

# CANADA CITIZEN

## AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

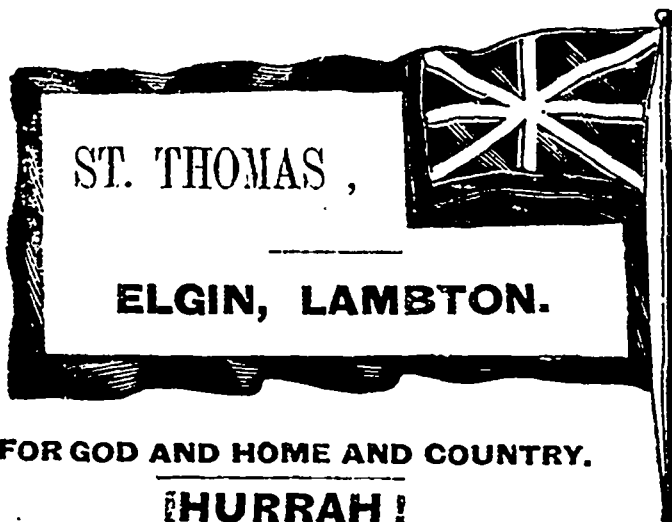
FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG.

VOL. 5.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 20th, 1885.

NO. 38.

### ANOTHER BATCH OF GLORIOUS VICTORIES. RESULTS OF YESTERDAY'S POLLING.



We apologize to our readers for the lateness of THE CANADA CITIZEN this week. It has been held over in order to enable us to give them full reports of the Scott Act voting in four places yesterday. We are thankful to be able to report that in the three Ontario contests our cause has again been triumphant. In the city of St. Thomas the Act was carried by the small majority of ELEVEN; Elgin, with two places yet to hear from, gives a majority of SIXTEEN HUNDRED AND ELEVEN; and Lambton has rolled up the glorious majority of TWO THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY, with a large number of places yet to hear from, that are expected to increase it to about three thousand. In Missisquoi County, Que., the result was different. Notwithstanding a gallant fight by the friends of our cause, the liquor party secured a temporary triumph, recording for the County the net majority of forty against the Scott Act.

We subjoin the figures as far as they have been received, and we heartily congratulate our friends upon the glorious result. Three victories in Ontario in one day with an aggregate majority of over four thousand votes! In every one of these contests the vote was unusually large, and there will be still as formerly, no possible foundation for the assertions sometimes made, that the people do not come to the polls to decide this question. Yesterday's work completes for the present year so far a total of twelve contests, in eleven of which the Scott Act has triumphed, and the aggregate vote in which gives us a net majority of about eight thousand. We have every reason for gratitude and hope. Other contests are coming on in which we believe even the best record yet made will be eclipsed, and we trust that soon there will be left very few counties in the whole Dominion that will not have spoken out in condemnation of the unholy liquor traffic. "We thank God and take courage."

CITY OF ST. THOMAS.

Total votes polled	
For the Act.....	754
Against the Act.....	743
Majority for the Act....	11

COUNTY OF LAMBTON.

List of Majorities.		
	for.	against.
Sombra.....	316	....
Enniskillen.....	148	....
Moore.....	271	....
Bosanquet.....	231	....
Warwick.....	374	....
Sarnia township..	48	....
Plymton.....	119	....
Dawn.....	37	....
Euphemia.....	146	....
Brooke.....	162	....
Sarnia, town.....	28	....
Petrolen.....	172	....
Arkona.....	59	....
Alvinston.....	....	8
Wyoming.....	79	....
Forest.....	32	....
Oil Springs.....	79	....
Watford.....	72	....
Theford.....	51	....
Point Edward....	12	....
	2,369	8
Net inajority for the Act.....	2,351	

There are still 21 places to hear from and they are expected to largely increase the net majority.

COUNTY OF ELGIN.

List of Majorities.		
	for	against
Aldbrough.....	204	....
Dunwich.....	227	....
Southwold.....	269	....
Yarmouth.....	376	....
South Dorchester..	66	....
Malahide.....	256	....
Bayham.....	101	....
Alymer.....	85	....
Springfield.....	64	....
Port Stanley.....	..	18
Vienna.....	..	19
	1,648	37
Net majority for the Act.....	1,611	

Returns from two of the above named places are not complete, they will probably increase the net majority.

COUNTY OF MISSISQUOI.

List of Majorities.		
	for	against
Durham.....	68	....
Cowansville.....	33	....
Clarenceville.....	84	....
Frelingsbourg....	1	....
Cook's Corner....	14	....
Abbott's Corner..	26	....
Philipsburg.....	28	....
Stambridge.....	..	73
Farnham.....	..	120
Sweetsburg.....	..	23
Pigeon Hill.....	..	19
St. Armand.....	..	19
Notre Dame des Anges.....	..	40
	254	294
Net majority against the Act.....	40	

POLLINGS FIXED.

REMEMBER THE WORKERS IN YOUR PRAYERS.

Wellington, Ont..... April 2 | Chicoutimi, Que..... April 9

The aggregate result of the Scott Act campaign thus far is as follows:—

Contests won by the Temperance party .....	59
Contests won by the Anti-Temperance party .....	12
<hr/>	
Total number of contests .....	71
Cities and counties whose latest vote was in favor of the Scott Act .....	49
Cities and counties whose latest vote was against the Scott Act .....	10
<hr/>	
Total cities and counties that have voted...	62

Three votes have been taken in the county of Lambton. The Scott Act was carried on the first, but the courts held the election invalid on technical grounds, and the second vote was against the Act. The third vote has resulted as already indicated.

There have been two contests in each of seven counties. In one of these the Act was defeated on the first vote, but carried on the second; in the other six cases the second contest was on the question of repeal, and in every instance the Act was sustained.

The Provincial Secretary for Ontario has sent a copy of the following circular to all the Provincial Inspectors of Licenses:—

"PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
"LICENSE BRANCH.  
"TORONTO, 3rd March, 1885.

"SIR,—Your attention is particularly called to the following instructions:

"1st. In the case of by-laws separating the sale of liquors from other goods, you are requested to see that the provisions of such by-laws are respected, and a license should be issued by a Dominion Board of Commissioners for the purpose of evading the by-law under which sales are made, you are directed to prosecute under the Ontario License Act the holder of such license as for selling without license.

"2nd. With regard to those applicants to the Dominion Boards of License Commissioners for tavern and shop licenses to whom Ontario Licenses will not be granted, you are directed to refuse all tenders of fees or duties for such licenses, and to notify the banks in which the license fund accounts are kept to also refuse such fees or duties.

"3rd. Wholesale and vessel licenses will, pending the result of an appeal to the Privy Council, be issued by the Dominion Boards of Commissioners and Inspectors. The fees or duties for such licenses you will accept, if tendered, and deposit to the credit of the license fund account as usual.

"4th. After the expiration of the present Dominion licenses you will treat as a nullity all licenses issued from this date by the Dominion Boards, except wholesale and vessel licenses, and prosecute under the Ontario License Act all parties selling liquors under the authority of such licenses for selling without license.

"I have the honor to be, sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"ARTHUR S. HARDY,

"Provincial Secretary.

"To the Inspector of Licenses."

#### ANTI-SCOTT ACT HERALD.

It was thought that the climax of impudence and folly had been reached by the whiskey party in their now famous Ottawa expedition. It was believed that the failure of their ballot-stealing tricks, and the prompt arrest and conviction of the Georgetown firebug would have shown them the hopelessness of a policy of violence and fraud. There were, however, possibilities of folly and outrage, yet unrealized, and the liquor-men seemed determined to let none of them escape. It is to the credit of Canadian journalism that it has hitherto given comparatively little assistance to the traffic in its struggle to retain its tyrannical position. Many of our best public journals fearlessly champion the temperance cause, and very few show us open hostility. The Antis have been driven to desperate efforts to establish papers of their own. The result of the latest attempt in this line, lies before us in the *Anti-Scott Act Herald*, Volume 1, No. 1, dated March, 1885, and published at Smithville, Ont. It leaves little further to be attained in the line of silliness, and is hardly surpassable in the matters of insult, braggadocio and threatening. The thing is in the form of a four page, sixteen column sheet, wretchedly printed on miserable paper,

and almost unintelligible on account of its woeful defectiveness in matters of orthography and syntax.

We would not have worried our readers with any notice of this worthless production had it been anything else than a whiskey organ, but we are fighting the liquor traffic, and, of course, can neither select our opponents's weapons nor ignore the fact that these weapons are used against us. We reprint as specimens, a few extracts from this drink-defending periodical, merely correcting the ridiculous spelling that disfigures them in the original. The opening article gives the following account of the Scott Act's origin:—

"Some time ago a set of maniacs of which the country is tolerably well stocked \* \* \* importuned the Parliament at Ottawa for a prohibitory liquor law, and the Parliament to get rid of the rabid rustics granted them a LOCAL OPTION LAW or a Scott Act with about the same air of contemptuous pity that one throws scraps to a hungry dog or feeds a caged wild animal to prolong its existence that the bounty on its pate may be secured."

The erratic genius that conducts this would-be journal also grapples with the financial aspect of the drink question, but in such a way as to plainly show a lack of ability to even distinguish between the cost of the liquor and the amount of revenue derived from it. Among other curious attempts at calculation the following is presented:—

"If Canada expends nearly \$28,000,000 annually on the liquor traffic, and that traffic be cut off by actual legal prohibition, and a like sum raised by direct taxation, she would hardly be worth as much as the five-chambered revolver with which Mrs. Dudley attempted the assassination of O'Donovan Rossa; for if we divide (do a little figuring as well as the *Globe*) \$27,680,000 by 4,000,000 of a population, we shall have between \$6 and \$7, nearly \$7 per head to raise by direct taxation, or the man who pays now say between \$20 and \$30 taxes, would have to pay somewhere in the neighborhood of between \$200 and \$300, which in our judgment would reduce the country to within a degree or two of beggary in good times, and several degrees below it in cold, damp, bad times. Or in other words, instead of farmers asking a price for their lands they would be glad to give a bounty to get rid of them."

Proceeding a little further we find that our writer takes for granted that Parliament will yield to the liquor men's claim for compensation, and in a very curious dissertation, after arguing for the rightness of the compensation claim holds up to our gaze, as one of the evil results of the Scott Act, the terrible straits that the country would be placed in by giving this compensation. The following extracts are from two of these articles:—

Hundreds of millions would not recompense those whose property would be rendered useless and valueless, as well as the vast sums that would be expended in costly law-suits between private parties and the government before a correct estimate could be made of those losses; then in addition to the above, take into consideration the number of operatives thrown out of employment, the greatly enhanced price of alcohol for use for which there is no substitute, and which would then have to be imported. \* \* \* \* \*

"Let them [the breweries] stand there idle; pay for all the hotels and other places where the traffic is carried on; support the men and their families who are thus deprived of employment when half the country is now idle with the other half looking at them; stifle the farmers' interest in the barley business; deprive the travelling public of every accommodation, and we have arrived about at the place where a set of men, who by some strange fatality are out of the lunatic asylum, would have us."

This champion of the liquor-sellers, however, does not confine himself to financial discussion. He goes into the physiological aspect of the temperance question to no small extent. Among his wanderings on this question we find the following:—

"A convocation of doctors at Boston not long since, pronounced the appetite for liquor a disease. This is doubtless the truth, but what causes the disease? \* \* \* \* \* Now, reader, what causes dyspepsia, or what was the cause of a dyspepsia? Answer, a desire for too much food. What would be likely to cause a desire for too much food but by being too often deprived of it? Then, what would be likely to cause a diseased (morbid) appetite for liquor but by being too often deprived of that stimulating food that the natural condition of the human system requires."

Of course, he shouts loudly for British liberty, but goes a great deal farther than any of his predecessors, in open statement of the means to be used for the retention of this so-called liberty. \* \* \* Perhaps it is as well that a certain section of the liquor traffic comes out squarely and proclaims its principles in the following which is

an extract taken from an article in this *Anti-Scott Act Herald*, reprinted from an American whiskey paper. Let our readers carefully note it and see how far even Mr. Kyle's incitement to lawlessness can be transcended:—

"Down with prohibition! Bribe it down! Bull-whip it down! Bowie-knife it down! Bullet it down, if it should be passed by the pestilent creatures having it in charge. If prohibition passes take down your shotgun and shoot the heart out of the hateful thing. If the prohibitive people triumph, let them look out for the Torch and Axe of the Avengers. If they ruin the vast commercial interest at stake in this temperance contest they will road the price of their victory by the light of their burning business houses. The best brains and the best morals of our country, are the Personal Liberty people. These people have dominated in the past, and they will continue to drive the car of government to and through a glorified future. 'If ballots cannot defeat prohibition, it will be defeated by bullets.'"

For a long time a large number of the Anti-Scott Act party have been heaping villification and abuse upon ministers of the gospel, who, they think, should take no part in the present agitation. Hardly any clergyman who, in his anxiety for the moral welfare of his people, lent his aid to this glorious cause, escaped these base attacks. In fact, the whole movement has been sneered at on account of its moral character; but it was left for the *Anti-Scott Act Herald* to put before the Canadian public the most blasphemous assaults upon our Christian religion. The opening paragraph of the article above quoted, in its attempts at vindication of the vile drinking system, actually asserts that Christ, when on earth, was a drinking man; and, referring to the marriage feast at Cana, makes the statement that our Lord's conduct on that occasion was such, that if it were to occur at the present day, "HE WOULD BE CARTED TO THE LOCK-UP TO COOL OFF."

#### CRIME IN HALTON.

We desire to call the special attention of our readers to an article on another page by Mr. George F. Stewart, of Oakville, in which an instructive comparison is made between the criminal records of Halton and some other counties. The unvarnished facts therein stated show the benefits of prohibition, so plainly, as to leave little room for further discussion of the question. It must not be forgotten that unusual difficulties have attended the working of the law in this county. The geographical position of Halton, its complete isolation from other prohibitory territory, its commercial-highway character, its being the objective point of frequent excursions from neighbouring cities, the strenuous efforts made by the whiskey party to foster illicit drink selling, and bring the law into disrepute, all these materially hamper the Scott Act, and make its enforcement a task of no trifling magnitude. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, Halton comes to the front with a moral record not equalled by that of any other county in the Province.

All honor to the loyal men who stood so bravely for a worthy cause, and who have taught the liquor traffic that it cannot defy law and decency, and who have succeeded in showing to the world what can be done by a wise law well enforced.

The faithful little band of workers, who with whiskey all around them carried the Scott Act, and with whiskey all around them enforced the Scott Act, and who stood so bravely by their principles as to make the drink party's chosen fight that party's most disastrous defeat; these noble champions of the right deserve and have the deep gratitude of the temperance people of Canada to-day, and they have a still richer reward in the grand moral record of their county, that well merits the proud position it holds to-day as standard-bearer in the glorious march of moral reform.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,  
Ring out the false, ring in the true,  
Ring out a slowly dying cause,  
And ancient forms of party strife.  
Ring in a truer nobler life,  
With sweeter manners, purer laws. —Tennyson.

#### Sons of Temperance.

The following new divisions of the Order have been organized by Rev. A. E. Griffith, P.G.W.A.:—Napier, with twenty-three members; Maple Leaf, with 16 members; Gold Leaf, 39 members; No Surrender, 15 members; Royal Oak, 27 members; Anchor, 17 members; Brigden, 26 members; Union, 16 members; Wilkesport, 16 members.

Bro. S. Holland, Prov. D.G.W.P., has organized the following divisions:—Barrie, with 15 applicants, New Lowell, 18 applicants; Minesing, 22 applicants; Edenvale, 13 applicants; Egbert, 12 applicants.

The District Division of the County of Brant meets in Wycliffe Hall, Brantford, on Thursday, 26th inst. Preparations on a large scale are being made by Telephone City Division for the entertainment of delegates. A public mass meeting in the interests of the Order will be held in the evening.

Grand River Division, of Paris, paid a fraternal visit to St. George Division, on Thursday evening, 12th inst., and received a cordial welcome from the W.P. and members. Short and fraternal addresses interspersed with readings, recitations and music, constituted a very interesting programme, after which an adjournment was made to the residence of Bro. G. Chrysler, W.P., where a bountiful supper was provided, to which ample justice was done. The sons and daughters from Paris returned home highly pleased with their visit, and are loud in their expressions of appreciation of Mrs. Chrysler and members of the Division for their kind attentions and hospitalities. St. George Division, which was organized last fall, is reported as a prosperous Division, and composed of some of the best and most active temperance workers in the village and vicinity.

P. G. S.

#### Good Templars.

COL. HICKMAN'S TOUR.—This gentleman who has been engaged by the Grand Lodge to organize lodges has been very successful in his Ontario tour. Among others, he has organized the following lodges:—At Enterprise, Enterprise Lodge, Robert Cox, L.D., meets Wednesday evenings; at Yarker, Yarker Lodge, A. C. Scott, L.D., meets Tuesdays; Newburgh, Victory Lodge, George Baker, L.D., Monday evening, Selby, Col. Hickman Lodge, Rev. T. Cleworth, L.D., Monday evening, Centreville, Centreville Lodge, Elijah Williams, L.D., Monday evening; Brockville, Island City Lodge, No. 573, C. H. French, L.D., Tuesday evening; Shannonville, Life-boat Lodge, No. 712, Rev. J. C. Ash, W.C.T., Monday evening; Moscow, Moscow Lodge, No. 200, Wesley Potter, L.D., Thursday evening, North Fredericksburg, Redemption Lodge, George Smith, L.D., Thursday evening, Stirling, Rescue Lodge, No. 380, Rev. O. R. Lambly, L.D., Monday evening.

With a view to giving increased permanency and strength to the work Colonel Hickman has been doing, the Grand Worthy Counsellor, Bro. T. Lawless, called a convention of representatives from the different lodges of the counties of Addington, Lennox and East Hastings, and met at Napanee on the 5th inst. A large number of representatives responded to the call.

The following among many resolutions was moved and carried:—"That the District comprise the Electoral Divisions of Frontenac, Addington, Lennox, Prince Edward and East Hastings, and that application be made to the Grand Lodge Executive for a charter for this Lodge covering said territory."

The meeting elected permanent officers with the following result:—D.C.T., Thomas Lawless, Napanee; D.V.T., Emily Hillier, Odessa; D.Sec., W. E. Hazzard, Odessa, D.F.S., Malcolm Shorey, Centreville, D.T., Minnie Scott, Yarker. D.Ch., Rev. M. J. Bates, Yarker, D.M., Alfred Martin, Moscow; D. Guard, Mrs. M. Thompson, Napanee; D. Sen., Edwin Storins, Moscow; D.P.C.T., D. W. Lucas, Moscow; D.R.H.S., Gertrude Burdette, Newburgh; D.L.H.S., Nettie Clark, Shannonville; D.A.S., Mrs. Ann Casey, Napanee; D.D.M., Alice Casey, Napanee.

Life is made up, not of great sacrifices or duties, but of little things, of which smiles and kindness and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart and secure the comfort.

# The River of Prohibition.

Arranged by P. B.

EDWARD CARSWELL.

1. The State of Maine was first to sing,  
I - o - wa said "we like the song,"

2. Kan - sas made the ech - o ring,  
bras - ka shout - ed "come a - long,"

One more riv - er to cross. One more riv - er to cross.  
One more riv - er to cross. One more riv - er to cross.

## CHORUS.

One more riv - er, And that is pro - hi - bi - tion; One more riv - er, There's one more riv - er to cross.  
One more riv - er, From East to West resound the cheers, One more riv - er to cross. Cho.

3.

And now our own Dominion nears  
One more river to cross;  
From East to West resound the cheers,  
One more river to cross. Cho.

4.

At last the shout becomes a din,  
One more river to cross;  
By States and counties wading in,  
One more river to cross. Cho.

5.

But liquor sellers stand beside  
One more river to cross;  
Their mouths and eyes are open wide,  
One more river to cross. Cho

6.

They whine, "Please do not make a fuss,"  
One more river to cross;  
"Or it will be the death of us,"  
One more river to cross. Cho.

7.

The politician cries, "Be still,"  
One more river to cross;  
"The party it will surely kill;  
One more river to cross. Cho.

8.

The people shout, "No stop or stand,"  
One more river to cross,  
"Until we reach the promised land,"  
One more river to cross. Cho

From "THE PROHIBITION SONGS."

CITIZEN Publishing Company, 8 King Street East, Toronto.

# VOTE AS PATRIOTS FOR THE PROSPERITY, PEACE, AND PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE.

REMEMBER YOUR HOME WHEN  
STAND BY THE BALLOT-BOX.

VOTE AS YOU PRAY. VOTE FOR THE  
SCOTT ACT.

VOTE FOR THE LAW THAT PROTECTS  
YOUR BOYS.

## The Campaign Everywhere.

We very much regret that we cannot present in this number of the CANADA CITIZEN our usual amount of interesting temperance Campaign news. A large quantity of copy sent in to our printers miscarried, and was not set up with our other matter. The loss was not discovered till it was too late to get the copy re-prepared in time for this week's issue.

LINCOLN.—A. W. Reavloy, of Beamsville, sends us an interesting letter, from which we clip the following:—"I believe the County of Lincoln is thoroughly organized, and we have in Beamsville a very influential and enthusiastic committee. These are six resident clergy (one disabled) in the place; all in hearty sympathy with the cause. The first of a series of weekly meetings was held on Thursday evening, March 5th. The Rev. Mr. Mackie gave a forcible and very suitable address. On the 12th inst. the Rev. Mr. McIntyre addressed the meeting with telling effect. The Rev. Mr. Sherman disposed of a few popular objections, supplementing what Mr. McIntyre had said on "personal liberty." Mr. Osborne, Treasurer of the County Scott Act Association, made a few remarks, during which he showed to the audience Grip's cartoon on the compensation question. Our meetings are opened with reading of Scripture and prayer, readings, recitations and music, and to the interest of the meetings. We have an excellent choir under the leadership of Mr. Cook."

MINNESOTA.—A very large Convention of Minnesota Prohibitionists was held at Minneapolis, February 25th and 26th. The resolutions which were adopted opposed high license as "a delusion and a snare, a compromise measure, and opposed to the cause of temperance," declared that a Prohibition party alone can be relied on, and expressed "the utmost confidence in Governor St. John's integrity as a man and his ability as a statesman," and their belief that "the attacks made upon him were wholly malicious and unfounded."—*Ex.*

MAINE.—Hon. Neal Dow has sent the following to *The Voice*: "With great reluctance I have abandoned the Republican party finally. I have no longer any doubt that it has deliberately made an alliance—offensive and defensive. with the beer and the whiskey interests of the country. It is not possible, on any other hypothesis to account for the attitude of the party in Maine, of offensive and insulting antagonism to Prohibition, and active sympathy with the low, vile, secret grog-shops which infest our large towns. "Carthage must be destroyed."  
NEAL DOW.

Portland, March 3.

The N. Y. *Sun* also publishes the following dispatch:

PORTLAND, ME., Feb. 28.—General Neal Dow's new departure in politics has created quite a stir. He has almost constantly acted with the Republican party, and he heartily supported Mr. Blaine, believing not only that Blaine was a Prohibitionist, but that the Republican leaders in this State were devoted to Prohibition, and would give all the additional legislation which the temperance men might ask for. He has now found that he was mistaken, and on Wednesday evening he announced his final withdrawal from the party. He says the Republican officials are opposed to the Prohibition law, and there seems to be a compact between the party bosses and the rum-shops to grant immunity to violators of the law in exchange for votes.

KANSAS.—The Kansas House of Representatives, by a vote of 81 to 34, has passed a Bill amending and rendering more stringent and effective our prohibitory laws. It allows only regularly licensed druggists to sell alcohol for certain prescribed purposes under rigid restrictions. The proposed law adds imprisonment to the fine at present provided for violators of the law, and allows search and seizure. All liquor and saloon-fixtures found on the premises of parties convicted of illegal selling are to be confiscated.

Under the new law, it will not be necessary to prove the kind of liquor sold, nor the name of the person to whom sold, nor to describe the place, except in a prosecution under the nuisance clause. Any relative or guardian may forbid the druggist selling to one who uses intoxicants as a beverage, and it is made the duty of all county or city officials to aid in enforcing the laws, severe penalties

being provided for failures to act. This measure will undoubtedly pass the Senate and become law. The people of Kansas have decreed that the "saloons must go."—*A. M. Richardson, in The Voice.*

NEW YORK.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to open the beer-shops of New York City from 1 to 11 p. m. on Sundays. The Manhattan Temperance Association adopted a series of strong resolutions protesting against its passage, and calling a meeting to arrange for a united opposition. Robert Graham presided, and Wm. M. K. Gatchell, of the *Reformer*, was elected secretary. A strong protest was made against opening the Sabbath for the sale of beer, and the following committee appointed to call a public meeting, if necessary, and proceed to Albany to aid in defeating the bill—viz: Wm. H. Arnoux, Wm. M. K. Gatchell, and J. N. Stearns. A similar meeting was held in Brooklyn, addressed by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Rev. Geo. F. Pentecost, Rev. Dr. Funk, and others, and resolutions of protest adopted.

On the 13th ult. J. N. Stearns, Esq., as President of New York State Prohibitory Constitutional Amendment Association, addressed the Senate Committee on Internal Affairs in behalf of the pending prohibitory constitutional amendment introduced by Senator Thomas. It is probable that the proposed amendment will be favorably reported by the committee.—*Nat. Temp. Advocate.*

## Literary Record.

JUVENILE TEMPERANCE RECITER, No. 2.—The National Temperance Society has just issued a capital little book for the little folks, entitled "Juvenile Temperance Reciter, No. 2," meant for use in Sunday-schools, Bands of Hope, and all juvenile organizations. It consists of sixty-nine recitations and declamations in prose and verse, written by Ella Wheeler, Edward Carswell, Rev. C. H. Mead, Mrs. M. A. Kilder, Thomas R. Thompson, Jenny L. Eno, Mrs. Nellie H. Bradley, George W. Bungay, Mrs. J. P. Ballard, and other well-known authors. These are adapted to the little folks especially; the selections are new, and entirely different from those of "Juvenile Reciter, No. 1," which has been widely used. Indeed, all who have No. 1 will want No. 2. 16mo, 64 pages. Price only 10 cents. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

ALDEN'S LITERARY REVOLUTION.—John B. Alden's *Literary Revolution*, though, possibly, not making so large a "noise" in the world as three or four years ago, when its remarkable work was new to the public, is really making more substantial progress than ever before. A noticeable item is the improved quality of the books issued. Guizot's famous "History of France," not sold, till recently, for much less than \$50.00, is put forth in eight small octavo volumes, ranking with the handsomest ever issued from American printing presses, including the 426 full page original illustrations, and is sold for \$7.00. Rawlinson's celebrated "Seven Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World," is produced in elegant form, with all the maps and illustrations, reduced in price from \$18.00 to \$2.75. These are but representative of the immense list of standard works, ranging in price from two cents to nearly \$20, which are set forth in a descriptive catalogue of 100 pages, and which is sent free to every applicant. It certainly is worth the cost of a postal card to the publisher, John B. Alden, 393 Pearl Street, New York.

NEW CHILDREN'S ILLUSTRATED TRACTS.—The National Temperance Society has lately added twelve new tracts to their series of Children's Illustrated Tracts. They are written by the best writers of the day, each containing an interesting article illustrated by an appropriate engraving. Nothing better or cheaper can be had for general distribution among the children in Sunday-Schools, Bands of Hope, etc. The titles are as follows:

Nos. 123, "The Devil's Trap;" 124, "Puss and the Crab;" 125, "Milk is Better than Cider;" 126, "Sign the Pledge at School;" 127, "Poison! Poison!" 128, "Drunkenness;" 129, "A Brave Boy;" 130, "Beware of his Paw;" 131, "Like a Gentleman;" 132, "Why Don't you ask Jesus?" 133, "What came of Drinking to Success;" 134, "Who Got Theo his Place?" 18 mo, 4 pages each; price \$2 per 1,000. Postage 24 cents per thousand by mail. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

# Canada Temperance Act!

OVER 43,000 MAJORITY.

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

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

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

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

Quebec.—Shefford, Pontiac, Chicoutimi, Bellechasse.

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

New Brunswick.—St. John (city).

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

SUMMARY.

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

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

Manitoba has five counties and one city, of which two counties have adopted the Act.

Prince Edward Island has three counties and one city, all of which have adopted the Act.

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

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

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

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

List of Alliance Secretaries:

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

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED		MAJORITIES.		DATE OF ELECTION.
	For	Ag'nat	For	Ag'nat	
<i>Fredericton (city), N.B.</i> . . . . .	403	203	200		October 31, 1878
<i>York, N.B.</i> . . . . .	1229	214	1015		December 28, "
<i>Prince, P.E.I.</i> . . . . .	2062	271	1791		" 28, "
Charlotte, N.B. . . . .	867	149	718		March 14, 1879
Carleton, N.B. . . . .	1215	96	1119		April 21, "
<i>Charlottetown, P.E.I.</i> . . . . .	827	253	574		" 24, "
Albert, N.B. . . . .	718	114	604		" 21, "
King's, P.E.I. . . . .	1076	59	1017		May 29, "
<i>Lambton, Ont.</i> . . . . .	2567	2352	215		" 29, "
King's N.B. . . . .	798	245	553		June 23, "
Queen's, N.B. . . . .	500	315	185		July 3, "
<i>Westmoreland, N.B.</i> . . . . .	1082	299	783		September 11, "
Megantic, Que. . . . .	372	841		469	" 11, "
Northumberland, N.B. . . . .	875	673	202		" 2, 1880
<i>Stanstead, Que.</i> . . . . .	760	941		181	June 21, "
Queen's, P.E.I. . . . .	1317	99	1218		September 22, "
Marquette, Manitoba . . . . .	612	195	417		" 27, "
Digby, N.B. . . . .	944	42	902		November 8, "
Queen's, N.S. . . . .	763	82	681		January 3, 1881
Sunbury, N.B. . . . .	176	41	135		February 17, "
Shelburne, N.S. . . . .	807	154	653		March 17, "
Lisgar, Manitoba . . . . .	247	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		August 11, "
Hants, N.S. . . . .	1028	92	936		September 15, "
Welland, Ont. . . . .	1610	2378		768	November 10, "
Lambton, Ont. . . . .	2988	3073		85	" 20, "
Inverness, N.S. . . . .	966	106	854		January 6, 1882
Pictou, N.S. . . . .	1535	453	1102		" 9, "
St. John, N.B. . . . .	1074	1074			February 23, "
Fredericton, N.B. . . . .	293	252	41		October 26, "
Cumberland, N.S. . . . .	1560	262	1298		" 25, 1883
Prince County, P.E.I. . . . .	2939	1065	1874		February 7, 1884
Yarmouth, N.S. . . . .	1300	96	1204		March 7, "
Oxford, Ont. . . . .	4073	3298	775		" 20, "
Arthabaska, Que. . . . .	1487	235	1252		July 17, "
Westmoreland, N.B. . . . .	1774	1701	73		August 14, "
Halton, Ont. . . . .	1947	1767	180		September 9, "
Simcoe, Ont. . . . .	5712	4529	1183		October 9, "
Stanstead, Que. . . . .	1300	975	325		" 9, "
Charlottetown, P.E.I. . . . .	755	715	40		" 16, "
Dundas, Stormont and Glengary, Ont. . . . .	4590	2884	1706		" 16, "
Peel, Ont. . . . .	1805	1999		194	" 28, "
Bruce, Ont. . . . .	4501	3189	1312		" 30, "
Huron, Ont. . . . .	6012	4357	1655		" 30, "
Dufferin, Ont. . . . .	1904	1109	795		" 30, "
Prince Edward, Ont. . . . .	1528	1653		125	" 30, "
York, N.B. . . . .	1184	661	523		" 30, "
Renfrew, Ont. . . . .	1748	1018	730		November 7, "
Norfolk, Ont. . . . .	2781	1694	1087		" 11, "
Compton, Que. . . . .	1132	1620		488	" 26, "
Brant, Ont. . . . .	1690	1088	602		December 11, "
Brantford (city), Ont. . . . .	646	812		166	" 11, "
Leeds and Grenville, Ont. . . . .	5058	4384	674		" 18, "
Kent, Ont. . . . .	4368	1975	2393		January 15, 1885
Lanark, Ont. . . . .	2433	2027	406		" 15, "
Lennox & Addington, Ont. . . . .	2047	2011	36		" 15, "
Brome, Que. . . . .	1224	739	485		" 15, "
Guelph Ont. . . . .	680	511	169		" 22, "
Carleton, Ont. . . . .	2440	1747	693		" 29, "
Durham & Northumbld, Ont. . . . .	6050	3863	2187		February 26, "
Drummond, Que. . . . .			900		March 5, "
Elgin, Ont. . . . .			1611		" 10, "
Lambton, Ont. . . . .			2369		" 10, "
St. Thomas, Ont. . . . .			11		" 19, "
Missisquoi, Que. . . . .				40	" 19, "

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

CRIME IN HALTON.

BY GEORGE F. STEWART, OAKVILLE.

One of the favorite falsehoods circulated by the anti-Scotts in other counties is the unfounded assertion that there is a greater proportion of crime in Halton than in most other counties, and, than in the Province at large; and that since the Act came in force, there has been more crime than at any former period of the same length. A gentleman said to me, not long since, in a neighboring county, "If there is less crime in Halton now than formerly, it must have been a terrible place at one time." Such are the mis-statements with which the anti-Scotts try to deceive the people. It is a noteworthy fact, that during the late contest in Halton, the assertion that there is more crime here than in other counties, and than at any former period was never made—no man, not even E. K. Dodds himself, would have dared to make such a statement. The truth is that Halton was always one of the most law-abiding counties in Ontario, and that it is vastly more so now than ever before. Happily we are not left to any mere conjecture on this point, as is necessarily the case, more or less, with reference to the relative amount of liquor drunk here before and since the inception of the Act. The official statistics of crime for 1883, published by the Dominion Government, have recently been received, and from them many suggestive facts may be gathered, which has the same effect as the assertions of the anti-Scotts, that a charge of dynamite does upon buildings under which it is exploded. Coming from such a source, of course the figures are authentic and indisputable, and from them there can be no appeal. For the purpose of comparison with Halton we take all the bordering counties, *viz.*, Peel, Wellington and Wentworth, where the circumstances and likelihood of crime are as nearly as possible equal, with the exception of the liquor laws. We also choose a number of counties representative of all parts of the Province, but taking the majority from the western part. Some of these, as Huron, Oxford, Norfolk, etc., are among the most law-abiding counties in the Province. Others, as Wentworth, Carleton and Hastings, are among the worst, though not the worst. Our selection is more than fair to our opponents, as in all but three out of the twelve counties chosen, the amount of crime is less than the proportionate amount for the whole Province. Now let us see how Halton stands the test.

First, we notice that, with one exception, every one charged with crime in Halton was convicted, which is the case in no other county. Now the only correct comparison of crime is between the number charged, not the number convicted. For instance, we notice that in Wentworth there were twenty-nine persons charged with house and shop breaking, and of these only nine were convicted. But, although the other twenty were acquitted, yet the crimes with which they were charged must have been committed by some one—the only difficulty being, either that the parties arrested were not the guilty parties, or that there was not sufficient evidence to secure conviction. So in these comparisons we will consider the number of persons charged with crime as being the number of crimes actually committed. However, that no fault may be found, we give both the number of crimes committed, and the number of convictions secured.

We find that in 1883, there were seventy-four crimes in Halton committed, and seventy-three persons convicted. Of these, however, seventeen were for vagrancy, and thirty-four for breaches of the Scott Act. These require remark. In Milton, the county town, there is no lock-up, so all vagrants are committed and sent to the gaol, and are reported to the Government. In other county towns, such as Brampton, Woodstock, etc., there are lockups, so that the majority of those vagrants who, in Halton, are sent to the gaol and reported, in the other counties would have been sent to the lockup and not reported. So, for fairness, that seventeen must be deducted. The other thirty-four are for violations of the Scott Act. Very naturally the hotel-keepers of Halton fought against the Act for the first term, hoping it would be repealed at the end of that time. It is decidedly unfair, in speaking of the amount of crime under the Scott Act, to include the wilful violations of that Act. It is decidedly "cheeky," though thoroughly characteristic, for the anti-Scotts to speak of the amount of crime in Halton, when over one-half of it is caused by their determined opposition to the Act. If then we deduct the seventeen vagrants, and the thirty-four viola-

tions of the Scott Act, we have a total of 23 crimes committed, and 22 convictions for crime during 1883, in Scott Act Halton. We venture the assertion that no other county in Ontario can show so little crime in proportion to the population. To make this more readily understood and more impressive, we give below a comparative table, showing the number of people to each crime committed, and also the number to each person convicted in each county, and in the whole Province. I deduct from each the number of vagrants and breaches of the Scott Act, and other liquor laws:—

COUNTY.	Population	Number of Crimes Charged.	Number of Persons Convicted.	Number of People for every crime Charged.	Number of People for Every Person Convicted.
Halton .....	21,919	23	22	953	906
Brant .....	38,891	291	220	116	154
Wellington.....	73,535	707	520	104	141
Wentworth .....	66,951	2,841	1,705	23	39
Carleton .....	52,105	1,479	1,000	85	52
Peel .....	16,387	75	72	218	227
Huron .....	75,991	173	143	439	531
Norfolk .....	33,591	159	152	211	221
Simcoe .....	64,162	559	486	115	132
Oxford .....	49,107	363	305	135	161
Hastings.....	55,021	1,001	605	55	91
Grey .....	74,184	225	210	240	294
Ontario.....	48,826	211	189	231	258
Province of Ontario.	1,385,469	23,199	15,735	58	86

Lo, the difference! While in Halton there is only one crime committed to every 953 of a population, in Brant there is one to every 116, in Wellington one to 104, in Wentworth one to 23, in Carleton one to 35, &c.; and in the whole Province one to every 58 people. Even in Huron, where there is probably less crime than in any other county except Halton, there is one crime for every 439 people. To make this difference even more emphatic, we give below the statement in another form.

In proportion to the population there was during 1883:—

In Brant....	8 times as much crime and 6 times as many convictions as in Halton
" Wellington 9	" " 7 " " " "
" Wentworth 41	" " 25 " " " "
" Carleton.. 27	" " 19 " " " "
" Peel..... 4	" " 4 " " " "
" Huron.... 2	" " 13 " " " "
" Norfolk... 4½	" " 4½ " " " "
" Simcoe... 8	" " 7 " " " "
" Oxford... 7	" " 6 " " " "
" Hastings.. 17	" " 11 " " " "
" Grey..... 4	" " 3½ " " " "
" Ontario... 4	" " 3½ " " " "
" Province of Ontario.. 16	" " 11½ " " " "

This should be sufficient, once for all, to refute the absurd statement as to the amount of crime in Halton. But, lest some old croaker, driven into a corner, should say that the amount of crime has always been small here, but that it is greater than formerly, we give below another table in which we give the crime for 1881, (the last whole year during which Halton was under license), and for 1883 under the Scott Act, showing the increase or decrease per centum. We deduct breaches of liquor laws and vagrants in each county and for both years:

COUNTY.	Number of crimes committed in 1881.	Number of crimes committed in 1883.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.	Number of persons convicted in 1881.	Number of persons convicted in 1883.	Decrease per cent.	Increase per cent.
Halton.....	68	23	66	..	64	22	65	..
Brant.....	354	291	18	..	278	220	21	..
Wellington.	614	707	..	15	358	520	..	45
Wentworth.	2460	2841	..	15	1594	1705	..	7
Carleton....	1217	1479	..	21	730	1000	..	37
Peel.....	78	75	4	..	68	72	..	6
Huron.....	396	173	56	..	324	143	55	..
Norfolk....	120	159	..	32	114	152	..	33
Simcoe.....	450	559	..	22	402	486	..	21
Oxford....	353	363	..	3	315	305	3	..
Hastings...	902	1091	..	11	430	605	..	41
Grey.....	357	255	29	..	282	210	26	..
Ontario....	175	211	..	21	155	189	..	22
Province of Ontario..	21,189	23,199	..	9½	15,178	15,735	..	3½

A few moments contemplation of the above figures should be sufficient to convince the most sceptical of the indisputable fact, that there is less crime in Halton than in any other county in Ontario, and that the decrease of crime here is greater than in any other place.

In connection with these statistics we might further notice that there were only 3 drunks reported for 1883 from Halton, while from Brant there were 102 drunks; Wellington, 272; Wentworth, 839; Carleton, 344; Peel, 12; Huron, 18; Norfolk, 39; Simcoe, 151; Oxford, 70; Hastings, 423; Grey, 52; Ontario, 28.

This goes a long way to nail another anti-Scott lie, namely that there is a large amount of drunkenness in Halton, greater than in most other places, and greater than in former years. But look at the above figures and see how they bear out that assertion, 3 in Halton, and all the way from 12 to 839 in the other counties. In 1880 there were 7 drunks reported from Halton, and in 1881, 13 drunks. Where is the increase?

Another mis-statement made by the anti-Scotts in other counties, is to the effect that the Act cannot be enforced; that it is impossible to secure convictions. Again do known facts come to the rescue, and again prove these assertions false. At the inception of the Act there were 42 licensed bars in Halton. In 1883 there were 34 persons convicted for violations of the Act. We could not expect a more thorough enforcement of any law. We may further remark that since the Act came in force nearly every hotel-keeper in the county has been fined twice, and several sentenced to prison. In fact so vigorously has the law been enforced that nearly one-half of the hotels are now closed up, and only those are yet in the business whose houses are necessary for purely hotel purposes. Then in its power to lesson crime and immorality among the people, we must pronounce the Scott Act VERY GOOD and worthy of the support of the people.

### THE SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENT FOR PROHIBITION

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE TORONTO MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION ON  
MONDAY 22ND DECEMBER 1884.  
BY REV. R. WALLACE,

(Continued from last week.)

And ever since that time earnest Christians have been asking themselves as before God: "Can a traffic be right and Christian which by its very nature destroys multitudes of men and women for time and for eternity,—which brings unutterable misery on thousands of families, which entails poverty, disease and wretchedness on wives and children, handing down ruined constitutions to future ages, and which causes three-fourths of the crime, and nine-tenths of the pauperism in Christian lands,—thus inflicting very heavy burdens on society, and very greatly hindering its progress and prosperity?" Yea, a traffic which causes the waste of over 3,000 millions of dollars yearly in Christendom, (the direct cost of which to Great Britain is about \$700,000,000, about twice as much as the cost of bread for her people, which is \$350,000,000, and twelve times as much as the education of her people,—namely, \$55,000,000)—when only about \$9,000,000, not the twentieth part of the funds can be obtained which are needed to give the Gospel to the nations in obedience to the command of Christ; a traffic which is one of the chief hindrances to the conversion of the world. And the number who have come to the conclusion that it cannot be right has gone on increasing in proportion as the subject has been examined in the light of Christ's spirit and aim, and the influence of the law of love till now in many places a majority are prepared to vote as Christian citizens, that this ruinous traffic must cease. And we doubt not that this traffic, like slavery, is destined ere long to be overthrown. Like slavery it has its foundation in the spirit of mammon-worship, which too often leads men to engage in a wrong or doubtful business for the sake of gain. Acts 19. There are those indeed who tell us that this is not a question for the Church of Christ, that is for ministers or Christians to decide, but is only a matter of municipal and national arrangement, embracing as it does questions of finance and business. It is no more so with this traffic than with slavery; yet the Christian public of Great Britain and America deeply felt that it came under the condemnation of the principles of our holy religion. The liquor traffic relates both to the moral and spiritual welfare of mankind, and therefore

it is the special duty of the Church of God to labor faithfully for its entire suppression, and meantime for the lessening of the evil. Morality lies at the foundation of Christianity. Most of our Lord's sermon on the Mount relates to Christian morality, and there can be no true religion without it. It is folly for any man to claim to be a Christian and neglect or trample on the first principles of morality, honesty, truthfulness, temperance and purity, or doing to others as we would that they in like circumstances should do to us. The Church of Christ would be unfaithful to her high commission if she were silent in this matter. As Esther said when evil was threatened to the Jews, so should the Christian Church now say about the results of the liquor traffic. "How can I bear to see this evil come upon my people."

Some tell us that "the natural condition of man is not total abstinence, but temperance." In reply we ask what is temperance but the moderate use of that which is beneficial, and entire abstinence from that which is injurious. Now it is surely evident from what we have set forth, that the use of alcoholic liquors is both unnecessary and injurious, and that the natural condition of man is to obtain from all, such liquor, or that total abstinence from alcoholic liquor is not exceptional, but the designed and best condition of man. This indeed, is the united testimony of more than two thousand of the most eminent physicians and physiologists of the world, who declare "that the most perfect health is compatible with total abstinence from all such beverages, whether in the form of wine, beer, ale, porter, etc., that total or universal abstinence from all such beverages of all sorts, would greatly contribute to the health, the prosperity, the morality and the happiness of the human family." Such were the views of the late Dr. James Miller, of Edinburgh; Dr. F. R. Lees, Dr. Carpenter, Dr. D. B. Richardson, Dr. A. Clark, physician to the Queen, Dr. Norman Kerr, F.L.S., Sir Henry Thompson, etc. Sir Benjamin Brodie, Sir Jas. Clarke, and other eminent medical men, declare that man in ordinary health—like other animals—requires no such stimulants as wine, beer or spirits, and cannot be benefitted by any quantity of them, large or small, nor will their use during his life increase the aggregate amount of his labor. In whatever quantity they are employed they will rather tend to diminish it. Liebig, the prince of chemists, says, "he who uses intoxicants, draws, so to speak, a bill on his health which must be always renewed, because for want of means he cannot take it up. He consumes his capital instead of his interest, and the result is inevitable bankruptcy of the body." Sir Astley Cooper says, "We have all been in error in recommending wine as a tonic—ardent spirits and poison are convertible terms." The leading chemists tell us that alcohol causes diseases of the vital organs, debilitates the vigor of the physical system, while it weakens the mind, and promotes in both premature decay. The testimony of several eminent travellers and missionaries in both hot and cold climates, accord with the teaching of medical science, that men can endure great heat and the severest cold better without alcohol. What is the meaning of all this, but God's own testimony in favor of the observance of His own laws, which He has stamped on our nature, by which He shows that the natural and proper condition of man is total abstinence from alcoholic liquors, and by which He also shows His displeasure at the use of intoxicants, as a violation of His laws? Is it not then the duty of all Christians to come to the help of the Lord in this matter? "To him that knoweth to do good, and doeth it not, to him it is sin." Again we are told that respectable and Christian men have long been, and are yet engaged in the liquor traffic. But does this prove it right? Assuredly not. Such men were long engaged in upholding slavery. But Christians did not rest till that evil was done away. Besides when public attention is called to any evil, the guilt of those who continue to uphold it is greater than before. The progressive character of the knowledge of God's will, and of man's responsibility arising from that, is often referred to in the Scriptures. Our Lord says to His disciples, "I have many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now." God also holds communities and individuals responsible, and deals with them ACCORDING TO THEIR OPPORTUNITIES FOR KNOWING HIS WILL. This principle is clearly set forth by the Apostle Paul, when preaching to the people of Athens. "The times of this ignorance God winked at, but now commandeth all men everywhere to repent." This principle of progress in the moral practice of mankind, according as their advantages increased, was also applied by our Lord in the matter of divorce so common among the Jews. On this principle we hold that God requires more of Christians in



our day on this question of total abstinence, than He required of our fathers. It is therefore evident that in view of the greater light we enjoy, our responsibility is greater, and we cannot meet the requirements of Scripture, in the general principles laid down for the guidance of Christians, without doing what we can to banish that fearful evil from society. Is it possible for Christians to avoid the appearance of evil, or to be not conformed to this world while they continue in the liquor traffic, or in any way countenance the drinking usages, which confessedly cause most of the vice, crime, and misery of our day? While they make, sell or use liquors that are yearly sending thousands of our fellow men to eternal death, can they manifest the noble self-denying spirit of Paul, who, rather than place temptation in a brother's way, would willingly forego that which he considered lawful for him to use, and which was right in itself. (But God has forbidden us to look at, or to use intoxicating wine.) This principle will apply to even the purest wines, if they become a snare to others, but is greatly enhanced when we consider that very little of that is in use in our land. These facts and principles are sufficient foundation for the Christian expediency, or Christian duty of personal total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, and also for uniting together in societies, and in our national capacity by legislation for the overthrow of this giant evil. We are enjoined in God's word "not to be partakers of other men's sin." So long as we as a nation license the liquor traffic, we are verily guilty if we do not do what we can to prevent this evil, and to remove it from our land, by using our united powers as citizens in voting for the suppression of the liquor traffic.

The state has no moral right to legalize or sanction that which is IMMORAL or INJURIOUS to society. To license what is morally wrong is a violation of God's higher law. What does God's Word say about legalizing evil? "Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, that frameth mischief by a law? He shall bring upon them their own iniquity."—Ps. 94, 20. God punishes the nation that legalizes the liquor traffic by greatly increasing their public burdens for criminal procedure, jails, penitentiaries, poorhouses, lunatic asylums, and asylums for widows and orphans—the traffic thus becoming a heavy loss and incalculable burden to the country. Drunkenness and the traffic that makes drunkards are sins against God and crimes against society, and no legislature can make them right. Government being the ordinance of God for the good of the people, has no right to enact laws for the protection of evil. Laws are made for the restraint of the lawless, who prey on the ignorant and foolish. (1 Tim. 1, 9.) Society therefore should not regulate evil, but prohibit and suppress it.

(To be continued.)

## General News.

### CANADIAN.

The counties of Elgin and Lambton, and the city of St. Thomas, yesterday adopted the Scott Act by sweeping majorities.

Small pox has put in an appearance at Hungerford, in Hastings Co.

Diphtheria is raging in Malden, Essex. Four children in one family have died within a week. The disease has also broken out in Exeter.

A convention of East Kent Reformers will be held at Ridgeway on Tuesday, the 24th, to nominate a successor to the late D. McCraney, M. P. P.

The report of the Quebec Bureau Veritas for January shows a total of 101 vessels of all nationalities lost at sea during that month, of which 18 were steamers and 83 sailing vessels.

James Woodhouse was killed at Montreal by an explosion of oil while lighting a fire. He was holding a can filled with oil in his hand at the time.

At the recent meeting of the Kingston Presbytery, the findings of the committee of the General Assembly on the question of marriage with a deceased wife's sister were adopted.

A sad drowning accident occurred on Saturday at Hochelaga. Two small boys were sliding on the bank of the river and the sledge ran into a hole in the ice. One of the boys named Mailloux was swept away by the current. The body has not been recovered.

The North-Western Indians are dying in large numbers from a singular disease, the first symptoms of which are stiffening of the knees and joints, from which death soon follows. Chicken-pox and diphtheria have taken off many more, and they are in a generally starving condition.

Twenty Chinese who arrived at Victoria, B.C., in a steamer on the 13th inst., were not allowed to land. The police are acting under orders from the Provincial Government, and Dominion custom officials are powerless. There is much excitement in Chinatown.

A mass meeting of citizens of Victoria, B.C., has unanimously condemned the pro-Chinese character of the report of the Commission instituted by the Dominion Government to inquire into Chinese immigration. Several members of the Local Parliament spoke and announced that the House intended, if the Chinese Restriction Act were disallowed, to re-enact it at every session until the Dominion Government was compelled to accede to the demand of the Province.

### UNITED STATES.

Two hundred and thirty-three failures were reported in the United States during the past week.

There were 149 deaths from pneumonia in New York during the past week, the largest number on record. During the past six weeks 781 persons died from pneumonia.

The Connecticut House yesterday passed a bill giving women the right to vote at school district meetings; also a bill establishing a bureau of labor statistics.

The United States ship *Lackawanna*, which has just arrived at San Francisco from Acapulco, had twelve cases of yellow fever. Two died at sea.

At Troy, Tenn., three negroes who were arrested March 12th, charged with being implicated in a murder at Montgomery last December, were taken from the guards by a mob and hanged.

At Independence, Ks., on Saturday night, a mob stormed the jail, took out Frank Bonham, a young farmer, charged with murdering his mother, brother and sister, and hanged him to a railroad trestle.

At New York, while Annie McCluskey was suffering from delirium tremens she flung her two-year-old child from a third-story window, causing injuries that resulted in its death. She was preparing to throw her four-year-old child out, when she was seized.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A fire occurred on the 16th inst. in a seed crushing mill in Hull, England, which destroyed property to the value of \$400,000. One policeman was killed and several persons were injured.

The proposal to present an address of welcome to the Prince of Wales was rejected by the Dublin corporation by a vote of 41 to 17.

St. Patrick's Day passed off very quietly in Ireland.

Prince Albert, of Saxe-Altenberg, has been offered the throne of Brunswick.

The city of Panama, in Central America, was attacked on the 16th by 250 revolutionists under General Aizpurn. The Government is defending the city. Firing is proceeding incessantly.

The French are bombarding Chinhai. One of the forts has been destroyed.—The Chinese lost 1,200 men in the battle at Kelung.—It is reported in Paris that the deputies and members of the government are convinced of the necessity of marching upon Peking. The government will ask for a grant of ten million dollars to despatch 25,000 men to China.—The British steamer *Glennay*, seized yesterday by a French man-of-war for having lead in her cargo, has been released. The lead was confiscated.

In Egypt, the work on the Suakim-Berber railway has begun. Osman Digma, the Mahdi's lieutenant, has recently made some vigorous night attacks on the garrisons there. It is reported that he is concentrating a large force at Tamanieh to oppose Gen. Graham's march towards Berber.—Zebehr Pasha, whom Gordon implicitly trusted, and who he at one time applied for as the only Egyptian fit to cope with the Madhi, has been arrested on a charge of conspiracy against the Khedive, and with having constant treasonable communication with the Mahdi. He has been taken by an English man-of-war to Malta.—An Arabian paper reports that 15,000 Abyssinians are being prepared for an advance on Khartoum.—A large number of English soldiers at Korti are laid up with enteric fever.

It is rumored that the differences between Russia and England will be submitted to arbitration. The Czar has assured the Emperor William that the question has never threatened the peace of Europe. Such assurances; however, cannot be relied upon, as Russia has been for some time amassing her troops on the Afghan frontier, and has always been playing an aggressive policy in Asia. Her lust for conquest in that direction is a matter of history. It is estimated that she has now 30,000 troops scattered over a wide area in her Asiatic possessions. England can, from her vast resources in India, place at any time a formidable force in the field in case of war with the Muscovite.—At present, there is great activity displayed at Woolwich in preparation of war material.

# The Canada Citizen

## AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 20TH, 1885.

## MEN, WOMEN, AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

I called attention a short time ago to the *New York Tablet's* description of Thomas Moore as the "prince of snobs and butt of lords." An energetic reply appears in the last number of the same paper over the signature of "Fieam O'Collan," and from it I cut the following paragraphs in which he refers to the popularity of the "Irish melodies:—

I have heard his "Harp that once through Tara's Halls" sung in an Indian wigwam in the Canadian backwoods. I have heard his "O! the Sigh Entrancing" sung around the camp-fires of the Army of the Cumberland, on the march, in bivouac, and on the eve of the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and many others, twenty years ago, when I kept step to the music of the Union.

Again, I was in Canada in 1866. On this occasion I had the honor of wearing the green of my native land, and as the stars of a summer night shone down on the Niagara River, the roar of its waters was drowned by the voices of the boys in green chorusing Moore's "Song of the Battle Eve." The inspiration it imparted to us caused the blood to flow in fiery volume through our veins, and when, on the morrow, we met the enemy, if we proved slouches, ask the "Queen's Own?"

Without raising here the question whether theatre-going is a legitimate recreation or not, there can be no doubt as to the bad influence of the stage when it is occupied with such abominable plays as have recently been put on the boards of the Grand Opera House. The man who is primarily, and clearly, and doubly responsible for such objectionable shows is Mayor Manning, who as Chief Magistrate, has charge of the public morals and as sole owner of the Opera House can exercise over it the most absolute control. The manager of the theatre is not a lessee, but a paid servant of the Mayor, and therefore the latter actually pockets the net proceeds of such intolerably impure and disgusting spectacles as have been seen in the Opera House over and over again. To such an extent has this practice been carried that no man can any longer venture to take his wife, or daughter, or sister, or any other respectable lady with him to see any play with the character of which he is not acquainted. To do so would be to take the risk of subjecting her to the worst kind of insult. There is no theatre in the city to act as a rival to the Grand Opera House, and therefore Mayor Manning cannot plead in extenuation even the wretched excuse that he is compelled to import such troupes as he has lately been engaging for the purpose of making his house pay. If this is done without his consent he had better see that a stop is put to it. If it is done with his approval the respectable people of Toronto should see that he is made to choose between the position of Chief Magistrate of the city on the one hand and that of owner and manager of a *demi-monde* theatre on the other.

I would like to add my protest—if it is not too late—to those already made against chartering a company to build a railway along the water edge, at the bottom of the Niagara gorge from Queenstown up to the falls. If there is to be a highway there at all it should be one along which the public can stroll without molestation by a toll collector or danger from a locomotive.

President Cleveland in his inaugural address had the good sense to indicate his opinion that a plainer style of living at Washington would comport better with democratic institutions. It was reported a short time ago that Senator Bavard was very reluctant to accept the position of Secretary of State on account of the great expense of official life. It is to be hoped that the new President will be able, with the co-operation of his Cabinet, to effect a decided improvement in social life. President Arthur's whole tendency was in the direction of profusion. He was an epicurean if not a sybarite in his tastes, and devoted himself so much to enjoyment that he has left little impression on the course of history by his accidental administration.

There seems to be a determination on the part of the Maritime Provinces members of the House of Commons to oppose to the bitter end any proposed addition to the duty on flour. On the other hand, the Ontario millers, whose establishments have been going idle, are equally determined to obtain some protection for their interests. It will soon be seen which of these influences is the stronger in swaying the Government and the House of Commons.

The conclusion of the West Northumberland Election case by the unseating of Mr. Guillett, brings into prominence one of the weaknesses of our present system of dealing with controverted cases. The acts which unseated Mr. Guillett were committed by one of his supporters whom the judges held to be an agent. It was not shown that his majority was won by bribery, but he lost his seat because of a few cases of votes affected by betting, of which, so far as the evidence shows, he was not even cognizant. An equally striking case was that of Mr. Phelps, the member for West Simcoe, in the Ontario Assembly. He was unseated because a tavern-keeper, within a mile of one polling-place, sold a glass of whiskey within polling hours, and because the same tavern-keeper was declared to be his agent on account of his being present at the public meeting which nominated Mr. Phelps. That one glass of whiskey cost the latter as much as \$3,000, an absurdly heavy penalty for an offence that was constructive as affecting him. To make matters worse, so far as our controverted elections' act is concerned, the courts trying petitions never go into a thorough investigation for the purpose of exposing corruption. As soon as they find enough to justify them in unseating the member elect they stop the inquest unless charges of personal corruption are pressed. What is wanted is (1) a law which will make the candidate responsible only for acts which he can reasonably be expected to control; (2) the infliction of a penalty of imprisonment without the option of a fine on every one who is convicted of giving a bribe; (3) disfranchisement for a term of years of both the giver and the taker of a bribe; (4) some means of thoroughly investigating the extent to which corruption is carried, and (5) the disfranchisement of constituencies for notorious corruption.

Some time ago a certain Col. Dawson, of Kentucky, put forward a claim for his deceased mother, that she was the real author of the beautiful hymn usually attributed to James Montgomery: "What is Prayer?" This claim, after being discussed pro and con in the literary papers was knocked out of court by Mr. John Hague, of Toronto, who in a letter to the *Chicago Current*, alleged that at a public meeting in England he had heard the hymn credited to Montgomery, in the poet's own presence, by Sir Roundell Palmer, editor of the "Book of Praise," in which the composition is attributed to the same author. To clinch the proof all that was needed was the recently published letter of one George Stevenson to the *North-western Christian Advocate*, in which he states that he received from Montgomery a copy of the hymn written by the poet's own hand and signed by him as its author. The sacred lyric referred to stands high in favor with all the churches and is to be found in many collections. ONLOOKER.

## Tales and Sketches.

## "IN A SMOKING CAR."

"I saw a sad sight in a restaurant this morning," remarked the cracked-wheat and oat-meal drummer to the attentive reporter. "A chap came in with an oblong object under his rusty coat which he had laid carefully on one of the lunch tables. He had evidently been on a prolonged debauch, for his eyes were glazed and blood-shot, his lips tremulous and his hands shaking like grape leaves in a gale.

"Waiter," he said, in a piteous tone, 'please bring me a glass of ice water with my pressed corn-beef.'

"The waiter with some hesitation brought the water and placed it beside the package. With many a false and feeble motion the poor fellow finally succeeded in undoing the bundle. It contained nothing but a newly-baked brick!

"'You don't call that pressed corn beef?' demanded the waiter; 'why it's nothing but a brick!'

"'Probably it dropped from his hat,' suggested a customer.

"'Not pressed corn beef?' whimpered the wreck; 'why I picked it up for such. Strange that I should have been so deceived. Here, waiter, won't you kindly take this brick and exchange it for its weight in pressed corn beef?'

"'That won't work,' replied the waiter.

"'But it's a new brick,' pleaded the inebriate.

"'Here waiter,' cried a kind-hearted listener, 'give this unfortunate man two glasses of good old ale. Heaven knows he needs it to soothe his tortured nerves.'

"The ale was brought. The wreck tried three times to raise the glass to his lips. Each attempt was a sad failure. Then he drew forth a faded pocket-handkerchief, laid it around his neck with each hand holding an end, seized the glass with one hand, and by the aid of the handkerchief at last got it to his lips! The second glass he accomplished by the employment of both hands. Soon the ale began to calm his bewildered brain, and slowly his head sank to the table. He was asleep, but dreaming, and his murmurings were as follows:—

"O Minnie, my little wife, I am all down with my awful drink again. Forgive me only once more for the sake of our little boy. I mean to let it alone, but I am so weak. Minnie, my dear Minnie, once more forgiveness. Don't give me up until one more trial. I will swear it on the Bible never to drink a drop again. I had rather die without than live with it. Minnie, a kiss and smile from you will lift me back to manhood again."

"A gentleman who had just entered and was brushing back the tangled hair of the dreamer said, 'I knew this man when he used to give champagne suppers and his check was good for twenty-five thousand dollars!'

"And," added the drummer, "when it occurred to me that I had n three social glasses that morning, and when I thought of my Minnie ome, I could not help a shudder."—*Church and Home.*

## "A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM."

The statutes of New York now require instruction in its public schools concerning alcohol and its effects upon the human body. In some schools this instruction is given effectively by teachers who have a real interest in the subject. That great good is thus being accomplished there is no room for doubt.

A well-to-do wife and mother, who presides over a beautiful home wherein are several lovely children, said to a friend recently: "We have made a change in our household. We have always been accustomed to have wines and other liquors upon our side-board, and we have not thought it wrong. Our little Bessie, who attends the public school, came home a while ago greatly interested, and said her teacher had been telling them about alcohol and how much suffering comes from using it, and how much better it is to let it alone." "And, mamma," she said, "I felt so ashamed when I thought that we have it here on our own side-board, and that papa takes it at his dinner, and sometimes gives it to his friends who call." The lady added that Bessie had been so exercised about it, and had pleaded with them so earnestly, that they had decided to make the change and have no more liquor in the house. The father, an active New York business man, "a hail fellow well met," genial and popular among his companions and friends, had never before given the subject serious thought. Now, however, moved by his lovely little daughter's earnest pleadings, he has signed a temperance pledge and enrolled himself in the ranks of total abstainers. And she received the impulse from the faithful teacher in the public school.

This recent incident of real life will suffice to illustrate the great possibilities for usefulness in the introduction of scientific temperance teaching in all the public schools of the States which have not yet taken action in the premises. The friends of temperance in every such State should at once unite in vigorous and earnest efforts to secure from their respective legislatures enactments requiring scientific temperance instruction in all public and normal schools.—*National Temperance Advocate.*

## WHAT'S YOUR BOY WORTH?

I came across a mother in Ohio who loved her boy so that she would not give her husband any rest till he promised to vote for the Second Amendment. Some people thought she was only a humble, ignorant woman, but she was smart enough to know the value of her boy! You, mothers who read this article, answer me this question: What is your boy worth? Make the price high, for he is "bone of your bone, and flesh of your flesh." Ask father if he is worth a ballot next election. Put the question to him with tear-drops trickling down your cheeks, backed up with a prayer of faith. If you can do it with all sincerity, the true value of his boy will appear, and all other questions sink into insignificance.

What is your boy worth?

- 1st. He is worth asking to sign the total abstinence pledge.
- 2nd. He is of sufficient value to be sent to a Band of Hope meeting to be instructed as to the effects of alcohol upon the human system.
- 3rd. He is of sufficient importance for you to know where he spends his evenings and who his associates are.
- 4th. He is of more value than many household pets, and is entitled to more of your time and attention.
5. To say nothing of the value of your boy's good character, he has cost you for food, raiment, and education more than the average saloon-keepers pay for his license.

6th. As the twig is bent the tree is inclined." It will be of great importance to you whether your boy is a valuable citizen or a curse to you and the neighborhood in which you reside. If he turns out good, he will be worth his weight in gold, if otherwise, better he had never been born.

7th. *Being immortal he is worth a life's work to prepare him for a happy hereafter.*

No license was ever made high enough to cover the lowest estimate that you can put on your boy, if there's a spark of Christianity or humanity in your heart.

Is it too much to ask the fathers of America to at least, set enough value on their boys to yearly drop into the ballot box a slip of paper that voice the sentiment of this journal—"We demand the prohibition of the liquor traffic." What's your answer?—*New York Witness.*

## THEY LEAVE NO STING.

She was only a baby, but she held up her sweet, red lips, tipped back her blessed little head, shut the bright eyes, and went the rounds from one member of the family to the other, repeating the phrase she had just heard from her young mother's lips:—

"Three kisses and one to grow on."

They caught her up, the darling, and kissed and kissed her baby face, pulled the soft curls, squeezed the dimpled shoulders, and followed her every moment with wistful, worshiping eyes, until she came to the sour, disappointed member of the family, whose words were all hollow like dolls stuffed with sawdust. She tiptoed up to the stern, bearded face and put a fat chubby little hand on each unyielding knee.

"Three kisses and one to grow on."

"What does all this tomfoolery mean?" inquired the gruff, grumpy voice.

"Baby is three years old to-day," said the young mother, feeling how hard it is to explain a simple, foolish question which has no particular meaning, "and so we give her a kiss for each year and one to grow on. But you needn't kiss her, Uncle Ben, if you don't want to."

What was it that the old man saw in the limpid eyes lifted to his? A vision of the green fields and still waters of Paradise? or did some present knowledge possess him that he caught her up in his arms as he had never done before, and kissed her again and again?

"Not want to kiss her?" he said in a broken voice. "Why, I should as soon think of refusing to kiss an angel from Heaven. There, pet, there! and there! Now you may grow on this one even to the heights of Heaven—never short of their standard, little one. This is the old man's prayer:—"

Her age I cannot tell,

For they reckon not by months and years

Where she has gone to dwell.

But I often wonder if we would not all reach nearer the gates of Paradise if we had more kisses to grow on.

To the light of the shining angels

The little one has grown.

Oh, great family of humanity, lead all our weary, wandering ones up to the divine heights of kisses. They are stronger than words; they leave no stings like bitter words; they are blessed memories that blossom in our crown of thorns when those whom we have kissed have gone from us a little way beyond tears or kisses; grown on that precious nourishment into the higher life, in the city whose builder and maker is God. *Morning and Day of Reform.*

## For Girls and Boys.

## TWO OF THEM.

Two little girls  
Are better than one.  
Two little boys  
Can double the fun.  
Two little birds  
Can build a fine nest.  
Two little arms  
Can love mamma best.  
Two little shoulders,  
Chubby and strong.  
Two little feet,  
Running all day long.  
Two little prayers  
Does my darling say;  
Twice does he kneel  
At my side each day.  
Two little folded hands,  
Soft and brown;  
Two little eyelids,  
Cast meekly down.  
And two little angels  
Guard him in bed,  
One at the foot,  
And one at the head.

*Canadian Band of Hope.*

## HOW A SMALL BOY GOT HIS RIGHTS.

Big men are not always just or generous, and many times the small boy is a sufferer at their hands. So sometimes the big man is cross because he has eaten too much dinner—the small boy will understand now how uncomfortable he feels—and as he is too big to cry he vents his ill humor, many times, on the first small boy who comes in his way. Now, you know that some people think that if you eat too much meat you will become savage, and, as this man who was unjust to the small boy was a butcher, perhaps he had eaten so much meat that he had become in part a savage. In one of the police courts up town, in New York, one morning not long since, a very small boy, in knickerbockers, appeared. He had a dilapidated cap in one hand, and a green cotton bag in the other. Behind him came a big policeman, with a grin on his face. When the boy found himself in the court room he hesitated and looked as if he would like to retreat, but as he half turned and saw the grin on his escort's face, he shut his lips tighter and meandered up to the desk.

"Please sir, are you the judge?" he asked, in a voice that had a queer little quiver in it.

"I am, my boy:—what can I do for you?" asked the justice, as he looked wonderingly down at the mite before him.

"If you please, sir, I'm Johnny Moore. I'm seven years old, and I live in 123rd street, near the avenue, and the only good place to play miggles on is in front of a lot near our house, where the ground is smooth; but a butcher on the corner," and here his voice grew steady and his cheeks flushed, "that hasn't any more right to the place than we have, keeps his wag n standing there, and this morning we were playing miggles there, and he drove us away, and took six of mine and tur-w them away off over the fence into the lot, and I went to the police station and they laughed at me and told me to come here and tell you about it."

The big policeman and the spectators began to laugh boisterously, and the complainant at the bar trembled so violently with mingled indignation and fright that the marbles in his little green bag rattled together.

The Justice, however, rapped sharply on the desk, and quickly brought everybody to dead silence. "You did perfectly right, my boy," said he, gravely, "to come here and tell me about it. You have as much right to your six marbles as the richest man in the city has to his bank account. If every American citizen had as much regard for his rights as you show there would be far less crime. And you, sir," he added, turning to the big policeman, who now looked as solemn as a funeral, "you go with this little man to that butcher and make him pay for those marbles, or else arr st him and bring him here."

You see this boy knew that his rights had been interfered with, and he went to the one having authority to redress his wrongs. He did not throw stones or say naughty words, but in a manly, dignified way, demanded his rights.—*Christian Union.*

## THE HOOK AND THE BAIT.

He was seated by the little wooden bridge, as I came near, his rod and fishing tackle lying on the grass beside him. He was so intent with his hook and his bait that he did not look up till I said:—

"Ho, ho! Tommy Tucker. So you're playing truant to-day—are you?"

Tommy Tucker looked up, his bright eyes flashing. "No," he said, "we have a holiday to-day; and I came down to the brook to try my luck at fishing. But see!" he went on, holding up his workmanship with pride; "isn't that a cunning way to put the bait on? Won't that fetch 'em?"

I took the hook in my hand, and examined it gravely. "Why!" I said, "you have covered the hook with bait, so that you can't see a bit of it! You didn't need to do that,—did you?"

Tommy Tucker looked very much as if he doubted my sanity. "Of course I did," he said. "Fishes know too much to bite, if they see the point of the hook sticking out of the bait. You don't know how cunning you must be to catch fish."

The little fisher looked very wise as he said this, and stretched out his hand to take the hook from me.

"Ah, Tommy Tucker!" I said, "there are hooks for men as well as hooks for fishes; and the hook is always hidden by the bait. There isn't any human fisher who is half so cunning as old Satan; he knows how to dress up the hook with a bait so pleasant to see that foolish people rush right at it, and get caught on the hook before they know of it. Do you think Satan would show the hook at first? Not a bit of it. He just dangles the bait before the people's eyes; and some remember that there's a hook behind the bait, and keep away, and others seize it greedily and get caught.

Just then a middle-aged man shuffled along the bridge, and went off in the direction of the village.

"He's going to the saloon," said Tommy Tucker. "Is that the kind of bait that you mean, Mr. Earlston?"

"Yes," I said; "that's one kind. Years ago Drunken Sam, as you boys call him, was a bright young man at college. The devil fished for him. The bait he dangled before him was a life of pleasure. Sam began to be persuaded that the Bible was too strict. He wanted to live while he lived, he said. So he neglected his books, and took to drink and to the theatre, and to other wrong things. Then he felt the hook. He was expelled from college. And now you see him, a drunkard, making for the saloon, as if he couldn't live anywhere else."

"He didn't see the hook, or he wouldn't have taken the bait," said Tommy Tucker. Then, after a pause, "I suppose that bad companions and bad books, and everything that draws people away to wrong, are bits of Satan's bait."

"Yes," I said; "and you'll find lots of Satan's baits dangling before your eyes, too, if you only keep your eyes wide enough open to see that they are Satan's."

"I'll look out for them," said Tommy. "And when I feel that I want to snatch at the bait, I'll remember the hook."

And I said "Right, Tommy Tucker!"—*Ernest Earlston, in S. S. Times.*

## Our Casket.

## BITS OF TINSEL.

When is an original idea like a clock. When it strikes one.

A dangerous character—a man who takes life cheerfully.

Instead of complaining of the thorns among the roses, we should be thankful there are roses among the thorns.

"Well," said an Irish attorney, "if it plaze the court if I am wrong in this I have another point that is equally conclusive."

"Tourist—" I say, boy, what's the name of that hill yonder?" Boy—"Dunno." "Tourist—" Don't know? What! lived here all your life, and don't know the name of it?" Boy—"No; the hill was here afore I comed."