

SUNDAY CLOSING.

A MAMMOTH PETITION.

English Ladies Memorialize the Queen—
1,132,608 Signatures—Earnest Speeches
for the Cause of Home—Her Majesty
Will Consider the Appeal.

On Friday afternoon, December 31, there was presented to the Home Secretary an influential deputation commissioned on behalf of the women of England to present the great jubilee memorial to the Queen, praying for the suppression throughout the country of the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sundays. Among the influential ladies and gentlemen who were present, might be mentioned Mrs. Tompkins, wife of the Bishop of London, Mrs. Bright Lucas, president of the British Women's Temperance Association, Miss Haslam, secretary of the Women's Union of the Church of England Temperance Association, Rev. Dawson Burns, of the United Kingdom Alliance, Mr. Robert Rao, secretary of the National Temperance League, Mr. C. Wakely, general secretary of the United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, Mrs. Spring, honorary secretary of the Liverpool Ladies Temperance Association, Mrs. John R. Platt, president of the Liverpool Ladies Temperance Association.

The views of the deputation were laid before Hon. Mr. Matthews by Mr. S. Smith, M.P., Mrs. Spring, and Mrs. Phillips, who urged the importance of the measure for which they pleaded, pointing out the comprehensive character of their memorial, which had appended the signatures of 1,132,608 women over 16 years of age. This history was given of this monster document—which weighed upwards of 600 pounds, and which was more than seven miles in length. Mrs. Phillips in the course of her earnest address said:

"This memorial has nothing sectional about it, coming as it does from all classes and all parts of the country, Lancashire taking the lead among the counties, and Liverpool among the towns and cities. The reason of this unanimity is found in the fact that wherever the Sunday drink traffic is carried on it is a curse, and the principle sufferers are women and children. Large numbers of the wives and daughters of publicans have signed the memorial because they know that rest is needful on the Lord's Day. In one small town the names of thirty-eight wives of publicans and beer sellers have been enrolled. The number of publicans being forty-two, it will be seen that only four objected to sign. Another town, sending 787 signatures, included in that number thirteen landladies of public-houses, and several ladies belonging to families in the brewing trade, one of whom worked heartily in obtaining signatures. Bad as are the surroundings of the public house on the week day, they are far worse on the Sabbath; and it is a great injustice that while other classes have the Sunday for worship and home duties, thousands of the daughters of England are compelled to breathe the poisonous atmosphere and listen to the lewd and blasphemous talk of drunken men and women. Yet the evil is sanctioned by the law of the land, although tens of thousands of the wives and daughters of the victims of intemperance have signed this memorial, and it is an agonized appeal from them to our much loved Queen for sympathy in their sorrows. We had hoped to have been permitted to speak directly to Her Majesty on this most important matter, but as this cannot be granted, we earnestly trust that you, sir, will convey to Her Majesty the strong desire we have that Her Majesty should be made acquainted with the magnitude of the evil, and the anxious wish that exists among all classes, especially among the sufferers, that this evil should be speedily brought to an end. This is the most numerously signed petition or memorial that has ever been presented on the subject of intemperance, and we feel sure that you will impress upon Her Majesty its full meaning and importance. We are aware that Her Majesty cannot interfere with the legislation of the House of Commons, and we do not ask her to do it; but we do want her to know of the sufferings of her sisters, and to ask her in some way to express her sympathy with them in their distress. We have not the time to speak about the crime which is the outcome of this Sunday traffic, but mention must be made of the fact that large numbers of children are overladen on Sunday nights by drunken mothers, and we earnestly ask the sober portion of the community to assist us in putting an end to this dreadful slaughter of innocent children and Sabbath desecration which is doing so much to demoralize our fellow countrymen and women."

This wonderful petition which is probably the most extensive of the kind ever prepared, reads as follows:—

"TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

"We, the undersigned women of England, desire to approach your Majesty with the assurance of our profound affection and loyalty. We rejoice that your Majesty has been permitted by the good hand of God upon you to complete the Jubilee year of your reign, and we devoutly thank the Giver of all good for the signal blessings which have made the present half-century illustrious in the annals of our country. Yet, amid all our rejoicings, our hearts are saddened by the knowledge of the appalling evil of intemperance, which casts so dark a shadow over your realm, and by the ravages of which our mothers, our sisters, our husbands, our brothers, and our children in vast numbers are suffering both physically

and morally. 'Drink,' said your gifted and lamented, the Duke of Albany, a few weeks before his removal, 'drink is the only terrible enemy which England has to fear.' The evils to which it leads have been greatly lessened in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, by the beneficent operation of measures for closing public-houses on Sunday. From the advantages of such a measure England alone stands excluded, though overwhelming majorities in numerous cities and districts have proved by their ardently expressed wish that the nation is longing for the extension of Sunday closing to this country. If the temptations offered by public-houses on the Day of Rest were removed, in numberless homes comfort, happiness, and religion would take the place of want, strife, and degradation; fathers and children would know and love one another better, and tens of thousands of toiling attendants in public-houses would participate in the repose which on the first day of the week is enjoyed by their fellow-subjects. We daughters of England desire that the Queen of England, whom we revere and love, may share in our views, and be made aware of our convictions, sympathies with our views, and be made aware of our efforts to secure for this country an advantage which millions of loyal subjects would regard as one of the crowning joys and triumphs of this Jubilee year."

The Temperance Record gives the following analysis of the signatures of the great National Jubilee Memorial:—

Northumberland	41,491	Westmoreland	22,776
Cumberland	25,174	Yorkshire	15,939
Westmorland	6,331	Nottinghamshire	43,237
Durham	43,912	Lincolnshire	43,237
Yorkshire	131,760	Northfolk	15,253
Lancashire	270,300	Suffolk	12,453
Cheeshire	48,382	Cambridgeshire	8,433
Derbyshire	30,504	Hertfordshire	11,515
Staffordshire	31,321	Essex	15,372
Warwickshire	22,632	Middlesex	108,113
Worcestershire	5,070	Kent	15,339
Shropshire	9,900	Sussex	12,489
Herefordshire	3,327	Surry	6,983
Monmouthshire	1,530	Hampshire	13,118
Gloucestershire	17,200	Wiltshire	12,021
Oxfordshire	10,091	Wiltshire	10,322
Buckinghamshire	5,116	Dorsetshire	9,100
Bedfordshire	19,227	Somersetshire	15,378
Huntingdonshire	3,231	Devonshire	52,837
Northamptonshire	7,822	Cornwall	11,108
Isle of Wight	971	Isle of Wight	2,417
	716,093		1,132,608

In replying to the deputation Mr. Matthews assured the ladies and gentlemen present that he would lay before Her Majesty the facts and circumstances brought under his notice, the remarkable character and extent of the petition, and the weight and authority with which it gave expression to the sentiment of the women of England. And, he further assured the deputation that all these would receive Her Majesty's most serious consideration.

After cordially thanking the Right Hon. gentleman, the deputation retired.

MORE SCOUNDRELISM.

Firebugs at Work in Lindsay.

(The following was crowded out of last week's paper.)

On Tuesday morning last, shortly after 3 o'clock, a villainous attempt was made to destroy by fire the residence of Mr. William Flavell, a well-known Scott Act man of the town of Lindsay. Mr. Flavell's sister lives directly across the road from him, and providentially she was awake at the time, and noticing a bright light shining through her window, rose to find out what it was, and gave the alarm. The door and verandah of Mr. Flavell's house had been saturated with coal oil, and some injury was done before the discovered fire was extinguished. A similar attempt was made about the same time at the premises of Dundas & Flavell Bros., who carry on a dry goods and produce business in the town. Mr. Flavell is a partner of this firm. The liquor bottles which had contained the coal oil were near the scene of the attempted outrage. Much indignation is felt in the town over this dastardly outrage, for which no cause can be given except Mr. Flavell's strong position on the temperance question. He had entertained Mrs. Youmans recently during her visit to Lindsay.

The town council held a special meeting the same evening and passed a resolution offering a reward of \$1,000 for the conviction of the incendiary or incendiaries. It is but right to state that at this meeting there was received a communication from some of the Lindsay hotel-keepers asking for an investigation and promising to lend their aid in bringing the criminals to justice.

Drink! Drink! Drink!

Poisoning blood and maddening brain,
Feeding gallows and forging chain,
Monster, myriad-handed Cain,
Reverling over millions slain!

Drink! Drink! Drink!
A of heart, give ear and think!

Accursed by famished infant's moan,
Accursed by wives who weep alone,
Accursed by drunkard's dying groan,
Accursed from Heaven's eternal throne!

Drink! Drink! Drink!
Men of God, give ear and think!

'Drink! Drink! Drink!
Sold—baldly sold—all through the land,
Protected by the law's strong hand,
In pot-house foul, in grog-shop grand,
Skull and cross-bones its fit trade brand!

Drink! Drink! Drink!
Men of State, give ear and think!

Lord of the vat, barrel, and still,
Sellers of battle, pot, and gill,
With cankering gold your pockets fill;
But surely, grinds God's justice-mill.

Drink! Drink! Drink!
Men of greed, give ear and think!

The Canada Temperance Act.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR:

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED		MAJORITIES.		DATE OF ELECTION.
	For	Ag't	For	Ag't	
Fredericton, N.B. (1)...	403	203	200	...	Oct. 31, 1878
York, N.B. (1)...	1229	214	1015	...	Dec. 28, "
Prince, P. E. I. (1)...	1769	271	1498	...	" 28, "
Charlottetown, N. B. (1)...	807	149	658	...	Mar. 14, 1879
Charlottetown, N. B. (2)...	1215	69	1146	...	Apr. 21, "
Albert, N. B. (1)...	718	114	604	...	" 21, "
Charlottetown, P. E. I. (1)...	837	253	584	...	" 24, "
King's, P. E. I. (1)...	1070	69	1001	...	May 23, "
Lambton, Ont. (1)...	2507	2352	155	...	" 29, "
King's, N. B. (1)...	798	245	553	...	June 23, "
Queen's, N. B. (1)...	315	181	134	...	July 3, "
Westmorland, N. B. (1)...	1082	299	783	...	Sept. 11, "
Megantic, Que. (1)...	372	811	439	...	" 11, "
Northumberland, N. B. (1)...	875	673	202	...	" 2, 1880
Stanstead, Que. (1)...	700	241	459	...	June 21, "
Queen's, P. E. I. (1)...	1317	99	1218	...	Sept. 22, "
Marquette, Manitoba (1)...	612	195	417	...	" 27, "
Digby, N. S. (1)...	944	42	902	...	Nov. 8, "
Queen's, N. S. (1)...	763	82	681	...	Jan. 3, 1881
Sanbury, N. B. (1)...	176	41	135	...	Feb. 17, "
Shelburne, N. S. (1)...	807	154	653	...	Mar. 17, "
Lisgar, Manitoba (1)...	247	120	127	...	Apr. 7, "
Hamilton, Ont. (1)...	1681	2811	1130	...	" 13, "
King's, N. S. (1)...	1478	108	1370	...	" 14, "
Halton, Ont. (1)...	1488	1407	81	...	" 19, "
Annapolis, N. S. (1)...	1111	114	997	...	" 19, "
Wentworth, Ont. (1)...	1011	2209	1198	...	" 22, "
Colchester, N. S. (1)...	1418	184	1234	...	May 13, "
Cape Breton, N. S. (1)...	730	216	514	...	Aug. 11, "
Hants, N. S. (1)...	1082	92	990	...	Sept. 15, "
Welland, Ont. (1)...	1610	2378	768	...	Nov. 10, "
Lambton, Ont. (2)...	2857	2902	45	...	" 29, "
Inverness, N. S. (1)...	900	106	794	...	Jan. 6, 1882
Pictou, N. S. (1)...	1555	453	1102	...	" 9, "
St. John, N. B. (1)...	1074	1076	2	...	Feb. 23, "
Fredericton, N. B. (2)...	203	252	41	...	Oct. 26, "
Cumberland, N. S. (1)...	1500	262	1238	...	" 28, 1883
Prince, P. E. I. (2)...	2039	1065	1974	...	Feb. 7, 1884
Yarmouth, N. S. (1)...	1287	96	1191	...	Mar. 7, "
Oxford, Ont. (1)...	4073	3298	775	...	" 20, "
Arthabaska, Que. (1)...	1487	235	1252	...	July 17, "
Westmorland, N. B. (2)...	1774	1701	73	...	Aug. 14, "
Halton, Ont. (2)...	1947	1767	180	...	Sept. 9, "
Simcoe, Ont. (1)...	5712	4529	1183	...	Oct. 9, "
Stanstead, Que. (2)...	1300	975	325	...	" 9, "
Charlottetown, P. E. I. (2)...	755	715	40	...	" 16, "
Dundas, Stormont, and Glengary, Ont. (1)...	4590	2884	1706	...	" 16, "
Peel, Ont. (1)...	1805	1999	194	...	" 23, "
Bruce, Ont. (1)...	4501	3189	1312	...	" 30, "
Huron, Ont. (1)...	5967	4304	1663	...	" 30, "
Dufferin, Ont. (1)...	1904	1109	795	...	" 30, "
Prince Edward, Ont. (1)...	1528	1653	125	...	" 30, "
York, N. B. (2)...	1178	655	523	...	" 30, "
Renfrew, Ont. (1)...	1748	1018	730	...	Nov. 7, "
Norfolk, Ont. (1)...	2781	1694	1087	...	" 11, "
Compton, Que. (1)...	1132	1620	488	...	" 26, "
Brant, Ont. (1)...	1890	1088	802	...	Dec. 11, "
Brantford, Ont. (1)...	646	812	166	...	" 11, "
Leeds and Grenville, Ont. (1)...	5058	4384	674	...	" 18, "
Kent, Ont. (1)...	4368	1975	2393	...	Jan. 15, 1885
Lanark, Ont. (1)...	2433	2027	406	...	" 18, "
Lennox & Addington, Ont. (1)...	2047	2011	36	...	" 15, "
Brome, Que. (1)...	1224	739	485	...	" 15, "
Guelph, Ont. (1)...	694	520	168	...	" 22, "
Carlton, Ont. (1)...	2440	1747	693	...	" 29, "
D'Am & N'hamland, O. (1)...	6050	3863	2187	...	Feb. 26, 1885
Drummond, Que. (1)...	1190	170	1020	...	Mar. 5, "
Elgin, Ont. (1)...	4814	3335	1479	...	" 19, "
Lambton, Ont. (3)...	4458	1546	2912	...	" 19, "
St. Thomas, Ont. (1)...	754	743	11	...	" 19, "
Mississauga, Que. (1)...	1142	1167	25	...	" 19, "
Wellington, Ont. (1)...	4516	3086	1430	...	Apr. 2, "
Chicoutimi, Que. (1)...	1157	529	628	...	" 9, "
Kingston, Ont. (1)...	786	839	53	...	May 21, "
Frontenac, Ont. (1)...	576	60	516	...	" 21, "
Lincoln, Ont. (1)...	2060	1490	570	...	June 18, "
Perth, Ont. (1)...	3368	3336	32	...	" 18, "
Middlesex, Ont. (1)...	5745	2370	3375	...	" 18, "
Guysboro, N. S. (1)...	260	21	239	...	" 26, "
Hastings, Ont. (1)...	2309	2376	67	...	July 2, "
Haldimand, Ont. (1)...	1755	2063	308	...	" 16, "
Ontario, Ont. (1)...	3412	2061	1351	...	" 16, "
Victoria, Ont. (1)...	2492	1477	1015	...	" 16, "
Peterborough, Ont. (1)...	1915	1507	411	...	Sept. 24, "
Fredericton, N. B. (3)...	298	285	13	...	Nov. 12, "
St. Catharines, Ont. (1)...	478	1065	587	...	" 18, "
Russell & Prescott, Ont. (1)...	1335	3131	1796	...	" 26, "
Argenteuil, Que. (1)...	526	601	75	...	Dec. 29, "
Pontiac, Que. (1)...	533	935	402	...	Jan. 28, 1886
St. John, N. B. (2)...	1610	1637	27	...	Apr. 18, "
Portland, N. B. (1)...	667	520	147	...	" 19, "
St. John, N. B. (1)...	398	373	25	...	" 20, "
Charlottetown, P. E. I. (3)...	689	669	20	...	Nov. 24, 1887

N. B.—In the preceding table a place that has voted more than once has the different votes indicated by the figures (1), (2), (3) after the name of place. Figures printed in italics are for first or second votes in places in which a later vote has been taken than that so printed. Names in heavy faced type are of cities, others of counties.

SUMMARY.

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

New Brunswick has fourteen counties and two cities, of which ten counties and two cities 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 of which have adopted the Act.

Ontario has thirty-eight counties and union of counties and eleven cities, of which twenty-five counties and two cities have adopted the Act.

Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, five counties of which have adopted the Act.

British Columbia has five parliamentary constituencies, none of which have adopted the Act.

In all, up to the present time, 81 cities and counties have voted upon the Scott Act, and 63 have adopted it. Nine counties and cities voted twice and 3 three times, making an aggregate of 93 contests, out of which we have been victorious in 72.

The aggregate votes cast in all the contests have been:—

For the Scott Act	162408
Against " "	112433

Net Scott Act majority..... 49975

If we omit all voting but the last, in those places which have voted more than once we get the following as the latest vote:—

For the Scott Act	147308
Against " "	102493

Net Scott Act majority..... 44815

It is more than eight years since the Scott Act was first voted upon and adopted in different localities, and no county or city has yet repealed it, although many votings have taken place on the question of repeal.

PRESERVE THIS PAPER. YOU WILL NEED THIS TABLE FOR REFERENCE.

TORONTO BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Shorthand Reporting.
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50 Church Street, Opposite Public Library.

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tion free. 4 Queen St. E.

Just as Ridiculous.

It is just as ridiculous to say it would make a woman act coarse and rampage around to vote, as to say that kissing a pretty babe would make a man a hon-huzy. You may want a green shade onto the side of your house, and to that end and effect you may plant a acorn, and set out a rosebush; but all the legislators in creation can't make that acorn-tree blow out with red roses, nor more can they make that rose-bush stand up straight as a giant. And there bein' planted by the side of each other, on the same ground and watered out the same waterin' jug, don't alter their natural turn. They will both help shade the winder, but do it in their own way, which is different. And men and women votin' si'e by side would no more alter their dispositions than singin' one of Watts' hymns together would. One will sing bass and the other the air, so long as the world stands.—*Josiah Allen's Wife.*

What Prohibition has Already Done in Maine and Elsewhere.

By careful research and fortified by unquestioned testimony we find that:
It has made liquor selling a disgrace.
It has greatly modified the drinking habits of young men.
It has greatly reduced the number of saloons.
It has shut up the distilleries and breweries.
It has largely reduced the amount of drunkenness.
It has virtually relieved the community of tramps and vagrants.
It has increased the demand for labor.
It has greatly reduced the taxes.
It has added largely to the value of all kinds of property.
It has nearly emptied the jails, prisons and poorhouses.
It has greatly reduced the amount of sickness.
It has greatly reduced the number of railroad, steamboat and other accidents.
It has elevated the moral character of the people.
It has largely diminished litigation.
It has contributed to the attendance at churches.
It has increased the attendance at the schools.
It has greatly increased savings-bank deposits and banking capital.
It has reduced the criminal cases before the court over fifty per cent., and crime of all kinds, including murders and violence, have diminished more than seventy-five per cent.
It has added greatly to the volume of trade, including the demand for wearing apparel, pianos, sewing machines, carpets, furniture, etc., etc., also increasing railroad traffic.
In fact all branches of business have a greatly increased prosperity, and the people have better security for their lives, homes and property.
The above positively, clearly and unanswerably prove that when prohibition of the liquor becomes general in both State and Nation, drunkenness, poverty, and crime will be almost unknown in the community, and the promised glorious good time will have come for the country. May God speed the day, and each citizen realize his personal responsibility for its consummation!—