

"We believe further, that the hereditary evils of beer drinking exceed those proceeding from ardent spirits. First, because the habit is constant and without paroxysmal interruptions which admit of some recuperation; secondly, because beer drinking is practiced by both sexes more generally than the spirit drinking; and thirdly, because the animalizing tendency of the habit is more uniformly developed, thus authorizing the presumption that the vicious results are more generally transmitted.

"It will be inferred from these remarks that we take no comfort from the substitution of malt drinks for spirituous liquors. On the contrary, it is the cause of apprehension and alarm, that just as public opinion, professional and unprofessional, is uniting all over the world in the condemnation of the common use of ardent spirits, the portals of danger and death are opening wide in another direction."—*Western Wave*.

TO THE VOTERS OF TEHAMA COUNTY.

Recently a circular bearing this heading was circulated throughout Tehama county for signatures to the following pledge: "We, the undersigned legal voters of Tehama county, mutually pledge ourselves that at the next election of county officers we will vote for no candidate who furnishes intoxicating drinks for voters at the election or during the campaign." And the pledge was prefaced with the following preamble:

WHEREAS, The furnishing of intoxicating drinks to voters on election occasions by candidates for political positions has become an evil of such magnitude as to require a check at the hands of the people; therefore, it is advisable that the voters of Tehama enter into a compact for the suppression of this practice. For this purpose the subjoined pledge, originating with no political party and recognizing no party interests, is respectfully presented, soliciting the signature of every legal voter in the county who desires honest voting, fair elections and faithful officers. The reasons for this are: First—The practice alluded to is a species of bribery that corrupts the ballot and demoralizes the voters at our elections. Second—It is one which many honorable, upright men, refusing to stoop for success, decline to become candidates for office, while on the other hand it invites unscrupulous political speculators to positions which none but reliable men should fill. Third—It is against public sentiment and sustained only by force of custom, coupled with the selfish interests of those engaged in it. Fourth—It is a heavy expense to candidates, and leads to degrading associations and demoralizing results.

Any voter who wishes to make his vote conditional upon prospects of success can do so as follows: Two weeks before the election the number of votes pledged is to be published, and if that number is such as would have been a majority in the last general election, his pledge shall be binding; otherwise it shall be void.—*Rescue*.

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

The meeting of the Council of the Dominion Alliance, which has lately been held at Ottawa, has been the most important ever held by that body. A sound of clamoring for battle assailed the ears of the council from all parts of the country, which seems to have been so ripe for a prohibition movement that an advance was ordered all along the line. There is to be an effort to get all the counties to make a simultaneous move in favor of the Scott Act. The Alliance itself cannot set all the country in motion, but it is thought that the temperance people in every county will joyfully respond to this signal, and will take steps to bring their county into line. Another action taken by this Council was to request a gentleman on the Government side of the House, Professor Foster, member for King's county, New Brunswick, to move a resolution during this session in favor of the principle of national prohibition. Mr. Fisher, the Liberal member from Brome, was asked to second this resolution. This action will have the effect of suggesting parliamentary leaders for the temperance party in the House, and cannot but awake intense interest as the result of the division on the resolution is looked for. A third matter of no little interest is the appointment of Mr. Spence, of Toronto, to the position of general secretary of the Alliance, formerly held by Mr. Gales, secretary of the Quebec Branch. Mr. Spence is the secretary of the Ontario branch. He is a young man of very great energy and very good ability, and he will, we hope, prove very effective in organizing the branches of the Alliance in the counties of Ontario. As that is, however, more than one man can do, the temperance

people should set to work at once to form such branches. An early temperance demonstration in every county is in the highest degree desirable, and that, if possible, before the Parliamentary division just spoken of.—*Montreal Witness*.

Correspondence.

BOYS AND GIRLS FROM ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the CANADA CITIZEN:

DEAR SIR,—Dr. Barnardo of "The Children's Homes," London, England, purposes sending to Ontario a large party of well-trained, smart and intelligent boys and girls in the spring for farmers, tradespeople and others desiring children to adopt or employ. The boys, aged 9 to 18 years, will arrive on or about the 10th of April, and will be suitable for farm and other services. The girls, aged 4 to 12 years, will probably arrive the end of April or early in May, and it is desired they should be placed with persons who will be willing to adopt them, giving places in their hearts and homes to the helpless little ones. A few only over 12 years may arrive with the other girls, and, if so, they can be employed for domestic service. Dr. Barnardo has already sent out about 300 boys and girls, who are, we are happy to say, with only one or two exceptions, doing well, and giving every satisfaction.

It may be here stated that we always keep up a lively correspondence with our children, and at all times take a deep interest in them; constantly stimulating and encouraging them either by letter or personal visits. We also do not allow any child to elude us as to his or her whereabouts, as we are fully conscious, should any of them escape us, they may grow loose and careless in their habits; having no one to guide and counsel them.

Our "Homes" in England are widely known. They aim at the rescue and training of destitute and friendless children. Several thousands have already been trained for positions of usefulness, and the successes which have attended them and our work give cause for real joy and sincere thankfulness. At the present time there are about 1300 children in the "Homes" in England, wholly maintained by the voluntary contributions of Christians in nearly all parts of the Globe.

It is intended to send 150 to 200 children annually to Canada, where it is fully hoped they will grow up to be most useful and valuable members of Society, and an honour to the country which now offers them so liberally every opportunity to succeed.

Persons desiring these children should send their applications, accompanied by their minister's and magistrate's letters of reference to the undersigned,

G. E. TRENAMAN,

"Dr. Barnardo's Home,"

Cor. Front and Windsor Sts., Toronto.

WHY NOT IN HURON?

To the Editor of the *Clinton New Era*.

DEAR SIR.—I have been interested in reading an account of the proceedings of the Dominion Alliance held in Ottawa, 31st. Particularly I notice that vigorous efforts are to be made this coming year to submit the Scott Act in the counties of Oxford, Norfolk, Essex, Lambton, Dundas, Stormont and Glengary. But where is Huron? Are we to be behind the age? Is the county of Huron to be "left" in every sense of the term? Whilst other counties and cities are abolishing crime, misery and poverty from among themselves, are we to harbor them? *This is what the liquor traffic entails.* Any man who shuts his eyes to these facts in these days is wilfully blind. Nobody doubts but that total prohibition is the true remedy, but the public are hardly educated to this point. Give us the half loaf, in the Scott Act, and the whole loaf will speedily follow. A judge, after a life-long experience in England, stated the other day that *nine tenths* of the convictions are solely owing to drink. From a purely selfish, economical point of view nothing would pay the people of Canada so well to-day as to prohibit the sale of drink. We hear a great deal these days about the cost of the C. P. R. Listen to it, believe it if you can, realize, try to grasp for an instant the magnitude of the sum I am about to mention. Last year England spent in drink alone enough to build nine railroads across this continent, or in other words the sum of *six hundred and fifty millions of dollars* was poured down their throats. We hear of hard times, strikes, opposition of labor to capital. Where do they all originate? In the bar-room, bred from alcohol, Socialism, Nihilism, and every other hell-engenderedism can be traced to drink. Let our