

THE LIQUOR TRADE.

How Would it do as a Government Monopoly?

AN AMATEUR GOETHEBURG SYSTEM.

Sir.—It appears to me from the way the Scott Act has been defeated in almost every county where the vote has recently been taken, that the temperance people have made up their minds to abandon it and try other means which they hope may be more successful. Judging from the present attitude of many of the temperance workers, I would infer that they are looking to prohibition as being in their judgment the only remedy now left to them with which to successfully meet the evils of the liquor traffic. This is noticeable in the movement for a third party in this country with prohibition as a principal plank in their platform. I take it then that the present is a proper time to consider whether, after all, prohibition is a practical movement, and if so, how long must we wait for its consummation? On every hand the evils of the liquor traffic are apparent, and efforts are being put forth in many quarters to stem the tide, by reducing the number of licenses and securing the better enforcement of the law. Still the evil goes on, and all that can be said is that, in some respects, it is being held in check. It would now look as if we must be content with a liquor law more or less well administered, while the great tide goes on the same as ever, or till the ultra temperance party succeed in bringing the community to think with them to the extent of enacting a prohibitory law. Well sir, if this is the best that can be done, we should be satisfied, but I for one am not willing to wait so long. It surely becomes every earnest temperance advocate to consider whether there may not be other methods than prohibition which could be adopted, and which, from their greater fitness to meet the views of all classes of temperance people, could be brought into practical effect within a comparatively short period, and, at the same time, practically serve the same purpose. It is to this point, therefore, that I wish to direct my remarks, and in doing so I have no idea of treating the subject exhaustively, but simply to broadly state my views, with the hope that it may stimulate thought and provoke discussion. I think it will be admitted that if all the temperance people were united they could get all the necessary legislation they would require; but, in my opinion, the trouble lies just at this point. There are two classes among the temperance people—one which, for convenience, may be termed the extreme or entire prohibitionists, and the other the moderate or anti-prohibitionists. Now, while these two parties, both of which are numerous and respectable, remain divided, there can be no hope of any great or successful achievement in the cause of temperance. To unite these two classes, therefore, should be the great effort, and this can only be done by adopting some method which would fairly meet the views of both. To secure this, we should see at what point they differ, and then try to find a course which, while it might not fully meet the views of the Prohibition party, yet will be such a step in the right direction, if only as a starting point, as to secure their co-operation, and at the same time will be likely to gain the sympathy and support of the more moderate class. It is well known that even in countries where prohibition has been enacted there has been a respectable class of persons who have not been in sympathy with the law, and, consequently, they have in one way or another, given more or less countenance to those who, for gain, were ready to break it, and for the reason that they felt their private rights were infringed, and consequently if they did not actually assist in the illicit traffic, they did not oppose it, as they would otherwise have been disposed to do. My idea is, therefore, that some method should be adopted which, while it would secure to the temperate class of the community the right to procure liquors in an honorable and open way, would on the other hand, provide that those who were intemperate and unable to control themselves could be prohibited; also that the use of liquors would not in any way be promoted, as is now done so effectually under the license system. I may be pardoned in digressing to say that I think it would not be possible in any other way, so effectually to stimulate the consumption of liquors and the drinking habits of the people, as by a high license system. When you grant a license to a party at a high rate to sell liquors, it is simply the broadest intimation you can give that you expect him to sell all he can, and thus secure a return for his money. One of the reasons why I advocate a more moderate scheme, is because of the almost utter impossibility to secure prohibition. I have already mentioned one reason for this, namely, the divided public sentiment, and the other is the difficulty any government must experience in abandoning the revenue derived from the trade. It is all very well to say that the expenses of government would soon be so reduced, through the lessening of crime, as to make up for the loss, but even in the face of some precedents, that has to be tested, and our legislatures would need a good deal of faith to warrant them in trying the experiment. If it is true that public drinking places and the licensed sales shops are so largely responsible for the drinking habits of the people, then it needs no argument to prove that these should be swept away, and any substitute for prohibition must provide for this. It will scarcely be questioned that all classes would unite in doing away with places for the sale of liquors, where the individual's personal interests were involved, provided liquors could be had with reasonable restrictions in some other way. Then the Government would surely be well satisfied with the revenue derived from a trade which was sufficient to meet the normal demands of the people. The plan I would propose, therefore, is to do away with all public drinking places and sales shops, and put the sale of liquors exclusively in the hands of the Government. Let the Government open only as many stores as would be necessary to supply a reasonable demand, putting in their own officials, who would have no personal interest in the sales beyond serving the public as any other civil servant in its employ. By this means all sober and proper persons could secure their liquors

(but not to be consumed on the premises, of course) without the temptation to perjury or deception, as would be the case under a prohibitory law, and, at the same time, the Government would have it in their power to say who were its and proper persons to be served, and under what conditions. The Government would have the right and power to charge just such prices for the liquors as they might think right and proper and thus they might receive as much revenue as they do now, while the consumption of liquors would naturally be greatly reduced. By this system the liquors would be in the hands of only two parties, the manufacturer or importer and the Government, and in this way also the purity of the liquors would be assured. As the manufacturer or importer can now only get his goods out of bond as the Government officer permits it, so this same regulation would prevent the sale of liquor to any person outside the Government. I would permit the manufacturer to export all he could and the importer to import all he could and a market for from the Government, and I would let the demand from the people for the various brands be the gauge or limit of the Government purchases. When the Government's stock of Mr. A's liquors needed to be replenished let them buy from him, and so on with all the other manufacturers and importers. If the Government and manufacturer should find that the demand for all that could be said would be the demand is fully met, and therefore neither party could complain. This, therefore, is a general statement of the plan I would propose, as I do not think it necessary, at this point, to go into all the details required in the practical working of the scheme. If the principle can be proved to be the true one, the details required in carrying it out practically can easily enough be worked out. Such a plan would be found to absolutely free the country from all the evils which might arise from the too free use of liquors in the homes, but the same can possibly be said of entire prohibition. With the sale of liquors placed in the hands of the Government alone, you make the Government responsible for the welfare of the people—the same as the head of the household is responsible for the welfare of his family, consequently it would soon become apparent what restrictions would be necessary in supplying the public. It might be as the same time to consider the propriety of placing the sale of tobacco in the same hands, and thus secure a large revenue from that source also. In talking this matter over with friends I am told that in one or two of the smaller countries in Europe the Government controls the sale of liquor and tobacco, and that it works well. If that is the fact then we have some precedents for this plan, but personally I am not familiar with the facts.

ANTI-SALOON.

PRINCE ALBERT, who now succeeds the late Prince of Monaco, is a man who is known to the world mainly on account of his craze on the subject of the Gulf Stream and also by reason of the extraordinary circumstances which brought his marriage to a close in 1880. Born in 1848, he was married in September, 1869, at the Tuileries, in Paris, to Lady Mary Victoria, the only daughter of the late Duke of Hamilton. The late Duchess of Hamilton was a Princess of the house of Baden, and as such related through the Beaufort family to the Bonapartes. The marriage between Prince Albert and Lady Mary was arranged by Napoleon III. A few days after the marriage Princess Mary left her husband suddenly, never to return. The reason which led her to adopt this extraordinary course has remained a deep mystery to the world at large, and is only known to a few persons, including the King and Queen of the Belgians, the Pope and a few other great personages. It is worthy of note, however, that popular sympathy was altogether on the side of Lady Mary, and that her husband has been called a cold-blooded villain ever since by those in a position to know the true facts in the case. Lady Mary shortly afterwards commenced proceedings at the Vatican with a view to obtaining the annulment of the marriage, on the grounds (the only ones publicly given) that she had been forced into contracting the alliance against her will. A special committee of five cardinals was appointed by the Pontiff to consider the case. After numerous delays and discussions extending over a term of ten years, the marriage was finally annulled on January 3rd, 1880, the son, however, who was born within the first year after the wedding being expressly declared to be of legitimate birth. Lady Mary has since married the well-known Hungarian magnate and sportsman, Count Tassilo Festetic, and entertained the Prince of Wales at her superb country seat in Hungary last year.

TALE OF AN ESQUIMAUX.

An Esquimaux sat on a chunk of ice. In the land of the Northern Pole; He cracked his heels and he whined twice At a sight that alarmed his soul. For a stranger came over the fields of snow, And he stared that was fearful, quite. His cheeks were pallid and thin with woe And the frost on his beard was white. "Oh, prithee, pause," cried the Esquimaux "From whence do you come so fast?" "I come from a land weary leagues below This realm with its storm and blast. I come from a land in the far off South, And I've travelled ten thousand miles Since last the sun like a beaming month Turned loose on the earth his smiles. Matrimony is the only thing that offers man a safe refuge from himself, if he will only allow his wife to properly develop her capabilities. A sick man expressed a desire for some apple dumplings, and his wife made a dozen. A little son sat by the bedside watching the dumplings disappear one by one. After a dozen had been devoured the boy said: "Pa, can I have a dumpling?" And the invalid, biting into the last of the toothsome delicacies, said: "Go away, my son; your father is sick." Why should a young man says he's "raised" a mistake when the truth of the matter is that it is "down"? The greatest known depth of the ocean is midway between the Island of Tristan d'Aunha and the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. The bottom was there reached at a depth of 40,236 feet. "Say, Bobbie, why is it you always look so mean and shabby? Why don't you be like Sammy Bilguy and look nice?" "Well, pop, his father buy him some new clothes now and then."

A BACTERIAL DISEASE.

More Misery for the Farmer—New Thing in Corn Pests.

Professor Burrill has detected a new bacterial disease of Indian corn which shows itself first in a dwarfed condition of the young plants over areas varying in size from a few square rods to an acre or more. After the tassels are formed, the disease may be found scattered throughout the field in single plants; the affected stalks, and especially their lower leaves, being yellow and smaller than the healthy ones. In anything like severe cases, at least half of the roots are injured and often dead, the lower portion of the stalk will be found dead or dying, and presenting a dark color when split. The disease organisms are found in great numbers on and within the affected parts, in many cases collected in gelatinous masses consisting of the bacteria held together by a stiff mucilaginous substance which they exude. Too little is known of the disease to suggest any remedy, but, as it is probable that the germs live through the winter in the soil, the young corn would be liable to suffer more if planted in a field where the disease had prevailed the year before. It is noted that the disease is usually the worst where corn has succeeded corn. The disease is a new prevalent one, and may have existed for a long time, but it is not always destructive enough to attract attention, but is infrequently it occasions very serious loss.—Garden and Forest.

The Art of Nest Dressing.

After seeing a fair woman in the dress which most suits her you no more wish to see her in any other than to see an oriole in pink or a robin in parrot green. When women learn the art of dress they will need much less in the way of outfitting than they do now—changes for the season, chosen gowns, less fit than fashionable, which one tires of soon; and, if women did but know it, there is but one style becoming to each one of them, which brings out her good points and suppresses poor ones, which we should be glad to see her in continually. Mary Stuart had fifty grand dresses, stiff with gold and miniver, and shot with rubies and pearls as a modern gown is with jet, but who ever wishes to think of her in any costume but that of her picture, the black velvet gown fitting easily the simple lines, the elegant cuffs and ruff of point lace, the net of pearls and the white veil. She being a beautiful, graceful woman could do with a wardrobe of few dresses, compared with the royal frump Elizabeth Regina, who had 3,000 toilets, some of which, we are told, existed to this day. But she needed something gorgeous to take people's eyes from her black teeth, as she told one of her counselors. Good looks are an economy.—Shirley Dare.

Double Murder and Attempted Suicide.

A Philadelphia, Pa., despatch of Sunday says: Seely Hopkins, aged 25, has engaged in numerous quarrels with his wife during the past two or three months. Two weeks ago he left home, returning yesterday. They had another quarrel this morning, in the course of which Hopkins pulled a revolver and shot his wife dead. This occurred on the first floor of their home. The frenzied man then rushed to the third story, where his mother-in-law was, and shot her, too, killing her instantly. Hopkins afterward left the house and went to a livery stable, where he attempted to kill himself, firing two shots at his head with his revolver, neither doing much damage, however, beyond plunging a couple of grooves in the top of his skull. He confessed to killing his wife and her mother to Dr. Pierce, who pronounced him out of danger. Jealousy and a belief in the faithfulness of his wife are the supposed reasons that incited Hopkins to commit the crime.

Heavy Blow.

Mrs. F.—They must have some very heavy winds in Boston. Mr. F.—Indeed they do. Mrs. F.—There is an item in the paper about a safe being blown open there.

The Emperor of Russia will be obliged to give the Prince of Leuchtenberg, who recently married the Princess of Montenegro, a large fortune ere he can live as his station requires. The family is decidedly poor.

Widow Flapjack—"Are you superstitious, Mr. DeSmith?" "Gus DeSmith—" "Not at all." "Then I don't mind telling you. That's the thirteenth biscuit you've eaten to-night."

Mrs. N. Peck—I ran across one of your letters to-day, Nathan, where you said you would rather be in endless torment with me than be in bliss by yourself. Mr. N. Peck—Well, I guess I got my wish.—Terre Haute Express.

clambered the mountains on raging streams off I've been heaved and tossed; umpired a game for two baseball teams—Alas! And the home club lost."

Fifteen of the twenty-five mayors who have governed Chicago have been natives of the State of New York.

Jay Gould's daughter Helen gives private music lessons, but her notes are not so highly appreciated as those of her father.

TAKE A SEAT. "I'm all worn out," remarked the pants. "I've been so roughly treated, I wish some one would come along and ask me to be seated."

An Irishman had an alarm clock, and said he had nothing to do but to pull the string and he could awake himself.

It is instinct that prompts a girl who knows nothing of the world to ask to drive when you strike a lonely road.—Lawrence American.

Traveller in parlor car, passing a health resort—That is a remarkably picturesque village we are passing. What is its principal industry? Porter—Embalming.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Judge James, of Nova Scotia, died last evening. The ironworkers in England have resumed work. Ex-Ald. John E. Mitchell, Toronto, died shortly before midnight last night. Twenty students have been arrested at Kieff on the charge of being nihilists. Brant county again leads the list at the Exposition now being held in Detroit. King Menelox of Shoa is making preparations to be crowned Emperor of Abyssinia. The condition of the King of Portugal gives no cause for anxiety. He receives the ministers daily. The Quebec Government, it is said, will send an exploring expedition to the Lake Mistassini district in the spring. The Canadian Pacific Railway has signed contracts for the erection of workshops at Hochelaga for manufacturing rolling stock. The London, Eng., police yesterday raided the popular Cranbourne Club. They arrested 35 baccaut players and betting men. Grand Duke Constantine, uncle of the Czar, who suffered a stroke of paralysis two months ago, is dying. He is unable to speak. Lord Mayor Sexton, in a speech at Dublin, said the Catholic University scheme would not turn the Nationalists aside from their work. The inquest in the case of the murdered Casselman man, Monette, closed last evening. A verdict was returned of murder by persons unknown. On Tuesday a little boy named Kinsley, Wolfe Island, while playing on a mow of hay in his father's farm, fell to the floor and broke one of his legs. A demonstration was held in Naples yesterday in honor of Premier Crispi, and he was congratulated upon his recovery from the injuries recently inflicted. Thirty-two of the 259 Bonlangist candidates nominated have withdrawn, among them are two influential citizens. It is too late to substitute other candidates. The main charge of embezzlement against Selby G. Allan fell through yesterday morning at the Toronto Police Court, but other charges will be taken up to-day. There are persistent rumors in Belgrade that ex-King Milan contemplates a coup d'etat for the purpose of securing the Regency. It is said he asked Austria for military support, but was refused. Detective Graham on Saturday arrested Frank Sparks, of Westminster, on a charge of attempts criminal assault on a girl named Sarah Pearson. Judge Price has cancelled the tolls on the Perth Road, Kingston, until it is put into shape for travel. Sir John Macdonald is one of the chief shareholders. At a meeting of the Benchers held on Saturday the rules relating to the Law School were adopted, and Saturday, Oct. 7th, fixed for the opening of the school. Wm. Reid, a Toronto expressman, while unloading a barrel of tar from his wagon on Alice street Saturday, slipped, and the barrel fell upon his leg, breaking it in two places. The Sultan of Morocco is encamped at the distance of two hours' march from Tangier. Part of his harem has arrived there. The Sultan will make his public entry into Tangier to-day. Consul-General Fringle, at Constantinople, in a communication with the Department of State at Washington, dated August 30th, reports a total of 1,285 deaths from cholera in Mesopotamia. The St. Lawrence Sugar Refinery has resumed operations. Stocks in the hands of wholesale and retail grocers are greatly reduced, and steady work is now anticipated for a long time to come. Mr. Wm. H. K. Redmond, member of the House of Commons for North Ferrymagh, who was convicted for offences under the Crimes Act, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment. The death of Judge James leaves the judgship in equity in Nova Scotia vacant. It is understood that Mr. Sedgwick, Deputy Minister of Justice, will be offered the high office. The name of Mr. Wallace Graham is also mentioned in connection with it. The Chicago Journal publishes a special from Oakland, Cal., to the effect that Chicago officers are there to arrest J. J. Heffernan, senior guardian of a Chan-ne-Gael camp of that city, on a charge of complicity in the murder of Dr. Cronin. Another death from diphtheria occurred in the family of Mr. Steele, Adelaide street, London, on Saturday. This makes the sixth death from this virulent disease in the city within the last two weeks. No new cases have been reported since Wednesday. Two New York electric light linemen, Henry Freeman and John Neil, were knocked from the pole where they were at work Saturday, and the latter had his skull fractured and may die. Freeman was also badly hurt. An electric shock caused the men to fall. At Saturday's session of the International Cigar Manufacturer's Convention the report of the committee on strikes was read. During the past two years 160 strikes occurred and \$63,697 was expended. Eighty strikes were successful and seventeen were compromised. Wm. Emery, jun., was found dead on Friday near his home in the northern part of Marmora. It is supposed that he was shot by some unknown party, but it has not as yet been ascertained whether it was done purposely or accidentally. An inquest will be held. Arthur Lynchberry, of South Dorchester has instituted proceedings against J. A. Dunn, farmer, of the same township claiming \$1,000 damages for the seduction of his daughter Minnie. No less than four cases of this character are entered for trial at the Elgin Assizes. On Saturday Wm. Turnbull, Patrick Sheedy and Wm. Leader were before the Galt Police Magistrate on remand, charged with committing an assault on Elizabeth Richardson on Saturday night. The evidence went to show that the girl had been pretty badly used. The Magistrate refused bail and sent the three prisoners up for trial.

HIGH PRICED LOTS.

Where Land is Sold per Square Foot.

The New York Herald says: Smith Ely, jun., and Jefferson M. Levy have returned to New York after an extended European trip. These two gentlemen have for a number of years past co-operated in the purchase and sale of city properties. They naturally, when abroad, had their eyes wide open, and Mr. Jefferson M. Levy said: "We have not at all come up to the values which London properties command. There was a sale there recently of a parcel containing fifty square feet to the London County Bank, almost opposite the Bank of England. That property sold at a figure equal to \$625,000 for what we designate a lot of 25x100. In fact there is no such thing as a real estate market there, and whenever anything is sold at all it goes by the square foot, at from \$25 to \$30 per foot. Investors also who make a business of renting property are perfectly satisfied with the 2 per cent. yet are now earning on their investments. They all of these people carefully watch the progress of this country, and year by year more of their money will be planted in the American soil."

That Deadly Scourge!

Tubercular consumption is simply lung-scorfula—the active and dangerous development of a taint in the blood. The grand blood-cleansing golden principles contained in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery specially fit it to purify the blood, and prevent the formation of ulcers in the lungs and bronchial tubes. Liver complaint, skin diseases, and sores, are also cured by it. All druggists.

A Consistent Service.

"How did the new preacher impress you, Mrs. Fluting?" "He seemed very eloquent and used no notes whatever."

"How did the choir sing?" "Well, just as the minister preached."

The "old reliable"—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Exactly.

Elevated R. R. Conductor—Schwyzminkskriah! Stranger—What street did you say? Elevated R. R. Conductor (with blood in his eye)—Schwyzminkskriah. Stranger—Thanks.

Doctor—It's nothing but an attack of dyspepsia.

Patient—And what does that come from? Doctor—That comes from the Greek, madam.

No matter whether it comes from the Greek or the Hebrew, or eating mince pie, if you have it, just take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, and you won't need to ask the doctor anything about it. Specific in all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels.

Half Widower.

Miss Gushing—You are a widower, are you not, Mr. Newman? Mr. Newman (of Salt Lake City)—Only partially, Miss Gushing. Three of my wives are still living.

Parlor Street Cars.

There is a possibility that Pullman parlor street cars will be running on the Traction company's Market street and Columbia avenue lines before long. The Traction syndicate is considering plans for establishing such a service on the South and West Side cable lines in Chicago, and if the results shall be satisfactory there Philadelphia will, without doubt, get a taste of the new luxury. The intention of the company is to have the cars handsomely fitted up and fixed on double trucks. An extra fare of five cents will be levied, but no more passengers will be admitted than can be comfortably seated. For those who have a long distance to ride, the Pullman car will have every attraction, and it is thought that many will gladly pay the additional five cents.—Philadelphia Record.

Briggs—"I had a dickens of a time to-day. I tell you." Briggs—"What was it?" Briggs—"Just for fun I shook my fist at a blind beggar across the street and he chased me three blocks up an alley before I could get away."—Terre Haute Express.

A Chicago paper says the danger line is passed as regards the corn crop. Not at all. The danger line will only be reached when the corn is manufactured into whiskey.

THE INVENTO.

"Keep still and stop your digging and listen now, my son. This story of good Joshua is only just begun."

"Don't like it," growled the boy, keeping in against his will. "Cause he's the man who first invented making sons stand still!"

The two youngest daughters of the Prince of Wales are contributors to magazines. Love the man who knows it all. From east to west, from north to south; Who knows all things, both great and small. And tells it with his tireless mouth. Who holds a listening world in awe. The while he works his iron law.

Two more of Grand Trunk Yardmaster Walker's children died yesterday at London from diphtheria, and another one was stricken down with the terrible malady. A week ago Mr. Walker's seven children were well and hearty, but in that time four of them have died and two others are still very low. The disease was first contracted by one of the younger daughters and brought into the home, but she is now on a fair way to recovery.

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DUNN'S BAKING POWDER THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND