

Lying About the "Cider Clause" of the Maine Law.

The Albany Journal, in a recent editorial, said—"It (the Maine Law) has become so stringent that the farmer who makes or gives away a glass of new cider, fresh from the press, can be arrested and convicted on five different charges, with a possible combined punishment of five months' imprisonment in the county gaol and an accumulated fine of 1,350 dollars. Under the law he can be convicted for selling the cider; he can be punished for having any utensil on his premises that contains the cider, he can be indicted as a common seller of liquor, and punished, also, for keeping a tippling shop, and, fifthly, for establishing a liquor nuisance. This is the ingenious law that the Prohibitionists have established. The consequence is that the farmers throughout the State are roused against it, because they cannot make cider to sell, give away, or even to use themselves. Under this absurd law many staunch Old Prohibitionists—some of whom have been identified with the Maine Law from its birth, and have voted the Temperance ticket year after year, never drinking a drop of liquor or permitting any in their houses—have been arrested for making sweet cider and keeping it in their homes."

I have no patience in reading this, and must be excused for roughly denouncing it as a malicious, malignant, wilful lie. There is no prohibition here of the manufacture of cider. Any farmer may freely make as much of it as he wishes to do, and may give it away by the glass or the barrel, if he likes, with none to molest or make him afraid. The words "new cider" are not in the law, but the sale of "cider for tippling purposes" is forbidden, as that of beer and whiskey is, and under the same penalties, being classed rightfully as an "intoxicating drink." The Legislature of Maine is largely made up of farmers and of men largely related to them and associated with them, and no legislation offensive to them would be possible. Under the law the farmer may sell cider freely by the barrel or in any other quantity not less than five gallons, except for "tippling purposes." This particular feature of the law was enacted at the special request of our country people, and not by those of the towns, and it has the approval and support of the farmers.

There is no law in Maine against the use of cider or any other intoxicating liquor; it is the sale and keeping for sale only that is forbidden, and of cider the sale and keeping for sale of it "for tippling purposes." There is no demand by anybody for the repeal of the "cider clause." Portland, Maine. NEAL DOW. —The Voice.

THE AWFUL EVIL OF RUM.

The Liquor Traffic Denounced by a Prominent Journal—Drink-sellers and Abettors to the Ruin of Immortal Souls.

The Catholic Temperance Advocate, the ably edited organ of the Catholic Temperance workers of America, is strong in its denunciation of the whole liquor system. In a recent issue, an editorial denounces the traffic, and those who carry it on, in the following scathing terms:—

"Of all the agencies at present operating in the accursed work of the physical and moral destruction of the human race, there are none that are so deadly in their effects as that accursed traffic, whose deadly fumes can be traced even beyond the graves of the victims whose lives have been sacrificed at its unholy shrine. The testimony of the most eminent medical authorities in the world's history is not wanting to prove that the use of alcoholic stimulants even in the most moderate form, is ultimately injurious to the human system. The testimony of all medical men, the every day experience of the world, is the most convincing proof of the horrible destruction which marks the path of the rum-seller. The fact that all solvent insurance companies refuse to take risks on the lives of those whom they know to be addicted to the habit of habitual drinking, even though the practice has not assumed an immoderate form, is of itself a most convincing proof that the use of alcoholic stimulants tends to shorten the natural period of man's existence. Their judgment is not hastily formed, neither is it unsupported by every day statistics. The world's history is most sadly prolific in the most convincing proofs, that in all visitations of epidemics, the victims of the drinking habit are the most susceptible to their deadly attacks."

This is the traffic which pleads that it be sanctioned and licensed at the present time under the law. No man, whose reason has not been blinded by the fumes of the poison which damns men's souls, will pretend to assert the proposition that the victim of drink and the man whose system is free from the ravages of the insidious poison, stand an equal chance in a conflict with a deadly epidemic. As well might it be asserted that a novice would stand an equal chance with a trained athlete in the roped arena.

Rum in its mildest form and most moderate use is destructive of the physical energies of man. But what must be said of it when looked at from a moral standpoint? No man can even approximately give an idea of the terrible destruction which marks the path of the rum fiend among the souls of its victims. None, but the all-seeing eye of an outraged God, could picture the ruin to immortal souls which is charged upon the book of life against those who have been abettors in that ruin, and with which they will be charged in that last awful day, when the wrong-doer will call upon the mountains to hide him from the wrath to come.

The Canada Temperance Act.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR:

Table with columns: PLACE, VOTES POLLED (For, Ag'nat), MAJORITIES (For, Ag'nat), DATE OF ELECTION. Lists various Canadian locations and their voting results.

N.B.—In the preceding table a place that has voted more than once has the different votes indicated by the figures (1), (2), (3) after the name of place. Figures printed in italics are for first or second votes in places in which a later vote has been taken than that so printed. Names in heavy faced type are of cities, others of counties.

SUMMARY.

Nova Scotia has eighteen counties and one city, of which thirteen counties have adopted the Act. New Brunswick has fourteen counties and two cities, of which ten counties and two cities have adopted the Act. Manitoba has five counties and one city, of which two counties have adopted the Act. Prince Edward Island has three counties and one city, all of which have adopted the Act. Ontario has thirty-eight counties and union of counties and eleven cities, of which twenty-five counties and two cities have adopted the Act: one of these has repealed it. Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, five counties of which have adopted the Act. British Columbia has five parliamentary constituencies, none of which have adopted the Act. In all, up to the present time, 81 cities and counties have voted upon the Scott Act, and 63 have adopted it. Nine counties and cities voted twice and 5 three times, making an aggregate of 95 contests, out of which we have been victorious in 73. The aggregate votes cast in all the contests, have been:— For the Scott Act..... 166645 Against "..... 116256 Net Scott Act majority..... 50389 If we omit all voting but the last, in those places which have voted more than once we get the following as the latest vote:— For the Scott Act..... 147132 Against "..... 106385

It is more than eight years since the Scott Act was first voted upon and adopted in different localities, and ONLY ONE COUNTY HAS YET REPEALED it, although many votings have taken place on the question of repeal.

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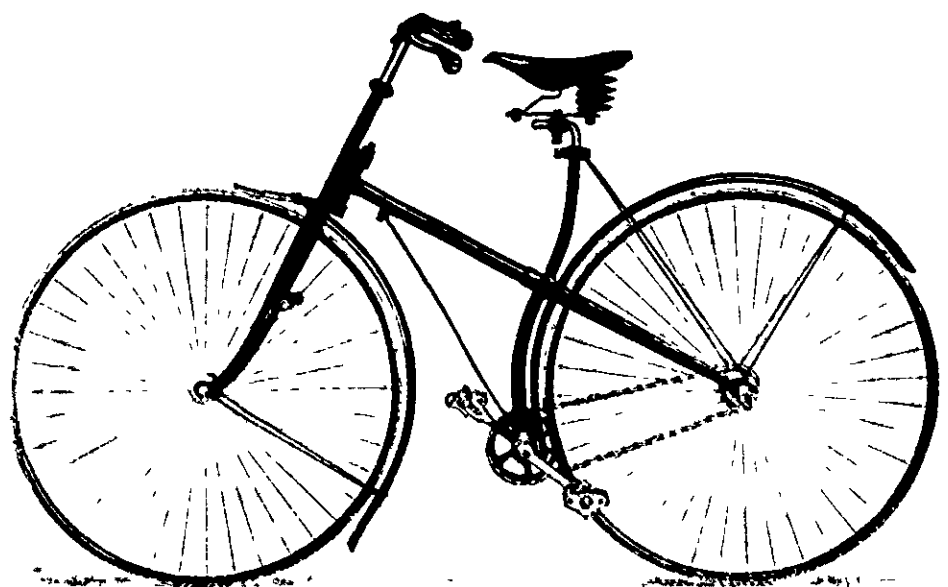
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Table showing aggregate votes cast in all the contests, For the Scott Act (16654) and Against (116276). Also Net Scott Act majority (50380).

If we omit all voting but the last, in those places which have voted more than once we get the following as the latest vote: For the Scott Act 147132, Against 106385.

It is more than eight years since the Scott Act was first voted upon and adopted in different localities, and ONLY ONE COUNTY HAS REPEALED IT, although many votings have taken place on the question of repeal.

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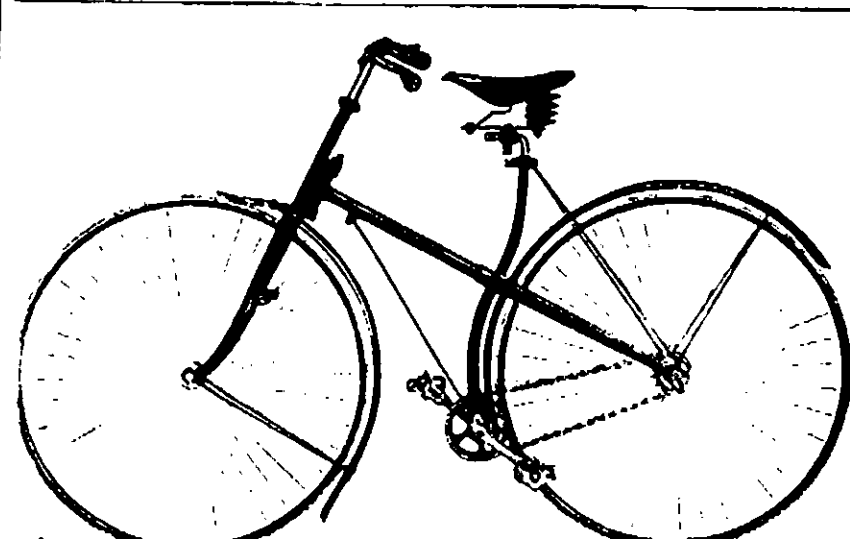
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The TEMPERANCE HERALD is not in any sense a newspaper and does not aim at giving news. It consists of the most stirring and forcible appeals, arguments and facts selected from the CANADA CITIZEN and reproduced in a cheap and convenient form.

To give the TEMPERANCE HERALD a wider circulation and make it still more effective we have slightly diminished its size and reduced the price of large quantities.

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Special arrangements may also be made for mailing single copies from this office to any number of personal addresses (not less than 1,000) in any part of the country.

In many counties, in our Scott Act contests the prohibition vote varied just in proportion to the extent to which campaign literature was circulated in different localities.

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Vice-President ALD. R. J. FLEMING.
Managing-Director and Editor. F. S. SPENCE.

OFFICE: 19-21 RICHMOND ST. E., TORONTO
TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 13th, 1888.

Several counties will vote this week on the question of Scott Act repeal. We are sending into these counties a large number of copies of our paper.

Anti-Scott Act LIES REFUTED!

THE TRUE ASSIZE RECORD:

At Eleven Assize Courts Since the Scott Act Came into Force in Halton the Judge Has Received a Pair of 'White Gloves' Which Never Occurred Under License.

The Antis have been denying this statement. Read the following letter

MILTON, Feb. 24th, 1888.
Rev. A. E. Russ, President Halton Alliance, Milton.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter inquiring as to the truthfulness of the statement made by the Halton Alliance that at each of the Assize Courts held at Milton since the Scott Act came into force the judge was presented with white gloves. I can certify that this statement is perfectly correct.

The calendar of prisoners to be arraigned for trial was returned blank at each Court, there being no prisoners in the gaol awaiting trial, and as is the custom in such cases the judge was presented with white gloves.

Yours truly,
M. CLERMONT, Sheriff.

For 12 County Sessions at 11 Assize Courts no criminal sentence was passed.

See Government returns, just issued, as follows:—
In eighteen counties under License in 1884 the committals for drunkenness were 692. In the same counties in 1887, under the Scott Act 186. A decrease of over 70 PER CENT.

AN APPEAL.

ONE of the consoling of the Anti-Scott Act campaign is a circular published by the Dufferin Advertiser, as having been sent out by the Anti Scott Act Association of Dufferin County.

gaged in the liquor business on the line of Scott Act failure. They claim that there is really more liquor sold and drunk in "shebeens" than there used to be in licensed houses.

ORANGEVILLE, March 13th, 1888.
DEAR SIR, The vote on the repeal of the Scott Act in this County will place on the 14th of April next.

Ant Scott Act Association County Dufferin
J. E. DUFFY, Sec. Treasurer.

THE TRUE ASSIZE RECORD:

Our good brother the Editor of the Victoria Warbler, keeps steadily on in his headlong career of reckless denunciation of Prohibitionists, reckless misrepresentation of their views, and repetition of the mouldy chestnuts with which the whiskey party has tried to mislead our Canadian electors.

The subjoined paragraphs, copied from a recent article, will give our readers an idea of the rabid style in which he advocates his new hobby of "High License."

Those who are best informed upon the history of "High License," will wonder where are to be found the "rank" Prohibitionists who at first opposed this system, but now consider it superior.

These are the Prohibitionists, many of whom are sincere, to reflect, to examine the past, to study human government, they would see that just such fellows as they, have in scores of instances in history, and in one or two generations what statesmen had accomplished in centuries.

THOUGHTS BY THE WAY.

OUR good friends of the Toronto Presbytery have had a kind of field day on the temperance question, at the regular monthly meeting of this Association held in the city last week.

I do not know that a Presbyterian differs very much from a Methodist, a Baptist or a Congregationalist. In the exchange of pulpits on Sunday last I heard a good Methodist brother preach an excellent sermon in a Presbyterian pulpit, one that would have done credit to any Presbyterian minister, and who suppose that never was the case throughout all our city churches on Sabbath.

terians, like many from the land from which a large proportion of this denomination hail, are given a little to metaphysics, and they relish an argument on almost any subject.

The discussion referred to arose out of the temperance report presented by the Rev. P. Nichol. I shall just give a brief summary of it for the benefit of CITIZEN readers, who may not have been sufficiently interested in Presbyterian matters to read the report of these proceedings in the daily press.

Following the reception and adoption of this report came a separate report from St. Andrew's church of this city.

These are the Prohibitionists, many of whom are sincere, to reflect, to examine the past, to study human government, they would see that just such fellows as they, have in scores of instances in history, and in one or two generations what statesmen had accomplished in centuries.

Rev. Dr. Kollogg, of St. James Square church, offered the following resolutions as a deliverance on the question.

Resolved, That this Presbytery should heartily and unanimously agree as to the criminality and destructive nature of the sin of drunkenness, and the ruinous influence of the liquor saloon on public morals, and no less as to the duty of the church and the State, each in their own Province and in their own way, to seek to diminish and as far as possible put an end to this evil.

ies can draw fine distinctions and split hairs. Rev. Mr. Frizzell, who was the first speaker, pointed out that the second resolution was directly in the face of the practice of the General Assembly.

In not a little that was stated by these Presbyterian clergymen and their elders is there something to cause one to laugh, but there is a serious side to the question.

A clergyman, whilst he may desire to hold the utmost liberty of thought and action, at the same time is in a position different from that of any other individual.

In view of the known effects of intemperance, and the harm that it produces, it is difficult to imagine one who holds the position of sacred adviser to young men boldly standing up and telling them that it makes little difference whether they abstain or not.

further embodied in the sentiments expressed at the Presbytery, by an address on Temperance delivered on Monday evening of this week at the Church of the Ascension

As regards the Presbytery's discussion, it partook principally of an objection to the Church itself being committed on the matter of prohibitory legislation. All our leading church bodies within the past few years have expressed themselves in very strong terms in favor of prohibition, and none have been more so than the Presbyterian Church in their deliberance at the meeting of the Assembly in Winnipeg last year. It will be remembered that among the clauses of that deliberance are the following: "That this Assembly again declares its conviction that the liquor traffic is contrary to the Word of God and to the spirit of the Christian religion, that total abstinence is right in principle, that it is the duty of the State to pass a prohibitory law; that this Assembly with renewed earnestness and emphasis again expresses the hope that the electors in their choice of representatives will elect only able and good men, who are known to be in sympathy with prohibitory legislation; that the General Assembly petition the Dominion Legislature in favor of the total prohibition of the liquor traffic, and calls upon the Dominion Government to take all necessary steps for the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act."

This resolution obtained almost the unanimous vote of the Assembly, and it is against this that the Toronto Presbytery moves in the resolution proposed by the Rev. Dr. Kellogg. Why should not the church boldly take its stand against evil and wickedness and corruption, in whatever shape it may appear? Where has come the downfall of nations but from the people themselves, backed by the church, letting "the strings hang loose" in matters seriously affecting the moral well-being of the individual? Everyone knows, of course, that the abolition of slavery was opposed from the pulpits of many churches; but where is the minister to-day who would want to take the stand that was then taken by some of his brethren? And I have no doubt in my own mind that there are those who will read these lines, who will live to see the day when there will not be a clergyman but who will regret that in any way he lent his voice or example in favor of intemperance.

The bible statement is that, "Ho that is not with me is against me." I know the reply of Mr. Macdonnell, Mr. Milligan and others to this question, that it is stretching the sentiment of scripture to make any such quotation applicable to a question of this nature, but is it? What are the real facts? Some years since, when the bible wine question was a burning question amongst the clergymen of the United States, in particular, in one of the leading Presbyterian journals of that day, a series of articles were written by a prominent Presbyterian minister, who advocated then much the same views in regard to wine drinking and the subject of temperance as are held to-day by these gentlemen of the Toronto Presbytery. The liquor manufacturers had placed in every bar-room certain liquors with the cognomen of the reverend gentleman who, as they believed, so ably advocated their interests. It may be said that one is not to be held responsible for the outcome, or it may be the misinterpretation, of views honestly and conscientiously expressed. No one can free himself from the responsibility that is attached at all times to his utterances and his public example. It may seem a hard thing to say, but it is a fact that can be corroborated by these gentlemen if they will move around amongst the people generally, that such views as they express are quoted by every man who wishes an excuse for his intemperate habits, and as an authority by those, who from mercenary motives, desire to encourage the sale of intoxicating liquors.

I have no fear that the Presbyterian church will go back on her record on this question, but it is an unfortunate matter that there are to be found within the precincts of any of our churches any who will even lend the appearance of evil in a matter of this kind. JAS.

Mr. T. C. Wells, Chemist and Druggist, Port, Culbourn, Ont., writes, "Notthrop and Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure sells well, and gives the best satisfaction for all diseases of the blood." It never fails to cure out all diseases from the system, cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, etc., purifies the blood and will make you look the picture of health and happiness

HOW LIQUOR IS SOLD UNDER THE SCOTT ACT.



THE ANTIS' BEST ARGUMENT ANSWERED.

ANTI-SCOTT ACT ORATOR—YOU SEE, NOTWITHSTANDING THE SCOTT ACT, DRINKING GOES ON: MR. IMPROBABILITY.—YES, OF A CERTAIN KIND, BUT I SHOULD RATHER DO WITHOUT IT THAN COME HERE FOR IT. WOULD'NT YOU!

Only One Way.

It is a good thing for the voter to make his protest against the liquor traffic in the prayer meeting or by his manner of life, but if he would really tell the government, as well as the Lord and the people, that he wants the saloon closed, there is but one method by which he can be recognized; but just one law under which his opinion can declare itself, and his conviction make itself felt, and that law and method are fulfilled when he drops into the box a ballot that calls for Prohibition.—Frances Willard.

FEAR NOT MEN. TRUST GOD AND DO YOUR DUTY.

"No! let every heart re-echo; Rouse, ye gallant men, and true! Rouse, ye broken-hearted mothers! See the night is almost through; Rouse ye, every man and woman, God is calling now for you."

Crimes.

It is a crime to aid a man in committing crime. Drunkenness is a crime. The man who sells the liquor aids the man to get drunk, and therefore commits a crime. The government that grants a license or permits the sale of liquor, aids the liquor dealer in committing a crime, and therefore commits a crime itself. The voter who votes to license a man to sell liquor, commits a crime, and so on. Rum in the majority of cases is the first cause of crime, sin, sorrow, poverty, the expenses of the city and state, the population of all criminal and charitable institutions, and the support of a tremendous number of sixth-rate politicians. Is there a remedy for all of this? The people are beginning to say, "Yes, try prohibition." —The Christian Home.

MARK YOUR BALLOT AGAINST THE PETITION.

John Wesley on the Liquor Traffic.

Those who sell this poison, murder Her Majesty's subjects by wholesale. Neither does their eye pity nor spare. They drive them to hell like sheep. And what is their gain? Is it not the blood of those men? Who, then, would envy their large estates and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them; the curse of God cleaves to the stones, the timber, the furniture of them! The curse of God is in their gardens, their walls, their groves, a fire that burns to the uttermost hell! Blood, blood is there, the foundation, the floors, the walls, the roof, are stained with blood! And canst thou hope, O thou man of blood, though thou art "clothed in scarlet and fine linen, and farest sumptuously every day"—canst thou hope to deliver down thy fields of blood to the third generation? Not so; for there is a God in heaven; therefore, thy name shall soon be rooted out. Like as those whom thou hast destroyed, body and soul, thy memorial shall perish with thee!"

VOTE FOR YOUR HOME AGAINST THE PETITION.

VOTE FOR THE SCOTT ACT.

YOU ARE A LAW-MAKER, I. GOD'S PROVIDENCE USE THAT PRIVILEGE IN GOD'S SERVICE.

Does Prohibition Work?

Again the old standards are being revived in reference to the working of Prohibition in different parts of the United States where it is in force. Let us have a couple of hard facts that will put this matter on its true light.

It is well known that the American excise laws are thoroughly enforced. The Federal Government knows nothing and cares nothing about State Prohibition, but relentlessly follows liquor wherever it goes and taxes it heavily, enforcing its will with such severe penalties that violation of it is very rare. Then, the amount of liquor tax collected by the Federal Government in the different States will be a fair index as to the amount of liquor consumed in those States. The following table gives the duty paid per head in Prohibition States, and neighboring States which have license. Georgia is mainly under Prohibition through a local option law amending the Scott Act.

Table with 2 columns: State and Duty per head. Georgia, prohibition, duty per head, \$9 12; Nebraska, \$1000 high lic, 1 44; Iowa, prohib. not fully enfd, 0 37; Illinois, \$500 high license, 0 75; Kansas, prohibition, 0 044; Pennsylvania, license, 1 00; Rhode Island, prohibition, 0 20; Maryland, license, 1 40; Maine, prohibition, 0 03; Massachusetts, license, 1 03; Vermont, prohibition, 0 63; Average of the whole nation, 1 71.

Another fact which we commend to our friends consideration is that "the United States government has abolished the internal revenue office in Maine, because the revenue receipts have become so small as to be unprofitable to support a separate office. The internal revenue officials of New Hampshire will collect the Maine revenue."

Again, the following figures, carefully compiled from Government returns, by H. W. Hardy, will show what effect on the community thoroughly enforced Prohibition has—

California has one criminal to every 900 of population. New York has one criminal to every 1,400 of population. Massachusetts has one criminal to every 2,100 of population. Maine has one criminal to every 3,200 population. Showing fewest criminals when least liquor is used. Maine having less than one third the proportion of criminals of wine growing California. Iowa has ninety-nine jails and of these fifty-five are empty. Notwithstanding the terror of the Kansas law and the number of saloon-keepers whose personal liberty was taken away at the gates of the penitentiary, there were fifty-five fewer convicts sent to that institution in 1887 than in 1886.

In Providence, Rhode Island, a city of 50,000 population, there was a falling off in arrests for drunkenness of 1,733 in 1887 as compared with 1886, and there were 427 less arrests for all other crimes and misdemeanors.

Take these facts in connection with the figures given elsewhere in our own province. Ponder them well, and you will be constrained to

VOTE AGAINST THE PETITION.

The crime is upon us! face to face with us it stands:

With solemn lips of questioning, like the Sphinx in Egypt sands. This day we fashion destiny, the web of life we spin. This day for all hereafter choose we holdness of sin. From now from misty Gormuz, or Elbal, cloudy crown, Call we the dew of blessing or the bolt of cursing down!

A Terrible Argument.

REV. P. G. ROBERTSON states that some years ago, when the great liquor depuration which went down to Ottawa to ask for the repeal of the Scott Act, were returning, he happened to be in a car where there were several of the "Delegates." Three of them were opposed to him, on seats facing each other. They talked very loudly—they "were going to kick the Scott Act higher than the moon!" they were going to do a great many things: "The government were going to repeal the Scott Act!" and so forth.

An old man sat behind them; and frequently put his hand up to his ear, to catch their words. After a while he came forward, and addressed them "Gentlemen," said he, "I heard you speaking of the county of Halton. Gentlemen I live in the county of Halton, and when the vote was taken for the Scott Act, I went up to the poll and voted against it, and my three sons followed me, and they all voted against it! Gentlemen, when the vote on the Repeal was taken, a few months ago, I went up to the poll, and voted against the Repeal! And two of my sons followed me, and they voted against the Repeal. Gentle men, you'll wonder why my other son didn't vote? Gentlemen, he couldn't! He was dead. He was in a drunkard's grave!"

"Gentlemen!" concluded the old man, with the tears now coursing fast down his cheeks, "When one of you has a son in a drunkard's grave, you'll think and speak of the Scott Act with more respect!" and then went quietly back to his seat. The "Delegates" said nothing then and not much afterward.

For the homes where sin is raging. Fight the drink! For the wives whose hearts are breaking. Fight the drink! For the love of God and right, Let us go forth in His might, We shall win if we unite, Fight the drink.

"Shall law or liquor be king? Let your ballot answer."

MR. HENDERSON, merchant, of Milton, brother of D. Henderson, M.P., of Acton, states that the business done by him during the year 1887 was more than forty per cent. greater than his last year under license. The Scott Act pays.

VOTE FOR THE SCOTT ACT.

IT WORKS.

Messrs. J. A. Nichols and Hon. Ansley Gray, called at our office a few days ago on their way to the Simcoe county battle ground. Mr. Nichols comes from Quebec where he has lately been laboring with great success on behalf of the Dominion Alliance. Mr. Ansley Gray comes from the Western States, and gives glowing accounts of the progress of prohibition there. In reply to inquiries as to the practical working out of prohibition, he emphatically repudiated the slanderous statements that are made about failure to enforce prohibition in Kansas and Iowa, and submitted to us the following letters recently received by him from the Governor of Kansas, the Mayor of Topeka, Kansas, and the Attorney General of the State of Iowa. We have much pleasure in placing this correspondence before our readers, as overwhelming evidence of the strong and growing sentiment in favor of legislation on lines of total prohibition.

State of Kansas. Executive Department, Topeka, March 13, 1888.

ANSLEY GRAY, Esq., Oberlin, Ohio. My DEAR SIR,—I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 9th. In answer to your enquiries I would say: First, it is true that for several years after the passage of the Prohibitory Amendment, the laws enacted to enforce it were disregarded in nearly all the principal cities of the State. As late as January, 1885, nearly four years after the passage of the Prohibitory Amendment, saloons were open in the capital of the State, and in half a dozen other cities. Second, at the present time there is not, within my knowledge, a single open saloon in the State of Kansas. The Prohibitory Amendment is now enforced as well as other laws on our statute books are enforced. It is true that liquor is sold occasionally in violation of law, just as highway robbery or larceny or other crimes are committed. But as a rule, the violators of the Prohibitory Law are arrested and punished, just as other violators of the law are. There can be no question of the fact that the sale of liquor has been enormously decreased in this State, since the passage of the Prohibitory Law. Every intelligent and impartial observer, familiar with the situation in Kansas six years ago, and at the present time, will willingly bear testimony to the fact that nine-tenths of the drinking and drunkenness prevailing in 1880 have been abolished. In my judgment there is less drinking and less drunkenness in the State of Kansas to-day, than in any other community of 1,600,000 people on the face of the earth. Yours, very respectfully, JOHN MARTIN.

Topeka, Kansas, March 18, 1888. Hon. ANSLEY GRAY, Oberlin, Ohio. DEAR SIR,—Yours of the 15th inst. just received. It is true that it took several years to perfect and strictly enforce the Prohibitory Law, but now it is enforced generally throughout the State, to the great benefit of the people, and it was especially noticed to be beneficial during the last strike, everything remaining quiet and peaceable, and we as a city of between 45,000 and 50,000 people have only about 20 policemen, including all officials, and have better order and less crime than in some of our cities in neighboring Anti-prohibition States with a police force of one to every 1,000 inhabitants. Yours respectfully, D. C. METSKER, Mayor of Topeka, State of Iowa.

Office of the Attorney General, Des Moines, March 12, 1888. ANSLEY GRAY, Esq., Oberlin, Ohio.

SIR,—Yours of 9th at hand. When the late Prohibitory Law of Iowa was first enacted, it was fought bitterly in about one-half the State. About one-half the counties submitted at once. The first two years the fight was rather against us, then we got the amended enforcement law, with more stringent penalties and better regulations as to injunctions, etc., and therefore the work of closing the saloons was rapid and successful, except in about eight or nine counties. In that many counties the law is practically a dead letter owing to the fact that the judges of the courts therein choose to ignore their official oath and official duties. The result has been a large decrease in crime where the saloons are closed, and a material falling off in the numbers in the penitentiaries of the State.

In many counties there has not been an occupant in the jail within the last year. This is true in scores of counties. The criminal costs in all those counties where the law was enforced without opposition has fallen off from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. In the counties where the liquor interests made stubborn fights against enforcement, as they did in this county, the criminal costs were increased. In those counties where the law is not enforced at all, and where no effort has been made to enforce it, there is no sensible difference in court costs. The last named counties, however, have in the last two years furnished most of the convicts for the State prisons.

The school records in the counties where the saloon is suppressed, show that a great many children who never attended school before are doing so now.

The testimony of citizens is that a large class of men whose families were before semi-paupers are now supporting their families in decency and thrift. Where enforced, the law is a great public as well as private blessing.

Yours truly, A. J. BAKER.

Ill-fitting boots and shoes cause corns. Holloway's Corn Cure is the article to use. Get a bottle at once and cure your corns.

