

# CANADA CITIZEN

## AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG.

VOL. 5.

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### OUR LIST OF GLORIOUS VICTORIES.



1885.

*Lennox & Addington,  
Brome, Lanark,  
Guelph,*

*Kent, Carleton, Drummond,  
Durham and Northumberland,  
Lambton, Elgin, St. Thomas,  
Missisquoi, Wellington, Chicoutimi.*

FOR GOD AND HOME AND COUNTRY.

HURRAH!

A prohibition constitutional amendment has passed the Texas Legislature and will be voted upon by the people of that State in August.

Mr. W. G. Fee is gone to Kingston to assist in the campaign in that city, and the adjoining county. We can wish him nothing better than that his usual success may still attend his operations.

If friends who are superintending campaign work in different counties, would correspond with the office of THE CANADA CITIZEN, they would obtain valuable information in reference to available workers for both speaking and organizing purposes.

Mrs. S. E. Peck, so well and favorably known as a very enthusiastic and successful worker, has been aiding the cause materially in Scott Act campaigns in several parts of the Province. We cordially recommend workers everywhere to secure her services if they possibly can. Information may be obtained by addressing this office.

Dr. J. N. Cadieux, well-known as a scientific and practical lecturer, is working for the Scott Act committees of Hastings County, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and other places. He comes to Canada very highly commended, and will no doubt render good services in this summer's campaigns. While he is in Canada his address will be Blenheim P. O., Ont.

To those clergymen who have sent us subscriptions, and are entitled to receive "The People versus the Liquor Traffic, etc.," we wish to say, that the books are not yet ready for mailing, but will be sent to them as speedily as possible. Their names have been placed on the subscription list.

A large number of petitions are now before the Governor-in-Council, and the announcement of pollings is being anxiously looked for. No doubt the war perplexity has lately engaged the attention of the Council to the exclusion of other matters, but some of these petitions are so absolutely beyond criticism that there exists no reason for not putting them through at once.

The most brutal crimes that shock the community are, in the majority of cases, directly traceable to intemperance. Even where the perpetrators of crime are not what is commonly called drunk, enough liquor has frequently been taken to influence the passions and deaden the judgment. Another illustration of this is furnished in the confession of the man Mitchell in the recent St. Thomas tragedy. The husband, wife, and the man who was killed had all been drinking just prior to the awful occurrence.

Mr. Deering owes his position as Mayor of Portland to the votes of the men of that city who are determined that the liquor law shall be enforced. He has appointed as his Marshall, Mr. Andrews, who is effectively enforcing the law in the hitherto somewhat lawless city of Portland. A law and order league has been formed with branches all over the State, and the results prove that the law can be made a most effective agency for the total suppression of intemperance. In another column will be found some extracts making this very clear, and we cordially commend them to the attention of our readers.

We commend to our legislators at Ottawa, as an example that might be copied by them with advantage to themselves, the transaction of our public business, and their standing with the better part of the community, the following rule of the Congress of the United States:—

"No intoxicating liquors shall be offered for sale, exhibited or kept within the Capitol, or in any room or building connected therewith, or on the public ground adjacent thereto, and it shall be the duty of the sergeant-at-arms of the two Houses, under the supervision of the presiding officers thereof respectively, to strictly enforce the foregoing provisions, and any officer or employee of either House who shall in any manner violate or connive at the violation of this rule shall be dismissed from office."

The workers in Kansas have had trouble with bogus medical certificates, but there they do not hesitate long in dealing summarily with the offenders as will be readily seen from the following clause from one of the acts passed for carrying out the emphatically expressed will of the people:—

"And every physician who shall give such prescription or administer such liquors in violation of this Act, and every physician who shall give to or write for any person a prescription for the purpose of enabling or assisting any person to evade any of the provisions of this Act, or for the purpose of enabling or assisting any person to obtain any intoxicating liquors for use as a beverage, or to be sold or disposed of in any manner, in violation of the provisions of this Act, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten days nor more than ninety days."



We heartily congratulate our French Canadian friends upon the magnificent success of their late campaign. Chicoutimi is a county, the population of which is almost entirely French, and the result shows, what we have often affirmed before, that our friends in the sister Province are thoroughly aroused to the evils of intemperance, and the effectiveness of the Scott Act as a means of remedying these evils. The temperance cause is marching on and will march on. French-speaking, German-speaking, and English-speaking communities, Protestant and Catholic denominations, are combining in loyalty to morality and truth, and we trust the day is not far distant when the horrible curse of a legalized liquor traffic will be entirely unknown in our fair Dominion. Again with gratitude and satisfaction "we thank God and take courage."

Already there has been before the House of Commons no fewer than nine bills dealing with the liquor question. Mr. Foster has introduced a bill to repeal a part of the McCarthy Act that was supposed to interfere with the working of the Scott Act. Mr. Baker has a bill to make the Scott Act available in British Columbia; Mr. Townsend, a bill providing that where there are two Registry offices in a county the petitions only be deposited in either of them; Mr. Jamieson has charge of the Alliance Bill for the improvement of the Scott Act in some minor details; all of these are sound in principle and ought to go through. Mr. Beatty has a bill for the prohibition of the sale and use of ardent spirits, and against adulteration of other alcoholic beverages; it is too silly to be even funny. Besides this we have five measures proposed in the interests of the liquor party, namely, a bill by Mr. McCarthy, to allow the sale of liquor in ten gallon quantities in Scott Act counties; a bill by Mr. Bourbeau to allow clergymen to give certificates such as only medical men now give, authorizing the sale of liquor for medicinal purposes where the Scott Act is in force; a bill by Mr. Gigault, to provide that at every Scott Act election there shall also be taken a vote upon the question of permitting the sale of wine and beer, and a bill by Mr. Small to compensate liquor sellers whose business is injured by the Scott Act.

Since the above was written, Mr. Jamieson's bill has come up for the third reading. Mr. Jamieson deserves much credit for his persistent and energetic manner in which he has pressed the consideration of this bill upon the attention of the House. On Monday afternoon, Mr. Beatty moved a series of resolutions in favor of his hobby, but discussion of them was laid aside to allow Mr. Jamieson time to bring forward his bill for a third reading, and the promoters of a number of the other temperance and anti-temperance bills, fearing that there was little chance for their having an opportunity

to press forward their measures attempted to tack on their different proposals as amendments to the bill under consideration. Mr. Bourbeau's and Mr. Townsend's proposals were accepted and Mr. Gigault's was voted down. We shall give shortly a fuller account of the whole proceedings. It is deeply to be regretted that there were carried through some so-called amendments that are not in the interests of the temperance reform.

There has been a good deal of talk lately about the Maine Law not being thoroughly enforced in some of the larger cities. The people of Maine have replied by endorsing the principle of prohibition by a tremendous majority, and the Legislature has followed up the action of the people by the enactment of a law more stringent than any that preceded it. As specimens we subjoin a couple of clauses of the Maine Law as it now stands:

"Section 34. Whoever by himself, clerk, servant or agent, at any time sells any intoxicating liquor in violation, in violation forfeits, on first conviction, not less than thirty nor more than one hundred dollars, or he may be imprisoned not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or he may be punished by both at the discretion of the court; and on every subsequent conviction he shall be punished by fine, not more than two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not less than two nor more than six months."

"Section 37. No person shall keep a drinking house and tipping shop. Whoever sells intoxicating liquors in any building, vessel or boat, contrary to law, and the same are there drunk, is guilty of keeping a drinking house and tipping shop, and upon the first conviction shall be fined one hundred dollars and costs, and in default of payment, shall be imprisoned three months, or instead of such fine and costs, shall be imprisoned three months, or both, at the discretion of the court, and on every subsequent conviction, six months in addition to fine and costs.

The Pioneer Branch of the National Liberal Temperance Union held another meeting in Occident Hall, last week. There was a much larger attendance than before, a majority of those present being Scott Act temperance men. Prof. Goldwin Smith presided. Mr. Munns spoke effectively in the interests of total abstinence, and the result of the discussion upon the N. L. T. U. movement may be inferred from the fact that announcement has been made that no more discussion will be allowed.

"If the community has no reason to be surprised at the combination of the Licensed Victuallers, they assuredly have no reason to be surprised at the rise of the Alliance. The ultimate issue of the struggle is certain. If anyone doubts the preponderance of good over evil in human nature, he has only to study the history of moral crusades. The enthusiastic energy and self-devotion with which a moral cause inspires its soldiers always have prevailed, and always will prevail, over any amount of self-interest or material power arrayed on the other side. The Alliance is already powerful and growing in power. It will conquer."—Prof. Goldwin Smith, in a letter on the United Kingdom Alliance.

### Sons of Temperance.

ABERFOYLE.—At the regular weekly meeting of this Division held on Tuesday evening 7th inst., Bro. Wm. Stratton, acting for D.G.W.P., assisted by Bro. G. S. Sparks G.C., installed the following officers for the quarter commencing April 1st viz:—

W.P. Bro. J. A. Cockburn, W.A. Sis. M. A. Doughty, R.S. Bro. Wm. Armstrong, Assistant R.S. Sis. L. Sparks, F.S. Bro. Wm. Couzens, Treas. Bro. Jas. McBeath, Con. Bro. J. Worthington, Assistant Con. Sis. M. McLean, Chap. Bro. H. Reid, L.S. Sis. J. McIntosh, O.S. Bro. H. Hammersley, P. W. P. Bro. W. Stratton.

At the close of the ceremony and other business, the ladies treated the members present (about 35 in number) to an excellent lunch of sandwich, cake and coffee, which elicited a most hearty and deserving vote of thanks, after which the meeting broke up, all feeling that they had spent a most profitable and sociable evening, which also served as a congratulatory meeting over the grand victory of the Scott Act in the County of Wellington.

## Campaign Everywhere.

WATERLOO.—Mr. H. N. Warner, LL.B., has had the following engagements to deliver his lecture on the temperance question:—Before the United Brethren Conference, at Manheim on the 10th, at Blair on the 9th, at Zion on the 15th, at Hespeler on the 16th, and at Doon on the 17th. This will be his third meeting at Blair, and second at Doon and Hespeler. From this we should judge that he must be an interesting speaker.—*Berlin Weekly News*.

CAPE BRETON.—The Scott Act is in force in Cape Breton, and a correspondent, writing to the *Pictou News*, says, "The last liquor shop in that village was closed yesterday, in a most effective manner, the liquor being seized and the proprietor taken to jail. The proceedings were carried out under the Scott Act. The leading liquor-seller was similarly dealt with a few weeks ago, who on paying the fine was set at liberty. For the first time in many years not a glass of intoxicating liquor can be had for love or money in the village of Whyomagh to-day."

YORK.—Revs. W. R. Barker, and J. W. Cameron having arranged to hold Monthly Temperance meetings alternately in their respective churches, the first of the series was held on Monday evening last in the Methodist Church, Richmond Hill. There was a good attendance at this first meeting. Mr. Barker occupied the chair, and made a few remarks in relation to the work. The other speakers were Revs. M. Fawcett, of Maple, and J. W. Cameron. The next meeting will be held on the first Monday evening in May, when several speakers will have been secured to deliver addresses.—*Richmond Hill Liberal*.

RICHMOND, QUE.—The next meeting of the Town Council is to be held next Thursday evening. The usual applications for certificates for license will then be made. The result is looked for with great interest. Whilst rebellion against constituted authority has only just become rampant in the North-West, it has been rampant here for some years past, and allowed to go unmolested, a band of law-defying liquor sellers have set the prohibitory law at naught, aided and abetted by the Town Council, elected by the people to see that the laws of the land are obeyed. This has been the saddest sight of all, to see constituted authority helping the law breakers. Will they do it again? We hope for the honor of Richmond that the answer will be No!—*Richmond Times*.

ONTARIO.—A meeting of the electors of No. 1 Division was held in the Grange Hall, Kingston Road, Pickering, on Friday evening of last week, for the purpose of organizing for the Scott Act campaign. There was a very good attendance of the supporters of the measure. The division was sub-divided and canvassers appointed for each concession. A committee of about twenty was also appointed, and it is expected the division will be thoroughly worked up ere polling day comes.

A meeting of the supporters of the Scott Act in polling sub-divisions Nos. 2 and 3, was held in the basement of the Methodist Church, Pickering, on Thursday evening of last week. There was a very fair attendance from No. 2 Division. In the absence of the President of the Township Association, Mr. C. Dale, Secretary, acted as Chairman. Short addresses were made by several of those present, and the divisions organized for active service. A good subscription was taken up and canvassers appointed to solicit further subscriptions to the funds of the campaign. It is expected a branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will be formed in Pickering to co-operate in the work.—*Pickering News*.

SIMCOE.—In response to invitations issued by Mr. Chas. Drury, M.P.P., and Dr. Powell, Vice-Presidents of the Dominion Alliance for Oro, a large meeting of the Scott Act supporters of the township was held in the Temperance Hall, Edgar, recently. John F. Partridge was elected Chairman, and Samuel Huff, Secretary. Dr. Powell stated the object of the meeting. He briefly explained the different amendments proposed to the Scott Act, and advocated forming a vigilance committee for the purpose of watching the working of the Act and collecting evidence of any infringements of the same. Mr. Drury said he had no quarrel with the trade, but thought it should be decided from the first who was master of the situation. He held that the Act should be rigidly enforced, so that it could not be said in counties where a vote had not yet been taken that "the law was a failure in Simcoe." He pointed out that the inspectors under the McCarthy Act would remain in power, and thought that their efforts, supplemented by that of the temperance people, would furnish the machinery necessary for the enforcement of the Act. He strongly favored the appointment of vigilance committees. The Rev. Mr. Wright, although a minister of the Gospel, advocated fighting the matter to the end. He was strongly in favor of vigilance committees. Mr. F. S. McLeod, Dalston, anticipated a hard fight, but held that the law must be strictly enforced. After short addresses by Messrs. Brownlee, Miller, Thornton, Curtis, Huff, Thomas, and H. McKay, it was resolved that a strong vigilance committee be appointed before the 15th of April, for the purpose of detecting any infringements of the law, and to report the same, together with such evidence as may be obtained, to the general committee at Barrie. The Secretary was instructed to notify the various temperance lodges in the township of the above resolution, and request their co-operation in enforcing the Act. After singing "God Save the Queen" the meeting adjourned.—*Orillia Packet*.

RENFREW.—An anonymous correspondent wrote to the *Standard* complaining because illegal sellers of liquor are brought to Pembroke for trial, even from considerable distance, at great expense, and competent Magistrates and Inspectors nearer home passed over. The complaint was couched as if it were on behalf of the witnesses, instead of the illicit dealer, the assertion being that witnesses' fees were so small that they did not pay for actual loss to business while necessarily absent. It was also asserted that the matter was being done in the present method in the interest of rapacious Pembroke constables and magis-

trates. Mr. McKimm, Chief License Inspector, duly replies, and says that if the fees are too small for the witnesses to come to him, they are also too small for him to go to them, and the law never contemplated that the official should be punished for properly discharging his duties. He also mentions that in some cases the rapacious constables have been out of pocket, and in one case the rapacious Police Magistrate held court four times and listened to and wrote down long pages of evidence, for which he received a fee of 50c. On the matter of passing over competent local magistrates and Inspectors, Mr. McKimm wonders why, if they are so competent, they allow the law to be broken under their own eyes from day to day, and concludes his letter as follows:—"Let your correspondent turn his attention to them, as for me I shall go on and do my duty as I believe to be right whatever he may say. We have a police magistrate here of long experience, and I deem it my duty to prosecute all violations of the law before one so well qualified both by his experience and uprightness rather than before justices of the peace whose want of action rather proves them to be partial in favor of law breakers than otherwise."—*Renfrew Mercury*.

NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT, B.C.—A meeting was held on the 30th ult. in the drill shed, Victoria, to take into consideration the advisability of submitting the Scott Act to the electors of New Westminister District. After the appointment of a committee, the meeting adjourned till evening, when a large convention was opened with prayer at 8 o'clock.

The several recommendations of the committee were received, seconded and carried.

Thanks were tendered the originators of the campaign at Langley, and Rev. Hemlaw responded on behalf of the originators. Rev. Mr. Watson expressed his wish that the meeting be addressed by the Provincial Secretary who was then present. During the settling of some other matters the Provincial Secretary and Mr. Cunningham M.P.P., left the hall.

On motion of Mr. J. C. Brown, the committee were instructed to commence immediately to canvass the city for funds with which to push forward the work.

Rev. Mr. Watson moved that a collection be taken up to defray a part of the rent of the hall. Carried.

Voice—That should have been moved before our members left. (Laughter and applause.)

The hat was then passed, and a hearty response was made by those present.

Mr. Chairman—I expect to hear a few good words from the Provincial Secretary.

Voice—You'll have to catch him first. (Roars of laughter.)

After an excellent piece had been sung by the choir, the meeting was brought to a close by singing the doxology.

Due notice will be given of the time and place of the next meeting.—*Canadian Pacific Mail*.

HURON.—A meeting of the General Committee of the County of Huron Scott Act Association, was held in the Temperance Hall, Clinton, on Tuesday, April 14th. The object of the meeting was to consider the steps to be taken towards securing the enforcement of the Scott Act in the County after the 1st of May next. There was a very large attendance of representative temperance men at the meeting, and W. H. Young, Esq., of Oakville, Police Magistrate of Halton County, was also present by invitation of the Executive Committee in order that the Huron Association in laying its plans might have the benefit of the experience of the Halton temperance people. Much valuable information was obtained from Mr. Young.

The treasurer's report shows the receipts of the Huron Association to have been \$1,032.30, and the expenditure \$1,025.62, leaving a balance on hand of \$106.68.

In regard to the appointment of hotel-keepers instead of druggists as liquor vendors under the Scott Act, recently made by the Board of License Commissioners, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Whereas information has come to us through the newspapers, giving a list as those appointed by the Dominion Board of Commissioners, under the Scott Act, as vendors of liquor for medicinal, mechanical and sacramental purposes, and believing the same to be true, it is hereby resolved as follows:—"That we view with alarm the granting of such licenses to persons who have heretofore been engaged in the business of selling liquor under the Crooks Act, as hotel-keepers, and other licensed liquor dealers, and in not granting them to druggists, believing that appointments of this kind are calculated to bring the Scott Act into contempt, and open the way for the continuance of the drinking habit, and that this Association would call the attention of the Board of Commissioners, and the Government of the Dominion, to the serious departure which it is deemed has been made from the spirit and intention of the Act."

The Association unanimously decided to move for the appointment of a police magistrate for the county, and instructed the Executive Committee to take immediate steps to secure the appointment of such, recommending John Beattie, Esq., of Seaforth, for the position.

The Executive Committee was also authorized to appoint agents to assist in bringing offenders of the law to justice, and very complete arrangements were made for obtaining information concerning violations of the law.

TORONTO.—The regular monthly meeting of the Temperance Electoral Union, was held on Tuesday evening in Shaftesbury Hall, Mr. W. H. Howland in the chair.

After the usual introductory proceedings had been gone through, the reports from the various ward organizations were called for. St. Andrew's, St. Patrick's, and St. Stephen's Wards were reported to be in an advanced stage of organization, with funds ready, and full of ardor to be at work in support of the Scott Act. The remaining wards were imperfectly organized, but the opinion was expressed that it only required an inciting motive to get them all at work, and funds would not be lacking.

The Chairman stated that he and some other gentlemen had undertaken to raise funds for the purpose of paying an efficient organizer for a period of at least eight months. If their proposal was accepted they would secure the ser-

vices of a first-class man, who would assist in organizing in the various wards, and also collect moneys when required. The Union decided to avail themselves of the liberal offer, and then proceeded to the discussion of when the work of getting up petitions for the Act should be gone on with.

Mr. G. M. Rose moved for the immediate issue of petitions to those wards in which the organization was completed. Mr. F. S. Spence, however, counselled caution, and after a lengthy discussion in which Messrs. Jolliffe, Fee, Orr, and others took part, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

Moved by W. H. Orr, seconded by Wm. Jolliffe, "That the subscribers to the general agent's salary who are members of this Association to be a committee to select and set to work some suitable person as general agent at once in getting every ward actively organized; that a complete and detailed report from such agent be presented at the next meeting to be held on or before June 2nd, when petitions shall be put in the hands of all ready to engage in canvassing for signatures; that at such meeting all approved canvassers in every ward be requested to be present and receive petitions and instructions."

A deputation of the Union will meet to confer with the Provincial License Commissioners on Friday afternoon, with a view to securing the total prohibition of liquor selling at the Island, and at the Exhibition Grounds during the ensuing summer.

The regular weekly meeting of the West End Christian Temperance Society, was held at Occident Hall, on Saturday evening, when an excellent programme of instrumental and vocal selections was presented. Yesterday afternoon the Sunday meeting of the Society was held. A number of members addressed the meeting, and at the close a large number signed the pledge.—There was a large attendance at the Saturday night concert of the Temperance Reformation Society, an excellent programme being provided. President Wardell was in the chair. The Rev. C. O. Johnson delivered an eloquent and forcible address to the young men present. At the close eighteen signed the pledge.

WELLAND.—The Scott Act meeting called for Welland on Monday last, was a decided success, although the rain began to fall in copious showers from about 12 o'clock, and continued with more or less severity during the whole afternoon. The attendance was good considering the short and informal notice which was given. In fact it was stated, time and again through the afternoon, that the gathering was only preliminary to the holding of a thoroughly representative Convention. Not having taken a list of the names of those present, we can only call to mind a few, but they were tried and true temperance people and thoroughly in sympathy with the purpose to adopt the Scott Act at no distant day. Messrs. Coulter and Young, with Rev. Messrs. Pike and Dayfoot, from Port Colborne. Welland was well represented by Messrs. Teskey, Griffith, Burgar, Gilchrist, and Rev. Messrs. Clark, Brown and Anderson. Thorold by Messdames Dagleish, Munro and McFarland of the W. C. T. U., and John H. Wilson and Rev. Mr. McKay. Mr. Morden from Niagara Falls, Booth and Lay from Allanburgh and Fonthill, and many others whose names your correspondent failed to learn.

Rev. Mr. Brown, of Welland, was called to the chair, and Mr. Morden, of Niagara Falls, was appointed Secretary.

After considerable desultory conversation, it was decided to ascertain the number of people present from the different municipalities, and to receive from each an opinion, and the reasons therefor, as to the state of the public mind regarding the Scott Act as a practical means of dealing with the liquor question. It was found that very many in each locality who had voted and worked against it when last submitted, were now not only ready but anxious to reverse their action. The idea prevailed that since the last Scott Act vote in Welland County the people have learned more of the features of the Act, and found that it could be worked, as was demonstrated in Halton, and was practical and desirable as a means of protecting the country from the evils of the liquor traffic. In one or two instances the more cautious and practical of the workers suggested the advisability of making thorough preparation, and having the necessary funds provided for defraying the expense of such a campaign, and also of providing for some unpaid bills incurred during the last engagement.

The general feeling was strongly in favor of doing something in the good work again, and it was thought that if Lambton had enough pluck and liberality to stick to the work until by its third effort it could roll up the majority to nearly 3,000, Welland, although a border County, and with a very strong whiskey influence, should come to the front again, this time with the moral certainty of successfully following the many victories already achieved for the Act in Ontario.

It was decided to employ Mr. D. L. Huff, who has been doing Scott Act work in the County of Haldimand, to enter upon the work of holding meetings in different parts of the County for a few weeks in view of calling a Convention of properly appointed representatives at which time, and by which Convention the future definite action of the friends of the movement shall be fixed. Mr. Huff is reported to be an able and vigorous worker, and will, no doubt, awaken a lively interest wherever he goes.—*Thorold Post*.

A great County Convention will be held in the town of Welland, on Tuesday, May 5th. Prominent temperance workers from all parts of the County are expected to be present.

HALTON.—Edward Lindsay was charged on Saturday before Police Magistrate Young with having violated the provisions of the Scott Act by keeping liquor on sale in the "Speed the Plough" hotel, Milton, on the 27th March. The evidence of the inspector and constable was to the effect that they found about 10 gallons of whiskey in the house. The Police Magistrate imposed a fine of \$50 and \$7.90 costs, it being a first offence. Two other charges against Mr. Lindsay, for selling liquor, were adjourned till to-day (Thursday.) At the hour we went to press the fine and costs had not been paid.—*Milton Sun*.

At a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Halton Temperance Alliance the following resolutions were adopted:—

"Whereas the Canada Temperance Act, commonly known as the Scott Act, has twice been brought before the electors of the County of Halton for their approval or disapproval, first, on the 19th April, 1881, and the second time on the 9th September, 1884."

And whereas the said electors of the County of Halton have declared in favor of the Act at the first voting by a majority of 81, and at the second voting by an affirmative majority of 180, these majorities have been obtained in the face of the very strongest opposition that could be given by the opponents of the Scott Act within the County, aided by the whole liquor traffic in the Province of Ontario. By this repeated victory at the ballot box the people declared the Canada Temperance Act must govern the liquor traffic in the County, in the place of the liquor license law known as the "Crooks Act."

And whereas it was found necessary for the better enforcement of the said law in the County of Halton to have a police magistrate appointed, and in agreement thereto the Ontario Government appointed W. H. Young, Esq., to the said office.

And whereas the *Canadian Champion*, a newspaper published in the town of Milton, has, on many occasions, by its unreasonable opposition and determined hostility to the Act, sought to bring the law into contempt, thereby giving encouragement to those who were minded to break it, and more especially, the course the *Champion* has taken, and is still taking towards Police Magistrate Young in repeatedly offering him personal insult, and also holding up to ridicule his administration of the law, which not only encourages and stimulates a spirit of opposition to the Scott Act, but also strongly tends to the general demoralization of society and disregard for all law:

Therefore Resolved,—

1. That the Executive Committee of the Halton Temperance Alliance place upon record their earnest protest against the course the editors of the *Champion* newspaper have taken towards the Scott Act generally, and more especially towards Police Magistrate Young, to whose firm administration of the law the County of Halton and Province of Ontario are so deeply indebted.

2. The Executive would respectfully call the attention of the people of Halton to the wanton insults which the *Champion* has repeatedly put upon the law which the electors have twice declared shall be in force in the County.

3. The Executive Committee would also respectfully call the attention of the members of the County Council to the fact that the editors of the said *Canadian Champion* are officials and employees of the County, and would suggest the unwisdom and unfairness of retaining men in official positions, who, by their actions as journalists, are doing all they can to hinder the operation of, and bring into contempt a law in the enforcement of which the County is so deeply interested, and which has been declared constitutional by the highest courts of the Empire.

The Scott Act's success in the one county of Ontario where it has been tried, has already been a clear one. The Deputy-Recorder of Esquesing township, in the County of Halton, furnishes some very instructive figures in regard to the result of the Act's working in his locality. He reports that there were expended for the support of the poor in Esquesing, the following annual amounts:—

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1880—Under licenses .....   | \$583 14 |
| 1881— " .....   | 435 45   |
| 1882—One-third of year under licenses, the rest under Scott Act ..... | 342 37   |
| 1883—Under Scott Act .....  | 218 31   |
| 1884— " " .....   | 133 55   |

At a meeting of the County Council it was decided to vote \$600, the sum considered necessary to enforce the Act this year. It will be noticed that the sum required to support the poor in Esquesing during the last two years of licenses was \$1,018.59; and in the first two years of the Scott Act, \$351.86. The saving in poor rates in this one township is thus seen to be \$666.73,—considerably more than the sum necessary to enforce the Act in the whole county. Another comparison shows that the loss to the township in license fees—which brought in a revenue of \$322.06 in the year ending April 30th, 1884, and \$282.47 in the year following, making a total of \$610.53 for the two years—is less, by \$56.20, than the amount saved in poor rates alone.—*Stirling News-Argus*.

MISSISSIPPI.—A strong testimonial to the beneficence of prohibitory laws, when strictly enforced, has just come from Shubuta, Miss. Every business establishment in the town, with one exception, joins in declaring that the closing of the saloons has been "beneficial in every way, morally, socially, educationally, and financially." From September 1st, 1883, to September 1st, 1884, before Prohibition came into operation, the receipts of cotton were 2,980 bales; whereas from September 1st, 1884, to February 26th, 1885, when the town was under Prohibition, the receipts amounted to 3,824 bales. At this rate the volume of business would show an increase of 125 per cent. No merchant lost on account of Prohibition; but, on the contrary, we are told that "the \$10,000 that would have gone into the tills of the saloon keepers and the pockets of the distillers has been distributed among the merchants for the necessities of life." To the testimonial is appended a statement by J. E. Melburn, Justice of the Peace, certifying that since the closing of the saloons "old tops that rarely failed to be drunk spend their money for something useful for their families and go home sober," and that there is "no use for the calabasso except to imprison for petty thieving."—*Ohio Good Templar*.

KANSAS.—The new temperance law, enacted by our Legislature, has gone into operation, and is rapidly closing the saloons wherever they existed in the State. It is a regular *Columbiad*, loaded to the muzzle with fines and penalties that carry terror and dismay to the hearts of the liquor-dealers. Even in Dodge City, the saloon-keepers, after taking legal counsel, decided that they dare not

"face the music," but must close at once. A large meeting of citizens and business men was held in Leavenworth, March 10th, when it was decided that the law must be obeyed, and the saloon-keepers were given until April 1st to dispose of their stock, and shut up. A similar movement is on foot in Atchison. In Topoka and Lawrence they are closed. The sheriff of Wyandott County has notified all saloon-keepers that they must close or take the penalties of the law. Instead of Prohibition being "put back twenty years" by the organization of a Prohibition party, it has given it a mighty forward impetus. Our Legislature would never have given us this law, but for the Prohibition party organization in this State. It was the handwriting on the wall, notifying the Republican party that, if it did not sustain and enforce Prohibition, its days were numbered—its supremacy at an end. Of course, this action will eventually cause a rupture with the national Republican party. Republican Prohibitionists in Kansas and Iowa will be switched off—as the lizard switches off a portion of its tail when hard pressed; and they will be forced to attach themselves to a party with a Prohibition head, as well as tail! There is a deal of grumbling and kicking already among the anti's, at what they term the folly and fanaticism of our Legislature.

And really, it has outstripped the most sanguine expectations of the most radical Prohibitionists! It has not only put a quietus upon the question of a Constitutional Convention, and the resubmission of the Prohibitory Amendment, and made the law for its enforcement sevenfold stronger than before, but it has made scientific temperance instruction compulsory in all our schools after Jan. 1st, 1886!

No teacher can draw public funds unless able to pass a satisfactory examination on this subject. Nor did they stop here. A bill was passed making it a misdemeanor to sell or give tobacco in any form to boys under sixteen years of age! Verily, the world does move, and Kansas leads the van!

So may it always be!—A. M. Richardson in the Voice.

MAINE.—Three hotels in Knox county were indicted under the liquor law at the late term of the Supreme Court.

Four rumsellers were fined \$260 each and costs at the last session of the Supreme Court of Piscataquis county.

The women of Boothbay have undertaken the enforcement of the law. Shame on the men.

The League has driven the rumsellers out of the business in Camden.

Mrs. Eliza Taylor and Hon. W. H. Vinton, of Gray, were brought to Portland Tuesday evening, under arrest, the former for maintaining a drinking house and tipping shop, and the latter for leasing a building, knowing it to be used for the purpose of illegal traffic, the same being the Gibbs House of Gray Corner, where it was complained, the young men were rapidly drinking themselves to ruin.

General Dow and Rev. C. H. Munson, with two newspaper reporters, made a tour of Portland yesterday, and only found six out of fifty rum shops open, in three of these there was no sign of the traffic, and in the other three were appearances of selling, or rather of intention to sell, if liquors could be got into the shops, but so vigilant are the police that it is impossible for the shops to get supplies. The rum shops look gloomy and forsaken, with their doors closed with Dutch locks and the blinds closed. Mr. Munson tried every door he passed, and great crowds of thirsty men and boys followed him from street to street, till at last people thought there was a great procession going through the streets, and everywhere doors flew open and windows went up. One fellow shouted out, "Mr. Munson, you've got 'em now!" Drinking men at several points on the route, expressed satisfaction and said they hoped the shops would never again be opened. Mr. Munson says he finds that Marshal Andrews is treating all alike, and he was surprised to find so much accomplished in so short a time. A great drouth has struck Portland, and we must now be content with Sebago water.

The expectations of the many prohibitionists who voted for Mr. Deering, have not been disappointed thus far, we think, in the work of his marshal, Mr. Andrews. He has been after the rumsellers every day, Sundays not excepted. Large quantities of liquor have been found and seized, and the rumseller's guards, that have been so faithful for weeks, have been relieved by police guards. Officers have been stationed on Center, York and Commercial streets, thus establishing a constant line from Congress street to the Boston and Maine depot.—Portland Herald.

### A. C. T. A.

TORONTO.—Mrs. S. E. Peck has been campaigning in this city under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. She addressed a meeting in the Metropolitan Church on Friday evening last. On Monday evening she had a large and enthusiastic audience in Erskine Presbyterian Church, and an unusually successful meeting in Queen Street Methodist Church on Wednesday evening.

NORTH CAROLINA.—We have fifteen W. C. T. Unions in this state. Our state president is a host in herself. Here we have a temperance organization of 500 members, and a flourishing union of twenty-five members. We have officers' meetings twice a month and want to hold public monthly meetings, but sometimes fail for lack of speakers. It does seem to me that our dear southern women are willing to consecrate all to the work—except their tongues. When I read of Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Wells, and others lecturing with such success, how I wish even one such could be raised up in our midst. South Carolina has her Mrs. Chapin, North Carolina has yet to produce her advocate. It is not that our women are lacking in ability, but will power and self-confidence. We need some active, wide awake woman to show them what they can do, to prove to them that women can engage in Christian work and yet be womanly. Some one may take exception to that term "Christian work," but what is temperance work but the very best kind of "Christian work?" We enjoy the Union Signal so much; it stimulates us to be more faithful when we see how God is blessing the labor of others.—Sue V. Tomlinson, in the Union Signal.

LOUISIANA.—The Annual Convention of the State W. C. T. U. of Louisiana was held at New Orleans, March 19th and 20th. The report of the Correspond-

ing Secretary, Mrs. Mary Goodale, of Baton Rouge, contained many interesting features and made an earnest appeal for more hearty effort. One point made by Mrs. Goodale, however, deserves criticism. She says it is "farical to get up a worry over the few scores of people who take opium while we are altogether unmindful of the thousands who swallow alcohol at all hours of the day, and in some form inflict untold misery on others," and asks: "Why close the room where Chinaman buys his dreams while we keep on every corner saloons where barkeeper may send a man home filled with whiskey—an ill-natured, foul-smelling, wife-beating creature!"

Following Mrs. Goodale's report were speeches by Mrs. Lido Mariwether, of Tennessee; Mrs. Mary T. Lathrath, of Michigan, and others. The following officers were elected for the year: President, Mrs. E. T. Merrick, New Orleans; General Vice-President, Mrs. B. D. Wood, New Orleans; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. D. M. Sholars, Monroe; Mrs. Pierce, Ruston; Mrs. R. J. Harp, Mansfield; Mrs. M. J. Hatch, Baton Rouge; Mrs. C. J. Foster, Shreveport; Mrs. J. A. Parker, Bastrop; Mrs. Fannie Medlock, Homer; Mrs. Jane Bowman, Clinton; and Mrs. L. L. Upton, New Iberia; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. J. Lyons, New Orleans; Treasurer, Mrs. R. J. Cook, New Orleans.—The Voice.

### Literary Record.

THE 16TH AMENDMENT is the title of an eight-page paper, published at Buffalo, by the 16th Amendment Publishing Company, and edited by Mr. W. H. Bartram, known to the public as "Jersey Lightning." To those who know Bro. Bartram, it is needless to say that the paper is conducted with the energy that ought to make it a great success, and with the zeal and ability that cannot fail to make it useful.

THE CUTTER'S SATURDAY NIGHT.—Burns' "Cotter's Saturday Night," and other poems, may be procured for only Two Cents, Tennyson's "Enoch Arden," Two Cents, Rawlinson's "Seven Great Monarchies" reduced from \$18.00 to \$3.00, other such characteristic victories of the Literary Revolution cause a prominent literary critic to exclaim, "What is the world coming to? The poor man is on an equality with the richest, as far as books are concerned." Mr. Alden's advertisements are always interesting reading, and lovers of good books will note one in our column elsewhere with pleasure.

THE HANDBOOK OF PROHIBITION FOR 1885, by A. J. Jutkins, Corresponding Secretary of the National Executive Committee of the Prohibition party, comes from the press this week and all orders will be filled at once. No other man is as competent to prepare a work of this kind as Doctor Jutkins, whose position has brought to him a knowledge of every phase of the work, which enables him to speak with authority. The new book is a complete and concise record of all that has been done during the past year. It contains a full report of the National convention, detailed record of the campaign, the party platform, relation of the W.C.T.U. to the Prohibition party, an extensive history of temperance legislation in the different states, and the official vote in no different states by counties, including the vote by States at four Presidential elections, and much other valuable and interesting matter.

The work is complete and exhaustive, and will make Prohibitionists wherever it goes. The friends of the party cannot help the cause more effectively than by giving it a wide circulation. Every voter should distribute at least five copies. A dollar cannot be placed to better advantage. The book can be obtained by addressing A. J. Jutkins, 87 Washington St., Chicago.—The Levee.

LETTERS FROM HELL.—This is the title of a very remarkable book, an edition of which has been published by Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls, New York, in 12 mo. form, cloth binding, and sold by them at \$1.00. Our readers will get a good idea of its plan and character from the following extract from the preface written by George Macdonald, LL.D.:

"This book was originally published in Denmark. In Germany it appeared very recently in a somewhat modified form, and has there aroused almost unparalleled interest, running, I am told, through upwards of twelve editions in the course of a year. The present English version is made from this German version, the translator faithfully following the author's powerful conception, but pruning certain portions, recasting certain others, and omitting some less interesting to English readers.

I would not willingly be misunderstood, when I say the book is full of truth, I do not mean either truth of theory or truth in art, but something far deeper and higher—the realities of our relations to God and man and duty—all, in short, that belongs to the conscience. Its mission is not to answer any question of the intellect to please the fancy, or content the artistic faculty, but to make righteous use of the element of horror; and in this the book is unparalleled. The close of the book is, in every respect—in that of imagination, that of art, that of utterance—altogether admirable, and in horror supreme. Let him who shuns the horrible as a thing in art and awful, take heed that it be not a thing in fact by him cherished; that he neither plant nor nourish that root of bitterness whose fruit must be horror—the doing of wrong to his neighbor—and least of all, if difference in the unlawful there be, that most unmanly of wrongs whose sole defence lies in the cowardly words "Am I my Sister's keeper?"

PRIMARY TEMPERANCE CATECHISM.—The National Temperance Society has just published an entirely new catechism, by Miss Julia Colman, adapted to the use of public schools, Sabbath schools, Bands of Hope, and other juvenile temperance societies, which should be placed in the hands of every child in the land. It contains thirteen lessons of words of one or two syllables, illustrated with thirteen beautiful illustrations. The topics are, 1. "The Drunkard," 2. "Cider," 3. "Wine," 4. "Beer," 5. "Strong Drinks," 6. "Danger of a Little Drink," 7. "How Drink Hurts the Body," 8. "What the Drink does to the Mind," 9. "The Waste of the Drink," 10. "The Shame of the Drink," 11. "The Sin of the Drink," 12. "What Hurt Smoke Does," 13. "What shall we Drink?" To these are added two pages of notes to teachers and three pages of short popular hymns, 32 pages, 12 mo. Price only five cents; 60 cents per dozen. Address J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade street, New York.

## THE DEBATE ON COMPENSATION

ON THE 25th FEBRUARY, IN

### —THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—

Mr. KRANZ, M.P., for North Riding of Waterloo, moved for a Committee of the whole to consider the following resolution:—

"That it is expedient whenever Parliament decides that a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes should be enacted, that equitable provision should be made for the compensation of brewers, distillers, and maltsters, so far as respects the diminution in the value of the real property, premises, and plant owned and used by them in their business."

Mr. FISHER, M.P., for Bromo, moved in amendment:—

That all after the word "that" be struck out, and the following be inserted in its stead:—"That the time when Parliament proceeds to discuss the details of a law prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, will be the proper occasion on which to discuss the question of compensation to the manufacturers of such liquors as may come under the operation of such a law."

The following is the principal portion of the speeches of Prof. Foster, M. P., for Kings, N.B., and others, on the question thus brought before the House:—

Mr. FOSTER said. What is this resolution? It is nothing more or less than an attempt, in a time when there is a want of knowledge on the subject, in a time of prejudice, to bind the hands of the future by a resolution contingent on something else happening. And if I mistake not, although this resolution may have within its scope the compensation of brewers and distillers, it will have the effect—whether this is its motive or not—it will have this consequence: It will raise up a sum of money anywhere from \$12,000,000, which has been spoken of by my hon. friend as the capital invested in the brewing business to-day, up to \$30,000,000 or \$40,000,000—it will raise that sum up as the probable sum which the people of this country will invite to fall upon their shoulders, and be laid as a burden on their backs if they pass a prohibitory law. Sir, I do not think it is the usual course for a parliamentary or deliberative assembly to proceed in that way.

Then, again, I think this resolution, as my friend on the other side has stated, is premature. Has it been discussed in the country? It may be said that the prohibition resolution last year was premature. But, I reply, there is a great difference. That question has been before the country for fifty years, it has been steadily marching forward towards its solution. Every year it has been increasing in strength. Every year the influences behind it have been augmented. This question has permeated every nook and corner of the land; it has gone into the centre of every constituency, it has been talked of at every fireside, and this Parliament last year, or any year within the last fifteen years, has had the data at hand to give a vote on that principle, feeling certain that those who voted upon it would represent the aggregate feeling of their constituents. But where has this question of compensation been argued? In what constituency, in what nook or corner has it been raised? Is there a single representative here who can say: I can vote for this question, for or against, feeling that I know what the sentiments of my constituents are, and that by my vote I am representing them here.

(An hon. MEMBER. Yes.)

The hon. gentleman says he can. He then is one of the favored few, but I think the large majority of this House will feel that they cannot. Well, Sir, following that out, I do not think this House is in the position, in its representative capacity, to decide this question for or against compensation; because, whether this House does possess the knowledge of its constituencies far enough and wide enough to make a fair decision in this matter—even if they do not, yet the opinion will go out from this House, if it be taken in the affirmative or negative, the opinion will go out, that this Parliament of Canada, representing the people of Canada, would make this decision, when I hold that that would not be the case, but that it will be the gentlemen who are sitting in the Parliament of Canada, who have expressed their collective or aggregate opinion on this question.

Do not imagine that I wish to say that we should not discuss manfully and fairly and squarely the whole issue, and nothing else. I think we should; but I think we should reserve our opinion as a solemn declaration until we find out where our constituents are on this question. At least, that is my private opinion, guiding my own conduct and speaking for myself. Has this question come up on the ground of petition? Has there been a single petition put before Parliament asking that compensation should be given to the brewers and distillers and maltsters? Is there one from all this country—from the Island of Cape Breton to the Pacific ocean? Can there be produced on the Table of the House a single petition coming from the people asking that compensation be granted? I think not. And we are a representative body; we represent the people in this House. This is a large matter, involving at least \$12,000,000, according to what my hon. friend, the mover of this resolution, has stated to be the capital employed in breweries and distilleries. I say that, under the circumstance, as no voice of the people has asked for this action, it is too great a burden for us to resolve should be placed on them without consulting our constituents. It may be stated that a deputation which came to this city not many days ago, presented to the Government a memorial in which they claimed compensation. That may be; but it was not the compensation which is claimed in this resolution. That deputation, if I understood their memorial aright, asked for compensation for the license victuallers, for the coopers, for the employes, and for the cigar manufacturers. This, then, is not their resolution; it is not founded on their presentment of the case. This is somebody else's resolution, and is founded upon somebody else's presentment of the case, because the brewers and distillers are the only people included in it. Then I

say that from the sovereign people of the country, in the exercise of their right of petition, there has not come a single voice to this Parliament asking that compensation shall be granted. So much, Sir, with reference to that point.

But this resolution is also, to my mind, one which we ought not to take into consideration, so far as to decide in favor of it, for another reason, and that is this: It is a resolution which, besides embodying something which has not been asked for by the people, besides tying the hands of the people in the way I have stated, is one which is not backed up by that amount of argument necessary to show that the necessity for it exists. I may just refer, in passing, to the kind of argument with which this demand is sometimes backed up. For instance, I think the only financial argument which was used by the deputation which came to Ottawa a few days ago—the only argument which condescended to figures, was that used by the cigar manufacturers. Hon. gentlemen who have read their memoirs will remember that the cigar manufacturers started out by arguing that they should have compensation on the ground that the Scott Act was injuring them; and they showed, [from official records, a diminution of \$449,000 in the amount paid by the cigar manufacturers into the Dominion revenue in 1884, as compared with 1883; and then, by that strange sort of argument which so often prevails, they stated that this diminution was due to the operation of the Scott Act in the different counties. Now, Sir, examine that argument. When we come to look at the returns of the Minister of Inland Revenue, we find that last year the duty on tobacco was reduced from 20 cents to 12 cents on the pound. The Minister calculated that some \$800,000 would be lost to the revenue in consequence of that decrease; but he states in his report that, instead of \$800,000 being the decrease, the decrease was \$449,000. Now, you see what kind of an argument that was. The Minister of Inland Revenue says that the diminution is due to the decrease in the duty; but the memorialists, in order to use it as an argument to show why compensation should be granted to them, say it is due to the effect of the Scott Act on the cigar trade. This is an instance of the curious kind of *non sequitur* argument which is used in favor of compensation.

Well, Sir, I am glad this resolution has been brought forward, for other reasons. I am glad, because it shows that the finality is somewhat near, that the end is approaching, and that there is a feeling not only widespread among the people that prohibition ought to be established, but that there is a feeling amongst those likely to be affected by it financially that it is coming, and that it is an event that ought to be provided for. What does this resolution affirm? It affirms that these petitioners have no legal ground on which to base the continuance of their traffic,—that they have no legal ground on which to ask for compensation. If they had in the constitution of the country, or in the laws of the country, any such ground, they would not be approaching Parliament to-day by a resolution asking that measures should be taken to give them that compensation. They have also abandoned the ground that they are able to go before the country and argue, on the ground of right, that their traffic shall be maintained and their trade carried on. They distrust the people in regard to that; and they come to Parliament and ask that a compensatory resolution should be passed by this House.

It being six o'clock, the Speaker left the chair.

When the debate was resumed, Mr. FOSTER proceeded as follows:—

In the remarks which I was addressing to the House yesterday I was endeavoring to give some reasons why I did not regret the introduction of this resolution, and also some reasons why I should very much regret its passage. I stated, if you will remember, that I did not regret the introduction of the resolution, because it was an admission of the strength of the Prohibition sentiment outside of this House,—an admission from those to whom the movement is opposed; that, in the second place, it was an admission that, on grounds constitutional and legal, the traffic had no hope of continued existence, or of compensation in the event of its existence being destroyed. I also said that I was glad the matter had been brought up for discussion in the House, as it was a question of very great importance to the country, and one upon which the mind of the country had not yet been very much exercised. When I had stated these reasons, I had stated all the reasons I had for not regretting that the resolution was introduced; but against the passage of the resolution there were several reasons which I urged. One was the unusual character of the resolution itself; the other was, that I thought an expression of opinion by this House—binding, as it would to some extent, the country; standing, as it would to some extent, for an expression of opinion of the country—would be premature, because the question had not been sufficiently discussed to allow us to get at what would probably be the sentiment of the country upon it. I also stated that I would be sorry to see it pass, because it was not based upon any popular demand,—because there was not a single public deputation, nor a single petition sent in from the country, upon which to base this demand for compensation to the brewers and distillers. I may state, in addition, that the resolution is not a logical one, because it is of a kind that we may call a class resolution. Heretofore the contention has been by the brewers and distillers that their business did not stand alone, but that other great interests were dependent upon it; that by its destruction other great correlative industries would suffer to a large extent; and if any plea has gone forth through the country as to why the brewing and distilling business should not be interfered with, it has heretofore been the plea that the destruction of other interests would be involved in the destruction of the brewing and distilling interest. But, in the face of all that, we find this resolution introduced into this House, and an attempt made to get the authoritative decision of this Parliament—upon what? Upon a proposition which includes but one hundred and thirty men in the Dominion,—a proposition which includes but the brewers and distillers nominally, which leaves entirely out of sight all these correlative

tive industries and employments which we have heretofore been led to consider as depending upon and liable to be greatly injured if the business of brewing and distilling were interfered with.

There is another reason why I should not like to see the resolution adopted, and that is this — that it is a very unguarded resolution. A Prohibitory law may not be brought before the people for ultimate decision for one year, or three years, or five years, or even for ten years; but the very moment this resolution is passed, what happens? If there were no vested interests before, there will be vested interests after the passing of this resolution. It is now a moot question as to whether there may be vested interests or not. Some claim that there are, or ought to be; others, there are not. But from the moment this resolution is passed, it is a declaration that hereafter all those interests are vested interests, and must be considered in any attempt to legislate with reference to this traffic. I do not think so unguarded a resolution as this — one so liable to be followed by such consequences, financially, to this country — ought to be passed by this House. More than that, in all the years which may intervene, be they few or many, between the passage of this resolution and the passage of a complete Prohibitory law, all brewers and distillers will be in a position to add to their business. They will be in a position to say, Let us make all the gain we can out of it; let us enlarge our places of business. And those who have not invested in it will say, Let us also invest our property in it; there is a chance of making money out of it until prohibition comes, and when that period arrives, here is a resolution which binds Parliament, and which will be pressed to its furthest consideration — that our interests will not be sacrificed without money compensation. I do not think it would be wise for us to put Parliament and the country in that position.

#### NOT A LOGICAL RESOLUTION.

Again I say that this resolution either goes too far or does not go far enough. What is the principle affirmed in it? It is this simple principle, that if the brewing and distilling traffic be interfered with by law to its injury, either by restricting it or by preventing it entirely, a money compensation should be given to those who are engaged in it. That is the principle. Now, I say, if that principle be true, it does not go far enough. I heard a good deal said yesterday about justice, about its being the corner-stone of good government; and I think quite a number of hon. gentlemen who spoke thought the ends of justice would not be met, nor the sentiment of justice fully and completely respected, unless this compensatory principle were added to the prohibitory principle whenever the latter should be affirmed. Sir, if it be true, as a principle, that if you interfere with the brewers and distillers' interest you should compensate them, where is the sense of justice, where is the broad principle supposed to be embodied in this resolution, that we should not prejudice any interests without full compensation, if it only includes brewers and distillers, and does not go further; if it does not include those who need compensation more, who have labored harder in this general traffic, and without whose labor there would be no brewing or distilling interests in this country to-day, no accumulated capital, and no profits to be taken from the capital? I say it does not go far enough to meet the idea of justice which has been urged by those in favor of compensation. The farmer who ploughs and sows his land, and brings the grain to market which is to be used in the distillery or brewery, the employé who works there, the railways which carry the grain, the people who distribute it, and the ten thousand or more who are the agents to distribute the production of the brewery and distillery to the consumers, — these are the men who work the hardest, who have, in the aggregate, the most at stake; these are the men who must get up early in the morning, and have their shutters off at six o'clock, while the rich brewer or distiller is quietly enjoying his morning's snooze; these are the men who must do the sweeping and scouring, who must stand behind the bars twelve, thirteen, or more hours a day; these are the men who must compromise with their conscience, and stifle its voice, as they see the misery which is connected, and inevitably connected, with their traffic, — yet these are all lost sight of by those hon. gentlemen whose sense of justice is so great that they could not allow the rich brewer or distiller to go without compensation. If we admit the principle of compensation at all, it is impossible for Parliament not to compensate that other and larger and poorer number who will be disturbed by the taking away of the traffic of the brewers and distillers. It will be impossible to look them in the face and say that we have acted justly and fairly. Either the principle should not be adopted, or, if adopted at all, it should be extended further than this resolution extends it.

I will proceed now for a moment, with the kind forbearance of this House, to discuss the question of compensation itself. That is the question which is before the House — if prohibition, then compensation. We are all under a debt of gratitude, I know, to the learned doctor who gave us such a disquisition upon the medical and other advantages of alcoholic stimulants yesterday. We were all interested in that touching case in which a woman was kept alive a whole year by a peculiar process of administering milk and whiskey; and we have all been left in a delightful state of uncertainty to know which it was that kept her alive — the milk or the whiskey. But the medical use of alcoholic liquors is not meant to be prohibited by any prohibitory law that I know of. The question is, Compensation or not?

#### THE VOICE OF PRECEDENT.

We have first to learn from the voice of precedent, — from the voice of related precedent. In all the legislation which has taken place with reference to the liquor traffic, have we any precedent for the compensatory principle or for the application of money by way of reparation for any restrictions or prohibitions? I think I can stand before this House, and, looking back through history, can challenge any one to present a case in the legislation which has taken place for the last hundred years in

Anglo-Saxon countries in which a single penny has been paid for damage or loss which has come to the traffic, either from certain mild restrictions placed upon it or from the more drastic measure of complete and total prohibition. If we go back to English history, and to the history of legislation from the first, restrictions were placed upon it, which became greater in magnitude and power, and which must have interfered with the gains and must have curtailed the profits of the traffic, but not a single case can be found in which any one of these restrictions had attached to it the principle of compensation. You may take the year 1736 in the British House of Parliament, when, driven almost to desperation by the multiplied and constant evils which arose from the gin traffic, the House of Parliament in Great Britain passed the Gin Act, which was virtually prohibition; and yet that House of Parliament, noted for its conservatism, noted for its eminent sense of fairness, attached no compensation to it all. Following that up, you find another instance where, about the year 1742, the distillation from grain or flour or malt was distinctly prohibited. Well, as a result of that prohibition, what followed? Whereas in the year 1742 the consumption of alcoholic spirits was 19,000,000 gallons a year, from 1760 to 1782 the average yearly consumption had fallen to 4,000,000. There was a reduction from 19,000,000 to 4,000,000 of a yearly sale. Does not any one see that that interfered seriously with the profits and with the gains of the traffic? And yet that drastic measure was brought in and kept upon the statute-book, and not a penny of compensation was given. The Beer Bill was brought in in 1830. It was antagonized by the whole of the licensed victuallers' interest. You will see in the debates the petitions which were presented against it, and you will see that the most determined onset was made against the Beer Bill by the licensed victuallers and by the great brewers, because, they said, it threatened their entire trade; that their vested interests were to be injured; and that the families who depended upon that trade, that numbers of persons variously estimated at from 50,000 to 70,000 would be ruined by the measure; and the plea for compensation was put in. But the Beer Bill of 1830 was passed, and those vested interests were interfered with, and yet there was no mention of compensation; but in the debates those who were in favor of the Bill pressed the ground that, although these interests might be interfered with, the public had no right to be called upon to pay for any damage that might arise. In 1854 the Forbes-Mackenzie Act was passed in the Parliament of Great Britain, which did away with the trade in intoxicating liquors in Scotland for every Sabbath day in the year. That had a damaging effect upon the traffic. It took 2,000,000 gallons off from the consumption of alcoholic spirits, and one-third or a little less of the whole of the aggregate of the traffic in that kind of liquors. It was a serious detriment to the traffic, and yet there was no compensation given. We might cite the Irish Sunday-Closing Act, the Welsh Sunday-Closing Act; we might cite the fact that, upon the great estates in Great Britain, by prohibitory power vested in the landowner, these interests are interfered with and driven out, and the traffic to that extent curtailed. Looking over the history of liquor legislation in Great Britain, we find a constant series of prohibitory and restrictive measures, injuring the trade in every instance, without the principle of compensation being at all admitted.

Suppose we come to Canada, and ask what has been the course of legislation here. The old license legislation, such as existed in the province of Nova Scotia, for instance, which brought about virtually a prohibition in three-fourths or more of the counties in that Province, which absolutely forbade the trade being carried on, yet gave no compensation, even though it was asked. In 1855, the Province of New Brunswick passed a prohibitory law, which had no principle of compensation attached to it. In 1864, the Dunkin Act was passed in the old Parliament of Canada, and, although that was sufficiently elastic to be applied to every county and town in Quebec and Ontario, and so interfered materially with the traffic, no compensation was allowed. In 1878, the Canada Temperance Act was passed, both sides of the House agreeing to it, by which every county and city in Canada might entirely do away with the retail traffic and so might do away with the wholesale traffic as well; and yet the legislators of that day, who may be considered to have been as honest and intelligent, or nearly so, as the legislators of to-day, did not attach the principle of compensation to their law. So, if we take the precedents in Canada in reference to the liquor legislation, we find nothing which goes to support the idea of compensation. If we pass over to the United States of America, the ground is still stronger. The State of Maine in 1851, passed a prohibitory law. Breweries and distilleries — distilleries which had a capacity of more than one million gallons a year — were entirely swept away. There is not one there to-day; and yet the principle of compensation was not introduced or embodied in the law. Prohibitory laws have been passed in ten or twelve of the United States of America, and in no one of them has the principle of compensation been affirmed. In Kansas, in 1880, a prohibitory law was passed which immediately set itself to destroy thirty-nine breweries and two distilleries and 1,362 wholesale and retail liquor shops, and yet the principle of compensation was not attached to that law. In Iowa a prohibitory liquor law passed in 1882, by which 132 breweries, with a capital of \$2,000,000, and thirteen distilleries with a corresponding large capital, were shut, so far as the provisions of the law are concerned, and are being closed out in accordance with that law. Yet, Sir, there has been no compensation embodied in that law. And so with all these precedents before us of laws, varying from the restriction of the liquor traffic, through local option, to complete prohibition, we find Anglo-Saxon legislators, presumably with as much intelligence as we have ourselves, — presumably with just as great a sense of what is honest and just, — we find them legislating upon this matter without introducing, in any single instance, the principle of compensation. I think it will require a very strong argument to induce this House, or any other Legislature in the Dominion of Canada, to be the first to break this long array, and to adopt the principle of compensation in any prohibitory measure which they may enact and complete.

(To be continued.)

# The Canada Citizen

## AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 17TH, 1885.

## MEN, WOMEN, AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

The Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick, during its recent session, passed a bill greatly extending the political franchise. This measure was so mutilated by the Legislative Council that it was abandoned by the Government, and it failed to become law. The experience of Ontario shows clearly that the second chamber in New Brunswick is worse than useless. During the late session of the Ontario Legislature a bill, extending the franchise to almost a manhood basis, was passed easily and quickly, and, as there was no second chamber to obstruct, the measure became law as a matter of course. Seeing that the New Brunswick Council will not vote its own abolition, the Assembly should take the position assumed a few years ago by that of Nova Scotia. Both parties having pledged themselves to work for the abolition of the Council, none have been appointed as members of the latter body who will not give a pledge to vote for its extinction.

A short time ago there was a very interesting debate in the House of Lords on Sunday observance. Lord Thurlow moved a resolution endorsing an expression of opinion by a majority of the trustees of the British Museum, in favor of opening the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, on Sunday afternoons. The chief plea urged in support of this resolution was that the opening of the Museum would afford the working-classes of London "opportunities of instruction, recreation and enjoyment," and promote their "health, happiness, morality and sobriety." The resolution was supported in the debate that followed by Lord Bramwell, Lord Mount Temple, Earl Cowper and Earl Granville, and was opposed by the late Lord Cairns, the Earl of Harrowly, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Denbigh, and the Duke of Argyll. The House divided on the motion, 64 to 64, and Lord Chancellor Selborne declared it lost. An amendment, of which the Earl of Shaftesbury had given notice, but which was in his absence moved by Lord Cairns, was then unanimously agreed to, the recommendation being that the museum, adequately lighted by electricity, should be thrown open every evening except Sundays. There was in the debate the usual objection to puritanical views of Sunday observance, but the sense of the British Parliament, in both Houses, is still in favor of a somewhat rigorous Sunday law.

The visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland is causing the Nationalists or Parnellites a good deal of annoyance. The visitors have never done anything to merit insult, and the Irish people are not likely to insult them. Moreover they are both popular with the common people in England, and the indications are that they will be no less popular with the masses in Ireland. Mr. Healy, a prominent follower of Mr. Parnell, in a recent public address, advised the Prince to visit the slums of Dublin, instead of the Castle, if he wished to learn the condition of the Irish people. Whether, as the result of this advice or not, the Prince has actually visited the slums, taken the poor people by the hand, denounced their dwellings as unfit to be the abode of human beings, and expressed his sympathy with them in their wretchedness. Of course, he was well received, and the accounts sent abroad of the visit to the poor, and the interest he takes in them, will help to secure for him a warm reception elsewhere in spite of the efforts of the Nationalists. There was no reason why they should have attempted to discount the popularity of the Prince and Princess, and having made the attempt they will suffer if it fails.

If the action of the Prince in Dublin was intended as a turning of the tables on Mr. Healy, it was a clever manoeuvre, but there is no reason to suppose that it was not more than that. Of late years, in England, the Prince has been widely interested in measures to improve the condition of the poor, and has in other ways manifested democratic tendencies to an unexpected extent. Not long ago an article appeared in a London weekly paper, which has a large circulation among the masses, giving an account of the Prince's political and social opinions. It was generally believed then that the article was inspired by him, and the current allegations to that effect were never contradicted. If the paper spoke correctly of him, his aim is to become a popular king of a democratic nation—one who will make it his study to improve the condition of the common people with whom he is not afraid to mingle, as he did the other day with the poor in Dublin. There is in this direction a fine field of usefulness before him if only he persists in cultivating it.

The publication of elaborate reports on forestry last year and this year by R. W. Phipps, has done much to popularize the subject and bring its importance home to the farmers. What is wanted now is actual tree-planting, and for this purpose what can be better than an "arbor day?" Let the people in a locality gather together and devote a single day to planting trees on the highways, school-grounds, market squares, and other spaces devoted to public uses. Make the day a holiday in the place, and let the planting of the trees be associated with pleasant recollections of neighborly intercourse. Abundance of young trees—maple, elm, beech, basswood, oak, etc.—can still be obtained, and the younger they are the better. Select the best specimens, by all means, but do plant crooked trees rather than none. A crooked tree, if transplanted young enough, will soon straighten up in the open and become a thing of beauty. If the pupils of our public schools were taught to plant young trees about their grounds they would learn usefulness in forestry while doing something to make their localities more attractive. Very little attention during the first year after good planting will make sure of the future of a native tree, the chief thing being to keep the surface of the ground stirred occasionally in order that the air and moisture may be able to penetrate to the roots.

Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Southern Confederacy, sent a sympathetic letter the other day to General Grant, the commander-in-chief of the Union forces which broke that confederacy up. The message was to a man on his death-bed from one who can have at most but a few years to live. It may be regarded as one of many indications that the chasm between North and South has been finally bridged over, and is an agreeable offset to what has been called the "waving of the bloody shirt" by Northern politicians.

The same impression is given by the selection of prominent ex-rebels for high federal positions by President Cleveland, and the ready confirmation of their nominations by a Republican Senate. Amongst others who have been thus honored is General Johnston, a distinguished Southern commander during the civil war. He has been made United States Com-

missioner of Railways, and his appointment has been generally commended by the press as a good one, seeing that by training he was a military engineer. Such things speaks volumes for the future peace and well-being of the great community which is thus being cemented together with bonds stronger than iron or gold.

There is every appearance of an impending collapse in Mormondom. The Edmunds law, which was intended to suppress the practice of polygamy, is being enforced in Utah with so much stringency that those saints who have more wives than one find it convenient to keep out of the way of arrest. At first all sorts of obstacles were successfully raised to the prosecution, but ways of overcoming these have been found out, and polygamy must go. Men may continue to believe in it, but they will not be able to practice it, and that is all that society can undertake to accomplish by force of law. The mysterious feature of this singular community is the willingness of deluded women to become the victims of a system which reduces them to a state of mental and moral wretchedness. The final purification of society in Utah, as elsewhere, must result from the moral and intellectual elevation of women, and it is to be hoped that steps will be taken to accomplish this as speedily as possible.

ONLOOKER.

## General News.

### CANADIAN.

The Scott Act was carried in Chicoutimi County, Que., on the 9th inst., by a majority of about 600 votes.

Dr. Guay has been elected to represent Lewis, Que., in the Liberal interest in the House of Commons.

A verdict of "justifiable homicide" was returned on Saturday by the jury in the St. Thomas shooting tragedy.

The body of a full-grown infant was found in the closet attached to an empty house at Kingston. The police can discover no clue to its parentage.

The Toronto Temperance Electoral Union have decided to postpone the circulation of petitions for the submission of the Scott Act in Toronto till the 2nd of June.

The Manitoba Government has decided to issue debentures for \$1,000,000 to aid in the construction of the Hudson Bay Railroad. The work must be commenced within a year and completed in five.

Canadian Pacific Railway traffic receipts for last week showed an increase of \$53,000 over those of the corresponding week last year.

At Farmersville, a man named Marks assaulted Mrs. Mulvenna's husband, and when she interfered to save him Marks brutally assaulted her, breaking her collar-bone and otherwise seriously hurting her, and death ensued from her injuries. A charge of murder was laid against him.

Private M. Bair, of the Nova Scotia R. I. Rifles, while on sentry at the victualling yard, Campbell road, Halifax, on the morning of the 13th, suddenly leaned his head on the top of his rifle and pulled the trigger. The charge entered beside his ear, blowing all the side of his head off causing instant death. No cause can be assigned for the deed except that he had shown symptoms for some days of aberration of mind.

The latest despatches received from the Northwest state that Riel and his insurgent hordes are entrenched at Batoche's Crossing, about 56 miles from Humboldt, where Gen. Middleton has just arrived with his column. Middleton is still pushing on as fast as he can, and we may expect to hear at any moment of an encounter between our boys and the Half-breeds. Col. Otter, with his brigade of about 550 men, has left Swift Current en route to Battleford, and Gen. Strange with his column, is waiting at Calgary for orders to proceed to Edmonton. The Halifax Provisional Battalion, 350 strong, under command of Lieut. Col. Bremner, and "A" Troop Cavalry School Corps of Quebec, 48 men and 87 horses, Lieut. Col. Turnbull commanding, started last Saturday for the Northwest. The following is a list of the names of those who were treacherously murdered by the Indians at Frog Lake, west of Battleford:—Agent Quinn, Instructor J. Delaney, R. C. Prieats Tafard and Lemarchand; Lay Bros. Wellescraft and Gouin; Wm. Gilchrist; Mr. and Mrs. Gowanlock, formerly of Toronto. Mrs. Delaney, wife of Instructor Delaney, remains a prisoner in the hands of the Indians. The Indians did not succeed in their treacherous work without some loss, having two of their number killed.

**FIRES.**—Four houses and stables in the suburbs of Montreal were burned to the ground on Monday morning. Eight horses perished in the flames. Mooney & Sons' extensive tannery in Montreal was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning, with all the machinery, involving a loss of \$80,000. Wm. Cane & Sons planing mill at Newmarket, together with the factory, foundry, and office was burned to the ground Tuesday morning. The Albion Hotel, at Brandon, was burned down at an early hour on the morning of the 11th. Two persons were burned to death. Miss Buchan, sister of the proprietor, and a boarder, Miss Beaupier, jumped from the second storey window and were badly scorched. The remainder of the boarders escaped with great difficulty in their night-clothes. A fire in Annapolis, N.S., caused damage of over \$15,000. It broke out in a storehouse belonging to the estate of A. W. Corbett & Son, and destroyed that property and an adjoining stable, a large building owned by Mr. Augustus Fullerton, collector of customs, badly damaged the Dominton hotel, and more or less injured several other stores and dwellings.

## UNITED STATES.

Heavy snow-storms prevailed in portions of Northern Illinois and Wisconsin on Tuesday last.

During the past week one hundred and eighty-nine failures in the United States were reported.

White settlers in Northern Wyoming are in danger, as the Crow, Cheyenne and Piogan Indians are preparing to go on the war-path.

Col. S. C. Mower, editor of the Milwaukee *Sunday Telegram*, suicided Friday by shooting. Financial trouble is supposed to have been the cause.

Crop returns to the United States Department of Agriculture for the current month, indicate a reduction in the winter wheat acreage of 10 per cent., as compared with last year, indicating a reduction in yield of forty million bushels. The estimated loss by winter-killing is sixty million bushels.

A row of eight five-storey tenement houses in course of erection on 62nd street, New York, collapsed Monday afternoon without a moment's warning, burying in the ruins all the workmen employed, forty-five in number, the majority of whom were either crushed to death or fatally injured.

A horrible accident occurred at Oscoda, Mich., on the 13th. While George Fulton, Joe Biddle, Tom Mitchell, George Gordon, Frank Maynard and John Hardwick were clearing brick out of the smokestack of John Gram's mill, the bottom tier gave way and seven men were buried under 50,000 brick. Five men were killed outright. Hardwick, Biddle, Mitchell, Maynard and an unknown man. Fulton was severely but not fatally wounded, and Gordon, aged 17, marvelously escaped serious injury.

**FIRES.**—At Cleveland, Ohio, on April 13th, a fire broke out on the seventh floor of the Stillman House, a magnificent structure on Euclid avenue. Sixty servants on the upper floor barely escaped with their lives, losing their effects. The fire was subdued after having worked partially down to the fifth floor. Loss on building, \$50,000; nobody seriously hurt. At Pittsburg, Pa., the extensive furniture manufactory of M. Siebert & Co., was burned on the 10th. Loss, \$100,000. At New York, on April 14, a fire broke out in Huer's piano factory, 42nd street. After the flames were got under control, the second floor gave way, and fell to the cellar with a number of firemen, who were badly hurt. Two will die. Damage, \$15,000.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Sir Edward Sullivan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, is dead.

The House of Commons, after rejecting by 391 to 148 Labouchere's amendment that the English immediately evacuate the Soudan, agreed to reply to the Queen's message calling out the reserves.

The Prince and Princess of Wales had a thoroughly enthusiastic reception in Dublin notwithstanding the hostile demonstrations of the extreme Nationalists. The Prince visited some of the worst slums in Dublin. He is now on a visit to the Earl of Listowel at Cavanmore, and from there will proceed to Killarney. At Mallow, the mob, incited by some Nationalist M. P.'s, attempted to reach the Royal carriage, but were driven back by the bayonets of the police. Some of the rioters were severely wounded.

It is stated M. de Freycinet desires to abandon the French operations in Madagascar and will make a commercial treaty with the Hovas, as a pretext for an honorable retirement of the French from Tamatave.

It is announced that China will adhere to the peace preliminaries signed on the 4th inst.

A terrible hurricane has occurred on the east coast of Madagascar. Twelve vessels foundered in the harbour, including five French and six native vessels, and the American barque *Sara Hobart*.

During the burning of the city of Colon, Central America, numbers of people were killed by the merciless shower of leaden hail which was poured into the doomed city, and hundreds of women and children perished in the flames. The streets the next day were literally strewn with dead and charred bodies. A despatch from La Libertad says a basis of peace was to-day accepted by San Salvador and Guatemala. Hostilities have ceased, and a general amnesty has been proclaimed. A definite treaty of peace will be arranged soon.

In the interior of the Soudan a rebellion has been started against the Mahdi which is considered more formidable than at first expected. The Mahdi sent several thousand troops to crush them in their stronghold at El Obeid, but was completely routed with great loss. Latest advices from Kassala state that the garrison has provisions for a month and plenty ammunition. The rebels attacked an Abyssinian caravan en route to Gella, and killed thirteen persons. Gen. Walseley, on his way to Suakim, has arrived at Cairo. He says he has no idea of abandoning his intention to recapture Khartoum in the autumn. Osman Digma's men are out of provisions, and are compelled to eat camels.

War between England and Russia is almost inevitable. The action of Gen. Komaroff in attacking the Afghans without any reasonable provocation for such, has caused a sensation in England almost leading to a declaration of war. Negotiations have been going on for some time between the two governments without any satisfactory results, and the latest news state that the Czar has become emboldened enough to ask for the recall of Gen. Sir Peter Lumadin. The war feeling in Russia runs high, the leading military journals summing up with "Forward to Herat. Now is the time." Both countries are making stupendous preparations for war. In England, all the available troops are being got ready, and all the reserves are called out. Purchases of swift cruisers and the construction of torpedo boats have been increased. A large list of Atlantic liners has been chartered for the conveyance of troops. The Admiralty have decided to organize a great cruiser service of swift vessels. Part of the British squadron in Chinese waters has been ordered to rendezvous at a point on Hamilton island, which commands the entrance to the sea of Japan, and largely commands the way to Russian ports on the Pacific.

## Facts and Opinions.

Oh! thou invizible spirit of wine; if thou hadst no other name to be known by, let us call thee devil.—*Shakespeare.*

The churches of New York city, of all denominations, cost \$3,000,000 per year; the amusements, \$7,000,000; the city government, \$13,000,000; liquor, \$100,000,000.—*Ex.*

A gentleman remarked that he has eight arguments in favor of Prohibition, and when asked what they were, replied: "My eight children."—*Ex.*

Up in Canada the liquor men are so demoralized that they don't even dare call themselves liquor men. "The Ontario Association for the Protection of Trade, Commerce, and Property," is the style of their organization.—*The Voice.*

Let every man possessed of enlightened reason, so vote as to secure the blessing of a good conscience. The two should never be separated by an act of the possessor.—*Scl.*

"Last week when seated at the table in a splendid dining room on the Chicago and North-Western Railway, in looking over the bill of fare, there appeared in bold type this sentence:—"No wines or liquors sold in Iowa."—*Ex.*

The spread of temperance principles in the army is remarkable. Before embarking upon the Soudan campaign thousands of soldiers voluntarily took the pledge, knowing that total abstinence was a safe guard against the evils of the climate.—*Acton Free Press.*

Where land is worth twenty dollars per acre, one glass of beer at five cents would represent a piece of land twelve feet long and nine feet wide, and this money daily invested in this land would be paving the way to a good home and prosperity all around.—*Annie Wittmeyer.*

The average life of temperance people is sixty-three years and two months, while the average life of intemperate people is thirty-five years and six months. Thus the average life of a drinker is but little more than half that of a non-drinker, and yet we are asked to believe brandy, gin, whiskey and beer are wonderful promoters to health.—*Dr. Willard Parker.*

In all the towns and counties I have seen, I never saw a city or village yet, whose miseries were not in proportion to its public houses. . . . Ale-houses are ever an occasion of debauchery and excess, and either in a political or religious light it would be our highest interest to have them suppressed.—*Oliver Goldsmith.*

I say that that man is the worse for drink whose head is hot, and whose cheek is flushed, whose pulse is quickened, and whose brief brisk excitement is due to the stimulants he has taken. It may be perfectly true that no jury in England would find him to be intoxicated, but he is the worse for drink for all that.—*Bishop of Oxford.*

On Sunday night not long ago 22,000 children were counted in public-houses in Manchester alone. On one Monday morning twenty boys and girls, all under seventeen, were brought before the Liverpool magistrate as having been taken up out of the streets on the Sunday night so drunk as to be unable to take care of themselves.—*Selected.*

The long-sought-for Utopia, evidently exists in New England, the little town of Denysville, in Maine. For sixteen years not one inhabitant between the age of one and twenty has died there, not a drop of liquor has been sold for the same period, and no fire has occurred for sixty years. There is no rain and near, so that Denysville remains in a state of perfect simplicity.—*Graphic.*

Governor Begale, of Michigan, in a late address asserted that he had found, from an accurate study of statistics, that 91 per cent. of the crime and pauperism of the state came direct from the use of intoxicating drinks.

The favorite fiction that the vine-growing countries have no drunkenness ought to get its end in the temperance agitation in Switzerland, where brandy-drinking is on the increase, and a poverty-stricken country, with the area of Maryland and a population of Ohio, spends \$30,000,000 a year on liquor.—*Philadelphia Press.*

It is in vain that every engine is set to work that philanthropy can desire, when those whom we seek to benefit are habitually tampering with their faculties of reason and will—*waking their brains with beer, or inflaming them with ardent spirits.* The struggle of the school, the library, and the church, all united, against the beer-house and the gin palace, is but one development of the war between heaven and hell.—*Charles Buxton, M.P., Brewer.*

According to a fable current amongst the Arabs, the vine in the early stages of its growth was tended by Satan, who first moistened it with the blood of a peacock, later on that of a monkey was used, then that of a lion, and finally that of a hog. So, says the fabulist, it comes about, that in the various stages of intoxication a man first struts about with the vanity of a peacock, then he makes himself as ridiculous as a monkey, and passing through the stage of fancied bravery, lies down at last in the gutter like a hog.—*The Worker.*

## SIR LEONARD TILLEY'S OPINION.

Our readers who are dubious about the revenue question in connection with the Scott Act question should carefully weigh the following:—At Napanee, a short time ago, Sir Tilley answered the objection that is frequently raised against prohibition, that "If you abolish the traffic, how will the Government raise the revenue? When that question was asked him he pointed to the St. John's fire, and asked if it was a profitable transaction to have twenty million dollars worth of property destroyed in order to reap five million dollars of insurance! In the same way it was not profitable to squander twenty millions of dollars on liquor in order that the Government might receive a revenue of four or five millions. When he used this argument the questioner would generally remark, "Well, I did not take that view of the question."—*Brussels Post.*

## LIQUOR CONSUMPTION.

According to recent statistics there has been a great increase in the consumption of liquor in the United States, and one far outstripping the growth in population. In 1840 the gallons of liquor consumed was 71,000,000, and how the number has gone up since is shown in the following figures:—1850, 94,000,000 gallons; 1860, 202,000,000 gallons; 1870, 293,000,000 gallons; 1880, 506,000,000; 1873, 635,000,000. That is, while the population has only trebled during the last forty years, the consumption of liquor has increased by almost tenfold and the amount of money expended in its purchase shows a still greater proportional increase. The annual expenditure for liquor in the United States now exceeds \$800,000,000.—*New York Sun.*

## WHAT CARDINAL MANNING SAYS ABOUT THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

"You are men of justice, and that includes mercy; and I would ask you whether you do not now see before your eyes, with a certainty that nothing can hide, that this great trade of intoxicating drink has been wrecking and undermining the homes and domestic lives of our people? Talk to me of tyranny, even of the Maine law! I say, openly and boldly, if the present condition of England cannot be cured without a Maine law, a Maine law I would have. I admit that a Maine law may be called an extreme remedy; but have I not already proved that there is an extreme evil, and if temporizing measures will not remedy the evil, let us have an extreme remedy. I have heard it said by soldiers that a soldier's worst enemy is not the foe before him; it is a bad boot. A bad boot cripples the bravest soldier's foot, and when his foot has no play for the muscle and sinew the man is lame, and he is no longer a serviceable soldier. What is then the condition of the homes of our people? A bad foot is trifling to compare with it."

## IT IS EVERYWHERE.

"Alcohol pursues the laborer, the mechanic, the merchant, wherever he goes, morning, noon and night. It is near his place of business, near his workshop, near his residence. It combines with other branches of trade, so that he is compelled, whatever he does, to meet it. The liquor saloon makes itself a part of the boarding house, of the restaurant and of the grocery store. The poor man cannot purchase a pound of tea or a sack of flour without having the odor of alcohol thrust upon him. The boarder has scarcely, after his hard day's work, partaken of his evening meal before he has been pressed to patronize the bar; indeed, he is perforce obliged to spend the closing hours of the evening in the saloon, which is the sole parlor of the establishment. Bosses around warehouses and railroads will at the same time own saloons, and the men who do not pay for copious potations will soon be discharged from work. He is ignorant of human nature who does not see that a thousand persons will drink when temptation presses upon them, for the hundred who will put themselves to some difficulty to seek out liquor. Why, our working classes are, we might say, compelled to drink and to become drunkards, so strong are the temptations with which they are beset: and it ill-becomes their fellow-citizens, whom circumstances have placed upon safe ground, to rebuke them for their intemperance, while no one lifts the finger to remove or to diminish the fearful dangers with which they are beset."—*Bishop Ireland.*

## A SOUND POLICY.

The *Courier Journal*, one of the most widely circulated and influential general newspapers published in the country, referring to the Sunday law, says it is not fanaticism, but a sound business principle. The retail liquor dealer represents the business of a debaucher; a business which nurses and instigates crime; a business that is inimical to the welfare of society, and a business that bears heavily on the purses of the tax-payers. No one can deny that such is the exact nature of the business which insists upon a discrimination in its favor, embodying the addition of a day or more in which to inflict physical and moral injury upon men. On some election days, all liquor saloons are required to be closed, because there are a large number of men not at work on those days, who fill themselves up with liquor, until they have no longer control of their wills. Then they are prepared to commit crime. For the same reason saloons should be hermetically sealed on Sundays. There are fewer men at work on Sunday than on any other day, and if several hundred saloons are open for business, they are likely to do business with a vengeance in their own peculiar and detrimental style. Liquor dealing is a peculiar and confessedly dangerous business, and it should be dealt with in a peculiar way—just like gun-powder, for instance, which is carefully stored and locked up at isolated points, for reasons of public safety. It has come to be the rule that the bloodiest crimes of the week are committed on Sunday, and almost every crime committed has its commencement in Sunday drinking, with resultant quarrelling and violence either in saloons or near them. There is certainly abundant reason why the Sunday law should be enforced.—*The Mirror.*

## Tales and Sketches.

## THE SON OF MY FRIEND.

## An O'er True Tale.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

*(Continued from last week.)*

I neither ate nor drank anything. The most tempting dish had no allurements for my palate, and I shivered at the thought of tasting wine. I was strangely and unnaturally disturbed, yet forced to command myself, and affable and smiling to our guests.

"Observe Mrs. Gordon," I heard a lady near me say in a low voice to her companion.

"What of her?" was returned.

"Follow the direction of her eyes."

I did so, as well as the ladies near me, and saw that Mrs. Gordon was looking anxiously at one of her sons, who was filling his glass for, it might be, the second or third time.

"It is no place for that young man," one of them remarked. "I pity his mother. Tom is a fine fellow at heart, and has a bright mind; but he is falling into habits that will, I fear, destroy him. I think he has too much self-respect to visit bar-rooms frequently, but an occasion like this gives him a liberty that is freely used to his hurt. It is all very respectable, and the best people set an example he is too ready to follow."

I heard no more, but that was quite enough to give my nerves a new shock, and fill my heart with a new disquietude. A few minutes afterwards, I found myself at the side of Mrs. Gordon. To a remark that I made, she answered in an absent kind of way, as though the meaning of what I said did not reach her thought. She looked past me; I followed her eyes with mine, and saw her youngest boy, not yet eighteen, with a glass of champagne to his lips. He was drinking with a too apparent sense of enjoyment. The sigh that passed the mother's lips smote my ears with accusation.

"Mrs. Carleton!" A frank, cheery voice dropped into my ear. It was that of Alfred Martindale, the son of my friend. He was handsome, and had a free, winning manner. I saw, by the flush in his cheeks and the gleam in his eyes, that wine had already quickened the flow of blood in his veins.

"You are enjoying yourself," I said.

"Oh! splendidly!" Then, bending to my ear, he added, "You've given the finest entertainment of the season."

"Hush!" I whispered, raising my finger; then added, in a warning tone: "Enjoy it in moderation, Alfred."

His brows knit slightly. The crowd parted us, and we did not meet again during the evening.

By twelve o'clock, most of the ladies had withdrawn from the supper-room, but the enticement of wine held too many of the men there, young and old. Bursts of coarse laughter, loud exclamations, and snatches of song rang out from the company in strange confusion. It was difficult to realize that the actors in this scene of revelry were gentlemen and gentlemen's sons so-called, and not the course frequenters of a corner tavern.

Guests now began to withdraw quietly. It was about half-past twelve when Mrs. Martindale came down from the dressing-room with her daughter, and joined Mr. Martindale in the hall, where he had been waiting for them.

"Where is Alfred?" I heard the mother ask.

"In the supper-room, I presume; I've looked for him in the parlors," Mr. Martindale answered.

"I will call him for you," I said, coming forward.

"Oh! do, if you please," my friend replied. There was a husky tremor in her voice.

I went to the supper-room. All the ladies had retired, and the door was shut. What a scene for a gentleman's house presented itself! Cigars had been lighted, and the air was thick with smoke. As I pushed open the door, my ear fairly stunned by the confusion of sounds. There was a hush of voices, and I saw bottles from many hands set quickly upon the table, and glasses removed from lips already too deeply stained with wine. With three or four exceptions, all of this company were young men and boys. Near the door was the person I sought.

"Alfred!" I called; and the young man came forward. His face was darkly flushed, and his eyes red and glittering.

"Alfred, your mother is going," I said.

"Give her my compliments," he answered, with an air of mock courtesy, "and tell her that she has my gracious permission."

"Come!" I urged; "she is waiting for you."

He shook his head resolutely. "I'm not going for an hour, Mrs. Carleton. Tell mother not to trouble herself. I'll be home in good time."

I urged him, but in vain.

"Tell him that he *must* come!" Mrs. Martindale turned on her husband an appealing look of distress when I gave her Alfred's reply.

But the father did not care to assert an authority which might not be heeded, and answered, "Let him enjoy himself with the rest. Young blood beats quicker than old."

The flush of excited feeling went out of Mrs. Martindale's face. I saw it but for an instant after this reply from her husband; but, like a sun-painting, its whole expression was transferred to a leaf of memory, where it is as painfully vivid now as on that never-to-be-forgotten evening. It was pale and convulsed, and eyes full of despair. A dark presentiment of some thing terrible had fallen upon her—the shadow of an approaching woe that was to burden all her life.

My friend passed out from my door, and left me so wretched that I could with difficulty rally my feelings to give other parting guests a pleasant word. Mrs. Gordon had to leave in her carriage without her sons, who gave no heed to the repeated messages she sent to them.

At last all the ladies were gone; but there still remained a dozen young men in the supper-room, from whence came to my ears a sickening sound of carousal. I sought my chamber, and, partly disrobing, threw myself upon a bed. Here I remained in a state of wretchedness impossible to describe for over an hour, when my husband came in.

"Are they all gone?" I asked, rising.

"All, thank God!" he answered, with a sigh of relief. Then, after a moment's pause, he said: "If I live a thousand years, Agnes, the scene of to-night shall never be repeated in my house. I feel not only a sense of disgrace, but worse—a sense of guilt. What have we been doing? Giving our influence and our money to help in the work of elevating and refining society, or in the work of corrupting and debasing it? Are the young men who left our house a little while ago as strong for good as when they came in? Alas! alas! that we must answer No! What if Alfred Martindale were our son?"

This last sentence pierced me as if it had been a knife.

"He went out just now," continued Mr. Carleton, "so much intoxicated that he walked straight only with an effort."

"Why did you let him go?" I asked, fear laying suddenly its cold hand on my heart. "What if harm should come to him?"

"The worst harm will be a night at the station-house, should he happen to get into a drunken brawl on his way home," my husband replied.

I shivered as I murmured, "His poor mother!"

"I thought of her," replied Mr. Carleton, "as I saw him depart just now, and said to myself bitterly, 'To think of sending home from my house to his mother a son in that condition!' And he was not the only one."

We were silent after that. Our hearts were so heavy that we could not talk. It was near daylight before I slept, and then my dreams were of so wild and strange a character that slumber was brief and unrefreshing.

The light came dimly in through half-drawn curtains on the next morning, when a servant knocked at my door.

"What is wanted?" I asked.

"Did Mr. Alfred Martindale sleep here last night?"

I sprang from bed, strangely agitated, and, partly opening the chamber door, said, in a voice whose unsteadiness I could not control, "Why do you ask, Katie? Who wants to know?"

"Mrs. Martindale has sent to enquire. The girl says he didn't come home last night."

"Tell her that he left our house about two o'clock," I replied and, shutting the chamber door, staggered back to the bed, and fell across it, all my strength gone for the moment.

"Send her word to enquire at one of the police stations," said my husband bitterly.

I did not answer, but lay in a half-stupor, under the influence of benumbing mental pain. After a while I arose, and, looking out, saw everything clothed in a white mantle, and the snow falling in large flakes, heavily but silently, through the still air. How the sight chilled me! That the air was piercing cold I knew by the delicate frost-pencillings all over the window-panes.

After breakfast I sent to Mrs. Martindale a note of enquiry about Alfred. A verbal answer came from the distracted mother, saying that he was still absent, and that enquiry of the police had failed to bring any intelligence in regard to him. It was still hoped that he had gone home with some friend, and would return during the day.

Steadily the snow continued to fall, and, as the wind had risen since morning, it drifted heavily. By ten o'clock it was many inches deep, and there was no sign of abatement. My suspense and fear were so oppressive that, in spite of the storm, I dressed myself, and went out to call on my friend. I found her in her chamber, looking very pale, and calmer than I had hoped to find her. But the calmness I soon saw to be a congelation of feeling. Fear of the worst had frozen the wild waves into stillness.

"God knows best," she said, in a voice so sad that its tones ached through my heart. "We are all in his hands. Pray for me Agnes, that I may have strength. If he does not give me strength, I shall die."

I shivered; for both in voice and look were signs of wavering reason.

I tried to comfort her with suggestions as to where Alfred might be. "No doubt," I said, "he went home with a friend, and we may look any moment for his return. Why should the absence of a few hours so alarm you?"

There was a stony glare in her eyes as she shook her head silently. She arose, and walking to the window, stood for several minutes looking out upon the snow. I watched her closely. She was motionless as marble. After a while, I saw a quick shudder run through her frame. Then she turned, and came slowly back to the lounge from which she had risen, and lay down quietly, shutting her eyes. Oh! the still anguish of that pale, pinched face! Shall I ever be able to draw a veil over its image in my mind?

Suddenly she started up. Her ear had caught the sound of the street bell which had just been rung. She went hurriedly to the chamber door, opened it, and stood out in the upper hall listening.

"Who is it?" she asked, in a hoarse, eager undertone, as a servant came up after answering the bell.

"Mrs. Gordon's man. He called to ask if we'd heard anything from Mr. Alfred yet."

Mrs. Martindale came back to her chamber with a whiter face and unsteady steps, not replying. The servant stood looking after her with a countenance in which doubt and pity were mingled, then turned and went down stairs.

I did not go home until evening. All day the snow fell drearily, and the wind sighed and moaned along the streets, or shrieked painfully across sharp angles, or rattled with wild impatience the loose shutters that obstructed its way. Every hour had its breathless suspense or nervous excitement. Messengers came and went perpetually. As the news of Alfred's prolonged absence spread among his friends and the friends of the family, the circle of search and enquiry became larger, and the suspense greater. To prevent the almost continual ringing of the bell, it was muffled, and a servant stationed by the door to receive or answer all who came.

Night dropped down, shutting in with a strange suddenness as some heavier clouds darkened the west. Up to this period, not a single item of intelligence from the absent one had been gained since, as related by one of the young Gordons, he parted from him between two and three o'clock in the morning, and saw him take his way down one of the streets, not far from his home, leading to the river. It was snowing fast at the time, and the ground was already well covered. Closer questioning of the young man revealed the fact that Alfred Martindale was, at the time, so much intoxicated that he could not walk steadily.

"I looked after him," said Gordon, "as he left me, and saw him stagger from side to side; but in a few moments the snow and darkness hid him from sight. He was not far from home, and would, I had no doubt, find his way there."

Nothing beyond this was ascertained on the first day of his absence. I went home soon after dark, leaving Mrs. Martindale with other friends. The anguish I was suffering no words can tell. Not such anguish as pierced the mother's heart; but in one degree sharper, in that guilt and responsibility were on my conscience.

Three days went by. He had vanished and left no sign! The whole police of the city sought for him, but in vain. Their theory was that he had missed his home, and wandered on towards the docks, where he had been robbed and murdered, and his body cast into the river. He had on his person a valuable gold watch, and a diamond pin worth over two hundred dollars—sufficient temptation for robbery and murder, if his unsteady feet had chanced to bear him into that part of the city lying near the river.

All hope of finding Alfred alive was abandoned after a week's agonizing suspense, and Mr. Martindale offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the recovery of his son's body. Stimulated by this offer, hundreds of boatmen began the search up and down the rivers, and along the shores of the bay, leaving no point unvisited where the body might have been borne by the tides. But over large portions of this field-ice had formed on the surface, closing up many small bays and indentations of the land. There were hundreds of places, into any one of which the body might have floated, and where it must remain until the warm airs of spring set the water free again. The search was fruitless.

Mrs. Martindale, meantime, had lapsed into a state of dull indifference to everything but her great sorrow. That absorbed her whole mental life. It was the house in which her soul dwelt, the chamber of affliction wherein she lived, and moved, and had her being—so darkly draped that no light came in through the windows. Very still and passionless she sat here, refusing to be comforted.

Forced by duty, yet dreading always to look into her face, that seemed full of accusations, I went often to see my friend. It was very plain that, in her mind, I was an accessory to her son's death. Not after the first few days did I venture to offer a word of comfort, for such words from my lips seemed as mockery. They faltered on my tongue.

One day I called, and the servant took up my name. On returning to the parlor, she said that Mrs. Martindale did not feel very well, and wished to be excused. I had looked for this; yet was not the pang it gave me less acute for the anticipation? Was not I the instrumental cause of a great

calamity that had wrecked her dearest hope in life? And how could she bear to see my face?

I went home very heavy-hearted. My husband tried to comfort me with words that had no balm for either his troubled heart or mine. The great fact of our having put the cup of confusion to that young man's lips, and sent him forth at midnight in no condition to find his way home, stood out too sharply defined for any self-delusion.

I did not venture to the house of my friend again. She had dropped a curtain between us, and I said, "It shall be a wall of separation."

Not until spring opened was the body of Alfred Martindale recovered. It was found floating in the dock at the end of the street down which young Gordon saw him go with unsteady steps in the darkness and storm on that night of sorrow. His watch was in his pocket, the hands pointing to half-past two, the time, in all probability, when he fell into the water. The diamond pin was in his scarf, and his pocket-book in his pocket, unripped. He had not been robbed and murdered. So much was certain. To all it was plain that the bewildered young man, left to himself had plunged on blindly through the storm, he knew not whither, until he reached the wharf. The white sheet of snow lying over everything hid from eyes like his the treacherous margin, and he stepped, unheeding to his death! It was conjectured that his body had floated, by an incoming tide, under the wharf, and that his clothes had caught in the logs and held it there for so long a time.

Certainty is always better than doubt. On the Sunday after the saddest funeral it has ever been my lot to attend, Mrs. Martindale appeared for the first time in church. I did not see her face, for she kept her heavy black veil closely drawn. On the following Sunday she was in the family pew again, but still kept her face hidden. From friends who visited her (I did not call again after my first denial) I learned that she had become calm and resigned.

To one of these friends she said, "It is better that he should have died than live to be what I too sadly fear our good society would have made him—a social burden and disgrace. But custom and example were all against him. It was at the house of one of my oldest and dearest friends that wine enticed him. The sister of my heart put madness in his brain, and then sent him forth to meet a death he had no soul left to avoid."

Oh! how these sentences cut, and bruised, and pained my heart, already too sore to bear my own thoughts without agony!

What more shall I write? Is not this unadorned story sad enough, and dull enough of counsel and warning? Far sooner would I let it sleep, and go farther and farther away into the oblivion of past events; but the times demand a startling cry of warning, and so, out of the dark depths of the saddest experience of my life, I have brought this grief, and shame, and agony to the light, and let it stand shivering in the face of all men.

#### "LOOK ME UP."

The curse of drink is not only that it steals away a man's brains, but it robs him also of his will-power. The victim becomes stupid in mind and feeble in body. He cannot summon up the will necessary to break away from his habit—and, at last, wretched, and knowing his weakness, he asks to be placed where he shall cease to be a free man.

"Is there any one here who wishes to see me?" asked Judge Hood at the close of the calendar in the Newark Criminal Court.

A respectable-looking man with a pale face walked up to the desk, and in a slightly tremulous voice said:

"If you please, Judge, I want you to lock me up."

The Magistrate stared wonderingly at him and asked:

"What for?"

"For vagrancy, your Honor, and drunkenness. My name is George Collins. I am a jeweler and well known here. I have a wife who will have nothing to do with me. I was respectable once, but drink has brought me to this. I saw my wife last night, and she advised me to get locked up as the only way to keep me from the bottle," and he raised his hand and brushed away an unhidden tear.

"Are you not ashamed to come here and tell me this, in open court?" said Judge Hood, evidently interested by the man's quiet and intelligent manner.

"Yes," was the sad reply, "but it is the only way. My will-power is entirely gone. I have no longer any control over myself. I obtained work in New York last week, and as soon as I was paid I went straight to the saloon counters and drank all the money away."

"Well," said the Judge, sadly, "lock him up on a charge of vagrancy till evening, and I will make inquiries," and the poor wretch of what once was a man was marched off to the cells.—*Irish World*.

The Ohio State Journal tells of three drunken legislators appearing on the floor of the State Legislature recently. One was brought there to vote on the License Bill. Another hurled billingsgate of the worst kind at the speaker. A judge in the Common Pleas Court in the same city (Columbus) left his seat of dignity to shed maudlin tears over the defendant. The Journal asks, "Is this Democracy?" Why, no, don't you know what that is? It's personal liberty, and you mustn't touch a man's personal liberty, you know, or you will bring the whole fabric of government down in ruin. Ask the *Bracers' Journal* if you won't.—*The Voice*.