

# The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

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F. S. SPENCE, - - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 21th, 1884.

## ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY.

EIGHT HUNDRED MAJORITY.

Full returns from Oxford have not yet reached us, but we have learned enough to be able to announce that the Scott Act has been carried in that county by a magnificent vote. The figures thus far received indicate that the majority will be about eight hundred. To the friends in Oxford we tender our heartiest congratulations. They fought bravely and well. Every energy and agency that could be secured by their opponents was enlisted against them, but thorough organization, fervent zeal, and a worthy cause were too much for even the allied forces of narrow prejudice and selfish avarice.

The victory in Oxford has a peculiar significance. It refutes the assertion so often made that the Scott Act will not find favor with advanced communities and in populous localities. Oxford is in the centre of the best and most progressive part of Ontario. It is a large, populous and wealthy county. It contains busy towns with large manufacturing and commercial interests. It is now in every respect a model county, and the unmistakable verdict of its wealth and intelligence will carry conviction into other places that are entering into similar contests.

We have now had forty-one contests upon the Scott Act in Canada. We have won in thirty-four of these, and the aggregate of all the votes cast shows that the people of this Dominion are about three to one in favor of the prohibition of the liquor traffic. "We thank God and take courage."

### NEXT WEEK'S MEETINGS.

The meetings to be held in Toronto next week will no doubt be largely attended, and will be of the greatest interest as well as productive of much good. The C.E.T.S. has had in Canada a very brief but remarkably successful career. The commencement of its

active operations in the Diocese of Toronto, dates back less than a year, and yet it has already assumed dimensions and is exerting influences of the most encouraging and beneficial kind. The great meeting announced for the Pavilion at the Horticultural Gardens, on Monday evening, will therefore be an historical event, marking the sudden rise and rapid spread of one of the most important branches of the great Temperance Reformation, and apart from this, it promises—in the well-known ability and high standing of those who are announced to address it—to be full of interest and benefit for all who attend it.

The Ontario Convention of the Dominion Alliance that is announced to meet on Tuesday morning in the Temperance Hall, will also be intrinsically and historically important. Never did the workers from every part of our provincial field meet under more encouraging circumstances. Enthusiasm, earnestness, energy, and hope, are the atmosphere that temperance men and women are breathing to-day. We have enough of victory to stimulate our zeal and nerve us to action, and enough of opposition to prevent our wasting time or growing careless. The programme of the exercises, so far as now prepared, we give below, and again we urge upon all our friends their duty to give us their presence and help.

### PROGRAMME.

#### TUESDAY.

- 10.30 a.m.—Opening Convention.  
Organization.  
Reading Minutes.
- 11.00 " —Report of Secretary.  
Report of Treasurer.  
Report of Business Committee.
- 12.30 p.m.—Adjournment.
- 2.00 " —President's Address.  
*HON. S. H. BLAKE, Q.C.*  
The Relation of the Church to the Temperance Cause.  
*RICHARD SNELLING, ESQ., LL.D.*
- 3.30 " —Means and Methods for Alliance Work.  
Introduced by *F. S. SPENCE, ESQ.*  
High License as a Step towards Prohibition.  
Introduced by *JAMES THOMSON, ESQ.*
- 5.00 " —Report of Committees.
- 7.00 p.m.—Banquet in Shaftesbury Hall Coffee House. Reception to Delegates.

#### WEDNESDAY.

- 9.00 a.m.—Unfinished Business.
- 10.00 " —The Scott Act.  
(1.) Simultaneous voting in adjoining Counties  
Introduced by *W. H. HOWLAND, ESQ.*  
(2.) The Working of the Act.  
Introduced by *REV. D. L. BRETHER.*
- 12.30 p.m.—Adjournment.
- 2.00 " —Unfinished Business.  
New Business.
- 4.00 " —Election of Officers.

An evening session will be held if business requires it.

## LIQUOR LEGISLATION.

There is, in the progressive record of temperance legislation everywhere, correct and remarkably encouraging testimony to the rapid growth of right sentiment in relation to this important reform. There seems to be at present between our political parties a rivalry as to which will go furthest in restricting the evils of intemperance. The McCarthy Act, as passed by the Dominion Parliament last year, was more advanced than any license law that had been previously enacted, and now we find that the Ontario Legislature has given us an act that goes further still. We hope to publish shortly a detailed statement of its many points of merit, at present we merely call attention to it as being in the class of strong evidence to which we have referred.

In another part of this issue we quote from an English paper a condensed report of a part of the proceedings in the British House of Commons on several days, and the inference is inevitable that legislators there are feeling the strong pressure of public demand that law must bear a part in the extermination of the evil. The sound common-sense of the day not only declares its convictions, but insists upon a practical recognition of what it asserts.

Temperance sentiment in the State of Iowa has just won a signal victory. A constitutional amendment prohibiting the liquor traffic was adopted by an overwhelming vote by the electorate. The Courts, however, decided that on account of informality in its submission the amendment was not legally carried, and could not be enforced. Subsequently, the regular State elections were held. The leaders of the Republican party avowed their willingness to accept the people's verdict, and pledged their party, if returned to power, to suppress the liquor traffic by statute. The proposal was accepted. The temperance voters rallied to the polls, and triumphantly rolled up a grand majority for the Republican party because it was pledged to be a Prohibition Party.

The Republican party in Iowa has not shirked its duty, it has not tried to evade fulfilment of its pledge. The State Legislature has met and redeemed its promise by enacting for the State one of the best prohibitory laws that we have yet seen. As another evidence of progress we quote a part of this admirable statute:—

"Every person who shall manufacture any intoxicating liquor, as in this Act prohibited, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall pay, on his first conviction for said offense, a fine of one hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution, and shall stand committed thirty days unless the fine be sooner paid; on his second conviction he shall pay a fine of two hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution, and shall stand committed sixty days unless the fine be sooner paid. And on the third and every subsequent conviction for said offense, he shall pay a fine of two hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail ninety days."

"If any person by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, shall, for himself, or any person else, directly, or indirectly, or on any pretense, or by device, sell, or in consideration of the purchase of any other property, give any other person any intoxicating liquor, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall pay, on his first conviction for said offense, a fine of twenty dollars, and the costs of prosecution, and shall stand committed ten days, unless the same be sooner paid; on the second conviction for said offence, he shall pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs of prosecution, and shall stand committed thirty days unless the same be sooner paid. And on the third and every subsequent conviction for said offence, he shall pay a fine of one hundred dollars and the costs of prosecution, and shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than three nor more than six months."

## UNION.

One of the most encouraging features of the recent contests in Toronto and elsewhere was the unanimity and harmony that characterized the councils and actions of the temperance workers.

This was the more noticeable from the fact of the number and diversity of organizations that were brought together. It would require considerable space to even name the many different societies that co-operated for the attainment of the same great end.

We must stand together if we are to accomplish any good. Our opponents are united. The brewing, distilling, wholesaling and retailing interests are solid. There is no danger of disunion in the ranks of liquordom. They are in earnest, terribly in earnest. Witness the action reported elsewhere under the heading, "A Manifesto."

The annual meeting of the Ontario Alliance is near at hand. Very important questions will be discussed upon that occasion. There will doubtless be diversity of opinion in consultation, but let there be unity in our resulting action. We are at a critical period in the history of our cause, and we have no energy to spare for internal dissension. The present year promises more agitation, more work, more effort than we have met in any other stage of our progress, and a long pull, a strong pull, and a *pull all together* is what we need at our coming Convention and in the coming contests.

## A MANIFESTO.

The liquor trade of New York State has met in solemn conclave to plan how best to secure for its ruin-producing operations, "protection and respect."

It is matter for profound thankfulness that the whisky business feels the need of something to respectabilize it. We have no desire to asperse the good name of any member of society. Our object is to lift and help those who have injured themselves either physically, socially or morally by doing that which is wrong. We want to save the saloon-keeper as well as his customers from the degrading influences of his unholy calling. We are as ready to receive the repentant distiller and aid him to reform, as we are to receive the prodigal drunkard, though the former may have done to his fellowmen far more injury and wrong than has his victim,—his reclamation will be the greater gain. We recognize the legal recognition that the whisky trade has gained, we know that law upholds these men, and our controversy is not with them, but with that iniquitous law and that trade, whose existence and toleration are outrages upon society. That law we will endeavor to amend, and that trade we will denounce until the eyes of the public are fully open to the enormity of the one and the vileness and disreputableness of the other. We append the "Manifesto" to which we have alluded:

"Whereas, The liquor and beer dealers of the State of New York have for some years past, and at the present time, felt the necessity to band themselves together for mutual protection, do hereby declare in convention assembled, the following declaration of principles:

1. While recognizing the duty we owe as good citizens to the laws of the State, yet we proclaim to the conservative citizens of the State that we believe our business to be legitimate and worthy of protection and respect, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and the State of New York.

2. That as citizens and tax-payers we have in common with our fellow-citizens (engaged in other interests) one common object, the advancement of the interests of the whole people.

3. While recognizing the justice and intelligence of the masses who believe in equality and who respect the avocations of all who are not narrow-minded or prejudiced against any calling that a citizen may choose for himself, we are sorry to say that a certain class of citizens who pretend to be representative men, have on several occasions in public denounced the business in which we are engaged.

4. That we, as the representatives of liquor, wine, ale and beer dealers, do hereby declare, in convention assembled, that we intend to see that our rights are respected, and moreover, having to pay our share of the taxes (which we do willingly), we consider ourselves entitled to the respect of our fellow-citizens, and not to be treated like the criminal classes.

5. That is not our intention, by the declaration of principles, to beg or to crave from the different political parties in the State the necessity of a fair and explicit excise law, but we, as voters and part of the people of the State, have fully determined to organize in every Assembly District of the State for one common cause, viz., the preservation of our liberties as business men.

6. In order to give effect and prestige to our principles as expressed in said form we denounce any and all measures introduced in the Legislature, such as high license and prohibition, as being inimical to the freedom of the masses who desire to judge for themselves what they shall eat and drink, as those who are in favor of high license are inclined to ignore our system of government as laid down by Jackson and Jefferson and others who believed in the intelligence of the people.

7. Therefore, we, the representatives of wine, liquor, ale and beer dealers, denounce any and all bodies who meet for the purpose of classifying us as ex-convicts, or otherwise interfering with our business or our good names.

"And it is further resolved that this Convention most heartily indorse the action of the Druggists' Association of the city and county of New York, in endeavoring to secure legislation to stop the sale of wines, liquors in drug stores, other than by prescription, and that our Secretary be instructed to send to the Chairman of the Committee of Internal Affairs a copy of the within resolution.

"We also respectfully ask the honorable body, the legislature of New York, the necessity of the repeal of the Civil Damage Act, being unjust and pernicious, as it has a tendency to favor a class who are no benefit to society.

"And be it lastly resolved that we call upon a liberty-loving public to discriminate in their patronage, and especially on grocers, who either deal in liquor or are friendly to the principles advocated by us, not to purchase from those who have made or are making themselves conspicuous in the crusade against the liquor dealers."

### Temperance News.

#### THE SCOTT ACT IN STORMONT, GLENGARRY AND DUNDAS.

A temperance convention of the united counties of Stormont, Glengarry and Dundas, in the interest of the Scott Act, was held at Cornwall this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 4th inst. Dr. Alguire presided, and Mr. Bisset, in the absence of the Secretary, Mr. H. C. Patterson, acted as secretary. The meeting was opened by singing and prayer, led by the Rev. Mr. McEwan. Mr. Bisset was appointed assistant secretary to Mr. Patterson during the ensuing campaign. Delegates, to the number of between seventy and eighty, were present from all parts of the constituency. Letters of regret for unavoidable absence were read from the Revs. James Ferguson, Wm. Burnet, George McCormack and Mr. Prine, and wishing all success. Reports, verbal and written, were given in from many points as to what extent the petitions had been already signed. Many of these were exceedingly favorable, while the inference seemed warranted that with a vigorous canvass and good management the Act can be certainly carried. It was then moved by the Rev. Alex. McGillivray, of Williamstown, and seconded by Mr. Grant, and carried unanimously, that the Central Committee be hereby instructed to take all necessary steps to have the Act submitted as soon as possible. It was further moved that all signatures to the petitions be returned to the Central Committee within one month from date, *i. e.*, by 4th April. It was decided also to raise the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) to meet the necessary expenses of the contest, the amount to be levied equally upon the three counties. Mr. J. P. Watson, of Cornwall, was appointed treasurer. There was a goodly number of the citizens present also, besides the delegates, and the general opinion is that the three counties can be carried by a good majority if the work be pushed vigorously. The convention adjourned to meet in Cornwall on the eighth day of April proximo, when all the petitions are to be in.—*Witness.*

#### THE SCOTT ACT IN LAMBTON.

The temperance people of Sombra are preparing for the coming Scott Act campaign. A meeting for organization in polling subdivision No. 1 of this township was held in the M. E. Church, Sombra, last Saturday. There was a good attendance. A local association was formed, having the following officers; A. A.

Meyers, Chairman; J. S. Burnham, Vice-Chairman; Francis Brown, Treasurer; D. D. Mosher, Secretary. The friends of the Scott Act are enthusiastic, and when election day comes your correspondent thinks Sombra will be found to have given a good majority in favor of the Act.

The following from the pen of J. G. McCrac, Secretary of the Lambton Temperance Association, will be of interest: Some people have got the idea that we cannot vote on the Scott Act this year, and others have asked the question, when will we vote? The latter question will be definitely settled soon, and as to not being able to take a vote this year, we can vote on the 1st December if we wish, and be in time to have the Act take effect next year, under the Crooks Act, and have a day to spare, but we do not propose running so close—splitting hairs. We will give a good square notice to all interested in the license business that we want to change the custom that produces drunkards, to alter a bad law on our statutes that grants a license. Some friends suggest to start temperance houses. We say, no. If we remove the bar we must leave the table, and as we have been fighting against this license question by three votes for ten years. Liquor men will please take warning and set their house in order, for it must be potent to all that the electors of Lambton are determined this time to poll a vote that there will be no mistake about it. As a number of adjacent counties have the same question under consideration a general vote may be looked for this year.—*Fair Play.*

#### THE SCOTT ACT IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The whole province of Prince Edward Island is under the operation of the Scott Act. More than half of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia is in enjoyment of the same privilege. The latest victories are the vote on the purpose for repeal in Prince County, P. E. I., which was defeated by a majority of 1,874, and the vote on the adoption of the Act in Yarmouth, N. S., on which was carried by a majority of 1,204, only 96 voting on the other side. The law, where in operation, has been well enforced.

Three thousand dollars collected in fines from Scott Act violators have been placed in bank up to a recent date in Charlottetown, P. E. I.

#### THE SCOTT ACT IN DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

A meeting was held at Cobourg on the 13th inst., the outcome of which was a call for a general convention, for the 25th inst., to discuss the question of submitting the Scott Act to the electors in those counties. The following is a copy of the notice:

##### SCOTT ACT IN NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A Public Convention of the Temperance Workers in the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, will be held in the SONS' HALL, COBOURG, TUESDAY, MARCH 25TH, AT 10 A.M., to consider the propriety of submitting the Scott Act to a vote of the electors. A full attendance of Temperance Workers from all parts of the Counties is earnestly solicited, for we mean business. Let every organization send representatives, and let all others come who can. Communications will be gladly received from any who cannot possibly be present.

REV. J. T. DOWLING,  
*Colborne, Chairman of Committee.*

J. J. FERGUSON,  
*Cobourg, Secretary of Committee.*

#### THE TORONTO UNIVERSITY LEAGUE.

An open meeting of the University College Temperance League was held yesterday afternoon in Moss Hall. The lecture-room was pretty well filled with students, and a good deal of enthusiasm was manifested during the proceedings. It was expected that Prof. Young would occupy the chair, but he had written an apology for his absence on account of illness, and Prof. Ramsay Wright was asked to preside.

##### MEDICAL ARGUMENTS.

Dr. Aikins was called upon and discussed the temperance question from a medical standpoint. He described some of the effects of liquor on various organs of the human system, showing its detrimental effects. He showed how much more easily contagious diseases were contracted by drinkers than by temperate men. Dr. Aikins demonstrated, led to the voice of licentiousness, of which fact he

gave some very forcible illustrations. Next he spoke of intemperance as a disease, of which the only true cure was obtained by embracing Christianity. He cited several instances which had come under his personal notice, and made a strong appeal to the students to seek a safety ground in Christ.

Mr. A. C. Myles, President of the League, gave some statistics showing that the League roll numbered 203, of whom 32 were moderate drinkers and 171 total abstainers. The League had been organized only last term.

#### ARGUMENTS FOR PROHIBITION.

Mr. Ross, after referring to the remarks of Dr. Aikins on enforcing the duty of personal abstinence upon the students, took up the subject of prohibition, and argued that if it were right in the case of a citizen to bind himself to abstinence from intoxicating liquors for his own protection and safety it must be admitted to be right for the State as the guardian of the morals of the community to impose a similar obligation upon its members. He also argued that prohibition was involved in all legislation and sanctioned not only by the Parliament of Canada but by the English House of Commons. The Parliament of Canada first affirmed the principle in the Dunkin Act, reaffirmed it in the Scott Act in 1878, and also in the Act establishing a prohibitory liquor law in the North-West Territories. The Supreme Court of Canada held that prohibitory legislation was within the limits of our constitution and this decision was reaffirmed by the Privy Council. The Supreme Court of the United States also held the same view, so that there could be no doubt of the soundness of prohibition as a constitutional principle. It was also shown that the license law involved the same principle—that the right to license the few involved the prohibition of the many, and that the closing of hotels on Saturday nights, Sundays, and election days was an assertion of the same principle. It was said as an objection to prohibition that it infringes upon

#### THE LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT.

Mr. Ross proceeded to show that all legislation infringes more or less on the liberty of the subject, that the highest condition of civilization points in the direction of restricting the liberty of the subject more or less, and consequently the objection from that point of view was untenable. He concluded by pointing out the heavy obligations imposed upon the country in the maintenance of hospitals, asylums, etc., by the liquor traffic, and suggested that the suppression of the liquor traffic would relieve us of a large expenditure upon those institutions. The same amount of money spent in the maintenance of our educational institutions would be of great value to the country, and relieve us of a large amount of the pauperism and ignorance which now prevail.

Mr. Henry O'Brien followed, and as president of the Argonaut Rowing Club, showed the necessity of total abstinence in all who sought to distinguish themselves in athletics. He gave instances to substantiate the position he had laid down, and concluded by urging that the true basis on which to promote temperance was the Scriptural standpoint. The meeting broke up with cheers.—*Globe*.

#### ANOTHER MEMORIAL TO THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT.

The following memorial was presented to the Premier last week, by Dr. Snelling and Mr. Jas. Thomson, on behalf of the Toronto Branch, Dominion Prohibitory Alliance:—

HONORABLE SIR.—As representing the Government of the province, we, the undersigned, beg leave to present to you:—

1. That we regard the prohibition on the Exhibition Grounds or buildings during the annual fair, of the sale of all intoxicating liquors as of the greatest importance to the community at large, and conducive in the highest degree to the preservation of good order, and of the comfort of all visitors, whilst the exclusion of all such liquors can in no sense be considered a hardship even by those who are not total abstainers.

2. We claim that the evident intention of the Legislature in providing that no license should issue to the Provincial Agricultural and Arts Association was to exclude liquors from all exhibitions. Temperance men have for years protested against any licenses being given to these places. We were, therefore, rejoiced to see a clause added to the proposed amendments to the Liquor License Act prohibiting the issue of liquor licenses to the Industrial Exhibition Fair of Toronto, and also the annual fairs held at London, Hamilton and other cities.

3. Understanding that an effort is being made to strike out that clause before the bill is finally adopted, we would hereby in the

strongest and most earnest manner urge that the clause be retained and become part of the amended Act.

Whilst not desirous of again taking up the time of the Government, we beg to assure them of our belief that, if necessary, a large deputation representing the very best elements in the community would respond readily and heartily to a call issued for that purpose. Trusting that these views may receive the cordial and hearty support of your Government, your memorialists will ever pray.

Arthur Toronto, President C.E.T.S.

John McMillan, G.W.P. Sons of Temperance, Province of Ontario.

George M. Milligan, President Society for the Prevention of Intemperance and the Chairman Temperance Mission.

Henry M. Parsons, Minister Knox Church.

J. P. Dumoulin, Rector St. James' Cathedral.

Thomas W. Casey, Grand Worthy Secretary Good Templars.

D. J. Macdonnell, Minister St. Andrew's Church.

F. S. Spence, Toronto District Deputy, I.O.G.T.

John Macdonald, merchant, Wellington Street East.

Richard Snelling, one of the Executive Committee of the Diocesan Branch C.E.T.S., and Vice-President Toronto Prohibitory Alliance.

N. W. Hoyles, Vice-President C.E.T.S.

Wm. Burgess, President; Robert Rae, Secretary Toronto Band of Hope Union.

Wm. H. Orr, P.G.W.A. Sons of Temperance.

Robert J. Flemming, President East End Gospel Temperance Club.

Geo. McLean Rose, P.G.W.P. Sons of Temperance.

W. H. Howland, President; James Thompson, Secretary, Toronto Branch Dominion Alliance.

#### A RAILWAY SUPERINTENDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. W. J. Spicer, Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Railway, has issued the following circular to the *employes* of the road:—

"I would ask you to consider very seriously the advisability of joining our temperance movement for the year 1884. In my circular, December, 1880, I said 'there were a good many reasons specially applicable to railway *employes* for abstaining from the use of intoxicating drink.'

"You have the lives of the public and the safety of persons and property entrusted to your care, requiring at all times the utmost possible caution and vigilance in the performance of your duty. Again, railway *employes*, from their liability to night work, irregular hours, exposure to all kinds of weather, and from the foolish and expensive custom of 'treating,' are exposed to much danger and many temptations. Even passengers have gone so far as to offer, and in fact urge, conductors and brakemen, when on duty, to take drink, and have been the cause of trainmen's dismissal from the service. I am sorry to say that I have had to deal summarily with such cases as have come to my knowledge. I only wish I could deal as severely with the perhaps good-natured but most thoughtless and inconsiderate passengers.

"Men subjected to such temptations, at any time, are safe only as total abstainers. The 'one glass more' often has the effect of making a man careless, sleepy, and indifferent to danger, if not worse, at a time when he most needs to have all his senses clear and wide awake for his own and other's safety.

"I have only to refer you to the Offence Circulars to satisfy you that I am speaking in the best interest of every *employe* of every grade, and in the interest of the company and the public, in urging you to become total abstainers for the new year 1884.

#### THE LIQUOR QUESTION IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

##### EXCISABLE LIQUORS IN SCOTLAND.

*House of Commons, Feb. 18.*—In reply to Mr. Warton,

Dr. Cameron said the Excisable Liquors of Scotland Bill was printed on Saturday last, and he should on Wednesday proceed with the second reading if he had an opportunity of so doing.

##### SUNDAY CLOSING IN ENGLAND.

*House of Commons, Feb. 14.*—Leave was given to Sir J. Pease to bring in a bill for closing public houses on Sunday, making exception for the sale of beer during certain hours and for the metropolitan district.

Leave was also given to Mr. Ashley to introduce a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday in the Isle of Wight.

On Tuesday evening Mr. Carbutt brought in a bill for the closing of public houses on Sunday in the county of Monmouth.

## OFFICIAL RETURNS OF IRISH INTEMPERANCE.

*House of Commons, Feb. 15th.*—In answer to a question from Dr. Lyons,

Mr. Trevelyan said the criminal and judicial statistics which are printed by Mr. Thom have been compiled and published on the authority of the Government. I obtained last night leave to lay on on the table a return in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 118. With regard to the rest of my hon. friend's question, I must respectfully repeat what I said in answer to a question last year from another hon. member. It is throwing too much on a minister to ask him to check the accuracy of calculations made from returns which are open to everyone. I cannot help hoping that, as he examines the question list of this week and next, my hon. friend will acknowledge this himself.

## THE SUNDAY CLOSING (IRELAND) ACT.

*House of Commons, Feb. 14.*—Mr. Trevelyan asked for leave to introduce a bill to amend and render perpetual the sale of liquors on Sunday (Ireland) Act, 1878.

Mr. Healey objected to the introduction of the bill, on the ground that there were Irish measures of much greater importance—the Education Bill, for example, which ought to be considered first. He also disapproved of the bill because it would perpetuate the power which the constabulary possessed of oppressing Nationalist publicans.

Dr. Lyons also regretted that the Government should have thought fit to bring forward the measure, which would meet with great opposition in Dublin and elsewhere.

Mr. Blake supported the proposal to introduce the bill, which would command the approval of the vast majority of the Irish people.

Mr. Trevelyan said that precedence had been given to this bill over the Education Bill, in redemption of pledges which were given last year by members of the Government, when a precisely similar bill was introduced. He should be willing to give some time before asking the House to read the bill the second time, and certain returns on the subject should be laid on the table at the earliest possible moment.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

## THE LICENSING LAWS IN IRELAND.

*House of Commons, Feb. 18.*—Mr. O'Brien asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland whether it was the fact that on the occasion of the National League meeting in Charleville a policeman forced his way into a private room of the hotel, where three members of Parliament were being entertained at dinner at the expense of the proprietor of the hotel; whether the constable stated that he would not give any information as to his business until threatened with expulsion from the room; whether the proprietor of the hotel and some townspeople who, at his invitation, joined his visitors at dinner, were subsequently fined for their presence on the occasion; and whether this action on the part of the police was authorized or approved by the Irish Executive, and if not, upon whose instructions it was undertaken.

Mr. Trevelyan, I am informed that the police went into the licensed premises on the occasion in question because they had reason to believe that a breach of the licensing laws was going on. They found a number of persons seated around a table with liquor before them, and they took the names of those who they knew to be residents in the place, and therefore not *bona fide* travellers. The constable distinctly denies that he refused to state his business until threatened with expulsion. The persons identified as not being *bona fide* travellers, as well as the proprietor of the hotel, were proceeded against for an offence against the Sunday Closing Act. When the case came before the magistrates the defendants failed to prove that they were there as invited guests, and they were accordingly convicted and fined. (Hear, hear) While I think that the proceedings were in some respects to be regretted, they do not appear to have been illegal, and I cannot therefore blame the police for their action in the matter. (Hear, hear.)—*Temperance Record.*

By the last returns published it appears that a great decrease has taken place in the consumption of strong drinks by the European soldiers in India, and that there is a corresponding spread of sobriety among the rank and file of the army there. In the year 1877-8 the total consumption of rum among British troops in India

was 254,254 gallons, whereas in 1881-82 it fell to 149,801 gallons. Comparing the same years as regards beer-drinking, the figures are respectively 76,942 and 74,747 hogsheads.

## UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON.—The United States Senate has done itself honor by passing an order that the sale of intoxicating liquors be strictly prohibited in the restaurants of that house and the House of Representatives. Such liquors have heretofore been freely served in these establishments to both members and strangers under the merely nominal disguise of calling for "tea," and drinking from teacups instead of calling them by their proper names and drinking from tumblers. The scandal was pressed home upon the attention of the Senate this week, which body very promptly and properly "sat upon" it.—*Canada Gasket.*

CHICAGO.—The friends of temperance reform have arranged for a conference at Chicago March 17, 18, and 19. It will be held in the First M. E. Church, corner of Clark and Washington Streets. The opening service on Monday 17th at 8 p.m. will be a lecture. At 10 a.m. and at 2:30 p.m. on Tuesday the 18th and Wednesday the 19th will occur discussions of the vital questions now present to the public mind. Among those who are engaged to take part in the Conference in opening discussions and in lectures are Dr. Arthur Edwards, Dr. Herrick Johnson, Hon. John B. Finch, Miss Frances E. Willard, Mr. George C. Christian, Dr. M. M. Parkhurst, Mrs. Jennie M. Willing, J. H. Barrows, D.D.; W. C. Willing, D.D.; P. S. Henson, D.D.; Bp. Sam'l Fallows and C. C. Bonney.—*Lever.*

NEBRASKA.—The Nebraska temperance leaders are arranging for a series of conventions and mass meetings to be held in the cities of that state during June and early July. Everything will be done to secure a submission of an amendment to the state constitution prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. All the leaders [Hardy, Sibley, Scott, Bowen, Finch, Brist, Henderson, Skinner, Morrison and many others] are moving in this matter, and Nebraska will soon join hands with Prohibition Iowa and Kansas. Letters constantly received from that state say: "High license is a demonstrated humbug." Prominent leaders will be present at all the conventions and Hon. John B. Finch will address the mass meetings in the evening. Those of our Nebraska readers who wish to know more of the conventions should address Frank J. Sibley, Lincoln, Neb., who will give full information.—*Lever.*

NEW YORK.—There has been a good deal of discussion recently in reference to the effect of saloon-keeping upon the morals of those who engage in it. *The Companion* makes the following statement: "We assert, that as a class, saloon-keepers are as truthful, honorable and law abiding as any other class of business men in the country." To this statement *The Christian* makes the following reply:—"Statistics of the liquor trade in New York indicates that of the 8,304 liquor dealers in that city, 2,645 had been in State prison, 2,645 in county prisons, 1,769 had been confined in police stations, and only 1,616 had so far escaped the clutches of the law. Most of them also were foreigners. Of the 8,034 rumshops, more than 5,000 were kept by Germans and Irish; not one in forty by Americans. Among the liquor dealers were numbered 2 Chinamen, 18 Italians, 140 Spaniards, 169 Welsh, 205 Americans, 265 Africans, 185 French, 497 Scotch, 568 English, 2,179 Germans, 3,041 Irish, and 674 whose nationality was unknown. Of the 3,969 women who kept rumshops in New York 1 was an American, 3 were Africans, 4 Spanish, 4 Welsh, 10 English, 13 French, 1,104 Germans, 2,548 Irish, 396 unknown. And of the 8,034 drinking places, one-half were saloons and bar-rooms, the rest were gambling halls and brothels." It is a lamentable fact that the saloon-keepers of the country control conventions and nominations. Are we an American nation, are we a christian nation? If we are, let us get out from under the control of such a showing. In the Assembly at Albany, on the 28th ult., a measure in favor of a Prohibitory Amendment to the State Constitution was proposed, and it was only defeated by a narrow majority. No less than 124 out of 128 members of the House were present, and the vote stood 61 for, to 63 against. Nearly all the members from the rural districts, without distinction of party, voted for the measure, while nearly all the city members voted the other way. The Republicans very largely supported it, and the Democrats were as largely in the other direction. Ten towns in Ulster County, New York, voted "no license." Ellenville women threatened to boycott merchants who supported the whisky interest.

KANSAS has an increase in taxable wealth of over \$30,000,000 since its gallant adoption and enforcement of prohibition.

### Selected Articles.

#### APPLY TO THE BEER-SELLER.

If you are anxious to lose your health and shatter your constitution and happen to be in doubt which is the shortest and easiest way—Apply to the Beer-seller.

If you are anxious to ruin your character by the speediest method—Apply to the Beer-seller.

If you want to learn the shortest way to the police-office, and the direct road to the prison—Apply to the Beer-seller.

If you are desirous of becoming an inmate of the poor-house—Apply to the Beer-seller.

If you want to know how to change a good husband and father into a bad one—Apply to the Beer-seller.

If you require to learn how to quickly transform a loving wife and an affectionate mother into a worthless specimen of humanity—Apply to the Beer-seller.

If you wish to be informed of the most successful method by which your sons can be ruined for time and eternity—Apply to the Beer-seller.

If you are troubled about the question, how it is that your rate and taxes are so heavy?—Apply to the Beer-seller.

If you wish to know how it is that so many of our best workmen, who receive the highest wages, have the most wretched homes—Apply to the Beer-seller.

If you would like to know why so many husbands beat their wives—Apply to the Beer-seller.

If you want to know how it is that we have many murders, suicides, and sudden deaths—Apply to the Beer-seller.

If you are anxious to part with your money, and get nothing worth having in return—Apply to the Beer-seller.

If you would like to know how it is that our churches are so often thinly attended—Apply to the Beer-seller.

If you wish to learn the secret of so many professors of religion falling—Apply to the Beer-seller.

If you have spent your last cent in drink, and wish to be repulsed when you want to borrow a dime to buy a loaf of bread—Apply to the Beer-seller.

If, when you get into trouble, you want to be told, "You should have taken care of yourself"—Apply to the Beer-seller.

If you want to lose everything that is manly or womanly in your nature—Apply to the Beer-seller.

If you wish to become an outcast in society, and part with all that is worth having—Apply to the Beer-seller.

If you wish at last to be buried in a drunkard's grave, and wake up in a drunkard's hell—Apply to the Beer-seller.—*Selected.*

#### THE QUESTION OF THE AGE.

It has been said that the end and the test of good government is the greatest happiness of the greatest number. If this be true it must be owned that no government extant is satisfactorily conducted. For observation shows that, as a rule, political energy is extended upon secondary concerns, while politicians employ all their dexterity in avoiding action upon the great problems which most deeply involve the destinies of the masses. There is to-day in the English-speaking countries no such tremendous, far-reaching vital question as that of drunkenness. In its implications and effects it overshadows all else. It is impossible to examine any subject connected with the progress, the civilization, the physical well-being, the religious condition of the masses, without encountering the monstrous evil.

It lies at the centre of all social and political mischief. It paralyzes energies in every direction. It neutralizes educational agencies. It silences the voice of religion. It baffles penal reform. It obstructs political reform. It rears aloft a mass of evilly inspired power which at every salient point threatens social and national advance; which gives to Ignorance and Vice a greater potency than Intelligence and Virtue can command; which deprives the poor of the advantages of modern progress; which debauches and degrades millions, brutalizing and saddening them below the plane of

healthy savagery, and filling the centres of population with creatures whose condition almost excuses the immorality which renders them dangerous to their generation.

All these evils, all this mischief, all this destruction of human souls and intellects, go on among us daily and hourly. There are none so ignorant and inattentive as not to have personal experience of some of them, some hearth darkened; some family scattered; some loving heart broken; some promising career ruined; some deed of shame done. Yet how hard it is to get this gigantic evil attacked seriously. Temperance organizations have indeed been fighting it for years, yet popular inertia has resisted their utmost efforts. But has all been done that might and should have been done by the organized agencies that represent the higher life? What are doctrinal points, for example, compared to this ever-present, ever-active, insidious influence? What are sectarian differences by the side of this national curse? Can the churches fold their hands and flatter themselves that their duties are all fulfilled, while the masses prefer the saloon to the pulpit, and while rum rules in politics and society? Are the higher educational agencies doing all in their power to advance civilization while they ignore this obstacle to progress? Can any political organization be said to represent the best aspirations and the strongest needs of the people, while this abiding source of misery and crime and poverty is allowed to spread and flourish?

There is needed something of that sacred fire which kindled into inextinguishable heat the zeal of the Abolitionists, which compelled the abandonment of human slavery, to rouse the national indignation and abhorrence against this very much greater evil. Nothing short of this, it is to be feared, will impel time-serving politicians to approach in a spirit of earnestness a subject which is distasteful to them mainly because they think they cannot afford to do without the help and support of the class who derive from the degradation of the foolish and ignorant the means whereby they continue to rule and plunder those whose sagacity is proof against their snares.—*New York Tribune.*

#### "THEY OUGHT TO BE ASHAMED OF THEMSELVES."

BY LADY JANE HARRIETT ELLICE.

Thus I think of doctors, when, after all that has been written and spoken against alcoholic treatment in sickness, I hear of cases such as one that has lately been brought to my knowledge, of a young and ordinarily healthy lady, who when attacked severely with typhoid fever, had bottle after bottle of brandy poured down her throat by a medical gentleman of considerable repute. She subsequently spoke of one of her experiences during the illness as "having had horrors," just like those, she was sure, of delirium tremens, and she dreaded to see serpens. Was it not delirium tremens she actually suffered from? I presume the patient supposed these horrors were the natural outcome of her malady. May I not be excused if I believe them to have been the result of the remedy?

A year or two ago, there was a young girl of my acquaintance who, when suffering from typhoid fever, wandered, raved and screamed. The more she did so, by the orders of the clever doctor of the neighborhood, the more she was plied with brandy. I think I am justified in considering she was kept by those doses in a state of continuous and excited inebriety. She, however, recovered.

I could mention two other cases—one where, after days of alcoholic treatment, and it was supposed of hopeless unconsciousness, a fresh doctor was called in, who stopped the stimulants, when consciousness returned and health was finally restored; in the other instance, a young girl caused her family great distress by her ravings in fever when treated alcoholically, for they were so prolonged they feared her mind was permanently destroyed. But the medical system was changed, the wine or spirits stopped, and the young lady recovered the perfect use of her reason. "She had been kept in a state of intoxication," observed my informant.

I know well the answer to my remarks would be, "You see all these patients got well; evidently alcohol saved their lives!" It is the usual observation made when a person recovers from a sickness or accident after alcoholic treatment. But how can such an assertion admit of proof? At best it can only be conjecture. And how can I be shown

to be wrong if I state, *per contra*, that the invalids recovered *in spite of* the strong drink they were made to swallow?

Surely that which is capable of producing delirium tremens during the course of another illness should be rarely, if ever, resorted to, unless it can be proved to be absolutely essential for a cure, and known to be as infallible a remedy as anything can be, in a dispensation when death will enter into the homes of abstainers as well as into those of the intemperate and the moderate drinkers. It is absolutely cruel, as well as unscientific, to use habitually as a medicine that which may greatly aggregate the sufferings of an invalid, and cause increase of alarm and sorrow to the friends by its mental effects on the patient, unless there is positive proof that nothing else can avail.

I forbear to dwell on the after dangers of using a so-called remedy which may awaken a craving for it long after all excuse for its use has passed away. That is a moral part of the question which apparently has little weight with the doctors as a body.

We often heard it said, such and such a person would have died but for brandy. When do we hear it asserted that a patient was killed by the wine or spirits administered by the doctor's orders? If the suspicion crosses men's minds they crush it down. They do not want to think it. Alcohol is a pleasant remedy in the opinion, alas! of the many, and they wish to believe the doctors must be right when they prescribe it. When will the latter be faithful and true enough to refuse to order or to allow it to those who consult them; or be unprejudiced enough to believe that those of their profession who condemn its use now comparatively few in number, may be right after all?

A person of my acquaintance, having received a violent shock to the system, suffered from difficulty in breathing, through weakened action of the heart, had unhealthy depth of color in the face, &c., while under continuous medical treatment and alcoholic regimen. I ventured once to make a deprecatory remark on this latter point to the doctor, who replied, the patient "must be kept up." Did the treatment answer its purpose? I only know the invalid died before the end of a year of internal tumor. I do not say that alcohol killed in this case, I only remark that it neither prevented an evil nor cured it.

[Some of our readers may think that the preceding remarks press hardly on the medical profession; but we unhesitatingly assert that they are mildness itself when compared with statements recently made to us by eminent members of the profession who cannot be fairly charged with prejudice or fanaticism on this question.—ED.]—*Temperance Record*.

## THE UNFINISHED WAR.

BY JOEL SWARTZ, D.D.

Every visitor to the famous and decisive battle-field of the old "slaveholders' war" (Gettysburg) stops before the magnificent "national monument" which stands in the midst of the soldiers' cemetery, watching the graves of the patriotic dead, and reads the immortal words of President Lincoln, delivered here on November 19, 1863, on occasion of the dedication of these grounds, among which are these: "But in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground..... It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us here to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us," etc.

As, from time to time, in my morning walks, I halt before this monument, whose grandeur and significance never fail of fresh impressions, and read these words of the great President, I am made to feel that the whole work for which these brave men died is not yet completed. It is true that negro slavery is abolished, the rebellion is crushed, the Union is preserved, and the very traces of the war on this battle-field are almost wholly effaced, save as few buildings, trees, and monuments preserve the memory of the mighty struggle. It is well that the hand of nature wipes out the blood-stains and smoothes down the horrible gashes of war. But if there remains among us still a spirit that is hostile to good government, "to law and order," which endangers our liberties and endeavors to overthrow our free institutions, and reduce men to slavery, then, in the language of

Lincoln, there is an "unfinished work," to which we ought to be dedicated, and "highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain." That there is a spirit of anarchy and misrule abroad in our land—a spirit that seeks to corrupt our government, debauch our legislators, and win them into a vile subserviency to a low and dangerous monopoly—is evident to all who will see. The rum-power is a more dangerous evil to the best interests of a free people than chattel slavery. Negro slavery was *local*, and was confined by both statutory and natural law; rum is ubiquitous, and seems equally free and powerful over the whole land. The victim of slavery wore his chains upon his body; the victim of rum wears them upon his mind. The slave of the lash might still have a good name and "a good hope through grace," while the slave of the cup drowns his good name in an abyss of drink, and robs himself of all hope of that kingdom into which "no drunkard shall enter." The slavery of rum discriminates between no races, sex, or conditions, but lays waste with unsparring hand all that is pure, and tender, and beautiful, and good. How the land grows under this curse! With what gigantic and audacious advances the rum power is seeking to secure the control and protection of law! Very much as old slavery did, is it seeking to subsidize the government in its interest. It asks the government for special and favorable legislation. It wishes to be exempted from just and necessary restrictions, from the encumbrances of righteous taxation; and, while it cajoles and rewards its friends, it threatens its enemies with "political damnation." It refuses to render an account of its doings, and when those who are the least suspicious of its social, financial, and moral effects desire official and impartial investigation into the fruits of the liquor traffic the friends and abettors of that traffic resist and oppose such inquiry as a piece of political effrontery and impertinence. Thus, while this evil assaults us everywhere, imperils all our interests, and aspires to supreme control, it would peremptorily silence our complaints, and refuse us the poor satisfaction of knowing by what means it proposes to complete our ruin. With such a power in the land intruding into the hall of legislation, sitting beside our law-makers, and, like the evil-genius in the garden, whispering its evil counsels into the ears of our legislators, there is an "unfinished work," to which patriotic, loyal men need a new and complete dedication.

By God's help, the issue is not doubtful. As long as intelligence, virtue, and sobriety are true to those who work for the overthrow of "the works of the devil," so long there is certainty of safety and triumph in combat with sin. But God works through His servants. He calls and commissions them for the battle, and He Himself, "the God of hosts," will lead them to the conflict and through it to the victory. May His servants stand together as one man against this their common and most deadly foe. Let them seek to unite in council, tolerate and encourage every form and mode of "the good fight," and persevere, without abating one jot of heart or hope, till the victory is won and the land is rid of the curse of rum.—*Exchange*.

## A PLEA FOR TEMPERANCE.

Young men, why do you drink? Those that do drink stop for a moment and think; ask yourself the question, "Why do I drink?" and see if you can tell. Does it make you any better and happier or any more gentlemanly to drink? Does it make you any dearer to those that love you? Are you making your good old father and mother, sister, wife or sweetheart happier by so doing? Stop but long enough to think and your heart's answer will be, "No, no, no." Then reform at once and be gentlemen. You can never be one and drink to the dregs of that damning cup.

If you keep on you will bring gray hairs and sorrow to those that you love and to those that love you. What good do intoxicating liquors do? Some hold that a great many are good for medicine. They may be, but while they are curing one they are killing thousands; ruining men; causing them to do things that they would not do. Some men come home intoxicated, scold and curse their wife and little ones; when they themselves have sold everything saleable in the house for something to drink; they will curse and strike their wife because she can't prepare them something good to eat, and often, in striking, they kill the only one on God's earth that loves them, for the

loving wife clings to and prays for her drunken husband as a drowning man clings to a straw. It is a dangerous medicine. While it cures one it starts thousands on the downward road. The first glass must be taken when sick. It starts men to swearing, lying, cheating, gambling and murder; it causes children to grow up in rags, idleness, ignorance and poverty; and the one they love, honor and protect, the one they take from home of happiness and love, surrounded by dear friends and raised in luxury, to die of a broken heart in a drunkard's cabin, leaving her children to the mercoies of a drunken father.

Whisky causes more heartaches than all else in the world. It fills our pot houses, asylums, jails and penitentiaries with men that would make a shining mark in this world's history if they would let the first glass alone. Men that would fill any position from the lowest to the highest; men that would be worthy of any woman's heart and hand; men that any Christian woman would be glad to look up to as their superior; men that would make loving husbands and indulgent fathers, making home a paradise instead of a hell on earth; scattering love and sunshine instead of heartaches and misery.—*Farming World*.

Contributed Articles.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT AGITATION.

BY PROF. G. E. FOSTER, M. P.

The following is a statement of the counties and cities which have voted upon the Act up to May 1, 1884, the votes polled for and against, and the date of the election:

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 21,	"
Albert, N. B.....	718	114	April 24,	"
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.....	965	42	Nov. 8,	"
Queen's, N. S.....	750	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.....	1416	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,	"
Total,	39,231	22,223		

Several points of great significance may be noted in a careful review of the above table.

1. The preponderating prohibition sentiment in the Maritime Provinces as shown by the greater number of counties and cities that have adopted the Act.

Out of 40 contests, only 2 have been in Quebec, 2 in Manitoba and 7 in Ontario, while 29 have taken place in the Maritime Provinces. The result of the vote has been unfavorable to the Act in two cases in Quebec, four in Ontario, and one in the Maritime Provinces.

2. The preponderating number of instances in which the Act has been adopted.

There have been so far 40 contests. The Act was carried in 33, lost by majorities in 6, lost by a tie in 1. 33 victories and but 7 defeats in a series of 40 battles!

3. The preponderating majorities in favor of the Act as shown by the votes cast.

In the 33 constituencies which carried the Act, the vote stands:—

For 33,954  
Against 10,326

Majority in favor of Act 23,628 or over 53 p.c. of total vote.

In the 7 constituencies in which the Act was lost, the vote stands:—

Against 13,320  
For 10,076

Majority against 3,244 or 14 p. c. of the total vote.

The vote in the 40 contests stands:—

For 45,030  
Against 23,646

Majority 21,384 or 31 p. c. of total vote.

4. The satisfaction given by the Act when adopted as shown by the votes on repeal in Fredericton, N. B., and Prince, P.E.I. Under many discouragements and with the full burdens of all the appeals taken, Fredericton tried the Act for three years. The results were taken into account, and when the vote for repeal was brought on, and every effort made to destroy the Act, it was sustained by a good majority.

The same was true of Prince County, P.E.I., and when repeal was tried, it was defeated by the decisive vote of 2,939 to 1,065, a total vote of 4004. The vote was unprecedentedly large and the majority of 1874 equally significant.

The agitation for the adoption of the Act is being undertaken on a large scale in Ontario. Norfolk, Kent, Essex, Lambton, Grey, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Northumberland, Carleton and Russell are already moving, and others will join in the work as advised by the Dominion Alliance.

General News.

CANADIAN.

There is intense excitement throughout the Dominion over the attempt that has been made at Toronto to bribe members of the Ontario Legislature to induce them to enter into a conspiracy to overthrow Mr. Mowat's government. The conspiracy was suddenly cut short on Monday night. Shortly after the house opened the telephone wires running into the House were cut by order of Government Detective Murray, and immediately afterwards F. S. Kirkland was arrested in the lobby of the House and taken to the police station. About the same time John A. Wilkinson, of Cobourg, was arrested in the Walker House and taken to the police station. About 9:30 Attorney-General Mowat rose, and amidst intense but suppressed excitement made a few remarks, and asked Mr. Speaker to read letters addressed to him. These letters were read, one being from Mr. McKim, M.P.P. for West Wellington; the other from Mr. Balfour, M.P.P. for South Essex. The first named contained \$1,000 as the price for his vote, against the government. The second contained \$800 for the same purpose. The Attorney-General, after giving the facts of the case, moved a resolution: "That the charges and matters referred to, and set forth in the said statement of the information and belief of the Attorney-General, be forthwith referred to the Standing Committee on Privileges and Elections, with instructions to enquire and report thereon, and with power to send for and examine all necessary persons and papers in connection with the prisoners." Members of the Opposition disclaimed all knowledge of the conspiracy, and Mr. Meredith stated that they would be glad to assist the Government with the fullest investigation. The resolution was passed, and the House adjourned. Lynch has not been arrested yet. Summonses were served upon Mr. Bunting and Mr. Meek to attend at the city police court to answer to the charge of participation in the plot. All the parties were arraigned before the police magistrate on Tuesday and all the cases were adjourned until Friday. The magistrate refused to accept bail for the prisoners, Wilkinson and Kirkland, who are consequently in gaol.



On Sunday morning about 8 o'clock, the two prisoners confined in Sandwich Gaol for the robbery of the Harrow P.O. a short time ago, shot and killed Gaoler Leech, and probably fatally wounded Turnkey Davis, and made their escape. The gaoler and turnkey were standing at the corridor door while one of the prisoners was sweeping out the cells, when O'Callaghan rushed at the door and pushed it open so suddenly and with such force as to knock the gaoler and turnkey down; then he fired two shots at the gaoler, killing him instantly. He got the keys and passed them into the other corridor to Kennedy, who unlocked the door, came out into the corridor, knocked the turnkey down and pounded him with a bottle which had been on the stove. The two then walked into the passageway leading to the street, one carrying the revolver, the other the bottle. The matron gave the alarm and parties saw them going away, but could not capture them. The deputy turnkey followed them up to Windsor where he went to the police station to get help. They proceeded east from the gaol until they reached the Catholic Church between Windsor and Sandwich, where they appropriated a horse and buggy belonging to a man who was attending early Mass. Kennedy was captured on board the Walkerville ferry-boat just about to cross to Detroit. He had procured a suit, supposed to be an old suit belonging to a railroad man or some of the men employed in the cattle sheds of Messrs. Walker & Sons. O'Callaghan, who shot Gaoler Leech, is still at large.

Mr. McColeman, the Conservative candidate in East Grey, was elected by a large majority.

On Monday, the Hamilton Collector of Inland Revenue Fortier sent Officer O'Brien and Amor to seize an illicit still on the residence of M. T. Evans, in the village of Ancaster. The officers found in the cellar a 35 gallon copper still charged and in full running order. Evans was at once arrested and with him David Davis and W. H. Fox, who were also found on the premises, and are believed to be interested in the business. Two men were subsequently arrested in Toronto on charge of complicity in the affair.

At Niagara, Ont., there died on Monday at the great age of 121 years a colored man named "Dr." Henry Brown. Deceased was born on the plantation of Mr. Lionel Clayton, on the James River, near Jamestown, Virginia, and when fifty years old escaped from a slave dealer at Baltimore to Canada, where he lived ever since. He claimed to remember General George Washington, and said on one occasion he drove that gentleman from his master's plantation to Washington.

Rev. Badgely, of Plainfield, committed suicide last Friday by hanging himself to a beam in his barn. He was about sixty years of age. Cause unknown.

The body of an unknown man who had cut his throat was found on Sunday morning in a coach house in the rear of No. 42 Young street, Toronto.

Yesterday afternoon while some boys were playing on the ice at Morrisburg, Ont., a ten-year-old son of Mr. Carleton, pruner, broke through, and the current being strong was drawn under the ice and was drowned. His body was not recovered until to-day.

A wealthy farmer named Thomas Goddard, of Sutton, was murdered last week at St. Cesaire, Que., where he had gone to buy a farm. The body was found in an open field, with his head split open. Fifteen hundred dollars was found in his room at the hotel, and it is supposed \$600 was taken from his pockets. No clue to the murderers is reported.

At Colborne, on Saturday morning, a fire broke out in the Victoria Rink, owned by Scripture Brothers, and completely consumed it, together with the contents. Loss about \$2,000; insured in the Phoenix for \$1,000.

At Grand Jervoise, N.B., Fortune Bay, a man named Martin strangled his wife and then killed himself.

At Halifax a fire broke out in the upper floor of P. Walsh's hardware establishment. The flames were quickly extinguished. Only a hole six feet square being burned through the floor, but the damage by water to a large quantity of stock on hand was very considerable. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

### UNITED STATES.

A terrible mining accident occurred last week at Pocahontas, Va. An explosion of gas took place, killing all who were at work in the mine. A number of bodies were discovered horribly mangled; some with heads torn off, others with the limbs all gone. Houses two or three hundred feet from the mines were overthrown and several demolished. The large ventilator of the South-West Improvement Co. was blown to atoms, and the mines cannot be entered until another is constructed for the purpose of freeing the atmosphere of the suffocating fumes. The list of those killed foots up 154. Of these 52 were colored, 32 were Hungarians, and the remainder were from Virginia and Pennsylvania. The explosion was of terrible force as portions of the entrance to the mine, and a torn overcoat of one of the victims has been picked up half a mile distant. Coal dust was blown over the mountains and covers the earth on the opposite side to the depth of half an inch.

Disastrous floods are reported from the Mississippi valley. The river is

higher than at any time this winter. Many people have been driven from their homes, and there is much suffering among the poor. Nearly all the mills have suspended operations. The list of losses to business men from Pomeroy, Ohio, to Madison, Ind., by the Ohio floods, confined simply to losses on merchandise and manufactories, foots up \$672,000.

A Toledo, Cincinnati and St. Louis narrow gauge coal train was wrecked at Harbines on Monday by a broken rail. Fireman Geo. Smith was killed, and the engineer and one passenger seriously injured. Four cars and the engine were destroyed.

Swine plague is prevalent in Arlington, Mass., and neighbouring towns. One farmer has lost two hundred out of five hundred, and with others the loss is heavy, half their droves having died. The disease is similar to that in the west a few years ago.

At Fall River, the house of Patrick Fallon, where knobstick spinners boarded, was attacked by roughs on Tuesday night, the doors broken and the windows smashed. Fallon's son was struck with a stone and seriously injured. Pistols were fired on both sides. The police dispersed the mob. Some of the knobsticks were lodged at the police station and escorted to work by the police the next morning.

A fast freight train between Corning and Williamsport was derailed Sunday near Cedar Run, Pa. The engine and twenty-four cars were thrown down an embankment and wrecked. Engineer Austin was killed and the fireman lost a leg.

At Dayton, Ohio, John Kontzing and John Marshall, digging a trench twenty feet deep, were crushed to death by falling earth.

Near Troy, N. Y., a grist mill boiler burst and killed the proprietor, Lesner, and his son, and injured two farmers named Hedden.

In a saloon fight at Mansfield, Pa., last week, Edward Summer and Chas. Thornburg were fatally shot.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The police of Newcastle-on-Tyne have received information of a plot to explode the principal buildings in the city, including the central railroad station and the post-office. A box of powder with a fuse attached has been discovered in the post-office at Birmingham. Col Jenkinson, of the Irish police force, is organizing English detectives into a force to cope with dynamiters.

It is stated here that the authorities at the War Office have determined on the appointment of Colonel Middleton to command the Canadian militia in succession to Major-General Luard. Colonel Middleton will probably arrive to take command in the latter part of July.

At Paris on Tuesday, by an explosion of gas in a merchant's house, a police officer and a fireman and two others were killed. Twenty persons were injured, including a number of passers by.

A Madrid despatch says a slight earthquake shock has been felt throughout Alicantic this morning.

A subterranean spring flooded a silver mine near Schwatza, a town of the Tyrol near Innspruck. Several miners were drowned. The damage to the works will be very serious.

Three Hungarian deputies who were believed to be opposed to the Hungarian anti-Lemetic leader were attacked and wounded by peasants at Czegled, in Central Hungary.

The Burmese troops have defeated the rebels at Bhamo.

In the House of Commons the Marquess of Hartington, War Secretary, announced that telegraphic communication with Khartoum had been broken for three days, and that a steamer had been subjected to a fusillade between Khartoum and Shendy. He believed that the tribes in that region had risen in revolt.—A boat left Shendy to try to re-open communication with Gen. Gordon at Khartoum. Zobechar Pasha has offered to go to Khartoum and assist Gen. Gordon, on condition that he be allowed to take funds to raise a force of 1,500 blacks.—Osman Digma has returned with 2,000 of his followers to the neighbourhood of his former encampment, and is exhorting them to a religious war. He assures them that in a third battle success will be theirs. The tribes, however are much demoralized. Two Sheikhs who attempted to leave his camp have been placed in chains. When Admiral Hewett's proclamation, offering a reward for Osman's head reached the Sheikhs with him, they spurned it with contempt. Osman's scouts are near Handouk, and have orders to kill all stragglers.

The French occupied Bacninh last week. The Chinese fled in the direction of Thanguien. The French had seventy wounded. Gen. Negrier's column entered Bacninh at six o'clock Wednesday evening. The Chinese, demoralized by the turning movements of the combined French columns, abandoned their positions and fled. The Chinese loss is heavy. A Krupp battery and much ammunition were found in the citadel.—The greatest exasperation prevails at Peking against France. If she advances her extravagant demands public opinion will prevent their acceptance. The Black Lags are on the verge of mutiny, their pay being in arrears.—It is reported that Li Hung Chang is submitting a basis of peace to English and American ministers at Peking and asking them to intervene. It is stated France will demand heavy indemnity and occupy the Chinese territory to guarantee its payment.

## Tales and Sketches.

## ONE GLASS.

At a meeting where temperance experiences were being given a man arose and told what one glass had done for him. He said: "I had a little vessel on the coast; she had four men besides myself. I had a wife and two children on board; the night was stormy, and my brother was to stand watch one night. The seamen prevailed on him to take one glass to help him to perform his duties, but, being unaccustomed to liquor, he fell asleep, and in the night I awoke to find my vessel a wreck. I took my wife and one of my little ones in my arms, and she took the other, and for hours we battled with the cold waves. After intense suffering the waves took my little one from my embrace; then after more hours of anguish, the waves swept my other little one from my wife's arms, and our two darlings were separated from us forever. After more battling with the storm and waves, I looked at my wife, and beheld her cold in death. I made my way to the shore, and here I am—my wife, my children, and all my earthly possessions lost for "one glass of rum."—*British Workman.*

## MR. BINGLE'S OLD COAT.

Splendid!" said Mrs. Bingle, pulling the collar up and skirt down, and settling the pocket flaps, as Farmer Bingle tried on his new overcoat. "Real silk velvet collar!"

"Yes, and such a piece of cloth! Forty-five dollars for the whole thing."

"Forty-five dollars!" echoed Sam and Jim, admiringly.

"Yes. Seventeen for the tailorin' and trimmin's, and twenty-eight for the cloth. It'll do me till I'm gray."

"What you goin' to do with the old one, pa?" asked Jim.

"It's a good coat yet," said Mrs. Bingle.

"Sam'll be grown into it two years more."

"First-rate coat. But—I was thinkin' some of givin' it to Parson Graves. You see, it'll go on my account for the year, and I won't have so much to pay on his salary."

Mrs. Bingle measured with her eye how much Sam would have to grow before fitting well into the roomy coat, and decided it might be at least three years, in the course of which time, added to the seven during which it had been doing duty on Sundays and great occasions, it might begin to look old-fashioned, and Sam might object to wearing it, that young gentleman having already begun to develop a taste for clothing which came reasonably near fitting him. So it was agreed that Parson Graves should have the old overcoat.

Accordingly, on the next Saturday, when the farmer with his wife was about to drive into the country town, he asked at the last moment:

"Now, where's that coat?"

"Bless me!" cried Mrs. Bingle, "I've been so busy over that butter and eggs, if I didn't clear forget about it! Sally, Sally," she ran into the house calling to the girl who helped in the kitchen, "run up to the spare chamber and take that overcoat that hangs there, and some of them papers that lays on the shelf, and wrap it up well and bring it to me."

Sally brought it, and the huge bundle lay in Mrs. Bingle's lap as she rode.

"It is a good coz.," she observed, half-regretfully, smoothing with her finger a corner of the cloth which peeped through a hole in the paper and again revolving in her mind the possibility of Sam's growing into it in two years. "Sam won't be likely to get an, ready-bought coat half as good as this."

"Like as not he won't," agreed the farmer, "but never mind. It's more blessed to give than to receive, you know."

The Bingle household awoke the next morning with the impression that something of an event was impending in the family, which impression became, with full wakefulness, defined into the remembrance that the new overcoat was to be worn for the first time on that day. There was, however, no undignified haste nor trifling in the matter. The morning chores were done, morning prayer conducted with its time-honored lengthiness, and then the farmer leisurely shaved himself as usual, at one of the windows of the great kitchen, before saying, in as indifferent a voice as he could command:

"Jim, run up-stairs and get my overcoat."

Jim went, but delayed until his mother had put the last touches to the bow in her bonnet-strings, a process which was almost invariably interrupted by her husband with remarks that they would be late for church, before he was heard shouting:

"I can't find it."

"Where are you lookin'?"

"In the closet in your room."

"It's in the closet in the spare chamber," called his father.

Another long delay and then Jim came down stairs without it.

"I tell you it is on one of them pegs in our closet," said Mrs. Bingle.

"I'll go myself. It's dark, and he can't see, but it's there, for I put it there myself."

"No," said Mr. Bingle, calling after her, "it's in the spare chamber closet. I put it there."

She was heard stepping briskly from one room to another, and then back again. Then down the stairs, when she stood before them in silence, on her face—blank consternation, and on her arm—the old overcoat!

"When did you hang it there?"

"I d' know—the day after it come, I guess. The old one always hangs there, so I took it down and hung the new one there."

Mrs. Bingle sank into a chair.

"It's gone."

"Gone to Parson Graves!" The boys stared, opened mouthed, unable at first fully to take in the calamity.

"But you can get it again," at length Jim said, hopefully.

"Of course!" said Sam. "You can tell Parson Graves it was all a mistake, and it was the old coat you meant for him, and of course he'll change back."

But the farmer shook his head ruefully.

"No, that won't do. It's done, and it can't be undone," he said with a groan. "Don't one of you never let on about its bein' a mistake."

The family and the old coat were late at church, thus missing the sight of the entrance of the new coat, but it lay over one arm of the little sofa in the pulpit. And Farmer Bingle never could recall a word of that service through which he sat trying to bring himself into some friendly recognition of the fact that he had presented his minister with a forty-five dollar overcoat, which he could not hope to have count at anything near its full value on his yearly assessment, for who ever heard of a country parson having such a coat?

"Jings! Don't he look fine, though," ejaculated Sam, as Mr. Graves came down the aisle.

"And don't Mrs. Graves look set up!" said Jim.

"Enough to make any woman to hang on to a piece of cloth like that," said Mrs. Bingle.

Mr. Bingle was unhitching his horses as Mr. Graves came out of the church door, and did not at first raise his eyes as he listened to the remarks passing around.

"Bless me! What a fine-lookin' fellow our parson is, anyhow! Where on earth did he get that coat?"

"Must have had a fortune left him."

Mr. Bingle could not help a feeling that the coat had been well bestowed, as its wearer came to meet him with out-stretched hands and a few quiet, though very earnest words of acknowledgment of his gift. The coat had fitted the farmer well, but there was something more than the mere filling out of good cloth in the minister's dignified bearing; and in the scholarly face which appeared above it something which stirred up a feeling in many members of the congregation that this servant of the Lord had not hitherto been clothed in a fashion worthy of his high office.

"That's a shabby old hat to wear with it," said one of the village store-keepers. "I'll see about that before another Sunday comes 'round."

As Mr. Bingle felt the grasp of his pastor's hand, he began almost to be glad he had given the coat. And then, as the fact of his having given it was whispered about, to feel ashamed of receiving so much credit for an act which he never would have thought of performing. For an honest and really warm nature lay under the crust of parsimonious selfishness which had hardened over his heart, as it has, alas!—over so many which might overflow in deeds of kindness to bless those who have given not grudgingly, but their whole selves to the Master's service.

"I feel like a liar, yes I do?" said Mr. Bingle to his wife, with an energy which startled her, as they rode home. "To have that man shakin' me by the hand, and talkin' about my generosity, and his wife's eyes beamin' up at me, and me not able to right out and tell 'em I'm a grudgin', tight-fisted old—I tell you what!" he gave his horses such a vigorous cut with the whip that Jim and Sam, on a back-backless seat of the bob sleigh, nearly went over backwards into the snow, "I've got to get even with myself somehow, but I don't know just how, yet."

It was astonishing what a commotion Farmer Bingle's gift created in the parish. Not one eye had failed to mark the justice done by Mr. Graves' goodly figure to the goodly garment, and with an awakening pride at the possession of such a fine looking pastor came a desire to see him thoroughly well-equipped. Which desire found expression in such a visitation at the parsonage as had never before been dreamed of. Cheap goods and cast-offs were ignored in the generous supply of winter comforts which each giver made sure should be in keeping with the new overcoat, and the wives and mothers had seen to it that Mrs. Graves and the children should look fit to walk beside that tailor-made-up piece of cloth.

Mr. Bingle had smiled with a light in his eyes, which came up from somewhere under that broken crust, at the set of furs which his wife

carried to Mrs. Graves that night. But in the early gray of the wintry morning after he, with Sam's help, quietly unloaded in the back yard of the parsonage, a firkin of butter, the same of lard, and six barrels of his best apples, packed for market.

"A good forty-five dollars worth if I'd carted it a half a mile further," he said to his wife with a face which shone as he sat down to breakfast.

"And not a soul heard us," said Sam, rubbing his hands in great glee. "Wish't I could see 'em when they find out!"

"Now I'm even," said the farmer. "And I'm blamed if it wasn't the best day's work I ever did when I give away that coat by mistake."  
—*Sydney Dayre.*

### SPEAKING TO THE POINT.

An addition having been made to the jail in Paterson, New Jersey, at a cost of \$30,000, the county officers and contractor celebrated the event by a banquet in the building. There were liquors in great abundance. After a number of toasts had been drunk, the gentleman presiding, a judge proposed "the temperance cause." It was probably done because they were getting pretty drunk. Mr. Bantram, a temperance man, was called on to respond, and did so in the following stinging speech:

"I thank you for this invitation, and I recognize its fitness. You have assembled to celebrate the enlargement of this jail, *rendered necessary by the use of strong drink*, in which you are so freely indulging this day. Down stairs the cells and corridors are crowded with criminals who have but changed places. A few years ago they were respected citizens, some of them occupying as responsible positions as those now occupied by yourselves; but they commenced *as you have commenced*, and they continued as many of *you are continuing*, and to-day they are reaping the harvest in a career of crime, and paying the penalty with a period of punishment. I hear the popping of corks. I listen to the merry voices, and the praises you are singing to the infernal spirit of wine; but there comes to me the refrain from the prisoner's cell, where a man is shedding penitential tears over his folly, accompanied by the still sadder wail of anguish uttered by the broken-hearted wife, worse than widowed through the traffic in strong drink, which, as a judge in your courts said, 'is the great promoter of crime,' a traffic licensed by your votes, and sustained by the patronage you are this day giving it. It is with inexpressible sadness that I discover that there can be found in Passaic county so many men with hearts so hardened, feelings so calloused, sensibilities so blunted, that in a place like this, under circumstances like these, they dare raise to their lips that which depraves the citizen, and endangers the state. Thanking you, gentlemen, for this unexpected privilege, I take my seat, fully conscious that you will never again call on me under similar circumstances."—*Ex.*

### WHY HE REFORMED.

There was a drunkard in an Arkansas town who became a sober man through a kind providence granting him what Burns longed for:

"Oh, wad som power the giftie gie us,  
To see ourselves as ithers see us!"

One day several acquaintances, on asking him to drink, were surprised to hear him say, "You must excuse me, gentlemen, for I can't drink anything." To their question, "what is the matter with you?" he said:

"I'll tell you. The other day I met a party of friends. When I left them I was about half drunk. I would not have stopped at this, but my friends had to hurry away to catch a train.

"To a man of my temperament, to be half drunk is in a miserable condition, for the desire for more is so strong that he forgets his self-interest in his efforts to get more to drink.

"Failing at the saloons, I remembered that there was a half-pint of whisky at home, which had been purchased for medical purposes.

"Just before reaching the gate I heard voices in the garden, and looking over the fence I saw my little son and daughter playing. 'No, you be ma,' said the boy, 'and I'll be pa.' Now you sit here an' I'll come in drunk. Wait, now, till I fill my bottle.

"He took a bottle, ran away, and filled it with water. Pretty soon he returned, and entering the play-house nodded idiotically at his little girl and sat down without saying anything. Then the girl looked up from her work and said—

"James, why will you do this way?"

"Whizzer way?" he replied.

"Getting drunk."

"Who's drunk?"

"You are, an' you promised when the baby died that you wouldn't drink any more. The children are almost ragged an' we haven't anything to eat hardly, but you still throw your money away. Don't you know you are breakin' my heart?"

"I hurried away. The acting was two life-like. I could think of nothing all day but those little children playing in the garden, and I vowed that I would never take another drink, and I will not, so help me God!"—*Arkansas Traveler.*

### For Girls and Boys.

#### BE IN TIME.

Be in time for every call;  
If you can, be first of all;

Be in time.

If your teachers only find  
You are never once behind,  
But are like the dial, true,  
They will always trust to you;

Be in time.

Never linger ere you start,  
Set out with a willing heart;

Be in time.

In the morning up and on,  
First to work, and soonest done;  
This is how the goal's attained;  
This is how the prize is gained;

Be in time.

Those who aim at something great  
Never yet were found too late;

Be in time.

Life with all is but a school;  
We must work by plan and rule,  
Ever steady, earnest, true,  
Whatsoever you may do,

Be in time.

—*Exchange.*

### ETHEL'S BOOK OF REMEMBRANCE.

Once on a time, a friend wrote me that he had had more children at his house than he could "shake a stick at." Now, I had not had so many as that; for, although the house was pretty full some days, I could shake a stick at them all if I wished. And I did it occasionally, when they were very noisy indeed; only I was in fun, and they all knew it, and therefore did not stop. At last I said one day, "Do keep quiet, children, and let me hear myself think."

"Oh, yes," said Charlie, "if you will only think aloud, and let us hear you, too."

And his sister Gertie added, "Yes, and please think of the Ethel that you used to tell us stories about."

"Little Ethel, indeed!" replied I. "Why, she is seventeen years old, and being a High School senior, will not thank you for calling her little. However, if you will keep quiet, I will let you hear me think aloud about Ethel's Book of Remembrance.

And this is the story I told them:

"When Ethel was about twelve years old, she used to run into our house quite often and tell us about her schoolmates. But, somehow, she got to telling the unpleasant things which they would not like to have repeated; and we began to hear who had missed, who had been punished, or who had been cross, stupid, mean and hateful, until I said at last, 'Suppose you turn to the next chapter and tell me just as many good things about these boys and girls.'

"I don't remember those half so well," she answered quickly.

"If that is the case," I replied, "you have a very poor memory, and the next time I go to Boston I'll buy you a new one."

"And a day or two after that conversation, I bought a blank book with red covers, on the outside of which I got somebody to print in gilt letters, 'Ethel's Book of Remembrance'; and this, together with two bottles of ink, I gave to the young girl. 'There's your new memory,' said I. 'Fill it up with stories about your classmates, if you wish.'

"But what's the use of two bottles of ink?" "Oh, I want you to write the good things they say or do in red ink, and the other things in blue ink; and be as careful to put down all the good as well as the bad."

"She promised; and to my surprise, the new book came back in the course of the week, with simply these words on the wrapper,

'All full.' That was the harvest concert night; and the book was put away in my desk, where it lay till next Christmas eve. Then I opened it, while Ethel was with me, and found about two thirds of the pages filled with red ink items, which showed how many good things she had recorded—a long list of kind words and generous deeds, which I read aloud, as she sat quietly on a cricket beside the open fire. 'That's the end of the red passages,' said I, as I finished, 'and now for the blue ones, which tell me how stupid and hateful those same people can be!'

"No, no! Don't read those," she cried. 'I am ashamed to have you see them, and I wished I hadn't written them down. Give me the book, please, without reading the rest.'

"So I handed it to her with a smile, and watched her great astonishment at finding one-third of the book blank; for the blue ink, which recorded the unpleasant items, had entirely faded out, and left the pages almost as white as they were when I bought the book.

"Why," she exclaimed, 'what does it mean?'

"Only that I had the ink made expressly for you. It is called Fault-finder's Ink, and fades out in a few days. If you must write down those unpleasant items, be very sure and use this kind of ink; and if you cannot get your bottle filled up again, use water, and it will answer every purpose.'

"Soon after that Christmas, Ethel moved to another town, and I did not see her until I went west last year. She showed me the little red book, and said, she really did get a new memory when she received that present. And I think she did. For, when I asked her about the high school girls, she told me how pretty this one was, and how smart that one, and the third was so good, and a fourth so obliging, until I finally inquired if they were all perfect, and had not a single fault. That brought the old times back to her very strongly, and she blushed a great deal as she replied:

"The blue ink that you gave me faded out so quickly that I did not think it paid to write the faults down on my memory at all. So I looked for everybody's best things, and wrote those only in my new Book of Remembrance."—*Rev. R. Metcalf, in Christian Register.*

### Our Basket.

#### JEWELS.

If we could read the secret history of our enemies, we should find in each man's life sorrow and suffering enough to disarm all hostility.

Consideration is the small coin of kindness and affability; it is current everywhere, with all, and always brings back a little friendship.

Have the courage to speak your mind when it is necessary that you should do so, and hold your tongue when it is prudent that you should do so.

Resolve not to be poor. Whatever you have, spend less. Poverty is a great enemy to human happiness. It certainly destroys liberty, and it makes some virtues impracticable and others extremely difficult.

Don't let us be afraid of enthusiasm. There is more lack of heart than brain. The world is not starving for need of education half as much as for warm, earnest interest of soul for soul. We agree with the Indian who, when talked to about having too much zeal, said, "I think it is better for the pot to boil over than not to boil at all."

DISCOURAGED PEOPLE.—I once saw, in a western paper, an advertisement for some sort of salesman or agent, with this significant addition: "No discouraged man need apply." The word "discouraged" has a peculiar force in certain parts of the West, and in this case it spoke a whole volume. It brought up the figure of one who had left the East to get a comfortable and easy livelihood in the abundant West. The figure was only a fair specimen of a class. The West proved no easier or more comfortable than the East. The same energy, capacity and thrift were needed, and these failed west of the Alleghenies as they failed east of them. And all such people, drifting aimlessly into this or that pursuit, came to bear the general title "Discouraged." Like a rubber band from which the spring and elasticity are gone, these discouraged ones would (and will) disappoint every reasonable expectation, and will (and do) vegetate, instead of live.

One of Mr. Moody's favorite maxims is that "God cannot work through a discouraged man." It is as bad for a violinist to attempt a sonata on a discouraged violin, or for a pianist to try a nocturne on a discouraged piano-forte. There is a flatness, a lack of vigor and resonance, which will destroy the best of good intentions or of skill.—*Sunday School Times.*

BACKBONE.—An old lady in Iowa, says one of our exchanges, was asked what she would do with all the corn if it could not be made into whisky. She replied: "I would make it into starch to stiffen the backbone of many of the temperance people." The old lady in a very homely way expressed a great truth. What is wanted, and wanted most, in this great cause of temperance is not more friends but more courage, not more sound

views but more action, not more believers but more backbone. We are too timid, too cowardly, too much afraid of antagonism, too fearful in business, in reputation, and even in the profession of our faith. We know the right, we must dare to do it! We are sworn to the cause, we must not desert it, despite all opposing forces! We dare not be untrue to God, therefore we must be courageous in the right. Let us cultivate backbone.—*Gazette.*

### BITS OF TINSEL.

How to acquire shorthand—fool around a buzz-saw.

Always awake—the track made by an ocean steamer.

Teacher to little boy; "What is a reptile?" "Don't know." "Oh, yes, you do; something that crawls." "Oh, a baby."

"Ain't that a lovely critter, John?" said Jerusha, as they stopped opposite the leopard's cage. "Wall, yes," said John, "but he's dreffully freckled, ain't he?"

The latest anecdote about the old lady who thinks that she "knows everything" is about how she went to a church sociable, and as she entered the room the young ladies said. "Good evening, auntie, we are glad you came; we are going to have tableaux this evening." "Yes, I know, I know," was the reply; "I smelt 'em when I first came in."

A member of a fashionable congregation called at a music store and inquired: "Have you the notes of a piece called the 'Song of Solomon?'" adding, "Our pastor referred to it yesterday as an exquisite gem, and my wife would like to learn to play it."

"Won't you cut a penny open for me, father?" said a little girl when she came home from school one day. "Cut open a penny! What do you want me to do that for?" asked her father. "Cause," said the little girl, "our teacher says that in every penny there are four farthings, and I want to see 'em."

### Valuable Information.

#### HOW TO SUBMIT THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

1. When a number of representative Temperance men in a City or County agree that a movement should be made for the submission of the Act, they should prepare, sign, and publish a call to all friends of Temperance and Prohibition to meet at some central place on a certain date. In addition to this general call, personal letters and interviews should be made use of so as to have as many in attendance as possible.
  2. Those who assemble in obedience to this call should, at the appointed hour, organize the Convention by electing a temporary Chairman and Secretary, and then proceed to discuss the question.
  3. If the Convention decide to submit the Act, it should immediately organize an Association for that purpose by electing permanent officers, viz., a President, Secretary, Treasurer, one Vice-President for each township of the County or ward of the City, add a sufficiently large Central Committee, to whom shall be entrusted the management of the campaign. The Vice-Presidents should be conveners of the sub-committees to be organized in each township, for local work. The Central Committee should be so situated as to be within call of the President and Secretary, as their meetings will be frequent. The full Association can be convened in any emergency by the President, Secretary and Central Committee.
  4. Active, capable men should be appointed as canvassers in each township or polling subdivision by the sub-committees convened by the Vice-Presidents. The names of these should be sent immediately to the General Secretary, who will furnish them with blank petitions and instructions. These should at once enter upon their work, complete it without delay, and transmit their petitions to the General Secretary according to instructions.
  5. The Association should make an estimate of the probable cost of the campaign and assess it fairly on the different townships, towns and villages, and hold the various sub-committees responsible for its collection and remittance to the Treasurer of the Association.
  6. The electors should be thoroughly informed as to the Act and their duty in the matter, by means of public meetings addressed by competent speakers, the distribution of suitable literature, and by personal canvass and conversation. The more light is scattered the clearer will the truth appear, and we have no reason to fear the whole truth.
- Counties and cities in which it is not deemed proper to institute a campaign for the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act, ought to have formed in them good standing auxiliaries to the Ontario Alliance, so as to sow the seed and bring public sentiment up to the level of prohibitory enactments. F. S. SPENCE will be glad to correspond with any interested and assist in forming these auxiliaries. Let something be done in every county.
- Information as to the Act, copies of the Act, suitable literature, forms of petitions and all needful information may be obtained from the Secretary of the Ontario Alliance.
- F. S. SPENCE, 5 King St. East, Toronto.