

MANITOBA.—There are many in Manitoba who watch with deep interest the triumphant progress the Canada Temperance Act is making in the Eastern and Maritime Provinces. Their interest does not end with the watching. The preparations for a thorough Scott Act campaign are well underway here, and the prospects are most hopeful. The Act has been adopted in Lisgar and with that exception and the counties of Selkirk and Lorette the campaign is well under way.

Rock Lake, Dufferin, Portage la Prairie, Fairford, Marquette, Morris, Manchester, Carillon, Emile and Plessis, and Winnipeg City, are being worked under the general direction of the Manitoba branch of the Alliance at Winnipeg. This leaves but Selkirk and Lorette in which the agitation is not being prosecuted, and these, it is expected, soon will be in line. The canvassers for signatures to the petition of the Act are meeting with remarkable success. In some townships they report that every resident voter has signed while from others the report comes that every one who has been asked to has done so, and, most remarkable to state some petitions contain the signatures of dealers in intoxicants, who also promise to vote for the abolition of their trade in this article. The liquor dealers as a whole seem to think that the general adoption of the Canada Temperance Act in Manitoba is a foregone conclusion, and indeed they are having a pretty hard time of it, in a business sense, just now. Three of the leading wholesale dealers have failed within the past month, M. B. Wood & Co., Rigney & Haverly and Rigney Brothers, and the complaints of others are loud and woeful. In Winnipeg an active movement in favor of the Act is progressing. Already five hundred signatures to the petition have been obtained and it is expected that the number soon will be doubled if a majority be obtained, and that the vote in favor of the Act will be a large one. On the whole the prospects are most encouraging, and I hope very soon to be able to claim for Manitoba the honor of being the banner province in this matter. Before concluding this letter I may state that the headquarters of the temperance movement in the city is the Roblin House, in which intoxicating liquors never have been sold. It was previously known as the Douglas House, but Mr. Finlay P. Roblin, the proprietor, is taking the management into his own hands, naming it after himself, the "Roblin." The late John P. Roblin, of Picton, Prince Edward County, who represented that constituency in the old Canadian Parliament, from 1831 to 1836, with the late Malcolm Cameron, was the first to refuse to drink wine at the Governor-General's table, a more difficult thing to do half a century ago than now. So Mr. Roblin comes honestly by his temperance principles, and it is hoped that his very comfortable hotel may meet with all the success it deserves.—*Cor. of Montreal Witness.*

KENTUCKY.—December 15th was a red-letter day in the history of Catlettsburg. Last winter the State Legislature passed a very stringent prohibitory liquor law for this place, subject to the approval of the qualified voters. The law prohibits the sale, giving, lending or procuring of spirituous liquors in this place or within three miles of the corporate limits. The election was set for to-day, and for the past two weeks the canvass has been animated. Polls closed at seven o'clock to-night, and the result was as follows: For license, 106; against license, 138. The temperance people are very jubilant over their decisive victory, and are celebrating the same by cannonading to-night, making the Sandy Valley ring.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

MASSACHUSETTS.—The city of Somerville, Massachusetts, has for three successive years voted to grant no licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquor, for two of these years an active branch of the Citizens' Law and Order League, with five hundred members, has been bringing its work and influence to bear in favor of a rigid enforcement of the law, which means the entire suppression of the liquor traffic in that city. The fact seems well established that the prohibitory liquor law in Somerville is now as well enforced as any of the other criminal laws. We have often heard it asserted that the work of the Somerville Branch League had enhanced the value of real estate fully ten per cent., and that in the face of a general depression elsewhere.—*Law and Order.*

MAINE.—Governor Robie, of Maine, has issued his proclamation declaring the adoption of the prohibition amendment, which amendment will come in force on Wednesday, the 7th day of January,

1885. The vote cast on the 8th September is officially declared to have been as follows:—for the amendment, 70,783, and against it 23,811—a majority of 46,972 in favor of constitutional prohibition. *Canada Casket.*

RHODE ISLAND.—The Rhode Island Catholic Total Abstinence Union has adopted the following in relation to legal prohibition:

"Resolved,—That Catholic total abstainers and advocates of temperance should fearlessly perform their duty as citizens by public protests against laws calculated to foster intemperance; that, while recognizing moral suasion as the basis of temperance work, we nevertheless declare confidence in legal restriction of the liquor-traffic as a means to advancement of that work. Such restrictions may go to whatever extent seems best to us in our capacity of Catholic temperance citizens. We emphasize the fact, however, that we cannot in any way encourage the liquor interest, much less vote for it."—*National Temperance Advocate.*

WASHINGTON.—The U. S. Senate, on Dec. 22nd, passed the bill introduced by Senator Blair to provide for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic. The bill authorizes the appointment of a commission of seven persons, to be selected solely with reference to personal fitness and capacity for an honest, impartial, and thorough investigation, whose duty it shall be to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic, its relations to revenue and taxation, and its general, economic, criminal, moral, and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, the public health, and general welfare of the people, and also to inquire as to the practical results of license and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States of the Union. The commissioners are to serve without salary, not more than four of them are to be selected from one political party, and they are to report to the President within eighteen months after their appointment.—*Lever.*

KANSAS.—In his annual address, A. B. Campbell, President of the Kansas State Temperance Union, declared that there is a steady and substantial growth of public sentiment in Kansas in favor of the honest enforcement of the prohibitory law, and, notwithstanding the corrupt administration of Governor Glick, there is not one-tenth of the liquor sold or drunk in that State now that there was before the passage of the prohibitory amendment, the saloons now existing have no permanence.

From the report of James A. Troutman, secretary, we learn that the total receipts of the Union during the past year has been \$6,775.22, which, with the balance in the treasury at his last report furnished a fund of \$7,825.55. The expenditures during the same time have been \$7,676.44, leaving a balance on hand of \$148.68. Mr. Troutman also states that he has positive information as to the standing of more than two-thirds of both houses, regarding the question of re-submission, the Senate standing 8 for re-submission, 26 against and 6 unknown; the House standing 21 for, 75 against and 29 unknown, making in both houses 29 for re-submission, 101 against and 35 unknown. Thus, even if all those whose standing is unknown, should vote for re-submission, on joint ballot the majority against re-submission would be 37, which is a good ways from the two-thirds majority required to re-submit.

After prohibition has been in force in Kansas for two and a half years, the following figures compiled by Mr. Troutman from official data received from all except sixteen of the sparsely settled frontier counties, show that the law is being enforced to a great degree, and shows that after the Supreme Court renders decisions on the cases now before it the law will be even better observed:—

No. of saloons prior to May 1st 1881.....	708
" " Nov. 19, 1884.....	313
" " decrease.....	395
" counties covered by report.....	66
" " having no saloons.....	41
" " in which there are saloons.....	25
Total number of cases tried.....	972
" " " convictions.....	729
Aggregate of fines imposed.....	\$95,200
Number of defendants imprisoned.....	81
Total time of imprisonment.....	11 yrs., 5 mos., 19 days.

—*Northwestern News.*