

# CANADA CITIZEN

## AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG.

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FOR GOD AND HOME AND COUNTRY.

HURRAH!

We are very much pleased to learn that the Government is strong in determination to allow no liquor to go for volunteers in the Northwest, and the announcement made in the House of Commons the other day in regard to this matter lifted a load of anxiety from the hearts of many anxious friends. We have received frequent enquiries and other communications in reference to this matter, as a fair sample of which may be quoted the following extract from a letter lately received from a lady friend in Quebec:—

"We are feeling very anxious about our boys that are being sent to the front, on account of the temptations they will be exposed to from liquor being furnished them. I can say from the heart, if I had a boy to send, I should not fear the Indian half as much as this evil. We speak what we know, as we had some experience in our midst last summer. A regiment was camped near here, and boys who had never tasted before were intoxicated. God forbid that this should happen to our brave boys who are from home, perhaps for the first time. Let us as temperance people bring all our influence to bear to prevent it."

### DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.

We called attention last week to the decidedly improper conduct of some Boards of Dominion License Commissioners in issuing licenses for the retail sale of liquor under the Scott Act to persons who were previously engaged in the business of keeping taverns and saloons. It is true that the law does not prohibit the issue of licenses to such parties, but it is evident that the intention of the framers of the Act was to permit the sale of liquor by persons other than druggists only in places where druggists are not available. At any rate, such interpretation of the purport of the law, is reasonable, and could readily be justified by unanswerable argument. The clause making provision for the issuing of these licenses reads as follows:—

99. Provided, also, that the sale of intoxicating liquor for exclusively medicinal purposes or for bona fide use in some art, trade or manufacture, shall be lawful only by such druggists and other vendors as may be thereto specially licensed by the Lieutenant-Governor in each Province, the number not to exceed one in each township or parish, nor two in each town; and in cities not exceeding one for every four thousand inhabitants.

Now, as temperance workers simply, we do not need to discuss the question of any dispute between the Dominion and Provincial Governments in regard to the issue of licenses, we are only anxious to have the law administered by whatever authority will enforce it most effectually, and with the least danger of subsequent objection, appeal and tedious and expensive litigation. We are also anxious to see the Scott Act—for the enactment of which we worked so hard, and for the adoption of which we are working so hard,—carried out in its entirety. And when the spirit and extent of the law are outraged by the men who have undertaken to carry it out, we are driven to enquire whether or not they really have a legal right to exercise this authority that is now being used to the detriment of our cause.

We believe we have good grounds for claiming, in the light of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the Dominion, that the Dominion Government has not the power to issue these licenses, and that any liquor sold under such licenses so issued will be in violation of the law, and the sellers open to prosecution and punishment. To make this plain we simply repeat the argument laid down in THE CANADA CITIZEN last week.

We have already quoted the clause of the Scott Act providing for the issue of these licenses by the Lieutenant-Governor. The clause of the Act subsequently passed by the Dominion Parliament, taking away this power from the Lieutenant-Governor, reads as follows:—

24. [Amending Act.] The licenses to be issued under the provisions of section 99, of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," shall be issued by the Board of Dominion License Commissioners, subject to the limitations provided in the said Act, and so much of the said Section as authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor to grant or issue such licenses is hereby repealed.

It is claimed by the Dominion authorities that this clause of the McCarthy Act was not set aside or declared *ultra vires* by the decision of the Supreme Court, the text of which is as follows:—

"The Liquor License Act, 1883," and "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act, 1883," are, and each of them is *ultra vires* of the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada excepting in so far as the said Acts respectively purport to legislate respecting those licenses mentioned in Section 7 of the said "Liquor License Act, 1883," which are there denominated vessel licenses and wholesale licenses, except also in so far as the said Acts respectively relate to the carrying into effect the provisions of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878."

The points to which we wish to call special attention are these:

1. The Supreme Court assigned to Provincial authority the issuing of locally-fixed retail licenses. The issuing of wholesale and vessel licenses was left to Dominion authority, these licenses being for business that has frequently a national or inter-provincial character.
2. The licenses issued under the provisions of the Scott Act are really and technically locally-fixed retail licenses.
3. The clause above quoted placing the power to issue them in the hands of the Dominion License Commissioners is not a clause "that relates to the carrying into effect of the provisions of 'The Canada Temperance Act, 1878,'" but is a clause actually framed to prevent the carrying out of the provisions of the said Act for having druggists' licenses issued by the Lieutenant-Governors of the different provinces.

The clause of the Dominion License Act above quoted is decidedly at variance with the first part of the decision of the Supreme Court and is not excepted by the latter part of that decision. It must be borne in mind that there are clauses of the McCarthy Act that actually do relate to the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act, and which are altogether different in principle and object from the illegal clause referred to.

Further, the judges of the Supreme Court evidently meant to affirm that the retail sale of liquor should be controlled by Provincial authority. Indirectly they affirmed the soundness of the Scott Act and asserted that it should be enforced. Clearly, their decision sets aside the legislation that attempts to take such power away from the Provincial authorities, and that interferes with the carrying out of the provisions of the Scott Act.

We trust that this common sense view of the state of affairs will be unhesitatingly agreed to by our friends and the Provincial authorities in every part of the Dominion, and that they will at once proceed against these ex-tavern-keeping vendors so as to prevent their illegally selling liquor under licenses "not worth the paper upon which they are written."

### BEER AND WINE.

There is being made in the city of Toronto, at the present time, a most desperate and impudent attempt to perpetuate the curse of strong drink, which has already wrought such terrible disaster in our young community. It is seldom that any beaten cause resorts to the shabby and disreputable trick of hoisting the flag of its conquering opponents, and endeavoring to recruit its ranks by treachery and deceit. Yet this is precisely what is being done by the so-called National Liberal Temperance Association. We do not for a moment imagine that this can have taken place with the sanction of those respectable gentlemen who were induced to lend the *prestige* of their names to the new society, and who permitted themselves to be mentioned as its sponsors and friends, but it has, nevertheless, taken place.

The bare facts are these:—The society was organized ostensibly to work for the suppression of the sale of ardent spirits, but it actually works only for the promotion of the sale and consumption of alcoholic liquors and against the cause of prohibition and morality. We had hoped to be able to co-operate with the new movement, imagining that it would be mainly a crusade against whiskey—and we believe in crusading against whiskey; we fancied that if the N. L. T. A. helped us in this, we could accept its aid, but the N. L. T. A. devotes all its energies to championing the cause of beer, and opposing the law that suppresses all kinds of drink. Every stale, mouldy, long-explored sophistry that was hawked about the country, and paraded on every openly-avowed anti-temperance platform by the now discredited whiskey orators until the public was fairly sick of the offensive dose, is now re-paraded and held out as argument by the advocates of this professedly new movement.

It is time that attention was called to the fact that the sole public temperance work of the N. L. T. A. consists in assailing temperance teaching, decrying the practice of temperance, playing the part of an advertising medium for lager beer, and endeavoring to prejudice the public against the Scott Act by outrageous misrepresentations of the results of both prohibition and beer-drinking.

We want to assert emphatically, and we assert only what we are ready to substantiate by irrefutable arguments and overwhelming evidence, that beer and wine are a curse and a hindrance to civilization; that the statement, that wine-growing countries are remarkably free from intemperance and crime, is utterly out of har-

mony with facts; that the sale and use of beer naturally and actually lead to increased consumption of stronger drinks; that prohibition properly enforced is accompanied by a remarkable diminution of crime; and that even if our friends (or as they call themselves, our opponents) of the N. L. T. A. did act consistently, assailing the sale of ardent spirits so effectually as to totally exterminate it, the evils of beer and wine drinking are sufficiently extensive and alarming to justify the Scott Act as it now stands, or an even more stringent measure of prohibition.

The whole testimony of history, sacred and profane, the authentic information that comes to us from countries where beer and wine are common beverages, the facts that come under our observation every day, the testimony of philanthropists, legislators, and students of social science; all combine to demonstrate that wine and beer are fruitful causes of pauperism, idleness, lunacy and crime; besides which it has been found practically impossible to prevent the sale of ardent spirits where the sale of wine and beer has been tolerated. In reference to both these points we wish to call attention to the opinion of an eminent and thoughtful jurist who has had unusually favorable opportunities for studying this whole subject. Hon. Robert C. Pitman, judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, says:—

"Massachusetts' experience coincides with that of England as to the disastrous effect of fostering the beer-shop by favoring legislation. The beer-shop is the rum-shop in disguise; the disguise makes it more difficult of detection, and more dangerous in its seduction." \* \* \* "An experience of over twenty years in the administration of the criminal law shows to me also that, if beer is a less speedy and effective agent in producing absolute drunkenness, it is as potent an incitement to crime as the more overwhelming stimulants."

An instructive lesson for the advocates of beer and wine may be found in a recent report published by the Swiss Federal Council, Switzerland, as a wine-drinking country, is only surpassed by France. The following table gives the annual consumption of liquor of different kinds:—

Brandy.....	9.40 litres per inhabitant.
Wine.....	55.00 " " "
Beer.....	37.50 " " "

An important point to be noticed is, that although the consumption of beer and wine (92.5 litres per head of the population) is enormous, the consumption of brandy is also very great, and as to the moral and physical effects, we simply request our readers to carefully notice the facts as stated in the following extracts from the report:—

"On the average 35 Swiss soldiers annually have been rendered physically unfit for military service by the effects of drink.

"Among the rest of the population 254 deaths annually are directly traceable to alcoholic indulgence.

"In Basel 11 per cent. of all the deaths between the ages of 30 and 60 were directly traceable to the same cause.

"Drunkenness is one of the chief causes of suicide, and the number of suicides in Switzerland ranged from 227 per million (635) in 1876 to 239 per million inhabitants (588) in 1882; a larger number than in any other countries in Europe except Saxony and Denmark.

"Of the 7,362 persons who were confined in the Swiss lunatic asylums in the years 1877-1881, no less than 932 were addicted to drink. Of these 827, or 21.30 per cent., were men, and 98, or 2.81 per cent., women.

"Among the 2,550 criminals confined in the Swiss jails, 1,030 or 40 per cent., were drunkards, and one-half of the youthful criminals in the reformatories are children of drunken parents."

The matter which we wish however more particularly to discuss is the question of the relation of beer drinking to health and disease, because it is on the physiological and hygienic aspects of the questions that the N. L. T. A. advocates most extensively dilate. Ordinary common-sense men know that beer and wine make people drunk, beastly drunk, sinfully drunk, and that people excited with beer or wine will commit crimes that they would not commit when sober; and all the sophistry in the world could not convince them that beer drinking does not lead to immorality. The beer advocates therefore wisely confine themselves to a branch of the subject that but few of their hearers understand, and in which they can

most easily pass off, undetected, the absurdities in which they largely deal.

Our space is too much limited to allow us to enter extensively into the chemical nature and physiological effects of alcoholic beverages in general and wine and beer in particular, but we shall place before our readers a few facts that may be readily apprehended and ought to be convincing to any unprejudiced inquirer.

Insurance companies are not usually influenced by merely fanciful considerations. They are conducted on business principles and prefer one applicant to another simply because the former is a safer risk and more money is to be made by insuring him. Now it is a well-known fact that in many companies a teetotaller will be insured for a smaller premium than what would be required from a beer drinker—let it be remembered a moderate beer drinker, a drunkard would not be taken at all. Perhaps few insurance men are more widely known than Col. Green, President of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company. This gentleman discusses beer drinking risks from a business point of view in the following emphatic terms:—

"I protest against the notion so prevalent and so industriously urged that beer is harmless and a desirable substitute for the more concentrated liquors. What beer may be, and what beer may do in other countries and climates, I do not know from observation. That in this country and climate its use is an evil only less than the use of whiskey, if less on the whole, and that its effect is only longer delayed, not so immediately and obviously bad, its incidents not so repulsive, but destructive in the end, I have seen abundant proof. In one of our largest cities, containing a great population of beer-drinkers, I had occasion to note the deaths among a large group of persons whose habits, in their own eyes and in those of their friends and physicians, were temperate; but they were habitual users of beer. When the observation began, they were, upon the average, something under middle age, and they were, of course, selected lives. For two or three years there was nothing very remarkable to be noted among this group. Presently death began to strike it; and, until it had dwindled to a fraction of its original proportions, the mortality in it was astounding in extent, and still more remarkable in the manifest identity of cause and mode. There was no mistaking it; the history was a most invariable one; robust, apparent health, full muscles, a fair outside, increasing weight, florid faces; then a touch of cold, or a sniff of malaria, and instantly some acute disease, with almost invariably typhoid symptoms, was in violent action, and ten days or less ended it. It was as if the system had been kept fair outside, while within it was eaten to a shell; and at the first touch of disease there was utter collapse; every fibre was poisoned and weak. And this, in its main features, varying of course in degree, has been my observation of beer-drinking everywhere. It is peculiarly deceptive at first; it is thoroughly destructive at the last."

This statement was published some time ago in the *Voice* and the editor of that journal subsequently received letters strongly endorsing the views therein expressed from the following gentlemen: Thomas W. Russell, President Connecticut General Life Insurance Company; George G. Ripley, President Home Life Insurance Company; T. H. Brosnan, President United States Life Insurance Company; J. B. Temple, President Southern Mutual Life Insurance Co. Kentucky; A. G. Bullock, President State Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Stephen Ball, Secretary of the Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Co.; Samuel C. Huey, President of the Pennsylvania Insurance Co.; J. H. Nitchin, Secretary National Life Insurance Co.; U. S. A.; Charles Dewey, President National Life Insurance Co.

These opinions of known, reputable, experienced, practical men will outweigh any amount of prejudiced advocacy by those who are earnestly working (even though it be unintentionally) for the promotion of the selfish interests of brewers and saloon-keepers who can grow rich only at the expense of the moral and physical well-being of a large proportion of the community.

The editor of that well-known journal *The Toledo Blade*, some time ago sent a reporter to interview the principal medical men in the city of Toledo, and to get an expression of their opinion in reference to the use of beer. Every one of the gentlemen interviewed is of high standing in his profession, and every one of them has resided in Toledo for a long time, giving him ample opportunity to attain a full knowledge of the subject on which he speaks. The *Blade* thus sums up these opinions:—

The indictment they with one accord present against beer-drinking is simply terrible. It is a curse for which there is no mitigation. The fearful devil-fish crushing a fisherman in its long winding arms, and sucking his life-blood from his mangled body and limbs, is not so frightful an assailant as this deadly but insidious enemy which fastens itself upon its victim, and daily becomes more and more the wretched man's master, clogging up his liver, rotting his kidneys, decaying his heart and arteries, stupefying and starving his brain, choking his lungs and bronchiae, loading his body down with dropsical fluids and unwholesome fat, fastening upon him rheumatism, erysipelas, and all manner of painful and disgusting diseases, and finally dragging him down to the grave at a time when other men are in their prime of mental and bodily vigor.

The investigation alluded to was made only in Toledo, but beer is the same vile thing in every place, and similar evidence might be gathered in every beer-drinking locality, if the matter were there investigated in the same way.

That our readers may know for themselves some of the terrible evils of this abominable beer-curse, that the N. L. T. A. is laboring so hard to fasten upon our social life, we add a few extracts from the medical opinions referred to:

Dr. S. H. Burgen, a practitioner for over thirty five years, twenty eight of which have been in Toledo, says: "I think beer kills quicker than any other kind of liquor. My attention was first called to the insidious effects of beer-drinking years ago, when I began examining for a life insurance company. I passed as unusually good risks five Germans—young business men—who seemed to be in the best health, and to have superb constitutions. In a few years I was amazed to see the whole five drop off, one after another, with what ought to have been mild and easily curable attacks of diseases. On comparing my experience with that of other physicians I found that they were all having similar luck with confirmed beer-drinkers, and the incidents of my practice since then have heaped up confirmation upon confirmation. The first organ to be attacked is the kidneys; the liver soon sympathizes with them, and then comes, most frequently, dropsy or Bright's disease, both of which are certain to end fatally. Any physician who cares to take the time will tell you that among the dreadful results of habitual beer-drinking are lock-jaw and erysipelas, and that the beer-drinker seems incapable of recovering from the effects of mild disorders and injuries not usually regarded as of a grave character. Pneumonia, pleurisy, fevers, etc., seem to have a first mortgage on him, which they foreclose remorselessly at an early opportunity."

Dr. S. S. Thorn, a physician of an experience embracing a period of service in the army as well as some twenty years' practice in Toledo, said: "Adulterants are not the important thing in my estimation—it is the beer itself. It stupefies and retards his intellect, because it is a narcotic, and cumulative in its effects. Every man who drinks beer in any quantity soon begins to load himself with soft, unhealthy fat. This is bad, because it is the result of interference with the natural elimination of deleterious substances. No man, no matter what his constitution, can go on long with his system full of the morbid and dead matter which the kidneys and liver are intended to work off. The first effect on the liver is to congest and enlarge it. Then follows a low grade of inflammation and subsequent contraction of the capsules, with the effect of producing what is known in the profession as 'hob-nailed liver,' or 'drunkard's liver.' The surface of the organ becomes covered with little lumps that look like nail-heads on the soles of shoes. This condition develops dropsy. The congestion of the liver clogs up all springs of the body, and makes all sorts of mental and physical exertion as difficult and labored as it would be to run a clock, the wheels of which were covered with dirt and gum." \* \* \* \* \* All beer-drinkers have rheumatism, more or less, and no beer-drinker can recover from rheumatism as long as he drinks beer. You will notice how a beer-drinker walks about stiff on his heels, without any of the natural elasticity and spring from the toes and the ball of the foot that a healthy man should have. That is because the beer has the effect of increasing the lithia deposits—'chalk-stones' they are sometimes called—about the smaller joints, which cause articular rheumatism. Beer-drinkers are absolutely the most dangerous class of subjects that a surgeon can operate upon. \* \* \* All surgeons hesitate to perform operations on a beer-drinker, that they would undertake with the greatest confidence on any one else. I have told you the frozen truth—cold, calm, scientific facts, such as the profession everywhere recognizes as absolute truths. I do not regard beer-drinking as safe for any one. It is a dangerous, aggressive evil that no one can tamper with, with any safety to himself. There is only one safe course, and that is to let it alone entirely."

Dr. M. H. Parmaleo, physician and surgeon of twelve years' practice in Toledo, says:—"The majority of saloon-keepers die from dropsy, arising from liver and kidney diseases, which are induced by their beer-drinking. My experience has been that saloon-keepers and the men working about breweries are very liable to these diseases. When one of these apparently stalwart, beery fellows is attacked by a disorder that would not be regarded as at all dangerous in a person of ordinary constitution, or even a delicate, weakly child or woman, he is liable to drop off like an over-ripe apple from a tree. You are never sure of him for a minute. \* \* \* The form of Bright's disease known as the swollen or large white kidney, is much more frequent among beer-drinkers than any other class of people, and also that its prevalence seems to have kept pretty fair pace with the rapid increase in the consumption of beer in this country."

Dr. W. T. Ridgour served during the war as surgeon of the 12th Ohio Infantry, was Medical Inspector of the Department of West Virginia, has resided in Toledo for fourteen years, has served some years as Health Officer of the city, and has been Lecturer on Physiology in the Toledo Medical Schools for three years. The following is part of his long and impressive statement:—

"I have no doubt that the rapid spread of that terrible ailment Bright's disease of the kidneys—is largely due to the great development of the beer-drinking habit in this country. I have always believed that Bayard Taylor fell

a victim to the German beer that he praised so highly. He died of Bright's disease at fifty, when he was comparatively young, and should have lived, with his constitution, to a green old age. He did not want to die, either. He was full of ambition, and had much work that he was eager to do before he passed everywhere. \* \* \* \*

Beer-drinkers are peculiarly liable to die of pneumonia. Their vital power, their power of resistance, their *vis medicatrix nature* is so lowered by their habits, that they are liable to drop off from any acute disease, such as fevers, pneumonia, etc. As a rule, when a confirmed beer-drinker takes pneumonia he dies. They make bad patients. Beer-drinking produces rheumatism by producing chronic congestion and ultimately degeneration of the liver, thus interfering with its functions, among others its metabolic function, by which the food is elaborated, and fitted for the sustenance of the body, and by which function the refuse materials resulting from the nutrition and action of the tissues of the body are oxidised and made soluble for elimination by the kidneys, thus forcing the retention in the body of excrementitious and dead matters. The presence of uric acid and other insoluble effete matters in the blood and tissues is one of the main causes of rheumatism, and I have shown how beer-drinking retains it in the system.

Dr. J. H. Curry, whose specialty is diseases of the eye and ear, and who is a successful practitioner of many years' standing, declined to discuss the general physiological effects of beer and other intoxicants. He said, "I can't say that I know any strictly beer-drinkers. No matter what they may have begun upon, all the drinkers that I know now drink whiskey about as regularly as they do beer, and also wine when they can afford it. They have all progressed pretty rapidly from beer to something stronger, which they alternate with beer. The habitual 'moderate' drinker saturates his system, injures his bodily fibre, and loads it up with noxious matters that are very injurious. The fact of a man being an habitual drinker is always regarded as a very bad factor by every physician and surgeon in making a prognosis of his case. Medical men dread having such for patients. Oculists have to contend with a disease that has been named 'amblyopia potatorum,' or 'drunkard's blindness,' which usually manifests itself as an atrophy of the optic nerve, a wasting away for want of nourishment. When this proceeds to a certain stage in the optic nerve, the result is total and incurable blindness. Scelberg Wells, one of the first authorities on eye diseases, says on Amblyopia Potatorum: 'This toxic effect may be especially produced by alcohol, tobacco, lead and quinine. The amblyopia met with in drunkards (*Amblyopia Potatorum*) generally commences with the appearance of a mist or cloud before the eyes, which more or less surrounds and shrouds the object, rendering it hazy and indistinct. In some cases the impairment of vision becomes very considerable, so that only the largest of print can be deciphered; but if progressive amblyopia sets in, the sight may be completely lost."

Dr. S. S. Lungren, one of the leading homœopathic physicians and surgeons in the country, has been practicing in Toledo for nearly a quarter of a century. He says, "It is difficult to find any part of a confirmed beer-drinker's machinery that is doing its work as it should. This is the reason why their lifecords snap off like glass rods when disease or accident gives them a little blow. Beer-drinking shortens life. That is not a mere opinion, however. It is a well-settled, recognized fact. Everywhere—heart, brain, stomach, lungs, liver, kidneys—it breaks down, weakens, enfeebles, invites attacks of disease, and makes recovery from any attack or injury precarious and difficult. The brain and its membranes suffer severely, and after irritation and inflammation, come the well-known dullness and stupidity. There is no question in my mind that many brain diseases and many cases of insanity are produced by excessive beer-drinking. But it is everywhere the same, everywhere it is degeneration; and this ruinous work is not confined to the notorious drinkers, but every one must suffer just in proportion to the amount he or she drinks. No man who drinks much beer is the physical and mental equal of one who abstains. He diminishes his present powers, shortens his life, and wrecks himself by his indulgence in it."

Dr. J. T. Woods, three years in the United States service as surgeon in charge of important brigade and division hospitals, five years professor of physiology in the Cleveland Medical College, now chief surgeon of the Wabash system of railroads, has practiced in Toledo sixteen years. He says: "I have never had reason to think that any beneficial results came from the use of beer as a common drink, but on the contrary regard it as slowly, but positively detrimental to the system. Its indiscriminate use as a beverage produces the most damaging effects as other drugs would do. That confirmed beer-drinkers are especially unpromising patients on whom to perform surgical operations, I am sure all practical surgeons will agree. There can be no question about it."

Dr. C. A. Kirkloy, in constant practice in Toledo for fifteen years, says: "My experience is that sickness is always more complicated—more fatal—in beer-drinkers, and that serious accidents are usually fatal with them. \* \* \* There is hardly a single cause that operates more powerfully in the production of insanity, and not only that, but it excites the action of other causes that may be present."

Dr. W. C. Chapman served during the war as a surgeon in the Army of the Potomac, and since then has practiced in Toledo. He is Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Northwestern Ohio Medical College. He says: "Alcohol is a cerebral sedative, that is, an agent which, having first stimulated the brain and nervous system to an abnormal degree, causes sedation, an exactly opposite condition. It matters not in what form the alcohol is taken, whether as whiskey, brandy, wine, or beer, this physiological effect is always shown as the principal one. There are other results from its use, which, although perfectly well established and understood by the physiologist, remain unknown to the drinker, as the condensation of albumen, congestion of the stomach and liver, thus impairing digestion, and even causing structural changes in the various organs themselves; causing enlargements, followed by contractions of the liver, fatty degeneration of the blood, the blood-vessels, heart, and kidneys, and the brain itself may be similarly affected. Of course, small doses, not frequently repeated, do not bring about all these results; but sooner or

later, if drinking to moderation becomes a habit, many of these results will become apparent. I certainly consider beer as harmful as the ardent spirits, if not more so."

Citizens of Toronto, what do you think of organized advocacy of the use of the abominable drug that produces the effects described in the extracts just quoted. It is not strange that the movement has not been able to secure the co-operation of a single member of the medical profession, and that known men of science cannot be induced to take any part in such *scientific* discussion. It is not strange that every minister of the Gospel keeps aloof from the iniquity of such a nefarious enterprise. In its early history the N. L. T. A. did parade the names of prominent clergymen as being in sympathy with its objects, but none of these clergymen have even condescended to notice the insulting impertinence. We have no ministers in Toronto who will ever descend to the position of advertising agents for lager beer brewers and wine importers, and we trust that we shall soon have in this city a moral sentiment too strong to allow any such position to be considered compatible with decency and intelligence.

Do we speak strongly? Fathers and mothers, for years we have been working to make Toronto a safer place for your girls and boys. We have been developing a sentiment that has already driven the decanter from the sideboard of hospitality and made social life safer and your hearts lighter when your dear ones are at a festive gathering. We are going on to invoke the strong arm of the law to add its power to your influence to preserve the sanctity of your home. Just at this critical juncture, in the interests of appetite, of avarice, of shame and crime, comes a counteracting effort, laying claim to respectability and prostituting to its vile purpose the sacred names of Science and Religion. No words can express too strong an abhorrence of such an outrage. God helping us we shall protest against and assail it until it has shared the fate of every other paltry device with which the dying liquor traffic has attempted to prop the failing throne of its power to ruin and destroy.

#### COFFEE HOUSES.

Temperance work must be practically carried out upon three distinct lines: We need the reforming and conserving influences of religious total abstinence societies, we need coffee houses, good entertainments and comfortable homes to counteract the seductive influences of drink dens and drink, and we need the strong preventative power of law to suppress as far as possible the common sale of the deadly drug that leads to so much ruin. Our cause cannot afford to ignore any of these important matters, and that cause will triumph when we give to all of them the attention that they ought to have.

We are a little afraid that the counter-acting branch of temperance work does not receive in this country the attention to which it is entitled. Every city and town ought to have coffee houses that are not merely feeding rooms to which men run for a hasty meal. Every coffee house ought to have attached a recreation or rest room, where men can sit, read the news, enjoy a chat with a friend, and generally, have supplied the sitting room accommodation that every tavern and saloon are particularly careful to furnish. In this matter our Toronto coffee houses are glaringly defective. They are doing a certain work, and doing it well, but they are not doing the whole of the work for which they were instituted, and which the public expects from them. We earnestly urge upon the managers of these institutions their duty in this matter, believing that by performing it, they would benefit themselves financially and benefit their patrons morally.

That well managed coffee-houses can be made to pay, and pay well, we have abundant evidence in a statement recently made in the

*Coffee Public House News* giving a report for 1884 of the working of 53 British coffee-house companies. Of these, 3 reported a loss for the year, 8 showed a large surplus of earning which has not been divided, and the remaining 42 have declared dividends ranging from 2 to 12½ per cent. One company has made a dividend of 2 per cent., two of 2½ per cent., two of 3 per cent., one of 3½ per cent., two of 4 per cent., fifteen of 5 per cent., two of 6 per cent., three of 7½ per cent., two of 8 per cent., twelve of 10 per cent., and one of 12½ per cent.

In regard to the above showing, the journal referred to makes the following very pertinent remarks which we strongly recommend to those interested in the coffee-house movement:—"There is a doubt in our mind how far the craving for high dividends should legitimately be allowed to go. It would rather seem to us that, after paying a fair dividend (to be ascertained from the circumstances of each case), a great part of increased profit should be apportioned in such a way as to benefit the public as well as the company."

### INTEMPERATE LANGUAGE.

In a recent address, Archdeacon Farrar very ably replies to the oft reiterated charge that temperance advocates are guilty of extravagance, in the language they sometimes use in denunciation of intemperance and description of the evils that result from it.

It would indeed be hard to find language strong enough to fittingly describe the enormity of the drink system; it would be impossible to paint a picture in darker colors than those of its terrible reality; and we strongly commend to our grumbling easy-goers the following manly and stirring utterances of the venerable Archdeacon:—

"I will undertake to say that, as a rule, any one of us here arguing with a person for five minutes about total abstinence would not fail to hear the remark, 'Oh! you temperance people use such very intemperate language.' I should really like to be able to gauge the mental capacity of a person who holds aloof from a great and most necessary reform by sheltering himself behind the plea of that stale and feeble anti-thesis—that disagreeable and meaningless epigram. On one occasion Charles Lamb was in the presence of a gentleman who made some extraordinary remarks, and he said he should very much like to examine that gentleman's bumps. (Laughter.) Supposing it were true—supposing that the temperance reformers were in the habit of using intemperate language—so much the worse for the temperance reformer; but that does not affect in the slightest degree the vast mass of absolute and irrefutable truth they have to bring forward. Take the speech of Mr. Cowen at Newcastle—a man who is not a total abstainer. He said: 'What fresh condemnation can language apply to intemperance? It produces poverty, disease, and crime. The injuries it inflicts are not irregular and exceptional, but as regular as the motions of the planets, and as deadly as the sirocco of the desert. There is not a profession in the land which the serpent has not drawn the spells of his sorcery around. There is not a household that has not been despoiled by its leprous pollution, and yet, with the vast accumulated experience of ages, men persist in the practice. It is not ignorance—it is infatuation, it is insanity.' Let our opponents deal with the mass of absolutely certain truths that we bring forward, and while they condemn us for intemperate language, still let us show the example without falling into that error, if of that error we are guilty. Personally I have always tried to be particularly careful not to render myself justly and fairly liable to that complaint. Sermons and speeches which I have had the honor at different times to make in the cause of temperance have been scattered, I believe, by many tens of thousands among my countrymen, and I do not think a single sentence in any one of those sermons and speeches has ever been seriously impugned, much less refuted; and of this I am certain, that I never used a single sentence which I should have to retract, and for which I could not produce decisive authority, or what appeared to me to be indisputable evidence. (Cheers.) All true language will always be called and regarded as intemperate by those whose interested monopoly we are obliged to assail. The fact is, the blackness and darkness of the horrors of the facts with which we constantly have to deal is such that it is almost impossible for us to have the power of painting the scenes of misery and disease of which we have almost every day ghastly evidence in the reports of the police-courts and the assize sessions, and if we use what they call intemperate language, it is only because men do not like to hear us say things which are perfectly true. I do not wish that any temperance reformer should say one syllable which can justly be attacked, but at the same time we have the right to say that we will not suppress the truth. We are not going to paint the gates of hell as paradise to please either millionaire brewers or incensed publicans. If we are to take part in rescuing the perishing, if we are to stand between the living and the dead that the plague may be stayed, if we are to wish to roll away from our nation a long and terrible disgrace, if we want to check a pestilence that is walking through the length and breadth of the land, enervating all that is strong, defacing all that is beautiful, throwing a blight upon all the fair scenes, and, as was said of a kindred evil,

sending year by year its thousands and tens of thousands, with intolerable and interminable malignity, into the ever-yawning and never-satisfied grave, though we may not use intemperate language we may state facts as they are, and testify to things exactly as we have seen them to be. (Cheers.) It seems to me that if ever again we are charged with using intemperate language, we should reply that we say things far less strong than those who are not temperance reformers at all. Reformation is never wrought with rose-water. Luther knew this. When Luther was charged with violent language his answer was, "The word of God is a sword, a battle, a fire, a ruin, and a hurricane." At any rate, Luther knew this, that you cannot fight against gigantic abuses if you are to go about with a pair of jeweller's scales to weigh every word you say. It is not only we who use what is called intemperate language, but poets, statesmen, publicans, and brewers, and even those newspapers which always seem so glad to seize an opportunity to have a fling at us and our cause. Supposing I were to say that the drink was, as I heard it called on this platform, "The devil in solution." That phrase was used 300 years ago by Shakespeare, and the words he puts into the mouth of Cassio, "Oh! thou invisible spirit of wine; if thou hadst no other name to be known by, let us call thee devil." Suppose, I say, that gin is the authentic incarnation of the evil principle, and a black throat down which all kinds of wretchedness whirled, calling upon delirium to help it. That term was used by the departed giant Thomas Carlyle. Supposing I were to make the statement, "The encouragement of drunkenness for the sake of gaining money is a more desperate form of assassination than has ever been adopted by the bravos of any age or any country." Is that intemperate language? If so, it was used by the highly-polished and highly-cultured John Ruskin. (Cheers.) Supposing I make the remarkable statement that one day in the week, viz., Saturday, is "pay-day, drink-day, crime day"—is that intemperate language? If so, it is used by a gentleman who is very far indeed from wishing to be called a temperance reformer, though an extremely able judge—Lord Bramwell. Suppose I use this striking statement, "The amount of alcohol consumed in a district is the measure of its degradation"—only weigh the sentence and see whether any one has said a stronger thing than that. Who said it? The able and witty Irish judge, Baron Dowse. I might give an immense number of similar instances. Who said, "Let us crush this artist in human slaughter?" I never said that; Sir Wilfrid Lawson never said that; even the dauntless Canon Wilberforce never said such a thing. The man who said that was a man who was in his day of the pink of fashion and the glass of form, the famous Lord Chesterfield. I told you even brewers often used language as strong. Supposing I were to say that "a great many public-houses are vile places; some of them are seething hells of vile immorality and crime, and they do not exist in answer to any real necessity or any popular demand, and they are galvanised into a putrescent existence by the operation of the brewer's battery, and there are in England 170,377 licensed places of drink of all kinds, and that they ought at once to be diminished by 64,000, since at present there is one to every sixty male adults in the country;" and supposing I were to say that the compensation ought to come in great measure from the trade—a remark which you received as somewhat startling from your chairman—is that intemperate language? Who uses it? That is not used by poor fanatics such as we are, but by Mr. James, of the Stonehouse, Devonport, and Plymouth Beer and Wine Trade Defence Protection Society. (Laughter.) I think, then, I am making good my point, which is that it is only when people who are not temperance reformers use such language that it is accepted as all right; if we used it it would be called intemperate.

### POLLINGS FIXED.

REMEMBER THE WORKERS IN YOUR PRAYERS.

Kingston, Ont. . . . . May 21 | Frontenac, Ont. . . . . May 21.

### Selected.

#### THROUGH DARKNESS UNTO LIGHT.

"Per aspera ad astra"

We are toiling through the darkness, but our eyes behold the light,  
That is mounting up the eastern sky and beating back the night;  
Soon with joy we'll hail the morning when our Lord shall come in might.  
His truth is marching on!

He will come in glorious majesty to sweep away all wrong,  
To heal the broken-hearted, and to make His people strong;  
He will teach our souls His righteousness, our hearts a glad new song.  
Our God is marching on!

We long have had His promise that His people should be free,  
And His word has ne'er been broken yet, nor will it ever be!  
If we but prove our loyalty, His glory we shall see;  
For God is marching on!

He is calling on His people to be faithful, prompt, and brave;  
To lift again the fallen, and to help from sin to save;  
To give themselves for others, as Himself for them He gave  
His voice is calling now!

Then let us fight 'ga nst evil with our faces turned toward light,  
God seeth through the darkness and watcheth o'er the fight,  
His joy will be our recompense, His triumph crown the right.  
Our God is marching on!

—J. R., in *National Temperance Advocate*

# The Canada Citizen

## AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 8TH, 1885.

## MEN, WOMEN, AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

It is sometimes difficult from a reading of Mr. Blake's speeches to form a clear idea of the Liberal leader's position on a question which he has elaborately discussed. This is notably the case with his recent speech on the Dominion Government's franchise bill—at least, with the part of it which relates to woman suffrage. With his estimate of the great importance of this question all will agree. It is amongst the most important with which the legislator or the social reformer can be asked to deal, and moreover it cannot be shirked. Sir John Macdonald has raised it by proposing in his bill to give the political franchise to spinsters and widows, and it will never again disappear from the arena of practical politics in Canada. This is made all the more certain by the fact that the Ontario Legislature has already conferred the municipal franchise on spinsters and widows—a concession which is sure to be followed up by a successful demand for a similar privilege for married women and for the political franchise for all. It is also made more certain by the success of the woman suffrage movement in England and the United States—two countries of which Canada may be regarded as an outpost in matters political and social.

With another position taken by Mr. Blake all woman suffragists will cordially agree—that if women are to be entrusted with the political franchise at all, it must be given to married women on the same terms as to spinsters and widows, and to all women on the same terms as to men. No one can state this position more clearly, or show its soundness more conclusively than Mr. Blake did in his speech. Those who are in favor of woman suffrage at all would do well to keep their minds clear on this point. The school and municipal franchises are only the forerunners of the political franchise, and the political franchise for spinsters and widows is the forerunner of the political franchise for all women on the same conditions as to income, property, age, residence and other factitious conditions. Manhood suffrage implies, if it does not include, womanhood suffrage, and both promoters and opponents of the latter must take account of this fact.

But having stated the position thus clearly, Mr. Blake appears to shrink from accepting it. He does not pose as an opponent of woman suffrage, but neither does he come frankly out in favor of it. He contents himself with re-stating some old objections which have been urged and answered thousands of times. Women have not said in any great numbers in this coun-

try that they want the franchise; they have not shown any reason to believe that they would use it to any great extent if they had it; they have never taken as much interest in practical politics as men have done; if women obtain the franchise they must take part in the work of political committees and conventions as men do, &c. He does not go even as far as Sir John Macdonald and say that while he admits there are grave difficulties connected with the subject, he himself believes that there should be no distinction of sex in the matter of political status. On the contrary, he rather indicates his preference for Tennyson's somewhat vague philosophy, the fundamental idea of which is the fear that woman may have an independent development, a state of things, which, for better or worse, would certainly be promoted by her political enfranchisement.

Let us examine briefly Mr. Blake's cautionary objections to see what consideration they are entitled to. He says there has been no general demand for women for the franchise. The obvious answer is that an emphatic or general demand has not hitherto been made a condition of extensions of the franchise. Mr. Gladstone's measure of last session enfranchises two millions of men, and it does so, not in response to a wide spread and energetic pressure from the newly enfranchised class, but because in the opinion of the majority of intelligent statesmen the time had come to admit a further contingent of the masses to full citizenship. In other words the general principle is laid down by implication that the franchise should be given to all who can be safely entrusted with it, and surely Mr. Blake will not say that Canadian women are excluded from this class any more than Canadian men. During the last session of the Ontario Legislature the franchise was very much widened, but this was done without a single petition from any question for the privilege thus conferred. A whole new class has been included—that of "wage-earners," and there is not on record a single instance of a wage-earner's petition.

But, says Mr. Blake, women would not use the franchise if they had it. What proof is there of this? In England women do make good use of the franchises they have, and in the United States they turn out and vote, where they are allowed to do so, in numbers as large as those of men voters. In Ontario at the last municipal election a great many women voted, though the privilege was then absolutely new to them, and several mayoralty contests were decided by the votes of women. If it be said that they have not voted at school elections, it may be replied (1) that neither have men taken much interest in school matters, and (2) that as the school franchise was conferred immediately and not expressly on women very few of them have been aware that they possessed it. When school elections are held on the same day as municipal elections there will be no ground for the remark that women take no part in them.

The most unreasonable passage in Mr. Blake's speech is the remark that women have not hitherto taken as much interest in politics as men have done, and the suggested inference that till they do take this interest they should not have the franchise. The assumption here is that men obtained the franchise because they had previously taken an interest in public affairs; the fact is that they take an interest in public affairs because they have the franchise. Give it to women and they will soon take even a keener interest than men in politics. Mr. Blake professes a desire to see them do so, and there can be no doubt of his absolute sincerity. What surprises me is that he should fail to see the point of his own remark and to appreciate the great historical truth that the political franchise is the most efficient of political educators. It is quite evident that the subject is comparatively new to him, and that he has still much political philosophy to learn.

But women must be prepared to take their part, if they are to have the franchise, in what is somewhat euphemistically called "the organization of public opinion," more plainly rendered, becoming "delegates to conventions," and "committee women." Why not? Women do now a good deal of organization of public opinion in connection with Christian missions at home and abroad, with temperance work, with education, with social reform; why not with politics? The kind of ability required is the

same; what is there in politics that should exclude them from participating in Committee work or attending Conventions? It was thought until recently that strong men were alone fit to be guards in lunatic asylums. The experiment has been made, however, with women, and with perfect success. In the hands of a gentle woman, possessed of a little tact, the powerful and obstreperous lunatic, who would knock down a man, becomes as amiable to discipline as a child, accepts reproof without a murmur, and listens to praise with manifestations of delight. If women exercise so beneficial an influence on lunatics, why not on politicians? Those who have taken part in political contests know that there is much room for improvement in the methods of conducting campaigns, and if the drinking, and lying, and rowdiness now so prevalent, cannot endure the presence of women, so much the worse for these time-honored customs. Let us hope that at no distant day more reliance may safely be placed on appeal to reason and public spirit, and if the political enfranchisement of women is going to hasten that day, as I firmly believe it will, the sooner they are enfranchised the better.

Those women who have already the school and municipal franchises in Ontario, I would advise to use them to the fullest extent. They can now see the argument which is most readily resorted to, and the hardest to meet—that they would not use the political franchise if they had it. The best answer to that argument is furnished by women going to the polls and depositing their ballots every time they have a chance to do so. I grant that the argument is unsound and unfair, and that it is not applied to men; but if it has carried away a man with such strength of intellect, honesty of purpose, and fairness of disposition as Mr. Blake, it cannot fail to carry away the great majority of those who are less able to come to an independent conclusion. To the women of Toronto this view of the case is of special importance. We have thousands of women in this city who will be able to vote at the next civic election. We have a brewer for mayor, and he is *ex-officio* a Police Commissioner. We have several brewers in the City Council, and that body is clothed with important discretionary powers in the matter of liquor licenses. If the women of Toronto who have votes choose to organize at once and select candidates whom they can conscientiously support for the mayoralty and the aldermanships, they can next January elect a temperance Council, which will steadily control the number of licenses, and see that the law is stringently administered. The brewers must go and the Chief of Police with them.

ONLOOKER.

## General News.

### CANADIAN.

A verdict of wilful murder has been returned against James Stewart and John G. Wesley, for the murder of J. R. Arnold, at Thornhill, on the 3rd of February last.

The death is announced of Mr. John R. Yorke, Conservative M.P. for East Gloucester.

Colonels of Canadian volunteer regiments have been privately informed that the English Government will be willing to accept volunteers for service abroad in event of necessity.

Col. Kennedy who commanded the Winnipeg contingent of the Canadian voyageurs, sent up the Nile, died in London, Eng., on May 3rd. The deceased, who was only forty-six years of age, contracted small pox at Suakim, and had only just arrived in England.

The Presbyterian Synod of Toronto and Kingston is now in conference at Cobourg. Rev. D. J. McDonnell, of Toronto, was unanimously elected Moderator.

The Canadian voyageurs, who recently arrived in England from Egypt, are to be allowed their own time in returning to Canada, so as to give them an opportunity to see the old country.

Startling news has come in from Battleford of an engagement between our troops under Col. Otter, and some bands of Indians under Poundmaker. It seems that Col. Otter, with a flying column, consisting of North-West Mounted Police, B Battery, the Ottawa sharpshooters, part of C Company, and two or more companies of the Queen's Own marched out of Battleford on Friday last. His destination was Poundmaker's Reserve, or a few miles beyond, and his object was to chastise the Indians who were there assembled. After a very rapid march, the Indians were found to the number of 600. An engagement commenced at 5 a.m. on Saturday and lasted till noon. Seven of Col. Otter's men were killed and twelve wounded. It is estimated that fifty of the Indians were killed. Otter then seems to have deemed the object of his journey accomplished, as he marched back to Battleford, arriving there some time in the night of Saturday-Sunday, thirty hours after the time of his leaving Battleford. Colonel Otter covered seventy miles, fought the battle, and re-

turned to Battleford inside of 30 hours. The list of killed and wounded as far as known, is as follows:—Killed—Corporals Laurio and Sleight, and Bugler Burko of the N. W. M. Police; Privates Osgood and Rogers, Ottawa Foot Guards; Private Dobbs (b), Bugler Faulkner, of C. Company, Toronto Infantry School. Wounded—Sergt. Ward, N. W. M. P.; Lieut. Peltier, Sergt. Gaffer, Corporal Martin and Gunner Reynolds, of B. Battery; Sergt.-Major Spackman, C. Company; Colored-Sergt. Winter, Pte. McQuilken, Ottawa Foot Guards; Sergt. G. E. Cooper, Ptes. George Watts, Elliott, Nary (d), Queen's Own Rifles, and Mr. Gilbert, of Battleford.

### UNITED STATES.

There are 8,000 coal miners idle or on strike in Illinois.

Gen. Grant is making wonderful strides towards recovery. He has been recently working on his book, and has written several pages of manuscript himself.

Three prisoners who fired Winton gaol in North Carolina in the hope of escaping were burned to death in it.

The epidemic at Plymouth, Pa., is now said to be of a much more serious nature than supposed. One hundred and thirty new cases are reported since Thursday, making in all over six hundred persons prostrated with the disease. The average death rate is about three daily.

A collision occurred between the troops and striking quarrymen at Lemont, Illinois, on May 4th. Two strikers were killed. The strikers in large numbers made an assault upon the men loading canal boats a mile north of Lemont. Three companies of troops went to the scene and a fight resulted.

Owing to the bitter fight at Kedkey, Ind., between saloon-keepers and prohibitionists and frequent threats of incendiarism, all fire risks in the town have been cancelled. Several attempts to fire saloons and other property have been frustrated. Much excitement exists.

A fire in a five-storey tenement house in New York, early on Saturday morning, caused a panic among the occupants, many of whom were killed or injured in their frantic efforts to escape from the burning building. Fourteen people were taken to the hospital, of whom eight or nine are believed to be dead.

An immense factory building in Brooklyn, New York, in which several hundred men and girls were employed in various industries, suddenly collapsed Tuesday morning, entombing a large number of the inmates in the ruins. The wreck caught fire almost simultaneously, and by the fall of some walls four firemen were buried. The number of lives lost has not been ascertained correctly, but it is variously estimated that from twenty-five to fifty are buried in the debris.

The dwelling of James A. Logan, member of the Democratic County Committee, was burned at Waterloo, N. Y., early Sunday morning. When the firemen arrived, the body of Mrs. Logan was found partly out of the second storey window, burned to a crisp. She was probably suffocated in the attempt to escape. After the fire was under control search was made for other bodies. In the second storey was found the dead body of Logan, with his youngest child clasped in his arms. The eldest daughter was found wandering in the hall burned badly and black with smoke. Three daughters who slept downstairs succeeded in escaping, but the eldest is burned badly, and there are small hopes of her recovery. The origin of the fire is unknown.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The English Government does not intend to press for a present renewal of the Irish Crimes Act, as the reports from Ireland are much more satisfactory. It is possible that the Queen will pay the island a visit next autumn.

The International Exhibition at Antwerp, Belgium, was opened on Saturday by King Leopold, assisted by the Queen and other members of the Royal family, together with Cabinet Ministers and foreign diplomatic representatives.

Severe earthquake shocks were experienced in different parts of Austria on Friday, and many people were killed in Kindberg and Styria.

Mount Vesuvius is again in eruption. A copious stream of lava is flowing from the principal crater toward Torre del Greco and Pompeii.

The troop ship *Jumna* with 1,000 Coolies, which sailed from Suakim for Bombay, has been ordered to return. Men were despatched to man the monitors in Bombay Harbor. Gen. Wolsley has arrived at Suakim. Famine prevails in Kordofan. The revolt against the Mahdi is spreading. The report of the routing of the Mahdi with heavy losses at Mesalamei is confirmed.

A Sunday night fracas occurred between Jamaicans and National soldiers near Panama. The latter were disarmed and afterwards retired. After procuring reinforcements they returned and broke into the barracks, where there were Jamaicans sleeping, and in a most barbarous manner killed 25 of them and wounded 20. One Colombian was killed. Jamaicans are leaving in great numbers. Their departure will delay work on the canal.

An understanding has been arrived at between Russia and England relative to the Afghan boundary difficulty. It is agreed that the matter should be settled by arbitration. It is to be hoped now that matters will be settled satisfactorily and definitely, as we do not want to see in the future the prospects of a terrible and devastating war. The war spirit of England seems to be greatly disappointed over the turn affairs have taken, as a conflict with Russia would no doubt give a great many an opportunity to distinguish themselves, but these views are not shared by all, and nearly everyone will appreciate the labors of England's Premier in trying to avoid war with the Muscovite when it can be done without endangering the honor and prestige of the country. The most of the London papers, prompted undoubtedly by the same military spirit, are strong in denunciation of the steps taken by England to bring the question to an amicable settlement, and say that the inevitable conflict is only postponed for a brief period. Gen. Lumsden and Col. Stewart have been directed to return to England to consult with the Government before the arrangements with Russia are concluded.

### Campaign Everywhere.

**SIMCOE.**—The Scott Act, which went into force last Friday, had good effect on Saturday. Among the large crowds in town not a drunken man was to be seen. Vigilance Committees are formed for every municipality, and liberal rewards are offered for information that will lead to the conviction of violators of the Act.—*Globe*.

**HALTON.**—The County Council has voted \$600 to have the Scott Act enforced. The Council finds it pays to do so, for in 1880, under license, \$583.14 was spent on the poor of one township, that of Esquesing. In 1884, under the Scott Act, only \$135.55 was spent in the same township.—*Weekly Messenger*.

**PERTH.**—It is to be hoped that the Dominion Government will order the vote to be taken in this county on the Scott Act some time before the end of the century; although from present appearance it seems to be waiting until that time comes. The "city" of Stratford will be included in the county in the taking of the vote, but should a majority of the electors of the "city" be against the Act, then the Act will, of course, not come into force in that municipality.—*St. Mary's Argus*.

**RENFREW.**—In anticipation of the coming in force of the Scott Act this week, whiskey has been flowing very freely for the last few days, and the evidences of this are numerous. Besides a number of fights between some of the Polish residents, and the arrest and trial of some of them, many others have been incapably drunk on the streets—some so paralyzed with the stuff that they were not even able to hold themselves up against the telegraph posts; and there has also been a steady stream of stone jugs and bottles out of the whiskey shops. Fortunately, those who rapidly drink up the stock now laid in will have to look elsewhere for their supplies hereafter, and it remains to be seen how many will go to the trouble to import it, and take upon themselves the responsibility of placing temptation in the way of their families, when they consider the matter in their sober senses.—*Renfrew Mercury*.

**TORONTO.**—The Lainson Company of Jubilee Singers were present at the usual 5c. concert of the West End Christian Temperance Society on Saturday evening. A good crowd turned out to hear them. Their melodies were excellent, and Mr. Lainson in his rendition of "See how a Christian can Die." proved himself possessed of fine musical attainments. Songs were sung by others present, and several recitations were also given, all of which were highly appreciated by the audience.

There was a good attendance at the Occident Hall on Sunday afternoon, at the experience meeting of the above Society. Considerable disappointment was felt at the absence of Mr. F. S. Spence, who had been announced to speak on the occasion, but this feeling speedily gave way to sympathy when the Chairman, Mr. Farley, explained that family bereavement prevented that gentleman from keeping his appointment. He assured the meeting however that Mr. Spence would be on hand on Sunday next. Short and spirited addresses were given by Messrs. Hanna, Thompson, Dr. Ryder, Ritchie and others.

The remarks of the Doctor met with warm opposition. He indiscreetly insinuated that some of the fair sex who were professed temperance women kept liquor in their closets. This assertion was indignantly repudiated by lady members of the society, and to prove more conclusively that such a state of things did not exist with the ladies connected with the West End Christian Temperance Society, Mr. Farley asked those present to state whether or not it was true. All the ladies in the hall indicated by their uplifted hands that they had remained true to their pledge.

The Young People's Association in connection with the above Society, will give a free concert in their hall, on Brock street, on the 15th. An excellent programme is being prepared.

Never Failing Lodge, No. 182 I. O. G. T., meets every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Forrester's Hall, corner Carlton avenue and Queen street. The Lodge commenced under very unfavorable circumstances, but latterly it has struggled into better existence, and, at present, is getting along very well. At the returns for February quarter there were forty members. During the intervening nine weeks thirty more members have been added to the roll. The Lodge intends having an entertainment on the 26th inst. A good programme will be provided.

**OXFORD.**—Dear Sir,—Whiskey died hard in this county. The last few hours of the licensed liquor traffic were strikingly characteristic—the ruling passion strong in death. All over the county wherever there was a tavern there was last Thursday night an amount of drinking, cursing, and fighting that was simply terrible. It was pandemonium let loose. However, Friday, 1st of May, came, and with it the Scott Act. And now, speaking for Woodstock only, (as I have not heard from other places) I believe the law has been strictly observed. Saturday was our weekly market day, and there was a very large number of people here, but I have yet to hear of the first man who showed any sign of having tasted liquor. I know some who that day went home sober the first time for six years. So far, all, including the great majority of those who opposed the passing of the Act, seem glad of the change. I trust this happy state of affairs may long continue. We shall see. Accommodation for man and beast the same as before, with, in some cases, a slight advance in price. A juvenile friend has just handed me the following lines:—

It is May, it is May,  
And all the earth is gay.  
For at last old whiskey is quite away.  
He lingered too long with his crime and woe,  
Till the Scott Act gave him his final blow;  
He felt it, and made no longer stay.  
And now it is May, it is May

Woodstock, May 4th, 1885.

W. A. MCKAY.

**OXFORD.**—The Oxford Temperance Association met on Tuesday of last week, in St. Andrew's Church, Ingersoll, Rev. W. A. McKay, B.A., President, in the chair. There was a good representation of members from all parts of the county. Arrangements were completed for the thorough enforcement of the law when it comes into force on the 1st of May. Great dissatisfaction was expressed at the appointment by the Commissioners of men as vendors under the Scott Act who are not druggists, and not in sympathy with the law. The conduct of the commissioners is regarded as a deliberate attempt to bring the law into contempt. The following resolution on the matter was unanimously passed:—

"Whereas a report has reached this Association that others than regularly qualified druggists have received licenses under the Canada Temperance Act, even in those places where no necessity existed for such appointments, and whereas respectable druggists had made proper application in such places and were refused, preference being given to grocers and others contrary to the spirit and intention of the Act. And whereas several petitions were presented prior to the appointments of this Board by the residents of the county, and from the different branches of this Association, requesting that licenses be strictly confined to druggists, which requests have been refused. Therefore resolved, That this Association protests against the serious departure from the spirit if not the letter of the law, and hereby respectfully instruct their commissioners, so that in future no such flagrant violations of the spirit and intent of the law shall be permitted."

The President addressed the meeting at length on the desirability of complete and efficient organization for the enforcement of the Act. He recommended that in addition to local committees one or more officers should be appointed to supplement the efforts of the government inspectors in this direction. In accordance with this recommendation four such officers were appointed, two in each riding, and provision was made for their remuneration.

On motion it was decided that as a certain proportion of fines inflicted for violation of the Scott Act goes into the hands of the Treasurer of the several municipalities of the county, these municipalities should be requested to set aside such funds for the enforcement of the said Act, and also to place part of the same at the disposal of this Association to be used for this purpose. The Association adjourned to meet in Woodstock on the call of the chair.

**BRUCE.**—On Wednesday of last week a largely attended, harmonious and successful Scott Act Convention was held in Ripley, when an Association was formed for the West Riding of this county. The convention was called in pursuance of a resolution passed at the general convention for the county held in Paisley on 21st inst., providing for the formation of an association for each riding. A large number of the most prominent and influential clergymen and laymen from the western section of the county were present.

After preliminary exercises and explanations by the Provisional President, Rev. D. Cameron, an Association was formed and the following officers elected: President, Rev. D. Cameron, Lucknow; Secretary, D. E. Cameron, Lucknow; Treasurer, J. H. McHardy, Lucknow; Vice-Presidents—Kinloss, John Nichols; Huron—James McLeod; Kincardine township—Lachlan Bell; Bruce township—John McEwen, Saugeen—John Pierson; Kincardine town—Ira J. Fisher; Lucknow—James Somerville, M.P.; Tiverton—John Pollard.

The different Vice-Presidents are expected to co-operate with temperance societies, temperance workers and clergymen in their respective municipalities with a view to the holding of public meetings in every school and neighborhood during the ensuing two or three months for the purpose of stirring up popular sentiment in favor of the due enforcement of the Act. For the meetings the best available speaking talent will be obtained, and it is hoped this important resolution of the Association will be promptly acted upon by those concerned.

A delegation consisting of J. H. McHardy and D. E. Cameron, of Lucknow; and Ira J. Fisher, of Kincardine, was appointed to wait upon the County Council at its June session, to urge the passage by that body of a resolution requesting the Government to appoint a Police Magistrate for the county. The convention pronounced in favor of having the appointment conferred upon Jos. Barker, of Kincardine. It is expected that the other riding association will appoint similar delegations.

It was also decided to hold a grand temperance demonstration in Kincardine on Dominion Day at which prominent speakers will be present.

Mr. Angus Stewart, the present efficient Inspector under the Crooks' Act, and Mr. John Pratt, of Kincardine, were appointed public prosecutors.

Further important business was transacted, and a most satisfactory convention adjourned to meet at the call of the President. The next meeting will be held in Kincardine.—*Lucknow Sentinel*.

Some of the hotel keepers in this county are evidently taking a common sense view of the situation. Witness the following from the *Bruce Telescope*:—  
"Mr. J. J. Tuck, the well-known and popular proprietor of Tuck's hotel, Cranbrook township of Grey, one of the oldest and best kept hotels in Western Ontario, issues a circular to his patrons, from which we extract the following manly and commendable paragraph:—'In thanking you for the past favors I would respectfully intimate that in accordance with the Canada Temperance Act after the 30th inst., no intoxicating liquors will be sold in our hotel. After that date the bar will be supplied with the choicest temperance beverages and the finest brands of imported and domestic cigars, but strong drinks will positively not be sold. No advance will be made in rates, and farmers and travellers will find comfortable accommodations at this house as heretofore at moderate charges.'"

**IOWA.**—We are frequently asked by our Illinois friend, whether "prohibition prohibits." Yes, it does prohibit, and is just as well enforced in the city of Des Moines to-day as any criminal law. Do not infer from this that we are lax in the enforcement of all law, for such is not the case. Hardly a city in the West of this size is as peaceful and orderly. One year ago we had sixty saloons in full blast, each paying \$1,000 a year license. To-day we have not an open saloon. What liquor is sold is sold secretly, just as any other law is violated under cover.



The prohibition law in Iowa is not a failure, the *Chicago Tribune* and other license papers to the contrary notwithstanding. One saloon-keeper has told me repeatedly that the law would be a failure. To-day there is a fine of \$1,700 hanging over him, and he has quit the business. He does not now think it a failure. The Supreme Court has sustained the injunction cases and to-day nine of our saloons are enjoined. — *Northwestern Christian Advocate*.

LOUISIANA.—The parish of Cameron, in the southwestern corner of the State of Louisiana, and sparsely settled by farmers, graziers, and lumbermen, is a model in one respect. The sheriff recently visited the city to make his annual settlement with the State. He said that, although there had been no parish action on the matter of prohibition, the public sentiment is entirely opposed to liquor-selling. There is no place in the parish where liquor is sold, and there are few of the people who use it in any shape. The result is that the parish jail has become an incumbrance; that it is falling into decay for want of use, and he has lately utilized it as a corn-crib. The people of the parish, he declares are remarkably healthy, the labors of the few physicians being confined almost entirely to cuts and bruises. The sheriff declares his belief that this happy state of affairs results from letting whiskey alone. — *National Temperance Advocate*.

NEVADA.—This state has just passed an anti-treating law of which the following is the text:—

"AN ACT TO PROMOTE HABITS OF TEMPERANCE AND TO PROHIBIT THE PRACTICE OF TREATING.

"The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:—

"SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to treat or entertain gratuitously any other person or persons to or with any spirituous or malt liquor or liquors, wine or cider, or any beverage whatever; or to or with any other article whatever whereby any spirituous or malt liquor or liquors, wine or cider, or any other beverage shall be obtained gratuitously in any public bar-room, saloon, beer-hall, or grocery in this State, or in any other public place of resort or amusement in this State.

"SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any one to attempt to evade the provisions of this Act by any chicamery or subterfuge whatever, such as pretending to sell one article and delivering another, or by falsely pretending to buy or sell any such beverage.

"SEC. 3. Any person or persons violating the first section of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than twenty dollars nor less than four dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than ten days nor less than two days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"SEC. 4. Any person or persons violating the second section of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than fifty dollars nor less than ten dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than twenty-five days nor less than five days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"SEC. 5. In the event of the failure of any person to pay any fine authorized by this Act, the said fine shall be served out in the county jail at the rate of two dollars a day, and all fines herein specified shall be over and above the costs of court and fees and charges of the trial.

"SEC. 6. All moneys collected under the provisions and by the authority of this Act shall be paid into the general school fund of the county in which the conviction is had."

## Good Templars.

### THE LECTURE WORK.

The Grand Worthy Councillor, Bro. Tho. Lawless, asks us to make the following explanation in reference to the withdrawal of the lecture appointments of Bro. J. W. Webb, in the western part of Ontario:—

Bro. Webb, who is a minister of the Gospel without appointment, was working for the Grand Lodge of Oregon when he engaged to come to Ontario, fixing the date when he would probably be ready to commence at the 25th of April. After his engagement with us was made he received a call to the pastorate of a church in Oregon, which he felt it a duty to his family to accept. This he, no doubt, had a right to do, and for doing it perhaps no one will blame him. Unfortunately for us, however, he did not notify us of the change as promptly as he might have done, and it was not until the 22nd, three days before he proposed to commence, that word reached us that he was not coming. Under the circumstances no other course was open to the Executive than to cancel the arrangements that had been made. It was with much regret that this was done, because the lodges to which had been assigned the larger portion of his time were in a condition requiring assistance and offering the prospect that it would be productive of beneficial results. It is hoped that arrangements will be made at the coming session of the Grand Lodge for a vigorous prosecution of lecture work during the coming year.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The annual session of the G. L., of Massachusetts, was held in Boston. R. W. G. T. Finch was present. Wm. Leonard was re-elected G. W. C. T.; Mrs. Sarah A. Leonard, G. W. Secretary (her 9th term), and Edwin Patch, Grand Treasurer (his 13th term). There are 154 lodges and 8,083 members; a loss of 3 lodges and 337 members. The per capita tax was placed at 10 cents. The assets of the G. L. were reported as \$1,312.36. There are 17 Juvenile Temples and Bands of Hope with a membership of 1,569. Every lodge in the state received a visit from one of the G. L. officers during the year. Public installation of officers will not be allowed in Massachusetts hereafter.

## DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

### OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

I.—That it is neither right nor politic for the State to afford legal protection and sanction to any traffic or system that tends to increase crime, to waste the national resources, to corrupt the social habits, and to destroy the health and lives of the people.

II.—That the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, as common beverages, is inimical to the true interests of individuals, and destructive to the order and welfare of society, and ought therefore to be prohibited.

III.—That the history and result of all past legislation, in regard to the Liquor Traffic, abundantly proves that it is impossible satisfactorily to limit or regulate a system so essentially mischievous in its tendencies.

IV.—That no consideration of private gain or public revenue can justify the upholding of a system so utterly wrong in principle, suicidal in policy, and disastrous in results, as the traffic in Intoxicating Liquors.

V.—That the Legislative Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic is perfectly compatible with national liberty, and with the claims of justice and legitimate commerce.

VI.—That the Legislative Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic would be highly conducive to the development of a progressive civilization.

VII.—That, rising above sectarian and party considerations, all good citizens should combine to procure an enactment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of Intoxicating beverages, as affording most efficient aid in removing the appalling evil of Intemperance.

## MAINTENANCE.

The Alliance looks confidently to the public for practical support in the work it has undertaken. Subscriptions to aid this work will be thankfully received, and all information in reference to carrying on will be cheerfully furnished by any of the following secretaries of their respective provincial branches:—

Ontario ..... F. S. Spence, 8 King Street East, Toronto.  
Quebec ..... Rev. D. V. Lucas, 182 Mountain St., Montreal.  
New Brunswick ..... C. H. Lugin, Fredericton.  
Nova Scotia ..... P. Monaghan, P. O. Box 579, Halifax.  
Prince Edward Island .... Rev. Geo. W. Hodgson, Charlottetown.  
Manitoba ..... J. A. Tees, Winnipeg.  
British Columbia ..... J. B. Kennedy, New Westminster.

CRANKS.—Crank, my son? The world is full of them. What would we do were it not for the cranks? How slowly the tired old world would move, did not the crank move it along. Columbus was a crank on the subject of American discovery and circumnavigation, and at last he met the fate of most cranks, was thrown into prison, and died in poverty and disgrace. Greatly venerated now? Oh, yes, Telemachus, we usually esteem a crank most profoundly after we starve him to death. Harvey was a crank on the subject of the circulation of the blood; Galileo was an astronomical crank. Fulton was a crank on the subject of steam navigation; Morse was a telegraph crank; all the old abolitionists were cranks. The Pilgrim fathers were cranks. John Bunyan was a crank, and any man who doesn't think as you do is a crank. And by and by, the crank you despise will have his name in every man's mouth, and a half-completed monument to his memory crumbling down in a dozen cities, while nobody outside of your native village will know that you ever lived. Deal gently with the crank, my boy. Of course some are crankier than others, but do you be very slow to sneer at a man because he knows only one thing and you can't understand him. A crank, Telemachus, is a thing that turns something, it makes the wheels go round, it insures progress. True, it turns the same wheel all the time, and it can't do anything else, but that's what keeps the ship going ahead. The thing that goes in for variety, versatility, that changes its position a hundred times a day, that is no crank; that is the weather vane, my son. What? You nevertheless thank heaven you are not a crank? Don't do that, my son. Maybe you can't be a crank, if you would. Heaven is not very particular when it wants a weather vane; almost any man will do for that. But when it wants a crank, my boy, it looks about very carefully for the best man in the community. Before you thank heaven that you are not a crank, examine yourself carefully, and see what is the great deficiency that debars you from such an election. — *Bob Burdette*.

## Sons of Temperance.

Mr. S. Holland, organizer for the Grand Division of Ontario, recently called at the office of THE CANADA CITIZEN, and gave a cheering account of the progress of the cause in the different places that he has visited. He has succeeded in organizing good divisions at Thomsonville, meeting Friday evening, James Banters, D.D.; Holland Centre, meeting on Friday evening, Robert McElwain, D.D.; Scarboro' Junction, meeting on Thursday evening, Robert Bailey, D.D.; Milton, meeting on Thursday evening, W. D. Brothers, W.P. All these divisions are good shape, and promise to do a good work for the cause.

## For Girls and Boys.

## A YOUNG HERO AND HIS REWARD.

A small, rough house, far from any other human habitation, hid itself, the balmy summer through, amid the surrounding foliage; but the cruel wintry blasts, tearing away its leafy coverings, left it in desolate nakedness, in full view of the railway trains, which, several times daily, sped noisily by on their way east and west. The quick eye of many a traveller noted the column of smoke curling upward from the chimney.

Here a widowed mother and her son found a humble shelter. But three short years before they were living comfortably in the nearest village. The sudden death of the husband and father, combined with a series of lesser misfortunes caused them to exchange their pretty home for this, which they obtained at a trifling cost from its first proprietor.

And here they had lived ever since—how, their old friends and neighbors scarcely knew. True, James, the son, went to and from the village, laden with numerous packages. His herbs nicely picked and carefully assorted, were always acceptable at the country stores; and the bundles of bright wools he carried home, when returned, woven into many attractive forms by the nimble fingers of the invalid mother, invariably found ready and eager purchasers.

Many a time, as James turned his back on the cheery village, the intense longing of childhood for companionship and amusements stole over him, and an inexpressible feeling of loneliness caused his throat to swell with emotions which only the remembrance of the watching, waiting mother could quell.

"One sharp wintry afternoon, when the quicksilver with downward tendency denoted that it was to be colder still, "Our Hero"—for such he will prove to be—jumped into his little, rough wagon, and turned pony Shag's head toward home, leaving behind him the cheery glow of household fires. Never had his heart been happier or lighter than now. For 'twas his own at last, the book he had wanted so long, and for which one hard-earned penny after another had been so carefully hoarded. Now that he had the coveted treasure in his possession, it seemed doubly precious. As Shag of his own accord turned to the right, he raised it to his lips and kissed it rapturously, immediately glancing around to see if any one was looking at him.

The short wintry day was near its close, and the bleak hillsides, unvisited by the sun, crowned here and there with leafless trees, made dreary indeed the almost trackless country road. The iron track of the railroad, running parallel with the wagon track, gave no token of the locomotive's approach. The pony and his master were the only living creatures visible. The boy smiled joyfully, and, loosening his grasp of the lines, opened the book, and in the twilight began eagerly to read the pages. Undeniably it was the nipping cold that gave to the end of his nose a rosy hue, but it was not that alone which sent the vivid color flying all over his face. What if Shag, left to himself, did take the wheels over every stone, and bump him around considerable. He, as he read, seemed to be in the land of the Saracens, in the midst of the Crusaders, side by side with Richard "Cœur de Lion." All about him was the din and and turmoil of battle; glittering armor flashed in the sunlight; horses and men were falling together; but everywhere, stately, proud and victorious, went the black horse and his rider. "Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!" escaped involuntarily from the boyish lips. "Whinny! Whinny! Whinny!" responded Shag, approaching the curve rounding which they would obtain a first glimpse of home, yet half a mile distant.

Reluctantly James closed his book and caught up the lines, for now a deep ravine bordered the way, and mother had begged him always to be careful. The curve of the road, rounding with the track, was safely passed, when James' eye, rested on something that sent the blood surging through his heart.

A huge tree had fallen from the bank above directly across the track. The strength of many men would be required to lift it from its lodging place, and with a sickening tremor it flashed across his mind that the eastern express, passing through the village he had just left, was even now due, and any moment might round the curve proudly. And then James saw, as once he had in a dream, the locomotive and cars whistling over and over, and, away down at the bottom of the ravine, the faces of wounded and dying. Even with this vision before him he was carefully turning Shag about.

Yet what could he do? If he only had a lantern he might swing it round his head, and thus warn the engineer. But he hadn't one, nor anything to make a light with. Yes he had, a solitary match, picked carefully up from the floor of the store, his book,—his precious book,—and the pine wagon-box.

In an instant his plans were laid. Shag was urged back at his best speed a few rods. Every second was precious. Out sprang James, jerked the tail-board from the wagon, and, in less time than I can write it, had with the aid of a jackknife made it into kindling wood. This with quick fingers he piled, cob-house fashion, on the middle of the track, filling up the interstices with leaves, ruthlessly torn by the handful from the new history, until nothing of it was left in his possession but its strong leather cover. Then with eager haste he crossed carefully over the top the long side-pieces of the wagon-box, and, kneeling down, drew the solitary match quickly across his rough boot. A pale blue light flickered an instant, then a gust of wind, and it was out. But no matter, the paper had taken fire, and up through the quaint little pine tower sped the flames. The boards, dry as pine could be, now ignited, but not a moment too soon; for the earth trembled, the rails were jarred by a low rumbling, and near and nearer comes the train.

Hard down upon the brakes, and the cars, laden with human beings, were at a sudden standstill. Open flew windows, out popped heads. Several men jumped down into the snow.

"What's the matter, what's the matter?" they cried, inquiringly, of the little figure erect by the bonfire.

The boy could not speak, but pointed dumbly to the curve, and as they disappeared in the direction, fell, overcome by conflicting emotions, face down upon the snow. Strong and gentle arms bore him into a palace car; some one unbuttoned his worn overcoat, and out dropped the cover of his history, all that was left of what cost him so much thought and self-denial. This sight was just what he needed. It brought the tears to his eyes, and the sob to his voice.

"I had to burn it," he faltered, as kind, sympathetic faces crowded about him.

"Don't cry, boy, you's good, and 'Izzie loves you," hisped a curly-haired little one, as she climbed into James' lap and pressed her arms caressingly about his neck.

"But for you," said a fine-looking gentleman, "my darling might never again have seen the mother waiting for her return so anxiously.

A lovely lady pressed forward, and stooping gently kissed the boy on either cheek. "I shall never forget you. Remember me by this." As she spoke, she slipped a ring sparkling with brilliants upon the boy's forefinger.

"I cannot be outdone by you, lady," exclaimed a grateful young man, as he took from his person an elegant watch and chain, and laid them in the lap of the astonished boy.

"Add this to the gifts," rang out the hearty voice of a man, who, unobserved, had entered from another car. "Here, lad," he continued, holding toward the young hero a hat almost full of notes and currency, "take this with the thanks of two hundred passengers."

"Not so fast," ejaculated 'Izzie's papa; "there are others here would like to do their share." And round went the hat, more bills, some of them very large ones, falling into it.

The cars were under motion again.

"I—I must get off," cried the alarmed boy, "Shag's out there."

"No, he ain't," answered the conductor. "I know about you, and I sent a man on ahead with the pony. We'll drop you at your place."

"Oh, how good you all are!" exclaimed the happy James.

"Reckon we ought to be; you saved all our lives," answered the conductor.

The little rough house is closed. The widow lives again in her old village home. James goes to school, and both are happy in the consciousness that their good fortune was not ill deserved.—*Alden's Juvenile Story-Book.*

## Tales and Sketches.

## HOME, SWEET HOME.

Passing one evening along the Westminster Bridge-road, I stopped a moment attracted by the glare of a great gin-palace. The room over the bar was lighted up, the long lace curtains drawn back, and one of the windows opened at the top. Someone inside was playing a piano, and through

the window came strains of a clear, girlish voice, singing, "Home, Sweet Home." I stood a moment in thought. How often, oh, how often in the past, had I heard that heart-touching melody! On board the ocean steamer, among strangers on a foreign shore; in health, when strength was given to me in greatest measures, and during a long sickness, when the shadows of death seemed drawing nigh, and I was wistfully peering forward to the eternal home, dear friends oft times mingled with holier strains the ever welcome "Home, Sweet Home." Many recollections came rushing o'er my mind; gratefully I offered a little prayer of thanks to that kind Father who had guarded me so long and so well, turning my feeble steps once more homewards, though perchance but to die. Thus did I stand in reflection outside the gin-palace. The singing ceased. A young girl of some fourteen summers came and looked out of the window. It was the publican's daughter. As she raised her hand to draw the curtains one could see the golden bracelet on her wrist, and the chain around her neck, glittering in the gaslight. I was turning away, when suddenly I heard a little weak voice humming, "There's no-o Place Like 'ome." I looked down. There on the pavement, at the step of the public house, sat a poor ragged little lass, seven or eight years old perhaps, no hat on the rough unkempt head, no shoes on the swollen feet. She was strumming her small shivering fingers on the hard stone step, "Making b'lieve, sir, to play the pianner," and singing in a suitable tone to that cheerless accompaniment, "Home, Sweet Home." It was the child of the publican's victim. I regarded her closely; I drew near unnoticed and heard her muttering, "It's sumthin' to be Miss Emily, she's got a pianner and everythin' 'cos 'er father keeps the pub. I ain't got nothin', because my father spends all his brass there. I'm sure as how I kud play like 'er if somebody 'ud show me. Hallo! father's inside, I can 'ear 'im." She pushed the door a little open, and peeped in, "Hallo, father; can I come in?"

"No, — yer; you — little pig, cut off home."

She drew hastily back, and ran a little distance away; keeping her eyes fixed on the public house door, to see if her father came out. Poor thing, she would have liked to stay in the gas and glitter. Her home, no doubt, was dark and dreary enough.

I followed her quickly, "Here, little one; here is a penny for you."

"Thank you, mister."

"You should stay at home with your mother," said I.

"I ain't got none," she replied. "The bobbies were after 'er, 'cos one day when she was drunk, she hit old Missus Jenkins over the nut with a pot. Mother Jenkins is in the hospital ever since, then the bobbies come after mother, and so she bolted."

"And who is at home now?" I asked.

"No one. Mother took the young un' with 'er. Old Mother Potts looks arter me; but she's nearly allus tight. She's there in the pub now with father."

"Where do you live?"

"Just down the alley there, the fust 'ouse. I'll show yer, sir, if yer likes."

"Yes, my little dear, do. Here is another penny."

She took me round the corner down a close alley. I could not see for a minute or two as I passed from the main road into the gloomy shadows of this narrow way.

"Here it is, mister," said my little guide. She pushed the door and went in. "Oh, there ain't a bit of candle. Never mind, I'll get a light in Mother Pott's room."

She went into another room, and came back in a moment with a little bit of tallow candle stuck in a gingerbeer bottle. I was able by the flickering light to see a little around me. It was a veritable drunkard's home. A rusty stove that had remained unwarmed for many a month, a chair without a back, a table with one leaf hanging off and a leg broken, a couple of sacks in the corner, a publican's almanack nailed on the wall—that was all the room contained.

My little friend began to speak again.

"When I've got a bit of light I ain't afraid to stay here by myself; but if I ain't got a light I sits there on the step and watches the people go by the alley till the pub is shut, and then I goes and lays down there, and makes b'lieve to be sleeping when father comes in. He's allus tight, yer know, and he'd give me what for if he caught me sitting here."

"Does your father often stay out?" I demanded.

"Oh, every night, 'cos he earns a lot of money now."

"And have you nothing to eat?"

"Oh, Mother Potts gives me sumthin' when she's in a good temper, and ain't tight. She lives upstairs, and she ain't a bad sort 'cept when she's tight. She said as how she'd knock two bob a week out of father to get me sumthin' to eat. When I ain't got nothin' I just goes and asks the ladies and the gen'lmens to give me a 'apenny and then I buys a ha'porth of peas-pudding; and if I gits another penny I buys a sav'loy too. The tuppence you give me, mister, 'ul just do proper for me to-night."

"Do you go to school?" I asked her.

"Yes, sometimes. The School Board man is allus arter me. Father blistered my back with his strap once 'cos I told the School Board man

where we lived. But now I knows all the School Board men, and I easily slips 'em."

"When do you go to school?"

"Oh, arter a summons. But father moves, you know, and then they don't know where to find 'im."

"But why do you not go to school?"

"An't got no clothes. Look 'ere, I ain't nothin' on 'cept this fro k and petticoat. A lady give me hat and boots, and a jacket, three times, but they're all in pop. Mother put 'em up the spout at Holdem's. Then the lady said it wasn't no good giving me anythin'. She said she'd take me home to live with 'er, but father says I sha'n't go anywheres while he's alive."

The candle began to splutter a little.

"Oh, mister, the candle's going out! I must get a 'apenny un out of the tuppence, and then I'll get a sav'loy and peas-pudding as well."

"Do you ever say any prayers?"

"Wots that? I don't know."

"Have you never heard of God?"

"Oh, yes! Father says, 'God blind me,' when he's wild and savage."

"Have you ever heard of Jesus Christ?"

"Yes! Father ses that, too, when he's wild. But I must go and get the candle now, mister; I can't do without light."

Poor little miserable! Ah, indeed she has need of light! thought I, as she ran off in front of me.

As I passed the gin palace, I could not resist the temptation to peep in a moment. There stood the father at the bar. A big, hulking fellow; his face that copper-colored, heavy, bloated, habitual drunkard's face; a face scorched by its besetting sin; God's image blotted out, and the mark of the beast graven in its place.

Then I gave a glance at the interior of the publican's parlor. Ah! that was very different from the wretched "homeless" home I had just left. How bright, how cosy, how comfortable everything seemed.

That night my mind was filled with bitter reflections as I walked homewards, thinking over all I had seen: the two singers, their song, and the contrast of their homes. Alas! how many such scenes do the lights of the gin palace shine upon. How many children worse than fatherless are growing up in our midst, knowing nought save sin and wretchedness; the innocence of childhood blasted, the joys of infancy unknown. God help them! for help they need. Perchance in His own time, good men working as His instruments, a day will dawn in this England of ours when a new generation, freed from the heaviest curse of the race, will lift their voices in glorious melody, singing in truth, "Home, Sweet Home; there's no place like Home."—*A. C. R. M. Self, in Temperance Record.*

### Our Casket.

"Well, Dick," said a doctor to a polite man, whose wife he had been attending, "how is your wife?" "She is dead, I thank you, doctor."

A full-bearded grandfather recently had his beard shaved off, showing a clean face for the first time for a number of years. At the dinner-table his three-year-old granddaughter noticed it, gazed long with wondering eyes, and finally she ejaculated:—"Grandfather, whose head you got on!"

According to the *Toledo Blade*, a physician of that city recently gave a patient some medicine, with instructions to "take a teaspoonful in water. The patient got into a bath-tub full of water, and took his medicine according to instructions, and in duo time recovered. Which deserves the credit, the water or the drug?

A Long Island Dutchman, in reading an account of a meeting in New York city, came to the words, "The meeting then dissolved." He could not define the meaning of the last, so he referred to a dictionary, and felt satisfied. In a few minutes a friend came in, when the Dutchman said: "Dey must have very hot wedder in New York. I ret an account of a meeting vero all the peoples had melted away."

A countryman sowing his ground, two smart fellows riding that way, one of them called to him, with an insolent air, "Well, honest fellow," said he, "it is your business to sow, but we reap the fruit of your labors." To which the countryman replied, "It is very likely you may, for I am sowing hemp." There is more in this story than meets the eye at first glance. It contains the secret of the French Revolution.

"Are you troubled with a cough?" asked Yeast of Crimsonbeak while at church. "Very much!" replied Crimsonbeak. "How long have you had it?" further questioned Yeast. "Had it! Why I haven't got it!" "I thought you said you were troubled with a cough!" "So I am," responded the facetious man, turning around and looking at the parishoner behind him, who was coughing violently: "but it's that man's cough behind me!"

A lady had in her employ an excellent girl, who had one fault. Her face was always in a snudge. Mrs. — tried to tell her to wash her face without offending her, and at last resorted to strategy. "D. you know, Bridget," she remarked in a confidential manner, "It is said if you wash your face every day in hot soapy water it will make you beautiful!" "Will it?" answered the wily Bridget, "sure it's a wonder yo niver tried it, ma'am."

# The Canada Temperance Act!

OVER 44,000 MAJORITY.

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR

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

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

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

Quebec.—Shefford, Pontiac, Bellechasse, Beauharnois, Huntingdon, Argenteuil, Chateauquay.

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

New Brunswick.—St. John (city).

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

SUMMARY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of Alliance Secretaries:

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

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED		MAJORITIES.		DATE OF ELECTION.
	For	Ag'nst	For	Ag'nst	
<i>Fredericton (city), N.B.</i> . . . . .	403	293	200		October 31, 1878
<i>York, N.B.</i> . . . . .	1229	214	1015		December 28, "
<i>Prince, P.E.I.</i> . . . . .	2062	271	1791		" 28, "
Charlotte, N.B. . . . .	867	149	718		March 1, 1879
Carleton, N.B. . . . .	1215	96	1119		April 21, "
<i>Charlottetown, P.E.I.</i> . . . . .	827	253	574		" 24, "
Albert, N.B. . . . .	718	114	604		" 21, "
King's, P.E.I. . . . .	1076	59	1017		May 20, "
<i>Lambton, Ont.</i> . . . . .	2567	2252	215		" 29, "
King's N.B. . . . .	798	245	553		June 23, "
Queen's, N.B. . . . .	500	315	185		July 3, "
<i>Westmoreland, N.B.</i> . . . . .	1082	299	783		September 11, "
Megantic, Quo. . . . .	372	841		469	" 11, "
Northumberland, N.B. . . . .	875	673	202		" 2, 1880
<i>Stanstead, Que.</i> . . . . .	760	941		181	June 21, "
Queen's, P.E.I. . . . .	1317	99	1218		September 22, "
Marquette, Manitoba . . . . .	612	195	417		" 27, "
Digby, N.B. . . . .	944	42	902		November 8, "
Queen's, N.S. . . . .	773	82	691		January 3, 1881
Sunbury, N.B. . . . .	176	41	135		February 17, "
Shelburne, N.S. . . . .	807	154	653		March 17, "
Lisgar, Manitoba . . . . .	247	120	127		April 7, "
Hamilton (city), Ont. . . . .	1661	2811		1150	" 13, "
King's, N.S. . . . .	1477	108	1369		" 14, "
<i>Halton, Ont.</i> . . . . .	1483	1402	81		" 19, "
Annapolis, N.S. . . . .	1111	114	997		" 19, "
Wentworth, Ont. . . . .	1611	2202		591	" 22, "
Colchester, N.S. . . . .	1418	184	1234		May 13, "
Cape Breton, N.S. . . . .	739	216	523		August 11, "
Hants, N.S. . . . .	1028	92	936		September 15, "
Welland, Ont. . . . .	1610	2278		768	November 10, "
<i>Lambton, Ont.</i> . . . . .	2988	5073		87	" 29, "
Inverness, N.S. . . . .	966	106	860		January 6, 1882
Pictou, N.S. . . . .	1555	453	1102		" 9, "
St. John, N.B. . . . .	1074	1074			February, 23, "
Fredericton, N.B. . . . .	293	252	41		October 26, "
Cumberland, N.S. . . . .	1560	262	1298		" 25, 1883
Prince County, P.E.I. . . . .	2939	1065	1874		February 7, 1884
Yarmouth, N.S. . . . .	1300	96	1204		March 7, "
Oxford, Ont. . . . .	4073	3298	775		" 20, "
Arthabaska, Que. . . . .	1487	235	1252		July 17, "
Westmoreland, N.B. . . . .	1774	1701	73		August 14, "
Halton, Ont. . . . .	1947	1767	180		September 9, "
Simcoe, Ont. . . . .	5712	4529	1183		October 9, "
Stanstead, Que. . . . .	1300	975	325		" 9, "
Charlottetown, P.E.I. . . . .	755	715	40		" 16, "
Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, Ont. . . . .	4590	2884	1706		" 16, "
Peel, Ont. . . . .	1805	1999		194	" 23, "
Bruce, Ont. . . . .	4501	3189	1312		" 30, "
Huron, Ont. . . . .	6012	4357	1655		" 30, "
Dufferin, Ont. . . . .	1904	1109	795		" 30, "
Prince Edward, Ont. . . . .	1528	1653		125	" 30, "
York, N.B. . . . .	1184	661	523		" 30, "
Renfrew, Ont. . . . .	1748	1018	730		November 7, "
Norfolk, Ont. . . . .	2781	1694	1087		" 11, "
Compton, Que. . . . .	1132	1620		488	" 26, "
Brant, Ont. . . . .	1690	1088	602		December 11, "
Brantford (city), Ont. . . . .	646	812		166	" 11, "
Leeds and Grenville, Ont. . . . .	5058	4384	674		" 18, "
Kent, Ont. . . . .	4368	1975	2393		January 15, 1885
Lanark, Ont. . . . .	2433	2027	406		" 15, "
Lennox & Addington, Ont. . . . .	2047	2011	36		" 15, "
Brome, Que. . . . .	1224	739	485		" 15, "
Guelph Ont. . . . .	680	511	169		" 22, "
Carleton, Ont. . . . .	2440	1747	693		" 29, "
Durham & Northumberland, Ont. . . . .	6050	3863	2187		February 26, "
Drummond, Que. . . . .	1990	170	1820		March 5, "
Elgin, Ont. . . . .			1863		" 19, "
Lambton, Ont. . . . .	4468	1546	2922		" 19, "
St. Thomas, Ont. . . . .	754	743	11		" 19, "
Missisquoi, Que. . . . .	1142	1167		25	" 19, "
Wellington, Ont. . . . .	4516	3086	1430		April 2, "
Chicoutimi, Que. . . . .			628		" 9, "

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