

"'Afraid of what, mother,' I asked, 'are you afraid that I will be shot?'"

"'Worse than that.'"

"'Mother, what can you possibly mean?' I inquired."

"'She blushed as she looked me in the face. But her reply was one never to be forgotten.'"

"'Charley, I am afraid that you will be overpowered by strong drink.'"

"'Mother,' said I, 'I solemnly vow by the sacred memory of my dead father that I will never drink another drop of intoxicating liquor without your consent.'"

"'Then you may go to the war, Charley.' That was her reply, boys. And I tell you what, when I drink an intoxicant, it will be when my mother's own hand brings it me and my mother asks me to drink it."

"'Amen!' said several of the soldiers who were listening to the Sergeant's story."

"'I say, boys,' said Ned. 'Here goes the whisky.' Turning the canteen upside down, he emptied its contents on the ground. As the liquor went gurgling out, he said 'I've got a mother too, and I'm done with liquor.'"

"'And I, too!'"

"'And I!'"

Every man took the pledge, and it was afterward said that the men who were gathered around the camp-fire that night were the strongest temperance men in the whole brigade.—*American Reformer*.

Temperance News.

The movement for the enactment of the Scott Act in the County of Oxford goes on grandly. More than the requisite number of signatures has been secured by the Temperance people, and their petition is now filed at the Sheriff's office. Noble and loyal women and men are coming out bravely in championship for the purity and safety of their homes, and THE CANADA CITIZEN wishes them a fervent God-speed.

The *Nova Scotia Watchman* gives very encouraging reports of the working of the Scott Act in the various counties where it is in force in the Maritime Provinces. Men who determined to defy it, have learned that Canadian law cannot be disregarded with impunity, and some of them to-day are paying, by terms of imprisonment, the penalty of their temerity and lawlessness.

Hon. Conrad Dillon, of the Executive Committee of the National Temperance League of England, and member of the London School Board, was in this city for a few hours on Tuesday, on his way through the States and Canada. He speaks well of the W. C. T. U. work, and the system for Inebriates' Homes in San Francisco.

Mr. Francis Murphy, the Temperance Orator, whose work in Great Britain has been eminently successful, is about to return to this country for rest. He will be welcome on his arrival at a monster meeting in Cooper Union, New York, over which Judge Noah Davis has promised to preside. Mr. Murphy has paid a farewell visit to Norwich and other places in England where he has labored. At Norwich, on August 13th, the meeting was well filled by an enthusiastic audience. The orchestra was surmounted with the Blue Ribbon banner, on which was inscribed in gilt letters the famous motto, "With malice toward none and charity to all." There were on the platform a large number of ministers and other gentlemen identified with the Blue Ribbon Temperance Movement. Mr. Murphy and his son received quite an ovation, and made earnest speeches, which were applauded again and again. At the close of the meeting a large number of new pledges were taken.—*Christian Herald*.

John B. Gough says he has made 8,500 speeches, and travelled 460,000 miles since he began lecturing in 1842. He adds that if he should be deprived of the power of speech he believes he would continue to make motions.

A TEETOTAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—The British Women's Temperance Association having sent a circular to the directors of railway companies respecting the sale of intoxicating liquors at their refreshment rooms, have received the following letter from the general manager of the West Lancashire Line:—"I have the pleasure to inform you that this company has no refreshment rooms at any of its stations where intoxicating liquors are sold. It may also be interesting to you to know that the whole of the company's officials are total abstainers, and that no man receives an appointment under the company unless he has previously been an abstainer of some standing."—*Temperance Record*.

Perhaps there is no word that excites greater affright in certain quarters than the word "prohibition." Liquor-dealers and politi-

cians are thrown into the greatest consternation by it, and many easy going citizens are excited by its interference with their liberty of gratifying their tastes, and object to obnoxious sumptuary laws in our legislation. And yet there are times and places when prohibition is necessary, as all will admit. Few will care to expose their lives and property to the custody of one whose brain has been fired by ardent spirits.

And so when the report comes that the Erie Railroad company decides to discharge every employee who is not a total abstainer, and the New York Central orders all its tenants who sell liquors to vacate their premises, there is general assent to these requirements.

A railroad corporation enacts a stringent prohibitory law, it is all right. Is there not more reason why the State, the larger body corporate, should do the same?—*Christian Weekly*.

In Maine every distillery and brewery in the State has been absolutely closed.

There is not an open dram-shop outside three or four cities, where office-holders neglect to do their duty. Hon. Nelson Dingley says:

"The fact that the United States revenue report shows that only four cents per inhabitant was collected on the manufacture and sale of liquors in Maine in 1882, while \$1.40 per inhabitant was collected in the whole Union, affords a striking contrast."—*Register*.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON TEMPERANCE.—Adopted by the Southern California Conference at Los Angeles, Cal., Sep. 8, 1883.

The great and trying evils of intemperance, and the poverty, disgrace and sorrow, caused by the liquor traffic are ever before us.

The questions involved in this traffic are the great issue of the day and will not down, until settled by the destruction of this traffic. Therefore

Resolved 1st. We will seek by all lawful methods the destruction of the liquor traffic.

Resolved 2nd. That a high moral sentiment on this question is the first necessity.

Resolved 3rd. That legal Prohibition backed up by an efficient public sentiment is the end aimed at, until this traffic is made felonious by law, as it is in fact, and is punished accordingly.

Resolved 4th. That it is the plain duty of all ministers and members of our church to abstain from the use of wine as a beverage.

Resolved 5th. That we will use unfermented wine for Sacramental purposes.

J. S. KLINE,

Chairman of Committee on Temperance.

Report was adopted.

Mrs. M. G. C. Leavitt was introduced and invited to address the Conference in the interests of the N. W. C. T. U. Her address was received with close attention and approval, and the Sect. was instructed to add the following resolution to the report on temperance.

Resolved. That we cordially recognize the earnest and successful labor of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union and will join with them in the labor of Temperance Reform.

After the above action of the conference Bishop Warren arose and remarked that he was glad to add a word to what had already been said. He could not be accused of influencing conference action after they had adopted the report unanimously. He was glad to see the Conference taking such strong ground. He had visited nearly every wine-growing country in the old world, and found that the tendency of every place was toward the impoverishment and degradation of the masses. Only a few of the leading men obtained wealth by the traffic, and the end almost invariably was dissipation to the families of the wealthy ones.

He hoped that this fair land might be saved from the curse that had followed the traffic in other countries, but assured the audience that nothing but the total Prohibition of the traffic in all its branches could avert the threatened calamity.—*Rescue*.

The following extract is from a letter written by Messrs Peek & Son, piano manufacturers, and recently published in the *Musical Critic and Trader*:—"A year ago we had a large sign printed, that 'positively no beer would be allowed in our factory,' and it was posted on the first floor of our building. It was surprising, but our employees took it very kindly, and from that day to this the rule has been strictly enforced; and, when putting on a new hand, we first require him to pledge himself not to break this rule. In order to show how it is enforced, we will relate an instance which happened some three months ago. We had employed a new hand, and during