

terrible results of this list of evils have yet to be considered. Even supposing we grant that from the moral point of view it is allowable that, for the gratification or a mere animal desire, we may risk both our own health and reason, there can be no doubt that, to risk the entailment of the above terrible afflictions upon those who are to come after us, is among the most wicked and unjustifiable deeds. Yet this is the guilt of all who indulge in the fatal vice of drink. Many diseases are well known as being capable of transmission by inheritance, so that the wickedness of one individual may literally cause the "iniquity of the fathers" to be "visited upon the children and upon the children's children," even "unto the third and fourth generations," entailing such results in future upon the innocent unborn that even the most hardened sinner may turn with horror from the prospect of such a crime. To give one instance, Dr. Howe, in his report on idiocy to the Legislature of Massachusetts, says, "The habits of the parents of three hundred of the idiots were ascertained, and one hundred and forty-five, or nearly one-half, are reported as known to be habitual drunkards." In the social world, alcohol is equally a source from which many evils flow. But a short time since, a medical man who had large experience among the work-houses of the metropolis, and who, though not himself a total abstainer, has taken great interest in this question, assured me that he had never known a teetotaler to apply for parish relief. In Edinburgh, out of twenty-seven thousand cases of pauperism, twenty thousand were traceable to drunkenness; and, in London, it is estimated that two-thirds of our paupers owe their condition to the same terrible evil. This is no matter for wonder, when we come to consider the amount of money which is squandered in drink, coupled with the unprofitable and unproductive nature of the trade to the community at large. During four years, up to 1879, the amount spent in the United Kingdom upon intoxicating liquors amounted to £574,000,000, a sum within £18,000,000 of the total of our export trade with the whole world during three years! And judging from the number of workmen in proportion to the money value of the various liquors sent out at the large Caledonian Distillery in Edinburgh, the drink money spent in the country would, if more productively applied, employ nearly two million instead of two hundred and fifty thousand of our population.—*Science Monthly.*

TEMPERANCE NOTES.

THE VOTE ON LIQUOR.

Vote no! and the mother's heart will leap,
The sister's tears be dry,
The poor inebriate clasp his hands
And raise his voice on high.

Vote yes! and the careworn heart will break,
The pale lip hush its prayer,
The wretched drunkard, clamoring, haste
To realms of dark despair.

Oh, then, by the life which God hath given,
By your power to curse or bless,
By your fears of hell and hopes of heaven,
Let not your vote be Yes.

By the cherished hearthstone's bitter wrong,
By the spirit's deathless woe;
In name of God and name of man,
Let every vote be No.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED THE SCOTT ACT.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Annapolis, Cape Breton, Colchester, Cumberland, Digby, Hants, Inverness, King's, Pictou, Queen's Shelburne, Yarmouth.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Albert, Carleton, Charlotte, Fredericton, (city), King's, Northumberland, Queen's, Sunbury, Westmoreland, York.

P. E. ISLAND.

Charlottetown (city), King's Prince, Queen's.

MANITOBA.

Lisgar, Marquette.

ONTARIO.

Halton, Dundas, Bruce, Renfrew, Leeds, Lennox, Guelph (city), Northumberland, Elgin, Lambton, Oxford, Stormont, Dufferin, Norfolk, Grenville, Kent, Addington, Carleton, Simcoe, Glennarry, Huron, Brant, Kent, Lanark, Durham, St. Thomas, (city).

QUEBEC.

Arthabaska, Stanstead, Brome, Drummond.

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

ONTARIO.

Toronto, (city), Haldimand, Grey, Perth, St. Catharines, (city), Ontario, York, Frontenac, Wellington, (county), Wentworth, Hastings, Kingston (city), Middlesex, Prescott and Russell, Waterloo, Essex, Lincoln, Peterboro', Belleville (city), London (city).

QUEBEC.

Chicoutimi, Shefford, Pontiac, Argenteuil.

MANITOBA.

The whole Province, including Winnipeg City.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John (City and County),

NOVA SCOTIA.

Guyborough, Halifax, Lunenburg.

SUMMARY.

Nova Scotia has eighteen counties and one city, of which twelve counties have adopted the Act.

New Brunswick has fourteen counties and three cities, of which nine counties and one city have adopted the Act.

Manitoba has five counties and one city, of which two counties have adopted the Act.

Prince Edward Island has three counties and one city; all have adopted the Act.

Ontario has forty-eight counties and ten cities, of which twenty-three counties and two cities have adopted the Act; campaigns are going on in many counties and several cities, and proposed in nearly all the rest.

Quebec has fifty-six counties and seven cities; four counties have adopted the Act, and agitation has begun in others. Two counties have the Dunkin Act.

Record of seventy-one contestants! Victory in fifty-nine with a total majority of 44,199! —*War Notes.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

DOMESTIC.

The slippage and wharfage of the North and South Market wharves has been awarded, by the harbor committee, to Mr. Andrew Malcolm, who was the highest tenderer—\$2,436. Thomas Dunlap and Thomas Littlejohn also submitted tenders.

The number of failures in New Brunswick for the past three months of 1885 is less than for a number of years previous. In 1883 there were 16 failures with \$281,851 liabilities; 1884, 19 failures, \$308,400 liabilities; 1885, 8 failures, \$62,650 liabilities.

The Logan tannery at Pictou, which has been in the hands of the Pictou Bank for some time past, has been purchased by a local syndicate and will be immediately started under the management of John Logan to run to its fullest capacity.

Government engineer Thomas Rideout, in company with Messrs. Archibald and Brown, inspected the bridge operations at the Falls Saturday afternoon. It is said that the bridge will now be rapidly extended across the gap and hopes are entertained that it will be ready for traffic by the first of June.

Riel, the noted outlaw of the North-West, has excited the Indians and half-breeds of and about the Prince Albert settlements, to rebellion. The situation is becoming more serious each day, and the time, money and life it will take to suppress it cannot be told. Already several lives have been lost.

WINNIPEG, March 30.—The city to-day is greatly excited over the outlook in the North-West on account of a general uprising of Indians reported to be imminent. A despatch from Qu'Appelle reports an outbreak of Indians in File Hills reserve, 30 miles north-west of Fort Qu'Appelle, General Middleton having ascertained that 300 Indians had joined the rebel movement there and killed Indian Agent Nichols there, sent forward to that point three companies of Winnipeg rifles and one gun and a portion of the field battery. General Middleton will not, however, move his main force until the arrival of volunteers from the east, as his present force is not equal to the emergency should the Indians join Riel.

Despatches from Battleford are alarming. The Indians have gathered at Poundmakers reserve over 500 strong and are encamped in sight of the town. They threaten to attack the barracks. All the settlers with families are within the barracks for safety and every available man has been enrolled for service. The half-breeds in the neighborhood have left the place, and it is feared they will join the insurgents. A large settlement of half-breeds in the vicinity of Duck Lake, forty miles west of Brandon, are leaving quietly. The settlers are much alarmed and many families are being sent to Winnipeg for safety.

There is no word from Col. Irvine to-day. The mayor of Calgary has telegraphed for troops, which indicates great fears are felt that an Indian outbreak is liable to occur any moment.

The troops at Fort Qu'Appelle is a detachment of rifles and field battery with one gun, have gone to quell the Indian rising at File Hill reserves. A report that Nichol the Indian farm instructor on that reserve has been killed is generally believed to be correct and that the Indians with emissaries of Riel are in possession of the supplies. Those Indians number nearly 300 and embrace the following: Chiefs, Chief Little, Blackbears reserve, Chief Star Blanket reserve, Chief O'Kausers reserve and Chief Popekesis reserve. They have hitherto been considered very peaceable and industrious Indians.

FOREIGN.

The Chinese have recaptured all their positions in the vicinity of Lang Son.

The report that Osman Digna is in full retreat is confirmed by several more deserters.

The belief has become general that the Russo-Afghan question will be amicably adjusted within a few days.

It is rumored that the Anamese have risen against the French, owing to the reverses in Tonquin and to the intrigues of Chinese mandarins.

The government has received a despatch from Gen. Delisle, commander of the French forces in Tonquin, in which he entreats the war office to send reinforcements immediately. Eight thousand men have been ordered to proceed immediately to Tonquin to reinforce the French army. Much alarm is felt over the fact that no news has been received for upwards of 36 hours from the French army in Tonquin.

For the first time in more than two hundred years the Roman Curia has granted a dispensation for the marriage of a Catholic lady, Countess Blanche Castrone, to a Hebrew, Baron Podraghy, of Hungary. The parties are Hungarians. The Pope, in a brief founded on the canon law, states that marriages between Catholics and heathens or Hebrews were permissible, on condition that the ceremony is by a Catholic priest in a Cathedral church, and that the children be raised in the Catholic faith, for the reason that thereby there was the possibility of saving a soul by conversion to the Catholic faith.