, of Springfield, Mass.

Although the treatment of the subjects in these essays is popular in tone, and easily understood by any one, the teaching is sound and thorough. There are no misstatements of fact, and no false inferences contained in them, and while the most rigid scientific demands for accuracy are complied with, the whole matter is made clear and comprehensible to the most ordinary understanding.

Through the means furnished the Public Health Association, it is enabled to offer these valuable works at a very low price. They may be obtained at the book-stores, or of Mr. Irving A. Watson, Secretary, Concord, N. H., at the following low rates: Single copies, No. 1, 10 cents; No. 2, 3, and 4, 5 cents each. The entire four essays in pamphlet form twenty-five cents, or in cloth binding at fifty cents or seventy-five cents, according to style of binding and paper.

Readings and Recitations.

We are glad to announce to our friends, many of whom have been awaiting its appearance, that No. 7 has just been added to the series of Readings and Recitations, compiled by Miss L. Penney, and published by the National Temperance Society. It not only sustains the reputation of the series, which have become deservedly popular, but is by far the best yet issued. It is full of bright, sparkling selections in prose and verse, selected with great care, a number being written specially for this volume. It embraces much of the humorous as well as the pathetic, while sound, stirring appeals and arguments for prohibition are also found here. It is thoroughly up to the times, and will add to the interest of any meeting, public or private. The following names appear in its list of contents, which are a sufficient guarantee of its literary merit: Edward Carewell, Julia McNair Wright, Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, J. G. Whitaker, Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, Mrs. Helen Rich, Peter-Louis V. Naab, Rev. T. L. Poulson, Frances E. Willard, Thos. R. Thompson, Minnie Mosher Jackson, Rev. E. H. Stokes, Mrs. M. L. Dickinson, Dr. C. P. Clifford, Bob Burdette. It contains the best selection ever made. 300 pages, price 30 cents. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 38 Reade Street, New York.

A Great Little Magazine.

"Literature" an illustrated weekly magazine, published by J. R. Aldin, 308 Pearl St. New York, is a marvel of cheapness, giving its readers weekly, a careful selection from the very best standard and current writers, for the very low price of one dollar per year.