

THE CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

Freedom for the Right means Suppression of the Wrong.

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The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 23rd, 1884.

Selected Articles.

THE SCOTT ACT CAMPAIGN.

It will be noted from our report of the Scott Act convention held in Brooklyn on Tuesday last that it has been fully decided to submit the Act in this county. The move, as every reader of the public prints is aware, is general almost to the entire Province. Ontario county proves no exception. The general plan of the campaign is the grouping together of five or six counties adjacent to one another, the contest being carried on in each at the same time. The wisdom of this move will at once be apparent to every reader. During the Dunkin contest in this county the objection was frequently urged, that it was useless to shut out liquor-selling here, when all that would be necessary to secure the coveted liquid would be to step over into an adjoining county. Ontario county, forming one of the following group, viz: York, Peel, Simcoe, Durham, Northumberland and Ontario, this argument loses all its force.

The contest is in no way one of persons, and the contestants on either side will only lose ground the moment they permit it to take this shape. It is a battle arising out of a growing public sentiment the wide world over against the selling of that which no argument at this late date is necessary to show is productive of untold harm both to the individual and to the State. It may be stated that though manufactured, people are not obliged to purchase the liquor. The fact is they do purchase, and it is manufactured because known that it will be purchased. Purchased it is consumed, and consumed it is productive of certain results. These results, to a very wide extent, prove hurtful to the individual, and hurtful to him, because of their extent and intensity, operate on the State in a degree, as shown by the administration of justice statistics of every town and county, that create alike serious trouble and expense to the State. It then becomes a State question, a question of government interference; hence such an Act as the Scott Act, giving the people the privilege of saying whether or not they desire a continuance of this condition of affairs.—*Whitby Chronicle.*

READY FOR PROHIBITION.

The District Conference of the Methodist Church for the Hamilton District on Tuesday adopted the following resolution unanimously:—

"We believe the liquor traffic to be the cause of a large proportion of the crime in our land and fraught with untold misery to the bodies and souls of multitudes of our people; that it possesses almost unlimited power to impair every interest of the home, the church, and the State; that it is one of the greatest hindrances to the accomplishment of the Divine mission of the Church in the world, that it is the duty of the State to prohibit this traffic and not protect it, that prohibition is not an interference with the true liberty of the citizen; that the last session of the Dominion Parliament accepted the principle of prohibition, and declared its willingness to give a prohibitory law when the country was prepared to adopt and enforce it. Be it therefore resolved that we believe the country is ready for prohibition, and that this district meeting, composed of ministers and laymen, representing a membership of upwards of 4,000, recommend the Conference to make arrangements for concerted action with all other Churches and temperance organizations in their efforts to circulate petitions to be presented to the Senate and House of Commons of Canada at their next session, praying for the enactment of such prohibitory laws."—*Canada Cashier.*

THE TYRANNY OF DEBAUCHED APPETITES.

Shall vicious appetite rule this land?
Shall a debauched and debauching thirst be the absolute sovereign of this nation?

Shall the hunger of depravity and the lust of iniquity be the fetters and chains which will enslave our people in a bondage more abject and miserable than any known to civilized man?

Shall drunkard-making, pauper-making, lunatic-making, widow-making, and children-starving, be the highest and most honored of employments, and shall the drunkard-makers, pauper-makers, lunatic-makers, widow-makers, and children-starvers, be our lords paramount, who shall make our laws, select our judges, appoint our rulers, and drive us like cattle, hither and yon, as they shall choose?

Shall we have escaped the odious tyranny of king, landlord, soldier and aristocrat of other lands only to fall under the vastly more loathsome despotism of professional lawbreakers, and selfish and sinister panderers to depraved appetites?

This is the vital question of the hour.

The professional drunkard-makers, pauper-makers, and children-starvers, seek to rule us that they may have greater scope and liberty in their vile work. They are using the wretched victims whom their prostituting arts have debauched and depraved to fasten upon us a yoke which will force every man and woman in the land to become their aids and accomplices in the devilish scheme of drunkard-making and pauper-making; they would drag the whole Government, Presidents and and Governors, Congress and Legislature, Supreme Courts and minor judiciaries—down to the gutter level of the saloon, the boozing den, the dive, the deadfall, and the brothel, and corrupt with a poison for which there is no antidote, every pure spring of political thought, aspiration and action.

If we would not have this thus, then there is but one alternative, one resource, one relief, and that is, *Pulverize the Liquor Traffic.*—*Tuldo Blade.*

JOSEPH COOK ON BIBLE WINES.

At the close of his lecture on "Constitutional Prohibition," delivered to an audience of upwards of 2,000 people in the Tremont Temple, on March 3rd, the following questions were put to the lecturer at the close:—

1. Were Bible wines fermented or unfermented?

Both. There are wines spoken of in the Scriptures that are denounced with the full vigor of the Biblical rhetoric. There is a wine spoken of in the Bible that our Lord himself used. In certain passages the excessive use of wine is condemned, in others, the fruit of the vine is spoken of as a blessing. I do not enter here and now into a discussion of the different Hebrew and Greek words used in these references; but they appear to me to justify the assertion that the Bible speaks of two kinds of wine, or of one kind of wine in two states, and not merely of two kinds of degrees of the use of one and the same kind of wine.

2. Do any facts known as to our Lord and Saviour's use of wine justify modern drinking customs as to wine?

There are those who believe it both falsehood and blasphemy to assert that our Lord and Master put the intoxicating bottle to his neighbor's lips. I make a distinction between strictly non-alcoholic wines and practically non-intoxicating wines. There is one school of temperance reformers which thinks it important to maintain that the wine used by our Lord had not the slightest alcoholic element in it. This may have been the case. I do not undertake to assert that it was not. Such a denial could hardly be established, because the unfermented juice of the grape was widely used in Palestine in ancient as it is in modern times. It is utterly futile to claim that the juice of the grape cannot be kept in an unfermented condition for years. It is un-scholarly to assert that the ancients did not understand the simple process of heating the juice of the grape to about 180 degrees, sealing it up so that the air could not have access to it, and so keeping it without fermentation. That is substantially the process in modern times, and we have reason to believe it was a process not unknown in ancient times. But what if I could not prove that there was absolutely no alcoholic element in the wine our Lord used? I should yet be able to affirm that the wine He used was proved beyond a peradventure. It may be proved on the basis of his character. You say his enemies called Him a wine-bibber. Yes; and a more blasphemous libel, perhaps, was never uttered, during the early life of Christ our Lord, concerning any of his personal habits. Now I will not maintain that, in no case, did the wine used by our Lord have the slightest conceivable alcoholic element. Nevertheless, I think it never has been proved that our Saviour used fermented wine. I will not make myself responsible for the assertion that all the wine He used was absolutely unfermented; but I will for the assertion that He never put the dangerously intoxicating bottle to his neighbors lips. When, therefore, gentlemen come forward and say that our Lord drank wine, and that, therefore, we may drink wine, I stand aghast at the frivolity of such a position, at its blasphemy, at its historic and logical heedlessness and mischievousness. I must assert this although very lofty authorities have held an opposite view. Distilled liquors were not known until many centuries after the founding of Christianity. Intemperance has poisoned our blood in modern times. If our Lord and Saviour were with us, can there be a doubt but that he would knot up the whip of small cords and purge our society of all drinking habits that are temptations to diseased blood?—*The League Journal.*

A TRUE TALE.

Would you like to hear the story? It is an uncommon one. Only a young life wrecked for time and for eternity through prescriptions of the doctor. This is how I became acquainted with it.

A respectable elderly man called on me one day, and besought me to try to save his son—to make him a Good Templar, if I could, and so keep him from drinking. Harry was his youngest son and his darling. Carefully and tenderly brought up, he had been a Band of Hope boy, Sunday-school teacher, and an abstainer up to the age of twenty three.

He was now dreadfully ill with an attack of delirium tremens, the second that he had suffered from, and his father said he had brought it on by his daily visits to a public house, where he was tempted to excess, and

bet on horse races. How came this Band of Hope boy, this Sunday-School teacher, this regular attendant at church, this total abstainer, to frequent the public house?

He shall tell his own tale.

A week after his father had sought my aid I met the young man in the street. His clothes hung in folds about his wasted form; his feverish eyes and burning face and dazed, despairing look marked him plainly out for one of alcohol's miserable victims. I stopped him and spoke to him, urging him kindly to give up his drink and warning him of what it would surely bring him to. He looked me in the face with a ghastly stare which I shall never forget, and drew out an empty brandy-bottle from under his coat. "Mr. Kidd," he said, "you know nothing about it. I am dying. I cannot eat. I cannot drink anything but brandy. I am now going to get this bottle filled. Brandy I must have. Brandy I began with, and brandy will end it. It is the doctor's doing. I was a total abstainer all my life until I had a severe illness. My doctor ordered me brandy. I refused to take it; but after a severe struggle I gave in. I took the brandy which he prescribed for me, and I soon learned to love it. By degrees I became what I am—a drunkard and hopeless. Let me alone; it is killing me, but I must have it."

When he had said this he hurried on, in spite of my most earnest pleadings, to fill his brandy-bottle at the public house. It was his last visit there. In three days he was dead. Very probably the medical man who, in his illness, had ordered him brandy, and by the force of his medical authority had overcome his reluctance to take it, never saw his own work. But the work was done, nevertheless. The father of this young man is still, as before, a moderate drinker, and he says it was the public house which ruined his son. He forgets what the poor lad himself remembered but to well, who it was that taught him to love what was sold in the public house. He saw death staring him in the face when he said, "Brandy I began with, and brandy will end it." Medical men who have studied the subject are careful to avoid the prescription of alcohol where their patient has too great a love for it. They seek some other remedy. But even they do not realize the danger of creating that fatal liking for stimulants; they refuse to believe in the facility with which it is often acquired. This poor lad was a total abstainer up to the age of manhood. If he were not safe, who is safe?

Yet he is not the only one who has cried in despairing anguish, "Brandy I began with, and brandy will end it!"—*Good Templar's Watchword.*

WAITING FOR PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

It is said that prohibitory laws are well enough where there is a public sentiment to back them up; but otherwise they are inoperative. There are a good many assumptions in that statement, and a good many things which are best are only half true. But granted that it be altogether so, and that it is in vain to look for any result without public sentiment to enforce the statute, why is there not this sentiment? It is just simply because so many men are saying "if," and "and," and "but," and all that, when they talk about the suppression of this evil of liquor selling by law. If only every man who says "I should be in favor of a prohibitory law if there was a public sentiment to sustain it," would just say "I am in favor of a prohibitory law, that would make public sentiment," there would be no division of ranks, and no doubt about the opinions and determination of the people.

But waiting for public sentiment! What kind of attitude is that for a true and earnest man to take in the presence of a needed moral reform? Paul did not wait for public sentiment to support him in preaching the gospel; He went to work and made public sentiment. Richard Cobden did not wait for public sentiment to be well defined and clamorous before he began his agitation for corn law repeal; he set out solitary and alone, and winning John Bright and a few other able men to his side, he traversed the land, planning, speaking, agitating; he created a public sentiment before which Sir Robert Peel and the whole Tory party were only as so much chaff before the wind. Bismarck did not wait for public sentiment to push him to the task of unifying and solidifying Germany. He pushed the people and brought them to his own mind. The heroic Garibaldi did not wait; he saw clearly what ought to be done to redeem Italy from clerical influence, and make it a nation among nations, and he threw himself into the breach and led the way to victory. The dead Gambetta did not wait; he took the people in the hour of despair and trained them into hope; when they were in confusion and organized them; when parties were plotting, and dethroned dynasties were scheming for reinstatement, and made France a republic. Neal Dow did not wait for public sentiment to support him in his demand for prohibition. Month after month, year after year, he and his faithful co-workers wrought at the business of making public sentiment, and they did it.

Public sentiment does not make itself. When there is a vigorous public sentiment on any question of morals, it is because somebody has taken an advanced position and educated and drawn the people up to it. If all who think and even say it would be a good thing to close liquor saloons, and to put out the fires in these distilleries and breweries, and to stay the vast waste of strength and thought and time and money, and homes and hopes and lives, would only say it without any "ifs," and "ands," and "buts," and having said it, would stand by it, public sentiment on this liq-

uor business would swell and press on like an incoming tide, and in a little while there would be laws looking to the suppression of this evil, which would have in them the force of the right hand of God.

Meanwhile let no man or woman lose heart, for in spite of back-setting eddies here and there, and stagnant basins, the great stream of temperance sentiment and conviction and purpose moves steadfastly forward.—*Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D., in Steuben Signal.*

CANON WILBERFORCE AT YORK.

Canon Wilberforce addressed a crowded assembly in the Concert Room, York, on Saturday night. Mr. J. R. Wood, the City Coroner, presided, and in his opening remarks, said:—"Yorkshiremen were all justly proud of William Wilberforce, who was born at Hull, was five times elected to represent the county of York in Parliament, and who fought the battle for the slaves. (Applause.) Canon Wilberforce was following in the footsteps of his grandfather, and, like him, was fighting the battle of the slaves—not the slaves in foreign lands, but those in this country who were slaves to intoxicating drink." On Sunday evening the Canon preached to a vast congregation in the nave of the Minister, selecting as his text, "Take out the stumbling block out of the way of My people." (Isaiah lvii.). The eloquent Canon delivered a powerful discourse, in which he set forth the evils of intemperance and the duty of Christians in relation thereto.

"He said it was not necessary for him for the seventh time from that pulpit to exhibit before them the stumbling-block of the present day. Temperance reformers were well accustomed to the charge of exaggeration in that matter, but they declared with the utmost publicity that exaggeration was not only impossible, but that no tongue could ever describe one-half of the extent of the awful stumbling-block, Intemperance. They were not that evening concerned with figures, but when they knew that the direct expenditure of this nation for intoxicating drink was reckoned at £130,000,000 annually, and that the indirect which they were forced to pay from the results of drunkenness amounted to £100,000,000 more, the imagination staggered at the misery which was hidden under those enormous figures. But they were concerned with facts. There was just now floating over England a cry which would not soon be silenced. It was in the form of the pamphlet, called 'the Bitter Cry of Outcast London.' It had already so intensely stirred the nation's heart that they knew the President of the Local Government Board himself had been induced, by its perusal, to visit some of the worst slums in London. Having quoted from that pamphlet and from a sermon by Archdeacon Farrar, in which the Archdeacon, speaking of the misery of the children of the poor in the London slums, said, 'What makes these slums so horrible? I answer, with the certainty and the confidence of one who knows, "Drink only"' Canon Wilberforce said that he solemnly bore witness from the pulpit of York Minister that the Ven. Archdeacon had not over-painted the picture of child misery and child murder. No cruelty could make a woman forget her sucking-child, but if they gave to her of the drug, alcohol, she would forget the child, she would cast it from her bosom and become its murderess. He would speak the truth in love, but the truth should be spoken. There were in the days of the plague of London those who fattened on the misery of the dying, and in the infested dens of the outcast reaped their harvest of the national calamity. If the bitter cry of London's outcast children did nothing else, it would force the nation's attention upon those who in England's greatest licensed liquor-traffic are repeating the same thing now. He dared to say that the vast public-house system and the deriving of enormous sums from the revenue out of the dreadful idiocy, and the grinding pauperism, and the child misery of the people was a terrible offence against the plain will of the Word of God and the humanity which he had made and called His child. The poor lad—a mere boy—who under the very shadow of that cathedral was recently illegally primed with the glasses of raw whisky till, maddened with the cursed stuff, he hung himself and entered eternity through a suicide's grave, could but repeat the cry of Cato. That 'the days of temporizing were past and gone,' and that 'though Carthage must be destroyed.' There was only one remedy that could really reach down into the depths of the evil he had been speaking of, and that was the remedy that was given to every man in the cross of Jesus Christ. Earthly philosophers, the labors of the philanthropists, the efforts of secular reformers and politicians, and the

spread of education would do something to ameliorate the suffering arising from the evils of prison life, but they could not go down to the very heart of the disease. The Canon then concluded by an earnest appeal to all Christians to join the temperance movement.—*C. of E. Temperance Chronicle.*

RUM'S DOINGS.

A woman went into a woodyard on a very cold day and asked to see the head man. He came forward "Sir," said she, "can you let me have a quarter of a cord for that?" handing him a piece of money; "my children are freezing!"

The man looked closely at her. "Why, are you not Seth Blake's wife?" he asked.

"Yes, sir, I am," said the woman.

How does it happen that you are in such low circumstances?" asked the man.

"Sir," answered Mrs. Blake, "rum did it."

"That's bad," said the man.

"Yes, sir, it is bad. My children are starving, and rum did that. My children are ragged, and rum did that! My children are growing up outside of the church, outside of the Sabbath school, outside of the day school, and rum does that! My husband, once kind and industrious, is now a vagabond, and rum did it! My heart is broken, and rum did that!" And the poor woman sat down on a log of wood, a picture of want and woe.

Nor did the rough woodman keep his eyes dry, for he remembered the time when Seth Blake was a promising young man! He married a nice woman, and the young couple started in life with as fair a prospect of comfort and happiness as a couple could well have. But Seth had a weak point. He would sometimes "drink!" The habit gained on him. It mastered him, it ruined him, and what is worse, a drunkard's shame and degradation, and worst of all, drunkenness ruins the soul!—*Our Little People.*

CATHOLICISM AND TEMPERANCE.

The Roman Catholic Clergy are many of them doing noble work for temperance. We just now find this of the eloquent Father Hagan, of Chicago, who has been the means of securing the signatures of nine thousand of the Irishmen of that city to the Total Abstinence Pledge. He is a radical advocate of Pulverizing the Rum Power, and in a recent address said:

"No longer must the men chosen to enact or administer our laws cringe through fear of the saloon-keepers, receive their inspiration from whiskey and beer elements in the population, and speak and act at the bidding of King Alcohol. No longer should the reins of authority and of government be intrusted to men who hold their caucuses around a saloon counter, and make their appointments to public offices at the bidding of saloon-keepers.

The Toledo Blade says of Father McMullen, that when he went to Richmond, Va., it contained 30 Irish saloon keepers, but now not one.

And hear Rev. Father Elliott.—"Yet all the time drunkenness is a most hateful and loathsome vice. No heart so hard as the man's who robs his child to enrich his enemy. No man so frightfully cruel as the one who turns himself from a loving husband into a wolfish brute. No murders so cruel as those done upon friends, and sometimes upon kindred, by half-drunken men. No music so sad as the heart-rending merriment of the saloon. No irony so devilish as that which calls joy the death dance of immortal souls about the liquor-dealer's counter.—*Western War.*

TEMPERANCE IN THE CHURCHES.

The National Temperance League's Annual for the new year gives the following account of the progress of the temperance movement.

"The Church of England Temperance Society and the numerous diocesan branches affiliated with it continue their operations with undiminished zeal. Its membership included all the bishops, several thousand of the clergy, and 432,672 personal members. Among Nonconformist churches the cause is making clear headway, especially in the Wesleyan and Baptist denominations. The Connectional Temperance Committee of the Wesleyan Conference reports an unprecedented growth. In thirty five districts of Great Britain 2,544 Bands of Hope, with 271,700 enrolled members are reported, being an increase during the year of 299 Bands of Hope and 47,550 enrolled members. The temperance societies number 321, with 28,514 enrolled members, or an increase of 144 societies, and 17,502 members over the previous year. The Baptist Total Abstinence Association has now two travelling secretaries engaged in promoting the movement. There are at the present time 1,045 abstaining members, against 714 reported, and the membership also includes 1,914 church officers, &c. A majority of fifty pastors of churches are now avowed adherents to our

principles, and out of 235 students in Baptist colleges, 223 are total abstainers. The Congregational Total Abstainers' Association, although not worked as vigorously as it might be, owing to the lack of funds, has yet made considerable advances. For the first time the council reported a majority of abstaining ministers—1,317 out of a total of 2,605. There is believed to be still larger, but positive evidence of the fact is wanting. In the twelve colleges out of 363 students, 300 are teetotalers, so that the influence of future ministers who favor abstinence will largely predominate. Other denominations show a proportionate advance. The Free Methodist Temperance League was formed in 1880, but the past year was the first year of systematic work, and the committee report that out of 360 ministers on the home circuits, about 300 are abstainers and 250 are members of the League. Temperance activity is well maintained in the Methodist New Connection, 73 per cent of the ministers being total abstainers. The societies existing in connection with the Bible Christians and the Society of Friends have maintained satisfactory progress, and so also has the Catholic League of the Cross, whose branches have been largely multiplied."—*North-Western News.*

WHAT'S YOUR BOY WORTH?

BY GEORGE R. SCOTT.

(From the *New York Witness.*)

Last fall, with Mr. A. B. Campbell, of Topeka, I attended a temperance meeting held in a school house in Shawnee County, Kansas. After two speeches had been made a collection had been taken up to prosecute liquor-sellers in that county. A tall Kansanian arose and said: "Put me down for \$20; I have six boys, and if necessary I will make my subscription more; to save them a \$100 bill would be a small amount." Yet he was a hard-working farmer, but he loved his boys, and as a consequence hated the liquor traffic.

In my late trip I asked a man, formerly a New York merchant, how it was that he had taken such an interest in the prohibition movement. He replied: "To my astonishment I found out that my eldest boy had taken a drink of beer." That was enough. He loved him as "the apple of his eye." And now every energy of that business man is brought into active service to protect his son from the ravages of the liquor trade.

In a town in Jersey, after a public meeting, a gentleman asked me what he should do to save his two dissolute drunken boys. A man of means, and living in a handsome country residence, he could not see why they preferred the saloon to their home of comfort. The liquor trade, knowing that he would foot all bills, was only too willing to give the boys all the poison they asked for. He said he loved them; but he never voted for home protection, as against the saloons on election day. His boys, practically, were not worth casting a ballot for.

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

What is your boy worth?

First. He is worth asking to sign the total abstinence pledge.

Second. He is of sufficient value to be sent to a Band of Hope meeting to be instructed as to the effects of alcohol upon the human system.

Third. He is of sufficient importance for you to know where he spends his evenings and who his associates are.

Fourth. He is of more value than many household pets, and is entitled to more of your time and attention.

Fifth. To say nothing of the value of your boy's good character, he has cost you for food, raiment, and education more than what the average saloon-keeper pays for his license.

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

Seventh. Being immortal, he is worth a life's work to prepare him for a happy hereafter.

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

Nebraska virtually says its city boys are worth \$1,000; altogether to low. New York city puts the price of her boys at \$75; less than the price of a city railroad horse. An insult to every mother!

What's your boy worth?

Tell me the value of his soul, and I'll name the price of the privilege to sell intoxicants.

Is it too much to ask the fathers of America to at least set enough value

on their boys to yearly drop into the ballot box a slip of paper that shall voice the sentiment of this journal—

"We demand the Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic."

What's your answer?

Scott Act News.

ONTARIO.

DUFFERIN.—The friends of the cause in Dufferin have taken active preliminary steps towards the submission of the Scott Act. A great convention has been called for the county to meet at Orangeville on the 3rd inst. Prospects are good for a great victory.

BRUCE.—Bruce County has got to work with strong hopes of success. We hope to be able to give fuller particulars shortly.

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.—The counties of Leeds and Grenville will test the Scott Act, and the \$3,000 required for this purpose has been apportioned.

WENTWORTH.—Active preparations are being made for the submission of the Scott Act in the county of Wentworth this year. The Act was defeated three years ago, but the temperance spirit has grown so strong since that, even among the liquor dealers, it is thought the Act will be carried when next submitted.

GUELPH.—At a meeting of the Guelph Women's Christian Temperance Union the question of submitting the Scott Act this year was taken up and discussed at some length, and the feeling expressed by the meeting was that while it might not be advisable to bring matters to an issue so soon, all the energies of the Union should be directed to preparing the way for the Act, by means of lectures, distribution of "War Notes," and other temperance literature.

ONTARIO.—An influential meeting was held at Port Perry on Friday afternoon, at which delegates from the various parts of the county were present. Rev. Geo. J. Bishop, of Uxbridge, was appointed Chairman, and Mr. N. F. Paterson, Q. C., Secretary. Several stirring speeches were made, and a Central Committee appointed, with headquarters at Port Perry, to continue the campaign throughout the county. Local organizations are being formed through which the Central Committee will act. It is expected that active canvassing and the holding of meetings will begin in about ten days.—*Globe.*

HALTON.—On Wednesday evening in the town of Oakville a meeting was held in the Temperance Hall to discuss the question of the operation of the Scott Act in this county. The Hall was well filled and the platform was occupied by a large number of the most respectable and influential citizens. The chair was occupied by Dr. Lusk. Rev. Mr. Masterson opened the proceedings with prayer, and at intervals during the evening some choice musical selections were rendered by the choir of the Methodist church. The bills calling the meeting had invited discussion, but no one appeared to champion the cause of the opponents to the Scott Act.

THE CHAIRMAN stated that the special cause of calling the meeting was to discuss the damaging effects said to have been caused in this neighborhood by the operation of the Scott Act. He expressed his astonishment that if it be true that the Act had resulted in bad business and bad morals that no one had come forward in response to their invitation by public advertisement to prove the assertion.

REV. MR. MEIKLE was the first speaker, and dealt principally with a document that had been gotten up ostensibly to show that a letter he had written in reference to the working of the Act was not in accordance with the facts of the case. He reiterated the statements of his letter, showed their truthfulness, and challenged any of those who presumed to contradict them to disprove the statements he made. One of the parties he referred to was in the hall, but did not attempt any reply to the rev. gentleman.

MR. DYER spoke briefly of the moral success of prohibition in Halton, and hoped to live to see it in operation over almost the whole Dominion.

REV. MR. BRETHOUR, Milton, said:—Much had been said about the quantity of liquor sold by the drug stores in Oakville. He was glad the blue book had been published, giving an account of the doings of those druggists for it had resulted in their losing their licenses to sell, and Oakville has been under total prohibition owing to the lapse of druggists' licenses from 1st May to the present time. If the beneficial effects of total prohibition for 20 days are so splendid, let us make it perpetual. The document already mentioned stated that the consumption of liquor was as great if not

greater than formerly. Now the quantity of liquor sold at the three drug stores in Halton, according to official report, was 16½ barrels in 8 months, and this was considered so much in excess of the legitimate sales for the purpose allowed that the licenses were withdrawn. In Milton he found that the quantity sold in 1883 was 35½ barrels, and calculating the same proportion for the other towns there would be about 31 barrels sold in Halton, including Oakville, during the year under the Scott Act. But before the Act there were 42 licensed taverns in the county, at every one of which the sale of liquor was openly pushed. Now if these licensed houses made average sales of only six barrels a month there would be 72 barrels sold in Oakville alone or more than 40 barrels in excess of what is now sold all over the county. He would be told that this was not a fair way of stating the facts because some hotel keepers had sold liquor illicitly. He was aware of that and so were the hotel-keepers, for they had to pay smartly for it. [Laughter.] But if this illegal selling were taken into account does anyone for a moment believe that the sales would be equal to, or in any degree compare with the open sale in hotels all over the county. As to crime there was abundant evidence that it had greatly diminished under the Scott Act. The County Fair held in Milton was so conspicuous for the sobriety of the people that it made many converts in favor of the Act who had voted against it. He had been told repeatedly by people who knew whereof they spoke that many who voted against the Act would vote for it in future, and one person said it had saved him from \$100 to \$300 in treating alone, and offered another one a bet of \$1,000 that the Act would not be repealed. The gentleman dealt ably with the moral and criminal aspect of the question, showing from official statistics that there had been a large decrease in crime in the county since the Act came into operation.

MR. F. S. SPENCE rejoiced in the position in which he found himself to-night. In moral and intellectual progress, Canada is the banner country of the world, Ontario is the banner province of Canada, and Halton is the banner county of Ontario. He went on to show the superiority of prohibition over license, not only in soundness of principle but in success of operation. In a speech of about one hour, he showed the soundness of prohibition, the success of the Scott Act, the unsoundness of the sophistries that were offered against it, and urged the electors of Halton to stand by a victory they had so bravely won.

Messrs. Barclay, Taylor, Young and Warcup then spoke forcibly of the success of the working of the Act in the town of Oakville, and the surrounding country, specially showing the unsoundness of the statements so frequently made that business in Oakville had been injured by the operation of the Act. There was laid on the chairman's table, a manifesto, that had been signed during the day by over sixty of the best known and most important citizens of Oakville, some of them doing very extensive business, testifying that the working of the Act had not been injurious to legitimate trade, and affirming their determination to stand by it and resist any attempt at repeal.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. W. H. Young, and seconded by Mr. Dyer, and carried unanimously by a standing vote:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the operation of the Scott Act in the county of Halton during the last two years has diminished the drinking of intoxicating liquors; has decreased crime, destroyed the open sale and treating system, and not injured business, and that we will to the utmost of our ability, sustain the Act if a repeal be taken.

MIDDLESEX.—We are very much pleased to learn that the friends of the good cause in this large and important county, are rallying to their work with strong hopes of success. We clip the following from a letter just received from Rev. W. Johnston, Ailsa Craig, President of the Middlesex Branch of the Dominion Alliance, for the suppression of the Liquor Traffic:—

The Executive Committee of the Middlesex Branch Alliance, incited by the generally improved state of public feeling, are prepared to proceed with the work of securing the balance of the signatures necessary to petition for the following. We have about 3000 names on the petitions already, which will be good after the allowance is made for change in voter's lists, &c., and we need 1000 more names to complete the 25 per cent. We purpose prosecuting the canvass vigorously in those municipalities not yet canvassed, and sending a petition to every former canvasser, with instructions to have a few additional names secured at once. Will you therefore send *at once* sufficient petitions and instructions to canvassers, and

forms of attestation for this purpose. We purpose calling a convention as soon as a sufficient number of names are secured.

The following items are taken from reports of the *Globe's* special correspondents:

SIMCOE.—When, a few weeks ago, representative temperance advocates in convention assembled, decided to enter upon a Scott Act campaign in the county of Simcoe, it did not occur to them that the county of Simcoe proper was of the extent and of the description of territory which it really is. They fancied that it comprised only those townships which it embraced municipally, and although even this constitutes an enormous size, and would render the work they had in hand an undertaking of formidable aspect, yet the Scott Act advocates had no hesitancy in falling to work with earnestness, vigor and hope. The preliminary steps had been definitely taken, the canvass in many quarters had been actively begun, and the whole movement was nicely under way, when the question arose as to the actual constitution of the county which, for judicial purposes, includes Muskoka and Parry Sound districts in part. In view of the unrecognized condition of a great part of this territory, it became a matter for most serious discussion whether it would be advisable to risk at the present time the submission of the Act, if it should prove that all this judicial district would have to be included in the county. To determine what course was to be taken, another convention was called for the 10th inst., at Barrie, the delegates to which attended in large numbers. Two sessions were held in the parochial school-house here, and the whole question was discussed from every possible standpoint. It transpired that legal opinions had been obtained from Mr. McCarthy, Q. C., and Mr. S. H. Blake, Q. C., the upshot of which was to settle that some 32 townships of Muskoka and Parry Sound, not connected with Simcoe for municipal purposes, would have to be taken in for the Scott Act vote. "Shall we go on, or shall we hesitate?" was the way the chairman put the question, and he added that he wanted both sides of the matter fully enquired into. The objections included the possibility that in the unorganized townships any number of bogus votes could be polled, and that it would be difficult for promoters of the Act to effect anything like satisfactory organization in such wide and sparsely populated sections. These objections were met by the statement that there could be a check on unlawful voting and punishment meted out to offenders. It was a moot question whether Indians could vote, Mr. Drury, M.P.P., giving it as his opinion that the recent election law amendment likely prevented them. Another delegate remarked that as to manufacturing votes in Muskoka and Parry Sound, the fear to be really entertained was the use of unlawful means to influence votes. Then came a consideration of the local influences for and against the Act in that district. Another view of the matter was the influence a surrender of the field would exert in other counties where the passage of the Act was about to be essayed. It was pointed out that the anti-prohibitionists would make much capital out of it, and would take no pains to present the real facts to the public. Said one enthusiastic delegate, "People are warm now, both sides are fairly at work; let us go on. We have the better cause anyway, and we ought to win." Put to a vote, every hand went up in the affirmative, and the result of the meeting was that the Scott Act campaign in the county of Simcoe will not be dropped. The total vote that can be polled is 17,500. The reports brought in from every quarter of the county (municipal) are highly favorable, and indicate that a large majority can be rolled up in favor of the Act, one calculating speaker having figured it as high as 3,000. Even the towns in the country are not deemed unlikely sources of a majority, Barrie excepted. Financial returns were handed in, showing that far more than the amount assessed on the several divisions could easily be collected. It was decided, among other things, to vigorously prosecute the work of pamphlet distribution, and to endeavor to supply speakers for opposition meetings. Mr. W. H. Howland, of Toronto, was one whose name was suggested in this connection. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed throughout the proceedings, which terminated with votes of thanks to the Ladies' Temperance Aid Association of Barrie for having entertained the delegates during their visit here.

BRANT AND BRANTFORD.—The agitation for the adoption of the Scott Act in Brantford and Brant County is assuming large proportions. A meeting of county delegates in connection with the cause was convened in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, Brantford, on the 16th inst., when it was decided to appoint a

lecturer to agitate and bring forward the advantages of the Scott Act, at an expense not to exceed \$100 per month. Rev. Mr. Orme, of Kelvin, was chosen to the position, he being also entrusted with the work of distributing temperance literature throughout the county. A central committee in connection with the work was also appointed, consisting of Rev. Mr. Hobbs, W. H. Wooden, and D. M. Lee. In the afternoon a general meeting took place of city and county delegates, at which the following gentlemen prominently identified with the movement were present.—Rev. F. R. Beattie, Chairman; Dr. Lowry, Secretary, Revs. W. J. Maxwell, Fuller, A. L. Gee, J. W. Orme, County President, R. Hobbs, and Crossley, and Messrs. Wade, Wooden, Caryster, Malcolm, Hossie, Wm. Petch, Dr. Nicol Wickmore, and others. Rev. Mr. Beattie, in his opening remarks, made reference to the fact that the city and county would have to work separately in connection with the submission of the Act. He felt sure that the present meeting would give an impetus to the work and expressed the opinion that the prospects on behalf of temperance were most encouraging. A letter was read from Mr. McKay, of Woodstock, one of the chief supporters of the Scott Act in Oxford, urging the Brantford friends to push forward in the fight with vigor. On motion of Rev. Mr. Orme, seconded by Mr. Stringfellow, it was decided to adopt the suggestion of the executive committee at a recent meeting, that separate and complete organizations be formed for the city and county. It was decided that the presidents of the city and county, the general secretary, and the county secretaries, should form a general central committee. Mr. Thomas Webster, Paris, on behalf of the Sons of Temperance, in a communication to the meeting, expressed it as his belief that a blunder had been made in not asking the members of that Order and others to unite in connection with the work. It was decided to ask their co-operation at a later date. The flooding of the city and county with campaign literature was strongly recommended, and the project of issuing a special tract for the county was touched upon. On motion, Rev. F. R. Beattie, Rev. J. B. Tuttle, the Lecturer and Mr. Webster, (Paris) were appointed a Committee on Campaign Literature. Rev. Mr. Maxwell suggested that it would be well to obtain a number of campaign songs set to proper tunes, to be sung at the various meetings. This proposition met with great favor, and it was decided to have some written immediately. Rev. Mr. Beattie, referring to the matter of finance, urged upon the meeting the pressing necessity for obtaining a suitable amount of funds before starting the general work, as it would be perfectly useless to attempt to secure the carrying of the Scott Act with empty coffers. It was finally decided to inaugurate a subscription scheme as early as possible. Dr. Nichol expressed the opinion that as many men as possible holding municipal and other public offices should be enrolled to support the Act, and it was decided to issue them a general individual invitation to identify themselves with the work. It was deemed advisable to make the temperance question one of the chief issues in contests for public offices. The county and city delegates then separated at four o'clock, to complete organization and meet again in general convention at 4.30. On resuming, the county secretary reported that the Rev. Mr. Orme had been appointed president, and W. H. Wooden, treasurer. The city secretary reported that Messrs. G. Foster and Dr. Nichol had been appointed president and vice-president respectively, with Mr. G. Adams as treasurer. On motion of Rev. Mr. Crossley, seconded by Mr. G. Fuller, it was decided that the above officers be reported to the League, and that they be urged to co-operate in the movement. The Convention then closed.

METHODIST DISTRICT CONFERENCE ACTION.

At the close of the Methodist District Conference last night the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"Whereas the local traffic in intoxicating liquors is a blot on the legislation of a free people, and whereas the Government of our country has provided in the Canada Temperance Act a means whereby that blot may be partially wiped out, therefore, be it resolved that in the opinion of the District Meeting, composed of ministers and laymen, the time is opportune and the duty imperative for concerted action for the submission of the said Act to secure the intelligent franchise of our people, and we hereby pledge ourselves and earnestly request our people to give it their hearty support."

MASS MEETING.

A fairly well attended mass-meeting in connection with the movement took place to-night in the First Presbyterian Church. Dr. Lowry occupied the chair. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Cochrane, the chairman in a few remarks reviewed the probability of the Scott

Act carrying in the city and county. It was true the Dunkin Act a few years ago had been repealed by a large majority after a short trial, but he considered the circumstances much more favorable now than they were at that time, and, as far as any estimate could be formed, it was altogether likely that the Scott Act would carry. Rev. F. R. Beattie, in a few remarks, outlined the various provisions of the Act, expressing it as his belief that the prospect for its adoption here was most favorable. He referred to the fact of the neighboring county of Oxford having adopted the Act, pointing out that in this respect Brantford would derive great strength. He made a pointed comparison between the favorable manner in which prohibition had in the past been sustained in other Provinces as compared with Ontario. Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. W. J. Maxwell, Rev. Mr. Hobbs, Dr. Cochrane and others. There was great enthusiasm manifested and hopes were generally expressed of success.

QUEBEC.

STANSTEAD AND SHEFFORD.—An encouraging letter from Rev. D. V. Lucas, Secretary of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance, informs us that these two large and influential counties have just decided to take the necessary preliminary steps towards submitting the Scott Act to their electors. The conventions in both the counties named were very enthusiastic. The Scott Act was tried in Shefford some years ago, but was defeated. It is expected that it will now be carried by a large majority.

NOVA SCOTIA.

LUNENBURG.—A letter from Mr. P. Monaghan, Secretary of the Nova Scotia Branch of the Dominion Alliance, gives us information of the contest coming on in the county named. Success in Lunenburg will make 13 out of 18 counties in Nova Scotia which have adopted the Scott Act.

Temperance News.

MANITOBA BRANCH OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

A GRAND PROHIBITION RALLY FOR MANITOBA.—EVERY EARNEST PROHIBITIONIST URGED TO TAKE ACTION AT THIS IMPORTANT CRISIS.

At the last regular meeting of the Executive Committee of the Manitoba Alliance, it was decided to call a provincial convention to discuss the very important matters, now calling for the earnest attention of prohibitionists.

Wednesday, May 21st, is the day selected for the convention, and it will be opened at 10 o'clock a.m. in the Blue Ribbon Hall, Main street, near Portage Avenue, Winnipeg.

The leading topics will be: The request of the Dominion Alliance to submit the Scott Act to popular vote in the whole province, providing special action as regards the counties of Marquette and Lisgar, where the Scott Act has been adopted by a vote of two to one; perfecting a system of organization throughout the province, and the selection of officers for the Alliance.

On the evening of the same day a grand public reception will be given to the veteran Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance of Great Britain, Mr. T. H. Barker, of Manchester, England, who is expected to be present, and will deliver an address. Other eminent speakers will be secured by the committee, as they are determined to make this the greatest prohibition meeting ever held in the Northwest. The public reception will be held in Grace Church, which has a larger seating capacity than any other public building in Winnipeg. The different temperance societies of the city are expected to turn out *en masse*.

Every Blue Ribbon Club, Royal Templars Council, Good Templars Lodge, Sons of Temperance Division, Womens Christian Temperance Union, or other temperance organization, is expected to send at least one delegate, and as many more as they can secure. Churches are also invited to send delegates, and individual prohibitionists will be

welcomed. Delegates representing societies should produce credentials.

By special arrangement with the C. P. K., delegates will be carried to and from Winnipeg at one fare and a third, for the round trip. They will purchase single fare tickets to Winnipeg, and will be provided by the Secretary at the convention with a certificate which will secure them a return ticket at one-third the regular fare. Application has been made to the M. & N. W., and they will undoubtedly grant the same privilege.

The individual into whose hands this circular falls is requested to make the announcement as public as possible, and to accept the responsibility of securing representation from his neighborhood.

Let there be a grand united effort to make the 21st of May a red letter day in the prohibition history of Manitoba.

W. W. BUCHANAN,
Chairman of Executive.

J. A. TEES,
Secretary of Executive.

TEMPERANCE WORK FOR THE LADIES.

The West End Christian Temperance Society of this city, one of the largest and most influential organizations in Canada, is going energetically into the laudable enterprise of building a temperance hall. A large amount has already been subscribed, and the promoters feel certain of the success of their undertaking. The ladies in connection with this society will shortly hold a bazaar for the sale of fancy articles. They have formed sewing societies and will be thankful for any contributions of any money or articles. If the latter are left at the office of this paper, they will be forwarded without delay, and the receipt duly acknowledged.

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—The fortieth annual meetings of the Scottish Temperance League commenced on Saturday afternoon, when there was a Band of Hope demonstration in the City Hall and in the Evangelistic Hall, James Morrison-street. The young people marched with banners flying and bands playing from their respective places of muster, and the procession was witnessed by many thousands. Mr. John Wilson, J. P., presided in the City Hall, and he and Mr. David Fortune addressed the young people; whilst Mr. Alex. McNeil occupied the chair at the other meeting and Mr. J. H. Smith, agent of the League, delivered an address. In both places there was some excellent solo and choral singing, and in every respect the demonstration was successful.

On Sunday temperance sermons were delivered in a great many churches, both forenoon and afternoon, in Glasgow, Edinburgh and other parts of Scotland, and in the evening the annual sermon was delivered in the City Hall, Glasgow, by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Brown.

The annual public meeting of the League was held on Monday night in the City Hall. In every part the hall was crowded. Sir William Collins, president of the League, occupied the chair, and congratulated the members and friends not only on the growing prosperity and influence of the League, but on the advanced position which the temperance movement now occupied throughout the country. During the past year all their agencies had been sustained with undiminished vigor and success. The lecturing staff had addressed upwards of 1,500 public meetings, which had been attended by 317,000 persons. A large number of meetings and conferences had been addressed by special lecturers and honorary deputations. A series of open-air Sabbath evening meetings were held on Glasgow Green during the summer months, and attended by large and deeply interested audiences. The printing press had also been as busy as during any previous year. Not only had the circulation of the *Weekly Journal, Monthly Adviser*, and pictorial tracts been fully maintained, but they had issued 40,000 volumes of sound and healthy literature, and fully half a million pamphlets and tracts. The directors also arranged for a Local Option Conference in the city last September; the association was also well represented at important conferences of temperance reforms in London, Manchester and Edinburgh. The association had likewise taken a lively interest in the movement connected with the English and Irish Closing Bills, Mr. McLagan's Local Veto Bill, and the measure introduced into Parliament this session by their respected representative, Mr. Cameron. Nor had they been inactive in the work of strengthening the hands of the licensing magistrates, by ratepayers' memorials, petitions and deputations, in order to secure a reduction in the number of public houses, and he was happy to say with a gratifying measure of success. The membership of the association

had been sustained, and even slightly increased during the year. The annual register showed that they closed the year with 9,167 adult members, and 2,406 juvenile members, a total of 11,603, while they had 426 affiliated societies and Templar lodges. He was also glad to say that notwithstanding continued commercial depression, which had told upon the resources of several of their leading charitable and philanthropic institutions, the subscription list of the League showed an increase of £74 7s. 4d., the total income being £6,695, and the expenditure £6,612, leaving a balance in the treasurer's hand of £83 9s.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. John Smith, Berwick, Mr. James Guthrie, J. P., Brechin, Rev. E. J. Brailsford, Edinburgh, Rev. Fergus Ferguson, D. D., Glasgow, Mr. Gilbert Archer, Leith, and Mr. David Crossley, Bolton.

The usual public breakfast was held on Tuesday morning in the Trades' Hall, Glassford Street. Councillor A. S. Cook, Aberdeen, presided.

Among the gentlemen who afterwards took part in the proceedings were Messrs. Robert Rae, National Temperance League; David Crossley, British Temperance League; M. J. Spiers Orr, Irish Temperance League; Rev. Mr. Robb, North of England Temperance League; Rev. George Wilson, Established Church Temperance Society; Dr. Cameron, Scottish Permissive Bill Association; Mr. Gilbert Archer, Grand Lodge of Scotland, I.O.G.T.; Rev. Andrew Whyte, U.P. Ministers' Total Abstinence Society; Rev. J. F. Daly, Free Church Temperance Society; Rev. D. M'Kenzie, Congregational Total Abstinence Society. Each of these gentlemen gave in a report of the operations of the organization with which he is connected.

The annual business meeting of the members of the League and delegates from affiliated societies was held on Tuesday in the Trades' Hall, Sir William Collins, President of the League, in the chair. After the report had been adopted and office bearers elected, the principal resolution was introduced by the Rev. James A. Johnston, who moved—"That this meeting expresses its gratification at the signal success of the Scottish Temperance Convention recently held in Edinburgh, cordially adopts the resolutions then agreed to, as being in full harmony with the principles and policy of the League, and instructs the directors, by memorial to Her Majesty's Government, by public meetings, and by such other measures as may be deemed best to secure that, the Local Option Measure, so often promised by the Home Secretary, shall be a full embodiment of the principles so earnestly and unanimously, and also one recommending the appointment of organizing agents in the large centres of population.

The proceedings of the anniversary were closed with a tea party on Tuesday afternoon, which was numerously attended. *Temperance Record.*

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

RENFREW.—At the meeting to re-organize the Sons of Temperance, on Friday night last, a number of old members were re-obligated and new ones initiated; and the following officers elected and installed by Bro. James Ward, D.G.W.P. W.P., Bro. James Stewart; W.A., Bro. W. E. Smallfield, R.S., Bro. Wright, A.R.S., Bro. P. McGregor; F.S., Bro. D. F. Stewart, Treas., Bro. H. Stevenson; Chap., Bro. J. H. Walford; Conductor, Bro. James McArthur; Ass't Conductor, Bro. Alex. McLaren, I.S., Bro. W. Boshart; O.S., Bro. B. Somerville. The Division will meet on Friday evening again this week, and after that will resume their old night of meeting—Thursday.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

PARRY SOUND.—Parry Sound Lodge has been nearly dormant for a time, but work has been resumed again with good prospects of success. It was long one of the best and most reliable lodges north of Toronto. There is a very fine Hall, the property of the lodge, with other valuable property. The W. C. T., Wm. Beatty is one of the most extensive business men in the Province W.C.T., Wm. Beatty; W. V., Mrs. W. Bregg; W. S., McKinlay; F. S., J. Galna; W. T., Mrs. W. Beatty; W. M., F. Ellden; I. G., G. White; W. C., Rev. R. Clark; L. D., A. L. Healmes.

THE ARGUMENT FOR MODERATION.

A CRITICISM BY DAWSON BURNS, D.D.

Multitudes of good people have stood, and are standing, aloof from the temperance movement, because they think they are examples of Christian moderation. Their reasoning is short and simple and to themselves perfectly satisfactory: Moderation is a Christian virtue. We practice moderation; therefore we practice a Christian virtue. And being thus virtuous and exemplary, what more need they be or do? Anything more would be a work of supererogation; and in works of supererogation they do not believe, either doctrinally or practically. This easy way of settling a great question, involving the welfare of the world, is one of the most extraordinary evidences of the bias, often unconscious, exerted on the intelligence by habit and custom. For it is not exclusively the ignorant and selfish who adopt this style of reasoning, it is rather, as a rule, the favorite resource of the educated, and those who are in other ways doing good work for God and their neighbor.

Let us look into this subject a little carefully. "Moderation is a Christian virtue." Truly, where it is, as the word properly means, a state or act of regulating the passions and appetites, so that they shall be servants and not masters of the man. But when it is said, "We practice moderation," nothing is really affirmed until it is made clear as to the way in which this moderation—or right government of the passions and appetites—is exercised. What is meant in this particular case is, that the desire for intoxicating liquor is so moderated or regulated, that only a harmless quantity is consumed. But see what assumptions are included in this application of the term, "moderation." It is assumed, at the outset, that a desire for intoxicating liquors is a natural and legitimate one; whereas it is certain that no such desire would ever exist were intoxicating liquors not consumed; that, in fact, they excite a desire for themselves not previously existing. Whether such a desire is healthy and natural is surely a proper subject for inquiry, and to decide off-hand, that is natural and healthy, is not acting with discretion and judgment. Inquiry would show that while the demand for food and drink is natural, the use of any particular solid and liquid should be dependent upon a knowledge of its qualities and effects. There can be no moderation, physiologically speaking, in taking anything because it is desired, especially when the desire is excited by a previous use. Then, again, it is assumed that the desire is so indulged as to produce only, at least, harmless results. But what evidence of this is forthcoming? To say that no *immediate* ill-effects are experienced is to say nothing to the purpose; and it is to say what is worse than nothing, when, as in the case of intoxicating liquors, there is specific danger from their tendency to producing a sensation of pleasure which masks the evils arising from their use. How does the user know that the alcohol he takes is so moderated in quantity as to produce no harm and put him into no peril? Has he ascertained how much alcohol he daily consumes? And does he never consume more daily than one exact amount? The amount of alcohol varies so much in all intoxicating liquors, even those of the same name, that such a knowledge would be very difficult to acquire. As a matter of fact, it is not acquired, and yet its possession is requisite to the assurance that the amount has been so moderated as to be without injury, direct or indirect, immediate or remote. Where narcotics are concerned, sensations are notoriously untrustworthy; yet alcohol is not only a narcotic, but is so dangerous in its action as to make even its undoubtedly-injurious effects mistaken for benedictal ones. Men drink on and on, with anything but moderation, yet with increasing zest, and without any conception that they are doing themselves definite and perhaps serious mischief. When, therefore, persons say, "We practice moderation," meaning that the virtue of moderation is exemplified in their use of intoxicating liquors, they are simply begging the two cardinal points in dispute, viz., that such liquors are fit to be taken at all; and, secondly, that they are taking them in such measure as renders them innocuous, if not advantageous. The root of the error consists in using the word "moderation" in two senses. As a virtue, moderation is the government of the appetites by the reason, but moderation in the use of intoxicating liquors is an *indulgence* of the appetite which reason; does not sanction. The blunder of confounding moderateness of quantity, with moderation as a virtue, is one which educated people should be free from. The man who prides himself on the virtue of moderation,

because he takes moderate doses of alcohol, ought to be asked what he thinks of the virtue of the man who uses moderate doses of laudanum, arsenic, or nux-vomica? Moderation conveys a moral meaning which may be absolutely absent from moderation or moderateness as an expression of quantity. There is no value in being moderately ignorant, lazy, dirty, or foolish. And if anyone asks, Is there *no* virtue in using intoxicating liquors moderately as distinguished from excess? the answer must be, that the virtue resides not in what is done, but in what is not done; in the limitation of the use, and not in the use itself. As compared with drunkenness, "moderation" is to be preferred; but the merit is comparative, not absolute; just as we may say of a man, that he is wiser and better than another, without intending to describe him as really wise or good. He who takes little alcohol rather than much does well; he who takes less does better; and he who takes none does best. The virtue present in the first state is increased in the second, and is perfected in the third. It is, in short, the abstainer who strictly applies and exemplifies the virtue of moderation in regard to intoxicating liquors; for it is by abstinence, and not by indulgence, that the moderating or controlling power of reason is displayed in the relation proper to be observed towards drink which supply no natural demand and serve no real use as food or liquid, but which give rise to evils, countless in number, and the most appalling in their influence on the condition of our race.—*Temperance Record*.

General News.

CANADIAN.

Eight inches of snow fell at Fort McLeod, North-West Territory, on 26 April.

Sir John Glover, Governor of Newfoundland, is expected to sail for that colony from Liverpool on the 20th.

At Belleville there was a light fall of snow between 5 and 6 on the morning of the 16th.

Freight trains will probably begin running over the Ontario & Quebec line in about two weeks. Passenger trains in July.

Mr. D. D. Calvin, formerly M. P. P. for Frontenac, and a large vessel owner, died at Garden Island on the 18th.

A 15-months-old child of Thomas McKee, a farmer living in East Sandwich, seven miles from Windsor, fell into a tub of water, on Tuesday, and was drowned.

A 4-year-old son of Mr. Jas. Cook, of Paris, was drowned, last Friday evening near Gill's plaster mills.

At Goodwood, on May 17th, Clarke's saw mill accidentally caught fire and was burned while the men were at dinner. Loss about \$2,000.

The interest in the Ottawa phosphate regions seems to have increased this season, and the number of parties prospecting is quite large.

At Corinth, on May 21st, Thomas Hawley, while working with a stump machine was instantly killed by the breaking of the machine.

Last week a little daughter of M. McKinnon, Nassagaweya township, fell into a flowing well three feet deep, and was drowned.

At Hespeler, on May 21 a little boy of five years named Huebner accidentally overturned a boiler of scalding water upon himself and was so severely burned that he died soon after.

At Laffrain Lake, while a gang of men were employed in driving logs, J. Larose was feeding the slide when he lost his footing and fell into the water, being carried down by the rapid current and perishing before any assistance could be brought.

Lawson & Wallace's carriage factory, in Amherst, N. S. and an adjoining dwelling were destroyed this morning by fire. Both buildings were owned by R. W. Bolston and insured in the Northern office for \$1,000. Lawson & Wallace, whose loss amounts to about \$3,000, have an insurance in the Northern and Imperial office of \$1,700. The fire is thought to have been of incendiary origin.

About four o'clock on Saturday morning the stables of Mr. W. Harvie, University avenue, Cobourg, were found to be on fire. His team of fine horses, valued at three hundred dollars, together with a set of harness and a quantity of hay, oats, etc. were totally consumed. The brigade turned out promptly, but the fire had gained such headway before the alarm was given that their services were

unavailing. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. There was no insurance.

The propeller *J. Seaverns*, which left Chicago last week for Port Arthur, has gone to the bottom of Lake Superior and may prove a total loss. All of her passengers and crew escaped. The total loss is \$32,934. The boat was commanded by Capt W Pritchard, and had a crew of fourteen men. She had a cargo of supplies for the Canadian Pacific Railway and a number of passengers. The *Seaverns* was formerly a steam barge of 173 tons burden, and was sold last winter to Walter Ross, a Canadian.

UNITED STATES.

At Janesville, Wis., a heavy frost, on May 16th, damaged fruit and crops.

The report of the Michigan Central Railway shows the net earnings last year to be \$1,834,000.

The pork packing house of John Taylor & Co., of Trenton, N. J., has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$75,000.

An accomodation and freight train were in collision near Enon Valley, Pa., last Saturday evening. Seven persons were seriously injured—two reported fatally.

The Harlem railway shops in New York were burned on May 19th. Loss \$225,000. Several persons were injured.

The cheese factory at Paradise, Annapolis, was destroyed by fire on May 18th, nothing being saved.

At Cincinnati, the Lead Pipe and Street Company's establishment was burned on May 19th. Loss \$60,000. Mrs. Leich, a tenant on the fourth storey, was fatally burned, and Wm. E. Cook seriously burned.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says Lord Wolseley will command the expedition in the early autumn which will land at Suakim and march to Berber. A military railway is to be built across the desert.

Lord Randolph Churchill's course on the Franchise bill has caused general surprise. The *Telegraph* says he is gradually leaving the present Conservative leaders behind. The *Standard* says his conduct is likely to entail disaster upon the Conservative cause.

The fire which began in three cotton warehouses on Grundy street, Liverpool, on May 17th, was extinguished in one, but the others were still burning and expected to continue until night. The property of Molyneaux & Taylor is damaged to the extent of £10,000. Of 600 bales of cotton half were saved.

Von Boetticher has been appointed President of the Prussian Cabinet, *vice* Bismarck.

A serious fire is raging at Kief. Many houses have been burned.

A large flowing well of petroleum has just been struck at Swantow, Pomerania, which yields 50 per cent. of pure oil. The nearness of this locality to the Baltic Sea affords cheap and abundant transportation.

A treaty between France and the African International Association has been published. The document, if authentic, shows that Belgium has abandoned its English sympathies. It is reported that the Association is framing a constitution as a free, federal State established on the Congo.

The Malagassy Government are reported to have offered France £1,000,000 on condition that the latter abandons all claims on their island.

Nearly the entire town of Bei Bazar, in Turkey, has been burned. 950 dwellings, 544 warehouses and shops, 11 mosques, 15 schools, 9 khans, and 146 other buildings were consumed. Eleven persons perished.

Mahmoud Damad Pasha died at Constantinople on May 21st. He was interred at the same time as Midhat.

The name of Mahmoud Pasha has not been prominently before the public for some time past, but he played an important part in the foreign affairs of Turkey, and in the re-organization of her navy some twenty years ago.

Two hundred rebels have bombarded Suakim, the attack lasting one hour. Two inhabitants were wounded, and the rebels succeeded in stealing one thousand sheep. British troops were landed at the town and the rebels were forced to retreat.

Refugees from Korosko and Berber report General Gordon well and that his sorties have been successful.

For Girls and Boys.

THE BIRTHDAY PRESENT.

It was Annie Field's birthday—her twelfth birthday! Not a holiday, though! Annie knew very little about holidays, for her parents were poor, and her mother was too glad of her help in the house to spare her much time for pleasure-seeking. Yet she never thought herself hardly used, never complained, nor wished she could turn into somebody else, and she generally managed to keep a smiling face in spite of all the hard work that fell to her share.

So busy was Annie all the first part of the day that she quite forgot about it being her birthday, although she had been looking forward to reaching the age of twelve for some time past.

Suddenly in the afternoon, while she was walking up and down the street in which they lived with the baby in her arms, it came into her mind, and she laughed aloud at the idea of her having forgotten it.

"Mother," she said, when she went indoors, "it is my birthday."

"Your birthday, so it is! Dear me, how quickly the years go." And, having said this, Mrs. Field fell to thinking of the past, and made no further mention of the birthday. And Annie got the tea ready, and made the toast and washed the little ones' faces and hands and put on their clean pinafores, all the time without the least shade of disappointment on her countenance that she had had no birthday treat—no presents. When tea was over, and the little ones were all gone to bed, Annie had still many things to do to help her mother. At last, when it was past eight o'clock, Mrs. Field turned round upon her, saying:—

"You look tired, dear; you had better be getting to bed."

Annie not only looked tired, she felt so. Yet she was unwilling to go to bed at present. "Mayn't I stay just until Willie comes in?" she asked, pleadingly.

"Very well, if he is not long you shall wait. I know Willie likes to see you when he comes home. Sit down and rest, child; you've had rather a hard day of it on the whole."

A knock came just then at the door; Annie ran to open it.

"Well," said the tall, overgrown boy who entered, "many happy returns of the day!"

Annie did not relish this good wish any the less because it was the first she had received, and when Willie bent down and kissed her, she put her arms lovingly around his neck. He pulled himself up again pretty quickly then, saying, "You know I don't like being hugged, Annie!"

"Oh! I forgot," she said, penitently.

Perhaps it was her penitent look that caused him to speak at once in a different tone.

"I wanted to have brought you a present, but the things in the shops were too dear; I couldn't afford it."

"I don't mind at all, Willie. Be quick and come in now. Mother got some hot soup for your supper."

Willie seemed glad to sit down and have his supper at once. After it was over Annie seated herself beside him, and then, putting her mouth to his ear, spoke very earnestly.

"I do want you to give me a birthday present very much, Willie."

The boy looked astonished and a little hurt at the request.

"You know what I told you," he said.

"Yes, but I have thought of a present that you can give me if you will. Perhaps you won't like doing it very much now, but I'm sure you'll be glad some day. Look here, I want you to give me your name."

"My name!" said Willie, and then took out of her hand a little piece of paper on which she had written in large bold letters—

"I agree to abstain from all intoxicating liquors as beverages."

"That was what was written in the pledge-book I signed," said Annie, timidly, but earnestly, "and I just want you to put your name at the bottom, and give it to me for a birthday present. I shall like it better than any other."

"Oh, Annie! but you know I've told you what game they make of teetotalers at our office. Fancy me a teetotaler. I really couldn't!"

"I'm sure you would be glad after," pleaded Annie; "won't you try?"

"Couldn't. You've asked too big a present. There, aren't you going to bed? Mother was saying just now that you ought to be gone."

"Yes. I'll go now. Good-night, Willie." There was a ring of disappointment in Annie's tone, and as she kissed her brother, the latter saw that her eyes were full of tears.

He let her go, and sat still looking into the fire and thinking of her request. He wished she had not asked him such a thing, it was so hard to refuse her; and yet how could he be a teetotaler. She did not know what it meant to him, or she never would have thought of it for a minute.

And yet he was dissatisfied with himself for having refused her, and soon began to wish that whatever he might have to suffer in consequence, he had said "Yes," instead of "No."

Annie was beginning rather slowly to undress when she heard a voice at the bottom of the stairs saying:—

"Annie, I want you!"

In a moment she was on the staircase. Willie came a few stairs up to meet her.

"Do you really want that present very much?"

"Oh, yes!" and her voice trembled from eagerness, for she was an enthusiastic little abstainer, and it was one of the greatest desires of her life that Willie should sign the pledge.

"All right, here it is; you'll never want another present as long as you live, will you?"

"No, never; I'm quite satisfied," answered Annie. Good-night, Willie dear."

"Good night; you're a good girl."

"I'm sure you won't be sorry," Annie bent over the banisters to say before she went into her bedroom. And when she was safely shut in she unfolded that scrap of paper, and read over and over again her brother's name, "William Field," by the light of a dim candle.

"Thank God for my beautiful birthday present," she said reverently, as she put it away in an old purse at the back of her drawer.

How many times during the next few days and weeks that piece of paper was taken out, and the name William Field read over! If Willie had known it he would have laughed, but Annie did not tell him how much she treasured his birthday present. He did not see it again until just four years later, when he had grown from an awkward boy into a tall, fine-looking young man. Annie had grown too, though not very fast—she still seemed a very little thing to her big brother.

On her sixteenth birthday she stood beside him with a pleased, happy face, for he had just put into her hands a beautiful-bound volume of poems, which she had long coveted.

In the midst of thanking him she darted away, and returned in a minute with a piece of paper in her hand.

"This puts my new present in this shade," she said laughing; "do you recognize it?" And she held it open before him. "It was a more valuable present than I expect to have again."

Half-laughing, half-serious, Willie said, "It cost me some thing!"

Then he put his arm round his sister and went on very gently:—

"But there's another side to it, Annie. It has been the making of me! The battles I had over my teetotalism brought out every scrap of manliness I had in me. I learnt real lessons of courage and independence through it; my success I feel is nearly all, directly or indirectly, the result of it, and when I see what drinking habits make of many other men, I cannot be thankful enough for my little sister's request four years ago."

With eyes full of tears Annie bent her head and murmured again as she had done many times before, "Thank God for my beautiful birthday present!"—*Temperance Record.* H. B.

Our Casket.

JEWELS.

The truly valiant dare everything but doing any other body an injury.

We ought not to judge of men's merits by their qualifications, but by the use they make of them.

A churlish, croaking, gloomy professor of Gospel religion is a living libel; he haunts society like a ghost.—T. L. Cuyler.]

Never fear to bring the sublimest motive to the smallest duty and the most infinite comfort to the smallest trouble.

There are a great many duties that cannot wait. Unless they are done the moment they present themselves, it is not worth while to do them at all.

Ideas make their way in silence like the waters that, filtering behind the rocks of the Alps, loosen them from the mountains on which they rest.—[D'Aubigne.

No life can be well ended that has not been well spent; and what life has been well spent that has had no purpose, and has accomplished no object, that has realized no hopes?

Virtue consists in making desire subordinate to duty, passion to principle. The pillars of character are moderation, temperance, chastity, simplicity, self-control; its method is self-denial.

Perhaps your Master knows what a capital plowman you are; and he never means to let you become a reaper because you do the plowing so well.—[Spurgeon.

Self-distrust is the cause of most of our failures. In the assurance of strength there is strength, and they are the weakest, however strong, who have no faith in themselves or their powers.

You may tame the wild beast; the conflagration of the American forest will cease when all the timber and the dry wood is consumed, but you cannot arrest the progress of that cruel word which you uttered carelessly yesterday or this morning.—[F. W. Robertson.

The fishermen of Brittany, so the story goes, are wont to utter this simple prayer when they launch their boats upon the deep: "Keep me, my God; my boat is so small and Thy ocean is so wide." How touchingly beautiful the words and the thought! Might not the same petition be uttered with as much directness every morning and evening of our daily life.

BITS OF TINSEL.

A Burlington mother has miraculously cured her youngest hopeful of smoking by the laying on of hands.

"We do not dwell on that point," said the minister when he sat down upon an upturned tack.

Why are fowl the most economical things farmers keep?—Because for every grain of corn they give a peck.

"Ella, is your father at home?" said a bashful lover to his sweetheart. "I want to propose something to him." "No, Clarence; papa is not at home, but I am. Couldn't you propose to me just as well?" And he did, with perfect success.

"Got all kinds of ties here?" said a would-be wit, entering a well-known furnishing store. "Yes, sir," replied the shopman. "Well, I should like a pigstye," remarked the customer. "All right, sir, just bend down your hogshead, and we'll take your measure."

"What a blessing it is" said Pat, slightly muddled, "that night never comes on till late in the day, when a man is all tired out, and he couldn't work no more anyhow, even if it was morning."

"Yes, sir," said the liquor dealer, "it is a good law that prevents anyone from opening a school within 500 feet of a liquor saloon. School houses are the ruin of the trade, anyway."—*Somerville Journal.*

"John, how does the thermometer stand?" "Against the wall, dad." "I mean how is the mercury?" "Guess it's pretty well; it hasn't complained, lately." "You little rascal, is it colder than yesterday?" "I really don't know, dad; but I'll go out and feel."

"Don't be afraid!" said a snob to a German laborer. "Sit down and make yourself my equal." "I would haff to blow my brains out," was the reply of the Teuton.

"What shall I write?" asked the new reporter. "About a half column," said the city editor. And the fresh young man wrote an elaborate description of the Washington monument.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT!

VICTORY! VICTORY! VICTORY!

22,159 MAJORITY.

"THANK GOD AND TAKE COURAGE."

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

PRESENT STATE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		<i>New Brunswick.</i>	
Annapolis,	Cape Breton,	Albert,	Carleton.
Colchester,	Cumberland,	Charlotte,	Fredericton, (city),
Digby,	Hants,	King's,	Northumberland,
Inverness,	King's,	Queen's,	Sunbury;
Pictou,	Queen's,	Westmoreland,	York.
Shelburne,	Yarmouth.		

<i>P.E. Island.</i>		<i>Ontario.</i>		<i>Manitoba.</i>	
Charlottetown, (city),	Kings,	Halton,	Lisgar,		
Prince,	Queen's.	Oxford.	Marquette.		

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

<i>Ontario.</i>		<i>Norfolk,</i>	
Stormont, Glengarry, and Dundas,	Ontario,	Perth,	
Russel and Prescott,	York.	Lambton,	
Carleton,	Peel,	Huron,	
Leeds and Grenville,	Simcoe,	Bruce,	
Lennox and Addington,	Grey,	Brant,	
Prince Edward,	Brant,	Kent,	
Northumberland and Durham,	Elgin,		

Quebec.—Arthabaska, Shefford, Stanstead.

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

SUMMARY.

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

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

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

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

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

Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, none 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, Point St. Charles, Montreal.
New Brunswick.....	C. H. Lugin, Fredericton.
Nova Scotia.....	P. Monaghan, P. O. Box 379, Halifax.
Prince Edward Island.....	Rev. Geo. W. Hodgson, Charlottetown.
Manitoba.....	J. A. Tees, Winnipeg.
British Columbia.....	J. B. Kennedy, New Westminster.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR.

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED.		DATE OF ELECTION.
	For.	Against.	
Fredericton (city), N. B.....	403	203	October 31, 1878
York, N. B.....	1229	214	Dec'r 28, "
Prince, P.E.I.....	2062	271	" 28, "
Charlotte, N.B.....	867	149	March 14, 1879
Carleton, N.B.....	1215	96	April 21, "
Charlottetown (city), P.E.I.....	827	253	April 24, "
Albert, N.B.....	718	114	April 21, "
King's, P.E.I.....	1076	59	May 29, "
Lambton, Ont.....	2567	2352	May 29, "
King's, N.B.....	798	245	June 23, "
Queen's, N.B.....	500	315	July 3, "
Westmoreland, N.B.....	1082	299	Sept. 11, "
Megantic, Que.....	372	841	Sept. 11, "
Northumberland, N.B.....	875	673	Sept. 2, 1880
Stanstead, Quebec.....	760	941	June 21, "
Queen's, P.E.I.....	1317	99	Sept. 22, "
Marquette, Man.....	612	195	Sept. 27, "
Digby, N.B.....	944	42	Nov. 8, "
Queen's, N. S.....	763	82	January 3, 1881
Sunbury, N.B.....	176	41	February 17, "
Shelburne, N.S.....	807	154	March 17, "
Lisgar, Man.....	247	120	April 7, "
Hamilton (city), Ont.....	1661	2811	" 13, "
King's, N.S.....	1477	108	" 14, "
Halton, Ont.....	1483	1402	" 19, "
Annapolis, N.S.....	1111	114	" 19, "
Wentworth, Ont.....	1611	2202	" 22, "
Colchester, N.S.....	1418	184	May 13, "
Cape Breton, N.S.....	739	216	August 11, "
Hants, N.S.....	1028	92	Sept. 15, "
Welland, Ont.....	1610	2378	Nov. 10, "
Lambton, Ont.....	2988	3073	Nov. 29, "
Inverness, N.S.....	960	106	January 6, 1882
Pictou, N.S.....	1555	453	January 9, "
St. John, N.B.....	1074	1074	February 23, "
Fredericton, N.B.....	293	252	October 26, "
Cumberland, N. S.....	1560	262	October 25, 1883
Prince County, P. E. I.....	2939	1065	February 7, 1884
Yarmouth, N. S.....	1300	96	March 7, 1884
Oxford, Ont.....	4073	3298	March 20, 1884
Total,	49,103	26,944	

The Total Vote in the Forty Contests stands:

For the Act.....	49,103
Against the Act.....	26,944
Majority for the Act.....	22,159

PROSPECTUS.

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