

SIMCOE.—Mr. A. Lang, of Barrie, in sending a renewal of his subscription with a promise to work for more, writes us: "Our Scott Act is working wonders in Barrie and doing quite as well throughout the county as we could expect. There are signs of a few infractions of the law, nevertheless, the change for the better is wonderful, and should it continue, it will well repay the county for all the trouble and expense."

II JINGOS.—Dr. Cadieux, the well-known Franco-Canadian orator, has just closed a series of twenty lectures on behalf of the Scott Act movement in this county. The last of the series was delivered at Belleville on Sunday last to an immense audience. The Doctor writes us that prospects for the cause in this county are remarkably good. Feeling everywhere is strong and growing in favor of the Act, and a large majority is confidently anticipated. Dr. Cadieux is now in Michigan, but will shortly return to take part in the Middlesex campaign. His Canadian address is *Blenheim, Ont.*

OTTAWA.—A meeting, very largely attended, was held last Monday evening under the auspices of the local Temperance Association, to protest against the action of the Senate in passing amendments to the Scott Act, lessening its prohibition character. The platform was occupied by Rev. Messrs. Longley, Faries, McDairmid, Dr. Moore, Keefer, agent for the Dominion Alliance, and others.

A series of resolutions was moved condemning the Senate, and its actions were scathingly denounced as an outrage on representative institutions. It was shown that the Government had, since the Scott Act was passed, appointed 21 persons to the Senate, of whom 18 were liquor dealers or opponents of temperance. Several persons defeated at the polls had, it was asserted, been put in the Senate and were undertaking to annul the will of the electorate.

Mr. Langley, pastor of the Dominion Methodist Church, stated that when the liquor deputation waited upon Sir John during the present session it was afterwards hinted that he quietly informed them that he could not aid them in the Commons, but would see to it that their views would receive their due weight in the Senate. It appeared as if the statement was correct, and if Sir John did not disprove it by decisive action he would be held to strict accountability by Conservatives as well as Reformers.

Mr. Travis, of St. John, New Brunswick, who is here asking the Government to fulfil its promise to make him a judge, showed clearly that the McCarthy Act had in the clauses sustained by the Supreme Court done irreparable damage, unless the bill carried through the House would become law in its integrity. He said the only means to attain this end was by putting a pressure upon the Government which would be irresistible.

The meeting was attended by a large number of members of Parliament and was very enthusiastic in endorsing the resolutions and sentiments of the several speakers. Many Conservatives were present. — *Advertiser.*

TORONTO.—With the engagement of Mr. Munns, the Scott Act campaign in this city may be said to have been fairly and enthusiastically inaugurated. A meeting was held on Monday evening in the Leslieville Presbyterian Church, at which addresses were delivered by Mr. Munns, and F. S. Spence. The audience was very enthusiastic, and a large force of workers were enrolled for the Riverside part of the city.

The Temperance Reformation Society has begun Park meetings on Sunday afternoons. The audiences are already good, and no doubt the Summer's open-air campaign will be very successful.

On Sunday next there will be held a large number of very important meetings at different points in the city to be addressed by representatives of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., which meets here next week. Full particulars of time, place, etc. will be published in the Saturday city papers. The following are the names of some of the speakers with the subjects of their addresses:—

Hon. D. P. Sagendorph, of Michigan, subject, Prohibition; Dr. Richard Eddy, of Massachusetts, subject, Beer and Wine; Rev. C. H. Mead, of New York, subject, Temperance Work Among the Negroes; Hon. E. R. Hutchins, of Iowa, subject, Prohibition in Iowa; Col. Frank J. Sibley, of Nebraska, subject, Prohibition the Remedy; John B. Finch, of Nebraska, subject, Compensation; W. Martin Jones, of New York, subject, Our Work; Dr. W. H. Mann, of New York, subject, Physical effects of Alcohol; John N. Stearns, of New York, subject, Temperance Literature; George A. Bailey, of New Hampshire, subject, Educational Work; Col. T. B. Demaree, of Kentucky, subject, Temperance Work; Col. J. J. Hickman, of Missouri, subject, Good Templary; Rev. H. C. Munson, of Maine, subject, Prohibition in Maine; George B. Katzenstein, subject, Work on the Pacific Coast; Tufts or Pidgeon, of New Brunswick, subject, Work in the Maritime Provinces; Hon. John Sobieski, of Illinois, subject, Temperance. Other speakers will be assigned as their names and subjects are received.

There was the usual good attendance on Saturday evening at the concert of the West End Christian Temperance Society. Mr. A. Farley occupied the chair. The programme was left in the hands of Mr. Geo. Ward, and judging from the proceedings of the evening, the public had little cause for complaint. Among those who took part were Mr. L. H. Wood, Mr. Ward and Mrs. Beard, club swinging by Mr. Barnes, and readings and recitations by others in the Hall.

On Sunday afternoon those who attended the experience meetings were more than pleased and edified with the spirited addresses delivered by Messrs. Farley, Munns, Mooring, Aiken and Baker. The general spirit of the meeting was of the most enthusiastic description.

The Ladies' Aid Association are preparing for their forthcoming Concert and Bazaar, to be held first week in June.

MARYLAND.—The twelfth annual meeting of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance, held at Baltimore, April 21st and 22nd, was the largest and in many respects the most important meeting which that organization has ever held. The proceedings were harmonious, the addresses were eloquent and

hopeful, the resolutions radical, and the response for funds for the year's work liberal. Mr. Wm. Daniel, the late President, who was the candidate for Vice-President on the Prohibition ticket, declined a re-election, but was made Treasurer, and his close friend, Mr. Higgins, who was the efficient Chairman of the Prohibition Executive Committee last year, was chosen as his successor. Over \$600 was subscribed for the work of 1885. Wednesday, 23rd, on the adjournment of the Alliance, the Prohibitionists (many of the delegates being members of both organizations) met and perfected plans for the year. Mr. Daniel was elected President, a carefully arranged system of county and district organization was agreed upon, and a substantial fund raised. Public meetings were held each evening, addressed by Miss Willard, Col. Bain, Prof. Hopkins, and local speakers. The attendance at all these was large, and the enthusiasm of the liveliest order. — *American Reformer.*

NEW YORK.—The twentieth annual meeting of the National Temperance Society and Publication House was held in the city of New York, Tuesday, May 12th, 1885. J. N. Stearns, Corresponding Secretary, submitted the annual report, from which we take the following extracts:

"We celebrate to-day the twentieth anniversary of the National Temperance Society and Publication House. The wisdom of organizing this Society in 1865 has been fully demonstrated by the history of the last twenty years. The great need of a national organization to unify, systematize, and concentrate the temperance sentiment of the country was widely felt by the best friends of the cause, and the great good results are seen to-day in every department of the work. Its literature and its missionary operations permeate every part of the land. It furnishes ammunition and inspiration for every organization and for all classes in society. It enters the Sabbath-school, the church, and the home with wholesome truths and sound instruction. It supplies the book for the library, the paper for the family-circle, the pamphlet for the workman and seeker after truth, and tract for the masses of the people. It furnishes physiological investigation, social appeal, religious instruction, political argument, scientific experiment, legislative discussion, Bible truth, pulpit preparation, platform oratory, drawing-room readings, lyceum and lodge room recitations, and, in short, supplies for every rank in life and every condition in society.

The receipts of the Society during the last twenty years in its departments of labor have been over one million of dollars, every dollar of which has been expended in creating and circulating a sound temperance literature and carrying on its missionary work; 34,515,890 pages of books, tracts, pamphlets, and papers have been printed the past year, making a total of over 600,000,000 since the organization of the Society.

The missionary work of the Society increases greatly from year to year. Not only the work among the freedmen, but in many other departments the calls and needs everywhere abound. Their missionary committee are constantly in receipt of calls for literature to be distributed in jails, penitentiaries, poor-houses, hospitals, and needy localities in almost every direction. The work in Congress and for the introduction of text books into public schools, together with the holding of public meetings, conferences, conventions, camp and mass meetings in different cities and portions of the country, continue to demand constant attention and favorable consideration. The calls far exceed our ability to answer, and our expenses in this direction greatly overrun our receipts.

The work of this society among the colored people of the South has greatly developed upon our hands, and has been prosecuted the past year to the fullest extent of our ability. It was a responsibility providentially laid upon us, and we could not avoid or neglect it if we would.

Rev. C. H. Mead, who has been so successful in former years, has again spent five or six months in eight different States, visiting and addressing conferences of ministers, educational institutes, public and private schools, church gatherings, Sabbath schools, etc., until he has reached thousands of ministers and teachers, and tens of thousands of people, and has everywhere been most cordially and enthusiastically received, and urged to return and continue to work in all parts of the South.

We have continued to supply pastors of colored churches with the valuable work on temperance of 227 pages, compiled from the pens of sixteen different writers, upon the various phases of the temperance question, until nearly seven thousand preachers have it in their possession. Text-books on temperance have been supplied to quite a number of new schools, and about fifty schools and educational institutes are teaching the nature and effects of alcohol upon the human system from the ablest and best books extant upon this important question."

During the last twelve months the receipts from memberships and donations have been \$6,095.81; legacies, \$1,284.57; invested funds, \$1,516.67—making a total of \$8,897.05. The total missionary work of the Society has been over \$12,000, which has been a heavy burden upon the Publication Department. The need of the hour is funds with which to carry on the increasing missionary work of the Society. We could well use a hundred thousand dollars the coming year in the different departments of work, and especially that among the colored people of the South, which comes with such pressing force upon our hands.

Nearly every legislature in the nation which has been in session during the year has agitated the liquor question. Bills of every variety have been presented—for constitutional prohibition, local option, local prohibition, scientific temperance, high license, prohibition, anti-treating, as well as for amendments to existing laws—almost without number. The liquor interest has been strongly represented at every capital to secure license for their business with few restrictions, and to oppose all legislation which interferes with their traffic. So far as heard from, no adverse legislation has been consummated. On the contrary, three States have passed joint resolutions for the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the people, two States have greatly strengthened their prohibitory laws, and ten States have adopted scientific educational temperance bills for the education of the children in public schools as to the effects of alcoholic stimulants upon the human system.

The report reviews at length the work of the Society in Congress for a "Commission of Inquiry," "Legislation in the Territories" and in the "District of Columbia," "The World's Exposition," "District and Financial Secre-