

THE CANADA CITIZEN AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

Freedom for the Right means Suppression of the Wrong.

VOL. 5.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26th, 1884.

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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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F. S. SPENCE, - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1884.

This number is sent to many friends whose names are not yet on our subscription list. Will they kindly aid our enterprise by forwarding their dollars and addresses? It is desirable to subscribe early, as we propose making every number well worth preserving for future reference and use.

We desire to call attention to a letter on another page from Mr. Burgess on the subject of a Temperance Jubilee. The matter is well worthy the attention of temperance workers.

Three more Scott Act votings have been gazetted. A vote will be taken on a repeal petition in York County N. B. on October 30th, and the same day is fixed for the polling in Bruce and Prince Edward Counties Ont.

Mr. W. G. Fee, whose efficient work as organizing agent proved so grandly successful in Halton, is now assisting in perfecting the arrangements for the Simcoe campaign. He gives an encouraging report of the enthusiasm and determination of the workers in that county.

Rev. D. L. Brethour called at this office on Thursday, on his way home from the East, where he has been helping to "Storm the Fort" in Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry. He speaks very hopefully of the prospects in these counties in spite of most determined anti-efforts. Bro Brethour brought a big list of subscribers for the Canada Citizen.

The present policy of the Antis is to delay and hamper the temperance workers as much as possible. They cannot cope with them in a fair fight, so are striving by writs, injunctions, etc., applied for on most flimsy pretences, to delay the presenting of petitions and the fixing of voting days. These petty machinations will utterly fail, and even when they succeed in so keeping back our work as to throw over the voting too late to take effect on May 1st, 1885, they will be giving us more time to perfect our organization, and so make our majorities greater and their rout more complete.

The total result of the Halton voting was as follows:—

Votes polled in favor of repeal.....1767
Votes polled against repeal.....1947

Majority in favor of the Scott Act..... 180

The polling in the same county on April 19th, 1881 showed:—

Votes polled for the Scott Act.....1483
Votes polled against the Scott Act.....1402

Majority in favor of the Scott Act..... 81

From this it will be seen that there has been a remarkable growth of sentiment favorable to the Act in the only Ontario County where it has been in operation. The temperance men have vastly augmented their total vote and more than doubled their former majority.

The growing popularity of the Scott Act is to be attributed partly to the general increase of temperance sentiment, specially of that enlightened temperance sentiment that recognizes the folly and wrongfulness of licensing an evil, partly to a better knowledge of the Act and a consequent appreciation of the soundness of its principles and the excellence of its provisions; but it is to an even greater extent due to the success that has attended the working of the Act. Canadians are an eminently practical people, and the satisfactory experience and emphatic verdict of counties like Halton will go further towards producing conviction than would a volume of theories and arguments. In this connection it is well worthy of note that so far every repeal agitation has been a failure, and that since the Scott Act was declared constitutional by the British Privy Council it has not been defeated in a single contest.

Nearly all the Anti-Scott men profess to be thorough-going prohibitionists, and there is being industriously advocated a proposal that our Dominion Government should be asked to have a vote of the people taken at the next general election on the question of prohibition. We wish to warn our friends that this is simply a stratagem to secure delay. We asked for a plebiscite seven years ago, and we were refused. Anti-temperance men were opposed to this proposal then. The Scott Act was given us as a means of polling the people on the question of prohibition. After long and vexatious legal delays we are now in a position to use the Scott Act for the purpose indicated. We are doing this with grand success. Our plebiscite will shortly almost be completed and we shall be able to lay before our Dominion parliament a practical demand for total prohibition in the shape of the record of an overwhelming vote of our electorate. We must not be asked to do this over again. Our legislators have promised us prohibition, upon certain conditions.

We are rapidly piling up evidence that these requirements have been met. Let us carefully guard against any pretexts for further procrastination.

ORGANIZE.

We wish to again strongly urge upon our friends in the different counties the necessity for a thorough organization. We have no doubt about our ability to win in nearly every contest that is coming on, but we want large majorities. We want majorities that will preclude any attempt to worry us with repeal agitation, and majorities that will strengthen us in our immediate demand for prohibition.

This struggle is one that ought to enlist the sympathy of every patriot, that ought to command the support of every Christian. We shall win, but we want for the sake of our holy cause and our suffering humanity to win effectually and permanently. We cannot spare a single vote; we must not leave a stone unturned. "Every man" must do his duty, but there is special need for the co-operation of those who can aid in perfecting organization and working out campaign details. Let no polling sub-division be without its earnest persistent canvassing committee, working incessantly, but prayerfully and prudently; let no voter be left uncanvassed, but let him be canvassed by the right persons; and before polling day comes, let the arrangements be as complete as possible for gathering into the ballot box the harvest for which we are now sowing the seed. Let everybody work, and let organization be perfect.

THE LIQUOR PARTY AND THE SCOTT ACT.

Some articles have recently appeared in the *Toronto World* giving to the public the opinions and feelings of the liquor business, in reference to the Scott Act agitation, and the present position of the prohibitory movement. We presume the *World* speaks authoritatively; it professes to give the views of "those in the business," and for the information of our readers we reprint in another column some extracts from the articles to which we have alluded.

The first point to be noticed in these utterances is, that the liquor men admit—in fact, bitterly complain—that the Scott Act movement is "ruining their business." We have been hearing for a long time that "prohibition does not prohibit," that more liquor would be drunk under Scott Act than under license, and in the different counties orators had been telling the people that Maine is a drunken State, that Halton is a drunken county, that laws for the suppression of liquor-selling always lead to increased liquor drinking; and the license system was pleaded for "in the interests of temperance and morality." Now all this is changed; anti-orators have discovered that an intelligent electorate cannot be misled by such palpable misrepresentations; Maine and Halton by overwhelming majorities have declared their abiding faith in the laws they have tested, and without a moment's hesitation, the erstwhile advocates of "true temperance" drop the tattered disguise of a pretended philanthropy, come out unblushingly with a full avowal of the inherent selfishness of their real motives and plead for license because prohibition prohibits and the Scott Act is a grand success. They cry out that "their business is falling away, that those in the wholesale trade say that they can collect nothing from customers in counties where the Scott Act will soon be submitted, and they have to pay heavy and frequent levies in order to fight the agitators, and prevent their business being extinguished."

We are fighting the liquor traffic only. We bear no ill-will to the men engaged in the unholy business. We should be sorry to be found exulting over the wail of beaten adversaries, or glorying in the exposure of their sordid hypocrisy. We simply desire to call the attention of the public to the fact of their utter abandonment of the plea that the Scott Act is a failure, and their unwilling but emphatic endorsement of all that we have claimed as to the efficiency of prohibitory legislation.

We desire also to call attention to the "complaint of the distillers, brewers and wholesale dealers that the tavern-keepers and retail men are not willing to contribute a fair share towards fighting the agitation." This fully bears out what we have argued before—that this is not the hotelkeepers fight; that many of these men recognize that the license system is antagonistic to their interests and a serious drawback and curse to their legitimate occupation. Hotel-keeping is a useful and honorable business, and there is no sound reason for associating it with the disreputable calling of the rum-seller upon which public opprobrium is steadily, certainly and deservedly settling down. Besides this, the manufacturers have been making the lion's share of the profits of the business, while the retail dealers have been bearing the principal part of the odium and contempt, and the better class of them are getting sick of being used as cats-paws to drag the brewers' chestnuts out of the fire, and would much prefer doing a respectable and respected business under prohibition, such as they cannot do under the license system which forces upon them the competition of every man who wants a license to sell whiskey.

It is not strange that these men decline to furnish funds for the campaign that is being conducted against their interests and for the benefit of the metropolitan capitalists, who are building up large fortunes and palatial residences, seemingly regardless of the indisputable fact that their enrichment must mean the impoverishment of the community at large.

Two proposals are made by the liquor men. One is that they should be compensated for the pecuniary loss they will sustain through prohibition. With this we propose to deal in another article. The other is a "claim that until the matter of jurisdiction in relation to the liquor interest is settled, the agitation ought to be stopped by an Act of the Dominion Parliament suspending the Scott Act."

We must confess to inability to see how the conflict between the Dominion and the Provincial Governments about the licensing question can be a reason for interfering with the Scott Act in the manner proposed. The liquor business is not suffering from the contest. Liquor penalties are less rigidly exacted, more licenses are issued and more liquor is sold on account of the unsettled state of this question. The liquor traffic is the gainer by the controversy, and the temporary relaxation of license law is surely no reason for suspending the operation of another good law. There is no question as to the constitutionality of the Scott Act, and there is more reason than before for its enactment and enforcement. A trespassing cow is ravaging a farmer's garden, and he is urged to cease all efforts to drive her out, because his two little girls are disputing as to which of them would have the best right to milk her if she were permitted to remain. We are actually told that we ought to sit still and see the incendiary fire our homes, because two men are quarreling about the exclusive privilege of supplying him with torches. The seriousness of the question ought to keep such childishness out of its discussion.

A curious forecast is made as to the future of the liquor business and the prohibitory movement, a forecast containing so much

of supposition and contingency that it must be looked upon as a statement of what the predictor desires rather than what he thoughtfully anticipates. "If Sir John wins in the license contest, and if he takes the liquor traffic into his protection, he may do certain things." This is the whole style of the forecast, and some of the "ifs" are very big ones. The fact of the matter is this:—the people of Canada are sick of the liquor business; and they are determined to abolish it. No political party to-day would dare to become its champion. The great Conservative party has in it too many good men to allow it to do anything so wrong, and too many wise men to allow it to do anything so foolish. We are fighting to-day upon a straight issue. We are fighting for the principle and for the fact of prohibition, and we shall soon be in a position to enforce the good law we are now working for, and to demand of our Parliament a fulfilment of the promise to give us a better.

Selected Articles

THE SCOTT ACT CAMPAIGN.

EXTRACTS FROM ARTICLES IN THE TORONTO "WORLD".

The Scott Act campaign is just beginning to get hot. Before another six weeks it will be submitted in five counties. The temperance party are even saying that the day will not be long before they will try Toronto.

On the other side those in the trade say the agitation is ruining their business. They pay a tax, they say, into both the Dominion and the Provincial treasury, and therefore are entitled to protection in a legalized trade; but instead of that the agitation for the Scott Act is such that their business is falling away, and those in the wholesale trade say that they can collect nothing from their customers in counties like Simcoe, where the Act will soon be submitted. Still further, they have to pay heavy and frequent levies in order to fight the agitators and prevent their business being extinguished.

They also claim that until the matter of jurisdiction in regard to the liquor interest is settled, the agitation ought to be stopped by an act of the Dominion Parliament suspending the Scott Act.

A still further complaint from the distillers, brewers and wholesale liquor-dealers is, that the tavern-keepers and retail men are not willing to contribute a fair share toward fighting the agitation. These latter (hotelmen and retailers) say they lose enough now by depreciation in the value of their property and loss of business.

Some of the insurance companies have raised the rate on hotel property, while others are refusing such risks altogether. When a business gets in a bad way the buildings used in it have a trick, so the insurance men say, of going up in smoke when covered by a fat policy.

Still another feature of the agitation is the question of compensation. Men like Goldwin Smith contend that any legalized business ought not to be disturbed without compensation. If the trade is to be extinguished there is no doubt but what partial, if not complete, compensation, would be the cheapest method. These fights in each county are expensive undertakings for both parties.

"This Scott Act business is getting to be a serious matter," said a gentleman to *The World* yesterday, "serious for the liquor trade and for some others as well. * * * This straight fight between prohibition and anti-prohibition is modified by two things: first, the fight between the provincial legislatures and the federal legislature as to which controls the liquor traffic; second, by the relation of the two political parties to temperance legislation like the Scott Act.

"As to this last: first, the Scott Act was passed by the Reform government of Mr. Mackenzie, and more or less Reformers are bound to defend it. The Conservative party have never committed themselves to it; in fact it is to them that the opponents of the law now look for relief from what they call its harsh effect. Now take a step further and consider the cause I first mentioned as modifying the prohibition fight, namely, the fight between the Dominion and the Provinces as to which controls the liquor trade. And still go a step further and suppose the Dominion gains this fight in the long run. The liquor business will be declared a part of trade and commerce, and the government (Sir John's) will take it under their protection. Would you then be surprised to see his government take a position something like this: "we never passed the Scott Act; we take taxes from liquor wherewith to help support the government; in consideration of the money this business yields us we are bound to protect it—protect it at least

until a straight issue has been voted on by the people of Canada as a whole whether prohibition shall obtain or not, and still further this: that as the government has legalized the business so far, and has taken large sums from it, it is only just and equitable that compensation should be made to the trade for wiping out a business in which they have sunk all their means, and to carry on which they have paid heavy license fees."

"Mind I don't say this is what is to take place; it is however the direction in which things are tending, and they are at least my own views. In a word, I am in favor of this: first settle where the jurisdiction is; next go to the country on an issue of prohibition with compensation. This will be the straight fight and a short and economical one. To fight it out as an issue between prohibition without compensation as against the continuance of the traffic will be a long, bitter and costly struggle. Time enters into my idea of compensation as much as money. I may as well tell you I am in favor of prohibition with compensation, the compensation to take the form of a moderate allowance in money to all in the trade, and a certain number of years to get out of the business and to turn the capital they have sunk in it into some other channel."

EFFECTS OF BEER-DRINKING ON THE HUMAN BODY.

Dr. S. S. Thorn, a physician of an experience embracing a period of service in the army as well as some twenty years' practice in Toledo, said: "Adulterants are not the important thing in my estimation—it is the beer itself. It stupifies and retards his intellection, because it is a narcotic, and cumulative in its effects. For instance, mercurials are cumulative. They gather in the system. A dose of 1-16th or 1-32nd of a grain would have no appreciable effect upon the system, but a number of these small doses administered consecutively would soon produce salivation and other destructive results. So beer accumulates and gathers certain pernicious agencies in the system, until they become very destructive. Every man who drinks beer in any quantity soon begins to load himself with soft, unhealthy fat. This is bad, because it is the result of interference with the natural elimination of deleterious substances. No man, no matter what his constitution, can go on long with his system full of the morbid and dead matter which the kidneys and liver are intended to work off. If you could drop into a little circle of doctors, when they are having a quiet, professional chat over matters and people in the range of their experience, you will hear enough in a few minutes to terrify you as to the work of beer. One will say, 'What's become of So-and-so? I haven't seen him around lately.' 'Oh, he's dead.' 'Dead! What was the matter?' 'Beer.' Another will say, 'I've just come from Blank's. I'm afraid it's about my last call on him, poor fellow.' 'What's the trouble?' 'Oh, he's been a regular beer-drinker for years.' A third will remark how — has just gone out like a candle in a draught of wind. 'Beer' is the reason given. And so on, until the half-dozen physicians have mentioned perhaps fifty recent cases where apparently strong, hearty men, at a time of life when they should be in their prime, have suddenly dropped into the grave. To say they are habitual beer-drinkers is a sufficient explanation to any physician. He never asks anything further as to causes. The first effect on the liver is to congest and enlarge it. Then follows a low grade of inflammation and subsequent contraction of the cap sules, with the effect of producing what is known in the profession as 'hob-nailed liver,' or 'drunkard's liver.' The surface of the organ becomes covered with little lumps that look like nail-heads on the soles of shoes. This condition develops dropsy. The congestion of the liver clogs up all the springs of the body, and makes all sorts of mental and physical exertion as difficult and labored as it would be to run a clock, the wheels of which were covered with dirt and gum. The life insurance companies make a business of estimating men's lives, and can only make money by making correct estimates of whatever influences life. Here is the table that they use in calculating how long a normal, healthy man will probably live after a given age:—

Age.	Expectation.
20 years,	41.5 years.
30 "	34.4 "
40 "	28.3 "
50 "	20.2 "
60 "	13.8 "
65 "	11 "

"Now they expect that a man otherwise healthy, who is addicted to beer-drinking, will have his life shortened from 40 to 60 per cent. For in-

stance, if he is 20 years old and does not drink beer he may reasonably expect to reach the age of 61. If he is a beer-drinker he will probably not live to be over 35, and so on. If he is 30 years old when he begins to drink beer he will probably drop off somewhere between 40 and 45, instead of living to 64, as he should. There is no sentiment, prejudice, or assertion about these figures. They are simple cold-blooded business facts, derived from experience, and the companies invest their money upon them, just the same as a man pays so many dollars for so many feet of ground or bushels of wheat. All beer-drinkers have rheumatism, more or less, and no beer-drinker can recover from rheumatism as long as he drinks beer. You will notice how a beer-drinker walks about stiff on his heels, without any of the natural elasticity and spring from the toes and the ball of the foot that a healthy man should have. That is because the beer has the effect of increasing the lithia deposits—'chalk-stones' they are sometimes called—about the smaller joints, which cause articular rheumatism. Beer-drinkers are absolutely the most dangerous class of subjects that a surgeon can operate upon. Every surgeon dreads to have anything to do with them. They do not recover from the simplest hurts without a great deal of trouble and danger. Insignificant scratches and cuts are liable to develop a long train of dangerous troubles. The choking up of the sewers and absorbents of the body brings about blood-poisoning and malignant running sores, and sometimes delirium tremens result from a small hurt. It is very dangerous for a beer-drinker to even cut his finger. No wound ever heals by 'first intention,' as it does upon a healthy man, but takes a long course of suppuration, sometimes with very offensive discharges, and all sorts of complications are liable. All surgeons hesitate to perform operations on a beer-drinker, that they would undertake with the greatest confidence on any one else. I have told you the frozen truth—cold, calm, scientific facts, such as the profession everywhere recognizes as absolute truths. I do not regard beer-drinking as safe for any one. It is a dangerous, aggressive evil that no one can tamper with with any safety to himself. There is only one safe course, and that is to let it alone entirely."—*Cimeter*.

THE TRUTH ABOUT KANSAS.

Rev. Dr. J. L. Hurlbut, a very careful, conscientious, intelligent observer, in a late letter to the Central, N. J., *Times*, from Kansas, concerning the working of constitutional prohibition in that State, writes:—

"The question, 'does prohibition prohibit?' I have asked of many people of different social grades and different departments of business life. Here are some of the answers which have been given:—

"1. One gentleman, a travelling man from Chicago, said: 'I am not a Kansaser, and have no interest in Kansas politics, but I know that a dozen commercial travellers have told me that they could not get liquor in Kansas, except in Leavenworth, and one or two other places; that people are afraid to sell it, and that nobody ever sees it. The other day a drummer for a wholesale liquor house said that he couldn't sell enough to pay his expenses. A few druggists buy it to sell on the sly, but practically the sale of liquor to Kansas business houses is dead.' This was the testimony of a man who had no interest in the matter, and might be considered impartial.

"2. A prominent citizen of one place of 6,000 population said to me yesterday: 'There is not over one-twentieth of the liquor sold in Kansas that was sold before the amendment was passed. You never see it anywhere. There are no saloons to tempt the young, and no bars where young men learn to be drunkards. More than this, the settlers coming into our State are increasingly in favor of temperance and against liquor, so that public sentiment is constantly growing in that direction.'

"3. A man gave an instance of the vigor with which the law is enforced. Said he: 'One night I was in a barber-shop and listened to the conversation. One man said to another: "I had a good drunk on bay-um last week. Couldn't get anything else with liquor in it; but I bought a bottle of bay-um and got drunk." Another man said: "I bought six bottles of lemon extract and drank 'em all. It made me drunk, and put me to sleep, so hard that my folks were afraid I wouldn't wake up again, but I did." Now that looks as if the liquor law was enforced in Kansas, does it not?'

"4. I met only one man who said: 'Temperance legislation is making drunkards all over Kansas. It has made private bars in houses, so that people don't know what the boys are getting when they visit next door.' I

asked this man for his name and address, and was informed afterward that he was not a competent witness, as his character was not worthy. The gentleman who so informed me said: 'I know the village and I know the man. He cannot name one person in his town who dares to sell liquor. And if any parent finds that liquor has been given to his children he can have the giver thoroughly punished for it.'

"5. Two years ago (and more than a year after the amendment went into operation) I saw open saloons in Lawrence, and in Topeka, the State capital, a city of 24,000 population. To-day you can go through those cities and not find a saloon-keeper's sign; not even a keg of lager in front of a door to suggest the business within. In riding through Missouri the saloons are the most prominent objects in the landscapes around the railway station, and in front of the great union depot of Kansas City (which it may be needful to say is in Missouri) there is a solid block of liquor shops. But when the traveller crosses the invisible line and enters Kansas he sees at once a different picture—quiet, cosy villages, little hamlets of one-story cottages, but not a saloon among them. That the law against liquor-selling is violated in secret, there is no doubt, just as laws against stealing and murder are violated. But it is enforced as thoroughly as any other statute, and in ninety-nine out of every hundred towns in Kansas it is supported by a strong and growing public sentiment."—*National Temperance Advocate*.

A SCHOOL FOR COOKING WINES.

Tacked to the right of the door of a little brick house down town, is a little black sign, which announces in gilt letters that an institute of "technical chemistry" is within. A pull at the bell brings a broad-shouldered, fine-looking man to the door. The visitor is invited upstairs into a large room, at one end of which, on shelves and tables, are bottles and bell jars, funnels, and other laboratory glassware. On the wall is a placard, on which is printed:—

"In order to meet a long-needed necessity we have established a school, the object of which will be to instruct pupils in the art of manufacturing wines, liquors, brandies, &c., of all kinds, by chemical process at little cost."

At a round walnut table sits a short man, with a fine forehead and intelligent eyes.

"We have established a school," he said to a reporter of the *Sun*, "where anyone may learn to manufacture wines and liquors at a very small cost.

They will be just as healthful as the real wines and liquors, and in some instances really better."

Wines and liquors are made up in hundreds of places in the city," the reporter said.

"That is so, but the compounds that they concoct are injurious in the extreme. They make brandy from cognac essence, alcohol caramel, and syrup. Cognac essence is supposed to be made from the grape. I bought some the other day and tasted it. It was a manufactured compound, made up of acetic ether, oil of nerole, oil of bitter almonds, rum flavoring, and violet flowers. This shows what their manufactured brandy amounts to. Then the liquor dealers make up liquors with oil and essence at from \$4 to \$6 a pound. Cognac essence costs \$80 a pound. We can make a better article at sixty cents a pound."

"How do you imitate the natural wines?"

"By analyzing them, and then using in the artificial wine the same ingredients. Take Rhine wine, for instance. In it are from 10 per cent. to 12 per cent. of alcohol, 5 per cent. to 6 per cent. of tartaric acid, grape sugar, and the flavoring. We make our Rhine wine by this formula. We will let any chemist analyze it and the wine from the grape, and the same result will be obtained. All the Rhine wines that we get from France and Germany are in the main chemical wines. There was a good vintage in 1838, and another in 1856. Nowadays each year's vintage is said to be good. The farmers make wine from their grapes whether they are good or bad. This is the way they are made good:—The chemist analyzes the juice of the grape just after it is pressed. In order to make good wine there ought to be 10 per cent. to 12 per cent. of alcohol, represented by 20 per cent. to 24 per cent. of sugar, for it takes two parts of grape sugar to make one part of alcohol. There should not be more than 5 per cent. to

6 per cent. of acid. Now, if the grapes are green, and the chemist finds in the juice say 17 per cent. of grape sugar, he adds enough to make the proportion right, or he puts in alkali enough to neutralize the surplus acid. The same thing is done in the manufacture of other kinds of wines."

"What does it cost you to make good chemical Rhine wine?"

"We can make it for from 12 cents to 14 cents a gallon, inclusive of labor. Claret can be manufactured at the same figures, and other wines and liquors proportionately low."

"What is your manner of instruction?"

"We practically illustrate to the pupil how the wines are compounded. In fact, we allow him to compound them himself. Then we give him the formulas, so that he can make them up himself without any trouble."—*New York Sun, July 25.*

HOW IT WORKS.

Ex-Governor St. John, of Kansas, says:—Prohibition in Kansas has closed every distillery, nearly all of the thirty-two breweries that thrived under the old license system, and is rapidly driving every saloon from the State. Up to the first day of last December, embracing thirty-one months of prohibition, 972 violations of the law have been prosecuted and 720 convicted. Fines amounting to \$100,000 had been assessed against them, and imprisonment imposed aggregating eleven years, five months, and nineteen days. The State has gained nearly 200,000 in population, and increased about \$50,000,000 in taxable wealth. Her corn crop last year reached nearly 200,000,000 bushels, exceeding that of any other State in the Union, not a grain of which, it may be said to her credit, can within her borders lawfully be made into strong drink as a beverage; and this is the way that "prohibition has ruined Kansas." The people of Kansas are in favor of more bread and less whiskey. More churches, school houses, and comfortable homes, and no saloons. They possessed the courage in her territorial days to choke the life out of African slavery and forever dedicate her soil to freedom, and they can and will now protect her homes against the curse of the dramshop.—*Casket.*

THE WORLD IS MOVING ON.

A song, a song to-day,
For those who meet the fray,
Where sunshine struggles with the night;
The cloud of Error's reign
Is lifting from the plain,
And brave hearts battle for the right.

CHORUS,—Oh, the world is moving on,
The world is moving on,
From lowland and from valley,
On mountain tops to rally;
The battle bow is strung
The banner is out-flung,
And giant Wrong no more is strong,
For the world is moving on.

The Truth, in durance long,
Is coming forth with song,
The nations catch the swelling cry;
Oppression, Crime and Greed,
And Superstition's creed,
Are stricken, driven out to die.

Cho.—

Then shout and sing again
The new evangel strain,
That ushers in the rising day;
The coming ages wait
At freedom's golden gate,
And brave hearts throng along the way.

Cho.—

—*Rev. R. Lowry.*

Contributed Articles.

UNITED DEMONSTRATION IN TORONTO.

To the Editor of THE CANADA CITIZEN,

DEAR SIR,—The recently proposed demonstration of all the Temperance Societies in the City broke down for lack of time to bring the various Societies, lodges &c. into line. I think this fact should be sufficient warning to us to take early steps for a celebration day which shall be worthy of our cause and of ourselves. There are probably about 40 Societies, Lodges, Divisions, Bands of Hope &c. in the City. If the adjoining villages were invited to co-operate, it would perhaps total to 60. Now, I suggest that we look towards Dominion Day next as a fete day for our cause, and as I believe it is about 50 years since the first Temperance Society was formed in Toronto, it would not be out of place to make it a

TEMPERANCE JUBILEE DAY.

Every Society, Lodge &c. should be invited to appoint a representative to a general committee to discuss this question during the coming fall and to lay plans for the carrying into effect of a monster programme. Each Society should be encouraged to feel and possess a direct interest in it, and to have each their full share in the honors of the occasion.

My reason for urging that the scheme be considered at an early date is to give ample opportunity to all Societies to qualify themselves for a place in the procession and programme, and to acquire suitable flags, banners, regalia &c. &c. Yours, W. BURGESS.

DEATH OF JOSEPH LIVESEY

THE ENGLISH PIONEER OF TEETOTALISM.

Fifty-two years ago Joseph Livesey wrote out the first total abstinence pledge in England, and together with six others signed it. This was on Sept. 2nd, 1832. On the anniversary of that day, Sept. 2nd, 1884, Mr. Livesey died at his residence, Preston, Lancashire, at the great age of 91. He was a man of mark in more than one phase of social reform. As early as 1814 he commenced a campaign with his vigorous pen against social corruption, and soon after commenced the *Moral Reformer*. Later on he published the *Preston Temperance Advocate* and *The Struggle*. In 1867 he published the *Staunch Teetotaler*, and in 1844 founded *The Preston Guardian* which is still a leading newspaper in the county of Lancashire. As a teetotal advocate his labors have been untiring and wonderfully successful. Early in the history of the cause he delivered his lecture on Malt Liquor, which has since been published in hundreds of thousands, and is to this day a living monument of his aptitude in dealing with the great beer drinking evil of the old land. One of the first to embrace the cause through this lecture was the eloquent Dr. F. R. Lees, who became the champion of the truth against all scientific and medical sophistries. Mr. Livesey is mourned by the citizens of Preston, of which place he was the oldest merchant. At his funeral there gathered a host of temperance reformers from all parts of the United Kingdom, among whom we recognise the names of many a venerable pioneer of the cause. The service was conducted by that prince of Methodist preachers, Rev. Chas. Garrett. In the evening a memorial service was held in the Temperance Hall in honor of the departed hero. Eloquent speeches were delivered by men who had been early co-workers with him, and many who had first heard the strange doctrine of total abstinence from Joseph Livesey. Among these the names of Thos. Whittaker, G. M. Murphy, Edward Grubb, Robt. Rae, and J. H. Raper will be familiar to many of our readers. Mr. Raper remarked upon a proposed memorial hall to the memory of the departed. Their controversy, he said, was with the brewers. If they could get 6,000,000 of "Livesey's Malt Liquor" circulated during the next twelve months they would do more good than anything else. The idea was caught up and pressed as a practical one. The meeting was one of the most impressive ever held in the memory of the oldest man present. Almost all the prominent English advocates of the cause met at the grave of Joseph Livesey, and consecrated themselves anew to the cause.

Campaign News.

ESSEX.—It is asserted by a prominent liquor dealer in Windsor that the Licensed Victuallers' Association will spend \$10,000 to defeat the Scott Prohibitory Act in Essex county. The association has some of the best speakers in the country under service, and if leave is granted for a popular vote on the Act it will bring out several of these able advocates and organise meetings in every town and settlement in the county. The liquor men have the biggest bank account and can make a more aggressive fight than the temperance people, but they are not so enthusiastic. The supporters of the prohibition are in the lead among the farmers, and if money could be kept out of the campaign they would carry the day.

Scott Act picnics are popular in some country districts.—*Aylmer Express.*

HURON.—A Scott Act picnic was held at Winthrop on the 19th inst., on the grounds of Mr. John Kerr, where a sumptuous dinner was served at noon, and full justice was done to it by the keen harvest-appetites of the temperance farmers of Huron county. After the meal was over an immense crowd gathered around the speakers' platform, on which was a large number of Scott Act workers, among whom were Mr. D. D. Wilson, President of the County Scott Act Association; Rev. P. Musgrove, Rev. A. McNaughton, Dr. Smith, Mr. R. Turnbull, Mr. J. Morrison, Rev. A. Smith, and Rev. J. Gray. The chairman called the meeting to order, and after an opening piece of music by the choir, introduced the different speakers, who delivered stirring addresses, interspersed with choice musical selections. The speakers were Mr. T. McGillicuddy, of Goderich; Rev. Thos. Campbell, of Goderich; Mr. John McMillan, ex-M. P., and Mr. F. S. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance. During the speaking, rain began to fall, and before the meeting ended came down very heavily, but the enthusiastic audience insisted upon hearing the addresses, and hung on eagerly till the close. Another meeting was held at night in the Presbyterian church, and was addressed by Mr. Spence and others. The feeling in favor of the Scott Act is very strong in this county. The success in Halton has been very encouraging to the workers here.—*Globe.*

GUELPH.—The Scott Act campaign in this city is fairly inaugurated. On Monday evening, the 22nd inst., there was held an immense mass meeting in the Drill Shed. This great building was packed to the doors, a large number being unable to find seats. On the platform were nearly all the ministers of the city, and a large number of prominent business and professional men. The chair was occupied by Rev. W. S. Griffin, and the proceedings were enlivened with the martial songs of the Salvation Army, whose members were present in full force. After a short address by Mr. Wm. Munns, of Toronto, the chairman introduced Mr. F. S. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, as the speaker of the evening, and the vast audience listened with unbounded enthusiasm and earnestness to his clear exposition of the Scott Act, and his strong appeals in its favor, for nearly two hours. After a vote of thanks to the speaker, the meeting was formally closed, and the chairman invited all interested deeply in the carrying of the Scott Act to remain for some practical work. After a large proportion of the audience had retired there still remained about one thousand, mostly electors. The plan of the campaign was explained, and the necessity urged for funds to carry on the work. A subscription book was immediately opened and a large amount of money pledged. After some other informal business the meeting adjourned, the chairmen of different ward committees remaining to consult with Mr. Spence in reference to the details of the canvassing work. The meeting was one of the most successful ever held in this city, and argues well for the coming contest.

HALTON.—The following is the vote polled on the 9th instant for and against the repeal of the Scott Act in Halton. Our readers will see that the vote was a very large one. In 1881, at the first vote, there was polled 1,483 for the Act, and 1,402 against it, making a total of 2,885. On the 9th inst. the vote was:—For the repeal, 1,767; against the repeal, 1,947, making a total of 3,714 votes, an increase on the vote of 1881 of 829. The increase in the vote of

the 9th for the Scott Act, as against the vote for it in 1881, was 464.

The increase in the vote against the Act, as compared with 1881, was 365.

The exact majority against the repeal is 180.

FULL RETURNS OF POLLING.

	For Petition.	Against Petition.
Esquesing.....	469	380
Trafalgar.....	353	448
Nelson.....	222	329
Nassagaweya.....	159	283
Oakville.....	161	109
Milton.....	136	68
Georgetown.....	133	116
Acton.....	61	101
Burlington.....	73	113
Totals.....	1,767	1,947
Majority.....		180

against the repeal. Besides spoiled and rejected ballots, 46. The largest vote ever polled in this county was in the last election for the Local Legislature, when 3,859 votes were cast. The vote of the 9th was much larger than the vote given at the last election for the Dominion Parliament.—*Globe.*

RENFREW.—The friends of the Scott Act have made things lively in this county during the week. A county convention and picnic was held at Renfrew on Tuesday. Representatives from various parts of the county assembled about 10 a.m. The secretary reported that the petition was completed and ready for transmission to Ottawa. It contained 2,008 signatures, 1,500 being the number required by the Act. Reports showed that in some townships a very large majority were in favor of the Act. One place had given 90 per cent. of the electors as signatures to the petition. The picnic was held on the Agricultural Grounds under the auspices of the Renfrew Division, Sons of Temperance. Mr. G. W. McDonald, W.P., presided, and read letters from the Rev. Father Marion, Rev. P. Rougier, and Robt. Campbell, Esq., M.P., all regretting unavoidable absence, and expressing strong sympathy with the movement. The speakers were the Revs. C. McKillop, Jas. Lawson, Dr. Campbell, Walker, Short, Mr. Jas. Findlay, ex-M.P., and Mr. W. Burgess, of Toronto, who gave a lengthy exposition of the Act.

On Wednesday, Mr. Burgess delivered a lecture at Pembroke. The court house was crowded with the elite of the town. The Mayor presided. Mr. Burgess replied to a string of resolutions recently adopted at an anti-Scott Act meeting held here, and at the close of his address Mr. Jas. Findlay in a short and able speech proposed the following resolution which was seconded by John Rowan and carried with only one dissident:

"That this meeting is of opinion that the time has come when public sentiment and the claims of humanity demand that every effort should be made to pass the Scott Act in this county as an earnest of the final triumph of prohibition in this Dominion."

In speaking to a vote of thanks to the lecturer, Mr. Thos. Deacon, a prominent citizen and a leading lawyer, said that he regarded the arguments of the anti-Scott party as extremely silly. If they would come out boldly and admit that they were solely influenced by selfish motives everybody would believe them. They may as well put their house in order and prepare for the inevitable downfall of the liquor trade.

At Egansville, on Thursday, Mr. Burgess had to face a rather rowdy element, but eventually he got order and attention, and great interest was manifested in the address. Dr. Dowling was among the audience.

At Arnprior a collision took place between the Scott Act party and a travelling minstrel troupe engaged under the auspices of the local band. A well-known resident, Mr. Kenny, rented the Town Hall for Friday night paying the rent, and advertised a Scott Act meeting. Meantime the troupe announced for the same place during the whole week, and having obtained possession of the hall on Monday, rumors were afloat that they would not give it up. Some little excitement arose and bets were offered in the village that the Scott Act party would be beaten. About 7.30, Mr. Kenny and Mr.

Burgess went to the hall and found the seats already occupied by persons who paid for the show. Mr. Kenny quietly assumed the ownership of the hall and obtained the protection of the constables in maintaining his right. As the doors were thrown open the crowd poured in, filling every inch of standing space in the hall, and the excitement grew intense. It being the closing night of the Arnprior Agricultural Show, a number of strangers were present, and the crowd naturally became divided as to whether Mr. Burgess should be heard or not. Eventually a compromise was effected, Mr. Burgess agreeing to deliver his address as briefly as possible and then make way for the troupe. The curtains was therefore drawn, and revealed Mr. Kenny and the lecturer calmly sitting at a table. After about 15 minutes of noisy disturbance Mr. Burgess succeeded in arresting the attention of the crowd and apparently awoke a lively interest in the Act by his rattling, rapid, and eloquent appeal.

CALGARY.—On Wednesday evening last a number of persons assembled in the Methodist Church to organize a Blue Ribbon Society. After a Scripture lesson and prayer by Rev. Mr. Dyke, Mr. Schneider was called to the chair, and briefly advocated the formation of a society for the promotion of temperance sentiments and principles. Rev. Mr. Dyke would give his influence to make this town pre-eminently temperate. Rev. Mr. Smith thought people should abstain for the good of others. After the question had been discussed for some time, organization was proceeded with, and the following officers elected for the ensuing quarter: President, Rev. Mr. Dyke; Vice-President, Rev. Mr. Robertson; 1st and 2nd Vice, Messrs. Armour and Rankin; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. S. Douglas. The quarterly fee is 25c. for each male member. The next meeting will be on Monday evening, the 11th inst., in the same Church. The names of any persons desiring to connect themselves with this society will be gladly received at that and subsequent meetings.

The first public meeting of the new society was held in the Methodist Church on Monday evening. The attendance was large and the meeting was of a very enthusiastic kind. After the opening exercises the president of the Society, Rev. J. Dyke, in a neat speech, explained the object of the meeting, and expressed his pleasure with the hearty manner in which the society was entering upon its great work. He believed it would be a great power for good in the town. Mr. Dyke then introduced the following excellent programme: Mr. Wellicome, sang "The Bridge" with very good effect, and Mr. Clarke rendered "The Midshipmite" in excellent style. The recitations of Messrs. Allan and Robertson were well received. Mr. Schneider read the "Painted-Bar Room" with telling effect and gave an address full of stirring incident. Rev. Mr. Robertson spoke briefly on the growth of temperance sentiment and the necessity for greater effort in this town. Mr. Douglas presided at the organ. Rev. Mr. Dyke then read the pledge of the society: "I promise with God's help to abstain from all intoxicating drinks as a beverage, for Christ's sake." He then asked for persons to come forward and sign, when seventeen responded. The meeting then adjourned for two weeks.

In the interior of the State, without exception, the prohibitory law is thoroughly enforced. Des Moines, Marshalltown, Cedar Rapids, Mason City, Boone, Red Oak, Manning, Anamosa, State Centre, and other leading towns of the interior have enforced the law from the very first, while Council Bluffs, Dubuque, Burlington, and Davenport has as yet made no aggressive move. The temperance people in the river towns have decided to make no move until they secure incontrovertible evidence—evidence that will be all sufficient to convict. This is the best plan to pursue, since any premature action will not benefit the temperance people in the least. Be sure that you have good reliable testimony and then strike where the blow will prove most effective.—*N. Western News.*

Temperance News.

MONTREAL.—Rev. Dr. Potts, of St. James' street Methodist church, delivered a characteristically powerful address, on Saturday night, to the West End Temperance Society, at Chatham-street Hall, in advocacy of prohibition. He said while working for national prohibition they could enforce personal and domestic prohibition on themselves and their families without a legal enactment. Referring to the recent victory in Halton, and to the Scott Act agitation in general, Dr. Potts said that he was in Toronto during the Dunkin

Act movement, when the temperance men were so badly defeated. The reason was that while the temperance men were having grand enthusiastic meetings, the liquor men were quietly, but energetically, going around getting votes. The temperance men would not be caught in that way again, and would be victorious when they decided to submit the Scott Act in Toronto. The doctor's speech was as practical as it was forcible and eloquent. It made a profound impression on the audience.—*Mail.*

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Pennsylvania people seemed quite determined to have only temperate men employed on their system. E. B. Taylor, superintendent of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis railroad, has issued an order to all employees, requiring them not to board at houses where liquors are sold, and any employee reported for entering a saloon will be punished by suspension or discharge. The order further says any caller calling a man into a saloon will be discharged. In commenting on this item, a prominent railroad man remarked yesterday that the railroad managers were doing more at the present time to advance the temperance cause than all the women temperance societies and prohibition parties in the land combined. "Why," said he, "these people only get among the already temperance people, while the railway manager, with his rules and regulations, strikes right where the temptations are the greatest and the need of sober men most urgent. Why," said this official, "ten years ago 90 per cent. of our train men thought that a good drink of whiskey was indispensable before they started out on a run; now 90 per cent. never drink intoxicating liquors either when on or off duty. In fact, if we find that any employee on our road is an habitual guzzler of intoxicating liquors, we discharge him at once.—*Post Dispatch.*

IOWA.—Prohibition is working well in Iowa, notwithstanding representations to the contrary made by those who are interested in the liquor traffic. The prohibition law there went into effect July 4, and the whiskey men are fighting it with desperation. All the influences that money and "pass on" can summon from all over the country will be brought to bear against the temperance people of that brave State during the coming year. But the Christian forces of Iowa can no more be put down by King Alcohol than could the people of England in the first half of this century who groaned under the oppression of the Corn Laws be subdued by the Iron Duke. The cause of constitutional prohibition will be upheld by the temperance people of all the States, and will finally prevail in all. We believe this is just as certain as that the nation itself will live.—*Chicago Advance.*

The new prohibitory law, which went into effect in Iowa on the first of the month, seems to be generally observed. Even in Des Moines, which is the headquarters of resistance to the law, the sale of liquor seems to have been stopped. Those of the saloons which remained open professed to confine their transactions to un-intoxicating drinks; and the strictest watch on the part of the friends of the law did not discover any violation of it. The drug stores also have declared their purpose to co-operate by confining their dealings in alcohol to *bona fide* prescriptions, and some of them even refuse to fill such prescriptions.—*Exchange.*

KANSAS.—Rev. Dr. J. L. Hurlbut, in a late letter to the Central N. J. Times, from Kansas, concerning the working of constitutional prohibition, writes:—

"The question, 'Does prohibition prohibit?' I have asked of many people of different social grades and different departments of business life. Here are some of the answers which have been given:—

"1. One gentleman, a travelling man from Chicago, said: 'I am not a Kansaser, and have no interest in Kansas politics, but I know that a dozen commercial travellers have told me that they could not get liquor in Kansas, except in Leavenworth, and one or two other places; that people are afraid to sell it, and that nobody ever sees it. The other day a drummer for a wholesale liquor-house said that he couldn't sell enough to pay expenses. A few druggists buy it to sell on the sly, but practically the sale of liquor to Kansas business houses is dead.' That was the testimony of a man who had no interest in the matter, and might be considered impar-

General News.

CANADIAN.

The Western Fair opened at London on the 22nd with the prospect of eclipsing every previous Exhibition held in that city.

The Provincial Exhibition virtually opened at Ottawa on the 23rd. There was a large attendance for one of the early days of the Fair, and it is expected the extra attractions during the week will draw still bigger crowds.

A heavy squall in the nature of a cyclone, suddenly struck Quebec from the north-west last week, doing a large amount of damage in an incredibly short space of time. It spent its force chiefly on the upper parts of the city, where it unroofed a number of buildings, blew down old walls and trees, filled the air with flying *debris*, and almost lifted people from their feet in the streets. It lasted in all but five minutes.

William Wright, of Pellam, walked off the canal bank at Welland last Friday night and was drowned. His body was recovered shortly afterwards. He is said to have been under the influence of liquor.

Mrs. J. B. Marrant, an old lady, was found dead near her home at West Winchester on Saturday. The husband, who is over 70 years of age, is suspected of causing her death.

As the freight train leaving for the north about 4 p. m. was passing Russell's siding on Saturday, the engine ran into the siding, the balance of the train keeping the main line. The fireman was instantly killed and the engineer slightly injured. The engine and five cars were made a complete wreck and the track badly torn up.

A new cottage for the accommodation of acute patients was opened at the asylum for the insane at Hamilton on the 23rd, Mr. J. M. Gibson, M. P. P., and others being present. The cottage will accommodate sixty patients.

A dispute ending in a fight occurred last week at Nilestown, and one of the men, Rufus Eldridge, was stabbed to the heart and killed. The party who is supposed to have stabbed him is a Frenchman named L'Anette. Another young man named Nely was also stabbed about the body, but may recover. Eldridge's half-brother, Mr. Stevens, is supposed to have stabbed Nely. All the parties were arrested.

FIRES.—A disastrous fire occurred at Welland on the 19th. The barn belonging to the Fraser House was totally destroyed, also a fine black team belonging to Mr. McCrimmon, valued at \$350.—The flour mill belonging to Isaac P. Gould, M. P. P., of Uxbridge, took fire on the morning of the 18th. They were completely burned down. The loss is about \$5,000, and is fully insured.—A fire broke out in P. Madden's planing mill, Orillia, on the 18th, which soon enveloped the whole building in flames. A dwelling-house adjoining caught fire, and from there it spread to the old lumber mill the property of the Floss Lumbering Co., and in about half an hour \$8,000 worth of property was swept away.—On the 19th, a fire broke out in the north-east corner of J. McGregor & Son's boiler works on Sandwich-street, Windsor, and the flames rapidly spread over the entire works, the Essex Flour Mills, which were about twenty feet below the boiler works soon took fire and in a short time both the boiler works and mill were burned to the ground. The loss on the mills and boiler works is estimated at about \$75,000.—One of the most destructive fires that has ever occurred in that neighbourhood took place Saturday afternoon in London East, in the Great Western car shops. Three immense buildings covering five or six acres were completely destroyed and a vast amount of material also. The loss is variously estimated at between \$150,000 and 200,000. Between 350 and 400 men are thrown out of work.—The Canada piano factory, outside Montreal was burned Tuesday night, the loss being six or seven thousand dollars, with insurance in the Northern of three thousand dollars.

UNITED STATES.

Farmers are suffering serious losses in Pennsylvania on account of the protracted drought. The drought in the western part of Washington county is so bad that the cattle are dying, and sheep have perished in large numbers.

Continued wet weather in Minnesota and Dakota threatens to damage the wheat crop considerably.

Gold and silver have been discovered in Murray Co., Ga. Experts say the mines are among the richest yet discovered. People are flocking there.

Forest fires, which have been burning for a week, are causing much alarm in the villages of Ballston and Pleasant Mills, on the borders of Atlantic and Burlington counties, New Jersey.

It is said that the Phillip oil well, at Titusville, Pa., attained its highest production on Tuesday, the well being the largest ever opened. It is estimated that it will produce nearly 100,000 barrels before another well in the neighborhood reaches sand.

"2. A prominent citizen of one place of 6,000 population said to me yesterday: 'There is not over one-twentieth of the liquor sold in Kansas that was sold before the amendment was passed. You never see it anywhere. There are no saloons to tempt the young, and no bars where young men learn to be drunkards. More than this, the settlers coming into our State are increasing in favor of temperance and against liquor, so that public sentiment is constantly growing in that direction.'

"3. A man gave an instance of the vigor with which the law is enforced. Said he: 'One night I was in a barber-shop and listened to the conversation. One man said to another: "I had a good drunk on bay-rum last week. Couldnt get anything else with liquor in it; but I bought a bottle of bay-rum and got drunk." Another man said: "I bought six bottles of lemon extract and drank 'em all. It made me drunk, and put me to sleep so hard that my folks were afraid I wouldn't wake up again, but I did.'" Now that looks as if the liquor law was enforced in Kansas, does it not?'

"4. I met only one man who said: "Temperance legislation is making drunkards all over Kansas. It has made private bars in houses, so that people do not know what their boys are getting when they visit next door. I asked this man for his name and address; and was informed afterward that he was not a competent witness, as his character was not worthy. The gentleman who so informed me said: 'I know the village and I know the man. He cannot name any person in this town who dares to sell liquor. And if any parent finds that liquor has been given to his children he can have the giver thoroughly punished for it.'

"5. Two years ago (and more than a year after the amendment went into operation) I saw open saloons in Lawrence, and in Topeka, the State capital, a city of 24,000 population. To day you can go through those cities and not find a saloon-keeper's sign; not even a keg of lager in front of the door to suggest the business within. In riding through Missouri the saloons are the most prominent objects in the landscapes around the railway station, and in front of the great union depot of Kansas City (which it may be needful to say is in Missouri) there is a solid block of liquor shops. But when the traveller crosses the invisible line and enters Kansas he sees at once a different picture—quiet, cozy villages, little hamlets of one-story cottages, but not a saloon among them. That the law against liquor-selling is violated in secret, there is no doubt, just as laws against stealing and murder are violated. But it is enforced as thoroughly as any other statute, and in ninety-nine out of every hundred towns in Kansas it is supported by a strong and growing public sentiment."—*Rescue*.

"The State has made a good growth during the past five years, and continues to grow. People are coming to the State by scores every day. Families of intelligence, refinement and wealth are coming. Parents come to give their children the benefit of living in a State where there are no saloons, and where they can get for each child a farm. Prohibition is working finely in the State, and is growing in favor all the time. Recently Lawrence has been compelled to close her saloons, and the city government of Topeka has had a case in *quo warranto* brought against it to deprive it of its authority, as a city, to grant license, and the Mayor was compelled to resign. No saloon has been seen in the capital city and largest city of the State for months. The same proceeding is now pending against the city government of Atchison. The next will be Leaa-on worth, and that ends the list."—*Christian Advocate*.

BELGIUM.—A temperance league has just been formed in Belgium, and no country in Europe seems to want one more. M. Cauderlier, the Secretary, gives in his prospectus some interesting statistics of the consumption of alcoholic liquors in the different European States, and shows that drink costs them a good deal more than their standing armies. Germany, for instance, spends twenty-four millions a year on her army, and eighty-eight millions on her beer and brandy. France spends three times as much on drink as she does on her army. The liquor bill in England is heavier still, reaching, as it does, the enormous total of 120 odd millions. But the Belgian is the hardest drinker in Europe. He drinks as much beer as the Frenchman, the German and the Englishman put together. Eight per cent. of the males of the poorer class who die in the Belgian hospitals under the age of thirty succumb to the effects of alcohol. Within the past thirty years the consumption of spirituous liquors in Europe has increased by sixty per cent., and insanity, suicide and crime have increased in like proportion.—*Catholic Temperance Advocate*.

The eleventh biennial National Conference of Unitarian churches opened Monday evening in Saratoga. About 1,500 delegates and many prominent clergymen were present.

While eight men were being drawn up a shaft of the colliery, at Mahanoy Plane, Pa., on Friday, a piece of timber fell from the top and struck the cage, killing Thomas Ratsey and James Williams and seriously injuring two others. The remainder of the party were stunned, and narrowly escaped. Ratsey and Williams fell 1,000 feet to the bottom of the shaft.

Two freight trains on the Hannibal road collided and were wrecked near New Cambria, Monday morning. Three men including the engineer, were killed, and the conductor and one other fatally injured.

Jno. F. Kealing, medical student, of Charlestown, Mass., shot and killed himself while riding in a cab in New York. He had been drinking, and was despondent on account of the death of his mother.

While a train on the Battleboro' and Whitehall railroad was approaching West Dummerston, on the 23rd inst., a freight car left the track, dragging four other cars, including a passenger coach, which was precipitated down a twenty-foot embankment. Geo. F. Richmond, of Jamaica, was killed. About fifteen other passengers received injuries.

A riot occurred on Saturday night between Italian and colored workmen at Brady's tunnels, Pa. They robbed, shot, and stabbed each other. Twenty-five were injured and the rest gaoled.

FIRES.—At Dedham, Mass., the Merchants' woollen mills were burned Saturday. Loss, \$75,000.—James N. and Joseph Rushing's cotton, seed, and oil mill, at Terrell, Texas, was burned Saturday. Loss, \$50,000; injured.—The Golden Eagle clothing store, at St. Louis, owned by Browning, King & Co., New York, was burned Saturday. Loss over \$150,000.—The Catholic church of the Holy Ghost and the school-house at Jerseyville, Ill., were burned Saturday. Supposed incendiary.—The steamers *Morning Mail* and *Bonanza* were burned to the water's edge while lying at the dock at Cincinnati, Saturday morning. The United States lighthouse tender *Lily* was damaged \$10,000. The *Morning Mail* was valued at \$30,000, the *Bonanza* at \$24,000. No lives were lost.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Social Science Congress met last week at Birmingham.

The British gunboat *Wasp* was wrecked off Tory Island, on the north-west coast of Ireland, on Tuesday. Fifty persons were drowned. Six of the crew escaped by clinging to the wreckage from which they were picked up by fishing boats. The *Wasp* foundered about forty feet from the light-house.

Sir Evelyn Baring telegraphs that the Mudir of Dongola has received advices from several sources that Gordon has gained two great victories, and that the siege of Khartoum was raised August 30, four days after Gordon's last message. The report which, if true, would save the bulk of the new operations, is not credited in Government quarters. No doubt, however, is entertained that Gen. Gordon obtains advantages in sallies. Gen. Wolseley starts up the Nile on Saturday without waiting for further reinforcements. A merchant from El Obeid reports that Mahdi has 20 Krupp cannon, and that 10,000 of his 25,000 followers are armed with Remington rifles. Twenty Europeans are still at El Obeid. Gen. Gordon has sent four steamers with troops to relieve the garrison at Sennaar, and upon their return will despatch a force to Berber to meet Wolseley and troops.

A passenger train collided near Locle, a town of Neufchatel, Switzerland, on the 22nd. One lady was killed and sixteen persons were injured.

The German Government is negotiating with the Spanish Government for the purchase of the island of Fernando Po.

Delegates to the International Copyright Congress, at Berne, to-day signed a draft of a treaty for the protection of literary and artistic copyright for adoption, which will be submitted to the various powers.

A Russian corvette at Vladivostok has seized the American schooner *Eliza*, for having contraband goods aboard, and the English schooner *Helena* for illegal hunting.

A mob on Friday brutally attacked the convoy of a party of Nihilists en route to St. Petersburg. The Gendarms were obliged to use their bayonets.

The French have added to their previous complications in China by destroying the police junks in the Min River, which acted for the suppression of piracy. The Catholic missionary authorities of Paris have received advices from Hong Kong stating that the Chinese have destroyed the Catholic chapels in the province of Canton, and that 6,000 Christians in that province are homeless.

Admiral Courbet, commanding the French forces in Chinese waters, finds his position in regard to the rights of neutrals so embarrassing that he has telegraphed to Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine, for advice as to what course he shall adopt.

Facts and Opinions.

BEER.—Bass's great brewery in England includes six acres of beer barrels; and it is estimated that the beer from it fills up, each year, about six acres of grave-yard.—*Monitor Journal*.

TRUTH.—The truth cannot be burned, beheaded or crucified. A lie on a throne is a lie still, and the truth in a dungeon is truth still; and the lie on the throne is on the way to defeat, and the truth in the dungeon is on the way to victory. No accidents of position can change the eternal laws which determine their destinies.

AN INCIDENT.—Here is an incident that some may regard as funny, while others will see in it the germ of a sermon:—

Enter into the sanctum a man, evidently a laborer:

"I want you," said he, "to do me a favor."

"Well?"

"I was arrested for being drunk last night, and the police run me in. If my name goes in the paper I will lose my job?"

"What is your job?"

"I work in _____'s brewery."—*London Advertiser*.

BARLEY.—The Earl of Shaftesbury, speaking on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of a new coffee tavern quite lately, said that coffee taverns, rightly conducted, were calculated to incite workmen to temperate lives and to further the temperance movement, which had produced a marked effect even on the excise. Two of his farmers had lately alluded to this change. One said:—"I do not know how it is, but I cannot sell my barley; people do not malt so much now as they did formerly." The other complained, "I cannot sell my apples if nobody will make cider." His own advice to them both was, "Have patience; people will drink less beer and less cider, but they will want a great deal more of your wool and consume a great deal more of your beef, as well as a great deal more of your corn." These changes were leading to important issues for the benefit of working people at large.—*Globe*.

NOT AN INDUCEMENT.—When advertising a piece of property for sale, a shrewd real estate agent will mention among other advantages of location, good schools are within easy reach, that churches of different denominations are within easy reach, and that though in a quiet and retired place, two minutes' walk takes you to a street car line leading into the heart of the city, etc. Did you ever notice in this enumeration of inducements to buy, the fact that a first-class saloon was located on the opposite corner, or that on the next block was a free lunch counter, where the best beer in the city was always on draught, or a pool-room which would be so pleasant and handy for the boys? No, indeed. While the church and the school and the easy access to business are essential to the well-being and maintenance of the home, the others are in every sense antagonistic and inimical to everything that is reckoned dearest and most valued in that sacred place.—*Am. Reformer*.

A LEGAL CLUB.—Judge Martin, of Topeka, is still worrying the law-breakers as will be seen by the following from the *Topeka Critic*:—

Judge Martin has made another new ruling to a whiskey case jury. He said that any man who carries a key, and with it gains admission to rooms where whiskey is kept, and violates the law by drinking and putting his money, as pay for drinks in a tin box, or any man who makes keys, knowing that they are to be used for this purpose, and puts locks for such keys on doors leading into rooms where liquor is kept, or any man who in any way connects himself with a key that unlocks doors into rooms where he can get liquor to drink, is just as much a violator of the prohibitory law, and just as liable for prosecution as is the man who furnishes the liquor to be drunk.—*Morning and Day of Reform*.

ALCOHOL.—Alcohol is the product of fermentation, and is obtained from fruits, vegetables and grains, while they are in process of decay.

It is not a necessity for a healthy condition of life, nor does it permanently give strength or endurance. Persons who seek to be

wholly well and strong never use it at all; neither does it improve the mental faculty.

A moderate use of alcohol is not good for the human system.

The proper use of alcohol is for a preservative and a solvent, and is only necessary in the preparation of medicine, and in the mechanic arts. If taken into a healthy animal body in small quantities, it is a disturbing and evil agent; taken in large quantities it is a deadly poison.—*Western Waver*.

A GOOD LEGISLATION.—The Iowa Legislature, which distinguished itself by the enactment of statutory Prohibition, thrust hard also at other vices. On petition of the W. C. T. U., the code was altered in such a way as to make it a criminal offence to keep or visit one of those houses whose doors open inward upon moral death. The law is made easy of enforcement by the admission of evidence as to the general reputation of such places. Men and women are visited alike with imprisonment in the penitentiary up to a term of five years.—*Union Signal*.

CHOLERA AND PERSONAL LIBERTY.—Hon. J. G. Blaine has made a sentence that will be immortal. "The liberty of the individual ceases, where the rights of society begin." Just now cholera is alarming all people, and we have an exhibition of the rightful governmental power in the stringent rules and regulations affecting the cities, streets, private homes, etc. A personal surveillance is exercised over each individual during the prevalence of the fear of this scourge. So called personal liberty has ceased, for society has rights. Let anyone now apply this exercise of power to the saloon monster. The saloon destroys more lives, debauches more constitutions, entails more wastes, and depletes more treasuries each year than cholera has done in twenty-five years. Now if the State can thus mightily hedge against the cholera and prohibit it, why cannot the State fight the saloon as well? If all men unite to drive a scourge like the cholera and small-pox out of the city, why not all unite to exclude a scourge a thousand times more deadly? Society has no foe at all comparable for iniquity and destruction to the saloon. Let us drive it out.—*Iowa Prohibitionist*.

Tales and Sketches.

AS CHARLIE SAYS.

BY M. DICKINSON.

"Well, I don't know anything about it except what Charlie tells me, and he says—"

"But Annie, you dear little goose," interrupted her friend; "it sounds very dutiful, and all that, but there is no law against knowing something Charlie did not tell."

"Now you are sarcastic, Mary. You know I was never clever like you, and I never could see much use in all your sidgiting over the heathen and the poor. But I joined your Young Folks' Missionary Association and I have taught in your Sewing School; but when it comes to all your Temperance notions I have to draw the line, for Charlie say—"

"Well, what does Charlie say? since it comes round again to that."

"Well, you needn't laugh. I'm sure what he says sounds sensible in comparison to all that talk about Prohibition at the meeting last Wednesday night."

"But what does he say, little Annie? There is no need of defending Charlie before he has been attacked."

"Well, he says, for one thing, that we couldn't enforce Prohibition if we had it, and that nothing can be right that destroys individual freedom. He said too, that men would give up everything before liberty. He thinks Temperance is a good thing, but he says men that are men don't need such strong restrictions, and men that are half brutes don't heed them; and as for me, I agree with him, every word. I wouldn't marry a man who felt, in order to keep from being a drunkard, that he had to sign the pledge."

"Well, Annie, you are lucky in being engaged to a man who is strong enough to take care of himself. If only all men were like him there would be, as you say, no need of prohibitory laws," and her voice dropped to a sadder tone, which her companion was swift to feel.

"Now, Mary, I am afraid I seem obstinate to you; but really I can't help believing what Charlie says."

"That's all right, dear. Heaven grant you may never know, about all

this sad problem of drink, anything less hopeful than what Charlie says. I know enough, alas! to be sure he is only looking at one side. You remember my brother, Annie?"

"Yes."

The conversation suddenly ended, for Mary could not go on, and Annie would not, for fear of wounding her friend. They were old schoolmates, brought up in the same town, and friends ever since they were little girls. Yet never before since Mary's brother died had his name passed her lips in Annie's hearing. He was a brilliant fellow of unusual promise, and Mary had been teaching in order to help him through college, when, on an excursion with some of his young companions, the boat was overturned and he was drowned. Annie was away at the time, and, though Mary had always spoken to her freely of everything else, she never talked of him.

When their walk was over and they had separated at Mary's door, Annie went straight on to her own, only a few steps further on the same square. In this home Annie Ware was the sunshine of her widowed father's life, and it was all settled that, as he could not spare her from his sight, she was to make no change of residence when she became Mrs. Charles Story. The comfortable old house seemed like home to Charlie already, and Annie was not surprised to find him lounging upon the porch. He came down to the gate to meet her, but she noticed that he carefully laid the cigarette he was rolling upon his chair.

"Ah, Charlie, I have come too soon, I see. You were just going to take a comfortable smoke; you men are so wedded to your cigars."

"That's only because we are kept waiting so long to be wedded to what we like far better," said he, gallantly, placing a chair for her; "but I thought you did not object to a good cigar."

"No, certainly not. Pray enjoy yours. Papa has always smoked, and I was brought up to expect all men to do it."

"But of itself, is it in any way objectionable?"

"No, I cannot say that it is. I have always been inclined to be glad that men have one pleasure more than is allowed to us."

"But this is not denied you," said the young man, proceeding to produce a light. "In some countries it would be your privilege as well as mine."

"Would you like to see me avail myself of it, Charles? Would you like a woman who missed her cigarette, or her glass of wine at dinner?"

"No, indeed; I am the last man—the very last man—to have patience with a mannish kind of a wife. I am afraid I should develop into a domestic tyrant under any such dispensation of Providence as that."

"You needn't frown. You are in no danger," she laughed. "Indeed I think sometimes that I am rather too womanish and weak. Mary Baird thinks so, I am sure."

"Ah, but my little Annie and Mary Baird are two different women. She is a bit strong-minded, I fancy, and given to reforms. She has formed the new Temperance Society, I hear?"

"Yes, and she wanted me to join."

"And you declined, I am sure," he asked, with a little air of superiority which Annie did not see.

"Yes; I told her what you said, and she did not try to answer me back. But when she spoke of her brother she seemed very sad. I didn't like to ask her, but I wondered if he could have been addicted to drink."

"Frightfully!" answered Charlie. "He took to it like a duck to the water. One glass, and he was thoroughly undone. He couldn't stop. Some of the fellows felt sure he inherited the passion for it, for old Squire Baird just ruined himself by drink."

"Poor Mary! Poor Mary! so that accounts for her deep feeling," said Annie, compassionately.

"Yes, I suppose so; and yet, what a pity for a woman to make herself conspicuous and common when it's not a particle of use. The men who choose to drink will drink, and that's the whole story; and nobody has a right to stop it, even if it could be stopped. A man may make a brute of himself if he will."

"And William Baird did it?"

"Yes, and it cost him his life. He would go into the boat intoxicated as he was, and when the accident occurred he could easily have been saved if he had been himself."

"Dreadful! Dreadful!" murmured Annie, "I think, if I had anything to suffer like that I should feel as Mary does, as if I would work in any effort against liquor, even if I knew the effort would be in vain."

"Set your heart at rest, Annie. You will never be driven to take such a stand. But don't let Mary Baird stir you up upon this subject. She's a nice girl, and the way she worked for Will and works now for her old mother is creditable to any one, but it's a pity for any girl to spoil her chances that way. I don't know a man who wants to marry that sort of a girl—a girl with all sorts of 'views.'"

Whether Annie would, according to habit, have acquiesced fully in what Charlie said on this point did not appear, for the conversation was interrupted by the arrival of guests.

It was never renewed, even when Annie and Charles were married, and one of the bridesmaids was Mary Baird. Time moved on, and two little sons came to gladden the old house, from which Grandpa Ware had moved

onward to the better home. Charles Story had grown more portly and dignified in person, more prosperous in his business, in which he had been only a clerk in the days of his wooing; more social and convivial outside, and more an oracle than ever in his home. What Charlie said had settled for Annie most questions of her married life, and had held her steadily aloof from the Temperance work, in which Mary Baird never faltered nor flagged. But, somehow Annie had ceased to hold Charlie up as an example of how well a man could take care of himself. There was even a half-frightened look in her eyes when Mary talked of the subject at her house, and a nervous glancing at the gate if it was near his hour, lest Charlie should come in. For more than once of late he had come with a flushed face and thickened speech and an angry light in his eye. More than once, a harsh voice and harsher hand had fallen upon her precious boys, if they chanced to cross their father's will. She had always deferred to Charlie, and it was no wonder if, in his moods, he grew exacting and dictatorial to her. It became impossible to please him, when he had been drinking, try as hard as she would, and she tried to endure it with patience, and not only to endure but to hide. She had been so proud of her husband, and she was so sure he would overcome it in time; for had he not assured her again and again that any man could do it if he would. Meantime, if she could only keep other people from finding it out, and if she could keep him from knowing that she understood the cause of his depressions and headaches and irritations, she fancied she would spare him a wound to his pride. And meantime he was moving on rapidly to the place where everybody knew it, and where he did not care himself who knew. Least of all did he care that she whose judgments and opinions had so long been formed upon his own, should see his degradation, "Don't talk to me!" he said in answer to her faint remonstrance. "It's too late now. If you hadn't been as weak as water you would have seen this coming and stopped it ages ago. No woman with any spirit would endure a man who nightly comes home drunk. If you had had the courage of a mouse you would have taken yourself and the boys away, and I should have known I must act like a man. Now it's too late. I must have the drink or die," and she had to lay this up to remember with the other things that Charlie said; and all this time not a word had been said to Mary Baird. But one day Mary met Annie in the street, and walking together as they had done years ago, Mary said:

"Annie, don't you feel like joining the women of the Temperance Society in the festival that is to take place next week in the old Town Hall? We women are to provide refreshments and the children of the Bands of Hope are to sing. I wish you would let little Charlie and Will join my hand, and come to the meetings with them. I am sure the speakers would interest you. Mr. Merton is to be there and will, I hope, tell us something of his work among the intemperate in England."

"I did think of going, Mary, and of taking the boys, but Charlie said I must not. That he should be ashamed to see there any woman of his acquaintance, and especially his wife."

"Is Charlie going then?"

"No, indeed." And then with a timid glance at her friend, she added, "I only wish he would."

"Do you, Annie?" said Mary, eagerly accepting the permission to speak which Annie's look implied. "Then come yourself. Believe me, it will be the surest way to make him follow. Come yourself, and let the children come."

"But Mary, Charlie said,—"

"No matter just for once in long years what Charlie said. Your heart is with this work. Open your lips and let your heart speak out. Show your husband that you see the full extent of his danger and that at last you mean your children shall be reared to see the curse as it is!"

They walked long and talked earnestly, and before they separated Annie had promised to come.

And when the day of the festival arrived, they were there in the gallery, Annie and her beautiful boys, and Mr. Merton moved all hearts by his accounts of how the help of God had reached the struggling souls of thousands of drink-smitten men. The people hung upon his words, many of them gazing upward with an eager glance that recalled to Annie, as she gazed down from the gallery, a picture of the throng that watched the prophet as he raised his rod to smite the desert rock. She was so fascinated by the sight that she hardly noticed when the sound of the speaker's words ceased, till aroused by the sweet voices of the children lifted in song.

Before the notes died away, from all parts of the hall men began to press forward who were ready to sign the pledge, and she clasped both hands together and watched with strained eyes one head that towered above the rest, in the slowly moving crowd. Surely it could not be,—yes, it was,—Charlie himself, and her first thought was to hide her boys from the anger that she knew would await them all, when he found that they were there.

In an agony of fear and dread she watched him, and just as he reached the platform his little son Willie saw him too.

"O manna; there's papa! Charlie! Charlie! throw a kiss to papa."

It was only a murmur, but the man must have heard it, for the pale face he had turned toward the audience was lifted, and he saw them, his disobedient wife and sons, and his wife, pale with excited feeling, smiled, and his little children from their dimpled hands were scattering kisses down; and

smile and kisses were for him, and for him also the pledge, and the cordial grasp of Mr. Merton's outstretched hand. Then there went up a little buzz of excitement and a cheer from his townspeople, who rejoiced to see Charlie Story, of all men, making a break in his downward course. For a moment he stood there before them, downcast and confused, and then he raised his hand, and they were still and waiting for his words.

"You have heard the testimony and experience of these strangers, and I have no right to take your time," he said, beginning brokenly and low; "but you, my friends who have known me from my boyhood, have all seen me slipping surely down the drunkard's road. You see me, now, with my new purpose to climb back again to my own respect and yours. But it is what you have never seen of which I wish to speak, the struggle of days, of nights, of years, to break this ever strengthening chain, that seemed only to tighten with my every effort to escape. I could not break it, my friends, because at every corner the liquor stared me in the face. Turn whichever way I would, it was always there. And it is always there. And it is going to be there to-day when I go out, and to-night and to-morrow, and every day. I have always said it must be there, because all men must be free. I beg you now, citizens, townspeople; I beg of you to put it out of our sight. By common consent, if we can, by force if we must; we must get it out of the sight of those to whom even a look at it is the beginning of madness and death. Prohibition, the very sound of which I have scorned, is the thing for which we drunkards plead. Look at me! I was so angry when I found my wife had disobeyed me, and brought my little boys to a place like this, that I came after, resolved to shame her and drive them home, even before the face of a throng like this. I see her patient face smiling on me through her tears, as it always has done and always will though I make her life a very desert of shame. I see my loving little boys tossing down kisses upon me, and to night and every night their arms will be about my neck. I have nothing to gain by drink and everything to lose; I hate it as I hate nothing else. My name is on that pledge, my vow is in your ears and recorded in Heaven above, and yet, and yet I see liquor in spite of wife, or children, or love, or honor, or promise, or pledge. If I see it, I shall drink."

The dry eyes in the old town hall were few when Charlie Story went away. There was many a fall, alas, and many a fight in the years that followed, for him, but the salvation begun that day went on in spite of these to victory at the end. How much easier that victory might have been for him, and many others might have been saved, had his pleading been heeded and the liquor removed from their sight, only the recording angels can tell. One thing we all know, who follow the strugglers in their fight, that they, the ensnared and tempted and lost, are often the ones most earnest in echoing this prayer,—a prayer that shall yet be answered by the decree of the land.

Literary Record.

A PROHIBITION CAMPAIGN PAPER.—Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls, of New York, issue the following Prospectus of a Campaign Prohibition paper to be called "THE VOICE."

We propose to publish, until after the election, a Campaign Paper devoted to Prohibition. We believe the time has come, when, without serious detriment to other causes of vital importance, the Prohibitionists can "stand up and be counted."

The Brewers' Association has resolved to vote solidly against any party that will not engage to protect the interests of brewers and other manufacturers of drink. These opponents of prohibition can be counted upon to act as a unit—the wording of their resolution is, that, in this matter, "we will act together as a unit, no matter how strong our individual party affiliations may be." Politicians have been served notice, they must heed these men or feel the weight of their votes in opposition.

The time has surely come for the advocates of temperance to make politicians of both parties understand that they too are a numerous body of men who have also the courage of their convictions—a class of voters politicians dare not any longer ignore when they set about framing platforms and nominating candidates.

The object of the paper is, to show why it is of great importance that the vote for St. John should be a large one. It will be filled with strong, short, compact arguments in favor of prohibition, and its price for the eight issues will be 25 cents.

All friends of the cause are urged (1.) to forward their names as subscribers and to help to form clubs. (2.) To forward reports on the following points: (a) The name and size of the local Prohibition organizations. (b) What is the prospect of an increased prohibition vote in each locality. (c) What are local hindrances to a successful campaign. Address, Funk & Wagnalls, Publishers, 10 and 12 Dey Street, New York City.

The Canada Temperance Act!

VICTORY!

VICTORY!

VICTORY!

20,588 MAJORITY.

"THANK GOD AND TAKE COURAGE."

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

PRESENT STATE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

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>P. E. Island.</i>		<i>Manitoba.</i>	<i>Quebec.</i>
Charlotteown, (city),	Halton,	Lisgar,	Arthabaska,
Prince,	Oxford.	Marquette.	
King's,			
Queen's			

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

<i>Ontario.</i>			
Stormont, Glengarry, and Dundas,	Peel,	Bruce,	
Russell and Prescott,	Simcoe,	Kent,	
Carleton,	Grey,	Middlesex,	
Leeds and Grenville,	Brant,	Dufferin,	
Lennox and Addington,	Elgin,	Wellington.	
Prince Edward,	Norfolk,	Renfrew,	
Northumberland and Durham,	Perth,	Lincoln,	
Ontario,	Lambton,	Brantford (city).	
York,	Huron,	St. Thomas (city).	
Essex,	Lanark.	Guelph (city).	
<i>Quebec.—Shefford, Stanstead. P. E. Island.—Charlottetown (City) (repeal). Missisquoi, Chicoutimi.</i>			

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 two counties have adopted the Act, and in twenty-seven counties and three cities agitation has been started in its favor.
 Quebec has fifty-two counties and four cities, one county of which has 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, 5 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. Tees, Winnipeg.
British Columbia.....	J. B. Kennedy, New Westminster

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR.

PLACE	VOTES POLLED.		MAJORITIES.		DATE OF ELECTION.
	For	Ag'nst.	For	Ag'nst.	
<i>Fredericton (city), N.B.</i> ..	408	208	200		Oct. 31, 1878
York, N.B.	1229	214	1015		Dec'r 28, "
<i>Prince, P.E.I.</i>	2062	271	1791		" 28, "
Charlotte, N.B.	867	149	718		March 14, 1879
Carleton, N.B.	1215	96	1119		April 21, "
Charlottetown (city), P.E.I.	827	251	574		April 24, "
Albert, N.B.	718	114	604		April 21, "
King's, P.E.I.	1076	59	1017		May 29, "
<i>Lambton, Ont.</i>	2567	2252	215		May 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		Sept. 11, "
Megantic, Que.	372	841		469	Sept. 11, "
Northumberland, N.B.	875	673	202		Sept. 2, 1880
Stanstead, Quebec.....	760	941		181	June 21, "
Queen's, P.E.I.	1317	99	1218		Sept. 22, "
Marquette, Manitoba	612	195	417		Sept. 27, "
Digby, N.B.	944	42	902		Nov'y 8, "
Queen's, N.S.	763	82	681		Jan'r 3, 1881
Sunbury, N.B.	176	41	135		Feb. 17, "
Shelburne, N.S.	807	154	653		March 17, "
Lisgar, Man.	247	120	127		April 7, "
Hamilton (city), Ont.	1661	2811		1150	" 13, "
King's, N.S.	1477	108	1369		" 14, "
<i>Halton, Ont.</i>	1488	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		Ag'st. 11, "
Hants, N.S.	1028	92	936		Sept. 15, "
Welland, Ont.	1610	2378		768	Nov. 10, "
Lambton, Ont.	2988	3073		85	Nov. 29, "
Inverness, N.S.	960	106	854		Jan'y 6, 1882
Pictou, N.S.	1555	453	1102		Jan'y 9, "
St. John, N.B.	1074	1074			Feb. 23, "
Fredericton, N. B.	293	252	41		Oct. 26, "
Cumberland, N.S.	1560	262	1298		Oct. 25, 1883
Prince County, P. E. I.	2939	1065	1874		Feb'y 7, 1884
Yarmouth, N.S.	1300	96	1204		March 7, 1884
Oxford, Ont.	4073	3298	775		March 20, 1884
Arthabaska, Que.	1487	235	1252		July 17, 1884
Westmoreland, N.B.	1774	1701	73		Aug. 14, 1884
Halton, Ont.	1947	1767	180		Sept. 9, 1884
Total,	46,708	26,120	23,582	3,244	

The votes in the places printed in Italics are not included in the totals, as the Act has been voted on in these places twice.

The Total Vote in the Thirty-Eight Contests now stands:

For the Act.....	46,708
Against the Act	26,120

Majority for the Act.....20,588