

# CANADA CITIZEN

## AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG.

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We send this week to a great many of our subscribers extra parcels of specimen copies of *The Canada Citizen*. Our friends will very much oblige us, and also aid the good cause materially, if they will kindly distribute these extra copies, at once, among persons who will be likely to become subscribers

One or two of our friends who subscribed for the CANADA CITIZEN on our special offer to ministers must have missed receiving the promised books. We have received from the post office authorities some books off which the enclosing wrappers had accidentally been torn. The address being gone we cannot tell for whom the books were intended. If those who do not receive the books sent them, will kindly notify us, we will mail them new sets.

In another column we give a report of a recent meeting of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance, and we desire to call special attention to the action and recommendation therein reported. There ought to go forward, from every church and every temperance society in the land, an earnest and vigorous protest against the outrageous mutilation of the Scott Act that the Dominion Senate has proposed. Let meetings be held, and let the deep feeling of the right-thinking part of the community be unmistakeably expressed.

We hope our Good Templar friends will not forget the R. W. G. L. meeting at the Educational Department buildings in this city, commencing on Tuesday, the 26th inst. This will be one of the most important and interesting gatherings of temperance advocates that has ever been convened in Canada. Representative workers will be present from many parts of the world to take counsel together and legislate in the interests of the Independent Order of Good Templars and the cause that this society is organized to promote. All Good Templars who can possibly manage to do so ought to endeavor to attend this session.

In a recent letter to the *Globe*, Rev. D. L. Brethour pertinent enquires whether or not the compensation advocates will demand that those parties who held only Dominion licenses last year, will be compensated for the loss of their business, now that the Dominion Government has gone out of the license business. It is well worthy of note that the liquor-sellers who are still going on do not say a word in behalf of the cause of their suffering brothers.

Before another number of *THE CANADA CITIZEN* is in the hands of our readers, the Scott Act will have been voted upon by the city of Kingston and the county of Frontenac. We are glad to be able to state that the prospects for success in both are good, but the liquor men are working hard. Our friends must do their duty and roll up as large majorities as they possibly can.

### POLLINGS FIXED.

REMEMBER THE WORKERS IN YOUR PRAYERS.

Kingston, Ont.....	May 21	Middlesex, Ont.....	June 18.
Frontenac, " .....	" 21.	Perth, " .....	" 18.
Lincoln, " .....	June 18.		

### THE SENATE AND THE SCOTT ACT.

It is seldom that in these modern days of so-called responsible government, any body of legislators attempts such a defiant outrage upon the rights and liberties of the people as that perpetrated by a majority of the Senate at Ottawa last week.

A bill, promoted by a committee of the Dominion Alliance, had been introduced in the House of Commons. It was a measure of the mildest sort, merely providing for some slight alteration in the Scott Act, to make its working more effective. The House of Commons further weakened even this weak bill, and it came before the Senate with nearly as much evil in it as good. The members of the Senate at once proceeded under some strange infatuation to turn the whole thing into an out-and-out measure in the interests of the liquor traffic, and for the utter emasculation of the law that they had the impudence to pretend they were amending. They provided that any medical man could dispose of any form of liquor notwithstanding the law; they threw out a clause imposing a penalty upon any medical man who would so far forget himself as to prostitute his professional position by pandering to appetite and avarice; they abolished a provision that furnished valuable forms to be used in prosecuting those who sold liquor illegally; and finally, they brought their work for the cursed drink system to a climax by adopting the following:—

"That the dealing in ales, porter, lager-beer, cider and light wines containing not more than 12 per cent. of alcohol, be exempt from the operation of "The Canada Temperance Act of 1878."

Hon. Messrs. Power, McMullan, Dickie, Almon, Dever, Thibaudau, Plumb, Haythorne, Odell, and Sir Alexander Campbell were among the members who worked most diligently for the destruction of the Scott Act.

That the treachery of the Senate may be clearly understood, it must be borne in mind that the Scott Act, as it now stands, (as far as its prohibitory clauses are concerned) was ratified by this same Senate, and passed over to the people of Canada as a measure to enable them to protect themselves against the terrible evils of drink. The public of Canada have gone to work in good faith, and by energetic efforts have secured the adoption of the Scott Act in fifty-nine counties and cities. In many of these the Act is just going into operation. In many more counties work for its adoption has been commenced, and now after giving the people the power to prohibit the liquor traffic, after the people have taken advantage of this privilege, and prohibited the liquor traffic, the Senate, in the interests of the liquor party, not merely goes back on its own former record, but actually proposes to disallow by a vote of 42 members the legislation that the people have adopted by a majority of about 45,000.

If this amendment really became law, the Scott Act would not be worth working for, and temperance men would at once drop all agitation for its adoption and enforcement. The state of affairs would be vastly worse than under any license system; for under license law only a few persons are permitted to sell any kind of strong drink, while the result of the Senate's proposal, if it became law, would be to allow every person who chooses, to engage, unrestrained in the business of selling wine and beer.

We believe, however, that the smallness and contemptibleness of the Senate's action is not apparent at first sight in the above facts. The action taken cannot become law until ratified by a vote of the House of Commons. That House dare not insult public sentiment, as the irresponsible Senate presumes to do; and there is no probability that the proposed changes will really become a part of the Scott Act. At the present time there are coming on, a good many Scott Act contests in different counties. But the proposed action of the Senate is calculated to weaken the confidence, in the Scott Act, of some people who do not see through the trick, and temperance men thinking that the Scott Act is likely to be spoiled, may be deceived into refraining from active exertions in its behalf, that they would otherwise have made. The senators who supported the amendment knew perfectly well that this amendment will not become law, and it is hard to believe that they have seriously engaged in anything more than a paltry trick to help the whiskey party to defeat the temperance men in the forthcoming elections.

The whiskey traffic, and the men who support it, will fail in their efforts. Temperance men will stand by their law, by their colors, and by their cause. The Scott Act will win in the contests coming on, in other contests to follow, and its results will bless our Dominion long after we have forgotten the names of the men who are now proving such traitors to the interests of justice and morality.

The hearty thanks of every temperance man in the community are due to Hon. Messrs. Vidal, Scott, Flint, Alexander and Wark, for the able manner in which they resisted this iniquitous proposal.

#### SCOTT ACT ENFORCEMENT.

The immediate imperative duty of the friends of the cause in Scott Act counties, is thorough organization for the enforcement of the law. The Scott Act went into operation on May 1st in thirteen additional counties; before that date it was in force in twenty-six counties and two cities; so that it is now the law of forty-one counties and cities. It has also been carried in sixteen counties and two cities in which it does not come into force till May 1st, 1856. A great many more counties are getting ready to vote; and the vote in these will be largely influenced by the success or failure of the law in other places. It is essential, therefore,—not only for the sake

of the good that the Scott Act will immediately accomplish, but also for the sake of the effect its success will have upon the coming elections—that we secure a vigorous enforcement of the law.

We do not believe that it should be necessary to have private citizens undertake the duties of government officials; but when the latter fail to do their whole duty, we owe it to our cause at the present juncture to supplement ordinary means by all right extraordinary means within our reach. Rev. D. L. Brethour, who has seen a good deal of Scott Act working in Halton has kindly undertaken to write for us a series of articles on this important question. The first of these will be found below, and we strongly recommend it to our readers.

#### Contributed.

#### SCOTT ACT ENFORCEMENT.

##### I.—LET OUR LAWS BE RIGHT.

BY REV. D. L. BRETHOUR.

SIR,—As the Scott Act came into force in nine counties in the Province of Ontario and two in Quebec on the 1st day of May, some words on the law and its enforcement will not be unwelcome to many of your readers. The sooner the temperance people realize that it is one thing to carry the Scott Act in a county by popular vote, and quite another thing to enforce it after it has been carried, the better. Entirely too many cease all effort after the Act has been passed, and let the enforcement take care of itself. Many are weakened by the cry that "there is no use putting a law on our statute books if you cannot enforce it," and conclude the Scott Act cannot be enforced, declaring it unwise to attempt it.

Granting for a moment (for the sake of argument only) that the Act cannot be enforced, is it wise to pass it? It seems to me there is a question which takes precedence, and that is, "Is the law right that prohibits the common traffic in intoxicating drinks?" Will any one say that no law should be put upon the statute books unless it is enforced? To say that is to say that every law that is not enforced should at once be repealed. A law may have a preponderance of public sentiment in its favor and not be well enforced, but any effort to repeal it would be vigorously and successfully resisted. Let anyone try to repeal the Sunday law and he will have an example of what I mean. The question is "Is the law right?" There are many indications very manifest in the Dominion to-day that public sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of all laws in the direction of a larger curtailment of the powers and privileges of the liquor traffic to work mischief, and of its complete prohibition. And yet it may be that in some localities in the counties where the Scott Act came in force on May 1st, the law may be imperfectly enforced for a time. It is the duty of the Government to make the law right. It is the duty of the people to see that their rulers do it. It is easier to educate public opinion with the law on your side than with the law against you. The law itself is a great educational power. For an illustration of the educational power of law, look at the license laws. See how they have educated public opinion—wrongly, it is true, but the work has been done. Had not the law protected the liquor traffic and taken a revenue from it, it is almost certain the idea that alcohol is useful as a beverage would not have taken hold of the public mind as deeply as it has done. In the education for the enforcement of prohibitory legislation public opinion must be corrected and saved from the errors taught it by license laws in the direction of the use of liquor, both as a beverage and as medicine as commonly prescribed. The law should never be on the side of the wrong-doer.

One of the proper functions of law is to make it easy to do right and difficult to do wrong. It is monstrous that a man should appeal to law to protect him in a business that does wrong to his brother; and more monstrous still that he should be protected. In a city in this Province there lives a mother whose only son was made a drunkard in one of the saloons of that city. She knew it not until the ruin was wrought. The outraged motherhood within her rose in rebellion against the institution of a licensed liquor traffic. It was unjust that her son should be destroyed by a demon

made legal by the Government, and no redress to be found anywhere but in hopeless prayer to God. One Sunday she found the haunt of her boy. It was a saloon. In it her son had learned the deadly habit of drinking. What could she do? The law was against her. It protected the destroyer of her happiness. If she broke the windows or assaulted the saloon-keeper that would not bring her son back, and she would become a transgressor of law herself. She could pray, she could call upon God, the friend of the widow, to curse the business that had doomed her child and made her own heart and home desolate. She kneeled upon the street and presented her case to Him who hears the widow's cry, and asked Him to blight with His wrath the murderous rum traffic. A policeman came along, made her a prisoner and brought her before the city magistrate, who fined her, I understand, \$2.00, or thirty days in jail. Every law favoring the liquor traffic is against the sober citizen.

We all agree that with the attractions of open and legalized bar-rooms in every community, there are many acts of crime that would never have been thought of by the doers, but for the influence of the liquor bought and drank in those barrooms. The liquor traffic, as it is to-day, makes it easy to do wrong and difficult to do right. The people of this country are doing what they can to make the law right. We have laws to protect us from the lawlessness of people made drunken, and no one will go further than I will in denouncing the vice and sin of drunkenness. The liquor traffic is the producer of drunkenness; have we not a right to protection against it? The Scott Act begins well in this line of protection. Drunkards' wives and children have more protection under the Scott Act than under the best license law in the Dominion. This is one of the excellencies of the Act. I fear a great many expect too much from the Scott Act, and not finding it all at once, grow discouraged. Temperance people must remember the liquor traffic has had seventy years, more or less, to debauch the appetite and demoralize those who have come under its power. It has had all these years to work out its dread results in the bodies and souls of men, and is it reasonable to suppose that the tremendous evils resulting from the use of liquor as a beverage can be fully corrected in a few short months or even years. Yet, a fair enforcement of the Act will accomplish much.

In the next paper I shall speak of some of the difficulties in the way of the enforcement of the Scott Act.

Milton, May, 1885.

#### THE SCOTT ACT AND THE BREWERS.

To the Editor of THE CANADA CITIZEN.

DEAR SIR,—I have to-day seen in "Public Opinion" in your issue of April 10th from the Hamilton Times, an article on "The Coopers and the Scott Act." It is defective in this respect: It does not show the absurdity to the full. Most of the new barrels made must go to the States. The whiskey and beer barrels are used over and over again, and the railways carry them free on the return trip to get them full for freight. So that in reality the proportion is not \$252 to \$1.50, but \$2.52 multiplied many times over to \$1.50. Indeed, it would be a very interesting piece of information for your readers if you could find out what is the average number of times a whiskey or beer barrel is used over again, and therefore, what is the average sum spent over the bar for whiskey to the \$1.50 for the barrel. Of course the cooper's agitation has no force at all as regards liquor going to the States, as our Scott Act cannot affect that.

Yours truly,

J. S. C.

#### Parliamentary.

#### SENATE OF CANADA, OTTAWA, MAY 6TH.

Hon. Mr. POWER, on the order of the day to commit the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, and Liquor License Act, 1883, Further Amendment bill to committee of the whole being read, moved that it be an instruction to said committee to insert a provision in the said bill requiring that whenever in future a poll is taken under the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, the petition shall not be held to have been adopted unless more than three-fifths of the votes polled are for the petition.

Hon. Mr. VIDAL thought the motion was not in order. He claimed that such an instruction, being foreign to the bill, could not be given to the committee.

Mr. SPEAKER ruled the motion out of order.

The House then went into committee on the bill.

Hon. Mr. McINNIS (B.C.) moved an amendment to the second clause, providing that cities should be included in the electoral districts of British Columbia. After some discussion the amendment was carried on division.

Hon. Mr. McINNIS moved an amendment striking out section 3, "The notice provided for in section 6 of this Act shall, so far as it relates to British Columbia, be deposited in the Registry offices in the respective electoral districts,

or in the Sheriffs' offices in such districts;" and substituting that notices should be deposited in the offices of the Registrar of Voters in Barkerville for the electoral district of Cariboo; Kamloops, for the district of Yale, and in the cities of New Westminster, Victoria and Nanaimo, for the districts of New Westminster, Victoria and Vancouver.

The amendment was adopted.

Hon. Mr. McMILLAN moved in amendment to the fifth clause that duly licensed medical practitioners could purchase and dispense alcoholic liquors for exclusively medicinal purposes and not otherwise.

Hon. Mr. SCOTT said the whole Act might as well be repealed as to be subjected to so much mutilation as was proposed.

Hon. Messrs. Vidal and Flint strongly opposed the amendment, which they considered injurious to the bill.

Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL suggested that the right for medical men to purchase alcohol should be dropped from the amendment.

This was done and the amendment was carried on a count of 25 to 16.

Hon. Mr. McMILLAN moved to strike out that part of section 5 providing that medical men summarily convicted of giving a certificate for any other than strictly medicinal purposes should be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars for the first one, and forty for a subsequent one.

Carried on division.

Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL moved to strike out that part of the clause relating to the efficiency of the forms given in the schedule of the Act and providing for the framing of new ones. Carried.

Hon. Mr. ALMON said if we went on as we are going in regard to temperance, what would become of the revenue of the Dominion? The debt of the Dominion was already far greater than he liked to see it, and he did not think such a fruitful source of revenue as wines and liquors should be lost. He moved that dealers in ales, porter, lager beer, cider, and light wines, containing not more than twelve per cent. of alcohol, be exempt from the operation of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878.

Hon. Mr. DICKEY seconded the motion. He quoted the opinion of a clergyman to the effect that the use of light wines was sanctioned by scripture. He thought the temperate use of light wines could do no harm, but total prohibition he claimed to be a failure.

After some remarks from Hon. Messrs. Wark, Dever and Alexander,

Hon. Mr. FLINT said he had never voted for the Scott Act, because it didn't go far enough for him. He had been a total abstainer since 19th June, 1827, when he made up his mind at Quebec, after calm reflection, but he was neither a crank nor a fanatic. An hon. gentleman had just referred to the wine of scripture. If he could get any such wine as our Saviour made he would go for it; but he did not believe in the stuff made now-a-days. He would oppose the amendment.

Hon. Mr. THIBAudeau would vote with great pleasure for the amendment, which he considered some mitigation of an Act which he thought should never have been put upon the statute books.

Hon. Mr. PLUMB said the Scott Act was a deception. It had a pretended moral effect which it lacked in reality, and it had effects which were more demoralizing than the sale of liquor. Statistics show that the people of Canada are less in need of such legislation than other people in the world. He could tell hon. gentlemen who brought the bill into the Senate, that so long as they attempted to force the Scott Act upon the community by a minority, so long would they meet such legislation and opposition. The Act was never intended for a prohibitory measure. He would vote for prohibition with pleasure, and would be very glad to see it proposed, but in the meantime he would support the amendment.

Hon. Mr. VIDAL said it was perfectly incomprehensible to him why a member of this House should apply the title *sumptuary* to this bill and he maintained that there was not the slightest anomaly. He challenged the hon. gentleman from Niagara (Mr. Plumb) to name any one place where he had found more drunkenness since the Scott Act came into force. He gave the testimony of the Supreme Court of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, recommending the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act as the best means of counteracting the enormous evils arising from the traffic in intoxicating liquors. He considered this testimony of more value than that of an unknown clergyman given by the hon. gentleman from Amherst (Mr. Dickey). Seven hundred and twenty petitions had been presented to this House, asking that no limitation should be made to the prohibitory character of the Scott Act. Were not these petitions, representing as they did the wishes of over a hundred thousand persons, sufficient contradiction to the cry that the people were opposed to it? They were anxious for prohibition, but in 1878 accepted the Act as the most judicious course in the meantime.

Hon. Mr. OBELL rose to express his admiration of the amendment proposed by the hon. gentleman from Halifax (Mr. Almon), because he believed it to be for the benefit of the majority, whose liberties were suffering from the action of a despotic minority.

Hon. Mr. HAYTHORNE supported the amendment.

The motion being put to the House the amendment was carried on a count of 42 to 20.

The Committee rose and reported the bill as amended.—Mail.

SCOTLAND.—The plebiscites on the subject of the suppression of the liquor-traffic continues to be taken in Scottish communities with an almost uniform result in every part of the country. At Renton, in the Vale of Leven, 1,388 persons voted in favor of giving the people the power to suppress, only 71 voting in the negative, while 54 were neutral, and 111 returned the papers blank. The papers were signed by both males and females of eighteen years and upwards. At Campbeltown also, a central seat of the distilling interest, a plebiscite has been courageously taken; there 1,000 cards were issued to the electors of the burgh, and of these 517 were returned, of which 386 against 45 voted for placing the control of the licenses in the hands of the people, and 337 against 73 for the abolition of the liquor traffic. In Perth 1,608 have voted for and 435 against, prohibition by the direct vote of the ratepayers.—Exchange.

## Campaign Everywhere.

**VICTORIA.**—The petition for this county was deposited in the office of the Sheriff at Lindsay, on Saturday last. It contains 2616 names, 537 more than the required number.

**HALTON.**—At a recent meeting of the Official Board of the Milton Methodist Church a very touching and complimentary address was unanimously adopted and presented to the Rev. D. L. Brethour, whose pastorate of the said church is just about terminating. Mr. Brethour's work in Halton has been a blessing to the temperance cause as well as to the church with which he was more particularly identified. We take much pleasure in quoting the following extract from the address:—

"The temperance cause, in this important crisis of its history, received from him invaluable counsel and work, in the pulpit, on the platform, and through the press. His antagonism to the liquor traffic in all its details made him a successful combatant in the Scott Act campaign. To him may be attributed, in no small degree, the victory of the memorable 9th of September, 1884. We thank God for the gift so timely loaned to us, and pray that all grace may abound to him, and his dear family, and that in all his future work a rich ingathering of souls may be his reward."

**SRIMON.**—The reign of whiskey licenses in Orillia, which had lasted since the removal of the Indians, fifty years ago, ended on Thursday night, 30th of April, at 24 o'clock. Up to that hour, a large number of the votaries of Bacchus crowded round the bar, drinking, and "there was a sound of revelry by night." However, we believe very little damage was done, except to the votaries themselves. Some next day bore marks of conflicts, of which they were not so proud as our volunteers will be of those won in the Northwest; and beyond broken rest, no Scott Act supporter or total abstainer received any damage.

*First fruits of the Scott Act.*—A workman's wife in this town said to a neighbor: "Thank God for the Scott Act! Last Saturday night, for the first time since we came to this town, my husband brought home his wages, and the rent was paid out of it on Monday; and that is the first time it has been paid when it became due."—*Orillia Packet.*

**KINGSTON.**—As the election day draws nigh the contest waxes hotter and hotter. Immense meetings are being held and a strong force of workers is in the field. Rev. Leroy Hooker is president of the Association, and Mr. W. M. Robertson, secretary. Mr. Wm. Burgess, Prof. G. E. Foster, Mr. W. H. Howland, Rev. E. W. Sibbald, Mrs. Youmans and Mrs. Peck are here from outside and local workers are doing nobly everywhere. Organization is in good shape under management of Mr. W. G. Fee, who has planned so many successful campaigns.

There was an immense meeting for discussion in Kingston on Thursday evening of last week, Mayor Smitho presiding, and the temperance side was ably taken by Dr. Lavell, warden of the Penitentiary, who was opposed by Mr. John Mudie. A standing vote was taken at the close of the meeting, resulting in the endorsement of the Scott Act by a large majority of those present.

**HUNTINGDON.**—The campaign in this county is going on vigorously, as will be seen from the following notes clipped from last week's *Atl. Sun*:—

The local Scott Act Committee for the township of Hinchinbrook met at Herdman's Corners on Friday last. James Cameron, Esq., chairman, presided. With but one exception all the members of the committee were present,—this one, we might say, not having received the notice in time to enable him to do so.

After free interchange of opinion it was decided to put the petition into circulation as soon as voters' lists and other instructions could be got ready. Also, in the course of a few weeks to commence a series of public meetings throughout the township, when addresses will be delivered by experienced and talented speakers.

The committee adjourned fully impressed with the importance of the work they had undertaken, and as fully determined to push it to a successful issue.

A public meeting in favor of the Scott Act was held on Wednesday evening, in the Town Hall, Havelock. Mr. James Curran presided, and called upon Rev. A. Lee, the lecturer of the evening, to address the meeting. The lecturer expressed the satisfaction and pleasure it gave him to be present with them, after which he showed what we hope to gain from the passage of the Scott Act. First, to free the county from the evil of social drinking in taverns. Second, to remove temptation from our young people. Third, to abolish the traffic in strong drink as a beverage. Fourth, to bring our county into line with those counties that have passed the Act. He next showed the responsibility of each elector to further the good cause, and urged upon all friends of temperance to use their influence in rousing others to a pitch of enthusiasm to carry the Act. The chairman, Mr. Curran, stated to the meeting that the petitions had not yet been received, but when he received them he would call the committee together. The meeting was closed by the singing of the national anthem and the pronouncing of the benediction.

**WELLAND.**—The Scott Act convention called to meet at Welland assembled in the old Methodist church on Tuesday last. There was a good number of delegates present, those from Thorold being Mrs. McFarland, Mrs. Dalgleish, Mrs. J. R. Swayze and Mr. J. H. Wilson.

The committee appointed at the preliminary meeting to work in conjunction with Mr. Huff, reported that thirty-one meetings were held, and four appointments cancelled. They also recommend that the work be continued. The report was adopted.

The meeting then duly formed itself into a county Scott Act association, and elected necessary officers.

Mr. Huff gave an account of his work since the last meeting; he had met

with much encouragement, and firmly believed that the Act could now be carried in the county by a majority of 500 votes.

Mr. J. G. Currie, who was present, gave a rousing address, telling how to manage the campaign, and urging them to raise at least \$1,000 for disbursements.

Other delegates made remarks as to the prospects in their several localities, there seeming to be a general feeling in favor of the submission of the Act.

A committee of management, consisting of several members, was appointed to perfect the organization throughout the county.

The meeting finally adjourned, to meet again in the same place on the 3rd Tuesday in June, when further action will be taken.—*Thorold Post.*

In the evening a mass meeting was held in the Disciples Church, the chair being occupied by Rev. Mr. Anderson, and an earnest and stirring address was delivered by Mr. F. S. Spence, Secretary of the Ont. Branch of the Dominion Alliance. The audience was very enthusiastic.

**HURON.**—In the days of the prophet of Nazareth the demons which he cast out left the tortured bodies with violence and hateful sounds; and so on Thursday of last week the evil spirit of public drinking left the body politic of the County of Huron with curses loud and deep, and yet at the same time revealed its real impotence and utter defeat.

On Thursday evening, as but a few hours existed between the day of license and the new era of prohibition, those in sympathy with the liquor party hung around the bar rooms, and liquor flowed freely. The amount of drunkenness witnessed by those who were around town late that night was appalling. Old men and young men, full of the cheap "house" staggered with yells and oaths, while here and there some poor wretch was laid out in the gutter as helpless as a stunned dog. It was a powerful temperance lecture.

About midnight a noisy group, most of them pretty full of the dregs of the bar room kegs, formed a line or circle, and led by a former vocalist, sang "Auld Lang Syne" to an empty whiskey jug, as the night of licensed tipping broke into the day of local prohibition and sobriety.

During the night fights were frequent, and some drunken fellows plugged one another, giving vent to awful oaths, on West street for nearly an hour.

A number of fellows who were able to keep their legs, and had begged, borrowed or stolen some crape and old pieces of black lining, went around the town, and had an hilarious time of it bedecking the trees of the square, the lamp-posts, and the doors of prominent Scott Act men who happened to be Reformers, with crape. The scene next morning, with pieces of black flying from every quarter was a gloomy one. The whiskey party had actually gone to its own funeral!

The Signal office was honored by a black bottle, redolent of whiskey and wrapped with crape, being tied on its door knob. But the thirsty fellows in their greed had emptied the bottle first. A friend of ours who in passing at early morn tore down the insignia of grief, but we had rather he had left it. It is always a compliment to be insulted by the whiskey gang.

The scene was funereal, with the yards of cheap crape and dress lining flapping mournfully all about the square, while an empty demijohn hung at half-mast from the court-house flag pole. And as we believed that every man in a free country should have a choice of the colors he would fly, and the day should be one of rejoicing rather than of sorrowing, we hoisted seven bright little union jacks, and nailed them over head. The drooping spirit of some of our anti-friends immediately revived, although the cheap crape and dress linings seemed to say "This is a funeral for whiskey after all."

Already the fruits of the Act see much cause for rejoicing. A butcher told us that on Saturday night men who had formerly left 10c. with him for a bit of cheap meat, entered his shop and bought 60c. worth for Sunday's dinner, no 50c. bottle of whiskey being in their pockets.

The Scott Act deserves the unwavering and courageous support of every good man.—*Huron Signal.*

**RENFREW.**—So far as town talk affords an indication, the majority of those in this village who have hitherto sold liquor under license, are accepting the altered condition of affairs under the Scott Act—however unwelcome—without attempting to violate it. No doubt, however, they have temptations enough to do so, as customers would not be wanting. If current rumours are correct, the thirsty ones are trying all sorts of dodges to procure liquor from the doctors or druggists. The number of wives and mothers who have been suddenly taken sick and may die if their affectionate husbands and sons do not get back in a hurry with liquor, is, this week, already quite surprising. Their touching appeals to those who could supply the specially desired liquid relief have not, however, been successful; any more than those of the fortunates whose ailments have necessitated applications on their own account. They had to bear their afflictions as best they could—and go without their desired comforter. They will find out that they can manage to struggle along, and survive their enforced abstinence.

Pembroke, however, is excited over the detection of the first violation of the Scott Act in that vicinity. It appears that a thirsty individual, living at no great distance from the town, went to a druggist—who is not licensed to sell liquor—and procured some "medicine," in the shape of a bottle of highwines, into which some gum was put, to make the mixture do duty as a prescription. Unfortunately, the purchaser did not wait till he got home to test the beneficial effect of the medicine; but tasted it too soon, imbibed too much, and exhibited symptoms of intoxication while still within the limits of the corporation. Inquiries followed with the result, we understand, that information was obtained as to where the liquor was procured.—The alleged vendor, we hear, was to be favoured with an introduction to the Police Magistrate on Thursday, to show cause why he should not pay the fine, which, it will be claimed, he has rendered himself subject to.—*Renfrew Mercury.*

The good people of Renfrew village celebrated the coming of the Scott Act into operation by a grand concert in the Renfrew Model School Hall. The audience was very large and all the proceedings enthusiastic. One of the most interesting features of the entertainment was the presentation to Mr. W. E.



Smallfield, Secretary of the County Association, of a handsome silver water pitcher and goblet, as a mark of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-workers. Perhaps never was so appropriate a recognition of services better deserved. We know Mr. Smallfield personally, and can cordially endorse the remarks made by the chairman of the meeting, which are reported as follows:—  
 "They had not to mark their appreciation of the devotion and ability of a number of their community, for the services he had rendered in the cause of temperance. It sometimes happened that a person's good qualities had to wait till after his death for recognition; but the Committee of the County Alliance had deemed it right to take an earlier opportunity of showing their appreciation of the efforts made by the Secretary. The occasion was to himself (the Chairman) one of the greatest pleasures, as he seldom met with a person who filled the duties of his position so completely as the young gentleman, Mr. Smallfield, had done. No choice was ever better justified; and he, as one who had taken a particular interest in the movement, said it was more to the Secretary than to anyone else that the advocates of the Scott Act in this County, owed their success."

**TORONTO.**—A meeting of representatives of the Dominion Alliance was held in the office of THE CANADA CITIZEN, on Saturday afternoon, Jacob Spence in the chair, with the object of protesting against the recent action of the Senate of Canada in attempting to mutilate the Scott Act.

The following resolution was moved by Ald. McMillan, seconded by Mr. William Munns, and carried unanimously:—

"That this Alliance has learned with surprise and alarm of the recent action of the Senate of Canada in adopting an amendment to the Canada Temperance Act; which provides that wine and beer may be sold in counties where the said Canada Temperance Act is in force, and desires earnestly to protest against such dangerous and uncalled for legislation, that such a change in the law would wholly destroy its value, would be in utter defiance of the strongly expressed desire of the people for total prohibition, would be an unjustifiable and tyrannical breach of faith with voters in those places where the Scott Act has been carried, and would tend to the perpetuation of intemperance and all its concomitant evils.

2. That this Alliance calls upon members of the House of Commons as the guardians of the public welfare, and the true representatives of the people and their will, to refuse to concur in this iniquitous measure.

3. That this meeting calls upon the friends of temperance everywhere to enter formal and emphatic protests against the carrying out of so outrageous a proposal.

The regular 5c. concerts of the West End Christian Temperance Society in Occident Hall held every Saturday evening are proving highly successful, and good results have attended these entertainments inasmuch as hundreds have signed the pledge, and are now active and earnest members of this prosperous institution. Mr. Farley as head of the association, together with Sec'y George Ward, Mr. Jolliffe, Mr. Miller and others, as well as a noble band of women, who have the interest and welfare of the Society at heart, are earnest workers in the cause of temperance in the West End; and to still further advance the great object for which we as Canadians and true lovers of light and liberty are proud to advocate and uphold, the West End Christian Temperance Society are raising funds wherewith to erect a temperance hall, which at present is much needed in that section of the city. To that end the Ladies Aid Association will hold their second grand bazar in Occident Hall, on the first week in June, which will last nearly the entire week, commencing on the 2nd. On Monday the 1st, a grand concert is to be given in the hall to inaugurate the week's proceedings. It is not too much to say here that judging from the successful venture which attended their last bazar, their second effort will doubtless prove in every way more satisfactory. The admission to the bazar is 5c., to the concert 10c.

On Sunday afternoon there was a large attendance in Occident Hall, it having been announced that Mr. F. S. Spence, manager of the CITIZEN, would address the meeting in connection. Mr. A. Farley, president of the Society, occupied the chair. Of Mr. Spence's ideas of temperance and the whole question of the liquor traffic, as it stands before the people of Canada at the present day, the majority of the temperance public are already well acquainted. The manly and noble stand that gentleman took on the occasion of the voting on the Dankin Act in this city, together with the great service he has rendered in the late Scott Act campaigns in various parts of the Province, proclaim him at once as a man of sound temperance principles, an able speaker and a formidable opponent of the liquor interest. His eloquent and instructive address on Sunday was not lost upon his hearers; he briefly referred to the question at present raised by the new society lately formed in Toronto, that alcoholic liquor was a food, and clearly illustrated that so far from being such, it was a deadly poison. The latter part of his address was more particularly directed to the young people who proved very attentive during the discourse. At the conclusion, Mr. Farley, on behalf of the meeting, tendered a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker, for his able and eloquent address. Quite a number signed the pledge ere the meeting dispersed.—Communicated.

The "Hops of Toronto Lodge" recently gave a concert in the Temperance Hall, Davonport Road. Mr. F. Norris presented a well-timed and select programme to an appreciative audience. The Misses Routleys gave two duets in good style, and were loudly applauded; as also was the singing of Miss Katie Gardener and Mr. Ellis. Little Master Burgess sang, "I'm a teetotal boy," in a very pleasing and admirable manner for a child of his age. The balance of the programme consisted chiefly of recitations and readings very carefully prepared and well rendered. Mr. H. R. Lee was invited to a seat on the platform and cordially greeted. In a few concise remarks he acknowledged the courtesy extended to the Sister Branch of the Order through him, and dwelt forcibly on the spirit of Unity, Love, and Christian freedom that should characterize the actions of all who united in our determined cause to drive the drunk demon from our prosperous lands and peaceful homes. At the close of this successful gathering several names were enrolled for membership, when the audience arose and dispersed by singing "God save the Queen."

The West End W.C.T.U. in reporting this month, would make special men-

tion of the very able and instructive lecture delivered before the Union by the Rev. John Smith. This lecture took place on Friday evening, April 26th, and though the attendance was small, those present were appreciative and attentive. The subject was "Prohibition and the Scott Act." The Union is encouraged in the work knowing that the seeds of temperance principles are being planted through the agency of the Banner of Hope.

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**—The second reading of the Bill to amend the License Act of 1876, and to abolish the malt liquor license law, was moved by the introducer of the Bill, Mr. Kent, in the House of Assembly on Wednesday evening last. After some considerable discussion the question was put, and the result was just as we anticipated—the Bill was defeated. There is too much temperance sentiment in the House, as at present composed, to suffer such a retrograde movement as that proposed to take place; but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that unless we are constantly on the alert and keep our "weather eye" lifted, those who are opposed to temperance legislation will spring a mine on us, and stultify all the result of our past efforts. All the cords which we have succeeded in fastening around this traffic, which has done so much evil amongst us, will be cut away, and we will revert to the ruin and rowdiness so rampant in this city fifty years ago. Such, we believe, would be the result had Mr. Kent succeeded in getting this Bill of his through a second reading. But the wisdom and good sense of the House prevailed; and Messrs. McKay, Lindberg, Strang & Co., will have to adopt some other plan than appealing to the House of Assembly for the redress of their grievances.—St. John, (Nfld.), Temperance Journal.

**MAINE.**—The editors of the Voice wrote to the Mayor, or Board of Selectmen where there is no Mayor, of every city and town in the State having a population of one thousand or over, enquiring how the Maine Law works and with what results. Replies have been received from 64 places, and a summary of the statement contained in these replies has been prepared by the Portland Herald and is in full as follows:—

Boothbay. Crime decreased, law grand success.	Mount Desert. No saloons; crime lessened.
Biddeford. Crime decreased; law great success, Republican party a hindrance.	Millbridge. No saloons; law a success; crime lessened.
Bowdoin. Law a success; lessened crime; no saloons.	Monmouth. Law a success; crime lessened; one saloon.
Brewer. Law a failure; no saloons for 20 years.	Norwich. No saloons; law well enforced; liquor comes by express from Massachusetts.
Brunswick. Law not a success or failure.	New Sharon. Law a success; no saloons; decreased crime; increased industry and thrift.
Bristol. Law a partial success; no saloons for 26 years.	New, rt. Law a success; decreased crime; reduced saloons one-half.
Blue Hill. No saloons.	Newcastle. Law enforced and a success; saloons vanished; decreased crime.
Camden. No saloons; crime decreased.	Crown. Law a flat failure; a foot ball for politicians.
Caribou. Law not successful.	Princeton. Law a benefit. decreased crime; the two parties cater to rum interest.
Chesterville. Law a success.	Penobscot. No saloons; crime decreased.
Corinna. No saloons.	Pittston. Law not enforced.
Durham. Crime decreased; law a success; no saloons for 25 years.	Pembroke. Law a success; no saloons.
Dixfield. No saloons; crime decreased; the law a success.	Poland. Law a success; no saloons for 40 years; crime lessened.
Falmouth. No saloons; crime decreased.	Rumford. Law a success; crime decreased; no saloons.
Farrington. Law decidedly a success; no saloons.	Standish. No saloons; crime lessened, law a success.
Franklin. No saloons; law a success.	Steuben. No saloons; crimes decreased; drunkenness rare.
Fairfield. Law a success; officers unfaithful.	Solon. No saloons.
Frenchville. No crime; no saloons.	Saint Albans. No saloons; crime decreased.
Gardiner. Law a success; crime decreased; some saloons; better officers needed.	Searsport. No crime; no saloons; law success.
Gorham. No saloons; law a success; some liquor by express from Boston.	Shapleigh. No saloons.
Georgetown. No saloons; law not enforced.	Sumner. Law a success; crime lessened.
Harpwell. No saloons; crime decreased; law a success.	Searsport. Law enforced; no saloons.
Harrison. Law a success; no saloons; very little crime.	Troy. No saloons.
Hancock. No saloons; law a benefit.	Turner. No saloons for many years, law a success; crime decreased.
Jay. Law a success.	Tupsham. No saloons; crime decreased; law a success.
Lubec. Law a success; crime lessened; moral courage lacking.	Thomaston. Saloons and crime, no change; law a success.
Lyman. No saloons; crime decreased; law truly a success.	Warren. No saloons; crime decreased law a success.
Livermore. No saloons; crime decreased; law a success.	Yarmouth. No saloons; crime not lessened; law a failure.
Litchfield. No saloons; law neither a success nor failure.	York. Law a grand success; no saloons; crime lessened, prohibition does prohibit.
Lewist. Law a grand success; no saloons; no criminals from rum.	
Lowell. No saloons; law works well.	
Milltown. Law a success.	

The new officials are enforcing the law with great success in Portland, and the following table shows the improvement that is being made:

Whole number of arrests for three weeks, 1895.....	74
Arrests for drunkenness.....	71
Whole number of arrests in the corresponding weeks of 1894.....	176
Arrests for drunkenness.....	97

# The Canada Citizen

## AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

A Journal devoted to the advocacy of Prohibition, and the promotion of social progress and moral Reform.

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The Canada Citizen is published at an exceedingly low figure, but as some of our friends have asked for Special Club Rates, we make the following offer:—We will supply

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—o—

All communications should be addressed to

F. S. SPENCE, - - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 15TH, 1885.

We send this week to a great many of our subscribers extra parcels of specimen copies of *The Canada Citizen*. Our friends will very much oblige us, and also aid the good cause materially, if they will kindly distribute these extra copies, at once, among persons who will be likely to become subscribers.

### MEN, WOMEN, AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

The clearest explanation of the Anglo-Russian complication I have yet seen is contained in a letter from Lieut.-Colonel R. D. Osborn, in the *New York Nation*, of April 30. The writer is a well-known English contributor to the magazines on military subjects, on which he is entitled to speak with some authority, and he has evidently made a long and minute study of the Indian problem. If his contention is correct, then England is in a position well-nigh untenable on military no less than on ethical grounds, and the sooner she withdraws altogether from Afghanistan, provided she can do so without any injury to her prestige with the natives of Hindostan, the better.

Col. Osborn explains in his letter that there have always been two lines of policy advocated by opposing parties in the East Indian administration. Sir John Lawrence, Sir James Outram, and other eminent civilians and soldiers, have steadily maintained that the Indus river is India's natural frontier, and that if the British people would only recognize this fact, and act on it, their Indian Empire would be invulnerable, even if Russia should appear on the southern instead of the northern border of Afghanistan. To reach the Indus, the Russian army would have to cross well-nigh a thousand miles of territory peopled by mountain tribes, while Britain must project her forces across half this distance in order to meet Russia at Herat. The true policy, these officers argued, was to leave the Afghans alone, cultivate their friendship, respect their independence, and aid them in maintaining it as against Russia, should the latter attack them. This policy strikes the unprejudiced observer as a common sense one, unless the aim is to acquire possession of Afghanistan with a view to adding it to the Indian Empire.

The other party in India, made up largely of scions of aristocracy and of military men eager for some relief from the monotony of Indian garrison life, have always resented the "masterly inactivity" policy, though it was favored by veteran military officers like Sir James Outram and Sir Charles Napier. They have maintained that Herat is the natural gate of India, which must be kept closed against any invader from the north if India was to be secure. They could not, even when their counsels were in the ascendant, attempt to garrison Herat with a British force, but as far back as 1838 they induced the British Government through the medium of the Governor-General, Lord Auckland, to invade Afghanistan for the purpose of dethroning one native Amir, and setting up another in his place. The terrible massacre of 12,000 troops in the Khoord Pass gave the Jingo meddlers a lesson, which should have sufficed for all time. The "forward" policy fell into the background for forty years, but it was recently revived by Lord Beaconsfield, who went to war with Afghanistan for the purpose of creating a "scientific" frontier, and by Lord Lytton who, as Governor-General of India, put himself in the hands of the official party, who were eager for a northward extension. The invasion of 1878 resulted in the deposition of Shir Ali, the elevation of Abd-al-Rahman to the Amirship, the payment of an annual subsidy of \$300,000 to enable him to maintain himself in office, and the obligation to defend against Russian aggression a ruler who is not the choice of his own people, and who may not be able to control them.

It is greatly to be regretted that those who are determined to have for England a spirited foreign policy, without reference to the right or the wrong of the quarrel, have still so much influence with national councils. Whether matters will be improved in this respect after the extension of the franchise takes effect remains to be seen, but there is a strong probability that the English democracy, who, in the long-run, have to pay the bills, will be less ready than the classes above to engage in needless wars of conquest or aggression. Even the preparations already made, though not a shot be fired, will entail a heavy expenditure in the face of a deficient revenue, and divert the national energies for a time from useful reforms at home to useless efforts abroad. The worst of the situation is, that when the line of delimitation between Afghanistan and Russia is fixed, Great Britain will be not unjustly held by Russia responsible for the conduct of turbulent and predatory tribes over whom she has no control. The Afghans may at any time engage in a conflict with their old-time neighbors, the Turcomans, may follow them into Russian territory, may even assail and plunder them there. This may lead to reprisals from the Russians and to renewed international troubles, all of which Col. Osborn shows, might easily have been avoided had common sense, not to speak of common honesty, been allowed to sway East Indian counsels. It is doubtful whether at this time Lord Dufferin is the best man to fill the position of Governor-General of India. He is himself one of the "forwards," though a man of too large calibre to be their puppet, as Lord Lytton was.

One of the outcomes of the threatened Anglo-Russian war is likely to be such a change in the navigation laws of the United States as will enable Americans to purchase English vessels and register them under the stars and stripes. Should war be declared at once President Cleveland may call a special session of Congress and propose in a special message the repeal or modification of the navigation laws. If war is temporarily averted the effect of its apparent inevitability will probably be the repeal of these same laws during the next regular session. The danger to merchant vessels under the British flag would be very great at a time when Russian privateers were at large in considerable numbers, and owners would be glad to sell or transfer them. If any other nation must divide the carrying trade of the world with old England let it by all means be our American cousins, who have for a generation tied their own hands by navigation laws too absurd for even medieval enactment. These laws would have been repealed long ago but for the fear that other protectionist measures would follow them. The fear is, no doubt, well founded, but this does not prevent journals of all political shades from advocating the immediate repeal of the fettering laws, and even an immediate special session of Congress for the purpose. Possibly the next year or two may witness an economical revolution on this continent, if not a political one.

ONLOOKER.

## General News.

## CANADIAN.

The Quebec Legislature was prorogued on Saturday afternoon last.

The Right Rev. Charles Hamilton, the new Bishop of Niagara, has arrived at his diocese from Quebec.

The smallpox that was spreading in Montreal has been got under control through sanitary precautions being thoroughly carried out by the health department of the city.

The infantile mortality in Montreal bears an alarming proportion to the adult deaths, eighty-one out of one hundred deaths reported in that city last week being those of infants.

A proclamation is issued declaring that elections under the Canada Temperance Act will take place in the Counties of Lincoln, Middlesex and Perth, on June 18. J. A. Woodruff, Sheriff James Grant and P. R. Jarvis will be the Returning-Officers respectively.

At Toronto, on Saturday last, Charles Barker and Herbert Johnston took a skiff and started for a row on the bay. The boat capsized and Barker was drowned, his companion being rescued by a tugboat that went out to the assistance of the men.

At Cayuga, on May 9th, George Harper, aged 13, was playing with a shot gun when it was discharged, the charge entering the legs of his sister, Francis Harper, aged 15. The young lady lingered for twelve hours or so and then breathed her last.

A detachment of Canadian voyageurs, who accompanied the British expedition up the Nile, sailed from Liverpool on Saturday on the steamer *Parisian* for home. They were in London a week sight-seeing. Col. Denison, of the voyageurs, is still at Cairo. He has been ill, but is recovering.

At Hamilton, on May 10th, Mary, infant daughter of T. J. Holland, was sitting beside a fire while her father was at Sunday school and her mother at a funeral, and pulled a coal out on her clothes. The little child was so badly burned that she died in an hour.

A sad drowning accident occurred at Galt on the afternoon of May 11th between 1 and 2 o'clock. A little son of William Smith, builder, going to school by way of the railway track, fell into the race which runs under the track at Hume's dam. The body was discovered by one of the train hands and pulled out, but life was extinct.

An accident, which resulted fatally, occurred on the N. & N. W. R. track at Hamilton, early Saturday morning. Wm. McKee, moulder at the shops of R. M. Wanzer & Co., while intoxicated, wandered on to the track and was struck by the locomotive of a train, the wheels passing over his right leg. A terrible wound was inflicted on his head, the skull being smashed in. He only survived a few hours.

All day on Saturday last, Gen. Middleton's brigade had some severe fighting with the rebels. Middleton started at early morning from Dumont's, marching seven miles north to Batoche's, where the rebels were strongly entrenched. He immediately commenced to attack them in their stronghold, and after some severe fighting succeeded in dislodging them, and driving them into the bush. Very effective service was rendered by Lieut. Howard, with his Gatling gun. It is stated that the other guns would have been captured only for the effective manner in which this gun was used. Its vomiting produced quite a panic among the rebels, and mowed down so many of them in their onslaught on the guns, that they were forced to relinquish their attack and retire as quickly as possible. On account of defective telegraphic communication no fresh news has been gleaned of the movements of our troops and the enemy, except that the fight has been continued every day since, and that Gen. Middleton is fighting the rebels in their own style. The killed and wounded in Saturday's and Sunday's engagements are: Killed:—Pte. Phillips, "A" Battery; Pte. Moore, 10th Royals. Wounded:—N. Carpentier, M. Toohy, W. Fairbanks, T. J. Stout, "A" Battery; Cook and Allen, scouts; Ptes. J. Kemp, Crickson, A. O. Wheeler, Ralph Baron, 90th Regiment; and Capt. Mason, Ptes. Scroell, Stead, Cantwell, 10th Royal Grenadiers.

The force at Battleford under Col. Otter, is at present inactive, but it is believed they are making ready for another attack on the Indians. Poundmaker shows a strong belligerent spirit. He is supposed to have a large force with him, several other tribes and branches having joined him at his Reserve. Gen. Strange will join with Otter from Edmonton. The P. O. W. Rifles, of Montreal, and a provisional battalion from New Brunswick have received orders to go to the front at once.

News just received from the front states that Middleton captured Batoche on Tuesday at 4 p.m., and has driven the rebels out of their rifle pits. They are now in full flight. The fighting was desperate, many of our brave fellows biting the dust, before the enemy were driven from their positions. All the prisoners that Riou had with him were released, and in his flight he left Half-breed families, horses, and large quantities of stores behind him. The Breeds suffered great loss. Lieut. Fitch, 10th Royals, of Toronto, was shot through the heart, and many more of our gallant fellows have been severely wounded.

## UNITED STATES.

The latest reports from Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, do not indicate more than half an average crop. The Government's report from Kansas reported only 45 per cent. of last year's output.

General Grant has greatly improved during the last week. The cancerous spots in his throat are still unchanged. He works occasionally at his book, and is very cheerful.

Eliza Shelly, a coloured servant of Dr. Johnson, living at Austin, Texas, was hacked to death with an axe in her bed-room, on the 8th inst. A half-

witted negro has been arrested charged with committing the crime. The object is supposed to have been robbery.

At Chicago, Ellen V. Libby, wife of Charles Libby, who disappeared mysteriously a week ago, took a dose of carbolic acid on the 8th inst., and died almost instantly. She had been despondent since the disappearance of her husband.

At New York, Charles Liehman, aged 72, a workman for Buddenserk, a bogus builder, and his wife, aged 71, were found dead in their rooms on the afternoon of the 10th inst. The couple had taken Paris green. Utter poverty was the cause.

At Walthurville, Georgia, on May 11th, a number of coloured mill hands who had just been paid off, indulged in a game of poker, and as the gamblers were all flushed with liquor, they were considerably excited. One accused another of cheating, when angry words followed, and as the rouser drew a knife, the man who had been charged with cheating drew a revolver and fired. The bullet entered the forehead, and the victim fell a corpse cross the cards and stakes. Friends of the dead man arose to avenge the murder, while those of the slayer rallied to his defence. Each side was well armed with knives and revolvers, and in the fight that followed five were killed, and four or five badly wounded. Others came up and took a hand in the struggle, which eventually assumed the proportions of a riot. The faction which started the trouble fled, pursued by a posse of police. If any of the fugitives are captured lynching is certain.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A big fire at Chatham, Eng., on Monday night last destroyed property to the value of \$200,000.

Franco has made fresh annexations on the southwest coast of the Red Sea and south of the present French possessions at Obok. The new acquisitions include the port of Doungarala.

It is reported that an affray has occurred between Catholics and Orangemen at Conception Bay, Newfoundland, a number of the combatants being severely wounded.

Thirty-two men, composing the crew of a Newfoundland sealer, which was sunk by an iceberg in the Gulf on the 19th ult., were rescued on Friday from an ice-floe on which they had lived for nineteen days.

An avalanche from a mountain near Lake Van, in Armenia, Turkey-in-Asia, recently fell on a native caravan, and killed 68 persons.

At Yaguachi, the headquarters of the Southern Railroad of Ecuador, an explosion in the machine shop of the road killed several persons, and a number were wounded.

An avalanche, last month, swept fifteen dwelling houses in Iceland into the sea, and twenty-four persons were drowned. The avalanche also destroyed fifty fishing boats, and the loss in one village was \$20,000.

While the French steamer *Ville de Marseilles* was on her way to Buenos Ayres the emigrants on board mutinied owing to the bad quality of food furnished to them. They were finally overpowered, ten of their number being killed or wounded, while the captain and several of the crew were severely injured.

The British Government are still undecided about the abandonment of the Soudan campaign. The majority of the ministers favor the withdrawal of the remnant of Gen. Wolseley's army. It is expected that 12,000 Egyptian troops will be sent to the Soudan immediately on the withdrawal of the British. An alarming amount of sickness prevails among the troops at Suakin. The Mahdi has again been encountered and defeated by the new Mahdi, near Obok.

There is every indication that satisfactory arrangements will be concluded between England and Russia, at least, for some time. A conciliatory disposition is being shown on both sides, and there exists a hope that war may be now averted; although many, knowing Russia's grasping spirit, cannot but feel that this difficulty is only postponed until she can make up some more advances for advancing her forces on Afghan ground. An agreement, drawn up between Lord Granville, Lord Kimberley, Baron DeGiers, and M. Lessar, has been submitted to Russia for acceptance. This, no doubt, will, if conceded to by the Czar, settle the whole affair. Gen. Lumsden has left India for England to attend a meeting of the British Cabinet.

We send this week to a great many of our subscribers extra parcels of specimen copies of *The Canada Citizen*. Our friends will very much oblige us, and also aid the good cause materially, if they will kindly distribute these extra copies, at once, among persons who will be likely to become subscribers.

## OLD SPECKLE.

"Old Speckle" rose from off her nest  
And cackled with so much vigor,  
As if to say: "That egg's my best—  
No hen can lay a bigger";  
While Johnnie, standing near the gate,  
In mute contempt was gazing,  
As if he could not tolerate  
The fuss the hen was raising.  
Her protest took her down a peg—  
He raised his voice to say it:  
"You sisk you're smart—Dod made zat egg—  
You toodn't help but lay it."

—*Youth's Temperance Banner.*

# PLEASE SELL NO MORE DRINK TO MY FATHER.

Words by MRS. FRANK B. PRATT.

Music by C. A. WHITE.

1. Please Sir, will you lia - ton a mo - ment..... I've something im -  
 2. My Fa - ther came home yes - ter - ev - on..... Reeled home thro the  
 3. When so - bor ho loves us so dear - ly..... No Fath - er is

por - tant to say..... My Mo - ther has sent you a mes - sage.....  
 mud and the rain..... He up - set the lamp on the ta - ble.....  
 kind - er than he..... He wish - es so much to stop drink - ing.....

..... Re - ceive it in kind - ness I pray..... 'Tis of Fa - ther, poor  
 ..... And struck my sick Moth - er a - gain..... Then all of the  
 ..... But this is the trou - ble you see..... He can - not with -

Fa - ther, I'm speaking..... You know him, he's call'd ragg - ed Gore..... But we  
 hours till the morning..... He lay on the cold kitch - en floor..... And this  
 stand the temp - ta - tion..... He feels when he pass - es your door..... As he

love him and hope we may save him..... If you'll promise to sell him no more.....  
 morning he's sick and he's sor - ry..... Oh, promise to sell him no more.....  
 goes to his work in the morn - ing..... Please, promise to sell him no more.....



## For Girls and Boys.

## BACKBONE.

When you see a fellow mortal  
Without fixed and fearless views,  
Hanging on the skirts of others,  
Walking in their cast-off shoes,  
Bowing low to wealth and favor,  
With abject uncovered head,  
Ready to retract or waver,  
Willing to be drove or led;  
Walk yourself with firmer bearing;  
Throw your moral shoulders back,  
Show your spine has nerve and marrow—  
Just the things which his must lack.

A stronger word  
Was never heard  
In sense or tone  
Than this, backbone.

When you see a politician  
Crawling through contracted holes,  
Begging for some fat position,  
In the ring or at the polls,  
With no sterling manhood in him,  
Nothing staple, broad or sound,  
Destitute of pluck or ballast,  
Double-sided all around;  
Walk yourself with firmer bearing,  
Throw your moral shoulders back,  
Show your spine has nerve and marrow—  
Just the thing which his must lack.

A stronger word  
Was never heard  
In sense or tone,  
Than this, backbone.

—The Tidings.

## GRANDPA'S SCHOOL.

Although Grandpa Brown was nearly seventy years of age, still he was not too old to teach a queer little school for the benefit of his grandchildren.

At precisely three o'clock every Saturday afternoon, grandpa tinkled his little handbell, and in five minutes there were seated in a row before him five wideawake grandchildren, three girls and two boys.

The pupils brought no books to study, but before taking their seats they deposited slips of paper in grandpa's hat, on which were written certain questions that he was to answer. These questions were upon many subjects the children might select, but they usually had reference to something heard, seen or read of during the week, and the children were always on the alert for a puzzling question. Perhaps a description of the exercise upon one afternoon may prove interesting.

As soon as the children were all seated, grandpa put on his spectacles, took his hat from the table, and opening the first paper he read as follows:—

"Dear Grandpa—The past week we have been learning from an old sailor how to tie the various kinds of knots, such as reef knots, loop knots, figure-eight knots, etc.; now this sailor says he can teach how to tie all kinds of knots but the 'Gordian knot.' Can you tell me what that is and how to tie it? FRANK.

"Ah," said grandpa, when he had finished reading, "that is a hard question, indeed; I could tell you better how the 'Gordian knot' was severed than how it was made."

"That will do just as well," replied the boy.

"Well," said grandpa, "the Gordian knot was made by a rustic king of Phrygia, named Gordius. The cord was made from the fibrous bark of the cornel-tree, and the knot fastened the ox yoke to the pole of a wagon which King Gordius had used. The knot proved so intricate that no one could untie it, or even find where it began or ended.

"The oracle had declared that he who should untie the knot should be master of Asia. Alexander the Great was resting his

army after the battle in the city of Gordium, about the year 333 before Christ, and he determined to untie this celebrated knot, but not being successful, he became impatient, and striking with his sword he severed the knot with one blow."

"That is a good story, grandpa," replied Frank; "the next time I see the sailor I must tell him all about it."

The second slip was taken from the hat, and the question was this:—

"Grandpa, is it right to throw stones at frogs?—JULIA."

When this question was read, Willie and Frank looked troubled as though guilty of such conduct. Grandpa did not appear to notice this, but remarked that frogs were quite sensitive to pain, and he thought that no pupil of his would be guilty of pelting frogs. Then turning to Frank, he said: "I wish you would bring a frog to school next Saturday, for I want you to see what a peculiar tongue it has."

"Is it forked like a snake's tongue?" inquired Frank.

"No, my son, but you know that the tongue of most animals lies with the tip pointing towards the lips; now, the base or large portion of the frog's tongue is joined to the point of the lower jaw and the tip points down the throat. So, whenever the frog catches an insect, it is quickly thrust back into the throat by the tongue, and its fate is sealed."

The third question was from Emily. It was this:—

"Grandpa, can the people on the moon see the earth?"

"It is not known," replied grandpa, "whether the moon is inhabited; but if so, the earth must present to them all the phases that the moon presents to us, only in a reverse order. For instance, when we have a new moon they have a full moon. Only one side of the moon is turned toward us, therefore the moon's inhabitants upon the other side might have to take long journeys to take a peep at our planet, but it would, doubtless, well repay them, for the earth would look, when full, fourteen times as large as our full moon."

"Wouldn't it be a grand sight! I wish I could see such a large moon as that," said Emily.

Mamie's question was in regard to echoes. She had been in the woods with some of her friends the day before, and when they shouted the sounds were repeated sometimes in one syllable, at other times in two. Her question was this:—

"Can more than two syllables ever be heard as an echo?"

Grandpa replied that "When several parallel surfaces are properly suited the echo may repeat backward and forward many times. For instance, in Virginia there is an echo which is said to return twenty notes played upon a flute, and at Woodstock, England, there is one which repeats seventeen syllables by day and twenty by night. When the exclamation 'ha!' is quickly and sharply spoken, there returns back a 'ha, ha, ha.'"

The last question was from Willie. He was a growing, hungry boy, and could not believe that persons might suffer more from thirst than from hunger. He writes:

"Grandpa, is water more important to life than food? I have eaten five meals since yesterday morning, and I haven't drank a drop of water; now I'm not thirsty one bit, but I feel that I could eat two meals at one time."

"You may not have drank clear water," replied grandpa, "for two days, but do you not take milk with every meal? and haven't you eaten apples, melons, potatoes, and turnips since yesterday morning?"

"Yes, sir," replied Willie.

"Well," said grandpa, "all of these things contain a great amount of water, and that accounts for your not being thirsty. Our bodies are composed mostly of water, and will suffer extremely if not supplied in some manner. Water is so plentiful that we do not realize its worth. Eliza Cook well says:—

'Traverse the desert and then you can tell  
What treasures exist in the cold, deep well;  
Sink in despair on the red parched earth,  
And then you may reckon what water is worth.'

God has made water very abundant because he knows our need of it from day to day. Did you ever notice how often water is spoken of in the Bible? Moses brought it from a rock, Samuel from a jaw-bone: Elijah, by prayer to God, brought water from the clouds."

The tall clock in the hall now struck the hour of four, and, after grandpa had repeated his requests in regard to bringing the frog upon the next Saturday, he dismissed his school.—*New York Observer.*

## Tales and Sketches.

## "A HARD LESSON."

"This is your eldest son, I suppose, Mr. Cooper."

"Yes. This is my Tom. He's a man now. Drank off a glass of ale to-day, for the first time in his life. Didn't you, Tom?" and as Mr. Cooper spoke he laughed contentedly, rubbed his hands, and, finally, gave his promising boy a hearty slap on the shoulder by way of commendation.

Eight years had passed since the above conversation was held in the market-place of the old-fashioned county town of B—, and Tom, now a young man of twenty, had made rapid progress in what his father was pleased to call manliness.

It was a bleak evening in February, and the north wind moaned around the corners of the quaint farm-house, which had been occupied by the Coopers for four generations. But, cheerless though it was outside the substantial ivy-covered walls, it was bright enough within them.

Mr. Cooper was sitting before a blazing fire, his slippered feet resting on the highly-polished fender. He was enjoying his customary perusal of the *Times*, and, judging from the smiles which ever and anon crossed his features, and his frequent though inarticulate expression of approval, the leading article was proving most interesting to him.

Mrs. Cooper, a pleasant-faced, gentle-looking lady, with soft rosy cheeks, and glossy dark hair, just streaked with grey, was seated in her low chair, not many yards from her husband. She was evidently not so composed as he was, for every now and then she glanced anxiously at the time piece, and if the wind but shook the window frames, she started, and turned her eyes to the door.

"Don't you think Tom is rather late?" she ventured to say, presently.

"Oh! he's all right, my dear. Don't fidget. Trust him for taking care of Number One;" and Mr. Cooper went on with his reading.

The motherly little woman got up and went to the kitchen, to see if Tom's supper was in readiness. Then she opened the back door and peeped out, only to find that a snow-storm had set in, and that the high wind was madly whirling the white flakes in every direction. She shivered, and sighed, and closing the door, returned to the parlor.

"Our poor boy will be half frozen," she remarked to her husband, as she resumed her seat by the fireside. "'Tis snowing fast."

"Snowing, is it?" replied Mr. Cooper, folding his paper and laying it aside. "Trust Tom for getting something hot at 'The Crown' before he starts; and even if he does get half frozen, as you say, he'll soon thaw when he gets in here. You women always make mountains out of mole-hills," he added, with a laugh. "I've been out till midnight in many a worse storm."

"Now, George, don't talk so. I'm sure I don't fidget, unless I've cause."

"Very well, little woman; very well. Only, you see, we cannot agree as to what is a sufficient cause. Suppose my market train's a quarter of an hour late. I fancy you at home here breaking your heart over an imaginary collision."

"But I am really anxious about Tom; he's nearly two hours later than usual, and 'tis such a stormy night."

"He'll be in at 'The Crown' with some of the other farmers."

"That's just what I'm afraid of. I begin to wish that he had been kept from the drink. He's getting too fond of it."

"Tush! What would you have him to be? Not one o' those temperance fellows, that wouldn't drink a glass of good wine for love or money?"

"Better be a temperance man than a drunkard," suggested Mrs. Cooper, with a melancholy shake of her head.

"A drunkard! Why, who ever would dare to say our Tom was a drunkard? He'd be the first Cooper that ever got the title, and I'd not be slow in paying back the man that gave it to him. No, no, wife. Tom's a bit wild, 'tis true; but he's no drunkard, nor ever will be. I was worse than he is when I was his age. That was before you knew me—lucky for me that it was, eh?" and Mr. Cooper tried to dismiss the matter with a cheery laugh.

But Mrs. Cooper was restless and nervous as before, though she kept her fears to herself.

Presently they heard the sound of wheels.

"My word, if he isn't coming at a pace," exclaimed Mr. Cooper, starting to his feet with sudden alacrity, and hastening to the door, at a little distance from which he found Tom's horse, foaming and panting from its frantic gallop.

"Is it all right?" called Mr. Cooper.

There was no answer save the pawing of the excited animal.

"A light, my dear—quick! He can never be asleep at the bottom of the gig. Tom, are you there?"

A weird cry of the north wind was all the reply that came.

In a moment a light was procured, and Mrs. Cooper herself carried it to the gig, though her hand trembled so much that she could scarcely hold it.

"He's not here," said Mr. Cooper, in a tone strangely different from that of five minutes ago. "But keep up your heart, wife," he added kindly as he felt her thin fingers clutching nervously at his coat sleeve.

"Hush! Can't you hear voices from across there?" she said, pointing towards the village, which was close at hand.

They listened, and again the sound of manly voices was borne towards them by the wind. The men were very near the gate, and in a few minutes they could catch the words—" 'Tis a bad job, I tell 'ee. The missus 'll take it to heart dreadful."

Mr. Cooper felt the little frame quiver.

"Go into the house, my dear, go in and I'll see what's the matter," he said.

But she seemed not to hear his voice, and did not move.

The men were carrying something on a shutter. She could see them now; and, as they drew nearer, she felt her heart sink with a dull, heavy throb.

"What's amiss?" inquired Mr. Cooper, anxiously.

" 'Tis a bad job, I tell 'ee, sir," replied the man who had uttered a similar expression a few minutes before. "He was drivin' kind o' careless, an' so turned the corner too sharp like, an' got thrown out."

"Is he much hurt?"

"Dunno, sir, for sure. He's not moved or spoke sin' ever we came near him."

Ten more minutes, and Tom's cold form was laid on the sofa in the parlor. Mr. Cooper stood a yard off, his hands over his eyes, and his face sadder and paler than it had been for full forty years. Mrs. Cooper knelt down beside her boy, and tenderly pushing back the hair which had fallen over his pale brow, she kissed him repeatedly.

The icy coldness of his lips chilled her heart's blood, and she burst forth in pitiful tone: "Tom—my son—my darling, speak to me. You are not dead? You cannot, cannot be dead. Call him George! See if you can make him speak."

Presently the doctor came. "Dead, quite dead," he said, after a few minutes' examination of the body. "The back of his head has been thrown violently against a sharp stone, and death must have been instantaneous. Ah! poor lad, I saw him myself but an hour ago in the town. He'd taken too much then, I'm afraid. 'Tis a sad case—a very sad case."

Mr. Cooper groaned: his wife, who was still kneeling on the floor, was silent and motionless. Her stony features appealed to the doctor's compassion, and, laying his hand on her shoulder in a fatherly fashion, he entreated her to rise.

His words had no effect save to call forth an hysterical sob, and, turning to the servant, he ordered a glass of brandy to be brought immediately.

The spirits were speedily procured, and Mrs. Cooper allowed the old doctor to raise her and lead her to a chair. Not until the glass was near her lips did she rouse herself, but the odor of the spirits seemed to recall full consciousness, and with a determined effort, she dashed it away.

"His curse! his murderer! Will I touch it? God forbid!" she exclaimed, as she gazed at the atoms of glass and the spilt liquid at her feet.

The good doctor stood aghast, wondering whether the shock had robbed her of her senses; but one look into her face removed all doubt, and he inwardly assured himself that never before had he seen features so expressive of conscious yet unutterable agony.

It would be hard to describe the gloom which hung over the house that night. Kind-hearted neighbors, filled with pity for her who had been always ready to sympathise with them in their troubles, came in to comfort her, and went away again without having uttered a word; and more than one stalwart farmer left the parlor with dimmed eye and choked voice, after having gazed for a moment on the face of him who had so lately been with them in "The Crown," taking an extra drop "to keep the cold out."

"God comfort you, ma'am. He was a right warm-hearted fellow, was poor Tom; and there's never a one of us but loved him," said one of these young men to the stricken mother as he left the house.

"He was a good son," she replied; and added, mournfully—"We'd never have lost him but for the drink."

"Maybe not," was the hasty answer.

The other sons were telegraphed for; and three days later they, with their parents, stood beside the coffin, taking a last look at their loved one.

"My boys," said Mr. Cooper, with emotion, "you know what helped forward, if it did not actually cause his death."

They nodded assent.

"Your mother pleads that you will make a vow, over his coffin, that you will give it up for ever." His self-control failed him before the last word had escaped his lips, and he fairly sobbed out—"It was my fault; I encouraged him."

Solemn indeed was the vow which was taken by both father and sons in that silent room; and it remains unbroken to this day.

Alas! that so many should wait to feel the sting of the serpent before they cast it forth from their hearts and homes.—*Mina E. Goulding, in the League Journal.*

We send this week to a great many of our subscribers extra parcels of specimen copies of *The Canada Citizen*. Our friends will very much oblige us, and also aid the good cause materially, if they will kindly distribute these extra copies, at once, among persons who will be likely to become subscribers.

### A LIQUOR-DEALER'S TALK WITH HIMSELF.

By Lynnan Whiting, D.D.

#### GETTING STARTED.

"No small job, 'Kiah (which means myself), this of bringing a decent man down to this damned business! If we liquor-dealers don't know that, nobody does. Now, I had first to choke out my conscience, and it was a small bit compared to some people's. But I had enough to give me a sharp quake when I began thinking to go into this. I had to stuff down my throat over and over, *license makes it all right*; which any fool knows is just a *sham lie*. Then I had to stiffen my heart hard, as to all my old father and good mother had said a hundred times in my hearing, about the shame and mean guilt of the dirty business. What I used to hear in church and Sabbath-school (where I went when a boy), just matched with what they said. My wife, too, and all our folks—tho' some of them drink and vote for license—all disliked it, I knew, and wished I'd keep out of it. But the devil in me held the bridle, and I went in.

#### OH, THE COMPANY!

"And such company as I had to come down to—their talk, ways, and character! Bah! And worse still, I must have them round me day in and day out, and really entertain them, or seem to. Long days ours are; earliest open, last to shut, is the rum-hole's time-card. Then the bartenders we must have are a tough set. Fellows that can curse and fight, use knife or pistol, are the sort we have to have. No matter if they can't write their own names, or read them after they are written, or if just out of prison, if they know five cents from a dime, and are ready for anything, they make the best fist, specially in a saloon fracas. I tell you a man that's had any decent bringing up, feels mighty mean to be in a business with such stock to carry it on for him. I do for one!

#### KICKED OUT.

"Next, I found liquor-sellers don't expect to go into much, if any, decent company. Very seldom any of us go into a church; (most churches make and keep it too hot for us); and our back doors keep us 'on the sly' Sundays. We don't go to the school-meetings, lectures, readings—indeed, I've found no really respectable people ever ask me to a party; hardly to a wedding. So this dirty business drives us out of all decent company—as it ought to—and we go skulking behind screens and daubed windows, and there we have to stay, and hear the maudlin gabble and vile slang of customers. (*Don't I hate it!*)

#### THE MEAN, MEAN BUSINESS.

"Don't I know, as an honest man, that this whole business is a *mean fraud on society*? Do I not know that not one grain of wheat, not a kernel of corn, or so much as a flat turnip is raised or added to the common stock by me, from year's end to year's end? Not one stroke of work, adding a farthing's value to anything! *I do nothing but destroy!* Destroyed bread-corn makes the liquor. Then I take it and go about destroying hands, feet, eyes, minds, bodies and souls, and with them go farms, mills, banks; everything labor gets or uses. The man or business can't be found, from pulpit and Senate, from hod-man and scavenger, who can stand it, once I get my hand fairly on them. Give me a chance, I'll upset any living man, or any workman can do. *That's the business!*

"So, of course, I have to set myself like a cross donkey, right against everything men call good—State, church, business, life. I have to hurt, and to hate, pull down, destroy, kill, *that's my business*. Licensed for that!

"Never earn a cent, never add a mill to anything that can feed or clothe, or help a fellow-being a mite; but rob, ruin, use up everybody, and all kinds of property I can get my hand on—*that's my business!*

"Next; it's a mighty extortion I live by. Other businesses get ten or twenty per cent. profit, and can 'live and let live.' Look at mine. I give \$60 for a barrel of whiskey, double it at once with water, retail it at 10 cents per glass, or at nine hundred per cent. advance! We know that a drunkard, in his thirteenth torture, will sell his blood for drink; and so we put the price on. There is no other extortion like this known among men. Why, if a set of men were licensed to do all the flour business, and should buy it at \$10 per barrel, and force the buyer to pay \$90 (one-tenth our advance,) it would wake up a bread riot the land over, and ought to. I wonder our robbery don't do the same.

"Then it's all cash down; pay me by the glass, no matter who else isn't paid. I'm licensed, and if it's blood-money, have it I will. The grocer, the baker, the 'store,' everybody selling what the family needs, may lose the last cent for what they sell (the fools deserve it, for they'll go voting to-morrow to license us liquor men, to make these paupers for them to support), but my pay for drinks, I'm sure to get! Licensed, eh?

#### WE ARE OUTLAWS.

"Besides this, liquor-sellers as a class must, all the time, *defy society*. We know as well as anybody what an infernal trade we are in. We know every good man or woman and all little children abhor it; and we, in our better moments, feel much as they do as to it. We know the awful slaughter of young men, caused by the traffic. We know that the cries of widows, the choking woe of orphans, and graveyards, foul with drink-bloated corpses; that murders, and the whole herd of human crimes are all piling up a reckoning for us. I, for one, haven't lost all idea of a judgment day. I got it at my mother's knee. Never a mother would train a boy to be a dram-seller. Sixty thousand going down by our bloody sickles every year. Ah! that isn't a comfortable work to have to think over. We couldn't bear to think of it, if we did not get used to *defying* society. *I couldn't.*

"These temperance doings—we liquor men know about them?—of course we do; and we know, too, that if one in ten of the temperance people were as determined and fearless of us as we liquor-sellers are of them, our deadly business couldn't live a month. *We know they are not.* So we defy society. See this:—We in this traffic, count a few thousands, may be; and we defy millions—the population of the country; nearly all of whom, in heart, wish the accursed work was done away. A judge here, a party hack there, a City Council, or County Board yonder, quake at the shaking of our spear—about their offices—so we shake it, and *defy millions* of outraged people. It can't be so always, I know. Sometimes I wonder why ministers, churches, judges, courts and the masses do not rise upon us with halberd, and brand, as they would do upon any other band of organized murderers; for that's what we really are. The Thugs of India were not more so. They struck in secret, and swiftly; we, under cover of law, murder openly and slowly, but we yearly make away with more victims than they did. Then the lying, downright lying, we liquor men have to hire, and pay for too, specially of late about Maine and Kansas, and all law-work, this stark lying goes against the grain, when the better nature gets up in me. Lying's so infernal mean, but of what account is truth, when countless precious lives quiver on our spears?

#### OWNING UP.

"Ah! never could I tell a tittle of the biting shame and the down-dragging of this bitter business. From first to last, it is a good deal closer to hell's door stone than I like to stay. This choking down of conscience, and all fellow-feeling for those around you, this daubing-over front windows so as to keep out of sight, giving up all decent company, and having, instead, the vile-tongued pests of society hanging about you, and to know that everybody who prays is praying against you, and that everybody who curses is cursing you, and that every glass of liquor you sell may have in it a murder, a robbery, or other crime! Now I tell you, 'Kiah (that is myself), it's a business too awful black—both for this world, and for that to come—to let any decent creature stay in it. Would to Heaven I was out of it, never got into it. Out of it, yes, I'll get out of it, if it costs my last cent.'—*National Temperance Society Tract.*

### Our Casket.

#### BITS OF TINSEL.

A man is often called a bar-tender when in reality he is only a bar-tough.

One swallow does not make a summer, but it may make one fall if the liquor is strong enough.

While her mother was taking a fly out of the butter, little Daisy asked, "Is that a butterfly, mamma?"

A physician says: "If a child does not thrive on fresh milk, boil it"; but he doesn't state how long the child should be boiled.

A jolly-looking Irishman was saluted with the remark, "Tim, your house is blown away," "Deed, then, it isn't," he answered, "for I have the key in my pocket."

The following is a true copy of a letter received by a village schoolmaster: "Sur, as you are a man of nolege i intend to inter my son in your skull."

"What do the Puritans come to this country for?" asked a teacher of his class. "To worship in their own way and make other people do the same," was the reply.

Pat: "And who is it that lives there, Mike, in the big house?" Mike: "Why, that old gentleman I was tellin' yo of that died so sudden last winter of a fever."

"Why, Sam! how do you expect to get that mule along with a apron only on one side?" "Well, boss, if I gets dat side to go, aint do udder one boum' to keep up?"

A dandy with a cigar in his mouth entered a menagerie, when the proprietor requested him to take the weed from his mouth lest he should teach the other monkeys bad habits.

An Irishman put up the following notice:—"Whoever is caught trespassing upon these grounds will be given forty lashes on the bare back. Half the penalty will be paid to the informer."

"Have you a life lease of that mouth of yours?" said an ill-natured man to a friend whose mouth was very large. "No," was the good-humored reply, "I only have it from year to year."

"You ought to acquire the faculty of being at home in the best society," said a fashionable aunt to an honest nephew. "I manage that easily enough," responded the nephew, "by staying at home with my wife and children."

A teacher, wishing to test an original method of training the young idea, gave the word "hitherto" to one of the scholars to spell and pronounce without any assistance. This is the way it was wrought out on the one syllable plan: "H-i-t hit, h-e-r her, t-o toe, hit-her-toe."

At a Dublin Mansion House dinner, one of the livery servants went up to a gentleman who was carving a joint of beef, and said: "I'll trouble ye, if ye please, for a slice for me master. Certainly! How does your master like it?"

"Bedad!" cried the valet, "how can I tell ye how he loikes it until he has tasted a bit!"

A little girl had been given some verses to commit to memory by her Sunday-School teacher. She told her mother about it on coming home, and said they were the first three verses of a chapter in St. John. Her little brother, who was in the room, at once exclaimed, "Papa, don't let her learn them! That's the man who beat Blaine!"

# The Canada Temperance Act!

OVER 44,000 MAJORITY.

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		<i>New Brunswick.</i>	
Annapolis,	Cape Breton,	Albert,	Carleton,
Colchester,	Cumberland,	Charlotte,	Fredericton, (city),
Digby,	Hants,	Kings's,	Northumberland,
Inverness,	King's,	Queen's,	Sunbury,
Pictou,	Queen's,	Westmoreland,	York.
Shelburne,	Yarmouth.		
<i>Ontario.</i>		<i>P. E. Island.</i>	<i>Manitoba.</i>
Halton,	Renfrew,	Charlottetown, (city),	Lisgar,
Oxford,	Norfolk,	Prince,	Marquette,
Simcoe,	Huron,	King's,	Brome,
Dundas, Stormont,	Brant,	Queen's	Drummond,
and Glengarry,	Kent,		Chicoutimi.
Bruce,	Lanark,		
Leeds &	Lennox &		
Grenville	Adding'n,		
Dufferin.	Guelph (city).		
Carleton,	Northumberland and Durham,		
Elgin,	St. Thomas (city).		
Lambton,	Wellington.		

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

<i>Ontario.</i>		
Russell and Prescott,	Hastings,	Kingston (city).
Ontario,	Waterloo,	Belleville (city).
York,	Middlesex,	Toronto (city).
Essex,	Frontenac,	London (city).
Grey,	Lincoln,	St. Catharines (city).
Perth,	Peterboro',	Welland.
Victoria,	Haldimand.	

*Quebec.*—Shefford, Pontiac, Bellechasse, Beauharnois, Huntingdon, Argenteuil, Chateaufort.

*Nova Scotia.*—Halifax (city), Lunenburg, Guysborough.

*New Brunswick.*—St. John (city).

Will readers kindly furnish additions or corrections to the above list?

SUMMARY.

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

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

Ontario has thirty-eight counties and unions of counties and ten cities, of which nineteen counties and two cities have adopted the Act, and in fifteen counties and five cities agitation has been started in its favor.

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.

Friends in counties not heard from are requested to send us accounts of the movement in their counties. If there is none, they are requested to act at once by calling a county conference. All information can be had from the Provincial Alliance Secretary.

List of Alliance Secretaries:

Ontario.....	F. S. Spence, 8 King Street East, Toronto.
Quebec.....	Rev. D. V. Lucas, 182 Mountain St., Montreal.
New Brunswick.....	C. H. Lugin, Fredericton.
Nova Scotia.....	P. Monaghan, P. O. Box 379, Halifax.
Prince Edward Island.....	Rev. Geo. W. Hodgson, Charlottetown.
Manitoba.....	J. A. Tree, Winnipeg.
British Columbia.....	J. E. Kennedy, New Westminster.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR.

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED		MAJORITIES.		DATE OF ELECTION.
	For	Ag'nt	For	Ag'nt	
<i>Fredericton (city), N.B.</i> .....	408	208	200		October 31, 1878
<i>York, N.B.</i> .....	1229	214	1015		December 28, "
<i>Prince, P.E.I.</i> .....	2062	271	1791		" 28, "
Charlotte, N.B.....	867	149	718		March 4, 1879
Carleton, N.B.....	1215	96	1119		April 21, "
<i>Charlottetown, P.E.I.</i> .....	827	253	574		" 21, "
Albert, N.B.....	718	114	604		" 21, "
King's, P.E.I.....	1076	59	1017		May 29, "
<i>Lambton, Ont.</i> .....	2567	2352	215		" 29, "
King's N.B.....	798	245	553		June 23, "
Queen's, N.B.....	500	315	185		July 3, "
<i>Westmoreland, N.B.</i> .....	1082	299	783		September 11, "
Megantic, Quo.....	372	841		469	" 11, "
Northumberland, N.B.....	875	673	202		2, 1880
<i>Stanstead, Que.</i> .....	760	941		181	June 21, "
King's, P.E.I.....	1317	99	1218		September 22, "
Marquette, Manitoba.....	612	195	417		" 27, "
Digby, N.B.....	944	42	902		November 8, "
Queen's, N.S.....	763	82	681		January 3, 1881
Sunbury, N.B.....	176	41	135		February 17, "
Shelburne, N.S.....	807	154	653		March 17, "
Lisgar, Manitoba.....	247	190	127		April 7, "
Hamilton (city), Ont.....	1661	2811		1150	" 13, "
King's, N.S.....	1477	108	1369		" 14, "
<i>Halton, Ont.</i> .....	1483	1402	81		" 19, "
Annapolis, N.S.....	1111	114	997		" 19, "
Wentworth, Ont.....	1611	2202		591	" 22, "
Colchester, N.S.....	1418	184	1234		May 13, "
Cape Breton, N.S.....	739	216	523		August 11, "
Hants, N.S.....	1028	92	936		September 15, "
Welland, Ont.....	1610	2378		768	November 10, "
<i>Lambton, Ont.</i> .....	2988	3073		85	" 29, "
Inverness, N.S.....	966	106	854		January 6, 1882
Pictou, N.S.....	1555	453	1102		" 9, "
St. John, N.B.....	1074	1074			February 23, "
Fredericton, N.B.....	293	252	41		October 26, "
Cumberland, N.S.....	1560	262	1298		" 25, 1883
Prince County, P.E.I.....	2939	1065	1874		February 7, 1884
Yarmouth, N.S.....	1300	96	1204		March 7, "
Oxford, Ont.....	4073	3298	775		" 20, "
Arthabaska, Que.....	1487	235	1252		July 17, "
Westmoreland, N.B.....	1774	1701	73		August 14, "
Halton, Ont.....	1947	1767	180		September 9, "
Simcoe, Ont.....	5712	4529	1183		October 9, "
Stanstead, Quo.....	1300	975	325		" 9, "
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	755	715	40		" 16, "
Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, Ont.....	4590	2884	1706		" 16, "
Peel, Ont.....	1803	1939		194	" 23, "
Bruce, Ont.....	4501	3189	1312		" 30, "
Huron, Ont.....	6012	4357	1655		" 30, "
Dufferin, Ont.....	1904	1109	795		" 30, "
Prince Edward, Ont.....	1528	1653		125	" 30, "
York, N.B.....	1184	661	523		" 30, "
Renfrew, Ont.....	1748	1018	730		November 7, "
Norfolk, Ont.....	2781	1694	1087		" 11, "
Compton, Que.....	1132	1620		488	" 26, "
Brant, Ont.....	1690	1086	602		December 11, "
Brantford (city), Ont.....	646	812		166	" 11, "
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	5053	4384	674		" 18, "
Kent, Ont.....	4368	1975	2393		January 15, 1885
Lanark, Ont.....	2433	2027	406		" 15, "
Lennox & Addington, Ont.....	2047	2011	36		" 15, "
Brome, Quo.....	1224	739	485		" 15, "
Guelph Ont.....	680	511	169		" 22, "
Carleton, Ont.....	2440	1747	693		" 29, "
Durham & Northumberland, Ont.....	6050	3863	2187		February 26, "
Drummond, Quo.....	1990	170	1820		March 5, "
Elgin, Ont.....			1863		" 19, "
Lambton, Ont.....	4463	1546	2917		" 19, "
St. Thomas, Ont.....	754	743	11		" 19, "
Missisquoi, Que.....	1142	1167		25	" 19, "
Wellington, Ont.....	4516	3086	1430		April 2, "
Chicoutimi, Quo.....		628			" "

The votes in the places printed in italics should not be included, as the Act has been voted on in these places twice.