

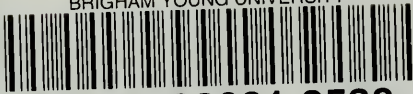
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Temperance
Year Book*

1894.

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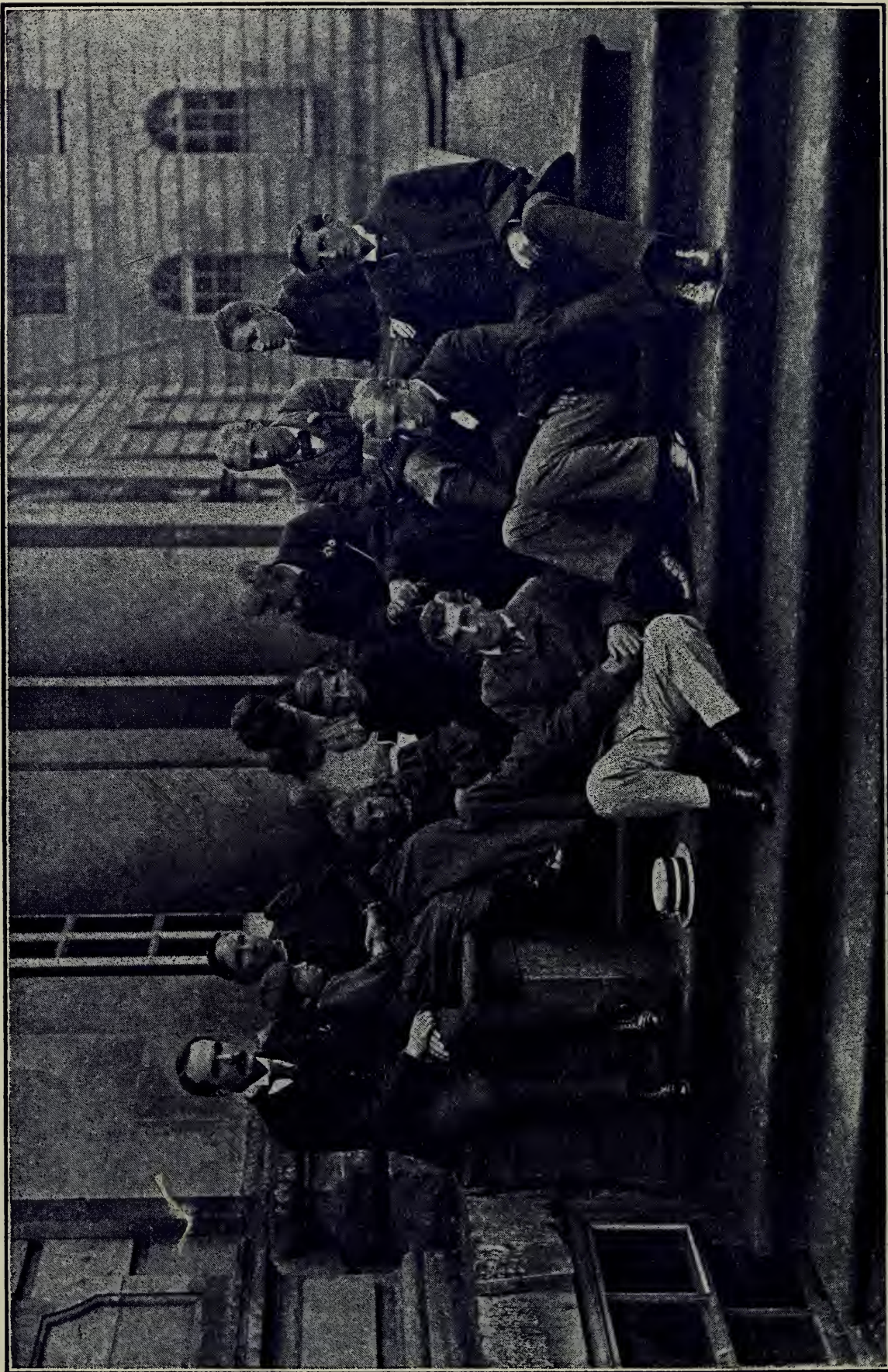
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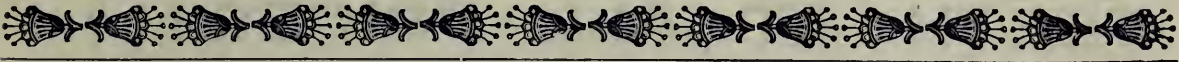




RUDDOCK, PHOTOGRAPHER]

THE EARL AND COUNTESS OF CARLISLE AND FAMILY.

[NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE



Published on December 1st, 1893.

THE NORTHERN
TEMPERANCE YEAR BOOK
FOR 1894.

A Directory of Temperance Work and Workers
in the North of England.

EDITED BY

GUY HAYLER,

SECRETARY NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE :

NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, 131, PILGRIM STREET.

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into the right door.**



Over 26 years at the same Address.



PREFACE.

IN May, 1859, James Rewcastle, the First Secretary of the North of England Temperance League, issued "The Register and Almanack," and for many years this annual publication was the means of imparting "a more correct and higher estimate of the advantages and importance of the operations of the League, leading to a large additional increase of the affiliated Societies, and a much more extended enrolment of members."

For several years, however, this valuable medium has been discontinued, but, believing the old Register and Almanack was of great service to the cause, and that a similar publication would be of great benefit in the present position of the movement, we have pleasure in handing to subscribers and others, the first number of the "NORTHERN TEMPERANCE YEAR BOOK," for 1894.

We have endeavoured to secure correct information in regard to the various Societies, and if errors have crept in, we shall be glad for corrections, doubtless many Societies doing good work will be left out altogether, but this is not intentional, and we shall esteem it a favour if the Secretaries will forward us full particulars, so that, in future issues, a COMPLETE list may be published.



We tender our hearty thanks to all friends who have assisted us, and also to the many advertisers, and we trust that the Year Book will advance the principles for which the League was established.

THE EDITOR.

The Trimming Shop,

11 & 13, GRAINGER STREET,

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

A Splendid Assortment of Trimmings, consisting of Braids, Gimps, Buttons, Fringe, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Velveteens, Ribbons, Linings, &c., always in Stock.

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A choice variety of Lace Goods, Collars and Cuffs, Collarettes, Aprons, Caps, Blouses, Flowers and Feathers, and all makes of Lace.

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A rare and varied Stock of **Art Needlework.** A full Stock of Silks, Wools, Cottons, &c., for working. A magnificent show of Fancy Articles for decorative purposes.

Christmas Cards and Christmas Presents.

BAGS AND PURSES.

Ladies' Corsets and Underclothing, Children's Costumes, &c. Baby Linen in newest makes and styles. A beautiful variety of Skirts, Dressing Gowns, and Toilet Jackets.

A NEW DEPARTMENT.

The Drapery includes Flannels, Calicoes, Hollands, Linens, Art Muslins and Serges, Sateens, &c. Also a pretty Selection of Cheviots, Cashmeres, Dress Materials, Crepons, Muslins, &c.

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The Trimming Shop,

11 & 13, GRAINGER STREET,

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WILLIAM CARLTON, Workington
JOHN WILLIAMSON, Allonby
JOHN PENN, Mealsgate.

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GUY HAYLER, League Offices, 131, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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Price & List of Teas.

INDIAN.

1	Rich "Afternoon" Tea	2/10	per pound.
2	The "Exhibition" Tea	2/4	" "
3	The "Special" Tea	...	...	...	...	2 -	" "
4	The "Matchless" Tea	...	...	...	...	1/10	" "
5	The "Competition" Tea	...	...	...	...	1/6	" "

The above blends of fine Indian Teas are all at their respective prices the choicest that can be procured. No Tea with any coarseness is allowed to enter our premises, the greatest care in tasting being observed, so that regularity in the blends is always maintained. Special quotations can be had of lower-priced Tea if desired.

SPECIAL.—In addition to the above, we keep in stock a blend of the finest and rarest Indian Teas imported, which is unique, and is perfection to the connoisseur, price **3/10** per pound.

CEYLON.

6	Choice blend Ceylon Tea	...	...	...	...	2.4	per pound.
7	Fine quality Ceylon Tea	...	...	...	...	2/-	" "

CHINA AND INDIAN.

8	Rich Moning and Indian blend	..	...	...	...	2/10	per pound.
9	Very Fine Moning and Indian blend	...	...	...	...	2/4	" "
10	Fine quality Moning and Indian blend	...	...	...	...	1/10	" "
11	Useful Tea	...	...	...	...	1/4 and 1/-	" "

We also supply, when required, pure unmixed China Tea, at the same prices as the mixed kinds. The above three blends are composed of equal quantities of China and Indian Tea.

SCENTED TEAS.

12	Gunpowder Green Tea—finest	...	...	...	...	3/-	per pound.
13	Green Tea	...	...	...	...	2/-	" "
14	Caper Tea	...	...	...	...	3/-	" "
15	Oolong	...	...	...	...	3/-	" "

PACKAGES.—Caddies contain 20 lbs.; $\frac{1}{2}$ Chests contain from 40 to 60 lbs.; Chest, contain 100 lbs. Smaller quantities are packed in strong odourless bags, lined with tin-foils which are guaranteed to keep Tea in good condition any reasonable time.

CARRIAGE.—We pay carriage on all orders of One Pound in value.

DISCOUNT.—A reduction of 2d. per lb. for 10 lbs., and 3d. per lb. for 20 lbs., on all Teas above 2/-.

PAYMENTS.—By Cheque or Postal Order, payable to "W. STEWART & SON."

W. STEWART & SON,

TEA DEALERS,

Central Establishment : 33, Grainger St., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Branches in NEWCASTLE, GATESHEAD, and SUNDERLAND.

JANUARY, 1894.

- 1 M. Wm. Janson died 1868
- 2 T. Begin well, end better
- 3 W. Wine has no rudder
- 4 Th. Dr. Munroe died 1887
- 5 F. George Easton died 1884
- 6 S. Wine makes the purse poor
- 7 S. J. Brotherton, MP d 1857
- 8 M. New York Tem. Soc. 1829
- 9 T. Wine is a turncoat
- 10 W. Ill life brings an ill end
- 11 Th. Do what is right
- 12 F. E. Whitwell died 1893
- 13 S. Rev. T. J. Messer died 1879
- 14 S. Cardinal Manning d. 1892.
- 15 M. Hon. E. C. Delavan d. 1871
- 16 T. Wine keeps no secrets
- 17 W. B. Franklin born 1706
- 18 Th. Robert Lockhart d. 1879
- 19 F. Work and Win
- 20 S. John Howard, Phil d. 1790
- 21 S. John Meredith died 1859
- 22 M. Wine fulfils no promises
- 23 T. 1st Meeting N. T. S. 1843
- 24 W. Wine smiles in the cup,
- 25 Th. Butstings in the conscience
- 26 F. Sunday Schools com. 1784
- 27 S. Wise men abstain
- 28 S. Dr. Jabez Burns died 1876
- 29 M. Rev. Dr. Nott died 1866
- 30 T. Rev. B. Parsons died 1855
- 31 W. C. H. Spurgeon d. 1892



Ruddock, Photographer, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

COUNTESS OF CARLISLE.

THE COUNTESS OF CARLISLE, President of the North of England Temperance League, is a woman whom any society may be proud to follow. Her ladyship is a deep thinker upon almost every subject of the day, a most earnest and acceptable public speaker, and an enthusiastic worker for her country's good. Her ladyship is the youngest daughter of Edward John, second Lord Stanley of Alderley whose family have been well known supporters of progressive movements.

Some years ago, Lady Carlisle became a total abstainer, and since then has conducted a successful crusade on the estates of Naworth and Castle Howard in addition to substantial help rendered to the temperance movement generally, being a Vice-President of the United Kingdom Alliance and B.W.T.A., also joint President with Lord Carlisle of the Yorkshire Band of Hope Union. Thus it will be seen that her ladyship is a supporter of all sections of the movement, and her public utterances amply prove that thought and intelligence have been her guide in the action taken.

On the Naworth Estate, at Brampton, an active mission has been carried on for many years, a large mill having been transformed into a hall for this purpose. Here the leading men and women of the movement have been speakers under the presidency either of her ladyship, Lord Carlisle, or Lord Morpeth (their eldest son). An effort was made two years since to close some of the public-houses, and Lady Carlisle appeared personally before the magistrates in support of this effort. At Hallbankgate, Lady Carlisle secured a public-house, and at her desire a ballot of the householders was taken, resulting in an overwhelming majority in favour of closing it; since then the village public-house has been turned into a temperance hotel. On the Castle Howard Estate, efforts on behalf of temperance have been vigorously carried on, and hundreds of meetings held in the several villages have been addressed by able advocates of the movement. On both estates temperance hotels and other counter attractions to the public-houses have been introduced, and all efforts for purity, sobriety, and liberty have always found a ready champion in Lady Carlisle and her family. *Sid 1921.*

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HARDWARE MERCHANTS

Heating by Steam or Hot Water.

Art Metal Work in Wrought Iron, &c.

Iron and Brass Castings.

Sanitary Plumbing and Ventilation.

FEBRUARY.

- 1 Th, Wine is a mocker
- 2 F, Dr. S. Antliff died 1892
- 3 S, Learn to say no
- 4 **S.** Mrs. Bright Lucas died 1890
- 5 M, At the sign of "The Angel"
- 6 T, Beware of the Devil
- 7 W, Think well to act well
- 8 Th, Joseph Pease died 1872
- 9 F, Keep good company
- 10 S, Editor 'Alliance N.' b, 1825
- 11 **S.** Hudson Scott died 1891
- 12 M, Fatkin born 1820
- 13 T, American Tem, Soc, for, 1826
- 14 W, Drunkard's purse is a bottle
- 15 T, Dr. F. R. Lees born 1815
- 16 F, Roy, Templars of Tem, s, 1876
- 17 S, Temperance Hospital, s, 1871
- 18 **S.** John B, Gough died 1886
- 19 M, 80 Ab, dis, f, Sweeny C, 1838
- 20 T, American C,T,A,U, fd, 1872
- 21 W, First Eng, Tem, Soc, est, 1834
- 22 Th, Right triumphant
- 23 F, Gladstone pro, Wine Lis, 1869
- 24 S, Be valiant for the truth
- 25 **S.** Dr. Guthrie died 1873
- 26 M, William Hoyle died 1886
- 27 T, Govt. Veto Bill intro, 1893
- 28 W, Avoid temptation



Wood & Waldie, Photog:a, hers, Gateshead.

ALDERMAN E. S. HINDMARSH, J.P.

ALDERMAN EDWARD SMITH HINDMARSH, J.P., Chairman of the North of England Temperance League, has been a prominent figure in almost every municipal, social, religious, and philanthropic movement in the Tyneside Borough during the last twenty-five years. Mr. Hindmarsh was born at Hexham—"the heart of all England"—on November 26th, 1829. He comes of humble parentage, and in early life shared in the hard struggles for an honest livelihood, which falls to the lot of all thus descended, who strive to maintain and improve their position. He was educated chiefly at the Free School at Hexham, one of his class-mates being the Rev. Dr. Parker, of the City Temple, London.

Mr. Hindmarsh came to Newcastle when twenty-two years of age. In 1863, he commenced business in Gateshead on his own responsibility.

In 1868, Mr. Hindmarsh first became a member of the Gateshead Corporation, when he entered the Council unopposed as one of the representatives of the East Ward, and was Mayor for two years, 1880-81.

Alderman Hindmarsh is a life-long abstainer, and has for many years laboured zealously in promoting the cause of total abstinence. For about thirty-six years he has been connected with the Gateshead Temperance Union, and is a member of the United Kingdom Alliance, and for many years has been a supporter of the North of England Temperance League, of which he is now chairman. The Band of Hope Movement also enlists his active sympathy.

In 1883, Ald. Hindmarsh was appointed a magistrate, and continues to fulfil his duties on the Bench

We must not omit to add that Ald. Hindmarsh enjoys the hearty co-operation of his wife in all religious, temperance, and philanthropic works. This worthy lady, to whom the Alderman was married in 1859, is the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Heppell, ironfounder. As Mayoress of the borough, she fulfilled her duties to the satisfaction of all, and continues to take a deep interest in all that appertains to the well-being of the people of Gateshead. *Dec 1908.*

T. BARTLETT,

* CITY *

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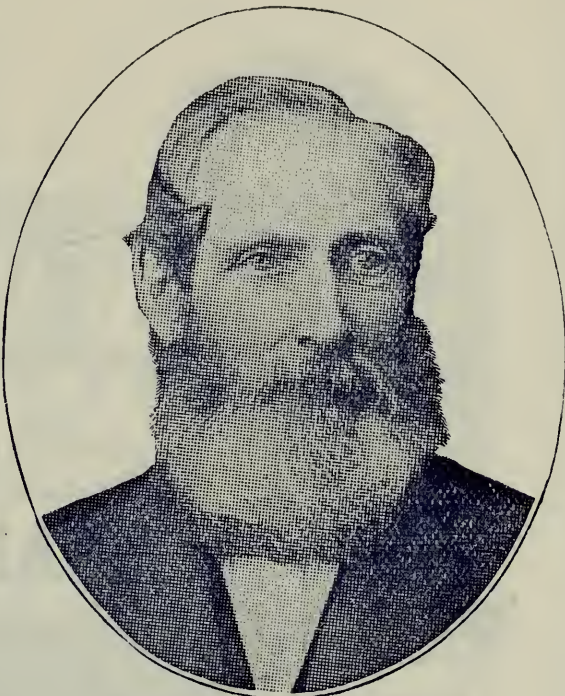
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Chief Office : 1, Forth Lane, Newcastle

MARCH.

- 1 Th, *Temperance Witness* sd. 1890
- 2 F, John Wesley died 1791
- 3 S, Sir Edward Baines died 1890
- 4 S, Mrs, Carlyle died 1860
- 5 M, The path of virtue
- 6 T, is the path of peace
- 7 W, Elihu Burritt died 1879
- 8 Th, Permissive Bill ft, intro, 1864
- 9 F, A drunkard's mouth
- 10 S, dries up his pocket
- 11 S, Robert Rae born 1823
- 12 M, Natural wants are easily sup.
- 13 T, R. T. Cadbury died 1860
- 14 W, Thomas Beckwith died 1890
- 15 Th, Richard Horn died 1879
- 16 F, James Teare died 1868
- 17 S, Bad habits are cruel tyrants
- 18 S, William Cobbett died 1835
- 19 M, Mrs. F. R. Lees died 1889
- 20 T, Gen. Neal Dow born 1804
- 21 W, Dr. Rutherford died 1890
- 22 Th, Nat. Card died 1856
- 23 F, Preston Soc. adop. Teeto, 1832
- 24 S, Sir W. C. Traveyan d, 1879
- 25 S, John Andrews died 1860
- 26 M, "Reading makes a full man,
- 27 T, Conference a ready man,
- 28 W, Writing an exact man," *Bacon*
- 29 Th, J. G. Richardson died 1890
- 30 F, Native Races Com, estb, 1887
- 31 S, Dr. Edmunds born 1832



Bacon, Photographer, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

County Councillor Joseph Lingford, J.P.

COUNTY COUNCILLOR JOSEPH LINGFORD, Treasurer of the North of England Temperance League, was born at Snenton, near Nottingham, on the 12th of July, 1829. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, his mother's family having joined that body in 1762; when ten years old, he went to the Friends' School at Ackworth, where he received a good, sound education, which well fitted him for a business life. His father's trade, that of a lace manufacturer, being supplanted by the adoption of the factory system, his father emigrated to America, where he shortly afterwards died.

Mr. Lingford had thus to begin life in earnest at the age of 13, when he went to reside with his Uncle near Mansfield, to learn his business; he afterwards went as assistant to Mr. Alfred Wood at Holmfirth.

At the age of 23, he commenced as a grocer at Bishop Auckland, in a small shop in Bondgate, and by untiring energy and perseverance, he soon built up a good connection, and also founded a wholesale business; and in the year 1869, on the death of Mr. William Sykes, wholesale grocer of the same town, he took over his business which he carried on successfully in Newgate Street until his retirement in 1886. He still however, in connection with his son, continues the manufacture of a first-class baking powder, the sale of which has enormously increased from year to year, and has made his name a household word in the North of England.

His partial retirement from business has given him increased opportunity for public work, having always the interests of the town at heart; he has been a member of the Local Board since 1873, and representative to the County Council since its establishment.

In the field of philanthropy, his labours are abundant; the Temperance Cause has in him a warm friend and supporter; he has filled the office of President and Treasurer to the Local Society for the last 30 years, and he has always been ready with heart and purse to further its progress, as well as that of the United Kingdom Alliance, and other kindred associations. *End 1918.*

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1837

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MANUFACTURED by **G. ELAND.**

FERMENTED GINGER BEER

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NECTAR LEMONADE

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SODA WATER

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LITHIA WATER

SELTZER WATER

QUININE WATER

G. ELAND'S MINERAL WATERS

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FERMENTED GINGER BEER

THESE BEVERAGES ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST AND PUREST THAT CAN BE OBTAINED.

CROSS ST. WESTGATE ROAD. *NEWCASTLE.*

APRIL.

- 1 S. Nothing save, nothing have
- 2 M, John Cassell died 1863
- 3 T, Richard Cobden died 1865
- 4 W, Look before you leap
- 5 Th, *Temperance Record* std. 1856
- 6 F, Robert Raikes died 1811
- 7 S, P. T. Barnum died 1891
- 8 S. A drunken night
- 9 M, makes a cloudy morning
- 10 T, Father Matthew sig. ple. 1838
- 11 W, Diet cures more than doctor
- 12 Th, Irving White died 1889
- 13 F, First Con, Absg, Minis, 1848
- 14 S, Abraham Lincoln shot 1865
- 15 S. What soberness conceals,
- 16 M. Drunkenness reveals
- 17 T. Benjamin Franklin died 1790
- 18 W. Baron Liebig died 1873
- 19 Th. Dr. Rush died 1813
- 20 F. First Drinking Fountain 1859
- 21 S. B.W.T.A. fmd. Newcastle 1876
- 22 S. Bible Tem. Ass. formed 1875
- 23 M. Handel Cos-ham M.P. d. 1890
- 24 T. The price of a pot,
- 25 W. Five Shillings and cost
- 26 Th. Dispise none, however humble
- 27 F. Brit. Med. T. A. formed 1876
- 28 S. Dispair of none
- 29 S. Young Abs. Union fmd. 1880
- 30 M. Richard Coad born 1832



Galloway, Photographer, Newcastle-on-Tyre.

REV. A. B. TEBB.

The Rev. A. B. TEBB, Honorary Secretary of the North of England Temperance League, well known throughout the north for his energetic, political, social, and religious activity, was born at Raskelf, Yorkshire, on July 12th, 1844; and very early in life began to work on behalf of the Temperance movement. Before he was twelve years of age he was secretary of the local Temperance Society. He soon took his place on the platform and in the pulpit, and has remained an able advocate of Total Abstinence.

On coming to the Tyneside, he was soon engaged in the many efforts to raise the working men to a higher social and material condition, and as pastor to the Winlton Congregational Church, he has ever taken an active interest in the spiritual welfare, not only of the members of his church, but all those with whom he has laboured amongst. So successful has his work been in connection with the church, that the building has been much improved, and a large lecture hall added, the latter being much utilised for political, social, and temperance propaganda.

In public matters he has ever taken an interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the district in which he resides, having repeatedly been elected to positions, which he still retains, as member of the Blydon Local Board, the Gateshead Board of Guardians, and of the Winlton School Board.

As President of the Winlton Temperance Society, Mr. Tebb presides every week over a most successful temperance meeting, and in this work, as in all others, he is greatly assisted by Mrs. Tebb and the members of his family.

For several years he has been connected with the League, having been elected on its general and executive committees, and on the retirement of the Rev. James Mackenzie, in 1892, Mr. Tebb was elected to the position of Honorary Secretary, which office he still retains. *Died 1918.*

Charming Novelties

IN ARTISTIC (BUT INEXPENSIVE)

Art Needlework.

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Ladies interested in Bazaars. &c., will not regret the time given to their inspection.

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ALL THE NEW DESIGNS IN STOCK.

Bead Work, Coseys, Trays, &c., at very Special Prices

WOOLS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DEVOTED
TO THIS DEPARTMENT.

2 Ply Fingering in Lovely Art Shades. ❄

❄ New Mixtures in Scotch Fingerings.

New Shadings in Berlins, Shetlands, Andalusians, Petticoat Fingerings, Alloa Yarns, &c.

2, 3, and 4 Ply Unshrinkable Vest Yarn in New Tints.

The New Silkene Shawl Wool,

Dainty Colours. Charming in appearance. Delicate and soft to handle.

Patterns of Wools sent to any address on application.

Send for the New Catalogue Price List which gives much valuable information.

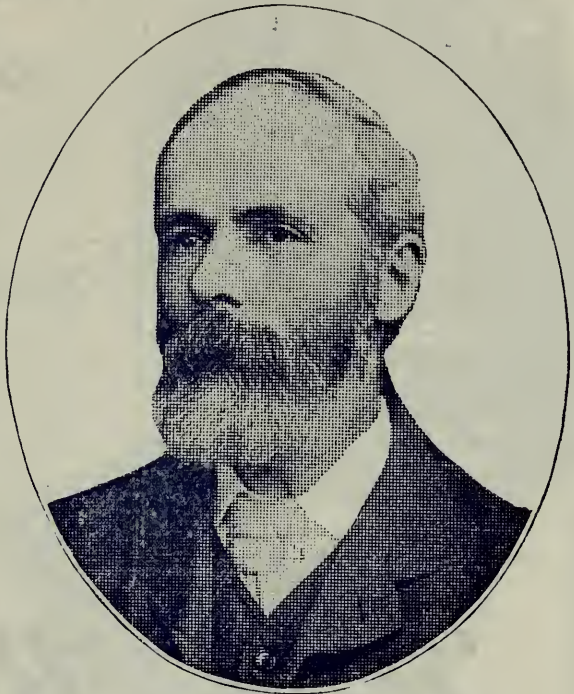
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THOMAS HUNTER

82, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MAY.

- 1 T. Hull 'May Day' Fest. st. 1876
- 2 W. C.E.T.S. formed 1862
- 3 Th. Vice cheats its votaries
- 4 F. First Tem. Ser. W'ter Ab. 1873
- 5 S. J. C. Prince, poet, died 1866
- 6 S. David Livingstone died 1873
- 7 M. American Med. Tem. A. 1891
- 8 T. Lord Brougham died 1868
- 9 W. Drink is the root ;
- 10 Th. Drunkenness the fruit
- 11 F. Dare to be wise and abstain
- 12 S. David McMillan born 1854
- 13 S. U.K.B. of H. Union fmd. 1855
- 14 M. Jos. Sturge died 1859
- 15 T. Daniel O'Connell died 1847
- 16 W. Where avarice rules,
- 17 Th. Humanity is absent
- 18 F. Alcohol, Satan's high priest
- 19 S. Mrs. Joseph Livesey died 1869
- 20 S. Duties are ours,
- 21 M. Events are God's
- 22 T. Edward Backhouse died 1879
- 23 W. Rev. Newman Hall born 1816
- 24 Th. He who kill a man when drunk
- 25 F. Shall be hung when sober
- 26 S. John Curwen died 1879
- 27 S. W. Sims died 1879
- 28 M. Drinking will undo you
- 29 T. Habit. Drunks. Bill pass. 1879
- 30 W. Bapt. T. A. Ass. formed 1874
- 31 Th. Save-himself who can



Davidson, Photographer, Willington-on-Tyne.

MR. EDWARD SNOWBALL.

Mr. EDWARD SNOWBALL, Minute Secretary of the North of England Temperance League, was born at Hexham. His parents were among the early temperance workers of the district, his father being well-known as an earnest advocate of the movement. Thus Mr. Snowball was born in a temperance home, and in early life became imbued with the true principles of a Teetotaler and a Prohibitionist.

In connection with the Band of Hope of the Methodist Free Church (of which Mr. Snowball is a member), the Good Templar Lodge, and other temperance societies, Mr. Snowball takes a leading part. He is looked to as the leader of the movement in his native town. As a speaker his labours have been abundant, and as a writer in the public press his contributions have been of a powerful and potent character.

Mr. Snowball read a paper before the last Cumberland Conference of the North of England Temperance League, on "The Industrial Aspect of the Temperance Question," in which he pointed out, clearly and distinctly, that if the money now spent in intoxicating liquors was spent on clothes, food, furniture, etc., it would give a great impetus to the trade of the country, and stop the bad times which are now so much complained about.

He is a local preacher of many years standing, and was for several years a member of the Hexham Local Board. He has been a member of the League for many years, and since 1881 has been annually elected to a seat on the Committee. At the Annual Conference, in 1892, Mr. Snowball was elected to take the position of Minute Secretary, and was re-elected to this position at the last Conference. *Died 1923.*



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JUNE.

- 1 F. U. K. Alliance formed, 1853
- 2 S. N. Tem. League formed, 1856
- 3 S. There is no evil
- 4 M. Without a remedy
- 5 T. World's Con., Chicago, 1893
- 6 W. Learn to labour and to wait
- 7 Th. Reform Bill passed, 1832
- 8 F. Permissive Bill 1st rejec. 1864
- 9 S. Be sober, be vigilant
- 10 S. Gurney Pease died, 1872
- 11 M. Beer shops are toll gates
- 12 T. on the way to perdition
- 13 W. Edward Pease died, 1880
- 14 Th. Habit is a chain
- 15 F. Rev. J. Tunncliffe died, 1865
- 16 S. Templars of Tem. form. 1883
- 17 S. Professor Miller died, 1864
- 18 M. Prevention is better than cure
- 19 T. Western Tem. Lea. form. 1837
- 20 W. Never drink, never drunk
- 21 Th. Henry Anderton died, 1855
- 22 F. Swim in sin,
- 23 S. Sink in sorrow
- 24 S. Temperance the best physic
- 25 M. T. H. Barker died, 1889
- 26 T. T. Swindleshurst died, 1851
- 27 W. Henry Mudge died, 1874
- 28 Th. Francis Newman born, 1805
- 29 F. Washington Wilks died, 1864
- 30 S. J.S. Buckingham, M.P., d. 1855



Davidson, Photographer, Willington-on-Tyne.

MR. GUY HAYLER.

Mr. GUY HAYLER, Secretary North of England Temperance League, was born at Battle, near Hastings, Sussex, on the 5th of November, 1850. He signed the pledge in the blacksmith's shop of Mr. Noakes when about six years of age and joined the Rock Band of Hope, Hastings. In 1864 he went to Tunbridge Wells, Kent, and though young took part in the Temperance work, assisting at the meetings on the Common and other places. In 1866 he went to London and there he joined with the Poland Street Temperance Society and the Five Dials Mission in the work, and at the later part of the year joined the United Kingdom Alliance, since which time he has taken a very active part in promoting the political phase of the Temperance movement. On the first of March, 1874, Mr. Hayler was selected from a large number of applicants as the agent of the Hull Auxiliary United Kingdom Alliance, which position (together with that of Secretary) he held for 11 years. In September, 1874, he organised a Band of Hope Demonstration and shortly after formed the Hull and District Band of Hope League and held the position of Hon. Secretary for over three years, during which time he organised, with Mr. W. Gibson, the now celebrated "May-day Festival," in Hengler's Circus, and at his suggestion a Band of Hope Sunday was established. On the visit of the Yorkshire Band of Hope Union (on whose Executive he sat for three years), Mr. Hayler secured the delivery of no less than 127 sermons and Sunday school addresses, the largest number ever given in Hull on one Sunday for the Temperance movement. He was an active member of the Executive which carried out the Temperance exhibition in the Artillery Barracks, Hull, under the auspices of the Band of Hope League. It was during his secretaryship of the League that he presented a memorial to Mr. Travis, Stipendiary Magistrate of Hull, which resulted in all licenses for Hull fair being refused. In March, 1882, Mr. Hayler, in conjunction with Mr. J. A. Wade, J.P., organised the Yorkshire Sunday Closing Movement, and devoted over 12 months in promoting a house to house canvas of all Yorkshire, attending conferences in most of the large towns of the county, resulting in nearly half a million of signatures being sent to Parliament in favour of the Yorkshire Bill. He was appointed Secretary N.E.T.L. in July, 1889. *Dud 1943*

NOTE.

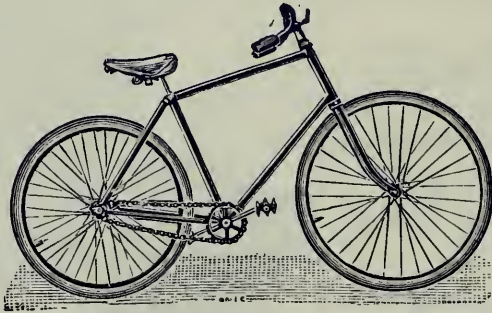
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JOHN DEMPSTER,

JULY.

- 1 S. United we stand,
- 2 M. Divided we fall
- 3 T. Mrs. C. S. Balfour died, 1878
- 4 W. Wine, the mother of evil
- 5 Th. Thos. Cooper died, 1890
- 6 F. Don't colour your nose
- 7 S. with the publicans' paint
- 8 S. *Alliance News* started, 1854
- 9 M. Charles Pease died, 1873
- 10 T. Nothing short of Prohibition
- 11 W. can save the nation
- 12 Th. Joseph Lingford born, 1829
- 13 F. Rev. A. B. Tebb born, 1844
- 14 S. Jonathan Priestman died, 1863
- 15 S. Good wine, bad head
- 16 M. T. P. Barkas died, 1891
- 17 T. Rev. G. M. Murphy died, 1887
- 18 W. Drunkenness is midnight,
- 19 Th. Moderation is twilight,
- 20 F. Abstinence is daylight
- 21 S. First Tem. meet. in Lndn., 1830
- 22 S. A daily quart of beer,
- 23 M. costs five guineas a year
- 24 T. Anglo-Ind. Tem. Assoc. f., 1888
- 25 W. Grand Lodge, IOGT, fmd. 1870
- 26 Th. Nothing short of abstinence
- 27 F. can reclaim the drunkard
- 28 S. John Smedley died, 1874
- 29 S. Wm. Wilberforce died, 1833
- 30 M. Rowland Lambert died, 1883
- 31 T. Ed. Pease died, 1868



Benson, Photographer, Workington.

MR. ROBERT LEWIS.

Mr. ROBERT LEWIS, Agent North of England Temperance League, having special charge of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, was born at Pembroke Dock, Wales, and is a life teetotaler. He did good work for the movement in the principality before taking the position of Missionary to the Dorset and Southern Counties Temperance Association. He is a thoroughly capable, earnest, and attractive speaker, and since his appointment as Agent for the League, has rendered splendid service in Cumberland and in other parts of the north. As a Primitive Methodist Local Preacher, he has been most successful in Gospel work, many having professed conversion under his teaching. He is also most successful in securing pledges. At the last Cumberland Conference of the North of England Temperance League, held at Maryport on January 29th, 1893, Mr. Lewis gave a short report of the work done through his agency for the past twelve months. He said "that much of the work done had been severely criticised but even the critics had been compelled to admit that on the whole the work was in a much more forward position. He had attended 218 meetings, preached 56 sermons, organised and started 24 societies, bands of hope and good templar lodges. He was informed from reliable sources that more work was being done to-day than ever before; in fact, some asserted that there never had been a time when so much had been done as since the commencement of work by the North of England Temperance League. There had been a wonderful change for the better. Improvements could be seen in many directions. The police were more active in enforcing the licensing laws. The publication of brewery share lists might have had something to do with that. The indifference of the magisterial bench was certainly a matter of sincere regret. The political side of their work was most encouraging. In Cumberland they had now five members of Parliament for and one against the Direct Veto. Might the time soon come when another Veto man would join the noble five. Much as had been done, thankful as they felt, there was much yet to be done. Let them keep their shoulders to the wheel, and in time victory was sure." *Said 1913.*

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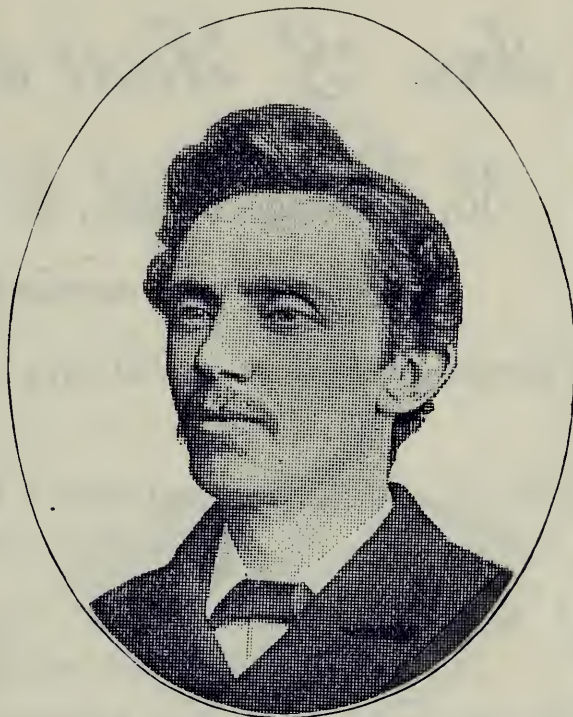
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ON APPLICATION.

NATIONAL TELEPHONE, No. 1290.

AUGUST.

- 1 W. Ed. Morris, poet, died, 1860
- 2 Th. If England sinks,
- 3 F. 'twill be through drink
- 4 S. World's Tem. Con., Lon., 1846
- 5 S. Don't be like a finger-post,
- 6 M. which points the way,
- 7 T. but does not go it.
- 8 W. Frank Wright born, 1827
- 9 Th. He who would speed,
- 10 F. must take good heed.
- 11 S. New Church Tem. Ass, f., 1880
- 12 S. Geo. Stephenson died, 1848
- 13 M. Look before you leap,
- 14 T. the ditch may be deep
- 15 W. Forbes McKenzie Act p., 1853
- 16 Th. Thos. Wilcke died, 1869
- 17 F. Amer. W.T.C.U. formed, 1874
- 18 S. When reason rules,
- 19 S. the appetite obeys ;
- 20 M. When appetite commands,
- 21 T. the pocket pays.
- 22 W. Thos. Whittaker born, 1813
- 23 Th. Livesey signed pledge, 1832
- 24 F. Virtue is immortal
- 25 S. I.O.R. started, 1835
- 26 S. Rev. Dr. Edgar died, 1864
- 27 M. Passion is a tyrant
- 28 T. Slavery abol. in Colonies, 1833
- 29 W. To err is human,
- 30 Th. to forgive divine.
- 31 F. Robt. Gray Mason died, 1867



Davidson, Photographer, Willington-on Tyne.

MR. D. McMILLAN.

MR. D. McMILLAN, Agent North of England Temperance League, having special charge of all Societies in the County of Durham, was born at Edinburgh, on the 12th May, 1854, and is a life abstainer. He accompanied his father, when quite young, to meetings of the Leith Total Abstinence Society (his father being for many years one of the chief workers in connection with this Society); and thus in early life, both at home and at the Temperance meetings, he learned the good to be derived from a life of Teetotalism and the evil resulting from taking alcoholic liquors.

Mr. McMillan joined the Good Templars, on the introduction of the Order into Scotland, and served the Order as an officer in his Lodge and in the District Lodge, doing good work in connection with the Juvenile Temple.

As a gilder, he worked at Glasgow, Edinburgh, and elsewhere, and in his spare time assisted the Scottish Temperance League, Edinburgh Total Abstinence Society, Band of Hope Union, Good Templars, and other societies, in the spread of the cause. As a member of the Order of Rechabites he did most valuable work as the D.S.J.T. in the Edinburgh District, for which he received a splendid testimonial on leaving that district to become Agent of the League.

As a Wesleyan Methodist Local preacher, he has been most acceptable in the pulpit, not only of that body, but of many other of the Nonconformist Churches.

Mr. McMillan entered upon his duties for the League in January, 1891, since which time he has successfully laboured throughout the North of England, during the General Election he was most energetic in his help to those candidates pledged to support the Direct Veto, rendering great assistance to Mr. Hargrove in his contest against the Brewer in Houghton-le-Spring. As one of the Hon. Secretaries to the Sunderland and District Veto Association he has rendered yeoman service in bringing the Veto Question before the electors both at Parliamentary and Municipal Elections. As a lecturer he is much appreciated, his platform efforts being both interesting and informing.

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Of all Chemists in 6d., 1s., and 2s. tins, or direct from the sole makers,

FRANCIS & Co., LEICESTER,

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SEPTEMBER.

- 1 S. U.S.A. Prohibtn. party f., 1869
- 2 S. Prohibtn. Con., London, 1862
- 3 M. F. Hopwood died, 1854
- 4 T. Sir W. Lawson born, 1829
- 5 W. S.I.P.I.N.G.
- 6 Th. The alphabet of the sot
- 7 F. J. G. Whittier died, 1892
- 8 S. Good Temp. intro. Eng., 1868
- 9 S. Beer is never as flat,
10 M. as those who drink it
- 11 T. Know when to spend,
12 W. and when to spare.
- 13 Th. Brit. Tem. League fmd., 1835
- 14 F. Knowledge is power
- 15 S. George Charlton died, 1885
- 16 S. N.E.T. League formed, 1853
- 17 M. First Sun Closing Act, 1656
- 18 T. Thos. Todd died, 1891
- 19 W. Abstain from all evil
- 20 Th. Wm. Lapsley born, 18—
- 21 F. John Vane Hall died, 1860
- 22 S. T.A. Sons of Phœnix fmd., 1844
- 23 S. W. J. Clegg born, 1826
- 24 M. B. Whitworth died, 1893
- 25 T. Dr. R. Firth died, 1849
- 26 W. Thos. Clarkson died, 1846
- 27 Th. Precepts may lead,
28 F. But examples draw.
- 29 S. Sons of Temp. formed, 1842
- 30 S. Geo. Whitfield died, 1770



Donnell, Photographer, Leeds.

MR. FRED OGDEN.

MR. FRED OGDEN (Agent), was born at Glossop, Derbyshire, but, with his parents, removed to Halifax, Yorkshire, when only about a year old, here he resided for about 13 years, at the end of which time the family removed to Leeds, where he completed his education by private tuition and attending lectures at the Yorkshire College. In Leeds he learned his trade (Boot and Shoe, Wholesale), and soon after began to travel. This gave him a fair knowledge of both men and things.

As a Primitive Methodist, his gifts as a speaker were soon discovered, and at 15 years of age, he preached the Gospel in some of their large chapels, and having been accepted as a local preacher among that body, has continued so to act until the present time.

In Leeds and the West Riding of Yorkshire, his spare time was given to advance social progress, speaking for all kinds of temperance and other societies, and in every way open to him pressing forward Abstinence for the Individual and Prohibition for the Nation.

Although he has only been with the League for so short a time, and is the youngest of the agents in the number of years he has lived, yet he has won for himself a name as an able and fluent speaker, and will, doubtless, with health and strength, have a bright and successful career in the work.

We regret to learn, just as we go to press with the Year Book, that Mr. Ogden has sent in his resignation as Agent for the League. On taking this step, Mr. Ogden states—"I have arrived at the conclusion, after giving it a trial, that I am not adapted for this kind of work; and, as it is my father's desire for me to join him as a partner in business, I have decided to do so." Every one who has heard the addresses of Mr. Ogden, will agree that he was most suitable for this work, and will regret his loss to the staff of the League. The good wishes of all will follow him in his business arrangement, with the hope that he may be abundantly successful in all his work.

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Wear Satisfactorily.

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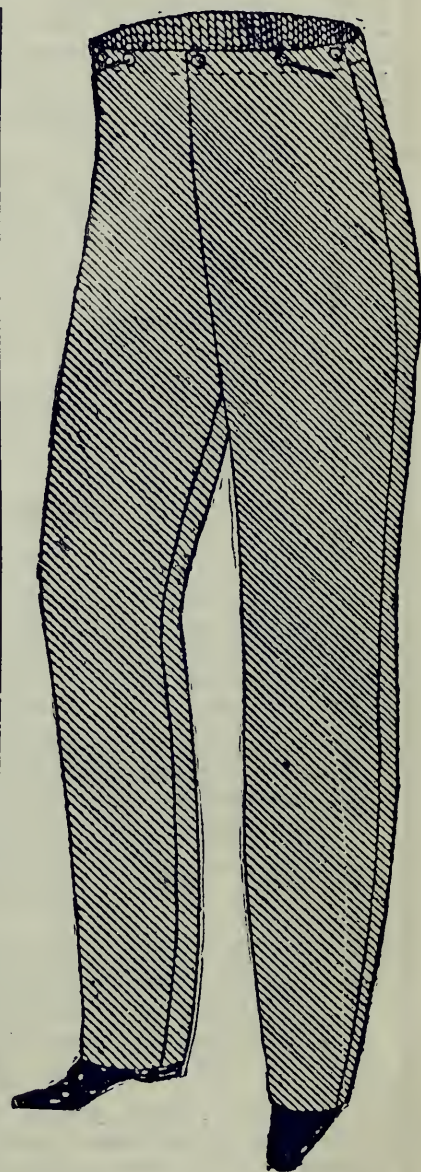
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OCTOBER.

- 1 M. Rev. A. James died, 1859
- 2 T. N.E.T.L. Bazaar, 1892
- 3 W. Temperance Hosp. open., 1873
- 4 Th. James Newcastle died, 1867
- 5 F. Mrs. Booth died, 1890
- 6 S. J. B. Finch died, 1888
- 7 S. Two glasses of grog,
8 M. are two too many.
- 9 T. Beer Act came in force, 1830
- 10 W. Health is not valued,
11 Th. till sickness comes.
- 12 F. Irish Sun. Closing com., 1878
- 13 S. Rev. Hugh Bourne died, 1852
- 14 S. Joseph Malins born, 1844
- 15 M. Cong. T.A. Ass. started, 1873
- 16 T. Canon Babbington died, 1883
- 17 W. X.S. at night,
18 Th. Makes a man
19 F. C.D. in the morning.
- 20 S. John Taylor died, 1892
- 21 S. E. Waller, poet, died, 1687
- 22 M. John Hilton born, 1820
- 23 T. Evil communications
24 W. corrupt good manners.
- 25 Th. True Temperance
- 26 F. makes happy homes.
- 27 S. R. (Dickey) Turner died, 1866
- 28 S. Often drunk, never sober,
29 M. Falls like leaves in October
- 30 T. Rev. F. Wagstaff died, 1834
- 31 W. Sir B.W. Richardson born, 1828



Sawyer, Photographer, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MISS E. L. CONNELL.

MISS CONNELL, Special Agent, North of England Temperance League, is an enthusiastic Welsh lady. "All my earliest recollections" she says, "centre round a Welsh moorland, which overlooks Maelpa Bay, on the east shore of Anglesea, and of these the most vivid is that of being taken by my parents across Marian Glas (the Green Moor), to the Tabernacle Chapel for the purpose of hearing a temperance lecture for children. We stayed for the evening meeting and conference of workers; who organised this mission I cannot say, as my memory is only that of a very young child, but it was part of a Temperance Crusade, carried on throughout the whole of North Wales. I remembered hearing of the progress made, how Choir-Class Leaders and Sunday School Teachers had taken the pledge, and hundreds of quarrymen had signed; and some of the beerhouses were deserted."

Whoever these sowers were, whether still toiling as veterans, or at rest from their labours, they helped to produce a magnificent harvest for the after-time reaper, as the general condition of North Wales to-day amply testifies.

Miss Connell, from her childhood, has always been in touch with Temperance work, and more or less actively engaged in spreading the movement. As Lady Superintendent of a Colonial Training School for Teachers, Head Mistress of a London Higher Grade Church School, Miss Connell has done much work in connection with Sunday Schools and Bible Classes.

The greater part of the life of Miss Connell has been spent in Gateshead, and from December, 1877, to December, 1892, she has had the partial training of nearly three thousand girls, everyone of whom has been taught the paramount importance of Temperance, Sobriety, and Purity, as a duty to her neighbour, as well as to herself.

The good work on the part of Miss Connell is shown, for hardly one of the girls but joined some Band of Hope. Many of these girls, either singly or in bands, have been engaged in reciting, reading, and singing at Temperance gatherings, both of children and adults in Gateshead, Newcastle, and the surrounding neighbourhood; some of Miss Connell's early scholars have grown to young women, and are now members of Temperance Choirs, Sunday School Teachers, and many are doing work in other parts of the Temperance field. *3rd 1902.*

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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

NOVEMBER.

- 1 Th. Municipal elections
- 2 F. Good Tem. Orphge. std., 1874
- 3 S. Give up the first glass
- 4 S. George Peabody died, 1869
- 5 M. Guy Hayler born, 1850
- 6 T. Scot. Tem. Lgue.fmd , 1844
- 7 W. Follow after righteousness
- 8 Th. John Milton died, 1674
- 9 F. First Band of Hopemtg., 1847
- 10 S. Fielden Thorpe born, 1832
- 11 S. W. A. Pallister died, 1891
- 12 M. Glasgow Tem. Soc. fmd., 1829
- 13 T. E. Eng. Tem. Lgue.fmd., 1861
- 14 W. George Fox died, 1690
- 15 Th. Drop your drops of gin
- 16 F. D. Nasmith died, 1839
- 17 S. U.M.F.C. Tem. Lgue. fd., 1888
- 18 S. John Addleshaw died, 1859
- 19 M. W. Saunders, M.P., born, 1823
- 20 T. For a red nose,
- 21 W. try the water cure.
- 22 Th. N. Tem. Soc. formed, 1842
- 23 F. John Knox died, 1570
- 24 S. Rev. J. W. McCree died, 1892
- 25 S. Temperance Sunday
- 26 M. Ald. Hindmarsh born, 1829
- 27 T. Geo. Tomlinson born, 1838
- 28 W. Sir H. Havelock died, 1857
- 29 T.h. Horace Greeley died, 1872
- 30 F. *Advertiser* first published, 1847.



Bassano, Photographers, London.

MR. THOMAS BURT, M.P.

MR. THOMAS BURT, M.P., Vice-President, North of England Temperance League, was born at Murton Row, near Percy Main Colliery on November 12th, 1837. His father was a collier, and Mr. Burt entered Haswell Pit to earn his own living as a trap door keeper when only ten years of age. He signed the total abstinence pledge when about fifteen years old, and soon became of great service to the movement by reciting and speaking on behalf of the Cramlington and District Temperance Association and other Temperance Societies, thus like John Bright and other great Englishmen Thomas Burt took his initial step in public life upon the Temperance Platform. In 1865 he was appointed Secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Mutual Confidence Association, and in course of time became President of the Miners' National Association. In 1874 he was elected to Parliament as M.P. for Morpeth by a majority of 2,737 out of 3,907 votes cast, and at all the succeeding General Elections he has been allowed a "walk over." He is the British Leader of Trades' Unionism of the old type, and was President of the Trades' Union Congress held at Newcastle in 1891. He has declared as follows:—"My contention is that whatever the magistrates may do, the people ought to have the liberty to do by a majority, and that whatever a landlord may do in a matter of that sort, the landless millions of the country ought to be able to do, and whatever the wealthy employer may be able to do, the workmen ought to be able to do in the way of ridding himself of this evil." Mr. Burt is a strong supporter of the Direct Popular Veto, and he has many times said—"That if the public house is the poor man's cellar surely he is entitled to the key." And in support of this principle, he supported Sir Wilfrid Lawson's old Permissive Bill when friends were very few, he seconded the adoption of the Local Option Resolution, and backed the now famous Government Veto Bill. On Mr. Gladstone's advent to power in 1892, Mr. Burt was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, thus successfully passing from the mine to the Ministry, and accounting for his success in life he says—"I signed the pledge when a lad, the signing of that pledge saved me from the special temptation which has led so many of all classes to ruin;" and has raised him to the position he now holds. 3 1922.

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GAS FITTINGS.

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AND
GENERAL IRONMONGERY.

DECEMBER.

- 1 S. Virtue is bold, and
- 2 S. Goodness never fearful.
- 3 M. Geo. Brewis died, 1867
- 4 T. Temperance is honourable
- 5 W. George Dodds died, 1888
- 6 Th. Virtue is true nobility
- 7 F. Dr. W. Antliff died, 1884
- 8 S. Father Mathew died, 1856
- 9 S. W Gregson died, 1890
- 10 M. Clark Aspinall died, 1891
- 11 T. W. Lloyd Garrison born, 1804
- 12 W. John Dunlop died, 1868
- 13 Th. We increase our wealth,
- 14 F. As we lessen our desires
- 15 S. Samuel Jarrold died, 1874
- 16 S. Local Veto for the people
- 17 M. Dean Close died, 1883
- 18 T. John Mawson died, 1867
- 19 W. Slavery abol., U.S.A., 1862
- 20 Th. Say well is good
- 21 F. But do well is better.
- 22 S. Dr. Dawson Burns born, 1828
- 23 S. Women whisky war std., 1873
- 24 M. Tem. & Gen. Prov. Inst. f., 1840
- 25 T. G. Brewis died, 1867
- 26 W. 1st A.M.C. I.O.R. S'port, 1836
- 27 Th. Rev. Wm. Jay died, 1853
- 28 F. Rev. A. Barnes died, 1870
- 29 S. W. E. Gladstone born, 1809
- 30 S. Sun. Closing Ass. fmd., 1863
- 31 M. "I will end here."—Pericles



Bacon, Photographer, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ALDERMAN W. D. STEPHENS, J.P.

ALDERMAN WILLIAM DAVIES STEPHENS, J.P., Vice-President, North of England Temperance League, was born at Alston, Cumberland and was educated partly private and partly at the Alston Grammar School. In early life he left home for Newcastle and took a humble position in the office of an eminent chemical firm. Whilst in this position he exhibited active business qualities and habits, and rose step by step till in the compass of 13 years he was commercial head of the firm. Severing his connection with this firm, he became one of the partners in the shipowning firm of Laing and Stephens. After some time Mr. Stephens co-partner retired through ill-health, when the firm was sold to a company, and Mr. Stephens retired to the country. In 1873 he returned to Newcastle, since which he devoted much time to the cause of Temperance and Social Reform in the north of England. He served as Sheriff of Newcastle 1879-80, and at the end of his term was made a Justice of the Peace. He was Newcastle's first teetotal mayor in 1887. Mr. Stephens has identified himself to a large extent with the work of the Central Hall, Newcastle, and for many years he has presided over the weekly Saturday evening gathering there. Mr. Stephens in this capacity is seen at his best, and he rules with mirthful sway over an audience which week by week crowds every inch of the building. He is a genial and effective speaker, and has always got something fresh and interesting to say. The audiences that are gathered together every week in the Central Hall are a sight that no visitor to the north should fail to see. It is very stimulating and encouraging to all total abstinence workers to find that large building crowded every Saturday night, and there is no doubt that this is largely owing to Alderman Stephens presence. He never hesitates to give utterance to his motto—Total Abstinence for the Individual and Prohibition for the State. He is chairman of the renowned Temperance Festival, which is annually held in June, at Newcastle, and his name, and that of the Festival are household words throughout the North. He is a strong supporter of the Direct Popular Veto, and is President of the Newcastle Committee for forwarding the Government Direct Veto Bill. *Said 1901.*

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RICHARD WELFORD,

MANAGING DIRECTOR AND SECRETARY.

25, King Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NORTH OF ENGLAND

Temperance League.

A RETROSPECT.



THE Temperance Movement in the North may be said to have commenced in the year 1830, when committees were appointed, in various places, to promote abstinence from ardent spirits. Many successful meetings were held, and a large number of tracts were distributed. Earnest workers were enlisted in the cause at Newcastle, Durham, Stockton, Sunderland, Alnwick, and other places. Upon the formation of the York Temperance Society about this time, one of the first to give in his adhesion was Lord Morpeth, afterwards Earl of Carlisle, "one of the most deservedly popular noblemen of his own or any other age."

Dr. Dawson Burns, in his "Temperance History," says: "Probably about twenty societies in all were planted throughout England during 1830; many myriads of tracts were circulated by these societies, whose members may have numbered some two or three thousand; a small beginning truly, but the cause was blessed of God, and it had within itself the potentiality and promise of incalculable good."

On August 22nd, 1832, a pledge of abstinence from all intoxicating drinks was drawn up by Joseph Livesey, and signed by John King and himself; and on September 1st, of the same year, at a meeting in the Cock Pit, Preston, the following pledge was signed by those, who were afterwards known as the "Seven Men of Preston":—

"We agree to abstain from all liquors of an intoxicating quality, whether ale, porter, wine, or ardent spirits, except as medicine." John Gratrix, Edward Dickenson, John Broadbelt, John Smith, Joseph Livesey, David Anderton, and John King.

To Joseph Livesey, not only belongs the term "Father of the Total Abstinence Cause," but to his enthusiasm and literary ability, an impetus was given—in the early days—which soon made the movement known in almost every part of the kingdom. At first, the new doctrine was bitterly opposed; but, in a very short time, it became clear that "Total Abstinence" was the true remedy for drunkenness, and societies to further this principle soon spread—especially in the North.

At Newcastle, in April 1835, some working men organised themselves to further Total Abstinence principles, and when Joseph Livesey in October, visited the North and delivered his celebrated Malt Lecture, new life was infused, and the "Newcastle Teetotal Society" was formed in the following month (November), Jonathan Priestman being the first president; and among the chief workers were—James Rewcastle, W. B. Leighton, and Thomas Wilcke. At Gateshead the cause was joined by George Charlton, at Darlington by John Fothergill, and at Penrith by John Mawson. In December, John Benson signed the teetotal pledge, and joined heartily in the work. Each day brought new adherents to the cause, and an increasing public interest in the movement.

The visit of Thomas Whittaker in June, 1836, did much to encourage the old workers in the cause. Fresh from Joseph Livesey with a plentiful supply of tracts, the good cause was pressed on during this visit.


A RETROSPECT—CONTINUED.

In 1836, a public discussion took place at Newcastle, between Thomas Wilcke and John Hunter (brewer), and in December, a Convention met in Newcastle and formed the "Northern Temperance District Union," for the purpose of thoroughly organising Northumberland and Durham; James Rewcastle and George Charlton took a leading part in this Union. It was in the year 1836 that George Dodds signed the pledge and began to help the good cause; and during the first ten weeks in 1837, Edward Grubb and George Dodds lectured nightly in the towns and villages of Northumberland and Durham, great success attending their labours. Later, William Lapsley was appointed Missionary to the Newcastle Society, with marked advantage, and so from year to year the cause was earnestly advocated by a band of noble men and women, of whom any cause or country might feel proud.

The Northern Temperance District Union having for some time been inactive, it was resolved in 1857, at a meeting of a few earnest friends of Temperance, that the Committee of the Newcastle Temperance Society should be appointed a Provisional Committee for furthering the objects of a League; deputations were appointed to visit the various societies to lay the matter before them. Dr. J. H. Rutherford, George Charlton, George Dodds, and James Rewcastle did the chief part of this work. The reports they gave were so favourable, that it was eventually determined to hold a Bazaar, for the purpose of furthering the objects of a League in conjunction with the interests of the Newcastle Temperance Society. Mr. Buckle acted as Secretary to the Bazaar Committee, and the ladies and others entered most heartily into the undertaking. The Bazaar was held in the Music Hall, Nelson Street, Newcastle, during the first week of May, 1858, and resulted in a sum of £400 being raised. Two-thirds was devoted to the establishing of the League, and one-third to the Newcastle Society. Nearly 300 persons became subscribers to the new organisation, and 23 societies decided to become affiliated.

The Inaugural Meeting was held in the Nelson Street Chapel, Newcastle, on September 15th, 1858, when the following members of the Provisional Committee were present:—George Charlton, James Rewcastle, George Dodds, Daniel Oliver, T. P. Barkas, William B. Leighton, Fenwick Pickup, John Maughan, George Curry, J. Hardwick, and the Rev. J. H. Rutherford. George Charlton was voted to the chair, and James Rewcastle and Daniel Oliver were appointed Secretaries. God's blessing was asked upon the new undertaking by the Rev. J. H. Rutherford. A most harmonious meeting followed. The Provisional Committee's report having been submitted and approved, it was resolved to call the organisation "The North of England Temperance League." The meeting then proceeded to the consideration of the objects, principles, conditions, and modes of operation, which were to form the constitution of the League, and, in order the better to assure this being done satisfactorily, and in a business manner, these grand old pioneers considered each subject in distinctive propositions; and after deliberate and animated discussion upon the most important of them, finally agreed upon what they considered best, elected the officers, and started the League on its journey.

Sir Walter C. Trevelyan, Bart., was the first **President**, and held that office until 1861, when **Edward Backhouse** (Sunderland), was elected, and remained President until **Arthur Pease** (Darlington), was elected in 1868, and for twenty-two years Mr. Pease held this important position. In 1890, **T. W. Backhouse** (Sunderland), was elected, as also again in 1891. In 1892, the **Countess of Carlisle** was elected, and at the last Conference (1893), was re-elected President of the League. The space at our disposal forbids us even naming the noble body of men and women who have been Vice-Presidents and other officers of the League. Many "have entered into their rest, but their works do follow them."



A RETROSPECT—CONTINUED.

The important position of **Secretary** was taken in the first instance by **James Rewcastle** and **Daniel Oliver**. The former was re-elected at each Conference until his death in 1868, and the latter until 1869, when **George Charlton** was appointed, and he retained this office until his death in 1885. At the Conference of 1886, **George Tomlinson** was elected, and held the position until **Guy Hayler** was appointed in July, 1889.

The staff of Agents from the first, have been men of ability and self-sacrificing labour. In the early days, when railways were few, the Agents would leave their homes for two and three months, often walking many miles to fulfil an appointment, and sleeping in a fresh bed every night. The Agents to-day also leave their homes for two and three weeks together, and in many cases, have long walks to fulfil their engagements, seldom staying in the same home two nights in succession. But in most cases, the host and hostess tender the Agents so hearty a welcome, and so cheerfully attend to their requirements, that the burden is lightened, and the task of addressing the meeting is made a pleasure.

The first Agent appointed was **Septimus Davis**, who represented the League from 1858 to 1860. **John Rodgers** was Agent for 1860 and part of 1861; in the latter year and 1862, **William Lapsley**, **John Brooks**, and **G. H. Fea** fulfilled this position. In 1863, W. Lapsley and **P. Dean** were the Agents, and upon W. Lapsley resigning, to take a similar position under the firm of Pease and Partners, **John Swindles** was appointed as the colleague of P. Dean, the latter resigning in 1864, and **H. Butler** was appointed in his place, but only remained in the work for twelve months. **Samuel Capper** followed; and in 1869, J. Swindles resigned, and **Amos Scholfield** was appointed. S. Capper having resigned, **William Austin** and **Frederick Powell** joined Amos Scholfield in the work, and upon the latter leaving the League, the two former continued the work. Wm. Austin resigned in 1870, and **Thomas Binns** was appointed; in 1872, Thomas Binns was the only Agent employed. In 1873, **George Tomlinson** was appointed; upon Thomas Binns resigning in 1873, **Joseph Bormond** was appointed; and in 1875, **James Troup** joined the staff, and until 1877, these three gentlemen ably represented the League throughout the North. In the latter year, upon the resignation of Joseph Bormond and James Troup, **John Taylor** and **Thomas Turner** were appointed, and upon the resignation in 1879, of Thomas Turner, **Thomas Beckwith** was appointed. In 1881, consequent upon the death of Edward Pease, who subscribed most handsomely to the funds, John Taylor resigned. No change took place in the Agents until the resignation of Thomas Beckwith in 1889. The next Agents appointed were—**Edward White** in 1890, but he only remained a few months; **Robert Lewis** and **David McMillan** in 1891, **Miss E. L. Connell** in 1892, and **Fred Ogden** in 1893, thus the staff of the League at the present time, is the largest since its commencement.

The League has been much indebted to its staff of Honorary Agents, and some of the best-known Temperance Reformers have served the cause in this capacity, amongst whom may be mentioned—Dr. Rutherford, George Lucas, Edward Elliott, Robert Robson, Charles Bell, Robert Swan, W. B. Affleck, Joseph Ritson, Robert Macdonald, John Howie, T. Binns, Rev. James Mackenzie, Rev. J. McNab, and many others, not omitting the never-to-be-forgotten James Rewcastle, George Charlton, and George Dodds.

To trace the history of the League for the past thirty-five years would be a labour of love, and would doubtless be pleasurable reading to many, but space forbids; suffice it to say, that when the League was established in 1858, much had been done—

A RETROSPECT—CONTINUED.

as we have endeavoured to show—in the furtherance of Total Abstinence. Little, however, had been attempted in the way of amalgamation or union of effort, except in holding a demonstration or gala. With the formation of the League, a new method of spreading the movement was inaugurated, and as year by year, the agents and honorary speakers went from town to town, and from city to city, seed was sown, which, under the blessing of God, has brought forth fruit a thousand fold.

Bands of Hope were then little known ; under the direction of the League Committee, the Agents were instructed to further the movement among the children, and the results reported to the early Conferences, caused much rejoicing at the success attained. Now almost every Church has a Band of Hope, and their adherents can be counted by the million. The children are with us, and therefore the future looks bright with promise.

Temperance Literature was only in its infancy ; the circulation of the *Annual Register and Almanack*, edited by James Rewcastle, together with tracts, leaflets, and songs from his able pen, and by other writers, full of facts and arguments in favour of Teetotalism and Prohibition, prepared the public for the weekly and monthly *Temperance Press*, which has now a large and ever increasing circulation among the people.

The clergymen, ministers, and members of the various denominations took very little active interest in the cause. The doctors, with few exceptions, were against us, while the politicians considered the movement an “unmitigated nuisance.”

The denominations, without exception, have now a temperance organisation, and some of our foremost leaders are clergymen and ministers. The doctors are largely on the side of Abstinence, and many of the most prominent members of the profession have declared against alcohol as a food or beverage. The Temperance Hospital clearly proves that disease can be effectually treated without this dangerous poison. Among politicians, our question has attained such a position that the Government of the day have introduced a Local Veto Bill, which is certainly the most popular measure before the country at the present time.

From the last Annual Report of the General Committee submitted to the Thirty-fifth Conference, held in the City of Carlisle, on September 26th, 1893, we extract the following paragraphs, showing the work in which the League is engaged, and methods adopted to ensure success :—

Bazaar.—At the Eston Conference, 1891, it was resolved to hold a grand Bazaar, for the purpose of raising money to further the work of the League throughout the wide area of its operations. For fully twelve months every nerve was strained in the work of preparation, and in October last, the Bazaar was held in the Town Hall, Newcastle. The friends are already aware of the gratifying result which attended it. The heartiness with which the affiliated societies and the many friends of Temperance in the district took up the idea, augured well for the effort, and little more is needed than to place on record the pleasing success attained. It was with extreme regret to all concerned, that the Countess of Carlisle was unable, owing to ill-health, to open the Bazaar on the first day, but her ladyship's position was ably filled by Lord Morpeth. On the succeeding days, the Bazaar was opened by Lady Trevelyan, Lady Browne, Mrs. Benson, and the Mayoress of Morpeth (Mrs. Duncan). The following gentlemen ably presided over the opening proceedings :—His Worship the Mayor of Newcastle (W. Sutton, Esq., J.P.), the Sheriff of Newcastle (R. J. Sutherland, Esq.), His Worship the Mayor of Gateshead (Walter Willson, Esq.), Charles Fenwick, Esq., M.P., and Councillor J. Birkett, J.P. To these ladies and gentlemen, as to all who presided at the various stalls, to the committees of the many affiliated societies and others who so handsomely contributed to the success of the Bazaar, and to the several

A RETROSPECT—CONTINUED.

branches of the B.W.T.A., Tents of the I.O.R., Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, Lodges of the I.O.G.T., and the Bands of Hope who so generously assisted in the undertaking, the committee wish to express their heartiest thanks. By the balance sheet submitted it will be seen that after paying the necessary large expense incurred in carrying through such an undertaking, nearly £800 was realised from the Bazaar. The Committee were greatly encouraged and inspired in their labours, by receiving the following munificent donations to the Bazaar Fund:—Mrs. John Benson, Newcastle, £100; The Countess of Carlisle, £50; and nearly £50 more in smaller sums.

Methods of Advocacy.—To assist the agents in presenting the various aspects of the question to the public, your committee purchased a magic lantern and a number of slides of an instructive and amusing character, and an apparatus and diagrams for purposes of illustration. The lectures illustrated by the lantern, which is in the hands of Mr. McMillan, have been much appreciated, and the diagrams, &c., used at the numerous open-air and other meetings, have given great satisfaction. Your committee trust that these appliances will not only greatly assist in the conversion of many to the principle of Abstinence, but will the more readily enable the affiliated societies to raise funds for the furtherance of the work in their respective localities.

New Year and Monthly Tracts.—In December, three prizes were offered for the best temperance tracts suitable for the New Year. The MSS of twenty-five tracts were submitted to the adjudicators, and the prizes were awarded as follows:—1st, "Pure Help"; 2nd, "Junior"; 3rd, "Freda," and nine other tracts submitted were purchased by the committee for subsequent issues. The New Year's tract, entitled "A Well Conducted House," had a circulation of 100,000, and 26,000 of the other tracts have been issued. An able tract from the pen of Mrs. Chakraburty, entitled "Mrs. Dean's Scruples," has also been issued, and deserves a large circulation. Your committee would press upon the societies and members the importance of this branch of the work, and would urge them to distribute a much larger number of these publications. In addition, the committee have printed several leaflets bearing upon the Direct Veto, of which 100,000 copies have been circulated, thus with general literature secured from the U.K.A. and other sources, over 250,000 tracts and leaflets have been sold or gratuitously distributed during the past twelve months.

Northern Book Depot.—The desirability of establishing a Temperance Book Depôt for the North of England has not been overlooked by the committee. Many publications and pledge cards have been secured for societies and individuals, and as orders increase, a number of these publications and pledge cards will be kept in stock. Although the committee are fully cognisant of the importance of a wide distribution of temperance literature, the funds placed at their disposal are far too small to enable them to speculate in books which may or may not be disposed of. Tracts, leaflets, and pledge cards will be published as circumstances warrant.

Quarterly Organ.—During the year the TEMPERANCE WITNESS has been published quarterly. To increase the attractiveness of the publication, a coloured cover, a full page of portraits of Northern Temperance Worthies, together with other illustrations have been introduced, with the result that a much larger circulation has been secured, over 2,000 copies are still forwarded each quarter through the post, and many of the affiliated societies are taking quantities each quarter for distribution or sale in their respective localities. If all the societies would assist in this branch of the work, much good would be done. Although the WITNESS is not a paying concern, the committee are firmly convinced that its publication is of great value to the cause in the North of England.

A RETROSPECT—CONTINUED.

Special Conferences.—The committee have, during the year, continued to hold Special Conferences, with a view of increasing the interest in the movement. Thirsk, Maryport, Cockermouth, Penrith, and Alnwick have thus been served. The Conference held at Thirsk in December, was largely attended by representatives from the several towns and villages in North Yorkshire. Mr. C. K. Manfield (Thirsk), presided, and able papers were read by Miss E. L. Connell, on "Women's Work in the Temperance Movement," and Mr. Chas. Bell (Redcar), on "Methods of Organisation." Mr. Guy Hayler (Secretary) spoke on "The League and its Work," and a profitable discussion took place, resulting in the passing of a resolution to form a District Temperance Society, so that Thirsk and the villages surrounding, might be more effectually worked on behalf of Temperance. Temperance Sermons were preached in the various places of worship by Miss Connell, the Rev. J. McNab (Carlisle), and others, while enthusiastic public meetings were held at Thirsk, Northallerton, Boltby, Knayton, Kilburn, Kirkby-Wiske, Kirbymoorside, and other places. The speakers being Miss Connell, Rev. James McNab, Mr. W. Whitehead, U.K.A., Mr. Leif Jones (Castle Howard), Mr. Charles Bell (Redcar), Rev. J. Kirby-White (Danby), Mr. W. H. Wilson (Upsall), Dr. H. Dryden Buchanan (Thirsk), Mr. Guy Hayler (Secretary), and others. The warmest thanks of the League are due to the Local Committee for the satisfactory arrangements, and to Mr. J. W. Sugden and Mr. W. H. Wilson, for the special help they rendered. The Conference at Alnwick, held on January 11th, was organised by local temperance friends. There was a good attendance of clergymen, ministers, and friends from North Northumberland. The Rev. W. H. Chesson (Alnwick), presided. Mr. Guy Hayler (Secretary) read a paper on "Prohibition, and how to secure it," and an interesting discussion followed. In the evening, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Town Hall, presided over by Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P., (Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs), and addresses were delivered by Rev. Prebendary Grier (deputation U.K.A.), Mr. Geo. Tomlinson, U.K.A., Mr. Guy Hayler (Secretary), and local friends. A resolution, declaring the right of the people to prohibit the Liquor Traffic, was met by an amendment moved by Mr. Jackson, District Secretary, Licensed Victuallers Association, but was defeated by an overwhelming majority, only three voting for it. Mr. James Hume, Jun., ably acted as Hon. Secretary for the conference and meetings. The Maryport Conference was held on January 30th, and was in every way successful, between two and three hundred representatives attended from the various towns and villages in Cumberland, Mr. T. W. Carr (Carlisle), presided. Mr. Robert Lewis (agent), gave a short report of his work in Cumberland, which was most interesting and encouraging; a committee was appointed to assist in furthering the cause in this district. Able papers were given by Miss Connell, on "The Churches and their responsibility for the Intemperance of the Nation," and Mr. E. Snowball (Hexham), on "The Industrial aspect of the Temperance Question," an interesting and helpful discussion followed, in which a large number took part. In the evening, a great and enthusiastic meeting was held in the large Mission Hall. Mr. Mordant Lawson (Brayton), presided, and addresses were delivered by Miss E. L. Connell, County Councillor Joseph Malins, G.C.T. (Birmingham), County Councillor D. Holmes, J.P. (Burnley), President North E. Lancashire Cotton Weavers; Rev. Fred Hibbert (Newcastle), Mr. Geo. Tomlinson, U.K.A., and others. Temperance Sermons were preached on the Sunday to large audiences by Rev. G. Kirby-White (Danby), Rev. J. T. Forbes, M.A. (Newcastle), Rev. S. F. Waterhouse (Hexham), Rev. Fred Hibbert (Newcastle), Mr. Geo. Tomlinson, U.K.A., Mr. E. Snowball (Hexham), Miss E. L. Connell (Gateshead), Mr. Robt. Lewis (Workington), Mr. D. McMillan (Sunderland), and others. Public meetings were held throughout the district on Sunday and Monday, at which the Secretary and the Agents, assisted by many local

A RETROSPECT—CONTINUED.

friends, took part. Great credit is due to the local chairman of committee (Mr. Alfred Hine, J.P.), the hon. sec. (Mr. J. Wilkinson), and the Agent (Mr. Robert Lewis), for the very complete arrangements made for the conference, sermons, and meetings, and the great success which resulted therefrom. The Conferences at Cockermouth and Penrith were most helpful to the cause in those localities, and the papers and addresses by Miss Connell, the Secretary, and Agents, resulted in many signing the pledge, and new life and vigour being given to the local societies. In connection with these conferences, meetings were also held at Keswick, Workington, Whitehaven, Wigton, and many other places.

The Government Local Veto Bill.—On February 27th, Sir William Harcourt, M.P. (Chancellor of the Exchequer), on behalf of the Government, introduced the Liquor Traffic (Local Control) Bill, and a special meeting of the committee was held to consider its provisions, while dissenting from some of the proposals of the measure, it was resolved to give it a hearty support. A memorial was drafted and forwarded to the Government, setting forth our satisfaction at its introduction, but urging alterations in some of the clauses. A letter received from Sir William Harcourt in answer, thanked the committee for their memorial, and promised due consideration to the suggestions made. The committee recommended that Conferences of the Churches and Temperance organisations should be held throughout the North of England. That petitions should be secured and a vigorous agitation prosecuted in favour of the Bill. Circulars were at once drafted and sent to all known Temperance organisations in the North, and Conferences followed at Newcastle, Sunderland, Houghton-le-Spring, Gateshead, Carlisle, North and South Shields, Workington, Darlington, Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, York, and other places at which resolutions and petitions in support of the Bill were adopted. Written petitions were prepared and forwarded by the Secretary to nearly 1,000 places of worship, Temperance Societies, Good Templar Lodges, Rechabite Tents, Sons of Temperance Divisions, B.W.T.A. Branches, and other organisations. Advertisements were inserted in the public press, and circulars were issued offering to supply any number of these prepared petitions, with paper and instructions for canvassers, if applied for. Gateshead, Shields, Jarrow, Hexham, and many other places were freely supplied with all the requisites for a house to house canvas. No sooner was the Bill of the Government announced than the Liquor Party, backed by large sums of money, and the enormous number of licensed places throughout the North, commenced a petition movement, which in a very short time assumed large proportions. But thousands of these signatures were secured by grossly misrepresenting what the Bill actually professed to accomplish, for as soon as the people became aware of the fact that the Bill proposed to confer upon *them* a direct vote in regard to the Liquor Traffic, then the petitions organised by the brewers almost ceased, while those in support of the Bill grew in number and influence daily. This is proved from the official petition reports published by the House of Commons. On April 14th, the Liquor Party had sent 179 petitions against the Bill, with 56,307 signatures, while there had been 96 official petitions and 42 other petitions in favour of the Bill with 5,034 signatures. From this date to August 28th (the last report received), the Liquor Party had only sent 89 official petitions and 45 other petitions against the Bill, with 14,447 signatures, while there had been 328 official petitions and 289 other petitions with 73,382 signatures for the Bill. The total number standing thus:—

	Official Petitions.	Other Petitions.	Signatures.
For	424.....	331.....	78,426
Against	89.....	224.....	70,754
Majority for the Bill	335.....	107.....	7,627

A RETROSPECT—CONTINUED.

while from Gateshead, Newcastle, and other places in the north, fully 25,000 signatures await presentation to Parliament.

The committee trust that the effort to secure the passage through Parliament of this much needed reform will be energetically continued.

Our Work.—During the year, the ordinary work of the League has been carried on with increasing vigour. The increase in the staff of Lecturing Agents has enabled the Committee to aid a largely augmented number of societies.

The Secretary has addressed 158 meetings, attended by 60,110 persons, in addition to the work of the Bazaar, which fell largely upon his shoulders; the compilation of the Bazaar Guide Book, etc.; an ever-increasing correspondence; attending committee meetings; collecting subscriptions; organising special and district conferences; the Direct Veto agitation and the Petition movement; assisting at the Hexham and Gateshead Bye-Elections; editing and publishing the TEMPERANCE WITNESS; the New Year and Monthly Tracts, together with the special tracts and leaflets. Thus it will be seen that the year has been a busy one for the Secretary. The increasing work of the League, necessitates the Secretary being relieved of much of the regular Agency work, he will, however, be available for anniversary and other special gatherings.

Mr. Robert Lewis (Workington), has continued his energetic labours in Cumberland. In addition to Electoral and Brewster Sessions work, he has addressed 206 meetings, with an attendance of 53,195. He has also preached 45 sermons. A serious illness prevented Mr. Lewis from fulfilling his engagements during May and June, but the committee are glad to know of his recovery, and that he is in full work again.

Mr. D. McMillan (Sunderland), is winning a highly satisfactory reputation among the societies for addresses which are at once interesting and informing. He has addressed 216 meetings, with an attendance of 35,316. He has also preached 43 sermons. A large number of the meetings have been illustrated by the magic lantern and diagrams, which we learn from reports received, have given the highest satisfaction to those attending.

Mr. Fred Ogden (Middlesbrough), although only a few months at work, has distinguished himself as an able advocate of our principles, and most encouraging reports have been received from the societies served. He has addressed 170 meetings, with an attendance of 36,114. He has also preached 41 sermons.

Miss E. L. Connell commenced her special work on Dec. 1st, since which time she has addressed 170 meetings, with an attendance of 36,449, and has preached 36 sermons.

The Rev. James McNab (Carlisle), Honorary Lecturing Agent and member of the committee, has rendered very valuable help as a special agent. He has laboured in Cleveland, North Yorkshire, and Northumberland. Mr. W. Whatmough (Darlington); Mr. W. Lapsley (Marske); Mr. W. Whitehead, U.K.A., Mr. Geo. Tomlinson, U.K.A. (Newcastle); and Mr. Robt. Watson, U.K.A., with others, have also rendered valuable assistance as honorary agents, and to these gentlemen the thanks of the Conference are due. Together, the honorary agents have addressed 100 meetings, with an attendance of 10,325. The record for the year being 1,244 meetings and sermons, and an aggregate attendance of 231,600. The total number of pledges taken by the agents at these meetings being 932, but many more have been taken by the officials of the societies served. The past year's work has been most gratifying, and it may not be out of place here to show the steady progress of this branch of the League's work during the past six years—

A RETROSPECT—CONTINUED.

	Meetings Held.	Attendance.	No. of Agents.
1887-8	395	45,000	2
1888-9	429	50,000	2
1889-90	554	111,000	2
1890-1	760	140,000	3
1891-2	920	200,000	4
1892-3	1,228	231,600	5

Federated Societies.—It is very gratifying to the Committee to report the continued increase in the number of societies connected with the League. We have now federated with us 132 Temperance Societies, 36 Good Templar Lodges, two Rechabite Tents, 1 Sons of Temperance Division, 30 Bands of Hope, and one branch of the British Women's Temperance Association. This is the first year we have been able to report that individual Rechabite Tents and Sons of Temperance Divisions have been affiliated with us; we are sure that our Agents can satisfactorily serve these Temperance Benefit Societies, and hope that many others will join our ranks. We have still the whole of the Northern District Lodges of the Good Templars (7), affiliated with us, the Northumberland, Durham Cleveland, and Cumberland Districts of Rechabites, and also the Newcastle Grand Division, and Sunderland Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance. The total number of Federated Societies is 202, with a membership of 50,000, being an increase of 32 Societies, and 14,000 members. Under this head, the numbers reported during the past six years are interesting and satisfactory:—

	Societies affiliated.	Members.
1887-8	105	15,000
1888-9	108	18,000
1889-90	125	22,000
1892-3	202	50,000
1890-1	153	31,000
1891-2	170	36,000
1892-3	202	50,000

Finance.—The total income received during the year from subscriptions, donations and collections, has amounted to £605 10s. 5d., being an increase over last year of £121 15s 3d., the amount then being £483 15s. 2d. This includes a special donation of £25 from the President, and an increased subscription of £25 from the same generous lady. The total income from all sources during the past six years has been as follows:—

1887-8	£404
1888-9	407
1889-90	518
1890-1	651
1891-2	704
*1892-3	846

*This does not include the amount received from the bazaar. The committee have no hesitation in declaring that the work which is accomplished by the Agency of the League is worthy of support, and they therefore earnestly appeal for increased financial aid.

British Medical Association.—In connection with the annual meeting of this important body, the committee, on August 3rd, gave an "At Home," in the Hall of the Y.M.C.A., Newcastle. There were about 100 doctors and others present,

A RETROSPECT—CONTINUED.

and an enjoyable hour was spent in conversation and music. Alderman E. S. Hindmarsh, J.P., gave a short address of welcome, which was responded to by Dr. J. J. Ridge (London), Hon. Secretary British Medical Temperance Association. A great meeting followed in the Town Hall, presided over by Alderman W. D. Stephens, J. P., at which addresses were delivered by Professor Victor Horsley (London), Dr. J. J. Ridge (London), Dr. M. Cameron (Glasgow), Professor Simpson (Edinburgh). Solos and instrumental music was kindly provided by Mr. John Murray, and others. The "At Home" and public meeting must be very helpful to our cause.

Conclusion.—The future is full of hope. Each year brings us nearer the ultimate triumph of our glorious principle. Each year's work accelerates the onward march towards a sober nation. It cannot be that a country noted for its Christian and patriotic people will much longer tolerate the Liquor Traffic in its midst, a traffic which all authorities declare is demoralising and pauperising in its tendency. Good men of all parties, of every class, creed and sect, are lending their aid in the work, and though the movement is opposed by the money of wealthy brewers, and the selfish interest of all engaged in the vile traffic, work for God, for humanity, and for eternity must in the end succeed. We therefore urge every member to stand firmly by the League in its efforts to stem the tide of Intemperance, and to gain for the people the power to vote down the Liquor Traffic in their respective localities.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE, CARLISLE, 1893.

From the "North Cumberland Reformer."

The meetings of the North of England Temperance League, held in our city during this week, have been attended with great success. I have had the privilege of being present at several—indoor and outdoor—and I am bound to confess that a better class of speakers I have never listened to. Every phase of the Temperance movement has been represented. The object of each section has been explained by its representative, and yet throughout the whole there has existed such a harmony of purpose and resolve, that I have been encouraged to believe that the dawn of a brighter day cannot be much longer delayed. Many sections, but one army.

The League covers, in its operations, Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, Westmoreland, and the North Riding of Yorkshire. Its paid officers consist of a Secretary and four Agents. The Rev. James McNab (Carlisle) and others are honorary lecturing agents, and altogether, during the twelve months which the annual report covers, 1,228 meetings have been held, attended by 231,600 persons. This is an average of fully four and a half meetings per week all the year round for five Agents. This is not bad work, and proves the Agents are willing to spend and be spent in their work.

It is computed that the services and meetings held during the visit of the League to our city, number about 250. A great number have been held in the city itself, but all the district has been covered, by services on Sunday, or meetings on week days. From Haltwhistle on the east, to Mealsgate on the west; from Penrith and Keswick on the south, to Longtown on the Border, earnest appeals have rung out. Taking the low average of 100 persons for each meeting, this gives an aggregate of at least 25,000 persons that have been reached by these efforts.

METHODS ADOPTED BY THE LIQUOR PARTY IN ENGLAND.

“I look with wonder as to how the infinity of wisdom is to end this controversy. I do, and I am sometimes led to believe that the very liquor power itself will commit suicide.”


—James H. Raper.



FOR many years the publicans have been a force in all elections, but previous to 1872 when Mr. Bruce on behalf of the Liberal Government brought in his famous Licensing Bill, they had not taken any united action against any political party, but this licensing bill was so obnoxious to “The Trade” that throughout the Country a dead set was made against Liberal Candidates, with the result that the Government was overthrown in 1874 and a Conservative Government was called to power, one of the first acts of this Government was to introduce a Bill to alter the Licensing Act of 1872. Sir Wilfrid Lawson in moving an amendment to the third reading of this Bill, said on June 22nd 1874—“On the 10th of April the Right Hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary (Mr. Cross) came down to the House and made a speech upon the evils of drunkenness, and of the present licensing system. But whereas Mr. Bruce was endeavouring to do something good, it soon appeared that the Right Hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary (Mr. Cross) was endeavouring to do some harm. No doubt the course which the Right Hon. Gentlemen took, coupled with what had taken place before, has made him popular with a certain portion of the community, and I have even heard that a song has lately been composed in honour of the Right Hon. Gentleman, I don't know much about it, but I am told that the chorus runs as follows :—

For he's a jolly good fellow
Whatever the Rads. may think ;
He has shortened the hours of work,
And lengthened the hours of drink.

That song I believe is sung very much in the public houses and ginshops of London by the class which is called the “residuum.” The Right Hon. Gentlemen knows as well as I do that when his Bill was brought in there was such an overwhelming and unanimous public opinion against it as has seldom been equalled in England, and when we get more official information—when we get the returns from the police, we shall see that the Act of 1872 was working well, and that we ought not to have rejected its provisions.” The bill was passed, the idea being to pay the Liquor Party for the support rendered at the election. The publicans however were greatly disappointed that “The House of Commons of their choice, and the Ministry of their inauguration” had been able to do so little for them. “That little was great and disastrous in its bearings on the welfare of the community, but it was little as compared with what the publicans demanded and expected to extort from the Conservative Ministry.”



METHODS OF THE LIQUOR PARTY—CONTINUED.

The Bill of 1872, the disappointment of 1874, their failure at the Polls in 1880 and 1885, their apparent success in 1886, and their demand for compensation from those they claimed to have returned to power, the utter collapse of the compensation scheme of 1888 and 1890, served to unite the liquor power as never before and the party decided upon a supreme effort for the General Election of 1892. A National Fund of £100,000 was raised, the country was divided in districts, and an organiser at a salary of £500 was appointed over each—Mr. Henry Jackson, 34, Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, being appointed organiser for the Northern Counties... conferences and private meetings were held in every large centre of population, attended by every branch of "The Trade," and large sums of money were raised, locally, to "influence the electors and to secure representatives in Parliament who would oppose any alteration in the licensing system." In the manifesto issued to the electors by the United Kingdom Alliance it was stated, "The makers and sellers of strong drink, lately a mob, are now an army. Scouting danger to their gainful, but baneful trade, they are gathering themselves together, clubbing their pounds by the hundred thousand, choosing their generals and captains, and commissioning their agents for the platform and the press. "Our Trade, Our Politics" is the disgraceful motto on their banner, displayed ostentatiously, without a sign of shame. Their sole end is gain, and they must get it no matter at what cost to the health, happiness, well-being, and well-doing of their neighbours and their country. The Trade were counselled to "throw politics to the winds, and go in for self-protection." Lord Burton, speaking to the representatives of "The Trade" at the Crystal Palace, on June 2nd, 1891, declared "it would be madness to refuse funds" for the defence of "The Trade," at the election, and that "generous provisions of the sinews of war" was essentially necessary; and he pledged himself to do his utmost in this direction. Major Heap (a Manchester brewer), at a meeting on May 26th, 1891, stated that £100,000 had then been subscribed to be expended in defending "The Trade" at the election. So repeatedly was this announced in the public press and from the public platform, that upon a case being put before Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Reid, and Mr. Asquith, these gentlemen gave it as their opinion, that if this huge amount of money was spent in the way indicated, "the guilty parties may be indicted." This opinion, on the part of such eminent lawyers, doubtless startled "The Trade," for the talk on their part of the great £100,000 fund, ceased, and shortly after they declared that no such fund ever existed.

At the elections "corruptions through drink took place on a large scale," and "public-houses were, as a rule, virtually committee rooms for the pro-liquor candidate," and "this is a fact less disputable than almost any other in the history of the Election of 1892."

In Duncan's Monthly Report on Brewery Securities, etc., published in London in August, 1892, appears the following: "The brewers have organised themselves well; they and their friends, the publicans, have had a busy time of it, and undoubtedly they have succeeded in a number of instances in turning the scale. At the same time the result of the money spent so lavishly in the constituencies has been to create a great deal of ill-feeling among the Temperance party, and the first opportunity they have for retaliating, they will avail themselves of it." Although "The Trade" put forth its utmost power, it was once more beaten, but the defeat will not daunt them in their attempt to carry on their "devilish and destructive traffic." Their methods will become more desperate as the fight goes on.

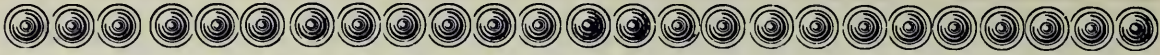
The would-be Compensating Government having been defeated, and the party supporting the Direct popular Veto having taken the reins of power, Sir William V. Harcourt, on February 27th introduced the Liquor Traffic (Local Control) Bill,

METHODS OF THE LIQUOR PARTY—CONTINUED.

the most advanced temperance bill ever introduced by Her Majesty's Government. The speech of Sir William Harcourt, in introducing the measure, was so clear that the Liquor party waited not for the provisions of the bill. The speech was so against "the interests of the trade," that their powerful and wealthy organisation was set to work at once to defeat the measure proposed, on behalf of the Government, by Sir William Harcourt. Doubtless, what took place in the north was an indication of what took place throughout the country. Within a few days of the bill being introduced, the offices of the Brewers' Association and Licensed Victuallers' Association (both of which are situated in Grey Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne) became a perfect bee-hive. Printers in every direction were working day and night to execute the large orders for posters, handbills, petition headings, instructions to licensed victuallers, and a thousand and one things of which we have no record. We know that some 20,000 huge parcels of literature was sent to the publicans and brewers of the North of England, to be "carefully distributed among the customers," and a rush was made for signatures to petitions "against the rich man's protection bill and the poor man's coercion bill," and by such misrepresentations of the bill, many thousands of signatures were obtained in the public houses. Meetings and literature of the Temperance Party soon put the matter right. At the commencement of holding the meetings the Liquor Party employed men at £10 *per week*, some of these were discredited labour leaders who had been discharged from offices in their trade societies for questionable conduct—and these men at Blyth, Blaydon and other places endeavoured to get up meetings to oppose the Government Bill, not by giving timely notice, but by simply sending the bellman round an hour or so before the meeting, but in no case so far as we know were they successful in carrying a resolution condemning the Government Bill, they sent speakers to move amendments at meetings called to support the Bill, and here again they utterly failed to win a single victory. So far as the North of England is concerned from York to Berwick, and from Sea to Sea, not a single public meeting condemned the Government measure.

Not being able to *publicly* gain opposition to the bill, a new method was adopted of doing it *privately*, and from a correspondence which lately appeared in the *Newcastle Daily Leader*, a side light is gained of the way the Liquor Party attempt to deceive the public and Members of Parliament, and also the way they manufacture opposition to legislation dealing with their traffic. On August 18th, Mr. Guy Hayler (Secretary North of England Temperance League), wrote—"It has always been understood that our Friendly Societies took no part in political or such controversial questions as ours, but the Liquor Party have dragged them into the contest. I understand it is done in this way. No summoned meeting is called to discuss the matter, but on an ordinary meeting night, when only two or three officials are present to receive the contributions of the members (mostly paid by women and children through a hole in the door of a public house), the publican says to one of the officials, 'Look here a minute, I have had a petition sent me against the Veto Bill, you know what the bill is for, it's to shut up public houses, and then you Friendly Society people will have no place to meet in unless you pay a very heavy rent; will you get it adopted and sent to Parliament?' The officials 'get it adopted,' and it is actually presented to Parliament on behalf of the members of that Lodge or Court, though the members know no more about the matter than the proverbial "man in the moon." When these petitions are adopted by the two or three officials present, free drinks are sent up, and these two or three officials have an enjoyable time of it, doubtless wishing that such petitions were before them at every meeting."

On August 24th Mr. Robert Craik, Chief Shepherd of the Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds wrote—"I am anxious Mr. Editor, to point out on behalf of the Loyal



METHODS OF THE LIQUOR PARTY—CONTINUED.

Order of Ancient Shepherds, Newcastle and Gateshead District, numbering 19 Lodges with a membership of 1,300, that no such petition *has or will* be signed in any of their Lodges, as officers and members alike vigorously maintain a neutral position on all matters of a political or religious character.”

To this Mr. Hayler replied on August 26th—I am delighted that Mr. Craik, as the Chief Shepherd of the Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds, Newcastle and Gateshead District, declares that “no such petition has, or will, be signed in any of their lodges, as officers and members alike vigorously maintain a neutral position on all matters of a political or religious character.” This was my opinion of all friendly societies. This declaration of Mr. Craik, shows the wisdom of my drawing the attention of your readers and the chief officers of the friendly societies to this matter, for on June 26th Mr. Wm. Allen, M.P. for Gateshead, presented a petition against the Local Veto Bill from the “Ravensworth Lodge of the Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds (Ashton Unity), in meeting assembled at Gateshead, No. 27,250.” Then again, on July 17th a similar petition was presented by Mr. Wm. Allan, against the Local Veto Bill from the “Excelsior Lodge of the Loyal Order of Ancient Shepherds in meeting assembled at the Royal Hotel; L. Watson, secretary. No. 30,112.” In the first case we have no name either of chairman or secretary, but in the second case the name of the secretary is given.”

Mr. Hayler also pointed out that the Odd Fellows, Foresters, Druids, etc., were down in the petition report as petitioning against the bill.

Mr. Craik replied on Sept. 5th as follows:—“On investigation I find that so far as the secretary of the Excelsior Lodge is concerned Mr. Hayler is correct, but although Mr. Watson so far forgot himself as to append his signature to the petition as secretary, I emphatically deny that the petition was signed by the members. With regard to the Ravensworth Lodge a petition was presented by the publican, not to the meeting, but to the secretary, and another official in the absence of any other person, the former signed the petition as an individual, but the latter refused to recognise it.”

Mr. J. E. McAmble also wrote on behalf of the members of the Excelsior Lodge Ancient Shepherds, denying that they had petitioned against the Veto Bill, and declaring “the members knew nothing whatever about the matter until it appeared in the press.” Mr. Allen, the Member for Gateshead, who presented the petition “has also been informed of it.”

“A Druid” wrote as follows?—“I can support Mr. Hayler’s statement, as I have had occasion to write the Member for Gateshead, Mr. W. Allen, to request him to kindly withdraw the petition sent in the name of the Lodge to which I belong, as it was signed and sent without the consent of the members.”

Mr. T. Sunlin and others gave information regarding the Odd Fellows and Foresters, and declared “That neither Order had petitioned against the Bill,” and yet their names appeared in the petition report as having done so.

Two long letters from Mr. H. Jackson, brewer’s agent, elicited the fact that the petitions had been sent out by him to the various societies, and also had been sent to Parliament by him, and he declared that the officers *had* signed them on behalf of the Lodges, and that the number of these petitions sent reached between 200 and 300.

METHODS OF THE LIQUOR PARTY—CONTINUED.

So that there may be no mistake about these petitions, we give a full list, with the name of the person signing "on behalf of the Lodge."

LOYAL ORDER OF ANCIENT SHEPHERDS.

Lodge.	Place.	Signed by.
Ravensworth Lodge	Gateshead	
Excelsior Lodge..	"	L. Watson.
New Hawk Lodge	Newcastle	J. J. Smith.

ORDER OF DRUIDS.

Thomas Burt Lodge	Gateshead	Robert Robson.
Loyal Bentinck Lodge	Newcastle	J. Worrall.
Star of Hope Lodge	Gateshead	A. Tait.
Loyal Ravensworth Lodge	"	P. J. McDougal.
Northumberland and District... ..	Gateshead	J. N. Lowe.

ORDERS OF ODDFELLOWS.

Star of Love Lodge	Newcastle	A. J. Brough.
Queen Victoria Female Lodge	Gateshead	Joseph Wright.
Loyal S. A. Moffit Lodge	"	J. W. Snewood.
Star of Bensham Lodge	"	John Thompson.
Loyal John Barras Lodge	"	James Russell
Northern Star Lodge... ..	"	Alex. Allen.
Star of Hope	Newcastle	David Robson.
Richard Granger Lodge..	"	John Taylor.
Newcastle Lodge	"	R. Heppell.
P. Ralli Lodge	Gateshead	P. Herron.
J. Gladstone Lodge	"	J. Gladstone.
Crown Lodge	"	T. Marr.
Loyal William Telford Lodge	"	G. R. Smith.
Albion Lodge	"	Robt. Reed.
Royal Croy-side Lodge	Newcastle	E. R. Gray.
Matthew Bell Lodge	"	W. McCormack, Jun
Sir Colin Campbell Lodge	"	R. Johnson, Jun.

ORDER OF FORESTERS.

Court Northumberland Lodge	Newcastle	J. Welsh.
Court Howard Lodge	"	J. Sawyers.
Stonebank Lodge	"	J. Alexander.

ORDER OF FREE GARDENERS.

Richard White Atkinson Lodge	Gateshead	W. Brooks.
Forget-me-not Lodge	"	J. W. Wilson.
Moss Rose Lodge	"	Thos. Harrison.
Lilly of the Valley Lodge	"	Robt. Dobson.
Sunflower Lodge... ..	"	J. W. Crake.
Violet Lodge	"	J. Romanis.
Mountain Daisy Lodge	"	Wm. Kenny.
Geranium Lodge	Newcastle	John Hudson.
Paradise Lodge	"	John Brown.
City of Newcastle Lodge	"	W. Somerville.
Violet Lodge	"	J. H. Master.
Rose Bud Lodge... ..	Gateshead	E. Bell.
Flower of Tyne Lodge	"	T. Slater.
Rose and Anchor Lodge... ..	"	W. Bowman.
Lodge (no name)	"	R. Maddeson.
Primrose Lodge	Newcastle	G. Innerd.

TYNESIDE AND NATIONAL LABOUR UNION.

No. 66 Lodge	Gateshead	Patrick Spetman.
Exchange Lodge... ..	Newcastle	C. H. Stophair.
No. 3 Lodge	"	J. Martin.
Lodge (no name)	"	W. O'Brien.

TYNESIDE & NATIONAL LABOUR UNION (*Continued.*)

Lodge.	Place.	Signed by
No. 47 Lodge	Gateshead	R. E. Morley.
No. 38 Branch	Newcastle	R. Robinson.
Byker District	"	W. Fellis.
No. 113 Branch	"	R. Scott.
Blue Bell Lodge	"	J. Smith.
No. 43 Branch	"	W. Laws.
No. 87 Branch	"	W. H. Robson.
No. 109 Branch	"	J. McKenna.
No 31 Branch	"	Peter Miller.
Lodge(no name)	"	James Gower.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

First Branch Lodge	Newcastle	W. Somerville.
Lodge (no name)	Gateshead	Wm. Hood.
Fourth Branch	Newcastle	W. Bissett.
Lodge (no name)	"	Samuel Wright.

SMITH'S SOCIETY.

Co-operative Lodge	Jarrow	John Reasley.
Lodge 15, Byker... ..	Newcastle	J. Robson.

BOILERMAKERS' SOCIETY.

Grey Horse Lodge	Gateshead	T. Ferguson.
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SHIPWRIGHTS' SOCIETY.

Lodge (no name)	Newcastle	J. Stothard.
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COOPERS' SOCIETY.

Good Intent Lodge	Newcastle	John Davie.
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BRUSH MAKERS.

Amalgamated Society	Newcastle	William Brown.
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TANNERS' SOCIETY.

Amalgamated	Newcastle	John Redshaw.
Stepney Tanners' Lodge	"	J. W. Chaman.

IRON FOUNDERS' SOCIETY.

Lodge (no name)	Gateshead	John Pringle.
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TYNE WATERMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Newcastle Society	Newcastle	William Sharp.
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ORDER OF MECHANICS.

Grey Horse Lodge	Gateshead	John Pringle.
Albion Lodge	Newcastle	A. Wilkinson.

CHAINMAKERS.

Mutual Aid	Gateshead	Thomas Gibbon.
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UNITED FLINT GLASS WORKERS' SOCIETY.

District Lodge	Gateshead	James Blair.
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MACHINE WORKERS' SOCIETY.

Grey Horse Lodge	Gateshead	John Tyndale.
No. 9 Branch	Newcastle	J Waggott.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

East Branch	Newcastle	G. Gourley.
Second Lodge	"	R. Neasham.

HAMMERMEN'S SOCIETY.

British United	Newcastle	J. Graham.
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BOOT AND SHOE SOCIETY.

National Union	Newcastle	J. Hutchinson.
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DRILLERS' AND CUTTERS' SOCIETY.

Newcastle Society	Newcastle	R. Coulson.
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METHODS OF THE LIQUOR PARTY—CONTINUED.

A number of Public House Clubs are supposed to have adopted petitions against the Veto Bill, the places represented in this list are as follows:—Hartlepool, Witton-Gilbert, Gateshead, Newcastle, Wreckington, Wheatley Hill, and Thornton. The following is a sample of the petitions from these Clubs:..

Cock and Anchor Lodge Female Benefit Society	...	Gateshead	...	T. Slater.
Cock and Anchor Female Benefit Society	...	..	..	J. Slater.
Cock and Anchor Lodge Yearly Benefit Club	...	..	...	W. Jackson.
Cock and Anchor Lodge of the Yearly Club	...	..	...	Wm. Brown.

Comment upon such manufactured petitions is needless.

Another Sample of the Liquor Party Petitions.

April 19. Members of the Wine, Spirit, and Beer Trade Defence Association, Vale of Irvine, in meeting assembled; John Dunkeld, President; and others.

(Presented by Mr. Secretary Asquith).

April 19 Members of the Vale of Irvine, Wine, Spirit, and Beer Trade Defence Association, in meeting assembled; John Dunkeld, President; and others.

(Presented by Mr. Wason).

April 20. Members of the Vale of Irvine, Wine, Spirit, and Beer Trade Defence Association, in meeting assembled, John Dunkeld, President; and others.

(Presented by Sir Wm. Harcourt).

April 25. Members of the Vale of Irvine, Wine, Spirit, and Beer Trade Defence Association, in meeting assembled; John Dunkeld, President; and others.

(Presented by Mr. Cochrane).

April 26. Members of the Vale of Irvine, Wine, Spirit, and Beer Trade Defence Association, in meeting assembled; John Dunkeld, Treasurer; and another.

(Presented by Mr. W. E. Gladstone).

Thus, we have **five** petitions from the same Association, although it has been officially stated that this is illegal.

Such are some of the methods adopted in this country to oppose the onward march of the people for power to prohibit the liquor traffic.

The TEMPERANCE WITNESS in commenting upon these fraudulent petitions, says:—

“Mr. J. W. Benn, M.P., one of the Petition Committee of the House of Commons, proved by *personal visitation*, that a large number of signatures to the Liquor Party petitions from London, are forgeries, and now it is proved that many of the petitions from the north are frauds.”

“A traffic which exists upon the ruin and degradation of a people *simply for gain*, will not stop even at forgery or fraud to continue its existence. When these fail, as they are sure to do, dynamite and murder will be the weapons used. In America this is taking place now. In one night the houses of an editor, a doctor, and a tradesman were blown up with dynamite. A minister was shot down in the public streets, and many murders of a similar character are continually being committed, simply because these men dare to speak and vote against this vile traffic. As the fight proceeds in this country, doubtless the same tactics will be attempted, but such things which may be possible in America will be impossible here. The party now supporting the Liquor Traffic are called the “Law and Order” party, and although they may not feel very strongly upon forgery or fraud in connection with petitions, the protection of life and property will claim their united support.”

WORKING MEN AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

AN ANSWER TO THE PUBLICAN'S FRAUDULENT PETITIONS.



WHILE on the foregoing pages, a number of working men's organisations are represented as opposing the Direct Popular Veto, we believe that the bulk, if not the whole of the petitions from these societies are fraudulent, and have been obtained in a manner discreditable to all concerned. The matter, however, having been exposed in the public press, Parliament and the people will place the right value upon these documents.

The issue by the United Kingdom Alliance of a manifesto, signed by leaders of the various trade unions of the country, is very timely, and ought to be a conclusive proof that the bulk of the working classes are on the side of the temperance reformers. This manifesto declares:—

“The Veto Bill will, for the first time, put the rights and liberties of the people, in relation to this matter, into the hands of the people themselves.”

“The opponents of the Veto Bill profess to be intensely interested in the protection of the *liberties of the working classes*. It is a fraudulent profession. The liberty which most of them really desire to maintain is *the liberty of privileged monopolists to exploit the working classes*, and ‘to draw or suck from them their money by subtle and indirect means.’ ‘Liberty of the people!’ Could any cry be more absurd? When the Bill becomes law it will remain a dead letter until two-thirds—in the circumstances an unnecessary large majority—of those who vote on the question demand that it be brought into operation; and as at least six-sevenths of all entitled to vote belong to what are called “the poorer classes,” it is sheer mockery and insult of these classes to tell them that the measure will enable the rich to tyrannise over them. The matter is absolutely and completely in their own hands.”

“We, therefore, being strongly convinced that the Veto Bill would confer on the industrial classes of this country a measure of legitimate and necessary power to deal with a matter which directly and intimately concerns their own dearest interests, urge every working man and all true and earnest friends of the working classes in the country to give their warm and energetic support to this Bill, and to demand that the legislature shall, without delay, pass it into law.”—Signed.

Labour Members of Parliament.

John Burns (Engineers), John Wilson (Miners), J. Havelock Wilson (Seamen), J. Keir Hardie (Miners), Charles Fenwick (Miners), J. A. McDonald (Bow and Bromley), Samuel Woods (Miners) and Joseph Arch (Agricultural Labourers).

Representative Trade Unionists.

Tom Mann, and others	..	...	Dockers' Union.
Samuel Galbraith, and others	..	...	Durham Miners' Union.
Ralph Young, and others	...	...	Northumberland Miners' Union
W. H. Lambton, and others	...	...	Durham Enginemen's Association
Joshua Locke, and others	...	...	Northumberland Deputies' Association
J. S. Dungam, and others	...	...	National Miners' Union

REPRESENTATIVE TRADE UNIONISTS—CONTINUED.

Ernest Foster, and others	...	...	Durham Cokemen's Association
Albert T. Dipper, and others	...	...	National Labourers' Union
Edward Harford, and others	...	...	Railway Servants' Society
Councillor Pat. Walls, and others	...	...	Blast Furnacemens' Association
Robert Knight, J.P., and others	...	...	Boilermakers' & Shipwrights' Society
Sam. Masterson, and others	...	...	Ironfounders' Society
William Fletcher, and others	...	...	Engineers' Society
John Inglis, and others	...	...	Blacksmiths' Society
Harry Gosling, and others	..	...	Watermen's Society
William Crooks, L.C.C., and others	...	...	Coopers' Society
Francis Chandler, and others	...	...	Carpenters' and Joiners' Society
Reuben Manton, and others	...	...	Fishermen's Federation
Joseph. Leicester, ex-M.P., and others	...	...	Glassblowers' Society
S. H. Whitehouse, and others	...	...	National Miners' Federation
Frank Thurston, and others	...	...	Engine Drivers' Society
James B. Butcher, and others	...	...	Seamen's and Firemen's Union
Thomas Collins, and others	...	...	Typographical Society
James Bailie, and others	...	...	Hammermen's Union
David Sharp, and others	...	...	Bookbinders' Union
Councillor J. Mason, and others	...	...	Boot and Shoe Operatives' Union
Alex. Yule, and others	...	...	Cabinet Makers' Union
George Beadle, and others	...	...	Steel Workers' Association
John Hollings, and others	...	...	Tailors' Society
John James, and others	...	...	Plasterers' Society
P. Curran, and others ...	...	...	Gas Workers' Union
W. C. Steadman, L.C.C., and others	...	...	Bakers' Union
E. Fookes, and others ...	...	...	Tinplate Workers' Union
Wm. Mosses, and others	...	...	Pattern Makers' Union
T. M. Thomson, and others	...	...	Stove Makers' Society
Thomas Sitch, and others	...	...	Chainmakers' Society
John Wiltshire, and others	...	...	Metal Workers' Union
J. E. Ward, and others	...	...	Bricklayers' Society
F. Cox, and others ...	..	...	Brickmakers' Society
William Tough, and others	...	...	Stone Masons' Society
Stuart Uttley, and others	...	...	File Cutters' Society
Wm. Elias Williams, and others	...	...	Quarrymen's Union
William Gillett, and other	...	...	Salt Workers' Union
Joseph Scandrett, and others	..	...	Coach Makers' Society
J. Cronin, and others ...	...	...	Millmen's Society
G. S. Christie, and other	...	...	Lithographic Artists' Union
Wm. Owen, and others	...	...	National Order of Potters
W. Clery, and others ...	..	...	Fawcett Association G.P.O.
W. J. Lewington, and others	...	...	Independent Labour Party
G. Simley, and others...	...	...	House and Ship Painters' Union
Councillor D. Holmes, J.P., and others	...	...	Textile Trades Union
John Thorneloe, and others	...	...	Hosiery Federation
Councillor John Russell, and others	...	...	Building Trades Council
James Cryer, J.P., and others ...	...	...	Weavers' Association
T. Summerbell, and others	...	...	Sunderland Trades Council
G. T. Jackson, J.P., and others...	...	...	Tramway, &c., Association
Andrew Buckley, and others ..	...	...	Cotton Spinners' Association
P. Sheard, and others ...	...	...	Life Assurance Agents' Association
Kate Taylor, Helen McGregor, and others			Women's Unions

Labour Candidates.

Ben Tillet. L.C.C. (Bradford), F. Maddison (Hull), James Bedford (Norwich), and others.

Belfast Trades Union Congress.

Samuel Munro (President), J. Hodge (Vice-President), and R. Sheldon (Secretary).

METHODS ADOPTED BY THE LIQUOR PARTY IN AMERICA.

[We are indebted for the following to the Editor of the 'Handbook of Prohibition Facts,' published by Messrs. Funk and Wagnalls, London, Toronto, and New York. The *Voice* referred to is a weekly newspaper, published in New York].

Organizing 'the Liquor Power.



IN the earlier campaigns for State constitutional prohibitory amendments, there was little organised opposition, and the vote for Prohibition in every such contest prior to 1887 was considerably larger than the vote against. In 1886, the National Protective Association came into existence. This was an organisation closely allied with the Whiskey Trust,* having for its President J. M. Atherton, the wealthy distiller of Louisville, Ky. and for its Secretary Cyrus C. Turner, and having for its object the protection of the liquor trade, the dissemination of pro-liquor literature, and opposition generally to Prohibition agitation. The machinery of this Association enabled the liquor interests of the whole country to concentrate on any State where a prohibitory amendment was submitted, or on any city of importance where local Prohibition was being agitated. Since that time, only two of the fourteen States in which prohibitory amendments have been submitted have adopted Prohibition, and fierce assaults have been made upon the States that had previously adopted Prohibition.

Character of the Anti-Prohibition Literature.

A large variety of documents presenting arguments against Prohibition were published by the National Protective Association, which also operated under the name of the National Printing Association, American Printing Company, etc., and circulated in the Amendment Campaigns of 1887, 1888, 1889, and 1890. Most of these were published anonymously, giving no clue to their real source. Among these documents were the *Farm Herald* and the *Rural Age*, gotten up in the form of cheap agricultural publications, containing various articles for farmers, but principally articles adroitly written against Prohibition. Others were dissertations on Bible Wines, editorials from religious and other papers that were opposed to the prohibitory amendment methods, etc. These documents were widely circulated at the expense of the liquor dealers, and gave the impression of a strong moral and religious sentiment against Prohibition.

Liquor Men's Letters regarding their Methods.

The full exposure of the foregoing methods was made during the year 1890, while the Nebraska Amendment Campaign was in progress. The *Voice* came into possession of a number of confidential letters, written by prominent liquor men in States that had gone through Amendment Campaigns, advising Nebraska liquor dealers how to proceed. The most important one was from Harry P. Crowell, the manager of the liquor campaign in Pennsylvania. It, as well as others, were written in reply to the following:—

JOHNSON'S PALE ALE.

LINCOLN, NEB., MARCH 5th, 1890.

DEAR SIR: There is a Prohibition Amendment pending in this State and I would like to have your advice, as a member of the trade. You have had experience in fighting Prohibition in your State, and you know what the best plans are.

*See letter of Harry P. Crowell on next page. The headquarters of the National Protective Association have been moved to Peoria, Ill., the headquarters also of the Whiskey Trust.

METHODS OF THE LIQUOR PARTY—CONTINUED.

Please tell us frankly what you think we should lay the most stress on in Nebraska, for accomplishing the best results for the liquor trade. It is my opinion that if the Nebraska dealers will talk up High License and show its advantages as a revenue measure, and a plan for regulating the traffic, etc., they will get the support of the best people, and even some preachers. What do you think of this?

What effectiveness is there in using anti-Prohibition documents? What class of documents are best? Do you know of any documents that will have weight against Prohibition among the religious classes?

How should campaign funds be distributed for the best results? Is it worth while to hire speakers or to engage in debates with the Prohibitionists? I think myself that the trade will accomplish more by spending the bulk of the funds among the newspapers, and for quiet work with men of influence, especially politicians. Give me your best plan for working through political machinery, and especially how to silence the pulpit and the press.

Hoping for an early reply, believe me, Yours truly,

WM. E. JOHNSON.

Mr. Crowell replied to the above as follows:

CROWELL & GLASS COLD STORAGE CO.,
Nos. 50, 52, and 54 N. Delaware Ave.,
Nos. 51, 53, and 55 N. Water St.,

PHILADELPHIA, 3rd AUG., 1890.

WM. E. JOHNSON, ESQ.,

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 3rd, a'so several similar ones to our Brewers sent to me by them for answer, received. I was the Secretary and Manager of the Anti-Prohib. fight last year, and when the fight was over, and our victory so great, I *destroyed* all our documents, and resigned from the Association, and am devoting all my time to the above business. Now to answer yours.

I always was a High License man, and think it the only thing to prevent Prohibition. My idea from experience is: Favour the passage of a High License Bill, with as many restrictions as possible, to make the vendor live up to the law, or lose his license; also, a large penalty and imprisonment for violation, and never be allowed a license in the State again. That will get you, as it did us, the support of the best people, preachers and politicians.

To use anti-Prohibition documents is good, but should be used with great judgment. The best documents for your work are published by the National Protective Assn., Louisville, Ky. It is the Whiskey Pool Trust arrangement and work, who will send you a sample copy of all their work, if you apply for it. Some are for religious people, some for farmers, etc.

The best results, or way to distribute campaign funds, is to arrange with the local leaders to look after their district and workers. Some localities speakers are good, but we used very few, and did very little of it. If you get the politicians on both sides they influence the papers, and they and the papers can win any fight, and it is the cheapest and best way. The politicians have all the window books, and in fact, all the machinery and data required, while the other side have not, and can only do great work in places where only a few people reside.

Make your fight on the grounds of High License, and revenue. Argue that Prohibition does not prohibit. If you are going to have a fight, if you was to come here I would give you, I think, in three hours, more than I could write in a week, and tell you and show you some of our documents, form of collecting funds, and spending, and winning the fight. Yours truly,

[Confidential.]

HARRY P. CROWELL.

METHODS OF THE LIQUOR PARTY—CONTINUED.

In accordance with the suggestion in the last paragraph of the foregoing letter, the *Voice* detailed Col. R. S. Cheves to go to Philadelphia and interview Mr. Crowell, and that paper, in its issue of April 3rd, 1890, published the following :

Interview of Mr. Crowell and Colonel Cheves :

“On reaching Philadelphia last Wednesday. I went directly to Mr. Crowell’s place of business, 51 and 53 North Water Street. I found him to be an exceedingly pleasant and agreeable gentleman. He is a man of fine physique and handsome features, with an honest and benevolent face ; talks fast and earnestly, and with every expression shows that he believes what he says. He is about 50 years old and doing a prosperous business. I introduced myself by giving him my full name and New York address, saying that I had come over as a friend of W. E. Johnson, of Nebraska, to get from him such information as would aid us in making a successful fight in that State.

“In response to a question, I told Mr. Crowell that I had with me his letter to Johnson, and as I had an offer to go to Nebraska to do some work in the campaign, I was very anxious that he should give me an inside history of the Pennsylvania Amendment contest, for I felt sure I could use it to great advantage.

“Being a very courteous and accommodating gentleman, Mr. Crowell said : ‘ My experience will be of great benefit to you ; but I am very busy now, and as it will take me several hours to give you all the details, suppose you come down to my house this evening and in a quiet way we will go over the whole thing.’

“Promptly at eight o’clock that evening I presented myself at 1,731 North Eighth Street, Mr. Crowell’s elegant home, and was received by that gentleman. The following conversation ensued :


“‘How did we begin the work ? Well, I’ll tell you,’ said Mr. Crowell. ‘In the first place, we knew for the last three years that this fight was coming on, consequently we prepared for it.’

“‘The first meeting of the liquor men was called to convene in Harrisburg, which was a failure. The second meeting was held in Philadelphia, and was a success, for at that meeting a State Executive Committee was selected, and I was made Secretary with power to act and arrange for the fight. At that meeting plans were also adopted by which money could be raised. In the first place we assessed the sales of all beer per annum at ten cents per barrel. We levied an assessment of 1,000 dols. on all the large hotels like the Continental, and they paid it like little men, and from 25 dols. to 50 dols. on all the smaller retail shops. Besides, each brewer was required to solicit money from all kindred interests—that is, every man in trade with whom they had dealings—those engaged in making barrels, those from whom we bought our horses, and wagons, and grain, and machinery, etc., were solicited to contribute to a campaign fund, and if such persons failed after a reasonable time to do so, a notice was forwarded intimating that a prompt compliance would save trouble and a possible boycott, thus forcing hundreds to help us who did it reluctantly. By this plan we raised over 200,000 dols., which was expended by the State Committee. Besides, local committees in every community raised and expended large sums during the campaign and on election day. Appeals for money were made to the trade throughout the country, and large sums were contributed by the Brewers’ Association and the National Protective Association.’

“‘How did you dispose of this immense amount of money ?’

“‘Besides the current expenses, we paid it out to the newspapers, politicians, and some for literature, and some for public speakers.’

“‘How did you manage to enlist the politicians on your side ? Did you offer them money ?’



METHODS OF THE LIQUOR PARTY--CONTINUED.

“ ‘ Yes ; we would go to the leaders, both Republicans and Democrats, and say this is not a party fight and you cannot afford to be against us, if you do we will remember you at the next general election, but if you will help us we will pay you liberally for your support.’

“ ‘ Such State leaders, as ‘ Bill ’ Leeds, Charles Porter, who is chairman of the city Republican Committee, Cooper, and Dave Martin, and others, and a lot of Democratic leaders we paid 500 dols. apiece, and 200 dols. apiece to local leaders, and 5 dols. apiece to men who worked and manned the polls on the day of elections.’

“ ‘ Did I pay Quay any money ? Yes ; for three years he bled us, and our contributions to him came very near beating us at the polls. It was reported that we contributed money to defeat Cleveland, and the Democrats got hold of it and a plan was on foot to have all the Democratic vote cast for the Amendment as a punishment to the Republican brewers of the State, and it would have succeeded if I had not found it out in time and ‘ fixed ’ the boys, but it cost us a big pile of money to do so. We had all the workers on our side, and the machines of both old parties were with us. We paid the County Commissioners of this county to let us have the poll-list exclusively for our use, with the understanding that we were not to return the list until after the election. So the Prohibitionists, with no window books, no money, no organisation, had no show whatever against us.’

“ ‘ Mr. Crowell, how did you manage to get the newspapers pretty much all on your side ?’

“ ‘ Why, we bought them by paying down so much cash. I visited the editors in person or had some good man to do so, and arranged to pay each paper for its support a certain amount of money. Throughout the State we paid weekly papers from 50 dols. to 500 dols. to publish such matter as we might furnish, either news or editorial but the city daily papers we had to pay from 1,000 dols. to 4,000 dols. which latter amount we paid to the *Times* of this city. Other papers we could not buy straight out, consequently we had to pay from 30 to 60 cents per line for all matter published for us according to the circulation and ability of the paper. We paid the *Ledger* 40 cents per line, and the *Record* we paid 60 cents per line, though it did some good work for us for nothing. It was understood with most all of the papers that we would furnish the matter, and so we employed a man to write for us and prepare articles for publication which would be furnished to the papers to be printed as news or editorial matter, as we might direct. The most effective matter we could get up in the influencing of votes was, that Prohibition did not prohibit, and the revenue, taxation, and how Prohibition would hurt the farmers. We would have these articles printed in different papers and then buy thousands of copies of the paper and send them to the farmers. If you work the farmers on the tax question you can catch them every time.’

“ ‘ How did I get the names of farmers ? Why, I got the poll-book in each town and hired some man who was well posted to select the names of every farmer and send them to me, and it was here we got in our best work ; for with the politicians, the papers and the farmers, you can always win. C. C. Turner, Secretary of the Liquor Dealers’ Publishing House at Louisville, will mail you a list of the farmers in Nebraska. He is a bright fellow, and can do you much good in some ways ; but don’t let him try to manage the newspapers for you.’

“ ‘ How did you manage, Mr. Crowell, to get so many ministers on your side ?’

“ ‘ Oh, that is the easiest thing out. No, I did not go to the preachers as I did to the politicians, but I always found out a good man in the Church who could work the preacher with but little trouble, for half of the preachers are cowards. Then I hired, for so much a name, some old broken down newspaper man or politician to go

METHODS OF THE LIQUOR PARTY—CONTINUED.

around with a petition and get the names of ministers and lawyers, which we published with fine effect. We talked High License all the time. Never try to defend the saloon; if so, you lose the influence of church members and ministers; but talk about the revenue, cider, taxation, and especially Prohibition don't prohibit, and clamor for High License. I had thousands of badges printed with High License and gave them out to poll-workers on election day and it had fine effect.'

"Yes, we understood and agreed to the passage of the High License law before the Amendment was submitted, so that we could use it as a means to defeat Prohibition. And it was that and that alone that saved us. With all our money and political backing we could not have defeated the Amendment on any other plan than High License.'

"'Mr. Crowell, has High License which has reduced the number of saloons, reduced to any extent the consumption of liquor?'

"'No, sir; on the contrary, the consumption of liquor has increased. The sale of beer in the city has increased 20 per cent. the last year, and gradually increased every year since the adoption of the Brooks law. While the number of licensed saloons have been reduced under High License, unlawful drinking places have increased. At first the officers made an effort to enforce the law, but now it is a farce and no effort on the part of the authorities to suppress illegal sales is being made. Yet I honestly, believe High License is the only practical way in dealing with the traffic. I am sure it will help the business, make it more respectable by putting it in the hands of a better class of men.'

"'Yes, we had a few speakers, but as a rule they are no good. I think it is throwing money and time away on them, for all who go out to hear our speakers are generally on our side to start with. Yes, we had Kate Field, and paid her 250 dols. and expenses per day, but she is no good—money wasted. We also had Rev. Sikes and Mr. Tomlinson of Topeka, but they are not worth fooling with. Let the speakers go. Get up good literature of your own, and send it especially to the farmers. Make a plea for High License and the battle is yours—that is, if you have the papers and politicians with you, and you can get them if you have the money.'

"'No, you need not go to Quay. He tries to be on both sides. It was reported during our campaign that he would vote for the Amendment. Our committee investigated the report. Quay denied it, and satisfied us that it was false. But all of Quay's strongest personal friends and supporters were with us beyond doubt, and it was understood, with his approval. It was for that influence we contributed so liberally to his support for three years.'

"'I never want to go through such another fight. It almost killed me, besides my business suffered greatly, for I was nearly three years with the burden of the fight on my shoulders, and for it all I was paid only 5,000 dols., and some of the trade kicked about it.'

"'When the campaign closed we were in debt 50,000 dols., on account of debts contracted with the newspapers, but the committee made an appeal, and raised the amount, and settled all claims.'

"'Were any temperance papers circulated during your campaign?'

"'Yes, several; but the most powerful and influential one was the *Voice*, of New York. It is a corker, and gave us more trouble than all the rest put together. I tell you, that *Voice* is a holy terror and a hell rattler. I take it, and get more information from it on this question than from all other sources put together, for what that paper does not get hold of is not worth knowing. If it could have covered the whole State it would have beaten us.'"

THE VOTE FOR STATE PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.



REGARDING the declaration by the Liquor Party that only a small percentage of the electorate of localities in this country could be expected to vote on the application of the Government Veto measure in their own neighbourhood, should it become law, it may be useful to submit the results of the voting on the Constitutional Prohibitory Amendments in the United States. In 18 States of the Union there has been submitted to the people the proposal to so amend the constitution of each of these States that, after the passing of the amendment that it should be unlawful and unconstitutional to carry on within its borders either the sale or manufacture of intoxicating beverages. Constitutional Prohibition however, does not prevent intoxicating liquor from being sold in small quantities *as a medicine*, or for manufacturing purposes, but in every case a form of application must be filled up and signed before it can be supplied, any chemist disregarding this provision, or selling intoxicating liquor as a beverage is liable to imprisonment, fine and immediate forfeiture of his license. The form of application is registered, and in some states must be advertised in the weekly newspaper of the city, or district in which the sale is effected, stating name and address of buyer and seller, and for what purposes required.

The following were the results of the voting :—

STATE.	Year.	VOTE ON THE AMENDMENT.		Vote at Nearest Important Election.	Not Voting.	Majority for Prohibition.	Majority against Prohibition.
		For.	Against.				
Kansas .. .	1880	92,302	84,304	201,236	25,325	7,998	—
Iowa .. .	1882	155,436	125,677	292,048	10,935	29,759	—
Ohio* .. .	1883	323,189	240,975	721,310	157,146	82,214	—
Maine .. .	1884	70,783	23,811	142,413	47,819	46,972	—
Rhode Island ..	1886	15,113	9,230	26,875	2,532	5,883	—
Michigan .. .	1887	178,636	184,281	380,885	17,968	—	5,645
Texas .. .	1887	129,273	221,934	357,513	7,616	—	92,661
Tennessee .. .	1887	117,504	145,237	303,784	41,083	—	27,733
Oregon .. .	1887	19,973	27,958	54,954	7,023	—	7,985
West Virginia ..	1888	41,668	76,555	159,540	41,317	—	34,887
New Hampshire ..	1889	25,786	30,976	90,922	34,160	—	5,190
Massachusetts ..	1889	86,459	133,085	344,517	128,213	—	46,626
Pennsylvania ..	1889	296,617	484,644	997,568	216,307	—	188,027
Rhode Island† ..	1889	9,956	28,355	42,111	4,840	—	18,359
South Dakota ..	1889	39,509	33,456	77,827	4,862	6,053	—
North Dakota ..	1889	18,552	17,393	38,098	2,153	1,159	—
Washington .. .	1889	19,546	31,487	58,443	7,408	—	11,941
Connecticut .. .	1889	22,579	49,974	153,978	81,625	—	27,595
Nebraska .. .	1890	82,292	111,728	214,090	20,066	—	29,435
TOTAL .. .	—	1,744,973	2,061,020	4,461,112	858,398	180,038	496,085
			1,744,973				180,038
			316,047				316,047

* Prohibition secured a majority of 82,214 in Ohio, but the constitution of that State requires that an amendment shall receive a majority of all the votes cast at the General Election, at which the proposition is submitted, and not a mere majority of those voting upon the amendment. By this means Prohibition was defeated in Ohio.

† This was the submission of the question of repealing the amendments empowering Prohibition.

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA.

Prohibitory Laws in Force in 1892.



THE following is a brief summary of the laws, constitutional and statutory, in force in States that are under a general prohibitory law throughout their entire extent. It does not aim to be complete, but only to present the principal features of each State's laws.

Maine—The Constitutional Amendment, adopted September 8th, 1884, provides: "The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, not including cider, and the sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, are and shall be forever prohibited. Except, however, that the sale and keeping for sale of such liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes and the arts, and the sale and keeping of cider, may be permitted under such rules as the legislature may provide." Previous to the passage of the Constitutional Amendment, a statutory prohibitory law had been in force since 1851, except two years from 1856 to 1858. The Constitutional Amendment is reinforced by stringent statutory laws, among the features of which are: Imprisonment two months and fine of 1,000 dols. for manufacturing intoxicating liquor for sale (except cider); peddlers taking orders fined 20 dols. to 500 dols.; transporting liquors illegally, 50 dols. fine; the possession of a United States permit is *prima facie* evidence of common seller; bringing liquor into the State, or carrying it about, 500 dols. fine; keeping drinking place, 100 dols. and 60 days; agents are appointed to sell for medicinal, mechanical, and manufacturing purposes only, under bond of 600 dols., and if convicted of illegal selling, they are disqualified for the position.

Vermont—A statutory prohibitory law has been in effect since 1852, though it has been amended and strengthened from time to time. No Constitutional Amendment has ever been submitted. Agents are appointed to sell for excepted purposes as in Maine, under bond of 600 dols.; if anyone sells liquor in violation of law, he forfeits 10 dols. for first conviction, 20 dols. and one month imprisonment for second, 20 dols. and three to six months for third; common seller, first conviction, 100 dols.; subsequent convictions, imprisonment four to twelve months; bringing liquor into the State, 20 dols.; second conviction, 50 dols. and three to ten months; places where liquor is kept and sold unlawfully are common nuisances, and shall be abated as such; tenant engaged in unlawful traffic forfeits rights to premises; lessor knowingly permitting such use, fined 20 to 200 dols.; officer neglecting to prosecute, fined 20 to 100 dols.; payment of United States special tax *prima facie* evidence of being a common seller, and of the place being a nuisance.

New Hampshire—The prohibitory law is very defective, prohibiting sale only, and not manufacture. It was passed in 1855. Town agents may sell spirituous liquors to be used in the arts, and for medicinal, mechanical, and chemical purposes, and wine for the sacrament, only; a person not a town agent who shall sell or keep for sale spirituous liquors shall be fined 50 dols., and for subsequent offences, 100 dols. or 90 days' imprisonment or both; common seller, fined 100 dols. and imprisoned not more than six months; exposing signs, bottles, liquor labels, or a United States special tax receipt is *prima facie* evidence of violation of liquor law; domestic wine or cider—except to be drunk on the premises—is not prohibited, nor are sales of "original packages" as imported into the United States. A Constitutional Amendment was submitted in 1889, but was defeated.

Kansas—The Constitutional Amendment, passed November 2nd, 1880, provides: "The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors shall be forever prohibited in this State, except for medicinal, scientific, and mechanical purposes." Only druggists are permitted to sell for excepted purposes, under bond of 1,000 dols. not to violate the law; petition for such permit must be signed by 25 reputable women over 21 years of age; a physician prescribing or administering liquor in evasion of the law is fined 100

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA—CONTINUED.

dols. to 500 dols. or be imprisoned 10 to 90 days ; purchaser must make affidavit that he wants liquor for medicine and not for beverage ; to manufacture for excepted purposes, one must have petition signed by 100 voters, and file bond for 10,000 dols. not to sell except to duly authorized druggists ; persons selling without permit fined 100 dols. to 500 dols. and imprisonment 30 to 90 days, and a druggist not keeping a record of sales, the same ; places where liquors are sold or manufactured unlawfully are nuisances, and the county attorney or any citizen may maintain action for abatement, and injunction shall be granted at commencement of each action, without bond persons violating an injunction fined 100 dols. to 500 dols. and imprisoned 30 days to six months ; any person causing the intoxication of another person is liable for the charge of the intoxicated person and 6 dols. a day besides ; the county attorney may summon anyone he believes to have knowledge of a violation of the law . county attorneys failing to prosecute violations of the law are fined 100 dols to 500 dols. and imprisoned 10 to 90 days and forfeit their offices ; any person (not duly authorized) who receives an order for liquor shall be punished for selling ; druggist selling to a person who he has been notified by relatives uses liquor as a beverage, punished as a seller ; treating or giving liquor to any miner, punished by fine of 100 dols. to 500 dols. and imprisonment 30 days to six months ; common carriers knowingly delivering liquor to a person to be used unlawfully, 100 dols. to 500 dols. fine and 30 to 60 days imprisonment ; selling liquor in soldiers' homes 500 dols., or imprisonment 1 year, minimum, or both.

Iowa—A Constitutional Amendment was adopted in 1882, but was invalidated through a clerical error that occurred in the journal of the legislature. A statutory law was passed in 1884, and strengthened by further enactment in 1886 and 1888. District Court may issue permits for the sale of intoxicating liquors for pharmaceutical and medicinal purposes, and wine for sacramental purposes ; notice of application for a permit must be published three weeks in a newspaper of the city, town, or county ; bond, 1,000 dols. ; permits are deemed trusts reposed in the recipients, not as matters of right, and may be revoked by the court upon sufficient showing ; a permit-holder must obtain through the county auditor a certificate authorising him to purchase liquor ; any person making false representation upon papers required under the act is fined 20 dols. to 100 dols. or imprisonment 10 to 30 days ; selling without permit, by any device, 50 dols. to 100 dols. for first offence, 300 dols. to 500 dols. with imprisonment not exceeding six months for subsequent offences ; in cases of unlawful manufacture, sale, or keeping, the building or ground on which it happens is a nuisance, and the user is fined not over 1,000 ; any citizen of the county may maintain an action to abate and perpetually enjoin the same, and any person violating such injunction shall be fined 500 dols. to 1,000 dols., or imprisoned not more than six months, or both ; after conviction of keeping a nuisance, any person engaging in such unlawful business shall be imprisoned three months to one year ; keeping a United States revenue permit posted in any place of business is evidence that the person owning it is engaged in unlawful selling ; transporting liquor without a certificate from the auditor designating for whom it is intended, and that the party is duly authorised to sell for legitimate purposes, fined 100 dols. ; keeping a club or place where liquors are distributed, fined 100 dols. to 500 dols., and imprisonment 30 days to six months ; persons making false statements to procure liquor of those authorised to sell, first offence, 10 dols. fine ; second offence, 20 dols. fine and imprisonment 10 to 30 days.

North Dakota—The Constitution, adopted in 1890, provides : " No person, association, or corporation shall within this State manufacture for sale or for gift any intoxicating liquor, and no person, association, or corporation shall import any of the same for sale or gift, or keep or sell, or offer the same for sale or gift, barter, or trade as a beverage. The Legislative Assembly shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this article, and shall thereby provide suitable penalties for the violation thereof." Any contravention of this constitutional Prohibition is punished for the first offence by fine of 200 dols. to 1,000 dols. and imprisonment 90 days to one year ; subsequent offences, imprisonment one to two years ; county judges issue to registered pharmacists permits to sell intoxicating liquor for medicinal, mechanical, and scientific purposes, and wine for sacramental purposes ; a physician may prescribe liquor for a patient in absolute need of it ;

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA—CONTINUED.

otherwise prescribing it is fined 500 dols. to 800 dols. with imprisonment 30 days to six months; sales by permit-holders are made upon printed affidavits minutely specifying intended use, and a false affidavit is punishable as perjury, by six months to two years imprisonment; re-selling liquor obtained under such affidavit, 100 dols. to 500 dols. fine with imprisonment 30 to 90 days; druggists failing to record sales for inspection, or selling illegally, 200 dols. to 1,000 dols. fine, 90 days to one year imprisonment, and disqualified to have permit again for five years; State's attorneys failing to prosecute violations of the law, 100 dols. to 500 dols. fine and 30 to 90 days' imprisonment and forfeiture of office; places where liquors are sold or kept in violation of law are nuisances, and upon establishment of the fact shall be abated, injunction being granted at beginning of action; violation of injunction punished as illegal selling; clubs punished same as illegal sellers; giving away liquor and evasions of the law, deemed unlawful selling; treating or giving liquor to a minor, punished as illegal selling; carriers of liquors to be sold contrary to law, 100 dols. and 500 dols. fine and 30 to 60 days' imprisonment.

South Dakota—The Constitution, adopted in 1890, provides: "No person shall manufacture or aid in the manufacture for sale, any intoxicating liquor; no person shall sell or keep for sale, as a beverage, any intoxicating liquor. The Legislature shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the provisions of this section, and provide suitable and adequate penalties for the violation thereof." The statutes provide that a violation of the foregoing shall be punished by a fine of 100 dols. to 500 dols. and imprisonment 60 days to six months; county judges may issue permits to registered pharmacists to sell for medicinal, mechanical, scientific, and sacramental purposes; any person signing a druggist's petition for a permit, knowing him to be in the habit of becoming intoxicated, or not in good faith in the pharmacy business, is fined 50 dols. to 100 dols., and a county judge granting a permit to such an applicant is fined 500 dols. to 1,000 dols.; any officer wilfully failing to perform duties imposed by this law, is fined 100 dols. to 500 dols., imprisoned 60 days to six months, and forfeits his office. Injunction provisions are same as in North Dakota.

Extent of Territory Covered by Prohibition.

The States included in the foregoing summary have an aggregate area of 339,460 square miles, and an aggregate population of 5,220,477 people. This does not include Alaska, with its 577,390 square miles of territory and 31,795 inhabitants, nor Indian territory, with its 31,400 square miles of territory and 74,997 inhabitants. Adding those to the States named, the total territory covered by prohibitory laws is 948,250 square miles, or 26 per cent. of the entire domain in the United States. The population is 5,327,269, or about 9 per cent of the total population. This does not take into account the territory under local Prohibition laws which is considerable—probably as much more, with a population fully as great. It is not possible, however, to make an accurate estimate from data at hand.

Prohibition and Population.

The claim made by the advocates of license that prohibitory liquor laws drive away desirable elements of population, and interfere with the normal growth of States and localities under such laws, is not borne out by population statistics. Kansas increased in population from 996,096 in 1880 to 1,427,096 in 1890, an aggregate of 431,000 or 43.27 per cent., which was greater than the increase of Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, or California—all growing States under various systems of license. Iowa's increase in population from 1880 to 1890 was greater than that of Illinois, exclusive of the City of Chicago, and greater than that of Indiana or Ohio. Iowa's increase, moreover, was greater from 1885 to 1890 (1,753,980 to 1,911,896) under Prohibition than from 1880 to 1885 (1,624,615 to 1,753,980) under license. The population of Maine and Vermont is chiefly rural, and those States have contributed, with the other New England States, largely to the great increase in Western populations. Nevertheless, their growth in population has been about the same as that of other New England States, exclusive of the large cities.



PROHIBITION IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.

Cambo and District.—There are no public houses in this district, which is very extensive. The late Sir Walter C. Trevelyan succeeded his father in 1846, at which time there was a public house at Cambo, also one at Longwitton, and a beer house at Harwoodgate. Before 1850 the whole of these houses were closed, and the inn at Cambo transformed into a temperance hotel, but about 26 years since a new temperance hotel was built at Scotsgap, and the old house became the residence of the agent of the estate. The population on the last census was 836.

Sir George Trevelyan (Secretary of State for Scotland), the present owner of the estate, in speaking of this district, says :—“ Drinking shops are an evil in themselves, and they can be abolished, and can be extinguished without any disadvantages to the public which, in any degree, can be weighed against the enormous disadvantages and evils of their existence. This may be to others a matter of theory, but it is to me a question of experience. Forty years ago, Sir Walter C. Trevelyan took the matter into his own hands, and suppressed public houses over a large district of country. Since then a generation has grown up with the tastes and habits which were formed under a new system, with self-respect, frugality, and a high standard of comfort for themselves, and what is much more important, for their wives and children. And I will venture to say that the most minute, and even the most malévolent scrutiny, could never discover in that district any evil whatever which has resulted from the suppression of the public houses. On the other hand, the most superficial observer will see signs on the very face of the country of innumerable blessings which have resulted from the change.—It has changed the face of the country side and the appearance of the people. My neighbours have good health, good wages, good honour, good houses full of furniture, and have saved money. They are neighbours indeed and not dependents—there is not a single pauper on the estate.”

Belsay.—Owing to the success which attended the closing of the public houses on the Wallington Estate, Sir Arthur Middleton, the owner of Belsay Estate, suppressed all licenses in his possession, and to-day Belsay is a model village. The population on the last census was 260.

Writing in reference to this district a gentleman well known states. “As to Belsay and Prohibition, I may say that there has not been a public house for over twenty years, and the improvement is very marked. On the neighbouring estates of Sir John Swinburn, and Sir Geo. Trevelyan there are no public houses, so that we have an area of about one hundred square miles without this curse. The people are industrious and generally well off. Another important fact, you don't meet a policeman every time you choose to take a walk, and I believe there is not a policeman within this area except at Bolam, and he is a private constable. At several of the adjoining places in this district where there are public houses, of course you have the policeman also. The difference is so marked that I fancy under the Veto Bill the publican could not get into our Prohibition area even if he wished.”

Hartburn.—Previous to 1833 no public house existed in this village, but at the request of some of the villagers a license was granted, and a public house existed for about 26 years, before the establishment of this house it is recorded “that Hartburn was a quiet little village,” but owing to the disturbances which followed, the Vicar laid the full facts of the case before the owner (the late Henry H. Atkinson of Angerton), and urged him to close the place, which he did in the year 1859, since which time Hartburn has been a Prohibition village and has returned to the quietness which reigned before the drink traffic was established. The population of Hartburn on the last census was 505.

North Seaton Village and Colliery.—Neither in the Village nor at the Colliery are there any public houses, and no attempt has been made to establish one; both are quiet and respectable. By the last census, this Prohibition district contains a population of 1,996, the bulk of whom are miners working at the colliery.

PROHIBITION IN THE NORTH—CONTINUED.

Naworth.—On the extensive estate of the Earl and Countess of Carlisle all public houses have been closed with marked advantage. There are several villages on the estate, one of the largest being Hallbankgate, in this place before the public house was closed a direct vote of the inhabitants was taken, and by an overwhelming majority (more than four to one) the people themselves decided that intoxicating liquors should not be sold in their midst, and the public house was therefore closed, we understand that the Vicar of the parish was much opposed to the prohibition of the Liquor Traffic, declaring he was a “drinker of beer, wine and spirits,” doubtless the action taken by this gentleman has greatly encouraged the brewers to send their vans with small barrels of beer, which are repeatedly hawked through the village and sold to those who will buy, we believe these proceedings are illegal, but with the Vicars support it would be very difficult to obtain a conviction. There is no doubt this action on the part of certain brewers is taken with a view of bringing Prohibition into disrepute. When the Vicar and the brewer go hand in hand as they have done at Hallbankgate, it is all the more difficult for the moral tone of the people to rise, yet, this has been the case here, for we are informed that “Hallbankgate is much improved since the closing of the public house.”

Throckley.—For many years there has been no public house in this flourishing colliery village, which is only a few miles from Newcastle-on-Tyne, Alderman W. H. Stephenson, J.P., the owner of this Estate prohibits the Liquor Traffic because he is thoroughly convinced the inhabitants wish it. The successful Co-operative Stores, the flower show, leek show and other annual gatherings—all conducted without intoxicating liquors—clearly demonstrate that not only can the ordinary affairs of life be transacted under prohibition, but the many *etc's*, which go to make life enjoyable can also be made successful. The population on the last census was 1,464.

Ulgham.—This is another Prohibition village. In 1888, the license of the “Anvil Inn” was given up and the premises transformed into a Temperance Hotel. This change was mainly due to the Earl and Countess of Carlisle and their Agent, the late Mr. Stephenson. As to benefit, the “village is more orderly, notably on Saturday evenings, on that day men used to come to drink from the collieries near, causing great disturbances. Not long before the license was given up, the policeman was nearly killed in one of these Saturday night rows.” The present position of this district is additional evidence that Prohibition is of great value, in the fact that order and quietness has taken the place of noise and riot. The population at the last census was 695.

York Convocation.—In the ‘Report on Intemperance, to the Convocation of York it is stated.—“In the 1,273 parishes and districts of the Southern Province where there are no houses for the sale of intoxicating drinks, drunkenness, pauperism and crime are found to be very rare. In the large parishes of the north, there are not so many districts without places for the sale of drink, yet in those which do exist the same result of lessened drunkenness and crime is obtained.”

From the same report we extract the following evidence in favour of Prohibition, in the North by Chief Constables and Superintendents of Police.

1st. “There are forty-nine townships in the division, and ten of them have no places for the sale of intoxicating liquors. These townships are comparatively free from crime, or riots and disorderly conduct, and most of the townships in the country would be in this desirable state were they free from Drinking-Houses.”

2nd. There are nine small townships in this district with a total population of about 1,200, in which there are no places for the sale of intoxicating liquors; and I have much pleasure in stating that not a single summons has been served in any of those townships during the past two years. I have no doubt but this has been owing to the absence of intoxicating drinks.”

3rd. Out of the twenty parishes in this division where there are no places for the sale of intoxicating drinks, there is seldom a case for magisterial interference, and the labouring classes are well clad and live comfortable. But in the districts where public houses and beer shops exist, much misery may be seen; and there is plenty of work found for the police, and the magistrates; the sole cause of which is the drink.”

TESTIMONY OF A WORKHOUSE MASTER.

“There are thirty-three parishes in this Union, twelve or thirteen out of that number have neither public house nor beer shop, and from them I seldom, or never have an indoor pauper.”

FACTS AND FIGURES FOR SPEAKERS.

Revenue Returns for 1893.—From the first and second quarter returns issued for the quarter ending June 30th, the amount showed a net decrease compared with the corresponding quarter of last year of £781,258, the falling off occurring in Customs, £24,957 ; Excise, £187,534 ; Stamps, £421,156 ; Land Tax, £10,000 ; and miscellaneous, £252,611 ; while property and income tax showed an increase of £70,000 ; Post Office, £20,000, and Telegraph Service, £25,000. For the quarter ending September 30th another decrease was reported amounting to £557,801 compared with same quarter of last year. The diminutions in customs is £57,000. In the excise there was a sign of recovery, the decrease being only £20,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer reckoned that he could lose £260,000 in the year, and £200,000 has been lost, with the winter upon us when a large number of persons spend their time in drinking, this looks as if the decline shown in the first quarter will be arrested, this “ may be an advantage to the revenue, but is rather discouraging to the Social Reformer.”

The World's Beer Consumption.—Some notion of the enormous consumption of beer in the civilised countries of the world may be gained from the fact that last year no less than three thousand million gallons of beer were imbibed in Europe alone, Germany headed the list consumants with 1,057,000,000 gallons ; Great Britain being a good second with 855,000,000, third came Austria with 300,000,000, while France and Belgium were “ bracketed fourth ” with 220,000,000 a piece. Denmark “ tails ” the list with 145,000 gallons only. Of extra European countries the United States comes first with an annual consumption of 800,000,000 gallons ; Austria taking second place at 22,500,000. This is the way some people declare they can bring about sobriety, past experience proves them wrong, yet they still follow this “ will-o-the-wisp.”

A Trade View of Drunkenness....In an open letter to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, an authorised contribution to “ *The Licensing World* says ” ; You know as well as we do that drink is not the cause of misery, poverty, and degradation. The truth is that drunkenness is the result of these, just as cholera and typhoid fever are the results of unsanitary conditions. The craving for drink that leads to drunkenness is a disease both of the mind and of the body. If drunkenness were treated as a form of insanity, as we treat homicidal mania, your occupation would be gone. We need no one to tell us that we ought to lock up homicidal maniacs. We ought to need no one to tell us that we should do the same with habitual drunkards.’ This is strong testimony, from an unexpected quarter, but we would rather lock the drink up from the people and thus save them from becoming habitual drunkards.

The Inebriates' Acts, 1879 and 1888—The report for 1892 of the inspector of retreats for drunkards under these Acts has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. It states that the aggregate number of patients admitted during the twelve months was 124. This is the highest number in one year since the passing of the Acts, and the number is ever increasing, in 1890 the numbers were 109, in 1891, 115 ; and 1892, 124. The report shows that the inmates decidedly improved in health during their residence ; these were habitual drunkards on their admittance, and were total abstainers while in these retreats, a clear proof that teetotalism is the true remedy for drunkenness.

Expenditure per Head of the Population.—Victoria £5 14s. 5d. ; New South Wales, £4 12s. 3d. ; United Kingdom, £3 15s. ; England, £4 1s. 6d. ; Scotland, £3 5s. ; Ireland, £2 2s. 4d. Everybody admits that this direct loss on drink is startling, but the indirect loss is incalculable, loss of work and wages, the providing asylums, workhouses, prisons, and the many others which the drink traffic makes necessary.

The Increase of Lunacy.—The Blue Book issued by the Commissioners in Lunacy appears to point to the conclusion that lunacy is on the increase in Great Britain. The figures registered in England and Wales alone showed 88,822, or 2,000



FACTS AND FIGURES—CONTINUED.

more than were on the list in January, 1892. These unfortunate people are drawn from all ranks of society from peer to peasant. The chief existing causes appear to be "drink," and "overstrain," but "heredity" forms a great factor of overwhelming importance in these cases.

Object Lessons.—The notorious Jane Cakebread, the veteran heroine of some 252 police-court appearances for drunkenness, after a month's enforced abstinence was liberated, and in the afternoon of the same day was re-arrested for the same offence and sent to prison for another month. Another case is that of a drunken mother, who was charged with having, while drunk, taken her four-year-old scarlet-fever-stricken infant through the pouring rain to a public-house, to the peril of the company at the bar. Well may the *British Medical Journal* say:—"When will the Government of the day, by imperative legislation, protect the community and the wretched victims themselves from the domination of a disease which so effaces womanhood in the person of these involuntary and miserable offenders against the law." But the only effectual way of doing this is to prohibit the liquor traffic, and the miserable work—of which the above are only samples—will speedily come to an end.

Drink in Relation to Wages.—By a Board of Trade return we learn that for every £100 spent in drink only £7 is paid in wages. The following figures speak for themselves:—The great brewing firm of "Guinness, Limited," has a paid-up capital of £14,000,000. The North-Eastern Railway Company has a paid-up capital of £50,000,000. Guinness finds employment for 2,000 hands; the N.E.R. Co. for 38,000. Guinness pays in wages £100,000; the N.E.R. Co. £3,250,000. The profit earned by Guinness and Co. was £700,000; the profit earned by the N.E.R. Co., £600,000. In the one case the men get £1 to the masters' £7; in the other the men get £3 to the masters' 16s. This ought to open the eyes of those who wish to improve the condition of the worker. Stop the liquor traffic and his condition would be improved forthwith. Thomas Burt, M.P., the present Secretary of the Board of Trade, gives the following figures:—"Consume boots and shoes at a cost of £100 and you necessitate £37 worth of labour. Purchase woollen cloth to the same value and you send £60 into the labour market. Buy made-up clothes with a similar sum and £71 of it represents payment for labour."

Drink and Sweating.—A representative of the *Daily Chronicle* has been interviewing Miss Goold, of the Women's Help Society, and in an article on Fair-wage Workshops gives some very interesting facts in reference to the tailoring business. In reply to questions, Miss Goold says "first-class hands can nearly always get work when they don't drink." "Do you have many difficulties with the women?" Miss Goold's reply is, "Our greatest difficulty is their drinking habits. We forgive them once, but never a second time. It is drink more than anything else that puts them at the mercy of the sweaters. When the craving is on them they will do anything to get money to satisfy it, and when their money is gone they must work for whatever they can get."

An Abstainer's March in India.—Some people think they cannot do anything without alcoholic liquors, but the following from "On Guard" illustrates what can be done without it:—"An officer has just completed a long march from Cashmere to Simla *via* Leh and Kyelang. He performed the journey of 700 miles on foot, and his average walk was 25 miles. From Leh to Kyelang his road lay across an elevated plateau, destitute of animal and vegetable life, varying in height from 12,000 to 17,000 feet above the sea level. The whole journey was performed upon total abstinence principles, and without any detriment to the traveller, who arrived in Simla in a thoroughly fit condition, despite a march of 32 miles on the last day. This is another confirmation of the fact, that in long and fatiguing marches and in high latitudes the use of alcoholic stimulants is absolutely unnecessary."

The Baptist Young People's Union of North America, at its recent meeting at Philadelphia adopted strong Prohibition resolutions, as did the Annual Convention of the Young People's Societies for Christian Endeavour, representing 30,000 societies, with 1,500,000 members. Clearly American Christian Youth is not going to "play with fire."



THE GOVERNMENT

DIRECT VETO MEASURE.

*Introduced by Sir William Harcourt, Bart, M.P.,
February 27th, 1893.*

Text of the Liquor Traffic (Local Control) Bill.

CLAUSE I.—POLL ON TOTAL CLOSING IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

Section 1. One-tenth of the local government electors in any of the areas hereinafter mentioned may address a requisition in writing to the authority hereinafter mentioned requiring that authority to cause a poll of those electors to be taken on the question whether total closing shall be adopted within the area, that is to say whether the grant or renewal of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors within the area shall be prohibited, and thereupon a poll shall be taken in accordance with the requisition and in manner directed by this Act.

2. If a majority of two-thirds of the persons voting on the above question resolve the question in the affirmative, then while the resolution is in force, no licence shall, except as by the Act provided, be granted or renewed for the sale of intoxicating liquors within the area.

3. When a poll has been taken in any area on the above question a further poll on the same question shall not be taken before the expiration of three years from the date when the resolution comes into force, or if the question is resolved in the negative from the date of the poll.

4. Subject as aforesaid, while a resolution affirming the above question is in force, one-tenth of the local government electors in the area may address a requisition in writing to the authority hereinafter mentioned requiring that authority to cause a poll of those electors to be taken on the question whether total closing shall be abolished, and thereupon a poll shall be taken accordingly, and if a majority of two-thirds of the persons voting at the poll resolve that total closing shall be abolished it shall be abolished accordingly.

5. A poll may be taken in pursuance of this section at any time after the passing of this Act, but any resolution passed in pursuance of this section, if passed within two years after the passing of this Act, shall not come into force at any time before the expiration of three years from the passing of this Act, and if passed subsequently shall not come into force before the expiration of one year from the passing of resolution.

6. In this section the expression "licence" has the same meaning as in the Licensing Act, 1872.

CLAUSE II.—LOCAL POLL ON SUNDAY CLOSING IN ENGLAND.

Section 1, One-tenth of the local government electors in any of the areas hereinafter mentioned may address a requisition in writing to the authority hereinafter mentioned requiring that authority to cause a poll of those electors to be taken on the question whether Sunday closing shall be adopted within the area, and thereupon a poll shall be taken in accordance with the requisition and in a manner directed by this Act.

2. Sunday closing shall for the purposes of this Act mean the closing during the whole of Sunday of premises in which intoxicating liquors are sold or exposed for sale by retail, and if a majority of the persons voting on the question of Sunday closing resolve that question in the affirmative, then while the resolution is in force and subject to the provisions of this Act, all such premises shall be closed accordingly within the area, and the Licensing Acts, 1872 and 1874, shall apply in the case of any premises so closed as if they had been closed under those Acts.

'VETO BILL—CONTINUED.

3. When a poll has been taken in any area on the above question a further poll on the same question shall not be taken before the expiration of three years from the date when the resolution comes into force, or if the question is resolved in the negative from the date of the poll.

4. Subject as aforesaid, while a resolution affirming the above question is in force, one-tenth of the local government electors in the area may address a requisition in writing to the authority hereinafter mentioned requiring that authority to cause a poll of those electors to be taken on the question whether Sunday closing shall be abolished, and thereupon a poll shall be taken accordingly, and if a majority of the persons voting at the poll resolve that Sunday closing be abolished it shall be abolished accordingly.

5. A resolution passed in pursuance of this section in any area shall not come into force until the then next day appointed for the holding of the general annual licensing meeting, for the division or place within which the area is situate.

6. This section shall not extend to Scotland or Wales.

CLAUSE III.—AREAS.

The areas for the purposes of this Act shall be—

(a) In the case of a borough or other urban sanitary district not divided into wards, that borough or district.

(b) In the case of a borough or other urban sanitary district divided into wards, a ward of that borough or district.

(c) In the case of a rural sanitary district, a parish within that district or so much of the parish as is in that district.

(d) In the county of London any District of a sanitary authority within the meaning of section 99 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, or if any such district, being outside the city of London, is divided into wards or consists of several parishes, then any such ward or parish.

CLAUSE IV.—MEANING OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTORS.

For the purposes of this Act the expression 'local government electors' shall mean the persons registered in the local government register of electors in respect of qualifications situate within the area for which a poll is taken.

CLAUSE V.—AUTHORITY FOR TAKING POLL.

The authorities for the purposes of this Act shall be—

(a) For a borough the Borough Council.

(b) For an urban sanitary district other than a borough the Urban Sanitary Authority.

(c) For a parish within or partly within a rural sanitary district the Overseers of the parish.

(d) For an area within the county of London the Sanitary Authority within the meaning of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, for the district comprising that area.

CLAUSE VI.—PROVISIONS AS TO POLL.

Section 1. With respect to the mode of taking a poll in pursuance of this Act, the rules in the schedule to this Act, with such additions and modifications (if any) as the Local Government Board may by order prescribe, shall be observed.

2. The Ballot Act, 1872, including the penal provisions thereof, shall, subject to such adaptations as may be prescribed by order of the Local Government Board, apply in the case of a poll taken in pursuance of this Act in like manner, as in the case of a Parliamentary election.

3. If any person is guilty of a corrupt practice at or in connection with a poll taken in pursuance of this Act he shall, on summary conviction, be liable for each offence to a fine not exceeding £2, and be disqualified for a term of six years after the taking of the poll from voting at any Parliamentary election or at any election to a County Council, Borough Council, School Board, or other local authority, and from being a member of any County Council, Borough Council, School Board, or other local authority. For this purpose the expression "corrupt practice" shall include personation and offences relating thereto, and all bribery, treating, and undue influence which under any Act relating to a Parliamentary election makes the election void.

VETO BILL—CONTINUED.

4. If any person is guilty of any misfeasance in the execution of his duties under this Act in connection with the taking of a poll he shall, on summary conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding £50.

5. The necessary expenses of the authority incurred in pursuance of this Act shall be defrayed out of the rate or fund applicable to the general expenses of the authority; and if any person knowingly provides money for any other payment of expenses in relation to a poll taken in pursuance of this Act, or for replacing any money expended in any such payment or expenses, he shall be guilty of illegal payment within the meaning of the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Act, 1883, and the provisions of that Act shall apply accordingly.

6. A poll on the question of total prohibition and a poll on the question of Sunday closing may be taken together.

7. Every order made by the Local Government Board under the section shall be printed by the Queen's printer and published under the authority of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, and shall, while in force, have effect as if enacted by this Act.

CLAUSE VII.—SAVINGS FOR RAILWAY REFRESHMENT ROOMS, HOTELS,
AND EATING HOUSES.

Section 1. Nothing in this Act shall prevent the grant or renewal of licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors on premises intended to be used in good faith exclusively for all or any of the following purposes; that is to say:—

(a) For refreshment rooms at a railway station; that is to say, for persons arriving or departing by railway, or

(b) For an inn or hotel---that is to say, for the accommodation of travellers, or of persons lodging therein; or

(c) For an eating house---that is to say, for persons taking meals on the premises.

2. There shall be attached to every such licence such conditions as the Licensing Authority think necessary or proper for preventing the use of the premises for any other purpose than that specified in the licence; and if any person commits or permits any breach of those conditions he shall be liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £50, and, if he be the licensee, to the forfeiture of his licence.

CLAUSE VIII.—SAVING FOR METHYLATED SPIRITS.

Nothing in this Act shall affect the sale of methylated spirits for use in the arts or manufactures under any enactment permitting such sale.

CLAUSE IX.—SAVING FOR MEDICINE.

Nothing in this Act shall prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes by a chemist or druggist within the meaning of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, in pursuance of a medical prescription signed by a duly qualified medical practitioner.

CLAUSE X.—THE ACT TO APPLY TO SCOTLAND.

CLAUSE XI.—ACT NOT TO EXTEND TO IRELAND.

CLAUSE XII.—SHORT TITLE.

SCHEDULE: RULES FOR TAKING OF POLL.

A schedule contains the rules for taking the poll, as follows:—

1. The authority to whom a requisition is addressed in pursuance of this Act shall appoint a person to act at the returning office on any poll taken in pursuance of this Act, and shall not later than ten days after the date of the receipt of the requisition fix a day for the poll, not sooner than twenty and not later than thirty days from that date.

2. The returning officer shall give notice of the poll by causing a printed notice of the time and place thereof to be posted in conspicuous places in the area for which the poll is to be taken.

3. The returning officer shall make arrangements as nearly as may be in accordance with the Acts for the time being in force for the taking of votes at municipal elections.

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GENUINE GRAPE JUICE. FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

**Alto Douro, Madeira, Congress, Muscat,
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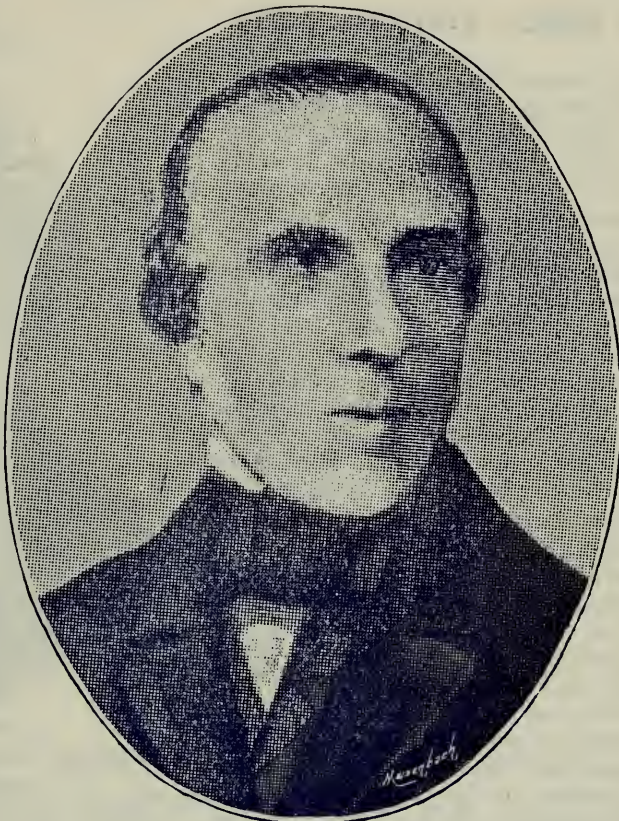
NORTHERN TEMPERANCE PIONEERS.

Jas. Rewcastle

JAMES REWCASTLE, the first Secretary of the North of England Temperance League, died at Newcastle, on the 4th October, 1867. When the Temperance cause first became a public question in England, James Rewcastle was in business as a printer, and though with only limited means, he did not hesitate to throw himself into the movement, and he devoted all the resources at his command for its advancement. From the first until his death, he was always found indefatigable and earnest, yet gentle, business-like, and ever ready in promoting the cause he loved so much. For nearly thirty-three years he laboured in the Temperance cause, being one of the founders of the Newcastle Temperance Society, and many of the societies in the surrounding district.

In the great success of the Temperance cause to-day, few know or think of the obloquy which attended the pioneers of the movement; but men like James Rewcastle stood firm as a rock against all the adverse winds that blew against them; and owing to their faithfulness, the Temperance movement is what it is to-day. In 1857, the Newcastle Temperance Society and the Young Men's Temperance Association amalgamated their forces, under the name of the Newcastle Temperance Union, and James Rewcastle was elected one of the vice-presidents. In 1858, doubtless through his energy, the North of England Temperance League was formed, and he became its Secretary. Untiring energy and complete devotion to the interests of the affiliated societies characterised his long connection with the League. He was not a platform orator, but had wonderful power of conveying his sentiments and opinions in committee, or before a limited audience. He excelled, however, as an organiser, and was an unfailing, conscientious, and business-like Secretary.

In 1862, at the invitation of the United Kingdom Alliance, he attended the World's Temperance Convention, held in London, and read a paper on "Legislative Action and the Temperance Movement." He considered the question from two points—1st, "How far legislation on the drink traffic is in agreement with the principles of civil society; and 2nd, To what extent society may wield its legislative power in coping with intemperance." He came to the conclusion that society had a right to protect itself from an evil; and, therefore, he advocated Prohibition as the only sure cure for the drink evil. His conclusion was that "Genuine Temperance soldiers will be one in spirit as they are one in truth." At the soiree in connection with the Convention, he suggested that a great national memorial from the wives, mothers, and daughters should be presented to the Queen, praying she would discountenance the traffic in intoxicating liquors. James Rewcastle was not only a teetotaler but a thorough-going prohibitionist, and throughout his writings he pleaded for the destruction of the liquor traffic.



Davidson, Photographer, Willington-on-Tyne.

NORTHERN TEMPERANCE PIONEERS.

GEO. CHARLTON

GEORGE CHARLTON was born at Hexham, in 1808, and died at Gateshead, on September 15th, 1885. His father was a farmer, and his earliest days were passed as a farm lad. When 16 years of age, he removed to Blaydon, and was apprenticed to a butcher; and here he married Miss Watson. As one result of their united efforts, in 1857 they were able to retire from business, on a moderate independency. They had no family, and Mrs. Charlton died several years before her husband.

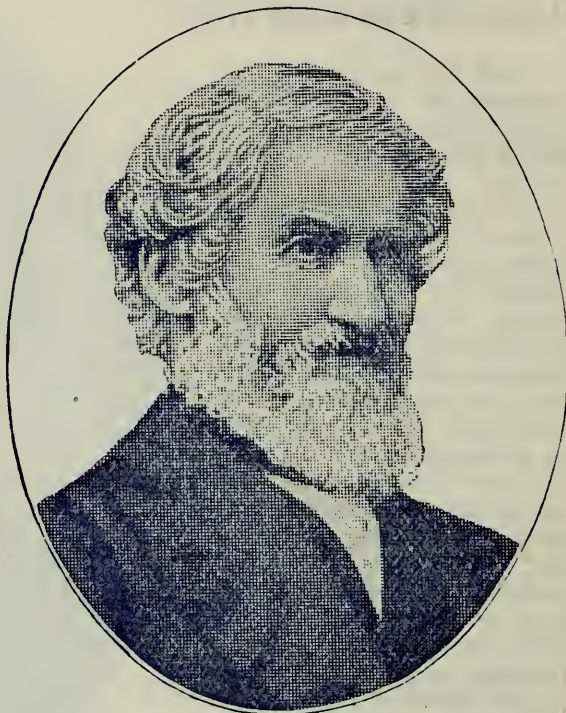
Although George Charlton was a member of the Council of Gateshead (in which town he lived for many years), and although he was an energetic Primitive Methodist and politician, it is as a Temperance reformer that he will be held in lasting remembrance. Here he was a father and a veteran, few men on the Temperance question being either better

informed or more cordially appreciated. In 1834, he joined the "Moderation Temperance Society," the members of which were allowed to indulge in beer and wine, ardent spirits being rigidly prohibited. These pioneers met in the Friends Meeting House, Newcastle—then, as now, in Pilgrim Street—and worthily they fulfilled their mission as temperate men in the light of those early days. Shortly afterwards, the Teetotal movement had its origin, and George Charlton was among the first to throw in his lot with the new movement. The new organisation speedily swallowed up and absorbed the old "Moderation Society," which soon died.

In the early battles for Teetotalism, George Charlton took a prominent part, and on the platform was a most acceptable speaker. His singularly honest-looking face, supported by his tall and commanding appearance, often composed the tumult of the assemblies he addressed. His facts constrained attention, his statements awakened inquiry, and his testimonies gained belief. He could number his Temperance converts by the thousands. By his brave and long-continued exertions, and those of his co-adjutors, a great change had taken place, and at the end of his labours he had the unspeakable happiness of seeing all ranks of society rival each other in attempting to spread Temperance among the people.

He followed James Rewcastle as the Secretary of the North of England Temperance League, and a more devoted and painstaking Secretary it would have been difficult to have found. His energetic labours on behalf of the League, over a period of eighteen years, in organising societies, collecting subscriptions, and addressing large and small gatherings, made the League a power for good in these northern counties; but George Charlton did not confine his work to one organisation. As a vice-president of the United Kingdom Alliance he did yeoman service in the prohibition warfare. The Sunday Closing Association, Good Templars, Blue Ribbon movement, and other agencies received his support and the influence of his example, energy, and courage.

In 1867, he entered the Gateshead Council; and in 1873 was elected Mayor, and re-elected to the same position in 1874. During the two years of his Mayoralty he was ever true to his Temperance principles. In 1878, he was elected an alderman, and about the same time was made a justice of the peace.



Davidson, Photographer, Willington-on Tyne.

NORTHERN TEMPERANCE PIONEERS.

GEO. DODDS.

GEORGE DODDS was born in the neighbourhood of the Ouseburn, Newcastle, on November 19th, 1810, and died at Newcastle, on December 5th, 1888. He served his time and worked for many years in Plummer's Flax Mills. In 1843, he married Miss Frances Middleton. In 1836, George Dodds came in contact with some of the early advocates of the movement, and was induced to sign the Total Abstinence pledge. This event took place on 24th September, 1836, and from that day to the day of his death he was a faithful teetotaler. His power as a public speaker was speedily recognised, and he took an active part in conducting Temperance meetings in and near Newcastle. His style of public speaking was rough and unaffected. He had never studied oratory as an art, but the honest ring in his utterances carried conviction none the less effectually.



Davidson, Photographer, Willington-on-Tyne.

Wealthy local abstainers took him from his work, and engaged him, at a small nominal salary, to visit the chief towns and villages in Northumberland, Durham, and Cumberland. On these visits he worked with an earnestness and enthusiasm which no opposition could weaken. The impression produced by his advocacy, induced thousands to sign the pledge, and there are many who still remember his extraordinary and impressive power as a Temperance advocate.

After labouring at this kind of work with astonishing success for some years, he commenced business in Newcastle, and devoted his attention to trade; all his spare time being still given to the promotion of the cause he had so much at heart, and it may with truth be said that there are not many places in the northern district which, during the 52 years of his Temperance advocacy, did not receive, and were anxious to receive, his valuable services. The names of George Dodds and George Charlton were probably better known than any other advocates of the cause in the North of England, and their names are ever green in all Temperance circles to-day.

In 1868, he went to reside at Cullercoats, and in 1878 was elected a Councillor for the borough of Tynemouth. In 1887 he was elected Mayor, the latter being a fitting climax of the long list of honours that fell to his share. But as he himself said at the first Temperance meeting he addressed after his election as Chief Magistrate—"Although Mayor of Tynemouth I am still George Dodds." His chief gratification in his appointment seemed to be at the increased opportunities it gave him of influencing his fellows to become abstainers. While Mayor, he rigidly adhered to his Temperance principles, never providing drink at any of the functions of the Corporation.

George Dodds was an earnest Primitive Methodist, and laboured for the advancement of that denomination; and although Temperance was, with him, placed before party politics, he was a Radical. In his early days he took an active part in the Reform movement of 1832. He was a thorough Prohibitionist, and strongly supported the United Kingdom Alliance, the Good Templars, and every other phase of the Temperance movement.

NORTHERN TEMPERANCE PIONEERS.

JOHN MAWSON

JOHN MAWSON was born at Penrith, Cumberland, in 1814, and met his death from a fearful catastrophe which occurred on the Newcastle Town Moor, on Tuesday, December 17th, 1867, dying two days later (December 19th). For more than a quarter of a century, Mr. Mawson was prominent as a promoter and supporter of philanthropic movements, and was ever ready to support, both by his voice and purse, the Temperance cause. At the time of his death, he was President of the Gateshead Temperance Society, and a vice-president of the North of England Temperance League. He used to traverse the whole of the northern district to enlighten the villagers of the evils of drunkenness and the blessings of teetotalism. He was a frequent visitor and speaker at the annual conference and meet-



Davidson, Photographer, Willington-on-Tyne.

ings of the United Kingdom Alliance, and was in close correspondence with the late Secretary of that organisation (Mr. T. H. Barker). He spoke at the great meeting in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, only a few months before his untimely death, declaring his strong belief in the right of the people to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. But not only on the Temperance reform was John Mawson well known and deservedly popular, but on peace, reform, Irish improvement, religious liberty, and social progress—in all these movements he ever took an active and abiding interest. His active support to the anti-slavery cause was remarkable. Entering heartily into the work of negro redemption, he became a firm friend and follower of William Lloyd Garrison, at a time when friends were few.

The period of the Southern rebellion was a trying time in England for the friends of the anti-slavery cause. John Mawson stood the test manfully. While so many of his countrymen, allured by the audacity of the slaveowners, sympathised with the South, he for one stood nobly for the North, and at public meetings and other gatherings he declared his own abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of justice. William Lloyd Garrison visited Newcastle, after the war, and was entertained at a public banquet, over which John Mawson presided.

It may with truth be said that there was not a single movement of an elevating character with which John Mawson was not more or less identified. Honest in business, intelligent as a politician, earnest and faithful in public matters, true at all times to his own convictions, he became one of the most esteemed citizens of Newcastle.

As a Councillor of the Corporation of Newcastle he was much valued, and in 1867 was unanimously chosen Sheriff of the city, and with truth died at the post of duty.

At the present time Mrs. Mawson is President of the Gateshead Branch of the B.W.T.A., and renders much valuable assistance in every branch of the Temperance cause. Miss Mawson and other members of the family are ever ready to assist in every good work.

NORTHERN TEMPERANCE PIONEERS.

JOHN BENSON.

JOHN BENSON was born at Egglestone, near Barnard Castle, on the 12th of October, 1817, and died at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 19th of February, 1866. For many years he laboured constantly, ardently, and effectually in the promotion of the Temperance cause. He signed the Teetotal Pledge 17th December, 1835, at Newcastle. He gave his first address on the 8th December, 1836, and on the 30th of the same month, at the annual festival of the Newcastle Society, he was appointed Registrar. From that date, and extending over many years, his efforts were assiduously devoted to the business of that Society. He was ever to the front in furthering the various measures projected for the dissemination of the principles and benefits of Teetotalism. He was a most successful platform advocate; his addresses were clear, racy, and persuasive, not unfrequently tinged with a quaint humour, which tempered the arguments and reinforced the truth, and made it acceptable to large numbers, who attended the early meetings of the Temperance reformation.



Davidson, Photographer, Willington-on-Tyne.

John Benson was the patron and advocate of every good movement. His activity in the cause of God extended to the utmost verge of that which was practicable. He was not only ready to do his own work, but ready also to help everybody else. He undertook more work than most men could have accomplished, but he did all with a cheerfulness and a readiness which convinced all who knew him of his Christian character. Philanthropic, charitable, and religious movements claimed and received a portion of his time and energy. He was applied to in every emergency, and such was his kindness of disposition that he could not say "no."

His judgment was well-matured, and his business ability made his services specially important and useful, and throughout his whole course he was a bright example of all that was valuable in moral worth and Christian rectitude.

As a subscriber and honorary speaker of the North of England Temperance League, he rendered good service in the many towns and villages in the North of England, and his name has ever remained a household word to all interested in the Temperance movement.

His widow still renders valiant service for the movement. Her munificent donation of £100 to the League Bazaar Funds, and the many other ways in which Mrs. Benson helps the cause, are remembered with gratitude and thankfulness. The members of the family are also most willing workers in all that is good. Mr. J. G. Benson is one of the League's valued members; Mrs. Bainbridge, the honoured wife of Mr. T. H. Bainbridge, is ever to the front in the Temperance cause, as is also Mrs. Berkeley, of Jarrow, and Miss Benson, of Newcastle.

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The Names are those of the Secretaries or prominent members of the Society; and the figures in brackets, thus (1,2,3,4,) indicate the number of Branches of the said Society in Town named.

ABBREVIATIONS—

- T.S.—Temperance Society.
T.A.S.—Total Abstinence Society.
T.C.—Temperance Committee or Council.
I.O.G.T.—Independent Order of Good Templars.
I.O.R.—Independent Order of Rechabites.
S. of T.—Sons of Temperance.
B.W.T.A.—British Women's Temperance Association.
B. of H.—Band of Hope.
C.E.T.S.—Church of England Temperance Society.
C.T.A.L.C.—Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross.
D.V.A.—Direct Veto Association.
Y.A.U.—Young Abstainers Union.
B.R.A.—Blue Ribbon Army.
U.K.A.—United Kingdom Alliance.
S. of P.—Original Grand Order of the Sons of Phoenix.
R.T.U.—Railway Temperance Union.

—:0:—

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- Cramlington, West**—S. of T.—Mr. C. Absolam, West Cramlington, Newcastle
- Cramlington**—S. of T.—Mr. C. S. Grainger, 52, Double Row, Seaton Delaval
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- Hartley**—C.E.T.S.—Mr. T. McCall, Quarry Row
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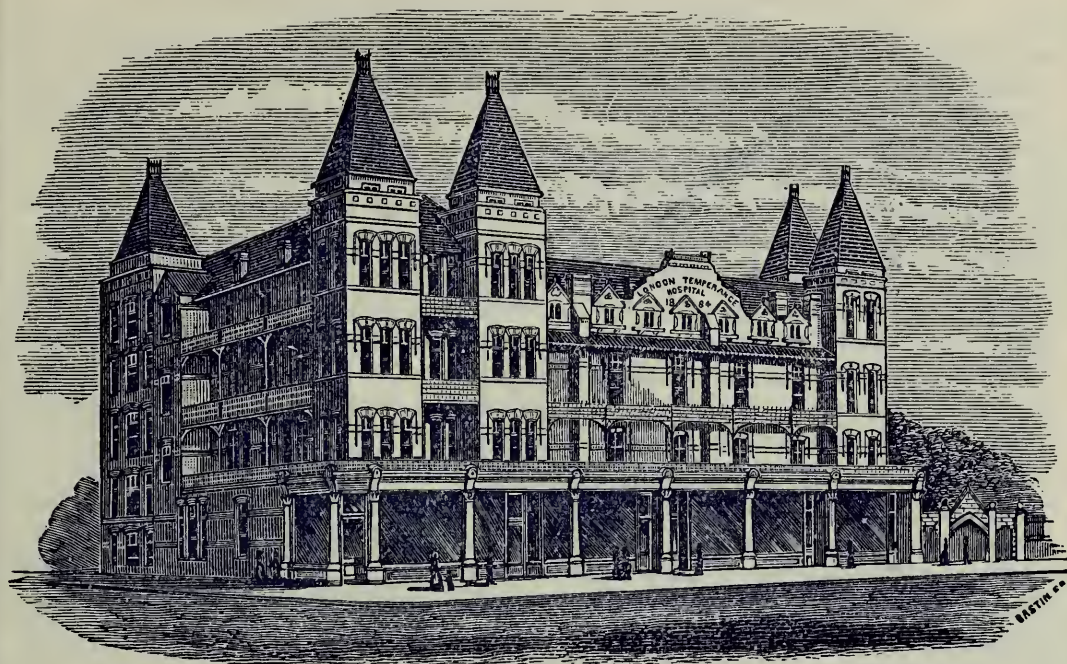
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THE TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL.



HE London Temperance Hospital ought to be regarded not so much as an Institution, as a Department of the Temperance Movement, established and fitted to do what cannot be done by other means for the solution of a problem, important in both a scientific and philanthropic point of view. Alcohol might be unnecessary and injurious as diet, and yet of great and even essential value as a medicinal drug. The original Temperance pledges did not forbid, but tacitly sanctioned its medicinal use; and yet it was manifest that widespread evil was occasioned by its administration for the cure of disease, even when prescribed by qualified medical men. It was not sufficient that private practitioners were found who did not prescribe it, and could point to the success of their practice, for alcohol in its various forms as popularly sold could be easily procured, and consumed by those who had doctors' orders to the contrary; and it was apparent that to make a fair and satisfactory trial of the non-alcoholic principle a Hospital must be founded, and the results from year to year carefully tabulated and published. After many difficulties had been overcome, suitable premises were obtained at 112, Gower Street, London, near the University Hospital, and on October 6th, 1873, the first patient was admitted. After more than seven years had proved the advantages of the fundamental rule, so large a measure of support was afforded as to enable a freehold site in the Hampstead Road to be purchased, on which there has been erected a commanding pile capable of accommodating 120 in-patients at one time, though for pecuniary reasons the highest number of beds occupied at once has not exceeded 86. The opening of the east wing and central offices took place in March, 1881, when the Lord Mayor (Sir William McArthur, M.P.) attended in state; and in October, 1885, the west wing was also opened, by the Bishop of London (Dr. Temple) for the admission of

THE TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL - CONTINUED.

patients. A building, distinct from the Hospital, is used for the receptions of out-patients. The cost involved in the purchase of property and the erection of new buildings has exceeded £55,000, all of which has been defrayed. The annual expenses amount to over £7,000 ; and as the policy of the Board of Management has been to avoid debt, the progress of the Institution has formed a striking illustration of the deep interest it has excited in Temperance and benevolent circles, and the generous support it has received. During the twenty years of its existence, it has occupied a unique position among the general hospitals of London ; for though the visiting medical officers are permitted to prescribe alcohol in cases of emergency, the whole number of these cases has been but 17 down to October, 1893. It is not too much to assume that the use of alcoholic liquors in other hospitals has been effected by the example thus presented ; and it is at least a fact that this use has greatly diminished, to the undoubted benefit of the patients.

To the natural question—what has been the effect of the non-alcoholic treatment in the London Temperance Hospital?—It is here sufficient to quote from the last annual report, showing that down to December 31st, 1892, the total number of In-patients had been 8,506, of whom 4,526 were cured, and 3,069 were relieved. The deaths were 533, being at the rate of 6·2 per cent. This low mortality has not been occasioned by a selection of cases, many of which have been of the most serious and aggravated character. A Children's Ward was opened in May, 1892 ; and a Casualty Department is of special benefit to a large adjacent industrial population.

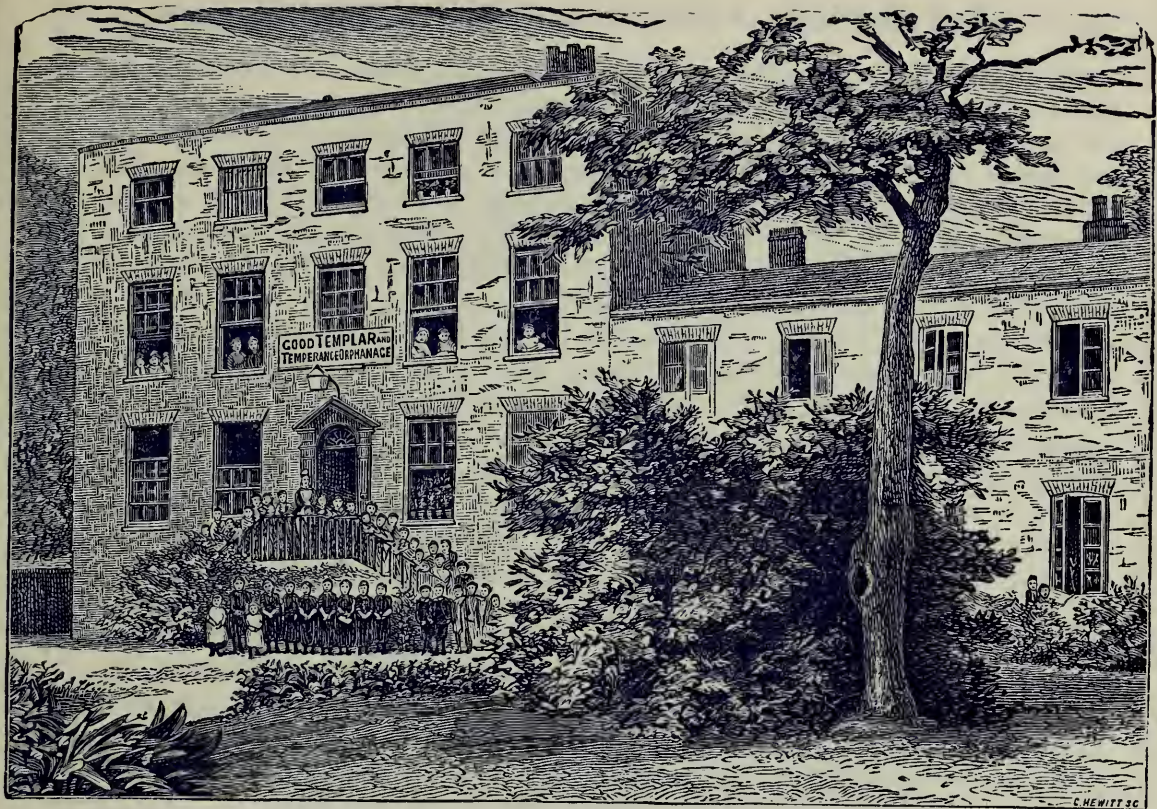
One fact ought to be constantly present to the minds of the Temperance public—though the Temperance Hospital is situated in London, it is in the truest sense not only National, but cosmopolitan, open to all who stand in need of its treatment, while the results of this treatment are of inestimable value to the Temperance Reformation throughout the world.

The Officers of the Institution are—President, Duke of Westminster, K.G. ; the Treasurer, Mr. Deputy Hughes, C.C. ; Chairman, Mr. Thomas Cash ; Vice-Chairman, Mr. John Hutton, J.P., Chairman of the London County Council ; Hon. Secretary, Dr. Dawson Burns ; Secretary, Mr. E. W. Taylor ; Visiting Physicians, Sir B. W. Richardson, M.D., Dr. J. J. Ridge, and Dr. J. F. Little ; Visiting Surgeon, Dr. W. J. Collins, M.S. ; House Surgeons, Drs. Griffiths and Templeton ; and Lady Superintendent, Miss S. E. Orme.

It is only needful to add, that the Temperance Hospital, as it takes high rank among the benevolent institutions of the country, has a particular claim upon the sympathetic and practical support of all who desire the most effectual application of Temperance principles, by the removal of temptations to the use of intoxicating liquors.

The Annual Public Meeting was held on March 23rd, the chair being taken by the Right Hon. Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G., P.C. (Lord Chamberlain). Mr. A. Cameron Corbett, M.P., telegraphed, regretting that a severe cold prevented his attendance, and a telegram was also received from Miss Willard expressing regret at her inability to be present. After prayer and a statement as to the progress of the Institution by Dr. Dawson Burns, the Chairman delivered a genial and congratulatory address. The first resolution, was moved by Mr. T. P. Whittaker, M.P., and seconded by Mr. John Hutton, J.P. (Chairman of the London County Council).

After a statement by the Treasurer as to the finances of the Hospital, the second resolution was moved by Sir B. W. Richardson, seconded by Dr. W. J. Collins and supported by Dr. J. J. Ridge, Dr. J. Fletcher Little and Miss S. E. Orme (Lady Superintendent).



The Good Templar and Temperance Orphanage.



HIS Institution was founded in 1875 to receive, maintain, clothe, and educate, orphan children, male and female, being children of Good Templars or other Total Abstemers from Intoxicating Drinks. It is now located at Sunbury-on-Thames, a pretty riverside village sixteen miles west of London, a favourite resort of boating parties and anglers. The building shewn in the accompanying sketch with about thirteen acres of freehold ground surrounding it, was purchased for the use of the Orphanage in 1881, at a cost of £5,000. Of this sum upwards of £2,000 remained unpaid at date of last Annual Report. Special efforts are being made this year to relieve the Orphanage from this burdon of debt the interest payable upon which forms a considerable item in the expenditure annually.

The management of the Institution is vested in a Board consisting of fifteen members, ten of whom are elected by the subscribers, and five nominated by the Grand Lodge of England, I.O.G.T. The Officers are : Chairman, Mr. Edward Wood, J.P., Deputy Chairman, Capt Phipps, R.N., Treasurer, Mr. Froome Talfonrd, Hon. Sec, Mr. S. R. Rolfe. The other members of the board are earnest Temperance workers Messrs. Joseph Malins, John Kempster and William Sutherland being among them. Children are received from all parts of the country, the sixty now sheltered in the home representing 24 counties. All are members of the "Orphanage Rosebud" Juvenile Temple and the thoroughness of their Temperance training is shewn by the high positions attained by them in the Band of Hope and other Temperance Examinations.

GOOD TEMPLAR AND TEMPERANCE ORPHANAGE—CONTINUED.

The Orphanage has no endowment, and depends entirely upon voluntary subscriptions. Although it does not restrict its benefits to the children of Good Templars but receives the orphans of Total Abstiners generally, irrespective of connection with any special Order or Society, it does not receive the recognition it deserves from the Temperance public. The Income of the last financial year was £1212 16s 9d and the Expenditure £1214 1s 2d. The receipts included nearly £800 collected and subscribed by Good Templar Lodges while of the remainder a comparatively small amount was received from outside the Order. This should not be. The Institution is worthy of general support and should not be forgotten or ignored by the Temperance public.

A large room adjoining the main building is used for the school, which is in charge of a resident certificated mistress. The school is examined annually by H.M. Inspector whose reports are invariably very good, and the grants earned are above the maximum allowed by the Education Department. The schoolroom is not quite up to the modern standard, and funds are being raised for the erection of a more suitable building.

Christmastide will soon be here. The time of rejoicing in the enjoyment of health and friends, and prosperity should not be allowed to pass without recollection of those not favoured so highly as ourselves. Will not the readers of these pages remember the children in this Institution? Many of them are the orphans of Temperance workers who did good service to the movement in days that are past. The Hon. Sec. will gladly receive subscriptions or donations, which should be sent to him at 45, Paulet Road, London, S.E. Presents of toys, books, fruit, provisions, or any articles useful in the household will be welcome, and should be sent direct to the Good Templar and Temperance Orphanage, Sunbury-on-Thames.

The eighteenth annual meeting took place on Saturday, the 17th June, when the attendance of subscribers and friends was very large. Among the visitors we noticed Mr. Edward Wood, J.P., P.G.T. (Chairman); Mr. Froome Talfourd (Treasurer); Mr. S. R. Rolfe, P.G.S.J.T. (Hon. Sec.); and Messrs. Sutherland (G. Sec.); Councillor Dimpleby, Messrs. John Hughes, Shipman, Brown, J. Rewcastle Woods, A. F. Pryke, J. W. Jones, P.D.C.T., Parkinson, D.C.T., Somerford, Sherwin, G. W. Stacey, Latimer Crow, Waller, Kimber, O. Rowe, Witheridge, T. Bailey, Vincent, G. A. Smith, A. Edwards, McCubry, and Hilton; Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Dimpleby, P.G.V.T., Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Shipman, Mrs. Paulson, Mrs. Parkinson, Mrs. Latimer Crow, Mrs. Pryke, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Weeks, the G.V.T., Mrs. Browne, and others.

Tea, provided on the lawn in the splendid grounds, and, under the shadow of the trees, was heartily appreciated by all present.

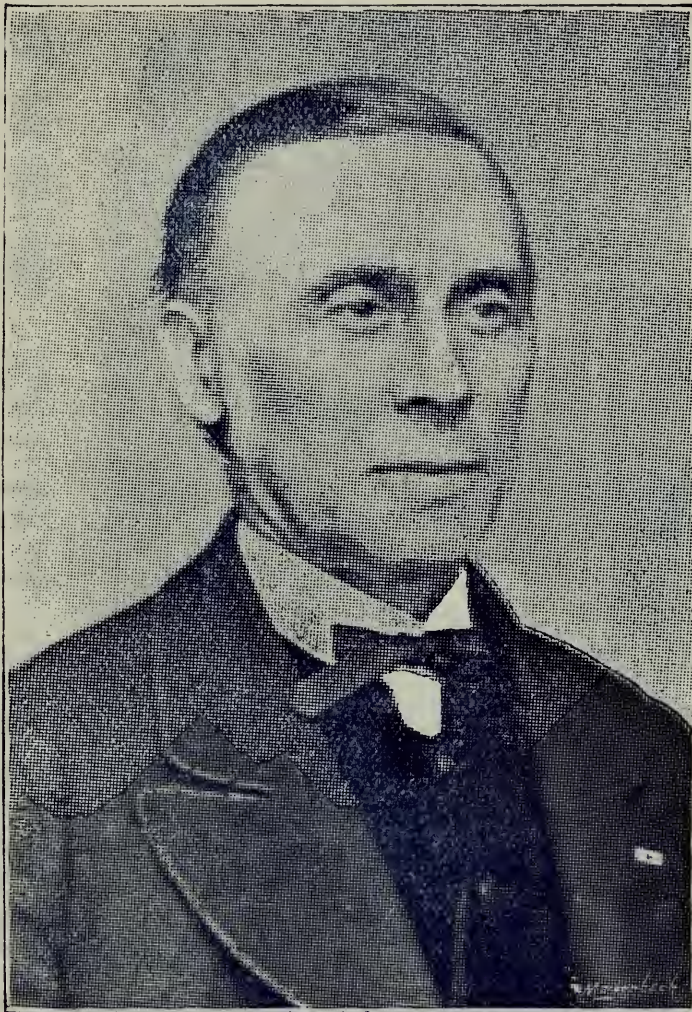
After tea the business meeting was held, when Mr. E. Wood, Chairman of the Board, presided, Mr. S. R. Rolfe, Hon. Sec., read the annual Report.

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said the depression in trade had certainly decreased the income during the past year, but he felt sure there were brighter days in store for the Institution. He was sorry to say the health of the children had not been so good during the last two years as in previous years. They were however, determined to have as healthy a home as possible, and to achieve this object certain improvements had been made, and he hoped soon they would be able to build a new schoolroom, which was much needed. The report of the Educational Department was highly satisfactory.

Councillor Dimpleby seconded the report which was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Parkinson moved a vote of thanks to the Medical Officer (Dr. Luscombe), and to the Dental Surgeon (Mr. Ganney), which was seconded by Mrs. Brown, and adopted.

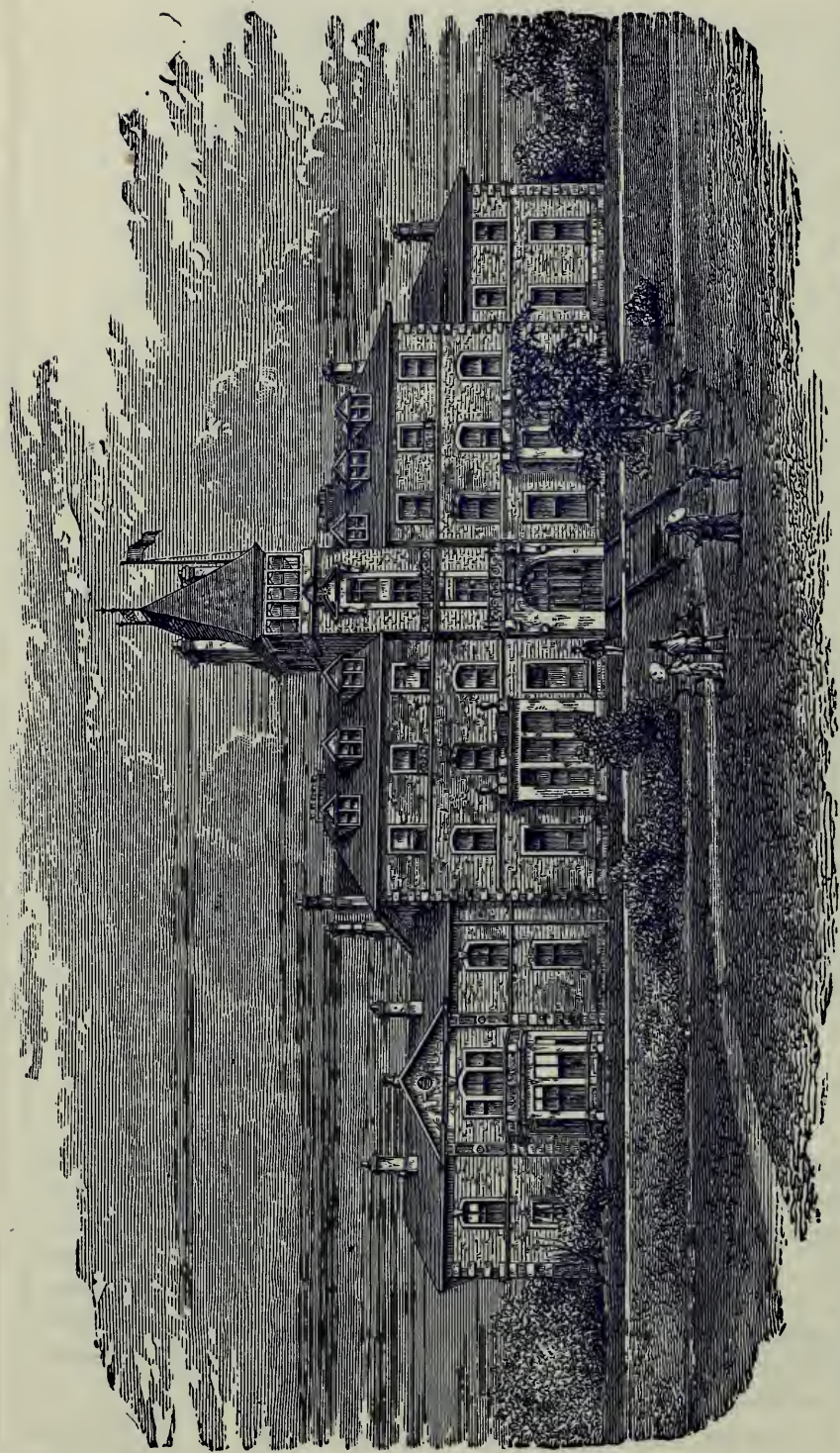
BLANKS IN THE RANKS.



JOHN TAYLOR, OF STOCKTON.

JOHN TAYLOR was born in the City of York, on March 19th, 1828, and died at Stockton-on-Tees, on October 20th, 1892. He was essentially a man of the people. The son of a weaver, after only two years at a national school, he assisted his father at weaving, until 1850. In 1872, he was appointed Agent to the Stockton Temperance Society. In 1876, he resigned his post of Agent to the Stockton Temperance Society, and entered upon a similar appointment for the North of England Temperance League, which position he held for five years, during the whole of which time he ably advocated the cause of Teetotalism and Prohibition throughout the North.

At the Crook Conference, in 1890, he was elected a member of the General Committee of the League, and ably served the cause at League Conferences at Workington, Penrith, Eston, and elsewhere. Shortly after his severance with the League, he was again appointed Agent to the Stockton Temperance Society, holding that position until his death.

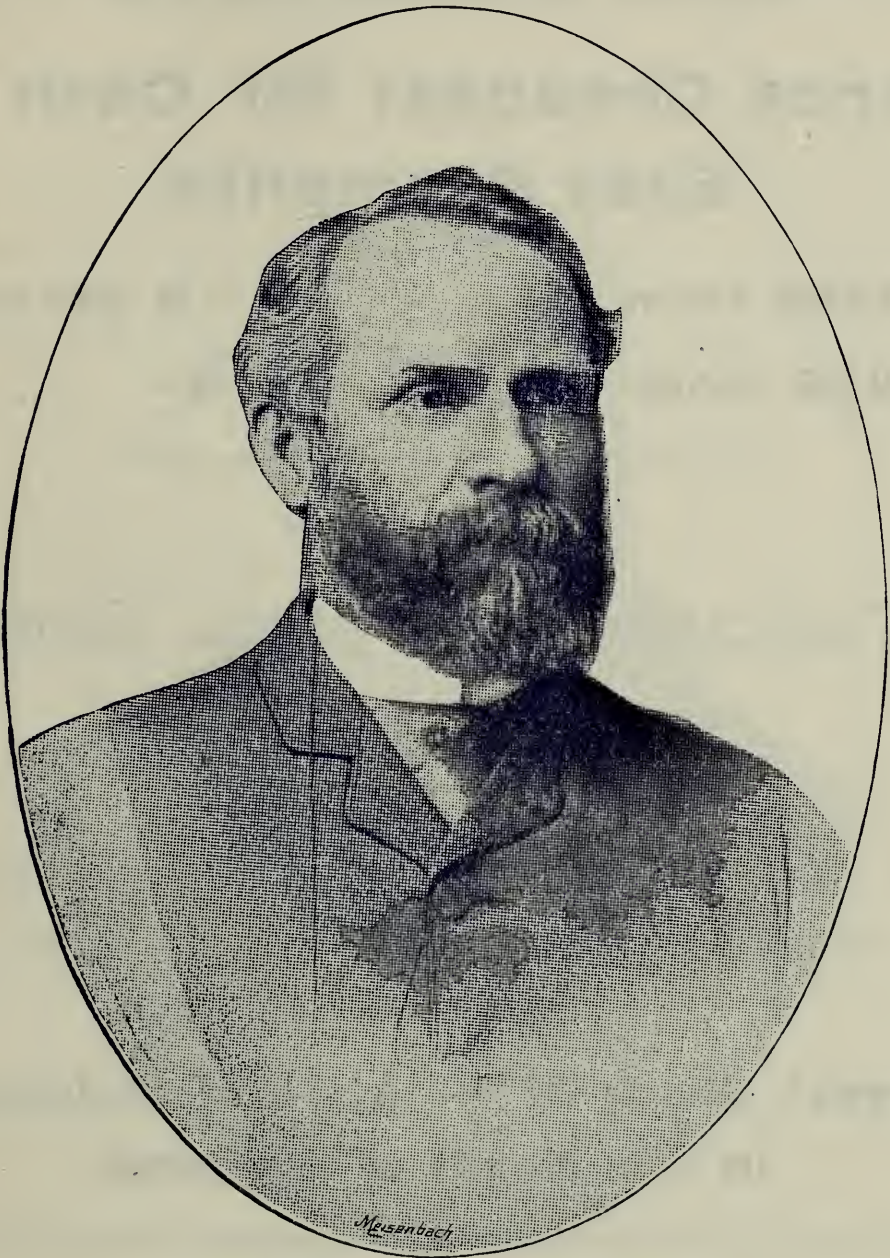


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THE TEETOTAL MAYOR OF WORKINGTON



A. & G. Taylor, Photographers, Sheffield.

Alderman J. DUFFIELD, J.P., Vice-President North of England Temperance League, has been elected, for the second time, Mayor of Workington. Addressing the Lord Mayor, Lady Mayoress, and a large gathering at the Mansion House, London, on October 21st, 1893, Mr. Duffield said—"I was born a collier, without a shirt. I graduated under Earl Dudley, and commenced at seven years old in a coal pit. I was once in the pit for six weeks, never out night or day. I went on until I reached seventeen, and then I became an ironworker, a poor common puddler; and I think puddling is harder than working in a coal mine. I never went to school in my life, either on Sunday or week-day. I have been a teetotaler ever since I was twenty-one, and a great blessing it has been to me. . . . The social question and the labour difficulty will never be settled, but it will grow worse and more formidable, and more menacing, unless the drink trade is crippled." *Dec 1915.*

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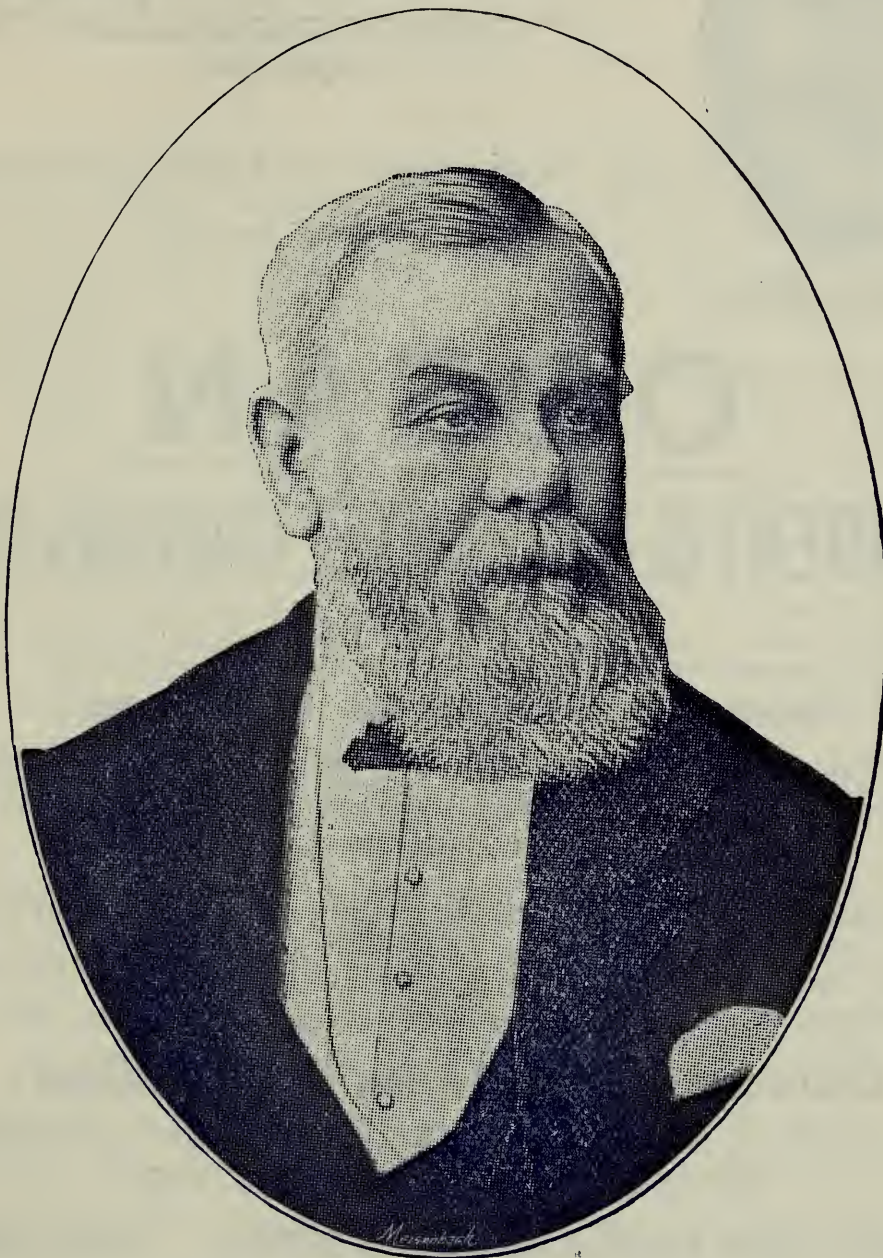
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THE TEETOTAL MAYOR OF SUNDERLAND

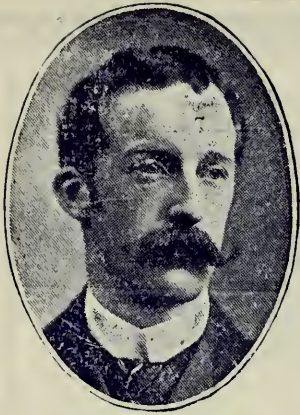


Stereoscopic and Photographic Co., Ltd., London.

Councillor JOHN SANDERSON is a native of Sunderland. In addition to his duties in the Town Council, he is a Wear Commissioner, chairman of the Shipowners' Society, member of the Local Marine Board, the Pilotage Commission, and the River Wear Watch. He is a fine illustration of the true Christian, and is a life abstainer. He says: "I have fully tested the principle of total abstinence having travelled in all parts of the globe." This testimony is as important as it is encouraging. When appointed Mayor, he declared that during his year of office he should be true to his teetotal principles.

It is almost needless to say no intoxicating liquors were provided at the Mayor's Lunch; Tea, Coffee, and other drinks of a similar description were in abundance, the consequence being an enjoyable and sober gathering.

It is satisfactory to note that the next Annual Conference of the League is to be held in a town having such a Teetotal Mayor. *Died 1899.*



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**ALLAN DE BURIATTE, Resident Secretary.**



**ALLAN DE BURIATTE,**  
Resident Secretary.



# North of England Temperance League.

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## ADVANTAGES OF UNION.

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Established in 1858, the North of England Temperance League has become an efficient organisation throughout the Northern Counties for the purpose of promoting union of effort, and promptness of action, in favour of total abstinence for the individual, from all intoxicating liquors, and prohibition for the State by the total suppression of the liquor traffic by legislative enactment.

1st.—By uniting together in one bond of union, Temperance Societies, Bands of Hope, Good Templar Lodges, Juvenile Temples, Rechabite Tents, Sons of Temperance Divisions, and all other societies having for their object, total abstinence and prohibition.

2nd.—The enrollment of teetotallers and others as members and associates, so as to create an individual interest in the advancements of the general objects of the Temperance Cause.

3rd.—To supply such societies with the services of accredited and efficient lecturers and agents at regular and stated periods, thereby keeping up a uniform interest in each district in support of the movement, thus avoiding heavy travelling expenses, and loss of valuable time.

4th.—By holding an annual conference of affiliated societies and members to devise plans and means for continuing the battle with the liquor traffic, "the only enemy England has to fear." The calling of county and district conferences throughout the North of England in furtherance of total abstinence, prohibition, the direct veto, Sunday closing, and every effort to curtail or suppress the evils of drinking, the distribution of tracts, organising of petitions to Parliament, memorials and deputations to magistrates, and in other ways efficiently and thoroughly to advance the cause of temperance.

The object of instituting a society for the promotion of temperance is aggression and extension, and being associated with the League it opens up a more extensive sphere of mission enterprise than could possibly be attempted by any isolated society. The League must therefore be looked upon as a great combined temperance missionary effort in which all affiliated societies and every individual who subscribes to its funds, are equally interested. While the objects of the League are thus directly restricted to measures tending to the suppression of intemperance and the promotion of prohibition, no one can contemplate its ultimate consequences without feeling assured that, in the ratio of its success, the causes of pauperism, crime, suffering, ignorance, and irreligion, will be greatly diminished, and that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety, will necessarily be promoted and established.

Societies can become affiliated with the League on the payment of £1 per annum. Membership 2s. 6d. and upwards.

**League Office, 121, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.**





# North of England Temperance League.

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## TEMPERANCE WORK IN THE NORTH:

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### Regular Meetings.

Recognising the importance of efficient advocacy at the regular meetings of Societies, the North of England Temperance League has secured the services of a staff of able speakers, and are prepared to treat with local committees on the most favourable terms.

### Deputations.

Special deputations for anniversaries, and other important gatherings will be sent, on terms to be arranged.

### Educational Lectures.

The Committee of the League have secured the services of Miss Connell (Member of the Gateshead School Board and Board of Guardians) for Special work. She is available for visiting Board and Day Schools, Conferences, Missions, etc. ; and the Committee trust that this new departure will secure the hearty co-operation of all friends of the movement.

### Magic Lantern Lectures.

Mr. D. McMillan has prepared a series of Lectures with the Lantern, especially adapted for village work, and timely application for his services should be forwarded.

### Special Missions.

The Agents may be booked for Seven Days Missions, which would include meetings each evening, addresses in the Day Schools, dinner-hour meetings at the Workshops, together with Gospel Temperance addresses on the Sunday.

### All Applications

Should be sent direct to the Secretary and should contain full information, as the Committee of the League are anxious to meet local requirements. Ample time should be allowed for the appointment of Speakers ; and it is expected that every effort will be made to secure good meetings.

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**League Offices, 131, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.**

# North of England Temperance League.

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## NEW FEATURES.

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### EDUCATIONAL LECTURES.

#### **Miss E. L. Connell,**

(Member of the School Board and Board of Guardians, Gateshead) has been engaged by the Committee for Special Work. Miss Connell has been fully employed during the winter months, and gratifying testimonials of the success of these engagements have been received.

### TERMS.

|            | Affiliated Societies. |         | Non-Affiliated. |      |
|------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------------|------|
| One day    | ...                   | 10s.    | ...             | 15s. |
| Two days   | ...                   | 15s.    | ...             | 21s. |
| Three days | ...                   | 17s. 6d | ...             | 25s. |
| One week   | ...                   | 30s.    | ...             | 42s. |

Travelling expenses and a home in addition.

Application should be sent in early to secure Miss Connell's services at an early date.

### SCIENTIFIC LECTURES—

Illustrated by the Magic Lantern.

#### **Mr. David McMillan**

has prepared Lectures illustrating the effects of Alcohol upon the human Body and the Benefits of Total Abstinence. The Committee have decided that NO EXTRA CHARGE TO AFFILIATED SOCIETIES will be made for these Lectures with the Lantern.

### POPULAR LECTURES :

#### **Mr. Robert Lewis**

has prepared several Lectures of a popular character, dealing with the habits and lives of the people. Brimful of anecdotes, wit, and humour, suitable for either town or country.

#### **Rev. James McNab,**

a member of the League Committee, and one of the Honorary Agents, will periodically visit Affiliated Societies, thus aiding by sermon and speech to further the cause among the towns and villages of the North.

**League Office, 131, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.**

# NORTH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

## The Temperance Witness.

*A Quarterly Record of the North of England Temperance League.*

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**Pithy Articles on all Phases of the  
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# UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.

PRESIDENT—SIR WILFRID LAWSON, BART., M.P.

SECRETARY—MR. JAMES WHYTE, DEANSGATE, MANCHESTER.

The United Kingdom Alliance is an Association of Temperance and Social Reformers, and was formed in Manchester on the 1st June, 1853.

At the first meeting of the General Council, held in Manchester, in October, 1853, when the Society was publicly inaugurated, the following Declaration was unanimously adopted as a basis for the agitation, and as indicating the character and scope of the movement.

## Declaration of General Council.

1.—That it is neither right nor politic for the State to afford legal protection and sanction to any traffic or system that tends to increase crime, to waste the national resources, to corrupt the social habits, and to destroy the lives and health of the people.

2.—That the traffic in intoxicating liquors, as common beverages, is inimical to the true interests of individuals, and destructive to the order and welfare of Society, and ought, therefore, to be prohibited.

3.—That the history and results of all past legislation in regard to the liquor traffic abundantly prove that it is impossible satisfactorily to limit or regulate a system so essentially mischievous in its tendencies.

4.—That no considerations of private gain or public revenue can justify the upholding of a system so utterly wrong in principle, suicidal in policy, and disastrous in results, as the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

5.—That the legislative prohibition of the liquor traffic is perfectly compatible with rational liberty, and with all the claims of justice and legitimate commerce.

6.—That the legislative suppression of the liquor traffic would be highly conducive to the development of a progressive civilisation.

7.—That, rising above class, sectarian, or party considerations, all good citizens should combine to procure an enactment prohibiting the sale of intoxicating beverages, as affording most efficient aid in removing the appalling evil of intemperance.

The Alliance has no test of membership bearing upon the personal habits of its members, or as to their religious creed or political party. It invites the aid and co-operation of all good citizens, whether abstainers or not. It has but one object—the removal of the liquor traffic by a law enacted by Parliament, and enforced by public opinion, armed with executive power.

Persons may join the United Kingdom Alliance and receive cards of membership on subscribing one shilling and upwards. This may be forwarded to any of the Agents, or to the Secretary of the Alliance, Grosvenor Chambers, 16, Deansgate, Manchester, from whom documents and tracts, explanatory of the movement, may be had gratis, on application. A copy of the *Alliance News* is sent gratis to subscribers of ten shillings and upwards annually.

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Full particulars and specimens of local additions may be obtained from the Manager.

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Edited by **ROBERT RAE, Secretary of the League.**

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| 17,817    | 1890                   | 26,097          |
| 21,279    | 1893                   | 48,826          |

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# BRITISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

PRESIDENT—W. S. CAINE, Esq., M.P.

TREASURER—FIELDEN THORPE Esq., B.A.

SECRETARY—REV. H. J. BOYD, 29, Union Street, Sheffield.

**Object.**—The Object of the League is to diffuse as extensively as possible the principles of Abstinence from all Intoxicating Liquors, to extend the operations of existing Auxiliaries, and to promote the formation of new ones throughout the kingdom. These objects are to be effected by the employment of an efficient personal Agency, and by the diffusion of information through the medium of the press.

Official Organ of the League.

**“ BRITISH TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.”**

MONTHLY — ONE PENNY.

PUBLISHED AT 29, UNION STREET, SHEFFIELD.

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# NATIONAL TEMPERANCE FEDERATION.

ORGANISED FEBRUARY 1884.

PRESIDENT—WILLIAM S. CAINE, Esq., M.P.

HON. SECS. : Mr. J. J. Clegg, Fig Tree Lane, Sheffield ; Coun. J. Malins, 168, Edmund Street, Birmingham ; Mr. W. C. Amery, 13, Temperance Institute, Birmingham ; Mr. J. Hilton, Shore Road, South Hackney, N.E. ; Rev. D. Burford Hooke, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C. ; Mr. H. Wigham, Bella Vista, Killiney, Co. Dublin ; Mr. W. Wilkinson, 18, Lombard Street, Belfast ; Mr. J. L. Selkirk, J.P., 64, West Regent Street, Glasgow ; Rev. J. Eiddon Jones, Llanrug, Carnarvon.

The Federation was formed with the object of uniting all the great National and Provincial Temperance Organisations, for Political and other National work.

The following Societies are connected with the Federation :—Anglo-Indian Temperance Association ; Baptist Total Abstinence Association ; Bible Christian Temperance Society ; British Temperance League ; British Women's Temperance Association ; Congregational Total Abstinence Association ; Free Church (Scotch) Temperance Society ; Free Methodist Temperance League ; Friends' Temperance Union ; Grand Lodge of England, I.O.G.T. ; Grand Lodge of Ireland, I.O.G.T. ; Grand Lodge of Scotland, I.O.G.T. ; Grand Lodge of Wales (English), I.O.G.T. ; Grand Lodge of Wales (Welsh), I.O.G.T. ; Highland Temperance League ; Independent Order of Rechabites ; Irish Temperance Association ; Irish Temperance League ; Lancashire and Cheshire Band of Hope Union ; Midland Temperance League ; National Division of Sons of Temperance ; New Church Temperance Society ; North of England Temperance League ; North Wales Temperance Association ; Primitive Methodist Temperance Society ; Scottish Temperance League ; Scottish Permissive Bill Association ; Southern Counties Temperance Association ; South Wales Temperance Association ; Western Temperance League ; Workhouse Drink Reform League ; Women's Total Abstinence Union.

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CHAIRMAN—F. SMITH, Esq.

TREASURER—EBENEZER CLARKE, Esq., F.S.S.

SECRETARY—Mr. CHARLES WAKELEY, 60, Old Bailey, London, E.C.

**Object and Means.**—The object of the Union is the promotion of Total Abstinence among the young, by the following and such other means as the Council and the Executive, from time to time, shall deem desirable:—

- (a) Assisting in the formation of County, Town, and District Band of Hope Unions, Metropolitan Auxiliaries, and Bands of Hope.
- (b) Aiding existing Band of Hope Unions, Metropolitan Auxiliaries, and Bands of Hope.
- (c) Engaging qualified agents and lecturers.
- (d) Employing competent authors in the production of works adapted to advance the movement.
- (e) Arranging for Public Meetings, Conferences, Sermons, &c.
- (f) Facilitating the formation of Lending Libraries of Temperance and other useful books in connection with Societies.

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# COMMERCIAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

ORGANISING SECRETARY—MR. FRED. INGHAM, 116, CLARENDON STREET,  
HULL.

This League has been formed "to promote the cause of total Abstinence from all intoxicating liquors among Commercial Travellers and Business Men.

The minimum Annual Subscription is Two Shillings and Sixpence (2/6).

The simple condition of Membership is the signing of the Pledge of the League, viv. :—

"I hereby agree to abstain from drinking all intoxicating liquors from this date."

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE BRANCH, FORMED 1892.

PRESIDENT—ALD. E. S. HINDMARSH, J.P., Gladstone Terrace, Gateshead-on-Tyne.

HONORARY SECRETARY—MR. R. A. CHARLTON, 81, Falmouth Road, Heaton,  
Newcastle.

Meets during the Winter months on the Second Saturday of each Month at the  
Mosley Street Cafe, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

# YOUNG ABSTAINERS' UNION.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

PRESIDENT—SIR ARTHUR BLACKWOOD, K.C.B. (deceased.)

SECRETARY—MISS E. BANNERMAN, 18, Exeter Hall, Strand, London, W.C.

## Basis

The President, Vice-Presidents, Committee, and Secretaries, shall be Total Abstiners and avowed believers in the Holy Scriptures, and in our Lord Jesus Christ, who desire to remove "stumbling blocks" from the way of others (Rom. xiv. 13.)

All Meetings to begin or close with the reading of Scripture, and Prayer.

## Object.

The promotion of Total Abstinence from intoxicating liquors among the sons and daughters of the upper and middle classes.

## Means.

1. Registration by Local Secretaries of the names of Members in four Sections—A., B., C., and Honorary.
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THE NORTHERN

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# NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

PRESIDENT—RT. HON. AND RT. REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

TREASURER—SAMUEL GURNEY SHEPPARD, Esq.

SECRETARY—MR. ROBERT RAE, 33, Paternoster Row, London.

**Object.**—The Promotion of Temperance by the practice and advocacy of Total Abstinence from Intoxicating Beverages.

**Methods.**—The League's Agencies are comprehensive and unsectarian. It assists local societies and individual workers, and seeks to accomplish its great object by means of public meetings, lectures, sermons, tract distribution, domiciliary visitation; conferences with the clergy, medical practitioners, schoolmasters, magistrates and other persons of influence; deputation to teachers and students in universities, colleges, training institutions and schools; missionary efforts among sailors, soldiers, the militia, the police, and other classes.

Organ of the League—

**"THE TEMPERANCE RECORD." WEEKLY—ONE PENNY.**

Published by the National Temperance Publication Dept.,  
33, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

# UNITED KINGDOM RAILWAY TEMPERANCE UNION.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

UNSECTARIAN AND NON-POLITICAL.

## Objects.

- 1.—The Promotion of Habits of Temperance.
- 2.—The Reformation of the Intemperate.
- 3.—The Removal of the causes which lead to Intemperance.

PRESIDENT—R. SAWYER, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

GENERAL SECRETARY—MR. A. C. THOMPSON.

BANKERS—MESSRS. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON & CO., 1, Pall Mall East.

Head Office—4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

MEMBERSHIP—15,000.

NORTH OF ENGLAND—HON. LINE SECRETARY.

Northern Division—MR. J. A. ELLIOTT, Newcastle, N.E. Railway.

Branch Meetings are held on alternate Sunday Afternoons at the New Bridge Street Railway Station, Newcastle, and Railway Station, Gateshead.

**"ON THE LINE." MONTHLY—ONE PENNY.**

The Official Organ of the Union.

To be had of the Branch Secretaries and from the Head Office.

THE  
LARGEST ENGLISH MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

FOUNDED 1840.

The United Kingdom

*Annual Income*

**£580,000.**

*Paid for Deaths*

**£3,800,000.**

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**Provident Institution**

**Total Funds Invested £5,425,000.**

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*Best Office for Total Abstainers*

**As they, having Separate Funds, get the fullest possible  
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**4, New Bridge St., Newcastle-on-Tyne.**



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# NATIONAL BRITISH WOMEN'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

ESTABLISHED 1876, AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

PRESIDENT—LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

SECRETARY—MISS SHILSTON, L.L.A., 25 & 26, Memorial Hall, Farringdon  
Street, London, E.C.

## Objects.

The object of this Association is to form a union or federation of the Women's Temperance Societies existing in the United Kingdom ; and to promote the formation of others ; in the belief that by combined effort, and united forces and funds, much greater work can, with the blessing of God, be effected in the extension of the cause of Temperance, in the control and ultimate suppression of the liquor traffic, and thus in the moral and religious elevation of the people.

## Branches.

Any Women's Temperance Society adopting a pledge of Total Abstinence may become united with this Association by the annual payment to the General Fund of 5s. for every 50 or less Members.

“THE JOURNAL” Official Organ of the Association.

MONTHLY—ONE HALF-PENNY.

Published at the Head Offices, 25 & 26 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street,  
London, E.C.

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# WOMEN'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION.

ESTABLISHED 1893.

PRESIDENT—MISS DOCWRA,

SECRETARY—MISS M. HOLLAND 57 & 59 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

## Objects.

The Objects of this Union are to persuade Women in every position in life to become Total Abstainers, to organize them in local societies, and to form a federation of these societies under the name of WOMEN'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION.

## Labour Bureau.

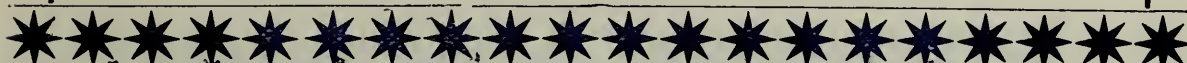
The Union have formed an Employment Bureau in connection with their Association for the purpose of helping Total Abstainers to find employment in Temperance families. It is earnestly hoped that friends of the cause will assist by making their wants known through this agency, enabling it thus to promote the interests of those for whose benefit it is specially established. All communications to be addressed to the Hon. Sec. . Mrs. Brooks, Duvals, Grays, Essex.

Organ of the Union.

“WINGS” MONTHLY—ONE PENNY.

Published at the Office, 57 & 59 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

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# INDEPENDENT ORDER OF RECHABITES.



SALFORD UNITY FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

HIGH CHIEF RULER— JOHN LEE.

HIGH SECRETARY—  
BRO. RICHARDSON CAMPBELL,  
32, Lancaster Avenue, Fennell Street,  
Manchester.

This Order was formed in Salford, Lancashire, in 1835, and is the oldest, largest and wealthiest Temperance Friendly Society on the globe. It has "Tents" in every corner of Great Britain and Ireland, in all the Australian Colonies, New Zealand, India, Malta, Denmark, Cape Colony, Natal, Gold Coast, in nearly all the Islands of the West Indies, British Colombia, Canada and the United States of America.

### The Purposes are as follows:—

- 1st.—For the promotion of Individual Abstinence from all Intoxicating Liquors, and the Total Suppression of the Sale, Manufacture, and Importation of the same.
- 2nd.—For insuring a sum of money, payable on the death of a member, member's wife, widow, or child.
- 3rd.—For insuring a sum of money, payable to a member in time of sickness, or when injured by accident.
- 4th.—For insuring medical attendance, advice, and medicine.
- 5th.—For granting temporary assistance to the widows and orphans of deceased members.
- 6th.—For assisting members in distressed circumstances, or when travelling in search of employment.
- 7th.—For insuring pensions to members after attaining 65 years of age.

### The Membership of the Order is now as follows:—

|                                 |         |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| Adult Benefit Members ... ..    | 120,000 |
| Juvenile Benefit Members ... .. | 65,000  |
| Members' Wives Insured... ..    | 14,500  |
| Honorary Members ... ..         | 5,500   |
|                                 | 205,000 |

At the same time the Accumulated Funds of the Branches amount to nearly £700,000.

### The following gives the Membership of the North of England Districts and also their Funds.

|                       | Adult Members |     | Juveniles. |     | Funds at December, 1892. |    | Adult Funds. |     | Juvenile. |    |    |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----|------------|-----|--------------------------|----|--------------|-----|-----------|----|----|
| Cumberland ... ..     | 2,691         | ... | 1,470      | ... | £9,576                   | 13 | 1½           | ... | £752      | 0  | 9½ |
| Westmoreland ... ..   | 471           | ... | 318        | ... | 2,655                    | 14 | 8½           | ... | 133       | 4  | 8½ |
| Cleveland .. ..       | 413           | ... | 400        | ... | 2,088                    | 19 | 11¾          | ... | 130       | 18 | 0  |
| Durham ... ..         | 2,561         | ..  | 944        | ..  | 5,321                    | 9  | 7½           | ... | 324       | 6  | 0  |
| Northumberland ... .. | 2,220         | ... | 970        | ..  | 3,068                    | 9  | 2            | ... | 323       | 18 | 4  |
|                       | 8,356         | ... | 4,102      | ... | £22,711                  | 6  | 7½           | ... | £1,664    | 7  | 10 |

So that there are 12,458 members with £24,375 14s. 5½d. in the North of England Districts.

### The Rechabite and Temperance Magazine—Monthly.

Official Organ of the Order. One Penny.

Published at 32, Lancaster Avenue, Fennell Street, Manchester.



THE  
LARGEST  
DEALER  
IN THE  
NORTH OF  
ENGLAND.

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Each Instrument Guaranteed Ten Years.

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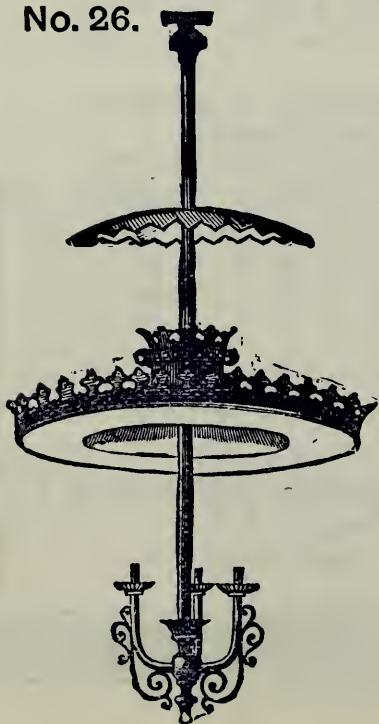
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He does not want both the Money and the Instrument. Send for Catalogue.

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**NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.**



# THE ORDER OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

NATIONAL DIVISION OF GREAT BRITIAN AND IRELAND.

MOST WORTHY PATRIARCH—MR. GORRINGE.

MOST WORTHY SCRIBE—MR. WM. CLARKE, 29, Pitt Terrace, Miles Platting Manchester.

This order was founded in New York, United States of America, in 1842, and was introduced into England in 1847. "Divisions" of the Order are now to be found in all States of the American Union, in the Canadian Provinces, in Newfoundland, in the Various British Colonies of Australasia, and South Africa. There are over 450 "Divisions" in Great Britain with over 29,500 members together with a Juvenile or "Cadet" organization of 250 "Sections" and 10,500, members, making a total of 40,000 members. The Leading Principles of the British National Division which is a registered Friendly Society are :—

1. Strict Personal Total Abstinence.
2. Graduated Scales of Payments and Benefits according to Age at admission.
3. Security of Benefit Funds by consolidations in districts.
4. Admission of Females to full membership, except for sick benefit.
5. Promotion of Temperance and Thrift amongst Young People through its Juvenile organization the "Cadets of Temperance."

In the North of England the Order is represented in the following districts :

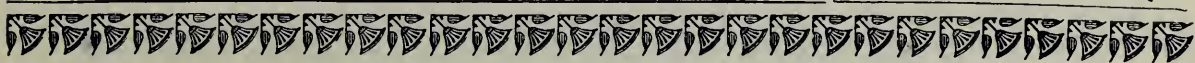
|                             |       | Honorary<br>Members. | Adult<br>Members. | Juvenile<br>Members. |
|-----------------------------|-------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Newcastle-upon Tyne         | G.D.  | 15                   | 3,261             | 1431                 |
| Sunderland                  | "     | —                    | 812               | 438                  |
| Middlesbro'                 | "     | 3                    | 339               | 210                  |
| Bishop Auckland             | "     | 3                    | 1,762             | 620                  |
| Stockton-on-Tees            | "     | 1                    | 306               | 80                   |
| Cumberland and Westmoreland | "     | 18                   | 570               | 337                  |
| Darlington                  | "     | 6                    | 421               | 364                  |
| West Hartlepool             | "     | 8                    | 346               | 124                  |
|                             | Total | 44                   | 7,797             | 3,804                |

Total Members in North of England 11,645

## "THE SON OF TEMPERANCE" Monthly—One Penny.

Official Organ of the Order.

Published : National Temperance Publication Depot, 33, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.



# LIGHTS IN DARKEST ENGLAND

(The Salvation Army Improved Safety Match,)

IN TWO SIZES.

ORNAMENTAL BOXES.

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These Matches are made entirely without the POISONOUS PHOSPHORUS which causes *Necrosis*, or the terrible disease known among its victims as "PHOSSY JAW." The Salvation Army Match Factory pays 25 per cent higher wages than any other firm, and is HONESTLY AND PURELY A HOME INDUSTRY. They are raising the standard of comfort and decent living in East London. If all consumers after learning the FACTS do not purchase DARKEST ENGLAND SAFETIES, it will prove that "EVIL IS WROUGHT FROM WANT OF HEART, as well as want of thought." They are undoubtedly the Best Match in the Market. As Cheap as any other decent Safety. In Two Sizes. These Matches, by improved process, do not Drop or Glow. All the Matches strike, and are thus ultimately the CHEAPEST.



READ, MARK, LEARN, and  
INWARDLY DIGEST.

Since Darkest England has no law  
To deal with deadly Phossy-Jaw,  
Mothers and Daughters, rise and Make  
This Home Rule for the Match Girl's sake:  
Henceforth, in buying matches, choose  
A match both Safe to Make and Use ;  
And "LIGHTS IN DARKEST ENGLAND" will  
These two conditions well fulfil.

CITY COLONY HEADQUARTERS, "Darkest England Scheme,"  
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NOTE ADDRESS—Where all Communications should be sent. A copy of an "Anti-Phossy-Jaw" Book will be sent Free on application.

If any Reader of this Year Book is seeking a

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WHO REPRESENTS

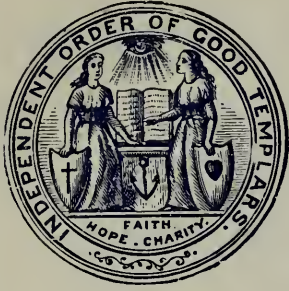
**The Strongest Life Office in the World!**

A few examples of results of 20 year Endowment Policies maturing this year:—

| No. of Policy. | Amount of Policy. | Total Amount of Premiums paid in 20 years. | Cash Surrender Value in 1893. | Rate of Interest Realized per Annum. |
|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 77,773         | £1,000            | £989                                       | £1,655                        | 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.            |
| 78,620         | £1,000            | £953                                       | £1,597                        | 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ "                    |
| 73,941         | £400              | £381                                       | £638                          | 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ "                    |
| 80,343         | £1,000            | £956                                       | £1,600                        | 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ "                    |
| 82,044         | £400              | £383                                       | £639                          | 6 $\frac{1}{3}$ "                    |

All Policies are free from technicalities and restrictions of all kinds, they are **INCONTESTABLE, NONFORFEITABLE, & WORLD WIDE.**

**LOW PREMIUMS—LARGE PROFITS.**



# INDEPENDENT Order of GOOD TEMPLARS.

GRAND LODGE OF ENGLAND.

GRAND CHIEF TEMPLAR—COUNTY COUNCILLOR J MALINS, 168 Edmund Street, Birmingham.

GRAND ELECTORAL SUPERINTENDENT—MR. J. M. SKINNER, Kent House, Beckingham, Kent.

GRAND SECRETARY—MR. W. SUTHERLAND, 18, Upper Montague Street, Bayswater Square, London, W.

**The Order** was founded in New York in 1851. The first Lodge established in England was the "Columbia," instituted at Birmingham in 1868. Since then the pledge has been administered to over 1,300,000 persons, and the Order has now 1,400 lodges, 700 juvenile temples, and 110,000 members in England, besides 70,000 in Scotland, many thousands in Ireland and Wales.

### PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES ADOPTED IN 1859 :—

- 1.—Total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage.
- 2.—No license in any form, or under any circumstance, for the sale of such liquors as a beverage.
- 3.—The absolute prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors for such purposes—prohibited by the will of the people expressed in due form of law, with the penalties deserved for a crime of such enormity.
- 4.—The creation of a healthy, public opinion upon the subject, by the active dissemination of truth in all the modes known to enlightened philanthropy.
- 5.—The election of good, honest men to administer the laws.
- 6.—Persistence in efforts to save individuals and communities from so direful a scourge, against all forms of opposition and difficulty, until our success is complete and universal.

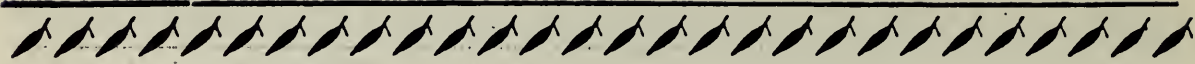
The Juvenile Pledge is a fourfold one, against drink, tobacco, swearing, and gambling.

The Lodges are formed into Districts, consisting of representatives from each Lodge, and the District Lodges send representatives to a Grand Lodge, which forms a "Good Templar Parliament" for the country, and the Grand Lodges send representatives to the International Supreme Lodge every two years; the last met at Des Moines, Iowa, U.S.A., and the next will meet at Boston, U.S.A., in 1895.

### "The Good Templar Watchword." Weekly, One Penny.

The Official Organ of the Grand Lodge of England.

Edited and Published by John B. Collings, 168, Edmund Street, Birmingham.



TEMPERANCE BEVERAGES  
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PROFUSION & PERFECTION,  
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# THE BRITISH MEDICAL TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION

FOUNDED 1876.

*President:* SIR B. W. RICHARDSON.

*Hon. Secretary:* Dr. J. J. RIDGE, Carlton House, Enfield, Middlesex.

## NORTHERN COUNTIES BRANCH.

*President:* DR. COLEY, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

*Council:*

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Dr. W. J. DURRANT, „

Dr. G. FOGGIN, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Dr. V. RUTHERFORD, „

*Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:*

Dr. T. W. HAY, 47, Jesmond Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**OBJECT.**—The Object of this Association is to advance the practice of Total Abstinence in and through the Medical Profession, and to promote investigation as to the action of Alcohol in health and disease.

Abstaining Medical Men in the North connected with the above Association.

### Cumberland—

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### Durham—

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SUNDERLAND.

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Morgan, G. B., L.R.C.S.I., L.M., L.S.A., 24, Villiers Street, Bishopwearmouth

Phillips, J., M.B., C.M., L.R.C.P. and S. Edin., L.F.P.S. Glasg., 6, Ashbrooke Terrace.

### Northumberland—

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BLYTH.

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application.

**GEO. WM. BOAG,**

SECRETARY.

# North of England Temperance Festival Association Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1882. INCORPORATED 1890.

PRESIDENT AND TREASURER—ALDERMAN W. D. STEPHENS, J.P.  
HONORARY SECRETARY—MR. A. W. WILKIE, 42, New Bridge Street, Newcastle.

This Association was inaugurated in the year 1882 to supply innocent amusement upon the Acres of the "Bleak Northumberland Moor" in place of the Newcastle Races which were removed to Gosforth Park. Thus a strong counter attraction to the Races has been held for Twelve Years, and the attendance has grown to such enormous proportions it is now estimated that nearly half a million people visit the Temperance Festival yearly.

The Festival Committee organise, Open Sports, Military Tournament, Cricket and Baseball Contests, Kite and other Sports for Children, Sports for the Deaf and Dumb, &c. A large number of Temperance and other meetings are held during the Festival and on "Festival Sunday" several hundred sermons are preached in the various places of worship throughout the North of England.

## "The Festival Programme"—One Penny.

Published by the Association consists of 52 pages.

Publishing Office:—42, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

## GOSPEL TEMPERANCE WORK

CARRIED ON IN THE

# CENTRAL HALL, NELSON STREET, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

### Objects.

To spread the principles of Christ and Total Abstinence and provide counter attractions to the Public House. The following meetings are carried on throughout the year.

- SUNDAY. Services 9-30 a.m., 3 and 7 p.m.  
Secretaries—MESSRS. R. HENDERSON AND J. R. HALLIDAY.
- MONDAY. Mothers' Meeting Savings' Bank and Benefit Club, at 2-30 p.m.  
MESDAMES LAMBERT, HALLIDAY AND R. HENDERSON.
- TUESDAY. Gospel Temperance Meeting, 7-30 p.m.  
Secretary—MR. JOHN THOMPSON.
- THURSDAY. Christian Endeavour Society, 7-45 p.m.  
Secretary—MR. JAMES HUNTER.
- SATURDAY. Men's Savings Bank, 6 p.m.  
Secretary and Treasurer—S. B. BURTON, Esq., F.G.S.  
Gospel Temperance Meeting, 7-30 p.m.  
President—ALDERMAN W. D. STEPHENS, J.P.  
Secretary—MISS LAMBERT.

Last year 800 meetings were held, nearly 1,000 men and women signed the Pledge, and over 3,000 visits were paid to the homes of the people.

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Secretary—MRS. LAMBERT.

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CHAIRMAN :—ALDERMAN E. S. HINDMARSH, J.P.  
TREASURER :—COUNTY COUNCILLOR J. LINGFORD, J.P.  
HON. SECRETARY—REV. A. B. TEBB,  
MINUTE SECRETARY :—MR. EDWARD SNOWBALL.  
GENERAL SECRETARY :—GUY HAYLER.

New Year's Prize Tract  
FOR 1894.

The Committee of the League are about publishing the Second New Year's Prize Tract entitled :—

“GEORGE LOFTHOUSE ;

Or, 'We'll make you stand treat' and the result.”

The Tract will be specially illustrated, printed on good paper, and should be the means of doing a large amount of good ; about 100,000 copies of the last New Year's Tract were issued, and fully as large an issue is expected this year.

Societies ordering at least 500 copies before December 10th, can have the name of their Society printed free.

Societies ordering less than 500 can have their local heading printed for One Shilling extra.

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The Committee trust that your Society will order some of these Tracts for distribution in your district.

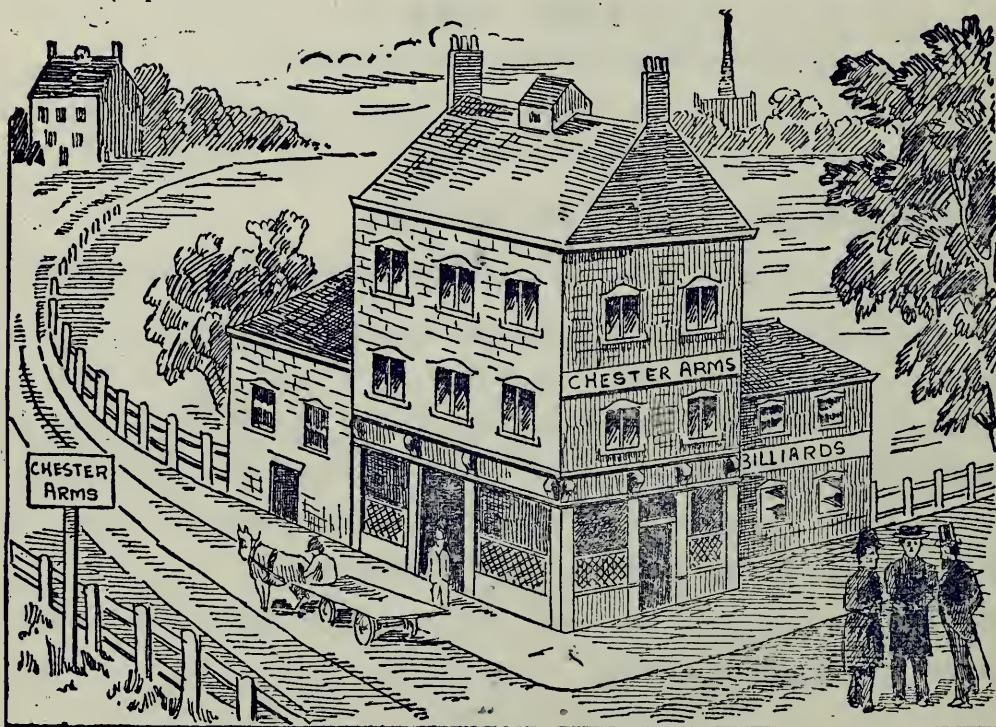
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NORTH OF ENGLAND  
TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

Prize Tract.



**THE WELL-CONDUCTED HOUSE.**

BY PURE HELP. (FOUNDED ON FACT).

“**Y**ES, sir, this is a well-conducted house. If all publicans were like this one, teetotallers might shut their mouths.”

The speaker was the village policeman—not a small village, it boasted of 2,500 inhabitants and ten public-houses—he was gossiping with a stranger who showed a deep interest in the locality. This was a man of keen knowledge and research who found his hobby in the study of mankind, and never wearied in pursuit of it.

“You consider this the model house then, do you?”

No. 1.]

NORTH OF ENGLAND  
TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

Prize Tract.



**THE STORY OF A LIFE.**

(By ALFRED H. WATSON.)

**T**WO gentlemen were walking down Grainger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne. It was about half-past five on a cold November evening. The heavy mist which had covered the city as with a pall all through the short day seemed to have thickened as darkness drew on, and the air was laden with a damp fog, through which the lamps shone with a dim, ghastly light. The two men, walking arm in arm,

NORTH OF ENGLAND  
TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

Prize Tract.



**"TO BE CONSUMED ON THE  
PREMISES."**

(By ALDERMAN J. JONES GRIFFITHS, PONTYPRIDD,)

**W**HEN a lad, my curiosity was considerably excited as to the meaning of the word "consumed," which figures conspicuously on tavern signposts. Since then, contact with the world and a somewhat closer observation of surroundings have enabled me to realize to some extent the portentous ambiguity of the expression. Ask the captivating barmaid what construction she puts on the word, and she will naively explain that her patrons, the consumers, are permitted to "take" or drink various seductive concoctions of certain



NORTH OF ENGLAND

# TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

## *Tyneside Tract.*



**“NEE MAIR BEER FOR ME.”**

(A TYNESIDER’S TAWK TIV HIS MATES ATWEEN TH’ 12 AN’ 1 O’CLOCK BUZZERS.)

(BY JOHN COCKS.)

“**Y**IS, mates, aw’m a teetotaller; an’ if ye’ll listen, aw’ll tell ye what for. Aw’m not wuch ov a speaker, but just somethin’ like a chep aw read about i’ the *Weekly Chronicle* once. He was gan t’ myek his forst Temperance speech; an’ so he gits up an’ strokes his hair wiv his hands, an’ says—‘Mister Chairman an’—folks—aw’ve—just noo been—a teetotaller this—gud bit yit; an’—aw mean t’ remain se—this varry lang time agyen.’ Poor chep! he hadn’t had much eddication i’ the rules o’ grammar. He was somethin’

# Robert Davidson,

---

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## North of England Temperance League.

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# GREAT CAMPAIGN

IN SUPPORT OF THE

## *Government Veto Bill.*

---

The General Committee of the above, have resolved to hold a Great Campaign during January 1894, in support of the Government Direct Veto Bill.

The Northern Counties will be divided into districts, and in each a District Conference will be called, and at least 100 Public Meetings and Demonstrations will be arranged, so that

**Over 1,000 Great Gatherings in support of the Bill** will be held in the area covered by the operations of the North of England Temperance League.

### **Programme.**

**NORTH YORKSHIRE** — Conferences at Whitby, January 8th; York, January 10th, and Meetings throughout the District.

**CLEVELAND**—Conference at Middlesbrough, January 9th, and Meetings throughout the District.

**WESTMORELAND** — Conferences at Appleby on January 16th; Kendal, January 17th, and Meetings throughout the District.

**CUMBERLAND**—Conferences at Penrith, January 18th, Workington, January 22nd, and Carlisle, January 23rd, and Meetings throughout the District.

**DURHAM** — Conferences at Stockton, January 15th; Sunderland, January 24th, and Meetings throughout the District,

**NORTHUMBERLAND**— Conferences at Alnwick, Hexham, and Blyth, and Meetings throughout the District.

**NEWCASTLE, GATESHEAD, & TYNESIDE**—January 27th and following days.

At the conclusion of the District Conferences and Meetings,

### **A Great North of England Conference and Demonstration**

will be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Monday, January 29th, in the ART GALLERY HALL, and in the evening a Great Public Meeting will be held in the OLYMPIA, at which, it is expected, many of the leaders of the Veto movement will attend and speak.

---

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**George Charlton,**

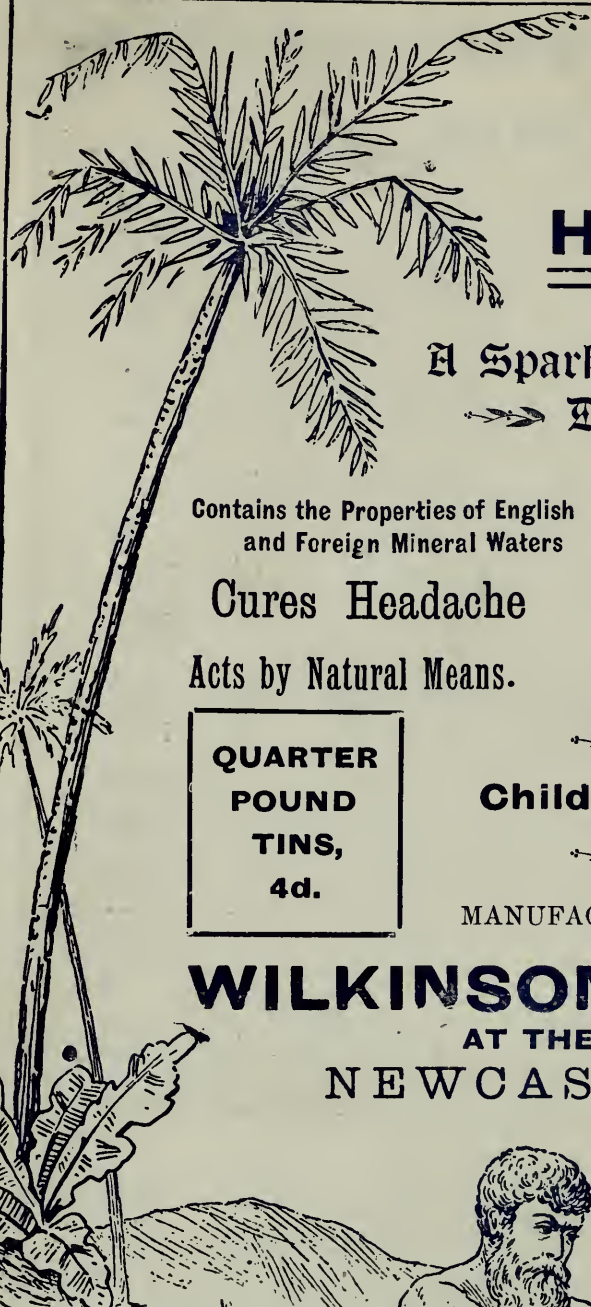
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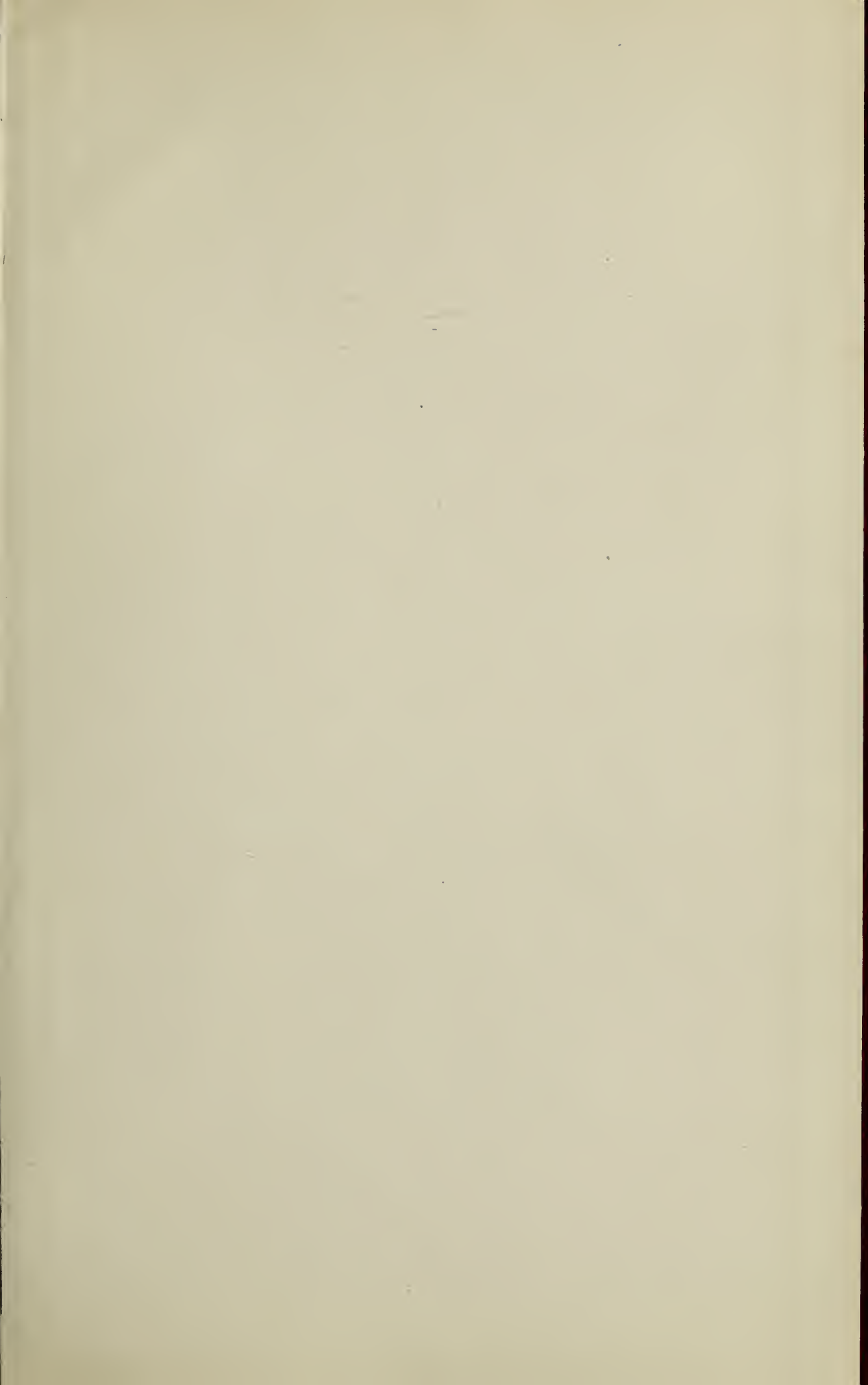
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