

CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG.

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NO. 30.

THE PETITIONS.

Numerous inquiries are being made as to who should be permitted to sign the petitions against the mutilation of the Scott Act. In reply we would say. Let all sign who are described in the petition — "residents of Canada." Electors have other methods by which they can make their influence felt by our legislators but there is a large proportion of our population that can only reach Parliament by petition. We want to have the views of this class presented to our legislators, as well as the view of voters. Let all sign, male and female, and let us show Parliament what the sentiment of *the people* really is.

THE DOMINION COUNCIL OF THE ALLIANCE.

The Annual Session of this body, as already announced, will be held at Ottawa on February the 4th and 6th. A programme of business is being prepared, and it is expected that the session will be one of unusual interest. The Dominion W.C.T.U. meets on the same days, Parliament will have opened, the annual meetings of nearly all the Provincial Branch Alliances will have been held, very important matters are to be discussed, and a large attendance of representatives is anticipated. It is hoped that no Provincial Branch will fail to have appointed delegates who will be certain to attend. Certificates for reduced railway fares may be secured by those entitled to receive them, and any additional desired information obtained by application to the Secretary, F. S. Spence, 8 King Street East, Toronto.

THE DISTILLING BUSINESS.

It has been stated that large distilleries, like that of Gooderham and Worts, in this city, confer upon the community a three-fold benefit; that in the first place they afford a market for a large amount of grain, and so benefit the farmers directly; in the second place they supply a large amount of refuse, which is used for fattening cattle, that are exported, and from the sale of which the country is largely benefitted; and in the third place they employ a great many workmen and a great deal of material produced by workmen, and so, do a great deal for the laboring class.

An anti-Scott orator some time ago stated that Gooderham and Worts' distillery annually used up the produce of 21,500 acres of land, and on the waste products yearly were fed about 2,500 head of cattle and from 5,000 to 6,000 pigs. Then he pleaded with his audiences not to vote in the direction of abolishing the whiskey business, and so injuring the farmer, and robbing the country of the revenue it derives from the exportation of beef and pork. Let us carefully examine these assertions, and understand the real effect of the distillery business upon the interests stated to be injuriously affected.

In the first place it must be borne in mind that the grain used in making whiskey is *corn*, which is not a staple article of Canadian farm produce. The supplies for our distilleries are drawn from the Western States, and none of the 21,500 acres of land can be found in Canada at all. The distilleries may confer some small benefit upon American corn-growers, but we would press upon the notice of our electorate, the patriotism and ingenuousness of the men who would curse our country with the whiskey traffic, for the sake of finding a market for American corn, and actually endeavor to mislead Canadian farmers into believing that this corn is grown on our side of the line.

The stockfeeding question is, however, one of serious importance to Canadian agriculturists. From what has been stated it will at once be seen that our distillers feed their great quantity of stock upon American farm produce. They do this profitably because they have the whiskey profits out of the same material. We have a fair share of the trade of supplying the English market with meat, but the benefit of even this share is taken away from our Canadian feed-producers, and American corn becomes Canadian beef. If these distilleries were closed, the influx of corn would cease at once, but the beef market would still remain. Then the Canadian farmer would take the place of the American corn-grower everything of native produce that can be turned into beef would be enhanced in value, the money that now goes to the Western States would remain at home, and our own people would have for their produce the profitable market out of which they are now cheated by this miserable distilling business, that curses all, and benefits none but the few capitalists who run it.

As to the employment of labor, every one, who knows what the whiskey-making is, knows that hardly any other business employs so few men and so little material proportionately to the capital invested in it. Let these places be closed, and the money now invested in them will at once be diverted into other channels. It cannot be invested in any other industry in which it will not employ more men and more material than it now employs, and so confer a direct profit upon the working classes of our community.

Apart then from moral considerations altogether, distilling is a curse to our country. It prevents a state of affairs that would bring money to Canada and disseminate it among our agricultural population here, and it absorbs money from our own people and sends it abroad. It is an immoral social plague that impoverishes the many and enriches the few, that diminishes the general wealth and augments the general burdens, it increases our taxation, destroys our markets, diminishes our earning power, and leads to the squandering of what we earn. Like the army of a raiding invader, it spreads ruin and woe, and foreigners and mercenaries share the

spoils. It is a relic of barbarism that civilization will one day out-grow, but it still has the officious and falsehood to assert itself a public benefactor, to claim the protection of a paternal (?) government, and to ask its victims to vote for the perpetuation of its villainy and their own misery and shame.

POLLINGS FIXED.

REMEMBER THE WORKERS IN YOUR PRAYERS.

Carleton.....Jan. 29 | Durham & Northumberland..Feb. 27

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE

—FOR THE—

LEGAL SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

ONTARIO BRANCH.

ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance was opened at the Temperance Hall, Temperance street, Toronto, on the 20th inst., at 10 a. m.

In the absence of the President, Hon. S. H. Blake, who was unable to attend, Rev. John Smith, one of the vice-presidents, took the chair.

The proceedings were opened by singing the hymn "Rescue the Perishing." Rev. F. B. Stratton, of Madoc, then led in prayer.

After a short address from the chairman the following Business Committee was appointed:—Revs. R. Wallace, D. L. Brethour, F. B. Stratton, and Messrs. Robt. Rae, and A. Farley. Mr. Wm. Munns was appointed Recording Secretary, and Mr. Wm. Burge-s, Minute Secretary.

Mr. F. S. Spence, Secretary, then read the report of the Executive Committee, of which the following is a summary:—

The present meeting of this branch of the Alliance will have the pleasure of reviewing a period unparalleled in the history of our cause in the matter of effective agitation and accomplished work. It is with unusual satisfaction that your executive lay before you the following summary of the first year's work:—

SCOTT ACT WORK.

Early in the year an announcement was issued by the Dominion Council of the Alliance in which was embodied a call for an immediate advance upon the line of Scott Act agitation. The convention of the Ontario Branch, held on the 25th of March, warmly endorsed this proposed policy, and arrangements were made for a prompt and energetic campaign. Before we had completed our arrangements for the submission of the Scott Act in the different counties selected, the liquor party managed to precipitate a repeal vote in Halton, but their most desperate efforts utterly failed, and Ontario's banner county sustained the Scott Act by a majority of more than double that by which it was first secured. This advantage was followed up, and in 1884, beside the struggle in Halton, there were thirteen other contests in this Province. Out of these we carried ten, our smallest majority in any case being 602, while the largest majority of the Anti-Scott Act party was 104. The aggregate vote in these fourteen counties was:—In favor of the Act, 43,955; against, 32,967; total majority for the Act, 10,988. Since the commencement of the present year we have had another instalment of glorious victories, carrying three of our best counties in one day with an aggregate majority of about 3,000 votes. Our Province has 33 municipal counties and 10 cities, making in all forty-eight Scott Act divisions, and there are only eight of these in which campaigns have not yet been inaugurated. A full statement is submitted of all votes taken in the Scott Act in the Dominion up to December 31st, 1884.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Early in the year the Toronto auxiliary of the Alliance was merged into this branch, the Executive Committee of that body being added to the Ontario Branch Executive, and the funds of the auxiliary were made over for our use. This generous action of the Toronto friends has helped us materially in our finances, and has given us a much stronger central organization. There have been eleven meetings of the Executive, with an average attendance of nine members. The Secretary's services were given free, but the Alliance hired a clerk to assist him, and he was thus enabled to visit different parts of the Province, and take part in most of the Scott Act contests. Special efforts were made to have a well posted representative of the Alliance at nearly every meeting of the inauguration of work, and by this means many mistakes and delays were avoided. Advice upon many legal points were obtained by the Executive and furnished without charge to the workers in different countries. In this con-

nection the Executive would express their great indebtedness to the eminent professional gentlemen who have kindly and freely given their assistance in this important matter. The total work performed by the Alliance during the year has cost less than \$650, including all office expenses, travelling expenses, and the circulation of literature.

LITERATURE.

The furnishing of literature during the past year has been done almost entirely by the Citizen Publishing Company. It was decided at the last convention to furnish the CANADA CITIZEN free to subscribers to the Alliance funds of \$150 and upwards. This paper, edited by the Alliance secretary, has been doing a great work during the year. It has scattered over the country in its own circulation, exclusive of all advertising matter, about one-quarter million pages of carefully prepared temperance and Scott Act literature. The company has also issued 70,000 copies of the Scott Act Herald, and has furnished campaign literature, including correct legal forms, etc.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is strongly recommended that during the present year liberal financial support should be given to the Alliance so that good permanent effective agents may be employed, and the present movement pushed forward vigorously towards the goal of total prohibition.

The report was, on motion, referred to the Business Committee.

At this point of the proceedings a letter was read from Sir Leonard Tilley, expressing regret at being unable to attend.

While the Business Committee was considering the report, brief reports from the different localities were made by delegates respecting work done.

Mr. H. O'Hara, Treasurer, then submitted his report.

The report was referred to the Finance Committee, and the meeting then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was opened at 2 o'clock, the chair being again taken by the Rev. John Smith.

The written reports from the different counties were read by Mr. F. S. Spence.

A committee comprised of the following gentlemen was appointed to interview the Ontario Government to ascertain their position in reference to the enforcement of the Scott Act:—Revs. D. L. Brethour, A. M. Phillips, Messrs. Johnson Harriston, G.H. Kennedy, J. G. Strong, G. M. Rose, Ald. McMillan, Senator Vidal, and Dr. Youmans.

Prof. G. E. Foster, M.P., then delivered an address on "The Prohibitory work in Canada." The following is the *Globe's* report:—

"He said the important thing to be kept in mind was that prohibition must come from within, and could not be enforced from without. It was quite true that men could not be made virtuous by Acts of Parliament. Prohibition was only successful as it started in the hearts of the people. They must have a solid majority convinced that prohibition was just and that it would do good, and so have it worked out. Prohibition was a growth, and began with the first man who felt that the weak who were likely to be tempted must be protected by the community. The prohibition movement must grow from the smallest beginnings to the greatest might of its grand perfection. No curb had ever been put upon the liquor traffic which had not been in the line of prohibition. That first old fiction that a man to sell liquor should be a man of good character was in the line of prohibition, and it had been growing up and up ever since, and if they would have it come to perfection they must work upon the hearts of the people. In Nova Scotia, it used to be the law that a man must have a majority of the electors on his petition, two thirds of the Grand Jury, and a majority of the Sessions. That was a measure of prohibition as was the prohibition in the North-West. So in the Crooks Act, 2,000 licenses were cut off, and in 1878 came the Scott Act, and so it reached a stronger and higher phase in the endorsement of that Act by so many of the people, and still higher when the House of Commons of Canada passed a resolution by 122 to 40, declaring that when the country's sentiment was ready for it they would pass a total prohibitory law. It would be well to consider the work that had been done so far."

There had been 63 contests fought, of which 52 were carried. Some of these were double votes. Fifty-five counties and cities had been polled, and of these 49 held out of the 167 in the Dominion. The enemies of the Scott Act declared that they would mutilate the Act next year. But there were 62 representatives from Scott Act counties out of 211 members, and that did not represent the full temperance sentiment. However they would be able to hold the balance of power. This was not a wave as was pretended, but a current which went on strongly, and in its appointed course forever. Nor was this a mere means of registering a public sentiment. It was not a mere stick placed in the sand to mark how high the tide came up, but a dyke to stay the tide of the liquor traffic. (Applause.) The Scott Act was pre-eminently a means of putting down public tipping places. The important thing now was to enforce the Scott Act. This was, in his opinion, the most important thing in the interest of prohibition to-day. This year this Alliance should devote their attention to the ten counties in which the Scott Act was to become law next May. Carrying the law was child's play as compared with enforcing it. They must have the strongest kind of force, let them not abate the moral suasion work, and let them have money and good legal advice at the back of their Central Committee. Let them be ready to jump to the front at the very first moment, and say that the Act should be enforced from that instant. They who hesitated in this were lost. He was a man of morey, but he believed that

it was wrong to be lenient with these people. They could not say they did not know the law. The Scott Act must be only a step towards prohibition. A law to be effective must be built up on certain things. This law must be built upon four things. First, practical proof that such a law could stand; and the Scott Act would, in a certain measure, be proof of this. Second, it must be based upon decision; the revenue of the Dominion did not enter into the Canada Temperance Act, but it did enter into discussion on the introduction of prohibition. When they had prohibition they should have it on the distinct understanding that when a man voted to prohibit the sale of liquor at taverns he voted to prohibit his own grog. They should have prohibition on the understanding that it would do away with the five million dollars annually received, and they might trust to Providence to make up the difference in the revenue by honest industry, &c. They also needed a clear and definite decision in the matter with which politics and religious creeds had nothing to do.

"They should make the Scott Act as perfect as possible by bringing pressure to bear in the Legislature to make it so. They should have the question of prohibition submitted to the voters in Canada on an election day if they could not have a special vote for it. It was an important question, and would warrant the expenditure of two or three hundred thousand dollars. He was in favor of having a special vote taken on the question, but would have it submitted to the people at the general elections if this could not be obtained. If they would have the question submitted to the people within three year's time they would sweep the head off the liquor traffic. He was not very hopeful nor very sanguine in disposition, but believed that if temperance people would work rightly they would have a complete prohibition law in Canada within five years."

In the evening a bounteous repast was prepared for the delegates in Shaftesbury Hall. About four hundred people were present. The ladies of the Toronto Y. W. C. T. U. acted as waitresses.

The chair was occupied by Hon. S. H. Blake, Q.C., President, and the following prominent temperance workers occupied seats on the platform:—Mrs. S. E. Peck, Hon. G. W. Ross, Senator Vidal, J. J. McLaren, Q.C., G. M. Rose, Rev. M. Ross, Rev. J. Smith, Arthur Farley, Ald. John McMillan, Johnston Harrison, ex-Ald. Moore, Rev. C. R. Morrow, Jacob Spence, James Dobson, J. H. Flagg, John Milne, Rev. J. B. Stratton, Rev. W. L. Scott, and J. G. Strong.

The President delivered his annual address, and was followed by short addresses from delegates who occupied seats on the platform.

The minutes and full reports of all the meetings will be published next week.

Campaign Everywhere.

ELGIN AND ST. THOMAS.—The Scott Act petitions for this county and city have been deposited in the office of the Secretary of State at Ottawa.

LAMBTON.—The Scott Act petition for Lambton has been deposited in the Sheriff's office at Sarnia for inspection. Attached to it are the names of nearly 4,000 electors.

TORONTO.—A Scott Act debate was recently held among the students of the Medical College. After the question was thoroughly discussed *pro* and *con*, a vote was taken on the Act, which resulted as follows:—For the Act, 82; against the Act, 10.

GUELPH.—On Sunday last the ministers of all the Protestant churches in the city preached sermons on the Scott Act, which is to be submitted for the city on the 22nd inst. The feeling is that it will carry. The Antis so far have not had any public meetings, but it is known that they are holding private ones, and although apparently quiet are working hard, even going so far as to boycott anyone in business whom they think in favor of the Act.

BROME.—The liquor party is at work privately and stealthily circulating lies, one of which is that the Act prevents the manufacture of cider. This, of course, is calculated to stir up the ire of the farmers, but people have only to consult the Act itself to see that this is not the case. Cider can not only be manufactured, but there is nothing in the Act to prevent the sale of sweet cider as that is not an intoxicant, and the Act only prohibits the sale of intoxicants.—*War Notes.*

ST. JOHN.—It will be remembered by our readers that the vote on the Scott Act in this city in 1882 resulted in a tie, each side polling 1,075 votes. The newly elected president and secretary of the organization here are Rev. A. J. McFarland, and Mr. H. A. McKown respectively. The friends of the cause are going into the work heartily, and with the advance in temperance sentiment and the removal of some difficulties since that time, it is expected that when submitted, the Act will carry by a large majority.

OXFORD.—The Scott Act was carried in the county of Oxford by a majority of 775, and comes into force in May, but the Ingersoll campaigners are still educating public sentiment by giving a free course of first-class temperance lectures. The third of the series was delivered in the Town Hall on Tuesday the 13th inst., by J. R. Clark, the Anglo-American orator, and was an immense success. The hall was packed, and the lecturer provoked great enthusiasm by his unique and dramatic eloquence.

The petitions to the Dominion Parliament supporting the Scott Act, and asking a general prohibitory law are being energetically circulated and will be largely signed.

QUEBEC.—A number of persons have been canvassing for names to a petition asking that the Scott Act be brought into force in this city. They have so far met with very good success. The Archbishop, it is stated, will shortly issue a mandamus in favor of the Scott Act. The Rev. C. Hamilton, of St. Matthew's Episcopal church, is also making strenuous efforts to have the Act brought out in the city.

In accordance with the resolution adopted the other night at the annual meeting of the Vigilance Association, on motion of Dr. Marsden, arrangements have been made for the printing in the French language, of 100,000 copies of the Scott Act; His Grace the Archbishop having kindly granted permission for the use of his imprimatur upon each copy as a certificate of the genuine character of its contents.

HURON.—It is stated that a petition has been filed with the Government against the Scott Act going into force in the county of Huron. The grounds of the petition are, (1) that the ballots were improperly printed; (2) that a sufficient number of printed proclamations were not posted up; (3) that the township of Stephen and the village of Exeter, belong to the county of Middlesex for Dominion election purposes and the township of Usborne to Perth, and as the Scott Act is a Dominion law, these municipalities should not be included under it as parts of the county of Huron. If the Anti-Scott Act people can make out no other objections to the vote than such twaddle as the above, there is not much prospect of the Act being set aside. Of course the object of the petition is to keep the Act from coming into operation in May next.—*St. Mary's Argus.*

YORK.—The annual meeting of the District Division of the Sons of Temperance for this county met on Monday in the Brock street Temperance Hall, Toronto. Representatives were present from several of the divisions in the county, and a very pleasant and profitable meeting was held. Thomas Caswell, D.W.P., presided.

The committee on resolutions consisted of Thomas Caswell, R. R. Jackes, J. W. Stephen, and Miss Tanner. They reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, "That we believe the Scott Act is the best available measure for the curtailment of the liquor traffic now attainable, and while we shall never stop short of the total suppression of the liquor traffic, yet in the view that it is our duty to use the means in our power best to suppress the traffic and to educate the people, we urge on the Sons of Temperance in this county to push on the agitation for the said Act till it is adopted, and then see it is thoroughly enforced.

Resolved, "That we urge upon the the Sons of Canada to see that no amendment is made to the Scott Act, which will make it less a temperance remedy than it now is, and that no amendments are made to it at the next session of Parliament, unless some clauses to cause the said Act to be more thoroughly enforced, and that if necessary our president and secretary be authorized to send a petition on our behalf to the said Parliament to urge these views."

Resolved, "That while not forgetting the legal remedies to decrease intemperance, we do not lose sight of the fact that moral suasion is the true remedy, and no institution in the county can so thoroughly educate people of the county on the evils of intemperance and its true remedy as our old order the Sons of Temperance. And we call upon all classes of the community to come in and strengthen this order that has saved so many from intemperance and educated so many in the noble virtue of temperance."

Reports from the different delegates were heard as to the state of the order in the different localities. The next meeting was appointed to be held at Stouffville on the 29th of May next. Among others present were Rev. C. A. Turner, D. Purdy, Miss Purdy, Miss

Tanner, from Malvern; James Little, Thomas Caswell, and G. M. Rose, from Toronto; George Clendinning, James Malcolm, James Stewart, from Agincourt, and George Flint, from Stouffville.—*Mail*.

CARLETON.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of delegates from all parts of the county of Carleton was held in the Cameron Hall, Sparks street, with a view to completing arrangements for the impending contest respecting the Scott Act, which, as our readers doubtless know, is to be submitted to the vote of the electors of the county on the 29th instant. Every township was represented, and the utmost harmony and unanimity prevailed. The meeting lasted all day, with a slight intermission for dinner, the interest continuing and even increasing till the close.

The Rev. G. M. Clark, of New Edinburgh, presided, and Mr. E. Storr and Mr. J. McKellar acted as secretaries. Mr. W. G. Fee, who has done such good service in other counties, was present as chief organizer, and several of the city pastors and ministers of various denominations from different parts of the county lent their assistance. Committees on finance and on public meetings were appointed, the former of which went vigorously to work, reporting afterwards encouragingly in regard to ways and means for carrying on the campaign.

Mr. Fee reported a list of places at which meetings will be held, and the names of a number of gentlemen who had been secured as speakers, among which are those of Judge Macdonald and Rev. T. G. Williams, of Brockville, Prof. Foster, M.P., Mr. W. H. Young, Police Magistrate of Halton county; Mr. McCraney, M.P., Mr. F. S. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance; Revs. E. W. Sibbald, of Belleville, and S. D. Chown, of Kemptville; Ald. Heney, Mr. Mosgrove and Mr. J. K. Stewart, of this city; several of the city ministers, and last, and certainly not least, the name of the eloquent lady so well known in Ottawa, Mrs. Youmans, who is to spend ten days in the county previous to the day of voting. All this of course, involves a large amount of expense for travelling, printing and otherwise, in meeting which it is hoped friends in the city will generously assist the association.

A deputation of ladies connected with the Women's Christian Temperance Union were present in the afternoon and showed their interest and sympathy with the work by a gift of \$50 worth of temperance literature, for which, on motion of Mr. Fee, seconded by Rev. Mr. Williams, the cordial thanks of the association were accorded them.

The prospects for carrying the Act in Carleton county are said to be very good.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

HASTINGS.—The Central Committee of the Hastings' Scott Act Association met in the City Hall, Belleville, Jan. 8th, for the transaction of business. The Rev. F. B. Stratton, County Secretary in the absence of the president through ill health, Rev. A. McClatchie, M. A., was elected president pro tem. Reasons were assigned for this call in the city as follows:—"That the southern municipalities might have a better opportunity of representation than heretofore." After some conversation touching the mass meeting advertised for the evening, it was resolved on motion of Rev. W. J. Young, seconded by Rev. D. Williams, "That this committee heartily endorse the action of the Executive in calling this meeting in the city of Belleville, but that inasmuch as the temperance workers of the city deem it unwise to hold a public meeting in Belleville at this early stage of the campaign in deference to their wishes, the mass meeting announced for this evening be withdrawn."

In the afternoon session a large number of representative men arrived from different parts of the county, and the greatest possible harmony prevailed. Resolutions of great importance were submitted, discussed and most enthusiastically carried. A few of which we subjoin. Moved by Rev. F. B. Stratton, and seconded by Rev. O. R. Lambly, M.A., "That the Executive Committee be enlarged by the appointment of influential temperance men from southern municipalities." On motion by Rev. A. McClatchie, M.A., W. H. Austin, Samuel T. Wilmot, Francis Brenton, S. J. Clarke, Richard Lazier, Rev. W. J. Young, — Mr. Rae, P. J. O'Rourke Robert Conly, and Henry Finkell were added to said Committee.

Resolved on motion "That the Executive as now formed be divided in two parts for working purposes, and that each part look after the raising of its own share of the funds, but that they work in harmony with each other in all matters tending to the success and greater efficiency of the work in hand."

S. J. Clarke was appointed sub-Secretary-Treasurer. Several of the Belleville workers being present gave cheering intelligence of their work. Hon. Billa Flint in a stirring address presented the Committee with 2,500 copies of his admirable letter on the Anti-Scott Act petition. A deputation was appointed consisting of Messrs. E. D. O. Flynn, A. McClatchie, S. J. Clarke, and Dr. Boulter to visit the meetings of the Committee in Belleville who have so kindly appointed a delegation to meet with this Committee, and thereby secure hearty co-operation in carrying on the work. It was resolved that the purchase of literature, employment of speakers and organizers be left in the hands of the General Executive. A McClatchie, M.A., was appointed Vice-President in lieu of Dr. Coleman resigned. Resolved on motion of R. H. Leitch, seconded by S. Vantassler, "That petitions be placed in the hands of the local organizations (where not already done), for circulation, as soon as they are ready for work."

Resolved that the date for returning the petitions be left in the hands of the Executive.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Hon. Billa Flint, for his donation to the Committee. Some other matters of minor importance being considered, the Committee closed one of the most enthusiastic and cheering business meetings yet held. All went home determined to secure a victory for the Scott Act.

One of the largest and most successful Scott Act meetings yet held in the county of Hastings was that of last Friday evening in the West Huntingdon Methodist church. The edifice was crowded to the doors. Mr. McKim, the township President, occupied the chair.

Very able addresses were delivered by the following gentlemen:—Revs. Messrs. Rae, H. Ostrom, O. R. Lambly, and Mr. E. D. O'Flynn. At the conclusion of Mr. Lambly's address all those in favor of the Act were invited to stand, when almost the whole audience rose *en masse*. Then asked any opposed to the Act to do likewise, but not one man stood up. The meeting throughout was orderly and earnest, and the outlook for Huntingdon is cheering and hopeful.

KANSAS.—The first annual meeting of the Kansas branch of the National Prohibition Party met in the Senate Chamber at Topeka, on Dec. 16 and 17, 1884. Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, Literature and Plan of work were appointed, letters of regret read from George R. Scott, of the New York *Witness*, and Miss F. E. Willard. About one hundred and fifty delegates were in attendance from all parts of the State. The large Senate Chamber was completely filled on the evening of the 16th to listen to an address from Gov. St. John. His speech on that occasion was incomparable, a report would fail to do the speaker justice. A wise and explicit platform of principles was adopted, and the Prohibition party in Kansas is now under full sail, and has caught a favorable breeze.—*Morning and Day of Reform*.

KENTUCKY.—The presidential campaign has awakened great interest in the temperance cause in Kentucky; a large number of Good Templar Lodges have been formed since the election, and some of the municipal elections have resulted, not in "local option," but absolute Prohibition. Good Templarism seems to be the chief temperance organization in this State, though there are others, all of which have been strengthened and encouraged, as well as the Prohibition party itself, which is stronger to-day than ever before and always growing. The sentiment in favor of Prohibition is a healthy one, and leading politicians do not hesitate to say that in the near future the Prohibition party will be a formidable contestant for power. The Prohibitionists are regarded with great respect in this State, and nothing calculated to insult or offend them has been said or done. I would not be surprised if some of the leading newspapers should espouse our cause at the next State election.

Almost three-fourths of the territory of the State is now under local option, and in almost all the localities the law is vigorously executed, and when we succeed in having a strong party behind the law, it will be executed everywhere, and Kentucky will be a positive Prohibition State.—*Cor. of Voice*.

Selected Articles.

EVILS OF BEER DRINKING.

A police captain discoursed to me on the evils of beer drinking the other day. He said that the workmen in breweries, especially the drivers of the beer waggons, are the despair of surgeons when any accident happens to them. This is due to the quantity of beer they consume. Every well regulated brewery here supplies the men employed in it with all the beer they want to prevent them from tapping fresh casks and from meddling with the beer when in process of making. The employees are generally supplied with tickets with which they get beer from a saloon attached to the brewery. Each ticket is good for a glass. One brewery in Morrisania gives thirty-two tickets a day to each of its employees, in addition to the regular wages, which are no smaller because what would cost \$1.60, if bought in the regular way, is added. The tickets for which he has no need a workman is privileged to give away to members of his family, and he can make use of them in treating his friends, but he is not allowed to peddle them. The consequence is that a workman in a brewery, if single, drinks about thirty glasses of beer every day.

Drivers of beer waggons drink more, for, in addition to their allowance from the brewery, they sample their own wares at nearly every saloon which they supply with beer, so that they probably average as many as fifty glasses of beer every working day in their lives. What wonder, when driving about the crowded streets in the fuddled condition that such a quantity of beer must produce, they are continually running over children? The marvel is that accidents from this cause are not more frequent. It is not to be wondered at either that they themselves not unfrequently fall under the wheels of their heavy waggons and are crushed by their own Juggernauts.

When this occurs, said the Temperance police Captain, the victim is a dead man. What would not perhaps materially injure a temperate person will kill the beer drinker. A slight flesh wound, or even a cut in the hand, which a temperate man would think little or nothing of, will be weeks in healing in the case of a brewery employee who makes use of his privileges, and will sometimes prove fatal. An inordinate beer drinker seems to have no power of resistance against disease. When one is brought to a hospital the victim of an accident, the surgeon has no hope as soon as he learns his habits. Beer drinkers seldom or never survive a surgical operation that is considered hardly dangerous at all, and they die of shock when an ordinary patient would be in no danger of succumbing. "There is not a case on record," concluded the police Father Mathew, "of the employee of a brewery or an inordinate drinker surviving an accident resulting in a serious injury, and they sometimes die from not much more than the scratch of a pin." New York beer, by the way, averages very bad.—*N. Y. Cor. Savannah (Ga.) News.*

General News.

CANADIAN.

The Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance has just closed a most successful three days' session at Toronto.

An attempt to wreck an Intercolonial Railway train was discovered in time to avert a disaster.

The Quebec Legislature will meet some time between the 15th and 20th February.

The six thousand unemployed workmen in Montreal propose holding another public demonstration.

The Dominion Government has thanked Mr. Millais, the English artist, for his gift of the Marquis of Lorne's portrait to the Canadian National Gallery.

At Sherbrooke, Que., S. Brooks Sanborn, advocate, accidentally shot himself on the 17th. He was exhibiting the working of his revolver to his son. He died the same evening.

The Bow Park farm at Brantford has been sold by auction, the land and the valuable herd of shorthorns being purchased on behalf of Messrs. T. Nelson & Sons, of Edinburgh, Scotland, for \$71,000 and \$95,500 respectively.

Notice is given that the Scott Act will go into force in the united counties of Dundas Stormont & Glengarry at the expiry of the present liquor license.

The Scott Act petition for the county of Middlesex, and also the Lincoln petition have been deposited with the Government at Ottawa.

UNITED STATES.

Immense deposits of gold and silver are reported to have been discovered in Georgia.

During a campaign of eight weeks in Pittsburg, Mr. Murphy obtained eighteen thousand signatures to the temperance pledge.

At Everson, Pa., on Jan. 15th, a party of disguised men entered Keck Bros.' store, in which Adam Keck was sleeping. They bound and gagged him, crushed his skull with a club, and stole a large amount of goods. Keck is in a precarious condition.

At Goodspring Station, Pa., on the 17th inst., the boiler in Earnst's saw mill exploded, killing Henry Colier, Albert Earnst, and Jacob Geheres, and seriously injuring two others.

At a colored dance on Saturday night, at Henrietta, Tex., Alex. Skard and Tony Ellis shot and killed two soldiers who had come from Fort Sill to guard the army paymaster. The murderers were arrested, and lynching is threatened.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The steamer *Admiral Morson* collided with the American ship *Santa Clara*, from Liverpool for New York, in the Irish Channel, and was sunk. Twelve of the crew of the steamer and nine passengers were drowned.

Admiral Peyron, the French Minister of Marine, will resign on Jan. 27.

A terrible colliery accident occurred on Thursday at Lievin, France, by which it is believed forty-eight men were killed.

A letter from Khartoum, Nov. 15th, says General Gordon remains in the entrenched quarter at Khartoum, and only has a supply of food for the garrison.

It is reported the M. dir of Dongola will be asked to govern the Nile up to and including Khartoum.

There is a fair prospect that the Congo Conference will approve of Gen. Sandford's proposal to build a railway to connect the upper and lower reaches of the Congo.

A bishop and thirty missionaries have been expelled from Canton by the Viceroy, and have taken refuge at Hong Kong.

Dispatches from Yokohama report the destruction by fire of the Japanese town of Hunghow, near Hong Kong. No details are given, but it is believed that many lives have been lost.

HARD FIGHTING IN EGYPT.

Latest despatches from Egypt state that some heavy fighting has been done between the troops of General Herbert Stewart, C.B., and the Arabs under the Ameer of Sangara. The battle took place near Metamneh. Ten thousand rebels attacked the square several times in which the British forces were advancing, but were eventually forced to retire. It is estimated that the rebels lost over 800 men killed and nearly 1000 wounded. The English loss was 9 officers, 65 non-commissioned officers and men, killed and 85 wounded.

Col. Fred. Burnaby, one of the most popular officers in the British army, and author of the books, "A Ride to Khiva," and "On Horseback through Asia," was killed. When found, he is described as having his right hand clenched in death around the throat of his Arab assailant, whose spear had severed the jugular vein of Burnaby's neck, and caused his death.

The naval brigade and marine corps suffered very severely on this occasion as they have generally right throughout the Egyptian campaign. They have always been placed in the van by such officers as Lord Wolseley and Gen. Stewart, who, from experience in former campaigns, well knew the endurance and adaptation to circumstances of these hardy sailors and sea-soldiers.

The usual bull-dog pluck and tenacity of the British soldier showed itself on this occasion, in the manner in which they stood the terrific charges of the enemy, and finally when the enemy were forced to retire, they followed and slew them in hundreds.

Lord Wolseley says.—"General Stewart's operations have been most creditable to him as a commander, and the nation has every reason to be proud of the gallantry and splendid spirit of her Majesty's soldiers on this occasion."

The Canada Temperance Act!

OVER 36,000 MAJORITY.

"THANK GOD AND TAKE COURAGE."

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR

<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, Arthabaska
Oxford,	Norfolk.	Prince,	Marquette, Stanstead.
Simcoe,	Huron,	King's,	Brome.
Dundas, Stormont,	Brant,	Queen's	
and Glengarry,	Kent,		
Bruce,	Lanark,		
Leeds &	Lennox &		
Grenville	Adding'n,		
Dufferin.	Guelph.		

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

<i>Ontario.</i>		<i>Perth,</i>	<i>Kingston (city).</i>
Russell and Prescott,		Lambton,	Belleville (city).
Carleton,		Hastings,	Toronto (city).
Northumberland and Durham,		Waterloo,	London (city).
Ontario,		Middlesex,	
York,		Wellington.	
Essex,		Lincoln,	
Grey,		St. Thomas (city).	
Elgin,			

Quebec.—Shefford, Brome, Pontiac, Chicoutimi, Missisquoi.

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 fourteen counties have adopted the Act, and in fifteen counties and six cities agitation has been started in its favor.

Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, three 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.

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED		MAJORITIES.		DATE OF ELECTION.
	For	Ag'nat	For	Ag'nat	
Fredericton (city), N.B.....	408	208	200		October 31, 1878
York, N.B.....	1229	214	1015		December 28, "
Prince, P.E.I.....	2062	271	1791		" 28, "
Charlotte, N.B.....	867	149	718		March 14, 1879
Carleton, N.B.....	1215	96	1119		April 21, "
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	827	253	574		" 24, "
Albert, N.B.....	718	114	604		" 21, "
King's, P.E.I.....	1076	59	1017		May 29, "
Lambton, Ont.....	2567	2352	215		" 29, "
King's N.B.....	798	245	553		June 23, "
Queen's, N.B.....	500	315	185		July 3, "
Westmoreland, N.B.....	1082	299	783		September 11, "
Megantic, Quo.....	372	841		469	" 11, "
Northumberland, N.B.....	875	673	202		" 2, 1880
Standstead, Que.....	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, "
Halton, Ont.....	1483	1402	81		" 19, "
Annapolis, N.S.....	1111	114	997		" 19, "
Wentworth, Ont.....	1611	2202		591	" 22, "
Colchester, N.S.....	1418	184	1234		May 13, "
Cape Breton, N.S.....	739	216	523		August 11, "
Hants, N.S.....	1028	92	936		September 15, "
Welland, Ont.....	1610	2378		768	November 10, "
Lambton, Ont.....	2988	3073		85	" 29, "
Inverness, N.S.....	966	106	854		January 6, 1882
Pictou, N.S.....	1555	453	1102		" 9, "
St. John, N.B.....	1074	1074			February 23, "
Fredericton, N.B.....	293	252	41		October 26, "
Cumberland, N.S.....	1560	262	1298		" 25, 1883
Prince County, P.E.I.....	2939	1065	1874		February 7, 1884
Yarmouth, N.S.....	1300	96	1204		March 7, "
Oxford, Ont.....	4073	3298	775		" 20, "
Arthabaska, Quo.....	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, "
Standstead, Quo.....	1300	975	325		" 9, "
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	755	715	40		" 16, "
Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, Ont.....	4590	2884	1706		" 16, "
Peel, Ont.....	1805	1999		194	" 28, "
Bruce, Ont.....	4501	3189	1312		" 30, "
Huron, Ont.....	6012	4537	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	694	1087		" 11, "
Compton, Quo.....	1132	1620		488	" 26, "
Brant, Ont.....	1690	1088	602		December 11, "
Brantford (city), Ont.....	606	812		166	" 11, "
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	5058	4390	668		" 18, "
Kent, Ont.....			2399		January 15, 1885
Lanark, Ont.....	1995	1581	414		" 15, "
Lennox & Addington, Ont.....			47		" 15, "
Brome, Quo.....			468		" 15, "
Guelph Ont.....			169		" 22, "

THE GRAND SUCCESS OF PROHIBITION.

The Scott-Act Works Wherever Fairley Tried.

I would advise the electors in every county in Ontario to adopt the Scott Act. Its adoption in Halton has, to a great extent, prevented the sale and use of liquor.—W. KEARNS, M.P.P., for Halton Co.

No law ever placed on the statute books of this country has so powerfully arrested, controlled and demoralized the liquor business as this Scott Act has.—REV. D. L. BRETHOUR, Halton Co.

From personal observation, I honestly and conscientiously believe that drinking has greatly decreased.—R. LITTLE, Public School Inspector, Halton Co.

We, the undersigned, certify that business has not been injured by the Scott Act—that the amount of drinking has been greatly reduced.—Signed by over 100 of the leading men of Halton.

The Canada Temperance Act has done all that the most sanguine expected. The principal benefit, in my estimation, is the fact that temptation is removed from the young. Whatever drinking is done has to be done secretly, where none but those who can be trusted to keep silence are present.—N. LINDSAY, Reeve of Esquevasing, Halton Co.

I regard the Scott Act as a most decided improvement upon any previous legislation we have had. Less liquor is consumed, and one especial feature is that the temptations to drink are no longer openly presented. My opinion is most unqualifiedly in favor of the law.—W. WESLEY COLPITTS, Methodist Minister, Woodstock, N.B.

Having read the within letter I can fully concur in what has been said as to the operation of the Canada Temperance Act in this county.—R. K. JONES, Mayor, Woodstock, N.B.

We, the undersigned citizens of Fredericton, N.B., are glad to be able to affirm that The Canada Temperance Act has worked well and beneficially in our city. Since the doubts as to its validity (which for a time hampered its operations) were removed by its decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in April last, the law has been as well enforced as any law.

Drunken men are rarely seen on the streets, there is real diminution of crimes that always grow of a liquor traffic, and the temptations to drink, which under the license system met the weak and unwary at every turn, no longer exist. These are facts which conclusively establish the beneficial character of the law. The good done by it is apparent to every unprejudiced observer. Those who favored its adoption are highly satisfied with its working; and not a few who thought it a doubtful experiment—some, even, who opposed it—arc convinced of the power to check a great evil:—

THEODORE H. RAND, Chief Supt. of Education; JAS. S. BEEK, Auditor-General, New Brunswick; GEO. J. BLISS, Clerk House of Assembly; GEO. THOMPSON, Assiat. Supt. of Education; E. EVANS, Pastor Methodist Church, and President of the Methodist Conference; FRED P. THOMPSON, M.P.P.; JNO. L. MARSH, Police Magistrate; GEO. F. ATHERTON, Chairman Police Com.; ANDREW G. BLAIR, M.P.P.; JNO. JAS. FRAZER, M.P.P., Attorney-General, of N.B.; P. M. SPEAKE, Postmaster of Fredericton; and sixteen others of the most prominent citizens of Fredericton.

HOW LIQUOR IS SOLD UNDER THE SCOTT-ACT.

The large, fashionable, and would-be respectable establishments have abandoned the traffic entirely, and a drink of rum now can only be obtained stealthily, and then from the vilest and most miserable of our citizens.—Stephen B. Appleby, Esq., M.P., Woodstock, N.B.



Drinking in all forms has greatly lessened. If there is any drinking now it is done in holes and dens, without the sanction of the law, where few respectable men will go; they prefer to go without it, as is the case here largely.—W. McCrory, M.P., Halton County.

THE ANTIS' BEST ARGUMENT ANSWERED.

ANTI-SCOTT ACT ORATOR.—YOU SEE, NOTWITHSTANDING THE SCOTT-ACT, DRINKING GOES ON!
MR. RESPECTABILITY.—YES, OF A CERTAIN KIND; BUT I SHOULD RATHER DO WITHOUT IT THAN COME HERE FOR IT, WOULDN'T YOU

The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

Published every Friday by the

CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY,

OFFICE, 8 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Subscription, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, strictly in advance.

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

5 copies.....	one year for \$4 00.
12 ".....	" 9 00.
20 ".....	" 14 00.

Subscribers will oblige by informing us at once of any irregularities in delivery.

Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

All communications should be addressed to

F. S. SPENCE, - - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1885.

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

MEN, WOMEN, AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

When we are assured that the socialists of Chicago are in the habit of meeting together for the purpose of practising military drill, that they are well supplied with fire arms of the most approved form, and that their number is already large and rapidly increasing, we can only wonder what the motive prompting them must be. They cannot desire a greater amount of political freedom, for each socialist can have a vote at all public elections, whether municipal, state, or national, by becoming a citizen and registering his name. They cannot desire a greater amount of social freedom, for in Chicago the restraints imposed by society either formally or informally on the individual are of the mildest possible kind compatible with the existence of society at all, each man doing more than almost anywhere else that which is right in his own eyes. There are no "blue laws" to protest against. Those who want to buy and sell on Sunday can do so. Those who want to ride on street cars on Sunday can do so. Those who want to indulge in Sunday carousals can do so. Those who want to go to churches can find them in abundance and well supplied with good preachers. Those who want to go to gambling dens can find them in equal abundance and without being put to much trouble in the search for them.

What, then, in the name of common sense, can the Chicago socialists want, and why do they practice drill in arms as a means of obtaining it? One can understand why the narrow, autocratic, and often cruel and unjust despotism of the Russian Government should foster nihilism. It is equally easy to comprehend that the socialism which is becoming so prevalent in Germany, which so disturbs Bismarck, is the natural outcome of his "blood-and-iron" policy of the past twenty years—a policy which has made Germany a great political nation at the expense of individual freedom. But there is no class in the United States thus entrenched in power. In the

first place, the legislative and administrative functions are so divided up between nation and state that neither the national nor the state government can greatly or for any length of time oppress the individual. Then elections are held so frequently and are so perfectly untrammelled that if the voice of the law making bodies is not the collective voice of the majority of the people it is because the majority have not taken the trouble to make their preferences known through the ballot box. It is said that the millionaires oppress the people by means of gigantic corporations. Assuming that they do so, they at all events act under powers conferred on them by law, and if these powers are found to be too great for the public safety, the legislative bodies elected by the people can take them away, as they conferred them in the first place, by formal enactment.

If the socialists wish merely to reform society by redressing grievances they will accomplish their object sooner by laying aside their arms and expending on the work of legitimate political agitation the energies and powers now worse than uselessly employed. It is to be feared, however, that they have some less commendable purpose in view. Whether it is anarchy, or plunder, or something equally detestable they are aiming at, the practice of drilling with arms should be promptly and rigidly suppressed. It is dangerous to the public peace and to human life. Occasionally there are mob uprisings in large cities, as recently in Cincinnati, and the possibilities in such an event become infinitely more ghastly when a certain portion of the crowd have fire-arms which they know how to use with deadly effect. The only proper subjects of drill in arms are the legally appointed guardians of the peace, soldiers and police, and they should be fully armed, thoroughly drilled, and well officered. The law-abiding people of Chicago had better take the socialists in hand and give them the alternative of either refraining from threatening war on society or taking themselves to some place where they will have neither taxes nor tailors' bills to pay.

The Philadelphia *American* points out the urgent necessity of some mode of rapid transit in that city of magnificent distances, unless the inhabitants are to be compelled to raise their dwellings higher in the air and crowd themselves into tenement houses like the residents of Manhattan Island. The elevated railway will probably take the place of, or at least supplement, the street cars. It will soon be necessary for Torontonians to think seriously over the same problem. The dweller in Parkdale, Brockton, Rosedale, or Riverside, who has to be at his work in the city at seven or eight in the morning cannot walk, and he loses too much time even on the horse cars. The more the dwelling houses of our citizens are scattered the better for the public health, and it is to be hoped that Toronto will never become more crowded than now. The charter of the Street Railway Company will revert to the city in a short time, and advantage should be taken of that event to renew the franchise, if it is renewed at all, on conditions quite different from those which now obtain. When horse cars were first introduced here short rides were common. Now the passenger has to be carried as a rule for distances varying from half a mile to a mile and a half or two miles. The great number of horse cars on King Street and their usually crowded condition seem to show that the time for the introduction of the elevated railway has almost arrived.

The *Week* of this city, in a recent issue got off the following at the expense of the *New York Nation*:—

Chagrined at its failure to promote Irish discontent by disingenuously representing itself as voicing American sentiment on English politics, the *Nation* gets off a petulant peevishness worthy of O'Donovan Rossa. *Harper's* and the *Century*, the Fenian New York journal declares in alarm, are pandering too much of late to England—"read as if some sheets of *Cornhill* or *Macmillan's* had got bound up by mistake with the home product." *Harper's* staff has even been demoralized by the addition of an Englishman.

The *Week* goes on to say that one consequence of the desire of Englishmen to know Americans better is "a rapidly-increasing demand for American magazines and newspapers in England—an increase all the more displeasing to the *Nation*, since that journal does not share in it. The *Nation's* remark which gave rise to this ill-natured and discourteous paragraph is the following comment on a recent number of *Harper's*:—

There is, however, an English flavor in the number as a whole, very pronounced and not to be commended; a considerable portion of the contents look to the foreign market, as is naturally to be expected, perhaps, with an assistant English editor. At present all our three leading magazines occasionally issue a number that reads as if some sheets of the *Cornhill* or *Macmillan's* had got bound up by mistake with the product. It is evident already that the two popular audiences to which our publishers appeal are by no means homogeneous.

When one sees how legitimate the *Nation's* comment is and how utterly unwarranted the *Week's* remark, one is tempted to ask what can have stirred up the wrath of our English contemporary in Toronto. It is not necessary to go back more than a few months to find the explanation. Mr. Goldwin Smith, moved by an insane hatred of the Home Rule Irish party, regards as "Fenian" in its sympathies every journal which takes the part of the Nationalists, even to the extent of fair comment on the bad features of Dublin Castle administration. Mr. Godkin, editor of the *New York Nation*, on account of his sensible views of Irish affairs has been repeatedly abused by Mr. Smith and his organ, the *Week*. Mr. Godkin wrote to Mr. Smith privately, calling attention to misstatements about him in the *Bystander* papers and asking a correction. Failing to get this, he wrote to the *New York Tribune* a full account of the whole affair. The above is Mr. Goldwin Smith's way of getting even with a man who will not submit to be wronged. The *Nation*, I need hardly say, has for twenty years ranked amongst the best weekly journals in the world, and splenetic remarks by the *Week* are not likely to injure it.

In the same issue of the last-named paper occurs the following suggestive sentences. Speaking of the recently published memoirs of John Wilson Croker, former editor of the *London Quarterly Review*, the *Week* says:—

Croker has been identified in the imagination of most people with the "Rigby" of Disraeli's "Coningsby." It now appears that Disraeli had a personal grudge against Croker. His mode of assailing the object of his hatred was that which he frequently adopted, and of which Mrs. Manley of unsavory fame had set him the example. He libelled Croker under the cover of fiction, giving real traits enough to identify the person libelled as effectually as if the name had been printed, but mixing with them calumnies in the fabrication of which he used the boundless license of the novelist.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has himself been identified in the imagination of most people with one of Disraeli's characters, the Oxford professor in "Lothair," who is described as "quite a young man, of advanced opinions on all subjects, religious, social, and political;" as "clever, extremely well-informed, so far as books can make a man knowing, but unable to profit even by that limited experience of life from a restless vanity and overflowing conceit which prevented him from ever observing or thinking of anything but himself;" as "gifted with a great command of words, which took the form of endless exposition, varied by sarcasm and passages of ornate jargon;" as "the last person one would have expected to recognize in an Oxford professor;" as one "who was not satisfied with his home career, and, like many men of his order of mind, had dreams of wild vanity which the new world, they think, can alone realise," as "a social parasite" who finding himself on one occasion unexpectedly about to dine with a peer, was content to dazzle and amuse him instead of indulging in his usual invectives against peers and princes.

Mr. Goldwin Smith seems to think that Croker did himself a wrong in persistently refusing to take any notice of the attacks made on him by Disraeli and others. It may fairly be questioned whether Mr. Smith did not do himself an injury by trying "to brand the falsehood" of which he complained, and which he inconsistently described as "the stingless insult of a coward." Whatever endurance the "social parasite" has in the public memory is due more to Mr. Smith's putting the cap on than to Disraeli's making it for him, and the victim has foolishly kept the "insult" alive by his malignant and repeated attacks on his torturer while he was alive and on his memory since his death. An "insult" which has rankled for fifteen years with ever increasing virulence, whatever else it may be, cannot be described as "stingless." Disraeli was a Jew by descent, and, whether correct or not, the popular impression is that Mr. Smith's absurd and persistent attacks on the Jews and his immoral defence of their European persecutors are the result of his intense antipathy towards his Jewish

tormentor, who never, however, took the slightest notice of him except to limn his portrait as above, in "Lothair."

The Minister of Education has done wisely in making an earnest effort to solve the University problem in Ontario by bringing into harmony interests which have hitherto been rather antagonistic to each other. That the time has come for making such an effort is proved by the fact that the heads of Colleges were willing to meet with him in conference, and assist in framing a plan of consolidation, co-operation, or confederation, whichever term most correctly describes the lately promulgated scheme. On its underlying principle and important details I may have more to say hereafter, but even at this stage it is manifest that if the friends of such denominational institutions as are located in Toronto, or can be removed hither, are wise, they will fall in with the project and assist in making it a success. The plan may not be the best in theory, but it is probably the best attainable, and a few years' experience of its working would probably show how it could be greatly improved.

I have not heard of the newly enfranchised women voting in many municipalities at the late elections, but in some towns they did turn out in considerable numbers. In Fergus and Belleville, if not in other places, they decided the election of mayor, the issue in each case being largely a temperance one. For this result the liquor sellers had themselves to blame. By their active support of one candidate they roused the temperance organizations against him, and secured his defeat. If the temperance societies of Toronto will during the current year ascertain what women will be able to vote at the next election, and take steps to have their votes polled, I have no doubt of their being able to elect a thorough-going temperance man in spite of all opposition. The work cannot be commenced too soon, and I throw out this suggestion now for the benefit of Mr. Withrow, or any other temperance man who has the mayoralty in view.

The unanimous decision of the Supreme Court that the McCarthy Act is, in respect of all but wholesale and vessel licenses, invalid helps to simplify the situation. The choice must now be between the Scott Act and the Crooks Act, and the temperance people should be just as zealous in securing improvements in the latter as they are in opposing amendments calculated to make the former less effective. The McCarthy Act served one good purpose during its brief existence. It was in several respects a distinct advance on the Crooks Act, and this fact enabled the temperance people last session of the Ontario Legislature to secure some amendments to our Provincial license law which they would otherwise have been able to carry. The contention that the decision of the Supreme Court makes uncertain the validity of the Scott Act is absurd. The latter draws its authority from a judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and no decision of the Supreme Court of the Dominion can affect it.

Mr. Blake's late speech in Shaftesbury Hall makes one regret that the people of Toronto have so few opportunities of hearing such expositions of political science. The "Parliament-out-of-session" speeches are a feature of English politics, and they should be of our own. If the new departure inaugurated by the Young Liberal Club is only persisted in we may hereafter be able to listen to our best political speakers without attending Parliament, or wasting time at a banquet, or taking part in an exciting election contest. The meeting in Shaftesbury Hall was worthy of the orator of the evening. It was enthusiastic, intelligent, and most orderly. If the Young Conservatives are wise they will provide for the public a similar entertainment as soon as possible. A marked feature of the evening was the presence of a large number of women who appeared to thoroughly enjoy the speech, and sat it out though it took over two hours in delivering. There is no reason why women should hold aloof from politics, which Mr. Blake well designated the highest occupation of every citizen. There is every reason why they should take an active interest in matters of government, and every political meeting would be the better for their presence, which has a wonderfully civilizing effect. The Young Liberals made a mistake, however, in reserving any place for them. The reserved space was insufficient and there was more embarrassment caused than there would have been if the women had been allowed to choose their seats anywhere in the Hall.

Tales and Sketches.

THE BURNISH FAMILY.

A PRIZE STORY PUBLISHED BY THE SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

CHAPTER XII.

The Uninvited Guest.

"The soul, all 'rest of heavenly mark,
Defaced God's image there,
Rolls down and down yon abyss dark,
To thy howling home, Despair!"

—William Thom.

There was an evening party in Portland Place, and Mabel's gifts and acquirements as a singer had been put in requisition to add to the entertainment of the night. So she, at Mrs. Burnish's particular request, left her seclusion in the Schoolroom, to join the guests in the drawing room, feeling, it must be owned, saddened by recent events, nay, wholly out of spirits, and a little constrained also by the consciousness, felt in company for the first time, that she did not mingle on equal terms with the visitors. However, to give innocent pleasure to others, even if it cost some personal sacrifice, was worth the effort. Mabel knew it to be among the minor morals that make so much of the happiness of life. So she strove to aid Mrs. Burnish, and succeeded. Her influence was felt, though not much seen. She was ready to play accompaniments for singers far inferior to herself, and she had the exquisite taste that speedily adjusts an accompaniment to the requirements or defects of a voice, so as to bring out merits and make up deficiencies. She sung a second to help the timid, and in every way, like a neutral tint in a painting, contrived to throw out other colors into fuller beauty. Mrs. Burnish was manifestly pleased. Parties fatigued her greatly, and she was delighted that Mabel could be so useful, and yet so unobtrusive in helping to entertain her guests.

Never was Mr. Burnish in better spirits. His cares as a member of Parliament, the various affairs so pressing on his attention, some recent feeling of indisposition, all passed away as he stood among his friends. His cordial attention to the elders, his cheerful complacency to the young, the pleasant word and beaming smile falling like sunshine all around were all such, that Mabel thought she never had seen a more courteous host and kindly gentleman. But somehow the Penitentiary, the Accident Ward, the misery seething and simmering below the upper surface of society, and that contributed—yes, it should not be denied, contributed—to produce the wealth and luxury spread around;—this thought made Mabel's efforts of that night, work, and hard work. Delamere, too, was there, but he was grave and abstracted. Shafton Keen mingled among the guests; but though his caustic tongue was silent, his look, whenever he passed Mabel, reminded her of the sad scene in which they had so recently met.

As the night wore away, speeded by the voice of song and the light laughter of youth, the rooms became very full. It was the party of the season in the Burnish house; and Mrs. Burnish, to each group of guests, was giving her version of the narrow escape her dear Emily and Kate had recently had; and Mr. Veering was in a quiet corner, with a knot of admirers, telling them the marvels of benevolence of his patron, and how, "though he would not boast, forbid it that he should, he had been the humble instrument of suggesting this and that improvement!" Mabel, not sorry to escape from further effort and notice, was seated in the recess of a window, near the sofa where Mrs. Burnish, claiming an invalid's privilege, reclined, and exchanged pleasant chat with particular friends, pleased that all seemed going on agreeably. While Mabel looked on all this harmonious scene, a side-door, half concealed by a stand of flowers, opened, and a form only partially visible, glided in. At first it occurred to Mabel that it was one of the servants, who required to attend to the lights, and wished to escape observation, but in a few seconds, she felt assured it was none of the servants of the house. Then, as her hand was raised to touch Mrs. Burnish's arm, and direct her attention, it occurred to her that it was some piece of pleasantry among the guests, though she thought it ill-timed and eccentric. What was her amazement to see the form emerge among the brilliant throng, and to recognize the wasted frame, the threadbare garb, the grey hair and haggard face of Mrs. Burnish's unfortunate brother! His countenance had impressed her from the first moment that she beheld it. The regularity of the prominent features only made them more gaunt in their emaciation; but now, what was it new in that dark visage that so appalled her? She saw in an instant that the link which, as much as life itself, binds man to its kind, was broken. Reason had fled. Not exactly comprehending what to do, but with a vague perception that Mrs. Burnish must be saved from the shock of seeing her brother, Mabel, passing round, came in front of the sofa where, all unconscious of the accession to her company, Mrs. Burnish was discussing with a showy matron the proposed costume of the bridesmaids at a wedding fixed for the next week. Mabel contrived to stand before her and interrupt the view of a part of the room.

A gentleman was conducting a laughing girl to the piano, and a group of sisters were following the pair, not knowing that behind them, like the shadow of evil tracking their steps, glided the dark form that Mabel watched. They were crossing the spacious room, and had reached the centre, when one of the number looked behind towards the couch where her mother and Mrs. Burnish sat. She encountered, as she turned her head, close to her shoulder the apparition of wild eyes and cadaverous features, staring full at her, yet seeming not to see her. A startled cry of fright, and a run towards her mother, brought up every head, and a hush fell instantly on the glittering crowd. Mr. Burnish, with his elbow on the corner of the mantel-shelf, was in pleasant conversation with a friend, when he heard the cry, and stepped forward, raising his glass to his eye, and saw in the middle of the room, under the brilliant glass chandelier—amid the light, and heat, and flowers, and splendid colors of that gorgeous room—one who looked the personification of winter—withered, bony, grey, palpably shivering with cold. "Midsummer is scarcely the time for charade or masks," said the astonished host, a touch of displeasure, in his courteous voice, which, as he drew nearer, changed to a tone of alarm. "Oh me. Heavens! what is this? Man! maniac! who are you? Here Shiff'kins, Charles—rascals, what are you doing? Your pardon, friends—a moment will set this right." Immoveable, except for the shivering which shook every limb, the intruder kept his standing, his lean forefinger lifted, and said with a tremulous voice, feeble as infancy, yet heard distinctly in the awed attention of that room—"Brether! I'm come to ask you about—about—I half forget. Yes! that's it—about the good Samaritan. Oh, I'm wounded and bruised, dear brother! crushed under dreadful wheels."

"This is frightful! Horrible!" said a voice near. Meanwhile, in far less time than it has taken to describe it, Mrs. Burnish heard the shriek and saw the palpitating girl who had raised it, throw herself into her mother's arms, while her friends, silent and tremulous closed round the sofa. Mabel, who had seen the whole was, as we have said, so standing as to screen the scene from Mrs. Burnish.

"What is it? What has fallen? Stand aside my dears. Miss Alterton you are quite before me." "Dear Mrs. Burnish," said Mabel, turning and clasping her arms round her, "sit still a few minutes;" but from under Mabel's arm she caught a glimpse of Mr. Burnish, pale and agitated, in the centre of the room confronting some one; and panic-stricken, with the strength of a convulsion, she twisted from the clasp that encircled her and sprang towards her husband, just as the maniac, with a world of anguish in misfaltering tones, was describing his condition.

"Oh, Edward! Oh, my brother!—my poor dear brother! What's this? Oh! don't look so," were the hysterical cries of Mrs. Burnish, as she recognized the cause of the disturbance, and noticed the unmistakable glare of madness in his eyes.

Shafton Keen, Delamere, and Mabel, were in a moment by her side, and supported her as she was falling. Mr. Burnish, by the very extent of the confusion, was roused to composure. "Miss Alterton," he said, "get her to her room; you have sense and firmness, exert them and compose her." Then turning to his guests who were already, many of them, rushing down stairs in the panic caused by a madman having got among them, he uttered an apology—alluding to the relationship, which, as Mrs. Burnish had revealed it, was necessary, and said something about "the unhappy state of mind of the intruder." By this time the servants had mustered in force and came to their master, all declaring they did not know how the madman had got in—"certainly the hall door was open."

"Attend the company in their departure," said he sternly; "see that you do not neglect them;" and with the help of Shafton he prepared to lead the maniac from the room, but there was a latent strength in that attenuated frame which madness roused to spasmodic force. He threw off the grasp of those who held him as if they were children—babbling meanwhile like an infant—a thread of meaning running through his perplexed words,—"You are the thieves. You plunder the helpless traveller—you rend him, and tear his veins, and strip him, and put fire in his brain—yes, fire, and take his gold, and leave him half dead. Oh! that's cruel, that's hellish! kill him at once, not piecemeal." Then he would repeat his inquiry for aid—shiver and say, "I shall die before the good Samaritan comes."

To keep Mrs. Burnish in her room when she was got there, was as next to impossible as to remove the maniac, who, the instant he was touched, hurled every one off as assailants. Medical aid was sent for as soon as the house was cleared; and Shafton Keen directed a room on the basement floor to be instantly prepared, and entreated Mr. Burnish, to whose corpulency agitation of any kind was dangerous, to withdraw, and leave it to the doctors, who were summoned, and the servants, to do the best they could with the poor wreck before them.

A dismal night was that to every one in the house. A sense of injury, we have seen, rankled in Mrs. Burnish's heart with regard to the treatment her brother had received from her husband. A feeling of humiliation and resentment at this scene was bitterly concentrated in the mind of Mr. Burnish. His regard for his wife took that form of half pity which is allied to contempt, and the shipwreck her brother had made blended displeasure with that feeling. He and his father before him, his brothers and

all belonging to him, had been prosperous men. Failure was folly; nay, worse, deadly sin, according to his creed. He thought that had he been placed in any pursuit, he would have been successful. He did not consider the chances in his own favor—that coarse appetite and low vices were always plentiful, and pandering to them profitable. When heated, mortified, exasperated, he sought his wife's room and found her sobbing on the sofa, and resisting all attempts of Gabb and Miss Alterton to compose her, at intervals gulping down Dr. Bland's famous mixture, very like vulgar toddy to uninitiated noses, his patience (rarely a husband's virtue, ladies say) gave way at once. "Peace!" said he, "unless you mean to drive me as mad as your brother. Peace! I say, this c.ying and fooling are mistimed."

"Drive you mad! Ah! who drove my brother mad?"

"His vices, his intemperance. Yes, you force it from me with this senseless clamor. What had I to do with his madness, the just punishment of his folly?"

"You never warned him. No! when he was rich, you never told him about his vices then."

This recrimination was so painful to Mabel that she was about to leave the room, when Mr. Burnish said, "No, you stay here, Miss Alterton. I'll go and get quiet in my own dressing room." As he banged the door after him, Mrs. Burnish fell into violent hysterics, while between the pauses of her sobs and cries, sounds of distress came from the lower parts of the house.

Before one o'clock next morning, the poor maniac had been removed to a private asylum, and Mrs. Burnish was laid on a sick bed with the agitations of the preceding night. Plenty of breakfast tables that day were animated with discussions and wonderment about the interruption to the grand party; and not a few who partook of the lavish hospitality of the Burnish family were ready enough to say—for truth will out—

"Well, there's many a home rendered desolate by the drunkards made by brewers and distillers; it's not much to lament that now and then they should see a little of the painful, as well as gainful, results of their trade."

The post that morning brought two letters of varied import. One to Mr. Burnish announced that Lady Burnish meant to spend a week in Portland Place on her way into Sussex, and to have some serious conversation about a singular letter she had received from Delamere, to which she reserved her reply till she came to town. This news was not balm to either Mrs. Burnish or Gabb. Mr. Burnish felt pleased, for his mother's strong nature refreshed him after the insipidities of his wife. Miss Alterton, too, wished a more administrative mind in the feminine department to set things to rights in Portland Place. Poor Mabel! We have often reason to regret the fulfilment of our wishes, as much as their disappointment.

The other letter was from Mr. Alterton to Mabel, wishing to see his daughter, and appointing to call on her the following evening. He was annoyed by the preverse proceedings of the Horncastle brothers, which were involving him in heavy law expenses, and his heart was evidently ill-at-ease on other matters.

CHAPTER XIV.

Perplexities—Lady Burnish Sets Things to Right.

There lived a lady—wise, austere, and nice,
Who showed her virtue by her scorn of vice.

CRABBE.

During the visit of the children to the bedside of Mrs. Burnish, who seemed threatened with, or yielding to, a regular formidable attack of illness, Mabel, who accompanied them, mentioned her father's purpose of calling on her, and requested the opportunity of walking out with him an hour or two on the approaching day. Mrs. Burnish turned uneasily on her pillow, and made an excuse for Gabb, whose consequence was quite restored by the threatened illness, to fetch a book from the drawing-room. As soon as she was gone, the invalid said, in a hurried voice, as if telling a great secret, "I am glad, Miss Alterton, your father is coming himself; I feel nervous at any messenger being sent from him; for servants are such chatters. Make him comfortable, I pray you. Emily and Kate can go with their maid to call on their aunt, Mrs. Felix Burnish, while he is here, and she will be sure to keep them the day."

Gabb, whose movements, when she pleased, were quickness itself, lost no time in fulfilling a commission she felt assured was planned to get rid of her, and was back before Mabel could return any reply to a speech, the mysterious manner of which puzzled her. The return of the waiting-woman prevented any explanation; and, with a fretful tone, Mrs. Burnish said—"And now, when I am so ill, so utterly incapable of any exertion—torn with anxieties—dear Lady Burnish is coming! What a distracted house she comes to! and I always so desirous to make her comfortable. What a vexation it will be to know she must be disturbed, and at her advanced age!"

"Her ladyship, mem I will hear what Dr. M'Phaddy has said about you seeing no one; not to be disturbed on no account—no how. Pardon me, mem I'm nurse, you know now, and you're talking jest a little—all "wee bitty," as the doctor says, too much jest now. Miss Alterton and the young ladies had better come in agen, mem."

At this hint, Mabel signed to her charges to withdraw with her—and, while most heartily desiring the recovery of the invalid, and the healing of the sorrows of the family, she was not satisfied with the strange manner assumed when her father was spoken of.

(To be continued.)

For Girls and Boys.

A THANKSGIVING PIE.

HOW CHARLIE KEPT THE GOLDEN RULE.

ROSE HARTWICK THORPE.

"Please, marn, do you want a boy?"

"No, indeed," said Mrs. Harper, carelessly, without turning to look at the child who had addressed her. "My own boy keeps me in a continual worry, and I don't know what I would do with two."

"I didn't ask to be 'dopted, marn, only hired. Ain't there something I can do about the house? I can scrub steps beautifully, an' run o' errands an'—an' most anything."

The wistful earnestness in the child's voice attracted Mrs. Harper's attention, and she turned and looked at him. She was standing in the door when he accosted her, looking down the street in hopes of seeing a late milkman. Bridget lacked a pint of milk for the Thanksgiving pudding, because Charlie, her own little boy, had found the milk-pitcher. He usually found things on the busiest days.

"Dear me," said Mrs. Harper, as her eyes fell upon the forlorn little figure at her side. "What a little fellow you are to be looking for employment. Not much larger than my five year old Charlie, and I should be very much frightened if Charlie was out in the street alone."

"But I'm lots older 'n I'm big," said the child, stretching his small self to his full height, and balancing on his tip-toes, as he spoke. "I'm nine years old, an' you just ought'er see me work."

"Well, dear, run home to your mother, and wait until you are larger, before you offer your services," she said, as she turned away from the door.

"I ain't too little to get awfully hungry, an' I ain't got no mother to run home to, either," sobbed the child, as a whiff of something spicy and good was blown into his face, when Bridget opened the kitchen door to see if "Missas" had got the milk.

"Don't feel so bad, little boy," piped a sympathetic voice, as a curly, golden head was thrust out of an open window, near by. "Mamma's busy to-day, an' Bridget's cross, 'cause I drank the milk. How'd I know that 'twas for the pudding? They shouldn't put pudding milk in my pitcher, anyhow. What's your name?"

"Billy."

"Well, Billy, you'll feel better to-morrow, 'cause its Thanksgiving Day, an' you'll have turkey an' cranber sauce, an' mince pie, an' punkin' pi-, an' plum puddin', an' more things than you could eat if you was as big's my grandpa."

"No I won't" said Billy, mournfully. "I won't have a single mouthful 'o anything, unless I get some work to do."

"Oh, yes, you will," said Charlie, encouragingly. "Everybody does on Thanksgiving Day. They have the good dinner so's to make 'em 'member 'n be thankful."

"I never had a Thanksgiving Day in my life," said Billy, "or anything else to be thankful for."

"You didn't!" Charlie's blue eyes opened to their widest extent; but he could not believe Billy's assertion, and an incredulous look crept into their wondering depths as he added gravely: "I guess that you've forgot, Billy."

"No I haven't either," cried Billy indignantly. "I guess if I'd ever had enough to eat, once in my life, I'd 'member it's long's I lived."

He turned and walked away as he said this, and Charlie watched him, a tender pity shining through his eyes. He then spread his chubby, dimpled hands out on the window sill, and regarded them gravely.

"I wouldn't wonder 'n he told the troof," said he after a moment's silent reflection. "His hands aint fat an' round, with little holes where the fingers stick in, like mine. Oh, dear! I do wish he could have a Thanksgiving dinner, just once to see how 'twould seem to him."

Speaking of the Thanksgiving dinner, reminded Charlie that on his last visit to the kitchen, half an hour before, Bridget had just finished a little pie for his special benefit, and it surely must be baked, by this time.

Mamma was up stairs getting ready for lunch, and Bridget was down cellar after more butter. The odorous kitchen was without a guardian, and Charlie's eyes at once discovered his own little pie (conspicuous for its "lumpy" surface) among the larger ones, on the shelf.

"I s'pose Billy 'd feel real thankful if he had a whole pie himself," said Charlie, turning his Thanksgiving pie about and viewing its uneven top-crust with complacent satisfaction. "It's just full of raisins; he solliquised; 'big, fat fellows too, an' 't 'll taste good to me. If I was Billy boy out doors I'd like to have a Charlie boy give me his Thanksgiving pie, specially if he didn't know how nice Thanksgiving pies are an' hadn't ever had one. Bridget won't bother to make me another if I give this away, an' the big pies ain't so good's mine; but Billy did look hungry. Yes," decidedly, "I'll give my pie to Billy."

With the pie tightly grasped in his chubby hands, Charlie started in search of Billy. He remembered the direction Billy had taken, and he started down the street, calling "Billy" at the top of his voice.

"I wish I knew where I could find a good, trusty errand boy," said Mr. Harper, as he sat at lunch with his wife opposite. He had no thought that she could help him. He had simply spoken his thought aloud.

The words Billy had spoken as she turned away had sounded in Mrs. Harper's ears all the morning, and the child's pinched face had haunted her.

"Would a small boy answer your purpose?" she asked.

"I don't need a large one," he answered. "I want one who will be spry and trustworthy. I've had two or three applications, but the boys did not suit me."

"I wish I had known about it this morning," said Mrs. Harper. "A small boy came to the door inquiring for work. I have reproached myself all the morning for not giving him something to eat, he looked so thin and hungry."

"Where is my boy?" asked Mr. Harper; "I must see him before I go."

Mrs. Harper summoned Bridget, and sent for Charlie. In a few moments Bridget returned, saying that Charlie could not be found.

Then began an exciting search for the missing child. After becoming satisfied that he was not in the house, Mr. Harper started for a policeman to assist in the search. At the door Mrs. Harper said:

"Those children may have seen him. See that little boy carrying another nearly as large as himself. I do believe it's Charlie."

She rushed past him out into the street, and sure enough there was Charlie in Billy's arms.

"He got so tired 't he couldn't go any farther," exclaimed Billy. "I thought you'd worry about him, so I toted him along part o' the way, but he's pretty fat an' heavy."

Mrs. Harper took Charlie.

"Don't let Billy go till he's had some Thanksgiving pie," cried Charlie, and, when they had entered the house, he added, "Billy said that he never had anything to be thankful for. I 'membered the golden rule, mamma, so I thought I'd give him my own little Thanksgiving pie, with the lots of raisins in it; but I couldn't find him. I runned, an' then I walked. There were lots of boys, but no Billys. By'n' by I got so tired 'n' hungry that I had to eat the pie myself. I'd just eat the crust all around, so's to save the best for the last, when a big boy snatched it from me, an' I screamed loud's ever I could. I don't s'pose Billy would a' found me if that boy hadn't snatched my pie. Billy pitched into him, an' cuffed him good, but he didn't get the pie, 'cause the big boy opened his mouth an' put it all in. You just ought to 'a seen his cheeks pod out."

"I was afraid you had coaxed Charlie away," said Mrs. Harper, thinking that if she had kept the "golden rule," Billy would not have gone from her door hungry.

"I guess he didn't mamma," exclaimed Charlie, "I went myself, an' you would not have any little boy now, if Billy hadn't found me. I losted myself, but he 'membered where I lived, an' he brought me back quick, so't you wouldn't worry 'bout me. When I got tired, an' my feet wouldn't go, he carried me. Say, papa, can't Billy stay an' have some Thanksgiving dinner to-morrow. Please, mamma, do let him."

"Yes," said Mrs. Harper, gently kissing Charlie's eager face. "He shall eat Thanksgiving dinner with you, Charlie, and you shall have a Thanksgiving pie of your own. Then, turning to her husband, she said:

"This is the boy I was telling you about."

"Where did you find Charlie?" asked Mr. Harper.

"On Pearl street, sir, down by the river."

"And you came all the way with him, just to bring him safely home?"

"Yes, sir; he could 't 'a found it a'one, an' 't wouldn't been right to 'a left the little fellow there."

"See here, my boy," said Mr. Harper, suddenly, "do you know of any good, trusty boy, who would like to earn a couple of dollars a week, doing errands?"

"Yes, sir, I—oh, please, marm, I ain't so very little, an' I'll grow as fast 's I can."

Billy's thin face lit up wonderfully, and his dark eyes sparkled hopefully.

"Little! no, indeed!" said Mr. Harper, kindly. "You brought Charlie safely home, and he is much larger than any bundle you'll ever be asked to carry again."—Interior.

Our Casket.

BITS OF TINSEL.

Grace (whispering) 'What lovely boots your partner's got, Mary' Mary—(ditto)—'yes, unfortunately he shines at the wrong end.'

"If my employer does not retract what he said to me this morning, I shall leave his house." "Why, what did he say?" "He told me I could look for another place."

Parent (angrily)—'You have been in the water! You were fishing.' Son—'Yes, ma'am, I was in the water, but I got a boy out who might have been drowned.' Parent—'Indeed, who was the boy?' Son—'Myself.'

"One glass sometimes makes a tumbler," remarked the chap who found that a single drink of rum punch twisted his legs in a bow knot.

"Robbie," said the visitor, kindly, "have you any little brothers and sisters?" "No," replied wee Robbie serenely, "I'm all the children we've got."

A little nine-year-old fellow, seeing a horse with the spring-halt pass the window, cried out: "Oh, look at that horse with the ketch-up in his hind leg."

She was going on a journey and a long night's ride was before her. "Oh, dear," she sighed, as her husband bade her good-bye in the sleeping-car, "this night travel is so tedious, and the hours are so long." "Don't be discouraged," he said, "you are on a fast train and the night will slip by very rapidly."

A strapping big fellow was brought to the station the other night for being drunk and disorderly. On being questioned by the Inspector: "Your business?" He scratched his head, and after thinking a while, answered, "My wife washes."

Smith purchased a "muley" cow and drove her home yesterday evening. The animal was a curiosity to his children.

"Oh, what a tow!" exclaimed little three-year-old; "it dot no horas."

"Papa has them," said five-year-old.

"Why don't 'e put 'em on 'e tow?"

"I don't know. I heard him say he had swallowed a couple of horns afore breakfast, and I guess they are inside of him now. Mamma told him he would swallow the cow afore six weeks."

A farmer was sawing wood when it occurred to him that he ought to have the help of one or more of his fine boys. Lifting up his voice he called, but not a boy appeared. At dinner, of course, all appeared, and it was not necessary to call them. "Where were you all about two hours ago when I wanted you and shouted for you?" "I was in the shop settin' the saw," said one. "I was in the barn settin' a hen," said the second. "I was in gran'ma's room settin' the clock," said a third. "I was in the garret setting the trap," said the fourth. "You are a remarkable set of setters," remarked the farmer. "And where were you?" he continued, turning to the youngest. "I was on the doorstep settin' still."