

THE CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

Freedom for the Right Means Suppression of the Wrong.

VOL. 4.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 1884.

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The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8th, 1884.

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT, FEBRUARY, 1884.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Council of the Alliance, held at Ottawa, on January 31st and February 1st, a resolution was adopted in favor of an immediate agitation for the adoption of the Scott Act in every county of the Dominion in which such action has not already been taken.

This course was decided upon for the purpose of (1) Securing in every part of the Dominion the thorough discussion of the temperance question that invariably proves a powerful means of developing and stimulating public sentiment in favor of sorely needed reform, (2) Securing a substantial expression of the strong feeling that undoubtedly exists against the whole liquor system—this would be practically a demand for total prohibition that Parliament would be obliged to recognize, (3) Securing immediately the extension, over as much territory as possible, of the operation of the Scott Act, which already in some places has produced incalculable good, greatly diminishing the evils of intemperance.

At the same meeting a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Dominion, and urge the desirability of providing for the simultaneous polling of the different counties that may petition for the submission of the Act.

In view of the above detailed action the executive of the Alliance earnestly requests all friends of the temperance movement in every part of the Dominion to at once set to work unitedly, determinedly and vigorously for the circulation in their respective localities of petitions praying for the submission of the said Act. The time is opportune; the necessity for some check to the terrible ravages of drink is daily becoming more manifest and imperative; and the loyal workers who have hitherto upheld the cause so nobly and unflinchingly are earnestly called upon to rally again, in support of this movement. It has been decided upon, after mature deliberation, as the only hopeful course now open, and the most certain to secure real progress towards total prohibition. Further information, directions for procedure, forms of petitions for signature, etc., may be procured from the secretaries of the Provincial Branches of the Alliance, who are as follows:

Ontario, F. S. Spence, 8 King Street east.

Quebec, Rev. D. V. Lucas, Point St. Charles, Montreal.

New Brunswick, C. H. Lugin, Fredericton.

Nova Scotia, P. Monaghan, P. O. Box 379, Halifax.

Prince Edward Island, Geo. W. Hodgson, Charlottetown.

Manitoba, J. A. Tees, Winnipeg.

British Columbia, J. B. Kennedy, New Westminster.

It is expected that during the present Session of Parliament there will be introduced in the House of Commons a resolution in favor of total prohibition, and it is requested that electors everywhere will urge upon their respective representatives their duty to give it a cordial support.

Signed on behalf of the Dominion Council.

A. Vidal, President.

J. R. Dougall, Chairman of Executive.

F. S. Spence, Secretary.

GROCERS' LICENSES.

There need be no doubt whatever as to the character of the action of the Toronto City Council last Monday night. The aldermen knew, as well as they will know after the vote has been taken, that public opinion is strong—overwhelming—against the grocery-license system. Alderman Moore clearly and forcibly showed, that voting for the amendment that was carried, was simply voting against his motion. If this was done for the purpose of shirking the responsibility of pronouncing squarely upon the question, the action was not a manly one, if it was done for the purpose of delaying action so that the proposed by-law would not come into force this year, then it was an unworthy trick, performed for the benefit of the liquor-selling interest. The day for voting has been fixed three weeks ahead, but only four days short of the last moment that action can be taken. The resolution first adopted by the Council, stated that action was to be taken *forthwith*, the deputation did not imagine that "forthwith" meant three weeks hence. In fact, a prominent member of the Council—one who supported the amendment—assured a member of the deputation, that arrangements would be made, to have the vote taken before ten days would have elapsed. We doubt if many of those who were induced to support the amendment anticipated the delay that has been resolved upon. Meantime, however, the duty of tempe-

rance-men is clear. We must rally at once for the contest and roll up, as we easily can, such a vote in condemnation of whisky-selling as will open the eyes of all aldermen to the real state of public feeling. Then, self-interest, that often leads people astray, will compel them to do what is right, and what they ought to do without compulsion.

THE ALLIANCE MEETING AT OTTAWA.

The action of the Dominion Council of the Alliance must commend itself strongly to every earnest friend of the temperance movement. The present state of license-law is unsatisfactory and uncertain. If the Provincial and Dominion Governments were in harmony there might be hope of some compromise by which a clashing of enactments would be avoided, but as matters stand, we can hardly hope for a settlement of the question of jurisdiction without much embarrassing and expensive litigation. Besides this, the people are sick of the miserable and ineffectual aggregation of inconsistent prohibitions and permissions that characterize our license legislation, and that must always characterize any attempt at regulating immorality. Liquor license laws always have been the most flagrantly violated of our public ordinances, and a law unsound in principle, and with its only commendable provisions unenforced, must have a doubly demoralizing effect. The only right, as well as the only hopeful method of dealing with such an evil as the drink system, is the method of utterly outlawing and exterminating it. The policy of at once placing the issue of total prohibition before Parliament is one that we have warmly advocated, and that we believe will have the approval of temperance men of every shade of political opinion.

The proposal to have a general and simultaneous voting upon the Scott Act in the different counties is also a good one. It was suggested and ably advocated some time ago by Mr. J. G. McCrae of Sarnia, in letters to the *Montreal Witness*. The reports of the success of this Act where it has been adopted, are encouraging in the extreme, and it is easy to see that it would be vastly easier to enforce it, and that it would prove a much greater success in an extensive territory than in an isolated county, with the sale of liquor permitted in surrounding districts. The desirability of the simultaneous voting is also very clear. A general agitation would create more interest, secure more thorough discussion, and for obvious reasons would be more favorable to the temperance side of the contest than would a movement of a merely local character. We earnestly hope that the gentlemen deputed to press this point upon the Government will meet with a ready response to their reasonable request, and also that our friends everywhere will rouse themselves to strenuous efforts to have petitions for the submission of the Act prepared and signed in every county at the earliest possible date.

The decisions arrived at by the Dominion Council are stated in the announcement that we publish as the first article in this number of THE CANADA CITIZEN. The full minutes of the meeting we hope to give to the public in a future issue. The Council was thoroughly earnest, harmonious and practical, and we trust the same will be true of the response that the country will make to its patriotic appeal.

Selected Articles.

THE BISHOP OF NEWCASTLE ON TEMPERANCE.

On Saturday night, under the auspices of the Church of England Temperance Society, the first of a series of free entertainments for the people was given in the Northumberland Hall, Newcastle. The Bishop of Newcastle presided, and the hall was crowded. His Lordship, who was received with applause, said, in obedience to one who was not present, he had attended to say a few words to them. They all knew he referred to

one whose great, loving heart had, in concert with others, provided those entertainments, he meant the Vicar of Newcastle. (Cheers.) He was certain the Vicar would have rejoiced to see how thoroughly they had responded to the invitation, and, for himself, he could only prophesy, if this success went on, that they would have to secure larger rooms. (Applause.) There was no antagonism in that movement to any existing organization. Their one great object was to enable this land to throw off her intemperance, to drive more and more nails in the great coffin which was being prepared for, and in which he trusted they would all help to bury, the national intemperance. (Cheers.) There were so many sides to temperance that it was difficult to speak of the subject, but he would endeavor to say a few words on the economic, the physiological and spiritual sides of the question. With regard to the economic side of the subject, he had in his hand a pamphlet written by Mr. Hoyle, and he learned that during recent years the wages of artisans in this country had risen from forty to eighty per cent. in extent, and in some instances more. They spent every year in the cause of missions £1,050,000. For household coals they spent £15,000,000 per year in the United Kingdom; for milk £30,000,000; for butter and cheese, £35,000,000; for woollen goods, £46,000,000; for the rent of farms, £60,000,000; and they spent per year in the United Kingdom for house-rent and for bread about £70,000,000 for each of these items. But when they came to strong drink of one sort or another in the United Kingdom they found they were spending directly—besides all they spent indirectly—£136,000,000 per annum. Some might say to that, "Well, and why should not the country be just as rich as if that money had been spent in other articles?" The answer was to be found in Mr. Hoyle's words. Mr. Hoyle took the case of a hundred men earning £2 each weekly, and he supposed them to spend 12s. each per week in drink. At the end of the year these 100 men would have spent £3,120. Well, it might be said the £3,120 was not lost, for it circulated throughout the country, and what did it matter how it was spent? But Mr. Hoyle put the other side, he supposed that these workmen had put their money in a building club and invested it in building. It would build twenty houses, costing £106 each, and the money would be circulated in the country just the same as it was when spent in strong drink, but in the one case the £3,120 would be circulated *plus* nothing, in the other case it was circulated *plus* twenty houses added to the wealth of the nation. (Cheers.) He asked them to pursue the comparison. There would be in the case of money spent in drink, of drunkenness, and probably loss of work, miseries at home, a multitude of evils, and a loss of £3,000; in the other, according to Mr. Hoyle, they had twenty men or more set to work to build the houses, they had happiness in families, and comfort existing instead of misery and ruin. But what would the result have been if the £136,000,000 spent yearly in drink had been otherwise spent? Why, they would not have been there that night discussing economic and temperance problems, nor would they see intemperance still prevailing in many parts of their land. (Cheers.) He thought the economic side was one that would appeal to every one of them, and he was certain they would every one desire to see a great shading down of the distinctions that existed between class and class in England, a greater disposal of the wealth of the nation, a greater share for the working classes of that wealth they helped to produce. (Great cheering.) Those distinctions would be broken down if they could persuade many of their neighbors to be, what many of them were at that moment, total abstainers. (Cheers.) The physiological question simply meant were they better or worse for want of drink, and from all parts of England the reply came, "Yes, I am better—clearer in my head and lighter in my heart since I was a water drinker than I was before." He dared say there were that night some fathers of families, and he wanted to ask were they ever called up at night by a troublesome baby—(loud laughter)—for he was told, by medical authority, that it was a physiological fact that the children of total abstainers cried less at such times than those of other people. (Loud Laughter.) He trusted that the time was not far distant when these voices would all join in one great chorus, when the voice of the total abstainers would be heard in every household in England. (Applause.) He wanted to say a word or two on the deepest side of the question, for what, after all, was the whole object of their temperance work? He thought holiness was the great part of their work. No work merely social would ever regenerate, no work merely economical would make men fit for heaven. Let them remember that the grinding of the people was, after all, a stumbling block in the way. (Hear hear.) He thought there was something of mockery in proceeding down to those lairs—he could

hardly call them homes—and preaching to those who lived in them, and therefore he thought the social feature was one that did affect the whole question, and he pressed upon them every one to think of the one great work their blessed Lord came to found, the work committed to every man—be he clergyman, minister, or layman, to set a loving and Christian example in their own lives, a desire to help their brother so far as he would allow them to help him, to stretch out their hands to those in trouble, and to pray in the solitude of their chambers that hearts might be broken and changed, and men and women be brought nearer to God. Then there was the bringing down of the prayers into their own lives, caring little how men might misunderstand and misrepresent them, knowing the old, solid truth that Christianity was true, and in the end would prevail. (Cheers.) If they would throw themselves in the power of God, into this temperance cause, willing to do everything to rescue the fallen and help the strong, they would create a last such a power that the whole of England would be won to their side, and they would at last find angels going in where they themselves had preceded, and would find educated and uneducated classes joining together in one great brotherhood. A large proportion of the social difficulties of this day would then pass away, they would turn their workhouses into colleges for their youth, they would turn their prisons into far more useful purposes than at present, perhaps into Art galleries—(laughter)—they would find crime diminishing, love increasing, and men and women far more able to say their prayers if this stumbling-block of drink were removed. (Cheers.) He challenged them all, in conclusion, to forward this cause—dear to the heart of the Son of God—the temperance reformation, body, soul, and spirit of the English people. (Great cheering.)—*Alliance News.*

PRINCIPAL GRANT AND PROHIBITION.

Principal Grant is not quite a Prohibitionist in the usual sense of the word, but he goes a good way in that direction. He says in *The Week* that "almost everyone who knows the condition of things in the North-West admits that prohibition there has been and is a blessing." Almost all, he adds, and especially railroad contractors, support the law "for their men's sake and for their work's sake." It is testified that on no railway has such good work been done as on the Canada Pacific, and "simply because the men could not get whisky for love or money." The results, he further affirms, of this arrangement have been not only that good work has been done, but there has been "little or no sickness and little or no grumbling." Thousands of navvies, we are assured, have "lived quiet, sober, industrious, cleanly lives, because whisky and the usual pests that whisky allures to camp have been kept out of the country."

Well, what is the national and necessary conclusion from all this and much more of the same kind which the learned Principal states? Surely this, that if prohibition has wrought such a beneficent work on the navvies of the North-West, it is as much needed and would be as beneficial among the navvies of Ontario and Quebec. And further, if the "more intelligent" settlers in the North-West declare that a prohibitory law "is needed for their own rank and file," is it not most natural to conclude that the "more intelligent" settlers of Ontario would have good grounds for saying the same thing about the "rank and file" in this Province?

In short, the Reverend Principal's argument is impliedly in favor of having adopted for the whole Dominion a system which has almost banished sickness, grumbling and crime from a sparsely inhabited country, in which are located thousands of men, many of whom are "lawless and spendthrifts by nature," and among whom there is only a comparative handful of Mounted Police to enforce law and maintain order.—*Toronto Globe.*

AN APPALLING STATEMENT.

The presiding judge of one of the Chicago courts recently said to an *Inter Ocean* reporter:

You may ransack the pigeon-holes all over the city and county, and look over such annual reports as are made up, but they will not tell half the truth. Not only are the saloons in Chicago responsible for the cost of the police force, but the fifteen justice courts, the bridewell, also for the criminal courts, the county jail, a great portion of Joliet (state prison), the long

murder trials, the coroner's office, the morgue, the poorhouse, the reform school, the mad-house. Go anywhere you please, and you will find almost invariably that whisky is at the root of the evil. Of all the boys in the reform school at Pontiac, and the various reformatories about the city, ninety per cent. are the children of parents who died through drink, or became criminals through the same cause. Look at the defalcations, fully ninety per cent. of them come about through drink and dissipation. Go to the divorce courts; fully ninety per cent. of the divorces come about through drink, or drink and adultery both. Of the insane or demented cases disposed of in the courts here every Thursday, a moderate estimate is that ninety per cent. are alcoholism and its effects. I saw it estimated the other day that there were ten thousand destitute boys in Chicago who are not confined at all, but running at large. I think that is a small estimate. Men are sent to prison for drunkenness, and what becomes of their families? The county agent and the poor-house provide for some. It is a direct expense to the community. Generally speaking, these families go to destruction. The boys turn out as thieves, and the girls and mothers generally resort to the slums. The sand-baggers, murderers and thugs generally of to-day who are prosecuted in the police courts are the sons of men who fell victims to drink. The percentage in this case is fully ninety-five per cent. I have studied this question for years, and have passed upon criminal cases for years, and know whereof I speak.—*Ex.*

ROMANCE OF THE WINE-PRESS.

A correspondent of the London *Argosy* has had his romantic ideal of the wine-press rudely shocked. The melancholy writer says:—

"I had had dim ideas of snowy garments dyed purple with the juice of grapes, and the delicate feet of girls treading the luscious fruit under the shade of vine-clad trellises in the open air. In my imagination there were fountains of pure water washing away all stains and impurities, and long processions of men and maidens bearing the fruit on their heads, all decked with flowers, and singing and dancing to the sound of harps and flutes. Had I not seen pictures to that effect, read political descriptions of it, and had I not always been encouraged by my childhood's instructors in this delusion? And now, behold, there were not any snowy garments at all, the Hungarians had on coarse shirts and loose drawers tucked above the knee, and I came to the conclusion that they had never seen any fountains of pure water, and wouldn't have known the use of them if they had. For there was a kind of griminess about them, burned in by the sun, which seemed to indicate that they never washed either themselves or their clothes. One black-eyed purple-legged fellow, with the grape-juice just drying on his bare-feet, seized a basket, and ran off down the steps and into the vineyard, and presently returning with a load of the fruit, shot it into the press, and with all the dust and dirt of the road still clinging to his feet, mounted, and began to tread the grapes, and soon stood almost knee-deep in the liquor, which, having served him as a sort of foot-bath, was to be the drink, perhaps, of future generations of refined fastidious palates. Having seen this I became melancholy, and preferred to leave the rest of the manipulations of earth's choicest nectar in obscurity.—*The True Templar.*

GROCERS' LICENSES IN TORONTO.

The question of Grocers' Licenses came up in the Toronto City Council last Monday night. The following is the *Globe's* report of the proceedings upon the occasion:—Several petitions in favor of the passage of a by-law to confine the business of shop-keepers, who took out licenses to sell liquor, exclusively to that of selling liquor, were presented. A large deputation were also present in support thereof.

BISHOP SWEATMAN appeared in support of a petition by the Church of England Temperance Society. He spoke of the necessity of such a by-law, in order to prevent the sale by grocers, of liquors, particularly to women.

Mr. HOYLES said that there was an almost unanimous opinion in England in favor of such separation. A law permitting grocers to sell light wines in that country had a most disastrous effect, as the percentage of drunkenness had largely increased, particularly among women. In Manchester it increased to the extent of thirteen times what it was before the law was enacted. The English

and Scottish press favored the repeal of the law, which would probably be carried. Since the decision in the Hodge case there was no doubt the Council had power to pass such a by-law. He was surprised to find so many people who were willing to sign the petition. He trusted that in this the semi-centennial year this great reform would be carried out.

Rev. Mr. CAMERON, on behalf of the Ministerial Association, said that God had given to the City Fathers the high privilege of effecting this reform, and there was a corresponding responsibility. They had now a grand opportunity to save many a woman. If ever they had an opportunity to do good now was the time.

Mr. POWIS spoke of the grave injustice to those grocers, who do not sell liquor, by giving licenses to others who were tempted to thus increase their business. He besought them to signalize the city's jubilee year by severing the sale of liquors from that of groceries, and thus yield to the opinion of three-fourths of the people of the city.

Rev. Mr. MILLIGAN said that ministers, like doctors, saw the domestic evils arising from the combined sale of liquors and groceries. They simply asked the City Fathers to keep their homes from desolation. Grocers sometimes made gifts of liquor to their customers. He hoped that they would not be afraid to exercise the power they had, and would do honor to themselves by proclaiming a divorce of the unholy alliance.

VIEWS OF ALDERMEN.

Mayor BOSWELL said that Ald. Moore's notice of motion to instruct the Executive Committee to report such a by-law, to contain a clause concurring in the extension of shop-keepers' licenses for three months, could then be considered by a two-thirds vote.

Ald. DAVIES said there were two sides to the question and asked if there were any representatives of the grocers present, but there was no response.

Ald. ALLEN said they had no such power. (Laughter).

Ald. BLEVINS said he could not believe any Government would be so mean as to give them the job of cutting off these licenses.

On motion of Ald. HASTINGS, seconded by Ald. HARVIE, the rule was suspended in order to discuss the motion, which was moved by the former in the absence of Ald. Moore.

Ald. DENISON said that as it involved a financial loss he would move that the motion be amended by adding a proviso that the by-law be reported if the committee deemed it expedient.

Ald. LOBB said there were two sides to the question. His opinion on it was in accord with that of the Dominion Government. It would be only just to give the grocers time to dispose of their business.

Ald. HASTINGS said there should be free trade in licenses to grocers, or none to any of them, and Ald. Davies thought the License Commissioners should be more careful to whom they granted such licenses.

Ald. DEFOE said the Hodge case did not cover the question as to the constitutionality of the Crooks Act, and it was unfair to call on them to pass such a by-law until they knew the voice of the people. The acts of the two Governments might clash.

Ald. SMITH said the Hodge case was not before them for discussion on the motion of Ald. Denison, who withdrew his amendment and moved, seconded by Ald. Lobb, that the question be submitted to the duly qualified electors at the next municipal elections.

Ald. ALLEN said the dirty work should not have been sent to them to do. Grocers told him they would be ruined.

Ald. SMITH said that some of them did a bar business.

Ald. WALKER could not cut them off on three months' notice, when at Ottawa they proposed to give them seven years.

Ald. DENISON amended his motion so as to have the question submitted to the ratepayers forthwith and by ballot.

Ald. HARVIE, as seconder, did not desire to injure the grocers as some had been forced to sell liquor.

Ald. MILLICHAMP thought it would not remedy the evil, as the sale of groceries and liquors was done by canvassing.

Ald. TURNER did not sympathize with the statement of a newspaper that because this question was dodged last year it might be this year. He could not help thinking the legislation was of a cowardly character, and that the Legislature should have decided this question. The tavern and shop licenses had been reduced. They had no power to grant an extension of nine months, and it would involve a loss of \$15,000 a year, but they could raise the license fees to \$200.

Ald. MOORE said this question was an important factor in the election or rejection of the aldermen at last election. The matter

was shelved last year. The amendments to the motion were mere subterfuges to evade voting on the question.

Ald. LOBB demurred to the insinuations of Ald. Moore, and flung them back with scorn.

The amendment was carried, and subsequently on motion of Ald. Denison, seconded by Ald. Lobb, the 25th February was fixed as the day of polling, which will be taken by the deputy returning-officers who acted at the recent elections.

On Wednesday afternoon a largely attended meeting of temperance workers was held at Shaftesbury Hall to discuss the situation. Rev. John Smith presided, and there was a good attendance of earnest temperance workers. A letter was read from Bishop Sweetman, President of the Church of England Temperance Society, stating that that organization would be heartily in accord with all the other societies in the movement. The following committee was appointed to take such steps as might to them seem desirable to put in motion a public agitation in connection with the question: Revs. John Smith, G. M. Milligan, P. McF. McLeod, Robert Wallace, Messrs. Joseph Oliver, N. W. Hoyles, James Thomson, John McMillan, and Thos. Jolliffe. The subsequent action of this committee is shown by the following circular that has been issued:

CIRCULAR FROM THE COMMITTEE OF TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

Toronto, February 7th, 1884.

At a meeting of representatives of the various temperance organizations held on Wednesday last, to consider the action of the City Council with regard to the withdrawal of the license to sell liquors from the grocers, it was unanimously resolved, without loss of time, to take the necessary steps towards a vigorous and united effort to secure the passing of the by-law which the Council have decided to submit to the ratepayers on the 25th of February. Accordingly, a committee was appointed to arrange for two public meetings, the first to be held in St. Andrew's Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst., and the second in Shaftesbury Hall, on Thursday evening, the 14th inst.

At these meetings it was proposed to have the subject fully discussed by representative men, and at the close of each meeting to organize working committees in each ward, whose business it shall be to see that the electors are fully informed of the importance of the question at issue, and brought out on the polling day to record their votes; also to provide competent scrutineers for each polling division.

We then appeal to you as pastors of the various churches in the city, as the representatives of temperance societies, or as good citizens interested in all that concerns the welfare of the people to help us in this crisis in the history of our city, by announcing the above-mentioned meetings in every possible way, by being present at the meetings, and by preparing all whom you can influence to take active part in the work.

It is important that all organized societies holding meetings in the meantime should especially appoint delegates to attend the public meeting who would be ready to act on the Ward Committees.

We have every confidence that if this work be entered upon with vigor and enthusiasm, success will crown our efforts, and we feel that a very serious responsibility will rest upon all who should help us if, through apathy or neglect, our good cause should be defeated. We are, on behalf of the Committee,

JOHN SMITH,
Erskine Presbyterian Church,
Chairman.

JOHN McMILLAN,
G.W.P., Sons of Temperance,
Secretary.

The Temperance Hall, Temperance street, is the head-quarters of the Committee, all communications should be sent to the Secretary at that address.

LAMBTON COUNTY.—A very large and enthusiastic convention of prohibitionists assembled in the Temperance Hall at Wyoming on Tuesday to discuss the situation, and take council as to the advisability of again submitting the Scott Act to a vote of the electors. The hearty response from every part of the county

which was given to the call for this convention, so fired the delegates with enthusiasm that the decision was at once and unanimously arrived at to take immediate steps with a view to bringing on another vote at the earliest possible day after the expiration of the allotted period of three years. The chair was occupied by Mr. A. J. Syer, of Wyoming, and Mr. J. G. McCrae, of Sarnia, acted as secretary. All the usual machinery for carrying out the campaign was provided, and committees appointed for every division. Liberal subscriptions toward paying the legitimate expenses of the work were given, and a system for securing all the necessary funds at once, at the very beginning of the effort, was perfected. Congratulations and cheering resolutions were telegraphed to the Oxford County Convention, meeting at the same time with the same object, and as cheering replies received. In addition to the local delegates, Rev. P. McKellar, of High Bluff, Manitoba, and W. W. Buchanan, editor of the *Winnipeg Sun*, were present, and as they were former residents of the county who had fought in previous campaigns, their word and counsel were well received. The inspiring announcement of the latter gentleman, who had just arrived from the meeting of the Dominion Alliance at Ottawa, to the effect that that body had decided to work up a simultaneous vote upon the Scott Act over the whole Dominion in the very month selected by the Convention for the vote in Lambton, and also that the House of Parliament would be divided during the present session upon the principle of prohibition, capped the climax of enthusiasm. This campaign has certainly had a much more auspicious inception than any of its predecessors, and if it is any criterion of the result, the Act will be carried by an overwhelming majority. The permanent officers of the county associations for carrying out the work are, Rev. J. G. Calder, Petrolea, President; W. A. Gordon, Florence, 1st Vice-President; A. J. Syer, Wyoming, 2nd Vice; J. G. McCrae, Sarnia, Secretary; Thos. Houston, Sarnia, Treasurer. These gentlemen, with a delegate elected by every municipality as Chairman of the Municipal Committee, will make the Central Board for general supervision of management.—*Globe*.

CARLETON COUNTY is making rapid progress in organization and preparation for the coming Scott Act contest. Rev. D. L. Brethour has lately addressed a number of meetings in different parts of the country. Other prominent advocates are also at work. The following are specimens of the resolutions that have been adopted:

At the Carleton County Lodge, I.O.G.T., January 25th. Moved by James Henderson, seconded by Joseph Henderson: That this County Lodge believing that the time has fully come when action should be taken to submit the Scott Act to the electorate County of Carleton. We would advise that at the earliest date possible a convention be held in the county to consider the question. And that the executive of this County Lodge do issue the call and arrange for the holding of said convention immediately.

At Richmond Village, January 26th. Moved by Rev. W. Philp, seconded by Mr. Wright: That this meeting, being in hearty sympathy with the temperance movement, will use its best efforts to secure the passing of the Scott Act at the earliest possible date, and to enforce and sustain the Act when passed.

At Carp, January 29th. Moved by Rev. Wm. Pearson, seconded by J. McBride, Esq.: That this meeting, being in hearty sympathy with the temperance movement, will use its best efforts to secure the passing of the Scott Act at the earliest possible date. And we hereby pledge ourselves individually to enforce and sustain the Act when passed.

A SOCIAL TEA was given on Friday night at Shaftesbury Hall Coffee House, by the Toronto Temperance Reformation Society, in honor of the visit of Mr. Thos. Hardy, of Manchester, England, to this city. Invitations were given to the numerous friends of the Society, and a large number of ladies and gentlemen responded. Mr. Hardy gave an interesting review of his recent work in the United States and Canada, after which a number of gentlemen spoke in complimentary terms of his labors in the city, including Mr. E. Beckett, Mr. G. M. Rose, Mr. Munns, Mr. E. Morphy, Mr. Bell and Mr. Burgess. The latter said he had known Mr. Hardy for upwards of twenty years as one of the most untiring and persistent advocates of the cause in England at a time when some of the arguments used against them were rotten eggs and oranges. Mr. Hardy was one of those who in the market place and at the street corners had boldly proclaimed the temperance question. At the close of the social gathering Mr. Hardy delivered an able lecture in the Temperance Hall, Temperance street, to a good audience.

WEST END CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—This busy and useful organization, one of the largest and strongest in the city of Toronto, is still doing grand work for the cause. The meetings on Saturday nights and Sundays in Occident Hall are packed with earnest crowds, and large numbers of signatures to the pledge are reported from every meeting.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 58, I. O. G. T., TORONTO.—The following officers for the ensuing quarter were installed by Bro. Geo. Spence, Lodge Deputy: W. C. T., Bro. H. A. Yuille; R. H. S. Sister A. Griffith; L. H. S.; Sister L. White; W. V. T., Sister L. Hartley; W. S., Bro. J. H. Macmullen; W. A. S., Sister L. Hartley; W. E. S., Bro. D. Smellie; W. T. Sister E. A. Yuille. W. C. Bro. McGillivray; W. M., Bro. T. Ferguson; W. I. G., Sister E. White; W. O. G., Bro. T. Smellie; P. W. C. T., Bro. J. Brackenridge. St. John's Lodge is the oldest in the city of Toronto, and numbers 140 members. This number, it is hoped, will be largely increased during the coming quarter.

W. C. T. U.

The W. C. T. U., of Newington, Ont., is about to circulate a petition to their council, asking that the fee for licenses be increased and the number of licenses granted be diminished.

Cornwall W. C. T. U. is circulating a petition from the women of that town, asking the voters to vote in favor of the Scott Act. *Monistring Union*, through whose efforts several licenses were cut off in that town last year, is taking steps for a continuance of that desirable state of things.

A new, live Union has been formed at Gananoque, with fifty-four members. Much aggressive work has been planned, and the whole county will soon be organized to help in the coming Scott Act campaign.

Unions have recently been formed at Guelph, Baltimore, Stouffville, and Bracebridge.

The Sunday afternoon meetings at Ottawa under the auspices of the Ottawa W. C. T. U., are accomplishing much good.

Our Gasket.

The following sentence contains all the letters of the alphabet: "John quickly extemporized five tow-bags."

Sir Wilfrid Lawson said: "If we were not hitting the right nail on the head there would be none of this row."

Mr. Onion has just failed out in Nebraska; but it cannot be said that he has not a scent to his name.

"An' that's the pillar of Hercules?" she said, adjusting her silver spectacles. "What's the rest of his bedclothes like, I wonder?"

"Where are you taking me to?" asked a criminal, addressing the detective, who had just arrested him. "I am taking you to the office of the police superintendent," was the reply. "I wish to observe in this case then," said the culprit, "that it is the office that seeks the man, and not the man the office."

When a young man tries for three minutes in church to brush a sunbeam off his new coat under the impression that it is a streak of dust and then looks up and sees a pretty girl laughing at him, he kind of loses the thread of the sermon, temporarily as it were.

"I believe I'll go out and stretch my legs a little," said a tall gentleman, as the train stopped at the Austin station. "Oh, don't," said a gentleman passenger who had been much embarrassed by the legs of the tall gentleman. "Don't do that. Don't stretch those legs any more. They are too long already."

A lad in Boston, small for his years, was a grand boy for four gentlemen. One day they were chaffing him about being small, and said to him: "You never will amount to much; you never can do much business; you are so small."

"Well," said he, "as small as I am, I can do something that you four cannot do."

"What's that?" said they.

"I can keep from swearing," said the little fellow.

There were some blushes on four manly faces, and very little anxiety for further information on the point.

EHREN ON THE RHINE.

Written and Composed by

WILLIAM. M. HUTCHISON.

mf

Voice. 

Tempo di Marcia.

Piano. 

mf

A sol-dier stood in the vil-lage street, And bade his love a -
They march'd a-way down the vil-lage street, The ban-ners float-ing

dieu, His gun and knap-sack at his feet, His com-pa-ny in view. With tears she kiss'd him
gay. The chil-dren cheer'd for the tramping feet, That went to war a-way And one a-mong them

p cres......

once a-gain Then turn'd a-way her head, He could but whis-per in his pain, And
turn'd him round To look but once a-gain, And though his lips gave out no sound, His

p cres......

dim...... *pp* *p cres.*

pp rall. *p allegro.*

this is what he said } "Oh love, dear love, be true,..... This heart is on-ly thine... When the war is o'er, We'll
heart sigh'd this re-frain }

pp rall.

part no more At Eh - ren on the Rhine..... Oh love, dear love, be true:.... This heart is on - ly

thine.... When the war is o'er, We'll part no more, At Eh-ren on the Rhine....

Andante..... con espressione.

1. 2. *pp*
On the bat-tle field the pale cold moon Is shedding her peace-ful

light:.... And is shin-ing down on a soul that soon Will speed it's e - ter-nal flight,... A-mid the dy-ing, the

sol - dier lay, A comrade was close at hand,.... And he said, "When I am far - a-way And

rall. ad lib. *Much slower than the previous refrains:*

you in our na - tive land,.... And you in our na - tive land,.... Oh, say to my love, 'Be true,..... Be

rall. ad lib. *pp*

on - ly, on - ly, mine'.... My life is o'er, We'll meet no more, At Eh - ren on the Rhine.... At

ad lib.

Eh - ren on the Rhine.... At Eh - ren on the Rhine.....

ad lib.

Tales and Sketches.

AS THE DRUNKARD DIES.

MRS. M. J. SMITH.

He died as the drunkard dies !
With foaming lips and bloodshot eyes ;
In anguish untold he perished at last,
With the shadow of infamy over him cast.

Died with a curse on his tongue !
And prayers, by anxiety wrung,
Were horribly mixed with blasphemous oaths,
And scraps of obscenity purring loathes.

Oh, 'twas a terrible sight :
In the blackness and darkness of night ;
From the one dim lamp that we brought to his bed,
With shrieks of wild terror he covered his head.

He died as the drunkard dies !
And that man had been learned and wise
As the world goes. He had drank of fame,
And the laurel and bay twined wreaths for his name.

That man was his mother's pride !
The honored choice of a beautiful bride ;
A father's hope in the gathering years—
A sister's joy, pride, love, hope—now shame and tears.

For the agonizing wail
Goes up from the lips that are shrunk and pale ;
And where is the hand to successfully bear
A balm to those spirits that drink of despair ?

Oh, curse that is blighting our land,
Tyrant, demon ! Say, where is the hand
That dares to bridle ? Who dares to lie down
While the demon sweeps over the country and town ?

Up, brother ! go work to-day !
Sister, be earnest ! go labor and pray,
Till every saloon, with infamous brand,
Is swept from the face of our glorious land.

—The Lever.

KITTY'S QUESTION.

John Vincent had been a total abstainer for nearly a year, and he knew he was the better for it. In former times, before he had signed the pledge, his home had not been so comfortable as it might ; not that it was a poverty-stricken home like some we could point to, but there was a lack of many of the little comforts that tend to make a house cheerful and its inmates happy.

"Never," said John, "will I take another drop. I feel so much better in myself ; then the children and their mother are better clothed, and yet I have managed to put something by."

"Well," answered Harry Jones, to whom John was speaking, "you do as you like, it doesn't matter to me ; but don't be so sure that you will never take any more."

"Sure ?" exclaimed John ; "I am sure. I have made up my mind to it."

Yes, John had quite made up his mind to it, and he did not think that anyone or anything could ever tempt him to break his resolution ; he felt strong and confident about that. He persuaded himself that he had quite overcome the liking for ale, or anything else of the kind, and that the old craving, the almost need for stimulants, could never return.

Alas ! he little knew how weak he was, and how little he could depend upon himself.

Hardly a week had passed after his conversation with Harry Jones before he broke his resolution and his pledge together.

It was very wrong of his shopmates, but they, some of them at any rate, had made up their minds to persuade John to forget his pledge. They had tried it many times without success, but on the morning in question something had put him a little out of temper, and when they coaxed him to take just one glass, he took it and drank it. Poor fellow, it was a bad glass for him, for it did not end with the one. As a tiger which has once tasted human blood continually thirsts for it, so John longed for another glass, and from one he went to two, and from two to more.

It was a sad time for John's wife when she saw how he was, on his return home in the evening. She thought of the old days which she had hoped were gone forever. Was she to have a repetition of them? Her heart

sunk within her ; but she was too wise to say anything at the time. She tried to make her husband as comfortable as she could, and when he had gone to bed, which he soon did, she went into the next room where her children slept, and kneeling down, prayed to God, that He would help her husband to keep from drink in the future. And the prayer then offered in secret was rewarded openly.

When she rose from her knees, Mrs. Vincent was surprised to see her little girl Kitty looking at her with wide-open eyes.

"What were you doing, mother?" asked the little one. "Were you saying your prayers?"

"I was praying to God, Kitty."

"What about?" asked the little one.

"I was asking Him to give me strength," answered Mrs. Vincent, who felt that strength would be needed if her husband returned to his old courses.

Kitty said no more, but laid her head on her pillow, and was soon fast asleep. She did not, however, forget her mother's words.

A week or more passed by, and every night, notwithstanding his wife's expostulations, John Vincent came home the worse for drink.

It was Sunday morning ; the church bells were ringing for service ; the chapels were becoming filled, but John Vincent sat by his fireside gazing into the glowing coals.

"Aren't you coming, John?" inquired his wife. Never since he had taken the pledge had he missed going to a place of worship on Sunday.

"No," he answered ; "I don't feel up to it. You go, and take the children ; I shall stay at home to-day."

"Oh ! John," exclaimed Mrs. Vincent, "I am sorry ; shall I stay with you? I will if you are not well."

"No," said John, shortly. "I don't feel ill ; but I don't feel exactly strong enough to go this morning."

Little Kitty laid her hand on her father's knee, and looking innocently into his eyes, inquired, "Did you ask God to give you strength, daddy?"

John started as if he had been bitten by a serpent, but he answered his little girl kindly—

"All right, Kitty, you go with mother ; I shall be better by-and-by."

When Mrs. Vincent and the children were gone, John opened a cupboard, and from a hiding-place took out a half-gallon jar of ale. He had brought it home the night before, and had meant drinking it when he was alone, but he did not feel as if he could enjoy it now. Every time he looked at the jar, and then at the glass he had brought in, little Kitty's inquiring eyes seemed to be before him, and her question, "Did you ask God to give you strength?" came to his mind.

"Dear little thing," he said to himself, "she doesn't know I have broken the pledge. I wish I hadn't ; but now I must have a little." "Ask God to give you strength" rang in his ears ; the little childish voice sounded over and over again and the bright eyes haunted him.

For some time he sat ; but at last he started up, and speaking out as loud as if answering a question, he said, "No, I didn't but I will now," and fell on his knees.

For some time John remained kneeling, and when he rose he took the stone jar with a firm hand, and carried it into the kitchen and emptied its contents into the sink.

"God be thanked!" he exclaimed as the last drop disappeared. "He has given me strength, and He will again if I ask Him. And God bless little Kitty, too, for asking the question."

That day was a turning-point in John Vincent's life.

It is years since this occurred, but he has never returned to his old habits. Whenever he has been tempted to break the temperance pledge, he has thought of his little one's question, "Did you ask God to give you strength?" and then he has sent up a secret prayer to God for help, and God has heard the prayer and answered it.

There are many who try to resist temptation in their own strength. They are sure to fail, without the help of God we can do nothing.—Selected.

General News.

CANADIAN.

The Senate adjourned last Friday to meet again on Feb. 13th.

In the House of Commons the following Bills to incorporate the following companies have been read a first time. Halifax Mutual Marine Insurance Company, Temperance and General Life Insurance Company, Bank of Winnipeg, Lake Nipissing & Hudson Bay Railway, North Western Coal and Navigation, Alberta Railway & Coal Company, Provincial Bank, Pictou Mutual Marine Insurance Co., also a Bill to confirm the lease of the Ontario & Quebec Railway to the C. P. R. The following Bills have passed a second reading :—A Bill to advance school money to Manitoba, a Bill to give salary to a judge in Cariboo, B. C. The South Saskatchewan Railway Bill, Mr. M. C. Cameron's Bill to extend the provisions of the Act respecting offences against the person, and his Bill to permit persons charged with misdemeanors to give evidence in their own behalf. The House is now discussing the C. P. R. resolution.

The Ontario Legislature has at last got through the debate on the address and settled down to business. The following bills have been read a first time :—To amend the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1883, to amend

the Mechanics' Liens Act, to amend the Municipal Act, to amend the Act respecting under-drainage, to amend the Act respecting the expenditure of public funds in certain cases, to amend the Consolidated Municipal Institutions Act, to amend the Act respecting ditches and watercourses, to enable widows and unmarried women to vote at municipal elections.

The Bogart Town Mills, Newmarket, owned by John Stokes, were totally consumed on Saturday morning about 5 o'clock. Insured for \$2,500 in the British America.

A thirteen-year-old boy named Cote, whose parents live at Petite Cote, was drowned on Monday while skating on the Canard River. He was with several other boys playing around the bridge near the mouth of the river, and slipped into an air-hole. He disappeared instantly under the ice, and his body was not recovered.

Thomas Gill, contractor for carrying mails between Streetsville and the C.V.R. station, was instantly killed at the latter place on Wednesday. No one seems to have witnessed the accident, but the prevailing opinion is that he slipped off the platform and under the engine, which passed over him. Death was instantaneous.

The three-year-old son of Mr. Hugh McCallum, blacksmith, of Derwent village, between Dorchester and Westminster, a few days ago fell into a vessel full of hot water, and was so badly scalded that he died twenty-four hours afterward.

A railroad accident occurred at Port Hope, last Sunday. Two trains were badly injured, but no lives were lost.

On Wednesday at Wyoming a fire was discovered in the extensive general store of Messrs. J. & J. Thompson. The two stores fronting on Broadway, the warehouse, stables and sheds were speedily consumed. The loss will be between \$15,000 and \$22,000, but will be pretty well covered by insurance, it is said, but no list of the companies interested can be obtained at present.

The elections for Montreal East and Sherbrooke, the representatives of which have accepted office in the new the Quebec Ministry, have been appointed for February 16.

The infant child of Mr. I. Dickey, of Tower Hill, Charlotte, Que., was accidentally smothered a few days ago. Mrs. Dickey wrapped the child up warmly and carried it in her arms while driving with her husband. On arrival at her destination it was found that the little one had been smothered while clasped in her mother's arms.

A serious fire occurred at Napanee last Sunday, destroying the stores occupied by Messrs. Bloom, McLaughlin and Strong, and owned by Mrs. Dr. Leonard. About 3:30 o'clock this morning the frame store on the south side of Dundas street, occupied by Samuel Bloom as a dry goods store, was discovered on fire. The fire company turned out promptly, but the fire had gained such headway that nothing whatever of Bloom's store could be saved. The contents are understood to be insured for \$3,000. The corner frame store, occupied by Samuel McLaughlin as a grocery and provision store, and K. J. Strong as a harness shop, was also destroyed. McLaughlin succeeded in saving about half of his stock. The buildings were owned by Mrs. Dr. Leonard, and it is understood were insured. Loss to Mrs. Leonard, after deducting insurance, probably \$1,000. McLaughlin carried \$1,300 insurance, which will about cover his loss. K. J. Strong saved very nearly everything. No insurance. Bloom is reported insured for \$3,000. Three plate glass windows in the Grange estate across the street were cracked by the heat.

At St. Johns, Que., a fire broke out in Messrs. Brosseau & Morin's sash, door, and blind factory, which resulted in the total destruction of the buildings and the greater part of their large stock of sawn and dressed lumber. The loss is about \$20,000; insurance only \$2,000.

UNITED STATES.

The United States House of Representatives has passed the Fitzjohn Porter Relief Bill.

A bridge on the Indianapolis & Chicago Air Line Railway gave way beneath a passenger train recently, and many of the passengers were killed and injured.

The strike of cotton operatives at Fall River will throw 30,000 persons out of employment.

At St. Louis a large four-storey iron front building, occupied by Nelson & Co., manufacturers of plumbers' goods, and by Philip Grant & Co., boots and shoes, was burned on Sunday. Loss \$100,000.

Wendell Phillips died last Saturday. He had been ill just one week. Not until Thursday was his condition considered dangerous, but on Thursday night he failed considerably. On Friday he rallied and passed a fairly comfortable night, but to-day at 4:30 there were signs of the end, and he died little over an hour later. He was a few weeks over 72 years of age.

A frightful gasoline explosion took place in a store at Alliance, Ohio, last Friday, demolishing the building and burying in its ruins an unknown number of persons. Four have been extracted, and four more are positively

known to have been inside. The store is a large new brick block in the centre of the town. It is rumored that a child turned the spigot of the gasoline tank, the gas escaping and igniting by fire from the stove. Several persons were in the store, and two families lived on second and third floors. Orr's block is levelled to the ground, and two brick blocks, one on each side, succumbed to the shock, while others further away were shattered and riddled.

At Readville, Ohio, Peter Clifford, a brakeman, who recently married, was awakened Saturday by two men who asked him to come to the door. When the door was opened one of the men put a pistol to his breast and fired. Clifford fell into the arms of his wife saying, "The Hickeys have killed me," and died. The Hickeys bear a bad name. Three of them were arrested with Joseph Reddy, their brother-in-law. On Sunday night a mob surrounded the jail and took Richard Hickey and Reddy to the grave where Hickey was hanged. Reddy was strung up, but the rope broke, and he protested his innocence and begged so piteously that the crowd spared him for trial.

At Mount Auburn, Ohio, Patrick Hamlet, laborer, brutally killed his wife. He had been addicted to drink. He was arrested after a desperate struggle, in which he was seriously hurt.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The British Parliament opened on Tuesday. The Queen's speech announces the continuance of friendly relations with all foreign powers. The correspondence with France relative to Madagascar has terminated so as to confirm the cordial understanding between the two countries. In conjunction with the President of the United States, a commission has been appointed, and is now sitting in Paris, to discuss the regulation of the Newfoundland fisheries. An agreement with Portugal respecting the Congo and the adjacent territory has been formed.

The aim of the occupation of Egypt remains the same as heretofore. Such councils have been offered to the Egyptian Government as a prudent regard for its resources and conditions seemed to require. General Gordon has been sent to assist in carrying out the resolution of the Khedive to withdraw from the interior of the Sudan. The condition of affairs in Ireland continues to show improvement. The passage of measures soon to be presented to the Parliament is urged. These will provide for a further extension of the franchise throughout the United Kingdom and for a form of local government. The aim will be to secure greater efficiency of administration and an enlargement of the powers of the ratepayers, including the regulation of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. A plan will be proposed for the extension of municipal government to the whole metropolis, and bills relating to the security of life and property at sea, to the repression of corruption at elections, and to the promotion of education and morality will be introduced.

A new colliery company, which recently commenced business under the name of the North Staffordshire Coal and Iron Company, (Limited), has suspended payment with liabilities of over £1,000,000. Their suspension throws 1,000 men out of employment. The daily output of the Company's collieries has averaged 1,000 tons.

The ship Theodore H. Rand, Capt. Morris, from New York for London, was in collision off Beachy Head with a brigantine, which sank. All on board except one person was drowned. The Theodore H. Rand was slightly injured.

A Spanish vessel capsized in a gale last week, and the crew of nineteen persons were drowned.

Members of Stanley's expedition who have arrived at Paris, believe De Brazza, the French explorer is dead. At last accounts he was surrounded by hostile natives.

There were thirty-three thousand deaths from diphtheria in the province of Kharkof, in the southern part of European Russia, between the years 1878 and 1882.

The Indians at Omitlan, Mexico, have risen against the whites. Seven of the principal merchants were killed and their bodies kicked about the streets by the mob. Many buildings were burned.

Baker Pasha began an advance from the entrenchment at Trinkitat on Sunday. His force consisted of 3,000 troops, badly armed and short of ammunition, many of whom showed an unwillingness to proceed. Baker Pasha had sent from Trinkitat to Cairo an urgent appeal for rifles to replace the old muskets with which numbers of his troops were armed. In reply, he received orders to force his way to Tokar without delay, and, with the English officers connected with the expedition, he began the march expecting defeat. Spies had falsely reported the roads clear, with the exception of small bands of rebels. On Monday forenoon a portion of the advance encountered the body of Osman Digna's troops. A fight ensued, which was more of rout than a battle. Baker was advancing when attacked. His losses in killed and wounded number 2,000 men. He, with the remnant of his force succeeded in reaching Trinkitat, where the gunboat *Ranggr* is lying. Baker intends to proceed immediately to Suakim in the *Ranggr*.

For Girls and Boys.

THE BRIDGE PLEDGE.

BY HELEN E. BROWN.

"Do you see that, Cousin Ernest?" And Doris held a written paper across the table. "I wrote that for you all myself."

Ernest looked. The words were written in a fair school-girl's hand on a dainty sheet of note-paper. Autumn leaves were in one corner, the date, November 18, was in the opposite; and then followed words which Ernest didn't stop to read. He had caught sight of one—pledge—and that was enough. He frowned and turned away.

"I don't want any of your silly nonsense," said he; you can keep your pledge for somebody else. Good-by."

"Don't go," cried Doris in distress; "stop a minute, do, Ernest. I want you to see what kind of a pledge this is. It's something new; it's a Bridge pledge."

"A Bridge pledge! what's that?" with a contemptuous laugh. "I never did see such a little goose as you are, Doris, in all my life. You're always getting notions in your head. Your brain's a deal more kinky than your hair is; the kinks are all inside, that's the trouble. There's not another girl like you in all this city."

"Yes, there are, plenty of them: Mary Lathrop, and Annie Duncan, and May Lindsley, and lots more; and we've all resolved, and made up our minds strong, to present this pledge to every brother and cousin and boy we know, and get them all to sign it before Thanksgiving. Now listen; don't be in such a hurry: "We, the undersigned, do promise not to drink, or ask others to drink, any wine, cider, whisky, beer, egg-nog, or anything that can intoxicate, from this day, November 18, to January 18, 1883." Miss Saunders, our Sunday-school teacher, found this pledge the other day in a magazine, and she thought it so nice she asked us if we didn't want to copy it, and see how many signers we could get. For you know, Ernest, holiday time is a very dangerous time. It is like a rough, ugly river we have to cross, and we can't get over without a bridge. That's the reason this is called the Bridge pledge; it's to help the boys—"

"And girls, too. I've seen plenty of girls drinking egg-nog and brandy punch."

"Yes, girls too; we all need help over the holidays, don't you see?"

"Well, when we cross the bridge and get over the river, what then?"

"Why, then you'll be in the beautiful Temperance Land; and you'll like it so well you'll want to stay."

"Aha! guess not," said Ernest. "Besides, it's disgraceful to sign a pledge; didn't you know that, Doris? You're so nice, and refined, and stylish, and all that, I wonder you hadn't thought of that."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, you want me to put my name down there, and then you'll go and ask Hal Brooks, and Sam Donahoe, and all the unwashed; and I don't like to be in such a rabble, I don't. And I shouldn't think you'd want me to be, either."

Doris was nonplussed; she hardly knew what to say. But another moment and a thought came to her. "You're in better company if you sign than if you don't," said she. "It's the real drunkards that won't sign; and if you don't, why you'll stand on their side. I'd rather be on the side of temperance boys, if they are poor, and if they did drink before—for now they are clean, and well-dressed, and all right—than to be with the intemperate folks, with their red faces, and swelled noses, and shabby clothes. Come, now, choose your company, sir. It's better on the pledge than off it."

Ernest was nonplussed now. "Well, it's silly any way," he protested. "Just as though I couldn't keep from drinking, if I wanted to, without putting my name down. If I promise it's just as well."

"A promise in black and white is more easily remembered," urged Doris.

"And it's just like putting a fellow into a strait-jacket, too. No; I like my liberty too well to sign it away, you'd better believe."

"Liberty! What's the liberty you are so anxious to keep, I'd like to know? Just the liberty to do wrong, that's all. Who wants that kind? Come now, Ernest, put your name down. A pledge is just like a fence dividing the good from the bad. If you sign it

you'll be on the side with good folks, and if you don't you'll be on the side with all the wicked people, the toppers and tipplers. And there temptations, and snares, and traps will be spread all around and you'll be almost sure to fall into them. On our side we don't have any traps and snares; we have plain paths for our feet. You'd better come over."

Doris did not plead in vain. Her putting of the case was like a picture to Ernest. It had never been presented so clearly to him before. He saw himself on the one side or the other, in good or bad company, in safety or in peril, just as she had presented it; and came to the conclusion it was better to be on the safe, clean, respectable side. So he signed, and he was never sorry for it. When January came he told Doris he "liked her Temperance Land so well he was going to stay there as long as he lived."—*Y. T. Banner*

TALENTS WASTED.—I know to-day of several young men who possessed fine talents, and had they been improved would have made their mark in the world and adorned society. I will briefly map out the life of a young married man, who to-day is casting about with his prospects destroyed, shiftless, and living on his friends. Ten years ago this young man was at the head of a large manufacturing establishment, honest, respected, and above want. He owned a snug little cottage, a wife and two children added to his comforts, and happiness reigned supreme. His prospects were flattering, and many prophesied that, in a few years, a fortune would be at his disposal. But who can tell what a few years will bring forth? Success was too much for this man. He formed associates that only lived to gratify their own appetites. Step by step, he went down, down, till he lost his situation, and drank up all the money he had put in his house. Worse still, his young son, a manly youth, followed in his footsteps, and became even worse than the father. The wife and daughter are now obliged to earn their own living, each looking for self, all separated, and a miserable future is before them, all because this father would not use the talent God had given him in his business, but abused his talent and splendid opportunity, caused his family to suffer in his behalf, and pulled them down to his own level.

God grant that some young men who read this truthful sketch may rise above their appetites, and live with the determination of doing good to others. True happiness consists not only in living good lives, but in making others happy. Use your talents, that others may be given to you, and the world will be better for your living in it.—*E. r.*

A BOY'S SPEECH.

Who'll step within a grog-shop
A harmless glass to try
Of lemonade or soda?
Not I, oh! no, not I.
I'll go to better places
When I've a dime to spend,
Or when I seek for pleasure,
Or wish to meet a friend.

His meat or bread or clothing
Or school-books who will buy
From any liquor bondsman?
Not I, indeed not I.
I'd rather help my neighbor
Who comes with you and me
To fight the liquor-traffic
And set the country free.

And when we boys are voters,
(We shall be by and by.)
Who'll vote for liquor taxes
Or license laws? Not I.
I'll go for Prohibition
And home protection strong;
I'll give my time and money
To help the cause along.

— *Our State Union.*

Temperance Directory.

ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE.

PLAN OF WORKING AND GOVERNMENT.

The Order belongs to its members, the government being entirely representative and vested in Supreme, Grand, District, Select and Subordinate Councils.

The Supreme Council is composed of the original incorporators and of representatives from Grand Councils, it is the highest legislative and executive body in the Order, having entire charge and control of the Beneficiary Law and the General Laws of the Order.

Grand Councils are composed of delegates from Select and Subordinate Councils, have charge of the Order within their respective Provinces or States, and powers to make laws for their own government and that of their own District, Select and Subordinate Councils, but under the supervision of the Supreme Council.

District Councils are composed of officers and representatives from the Select and Subordinate Councils in the County and have a supervisory control of such Councils under the Grand Council for their encouragement and harmonious working, and to promote the interest of the Order and the furtherance of the cause of Temperance.

Select Councils are composed of the Beneficiary members of the Order received in accordance with the Constitution and Rituals. They are the local agents of the Supreme Council for the solicitation, acceptance or rejection of members, and for the collection and disbursement of the Benefit Funds. Benefits are collected on the mutual assessment plan; the amount of assessment being graded according to age, and based upon the American Life Expectancy Tables, and not upon guess work. Males and females are divided into two classes respectively, each class meeting its own assessments. The amount of death benefits are \$300, \$1,000, \$2,000, \$4,000.

The amounts paid at each assessment are for a

DEATH BENEFIT

	of \$200	\$1,000	\$2,000
Class A, from 17th to 25th birthday,	\$0 25	\$0 50	\$1 00
" B, " 25th to 30th "	" 25	" 50	" 10
" C, " 30th to 35th "	" 30	" 60	" 12
" D, " 35th to 40th "	" 34	" 67	" 13
" E, " 40th to 45th "	" 38	" 75	" 15
" F, " 45th to 50th "	" 43	" 85	" 17
" G, " 50th to 55th "	" 50	" 100	" 20
" H, " 55th to 60th "	" 63	" 125	" 25

And remain the same as long as membership is kept in good standing. In case of permanent total disability for life, one half of the death benefit is advanced during life, and the remainder payable at death.

The Order has collected and paid benefits to the amount of

\$609,501.00

Distributed in the Cause of True Benevolence.

Of this amount \$25,000 has been paid to the heirs of fifteen deceased members of Councils in Canada.

A Sick Benefit Fund has also been established.

Subordinate Councils are the local and practical temperance bodies of the Order, composed of all persons above the age of 14 years without regard to health or other beneficiary qualifications, admitted in accordance with the working of Subordinate Councils, the great object being to educate in the principles and practice of total abstinence and prohibition. Subordinate Councils may be formed in connection with and under the supervision of the Select Council, or they may be independent, electing their own officers, controlling their own funds and managing their own business. The Subordinate Council is auxiliary to the Select Council and may be regarded as the first degree of that body. Either may exist without the other.

GRAND COUNCIL OF ONTARIO FOR THE YEAR 1883.

Grand Councillor—REV JOHN KAY, Thorold.
 Grand Vice Councillor—JAS. H. CLARK, Toronto.
 Grand Past Councillor—REV. A. M. PHILLIPS, B.D., St. Thomas.

Grand Chaplain—REV. WM. KETTLEWELL, Hamilton.
 Grand Secretary—RAYMOND WALKER, Hamilton.
 Grand Treasurer—JEREMIAH CORNELL, Lynden.
 Grand Herald—W. H. BONE, Thorold.
 Grand Guard—P. M. PATTISON, Waterford.
 Grand Sentinel—JACOB FRY, Dunnville.
 Deputy Grand Herald—J. CAMPBELL, Drummondville.
 Grand Medical Examiner—B. E. MCKENZIE, B.A., M.D., Riverside.
 Trustees—J. B. MEACHAM, Dundas; HY. HOLMAN, Toronto, and J. H. LAND, Hamilton.

SELECT COUNCILS.

Arranged Alphabetically as regards locality.

COUNCIL.	SECRETARY.	POST OFFICE.
Acton.....	A. E. Mathews.....	Acton.....
Star.....	D. R. Bruce.....	Allanburg.....
Aurora.....	J. A. Peregrine.....	Aurora.....
Blenheim.....	Geo. F. Stewart.....	Blenheim.....
Bobcaygeon.....	Irwin Junkin.....	Bobcaygeon.....
Excelsior.....	A. Barten.....	Bowmanville.....
Brampton.....	L. W. Tye.....	Brampton.....
Brantford.....	M. T. Hemsworth.....	Brantford.....
Brighton.....	A. H. Drewry.....	Brighton.....
Brooklin.....	J. F. Moore.....	Brooklin.....
Fidelity.....	Geo. M. Cooker.....	Burlington.....
Pattison.....	Miss Hattie Drake.....	Byng.....
Cheapside.....	Jas. Armstrong.....	Cheapside.....
M. of Lorne.....	David Lauzan.....	Chippawa.....
Claremont.....	Peter McNab.....	Claremont.....
Banner.....	H. Foster.....	Clinton.....
Union.....	Geo. Kirk.....	Cobourg.....
Colborne.....	Rev. N. J. Maybee.....	Colborne.....
Delhi.....	Rev. R. Dalmer.....	Delhi.....
Maple Leaf.....	W. H. Wright.....	Drummondville.....
Victoria.....	Ed. Clarke.....	Dundas.....
D. Star.....	W. C. Smith.....	Dunnville.....
Perseverance.....	Fred. H. Gammon.....	Forest.....
Rock.....	H. Junkin.....	Fenelon Falls.....
Willett.....	H. E. Hunt.....	Fonthill.....
Galt.....	Thos. Ballantyne.....	Galt.....
Sun.....	R. G. Campbell.....	Georgetown.....
Glanford.....	Joel Smith.....	Glanford.....
Hagersville.....	S. W. Howard.....	Hagersville.....
Sovereign.....	Geo. Read.....	Hamilton.....
Imperial.....	Chas. Smith.....	Hamilton.....
Regina.....	C. W. Bradfield.....	Hamilton.....
Wolsley.....	Geo. W. Wait.....	Harriston.....
Newhope.....	Miss M. Henry.....	Hespeler.....
Jarvis.....	J. Park.....	Jarvis.....
Forster.....	L. Van Sickle.....	Jerseyville.....
Rising Sun.....	Jas. Currie.....	Kennington.....
Landsdowne.....	Jas. McLellan.....	Kilbride.....
Springfield.....	Wm. Harper.....	King.....
Lakefield.....	R. A. Caldwell.....	Lakefield.....
Lindsay.....	J. Hopwood.....	Lindsay.....
London.....	S. Ranton.....	London.....
Garfield.....	Robt. Wood.....	Lynden.....
Markham.....	M. Smith.....	Markham.....
Merritton.....	Miss A. M. Pattison.....	Merritton.....
Midland.....	J. B. Weeks.....	Midland.....
Millbrook.....	A. W. Ball.....	Millbrook.....
Milton.....	Robert Pearson.....	Milton.....
Albert.....	Wm. Elliot.....	Mitchell.....
Newmarket.....	Jacob P. Belfry.....	Newmarket.....
P. Louise.....	Geo. Steffer.....	Niagara Falls.....
Norwich.....	Thos. Chiswell.....	Norwich.....
Golden Rule.....	Henry Husband.....	Oakville.....
Orillia.....	Nath'l Baker.....	Orillia.....
Orono.....	G. L. Rae.....	Orono.....
Oshawa.....	P. H. Gibbs.....	Oshawa.....
Otter.....	Mrs. S. A. Fish.....	Otterville.....
Mayflower.....	Geo. Edwards.....	Parkdale.....
Peterboro'.....	Jas. T. Emmerson.....	Peterboro'.....
Havelock.....	W. D. Snively.....	Petrolia.....
Pickering.....	Thos. Henderson.....	Pickering.....
Pictou.....	Jas. O. Clark.....	Pictou.....
Safety.....	John T. Burns.....	Port Hope.....
Orient.....	C. R. Henderson.....	Port Perry.....
Richmond Hill.....	J. A. E. Switzer.....	Richmond Hill.....
Ridgeway.....	Lewis House.....	Ridgeway.....
Riverside.....	A. E. Cunningham.....	Riverside.....
Pinnacle.....	R. S. Currey.....	M.D. Rockwood.....
St Catharines.....	S. W. Dunting.....	St. Catharines.....

St. Davids.....	Neil Black.....	St. Davids.....
St. George.....	W. W. Howell.....	St. George.....
Gough.....	J. E. Tom.....	St. Marys.....
St. Thomas.....	J. Powell.....	St. Thomas.....
Oakland.....	Ed. S. Malcolm.....	Scotland.....
Huron.....	Robt. Hardy.....	Seaford.....
Springvale.....	J. G. Tomblin.....	Springvale.....
Whirlpool.....	E. L. Dennis.....	Stouffville.....
Stouffville.....	Jas. Daly, Jr.....	Stouffville.....
Crown.....	A. Aird Adair.....	Stratford.....
Streetsville.....	Mrs. H. M. Switzer.....	Streetsville.....
Beaver.....	W. H. Bene.....	Thorold.....
Pioneer.....	John Dunlop.....	Toronto.....
Toronto City.....	Jas. H. Clark.....	Toronto.....
Eastern Star.....	A. Stratton.....	Toronto.....
St. John's.....	H. Calder.....	Toronto.....
Quinte.....	K. B. O'Flynn.....	Trenton.....
Uxbridge.....	Levi Lapp.....	Uxbridge.....
Villanova.....	H. W. Foster.....	Villanova.....
Waterdown.....	F. W. Cooker.....	Waterdown.....
Dufferin.....	Miss R. Bezzo.....	Watford.....
Ivy.....	D. Eccles.....	Watford.....
Welland.....	H. W. Hobson.....	Welland.....
Rose.....	Geo. S. Jones.....	West Flamboro.....
Triumph.....	John Hamshaw.....	Weston.....
Whitby.....	Geo. Stafford.....	Whitby.....
Woodville.....	D. McLaughlin.....	Woodville.....
Peerless.....	Miss E. Bennett.....	Zimmerman.....

SUBORDINATE COUNCILS.

Alphabetically as regards places.

COUNCIL.	S. C. DEPUTY.	POST OFFICE.
Star of the North.....	William Bowers.....	Ansonia.....
Prince of Wales.....	Jas. Neelands.....	Arnott.....
Royal Oak.....	J. R. Buchanan.....	Belmore.....
Victoria.....	Thomas Trewin.....	Blenheim.....
Pride of the Village.....	Wm. Hawthorne.....	Bruce Mines.....
Pioneer.....	S. Devlin.....	Collingwood.....
Silver Bugle.....	Robert Halton.....	Drew.....
Maple Leaf.....	Wm. Brocklebank.....	Dunoon.....
Golden Wreath.....	J. Jewell.....	Fanella.....
Maple Leaf.....	J. Blackwell.....	Garden Island.....
Wolseley.....	Ret. John Walker.....	Harriston.....
Albert.....	Geo. Suffel, Sr.....	Inkerman.....
Farmers' Home.....	John Knight.....	Jocelyn.....
Flower of Kertch.....	P. McPhedrain.....	Kertch.....
Star of Simcoe.....	Isaac Merritt.....	Keswick.....
Kilsyth.....	Jas. Flemming.....	Kilsyth.....
Bethel.....	Chas. F. Ellis.....	Kimberly.....
Kingston.....	E. Rose.....	Kingston.....
Granite.....	" ".....	Kingston.....
Goodwill.....	T. Sutherland.....	Kinlough.....
Star of the West.....	Alexander Kirk.....	Kirkton.....
Lorne.....	W. H. Johnston.....	Lanes.....
Amaranth.....	Thos. West.....	Laurel.....
Lavender.....	Geo. Prentice.....	Lavender.....
Elm Grove.....	A. W. Horn.....	Linden Valley.....
Lloydtown.....	H. H. Agnew.....	Lloydtown.....
Rock of Friendship.....	H. A. Stewart.....	Lusknow.....
Dewdrop.....	E. W. Richards.....	Lucknow.....
Maple Grove.....	J. D. Salter.....	Marksville.....
Pioneer.....	R. J. Ough, M.D.....	Millbrook.....
Mississippi.....	W. McLaren.....	Mississippi.....
Princess of Wales.....	John Edgar.....	New Bliss.....
Shrubmount.....	Francis Boake.....	Newmarket.....
Star of Newmarket.....	J. C. Robertson.....	Newmarket.....
Oak.....	J. Whittaker.....	North Williamsburg.....
Oil City.....	Jas. Watson.....	Oil City.....
Victoria.....	John Russell.....	Oxford Mills.....
Dominion.....	S. M. Buck.....	Oxford Mills.....
Ferry.....	John McKay.....	Perth.....
Illuminator.....	Donald McLure.....	Petrolia.....
Spicer.....	F. P. Condon.....	Pt. Edward.....
Elgin.....	J. Ferguson.....	St. Thomas.....
Maple Grove.....	Walter Scott.....	Shelburne.....
Maple Leaf.....	J. H. Wilkinson.....	Waldemar.....
Hamlet.....	Jas. E. Smith.....	Wanstead.....
Oak.....	Thomas Marshall.....	Watford.....
Kohinoor.....	John Gillespie.....	Whitechurch.....
Rich Hill.....	Jas. A. Spence.....	Whittington.....
Excelsior.....	M. F. Buchanan.....	Wingham.....
Rose of Plympton.....	A. J. Syer.....	Wyoming.....