

are the heart and life of our thousands of temperance societies all over the land. On the whole we are safe in saying that the public sentiment that has not found expression through the ballot box on this great question, is even more overwhelmingly favorable to prohibition than that which has been so expressed.

It is well worthy of note in this connection, that the liquor-party not merely opposes the Scott Act but *strongly opposes* its submission, plainly showing that it is afraid to let us have an opportunity of bringing laws into harmony with public opinion in regard to this matter.

Six years ago we inundated the Canadian Parliament with petitions for total prohibition. Instead of what we asked, we were given a measure of local option, far short in its actual operation of what we prayed for. We were given it, and we accepted it as a means of temporary relief for some localities, and as a means of expressing the will of the people in reference to the principle of prohibition. It was not accepted as the ultimate answer to our petitions. It is defective in its operation, and the process of securing its benefits is exceeding laborious and expensive. Notwithstanding all its faults, it has done a great deal of good, and we will stand by it loyally and endeavour to extend its sphere of usefulness until we get something better. But we claim that it has already fully demonstrated what we took it as a means of demonstrating—that this country is ripe for prohibition; that public sentiment is strongly in favor of the utter abolition of the unholy liquor-traffic.

We have elected legislators to enact and provide for the administration of such laws as will enable us to work out the destiny of greatness that is undoubtedly ours, if we are only faithful to our privileges and responsibilities. We have elected them to promote our social interests, protect our individual rights, and aid us in becoming a mighty nation, prosperous, moral, useful and happy. We have asked these legislators to help us in maintaining the sanctity and purity of our homes—and the character of these homes will decide the future of our nationality. We have been asked to wait. We have been bidden to show that the liquor-traffic is really a curse to those homes, that its suppression by law is practicable, and that the voice of the people does actually demand this suppression. All this we have done. There is no longer any reason for withholding what we request, what we claim, what we demand.

The Dominion Parliament will soon be in session again. Some of its members are pledged to the advocacy of our cause. No other question of equal importance can be brought up for their consideration. We are thankful for what they have done for us in the past, but they must do more. Let the matter be brought to an issue and the realities of it faced. Let the House be divided upon the question of its doing what the nation in no uncertain tones has said it ought to do.

If the present parliament favors prohibition, let us have it; if it does not, let us know it. We must and we will have legislators who will listen and respond to THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Selected Articles.

PROHIBITION IN THE NORTH-WEST.

It has been argued by the opponents of the North-west prohibitory liquor law that it was only intended to operate while the country was inhabited by Indians, and would not be beneficial, and could not be made to apply to white men, especially during railway construction. The experiment was tried last summer, however, and this is what some of those who ought to know say about it: Mounted Police Commissioner Irvine says in his report to the Minister of the Interior:—"Our police work last year was very great. This has been largely caused by the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway, which employed upwards of 4,000 men during the whole summer, some of them exceptionally bad characters. I am happy, however, to report that owing to their being no liquor obtainable

very little trouble was given us by them." He says further, "I venture to state that it is unparalleled in the history of railroad building in a western country that not a single serious crime has been committed along the line of work." W. C. Van Horne, general manager of the C. P. R., says in the same report, "I cannot permit the occasion to pass without acknowledging the obligations of the company to the North-west mounted police, whose zeal and industry in preventing traffic in liquor and preserving order along the line under construction have contributed so much to the successful prosecution of the work." J. French, agent for Langdon, Sheppard & Co., C. P. R. contractors, said to a *Winnipeg Times* reporter, who asked him as to the disposition of the men on the work of the firm, "We have no trouble of any kind, and that is principally because the men cannot get whisky, which is the best thing in the world for them, as well as for the firm, as the work goes steadily on without any delay." This evidence coming from the sources it does, is clinching, convincing, even if we had not the evidence of our own experience to guide us.—*Edmonton Bulletin*.

THE SCOTT ACT VOTE.

The following table, taken from *The Alliance Year Book*, gives a full report of the result of all voting that has taken place on Canada Temperance Act:

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED.		DATE OF ELECTION.
	For.	Against.	
Fredericton (city), N. B.....	403	203	October 31, 1878.
York, N. B.....	1229	214	Dec'r 28, "
Prince, P. E. I.	2062	271	" 28, "
Charlotte, N. B.....	867	149	March 14, 1879.
Carleton, N. B.....	1215	96	April 21, "
Charlottetown (city), P. E. I....	827	253	April 21, "
Albert, N. B.....	718	114	April 24, "
King's, P. E. I.....	1076	59	May 29, "
Lambton, Ont.....	2567	2352	May 29, "
King's, N. B.....	798	245	June 23, "
Queen's, N. B.....	500	315	July 3, "
Westmoreland, N. B.....	1082	299	Sept. 11, "
Megantic, Que.....	372	841	Sept. 11, "
Northumberland, N. B.....	875	673	Sept. 2, 1880.
Stanstead, Quebec.....	760	941	June 21, "
Queen's, P. E. I.....	1317	99	Sept. 22, "
Marquette, Man.....	612	195	Sept. 27, "
Digby, N. B.....	965	42	Nov. 8, "
Queens, N. S.....	750	82	January 3, 1881.
Sunbury, N. B.....	176	41	February 17, "
Shelburne, N. S.....	807	154	March 17, "
Lisgar, Man.....	247	120	April 7, "
Hamilton (city), Ont.....	1061	2811	" 13, "
King's, N. S.....	1477	108	" 14, "
Halton, Ont.....	1483	1402	" 19, "
Annapolis, N. S.....	1111	114	" 19, "
Wentworth, Ont.....	1611	2202	" 22, "
Colchester, N. S.....	1416	184	May 13, "
Cape Breton, N. S.....	739	216	August 11, "
Hants, N. S.....	1028	92	Sept. 15, "
Welland, Ont.....	1610	2378	Nov. 10, "
Lambton, Ont.....	2988	3073	Nov. 29, "
Inverness, N. S.....	960	106	January 6, 1882.
Pictou, N. S.....	1555	453	January 9, "
St. John, N. B.....	1074	1074	February 23, "
Fredericton, N. B.....	293	252	October 26, "
Total,	39,231	22,223	

"THE CURSE."

BY MISS FRANCES WILLARD.

If you look over the infant class in Sunday school you will find just as many boys as girls. If you go into the intermediate class you will find a woful weeding out of the boys. If you go into the Bible class you will find plenty of tall, dignified young ladies—but the young men are conspicuous by their absence. People will endeavor to explain this by saying it is a rule of nature. I never hear this without deep and burning indignation.

We want legislation and society to take a different course with our young men. I believe we can reach the young men through the same civilizing and refining influences that can be used in training young girls.