

CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

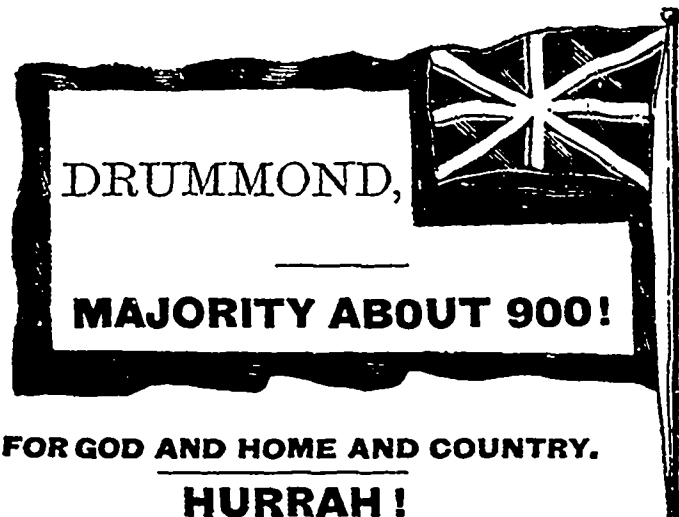
FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG.

VOL. 5.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 13th, 1885.

NO. 37.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY!



Another county heard from. Drummond, in Quebec, adopted the Scott Act on the 9th inst, by a very large majority. Fully two-thirds of this county's population are French. All nationalities and creeds are together in the line of this glorious march of victory. The ball keeps rolling. "We thank God and take courage."

Peterborough, Victoria and Haldimand were organized last week with probably the largest and most enthusiastic conventions that have yet been held. In each of them the campaign will be put through with the utmost energy and despatch. We expect that by the close of the present year every Ontario county will have been polled.

It is specially requested that all persons who have taken, or who will take, in hand the circulation of petitions against mutilation of the Scott Act, will push the matter through as vigorously and speedily as possible. Petition forms will be forwarded free to the address of any person desiring to participate in the good work. Apply to F. S. Spence, 8 King St. East, Toronto.

A Scott Act prayer and praise meeting will be held at the office of this paper, 8 King St. East, on Thursday evening, March 19th, at 8 p.m. to receive news from the fields of battle, and to ask God's blessing upon our armies and our cause.

POLLINGS FIXED.

REMEMBER THE WORKERS IN YOUR PRAYERS.

Elgin, Ont.....	March 19	St. Thomas (City), Ont. .	Mar. 19
Lambton, Ont.....	March 19	Wellington, Ont.....	April 2
Missisquoi, Que.....	March 19	Chicoutimi, Que.....	April 9

In the House of Commons, last week, Mr. Baker (Victoria) introduced a bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act. British Columbia has not general municipal organization similar to that which exists in the other provinces, and the object of Mr. Baker's bill is to provide that in the absence of such organization the Scott Act may be available for the territory comprised in electoral districts. This is a move in the right direction, as it is highly desirable that the people in every part of the Dominion should be able to avail themselves of the benefits of this successful law. There is in the Province of Ontario, as well as in British Columbia, a large extent of unorganized territory; and it would be well if our friends in the House would see that Mr. Baker's bill is made general for all parts of the Dominion.

Mr. Wm. Kyle, has issued a circular in which he tells Toronto liquor-selling grocers that they may sell liquor after the 1st of May next, in spite of the by-law prohibiting them from doing so. Mr. Hardy, the Provincial Secretary, has stated that the Ontario Government will prosecute every person who sells groceries and liquor together, by retail, after the date named. Mr. Kyle has a heavy contract on hand. A little while ago he announced his intention of opposing the Dominion Government, if that Government would not comply with certain demands. The Government has not complied. Now, Mr. Kyle announces his superiority over the Supreme Court, and his intention of defying the Ontario Government. Our boastful friend will therefore, no doubt, fight the Supreme Court, the Dominion Government and Provincial authorities all together. It is worthy of note that this heroic individual confines his prowess to advice, and merely recommends *other people* to violate the law.

Before the Alliance petitions were circulated, the following petition was being signed in Prince Edward Island, and it will shortly be laid before Parliament with an enormous number of signatures attached:—

To the Honorable, the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled:

THE PETITION of the undersigned Electors of the Province of Prince Edward Island, Respectfully Sheweth:

That by the enactment of the Canada Temperance Act, Parliament has accepted the principle of local option as to the sale of intoxicating liquors; and that that Act has been adopted throughout the whole of this Province, and in many places in other Provinces.

That in all cases, it is found very difficult to enforce the said Act from the fact of the manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquors being permitted.

WHEREFORE YOUR PETITIONERS PRAY:

That your Honorable House will be pleased either to give to each Province power to vote for the adoption of a law prohibiting within its own limits the manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquors (except for absolutely necessary purposes) or else to enact such a prohibitory law for the whole Dominion.

In a brief editorial, in a recent issue, the *Week* attempts to champion the cause of the licensed victuallers. We re-print in another column the greater part of this article. It is one of the most curious productions that we have seen for a long time, and certainly, can not have emanated from any of the intelligent and scholarly gentlemen who are known to be regularly connected with the journal named. If our readers will glance over the extract quoted under the heading "A Great Deputation," they cannot fail to be surprised at the ignorance therein displayed in reference to the provisions of the Scott Act, at the shallowness and inconsistency of the arguments (?) advanced, and at the slovenliness and inaccuracy of the language in which the whole is couched. The writer evidently has not taken any trouble to acquaint himself with what he calls the "real facts" of the case. He insinuates that the Scott Act does not require a majority vote for its adoption, and that it has not adequate provisions for the punishment of corrupt practices; and his statement about Northumberland shows that he is totally ignorant of the provisions for bringing the Act into operation. The Scott Act cannot be adopted without a majority vote in its favor. Its provisions against coercion, intimidation and bribery are definite, comprehensive, and equal in stringency to those of our Dominion election law. The Ottawa deputation did not want to "arrive at the real facts." The trouble was, they knew and felt that the Act in its operation interfered with their business, and therefore they asked the Government to interfere with the Act. If the sale of intoxicating liquor "has been increased" by the Scott Act, how can the Scott Act "totally destroy" the value of distillery property. The *Week* approves of an attempt to "arrive at the real facts," asserts that "there can be no real doubt" about these facts, and again states that "there is much reason to doubt" all within the compass of four lines. We are willing to defend the Scott Act at any time and in any place, but we respectfully request our opponents to inform themselves on the subject before they attempt to discuss it.

THE PETITIONS.

Every day, since the opening of Parliament, has witnessed the presentation of petitions against mutilation of the Scott Act and in favor of total prohibition. The circulation of these petitions was not commenced until shortly before the opening of the session. There was not time for the deliberation and effective organization that might otherwise have ensured their extensive signature, but the response of the public to the appeal to sign them has been totally unprecedented, and shows well how thoroughly the people of Canada are in sympathy with the great prohibition movement. A great many of the signed forms have been sent to Parliament direct, and already there have passed through the office of THE CANADA CITIZEN 860 forms addressed to the Senate with 67,390 names attached, and 864 forms addressed to the House of Commons with 67,557 names attached. The Province of Prince Edward Island had undertaken a petition movement of its own before the general work was commenced, and from that Province there goes a petition, differing slightly in its wording from that sent in from the other Provinces, but all parts of our Dominion are unanimous in their prayer for speedy and total prohibition. We look anxiously to our legislators for some early action in response to these largely signed and strongly worded petitions.

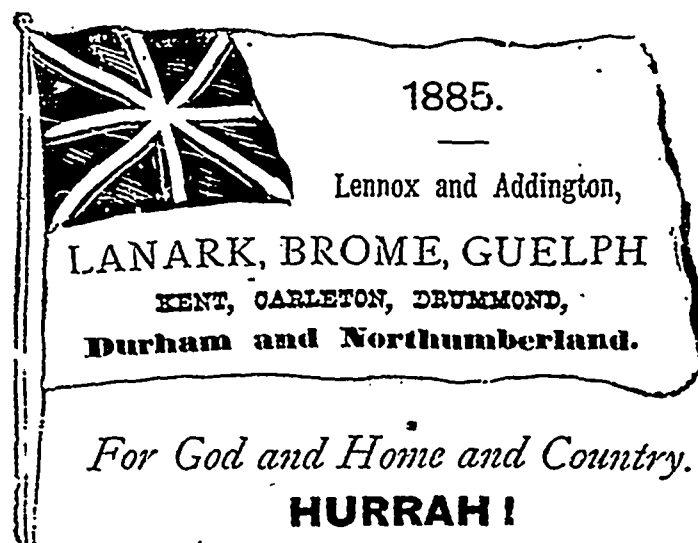
THE TEN GALLON CLAUSE.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy has before the House of Commons a bill to weaken the Scott Act by providing that wholesalers and manufacturers of liquors in Scott Act counties may sell in ten gallon quantities to be consumed in such counties. We have not received

a copy of the bill, but Mr. McCarthy's statement respecting it clearly indicates its character and object.

The Scott Act was passed for the purpose of giving the electors of any county or city power to prohibit the sale of liquor in their own locality. It does not interfere with the private conduct of any citizen; it simply refers to his course of action in his business or public capacity. Hence it does not interfere with his bringing into his home liquor purchased elsewhere. The Scott Act further provided that wholesalers in Scott Act counties might sell to outsiders; this was done in order that the Scott Act vote in any county should have absolutely no effect in territory wherein the electors had not adopted it. These places could get their supplies, as formerly, from Scott Act counties. The object of the Scott Act was to suppress intemperance, as far as this could be done on the lines already indicated, namely, stopping the public sale; by this means the consumption of liquor is diminished because of the greater difficulty of procuring it. The Scott Act cannot be total prohibition because of its local character, and it approximates to total prohibition in proportion to the extent of territory that comes under its operation,—it must be borne in mind that wholesalers in Scott Act counties cannot sell to consumers in adjoining Scott Act counties. The general adoption of the Scott Act would mean total prohibition. The law is harmonious in its plan, definite in its provisions, and effective in its operation, but, of course, limited in this operation by that plan and that consistency.

The framer of the amending bill has evidently failed to comprehend these simple facts. He does not grasp the spirit and intent of the law. He would make it inconsistent with its own nature and objects, because of its necessary limitation by that nature and these objects. Because it is not what it is not, he would prevent its being what it is. Even from a purely practical point of view, he is equally absurd. Because the Scott Act permits ten gallons to come into a county, he would allow ten gallons to be sold in a county. A pint may be brought into a county—should a pint, therefore, be sold in a county? A man may take a drink from his private bottle in a public bar,—should he, therefore, get a drink to buy in a public bar? The whole thing is too transparent and flimsy; the liquor men are determined to do what they can to destroy the Scott Act, and our legal friend has been drawn into an attempt to help them—we charitably hope from shortsightedly failing to study and understand the principles of the legislation he proposes to amend. No doubt, the House of Commons will summarily dispose of this specimen of Parliamentary verdancy; but there is in it for every temperance man another manifestation of the sleepless vigilance of the whiskey party, and a warning that we must be ever on the lookout for some new move on the part of our wily foe.



The Canadian Campaign.

ELGIN.—The vote in Elgin Co. takes place on the 19th inst. No one looks for anything else than a glorious victory for the Scott Act cause; but the temperance men are not idle. The county is being worked in sections and no stone will be left unturned in the effort to make our majority as overwhelming as possible. Mrs. L. Youmans is speaking all through the county and other worthy workers are doing noble service.

HALIFAX.—The committee appointed by the Convention held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, in January, to make arrangements for the submission of the Scott Act to the electors of the city and county, have added about sixty city temperance workers to their number in addition to many residing in other parts of the county. Deputies of Divisions of Sons of Temperance and Lodges of Templars, and the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of other Temperance Societies have also been added to the committee. Several meetings of the committee have been held, and preliminaries are progressing fairly. The following named compose the Executive Committee:—Chairman, Patrick Monaghan, (Halifax); Vice-Chairman, A. K. Anguin, (Dartmouth); Thomas Offen, Thomas Forhan, E. Wilson, Herbert Harris; Secretary, E. A. Fry; Treasurer, M. Potter.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.—The friends of the cause in this Province have good reason to feel proud and pleased over their recent and magnificent success. Rev. D. V. Lucas, the energetic and enthusiastic Secretary of the Quebec Alliance, writes us as follows:—

Dear "Fellow-Citizen," We have just scored another victory for the Scott Act in this Province. Drummond wins by nearly a thousand majority. Missisquoi votes on 19th inst. The prospect is good. We hold conventions latter part of this month to arrange for simultaneous campaigns in Huntingdon, Chateaugua and Bohairnois Counties. The French are becoming quite enthusiastic over the Scott Act. The R. C. Bishops at their council in Quebec City in January, decided to support the Act in all the counties. Argenteuil County held a convention at Lachute last week to arrange for securing the required number of signatures to their requisition. We expect to carry the Act in a large number of counties this year.

LAMBTON.—This county votes on the 19th inst. The work is going on with a great deal of energy and grand prospects of success. Mr. F. S. Spence, Secretary of the Alliance, has been giving valuable assistance in the county and will return again before the vote. Mr. Wm. Burgess, of Toronto, is now engaged holding a series of meetings at different points in the county. Col. J. J. Hickman will also assist. A correspondent writes as follows:—"The work is progressing admirably. Encouraging reports reach me daily from every point. Quite a number of the local committees are not only helping themselves, but sending out lecturers all around them. Some have employed canvassers to go from house to house and distribute temperance literature. The township of Sombra has employed a lecturer on its own account, and advised the Central Committee not to incur any expense on its account. They are thoroughly organized, and expect at least 100 of a majority. The Sarnia Committee are re-canvassing the town and holding regular meetings. Such instances of action independent of the Central Committee, unmistakably show that the people are terribly in earnest. We have not yet been able to learn whether the opposite party have placed a man in the field or not."

DUFFERIN.—A convention of the leading temperance workers of the county was held on Thursday last in the town hall, Orangeville, to take into consideration the steps necessary for the enforcement of the Scott Act. Mr. Young, Police Magistrate of Halton, was present at the meeting to give information regarding the working of the Act in that county. Committees having been appointed on the various questions, duly reported. The finance committee reported the finances in a satisfactory state, as a balance is in the hands of the treasurer. The hotel-keepers throughout the county are to be communicated with as to their intentions, and in case they fall in line, and offer no opposition no further steps will be considered necessary to be taken with regard to the accommodation of the public. A large and influential deputation was appointed to wait on the Dominion License Com-

missioners to secure the appointment of Mr. Cuttle as inspector, and also to wait on the Attorney-General to secure the appointment of a police magistrate for the county. In the evening a mass meeting was addressed by Mr. Cade, Mr. Young and Mr. Berry. As the temperance people are thoroughly alive there seems to be no reasonable doubt that the Scott Act will be rigidly enforced in spite of any obstacles which may be in the way.—*Dufferin Advertiser.*

PETERBORO'.—A convention to organize this county for the submission of the Scott Act, was held in Bradburn's Opera House, Peterboro', on Wednesday afternoon, the 5th inst. The large hall was well filled with earnest and interested men, and the whole tone of the Convention was unusually vigorous and determined. Geo. A. Cox, Esq., occupied the chair, and was supported on the platform by nearly all the prominent local clergymen, and many other influential men from different parts of the country. After an address from Mr. Spence, Secretary of the Alliance, the convention at once proceeded to business, resolved upon immediate action, formed an organization, and elected officers. The President of the Peterboro' County Alliance for the campaign will be Mr. Cox. Mr. J. W. Flavelle was appointed Secretary, and a large and efficient Executive Committee, with Vice-Presidents in every municipality was appointed to assist in carrying out the details of the fight.

The evening meeting in the same place was a great success. The large building being crammed to suffocation, and the enthusiasm of the audience giving a positive augury for great success. We look for an overwhelming victory for the Scott Act in Peterboro' County.

ST. THOMAS.—The campaign in this city is being prosecuted with a vigor and an enthusiasm that guarantees success. On Monday of last week an immense meeting was convened in the city hall, addressed by Rev. Mr. Parker, Mr. Carruthers and Mr. F. S. Spence, in the interest of the Scott Act; and against the Act, by Capt. McBride, and Mr. Allkins. The enthusiasm of the audience was great, fully five-sixths of the large crowd being in sympathy with the arguments of the prohibition speakers. Sunday afternoon, Mrs. L. Youmans delivered an earnest and effective address to an immense audience of Sunday-school children and workers.

On Monday evening of this week fully two thousand people gathered in the Salvation Army Barracks and listened to telling addresses by Mr. Carruthers and F. S. Spence, the chair being occupied by Mr. Geo. Suffel. The meeting was prolonged until nearly midnight, and the enthusiasm evinced, convinced those who had before been doubtful, that St. Thomas is overwhelmingly in favor of the Act. Further meetings will be held during the coming week and addresses are expected from Mr. W. H. Howland of Toronto, Prof. G. E. Foster, M.P., Mr. W. H. Young, of Halton, Rev. A. M. Phillips, of Galt, and other prominent workers. The results of the canvass are very encouraging, a majority of electors having promised to vote for the Act in at least three of the four wards.

VICTORIA.—In response to a call for a county convention, fully three hundred men from the different municipalities convened in Bradburn's Opera House on Thursday afternoon, the 5th inst. Judge Dean was called to the chair, and introduced Mr. F. S. Spence, Secretary of the Alliance, who proceeded to explain the provisions of the Act, and outlined a plan for carrying on the campaign. Strongly worded resolutions were adopted endorsing the Scott Act and pledging the meeting to work for its successful submission to the electors of Victoria. A strong organization was at once formed, to be called, "The Victoria Co. Auxiliary of the Dominion Alliance." A brief constitution was adopted, and officers were appointed for different municipalities, Wm. Eyres, Esq., being elected President of the Central Association, J. H. McNeillie, Secretary, and Wm. Flavelle, Treasurer. Plans were also adopted for the raising of a campaign fund, and instructions were given in reference to the circulation of petitions and general work to be carried out. A great deal of enthusiasm prevailed, in fact, this convention was about the most successful of any yet held.

In the evening an immense audience gathered in the same place to hear an address by Mr. Spence. The chair was occupied by the president, and on the platform were nearly all the local clergymen of different denominations, and a number of prominent citizens. The meeting was prolonged to a late hour, and was remarkable for its earnestness and determination.

Miss Bowers, organizer for the W. C. T. Union, is in the county. She attended the convention and addressed the afternoon meeting. Her work will, no doubt, materially contribute to the success of the campaign.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee it was resolved that work should be carried on vigorously, with a view to having all the petitions completed in three weeks from the date of the convention. It was also decided to immediately send a copy of the *Scott Act Herald* into every house in the county, and next day after the convention circulars were issued to every part of the county relating to carrying out the details of the work undertaken.

SIMCOE.—The first meeting of the Simcoe Scott Act Association since the victory of last October was held on the 6th inst. There was an unusually large number of delegates present, prominent among whom were Judges Ardagh and Boys, Chas. Drury, M.P.P., and many clergymen. The object of the meeting was to receive a financial statement of the receipts and expenditure during the campaign, and to prepare for the proper enforcement of the Act when it comes into force on the 1st of May next. The total receipts were \$2,198.93, \$198.93 over the amount estimated for expenses. The expenditure amounted to \$1,989.61, leaving a balance on hand of \$209.32, which will be applied in payment of the expenses that may be entailed in enforcing the Act. The report met with the hearty approval of the Convention. Votes of thanks were accorded the Executive Committee, and to the President in particular, Mr. J. G. Strong, who was presented with a handsome gold watch as a slight recognition of his valuable services during the campaign. The Convention formed itself into a branch of the Ontario Alliance and adopted several important resolutions, one of which was:—

"That this meeting desires to record its strong disapproval of the proposed amendments to the Scott Act given notice of by Mr. McCarthy, so far as they tend to weaken the prohibiting character of the Scott Act, and that a copy of the resolution be sent to Mr. McCarthy and the leaders of the Government and the Opposition."

Another resolution was passed "declaring the determination before any parliamentary nomination not to vote for any candidate opposed to the Scott Act."

The appointment of one or more police magistrates was considered and referred to the Executive Committee to act upon. The convention determined to use the utmost vigilance in enforcing the Act, and urged the formation of a committee for that purpose. The following were elected officers of the new Association:—Hon. Presidents, Revs. Canon Morgan, Wm. Fraser, and J. I. Hindley; President, R. King, Sr.; Vice-President, J. G. Strong; Secretary, Rev. W. H. Barnes; Assistant Secretary, R. C. Fletcher; Treasurer, Alex. Lang, with the following Executive Committee:—Rev. D. D. McLeod, Rev. J. I. Hindley, and Rev. Mr. Annis, and Messrs. W. E. McLean, T. W. Gray, and C. E. Hewson.—*Globe*.

BELLEVILLE.—The city Scott Act campaign was opened at the City Hall, last Thursday evening, with a most successful meeting. Long before the hour of opening, the hall was jammed to the doors and when Mayor Dunnet called the audience to order the stairway and galleries were packed with a surging crowd anxious to see the speakers of the evening.

"Coronation" was followed by prayer by Rev. J. J. Rice, after which "Rescue the Perishing" was sung by the vast audience.

Mayor Dunnet, then introduced Mrs. Youmans, of Picton. Although suffering severely from the asthma, Mrs. Youmans spoke clearly and pointedly. Every sentence was a shot well aimed. She either convinced by logic, cut with the keenest sarcasm, or swept all before her with telling eloquence.

Rev. Mr. Sibbald announced that the Scott Act had been victorious in Northumberland and Durham. Cheering and the wildest enthusiasm prevailed for several minutes, when to the strains of the organ, all sang the Doxology with swelling, thankful hearts.

Mayor Dunnet then asked any opponent of the Act to come forward and support his cause. After waiting several minutes with no response, he called on Rev. E. W. Sibbald to address the meeting.

Upon the platform were the speakers of the evening, Mayor Dunnet, a large representation of the city and county clergy, Dr. Coleman, President of the City Executive, the officers and some

members of the W. C. T. U., through whose exertions Mrs. Youmans was induced to visit the city, and several members of the city executive.—*Canadian Patriot*.

DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.—Thursday, 27th February, 1886, will hereafter be looked upon as a red letter day in these United Counties. The voting, (thanks to the ballot and shutting up of the places where liquors were sold) in town passed off very quietly, and our friends throughout the counties can congratulate themselves upon the glorious results of their efforts towards the suppression of the evil of intemperance. Great credit is due to those rev. gentlemen who worked so hard for the success of the measure, and to all those zealous laymen who in spite of the most strenuous opposition—and in some cases, persecution—have fought the battle through.

The Act should and will without doubt be enforced in this town and throughout these united counties.

The following is the official returns of the Scott Act election for these united counties, as made by Mr. Roe Buck, the returning officer, at Cobourg, on the 3rd inst. :—

NORTHUMBERLAND.			DURHAM.		
	For.	Ag't.		For.	Ag't.
Cobourg.....	308	348	Port Hope.....	297	342
Hamilton.....	443	311	Hope.....	325	137
Haldimand.....	421	332	Millbrook.....	98	49
Brighton (Vil.).....	164	101	Cavan.....	273	107
Brighton (T'p.).....	318	243	Manvers.....	296	87
Campbellford.....	117	103	Bowmanville.....	321	125
Cramahe.....	336	166	Darlington.....	452	113
Colborne.....	137	48	Clarke.....	479	152
Murray.....	272	258	Newcastle.....	72	81
Percy.....	276	279	Cartwright.....	183	74
Hastings (Vil.).....	34	67			
Seymour.....	228	244	Total.....	2796	1267
S. Monaghan.....	118	15	Northumberland total	3254	2596
Alnwick.....	82	81			
Total.....	3254	2596		6050	3863
				3863	

Majority for the Act 2187

—*Port Hope Guide*.

HALDIMAND.—A Convention of the temperance workers of Haldimand County, was held in the Opera House, in the village of Hagersville, on Thursday, March 5th. In the absence of Mr. F. S. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, who was unavoidably hindered, the Rev. D. L. Brethour, called the Convention to order, and the Rev. D. Chalmers, of Jarvis, led in prayer. On motion, the Rev. Mr. Brethour was appointed temporary Chairman. There was fully 300 delegates present from all parts of the County, very few divisions being unrepresented. The question as to the state of temperance sentiment in the County was then considered, about forty delegates taking part. Their reports were most encouraging and hopeful. Based on these reports a resolution was prepared and presented to the Convention, declaring the time had come when the Scott Act should be submitted to a vote of the electors of the County, and that immediate steps be taken to organize the County for this work. This resolution was carried unanimously by a standing vote, not one either speaking or voting against it. A County Scott Act Alliance was organized, with Rev. A. Grant, of Oneida, as President, and Mr. S. W. Howard, of Hagersville, Secretary-Treasurer.

An efficient executive was appointed, who can be called together in short notice when necessary.

A Vice-President for each municipality was appointed, and the time fixed for a public meeting of the electors in each township to organize. The most active and energetic men were appointed to this work. Petitions are to be put into circulation at once, and are to be returned to the Secretary by the 19th March. During the afternoon session the hall was packed with delegates and friends, many having to stand. A large representation of the clergymen of the county was present, and many of the most prominent men, including three editors of county newspapers.

The mass meeting in the evening was adjourned from the Opera House to the Methodist Church, the former place being too

small. The large church was literally packed, scores having to stand, and large numbers could not even get inside and had to go away. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Masson and Yeomans, of Dunnville, and Brethour, of Milton. I forgot to say, the Convention pledged the Executive Committee \$1,000 to meet expenses if needed. The effect of the Convention has been of the very best kind, inspiring temperance workers with hope and courage, and depressing the friends of the liquor traffic. At a recent meeting of the Council, the liquor licenses were raised in Hagersville from \$60 to \$100, and the hotel-keepers were talking of refusing to take out licenses at the latter figure. The Convention hastened the crisis. The morning after the five tavern-keepers met and drew up a bond which each one signed, pledging himself under a forfeit of \$500 not to take a license next year, and to other obligations, the nature of which I am not fully acquainted with. Hagersville will have prohibition twelve months ahead of the Scott Act.

The Convention was one of the most intelligent, business-like and enthusiastic, I ever attended. There is a noble band of workers in Haldimand, and their zeal and intelligence will tell tremendously against the traffic they are leagued to suppress. They evidently have not enlisted in the contest for fun or holiday-making, but every man is determined to do his best to roll up a large majority when the vote is taken. I ought to say that to a considerable extent the large attendance at the Convention was owing to good work done during the last month by Mr. D. Lucas Huff, who has been holding meetings through the county. The Executive Committee met at the close of the afternoon session, and concluded not to employ an Agent, but to use home talent to organize and speak at public meetings. Haldimand has had a good start. May success crown their work.—*Com.*

TORONTO.—The West End Gospel Temperance Society made a well organized raid upon Davenport last week, and held a very successful temperance meeting in the Town Hall. They were hospitably entertained by the members of the I.O.G.T., and their visit will no doubt give an impetus to the good cause in that locality. Saturday night and Sunday meetings of this Association still keep up their interest and usefulness.

The Toronto Temperance Reformation Society is doing a splendid work. At the close of their successful concert on Saturday night last, fifteen persons signed the pledge. On the Sunday afternoon, Col. J. J. Hickman, of Kentucky, spoke to a very large audience, and thirty-two persons signed the pledge.

At the usual meeting of the W.C.T.U., on Monday afternoon in Shaftesbury Hall, a deputation was appointed to proceed to Carlton next week, Thursday, and form a union there. A glowing report was received from the deputation that waited upon the ladies of Carlton last week. Arrangements were also made for united quarterly meetings of the three unions of the city, the first of them will be held on the first Monday in April, for the purpose of discussing plans for work and mutual help.

Mr. Wm. Kyle has issued a circular to grocers, who hold liquor licenses, stating that they may continue selling liquor after the 1st May next in spite of the Provincial authorities. Mr. Kyle claims that the Supreme Court has decided that the "importing" of liquors and wines is "trade and commerce," and therefore, under the control of the Dominion authorities. All retail dealers, he holds, could become "importers" by purchasing through manufacturers' agents.

A *Globe* reporter waited on Hon. A. S. Hardy, the Provincial Secretary, on Saturday, when the circular in question was referred to, and the following conversation took place:—

"If a retail liquor dealer purchased his supplies through a manufacturers' agent, would he still be under Provincial control?"

Mr. Hardy—"If he sold at retail he would be a retail dealer, no matter where he got his supply. The Province has the right to deal with shop, saloon, and tavern licenses."

"What action will be taken in cases where grocers continue to sell liquor in connection with groceries after the 1st of May next?"

Mr. Hardy—"The Ontario Government will prosecute every person who does not separate the sale of groceries from liquor after the 1st of May next."

"What action will be taken where a party attempts to sell under a Dominion license?"

Mr. Hardy—"We will prosecute all who sell without a license from the Provincial Government."

"Will those who sell having only a Dominion license be prosecuted by the Ontario Government under the recent decision of the Supreme Court?"

Mr. Hardy—"Yes. It is not necessary to wait for the judgment of the Privy Council."—*Globe.*

A meeting of the Toronto Temperance Electoral Union was held on Tuesday evening, at Shaftesbury Hall. The attendance was the largest that the Society has had for a long time. Mr. W. H. Howland, President, occupied the chair, and the whole meeting was marked by an unusual amount of interest and enthusiasm. We condense a report of the proceedings from the columns of the city dailies:—

The Executive Committee's report was presented, recommending that Scott Act work be commenced immediately, and that the necessary petitions be prepared and placed in the hands of canvassers. Mr. A. A. Farley said the petitions to submit the Act should be got out without delay, and arrangements should be made for holding public meetings in favor of the Act. If the Act was to be submitted this fall there was not too much time to prepare for it.

Mr. James Thomson said that many of the Ward Associations were at "death's door," simply because there was nothing for them to do. About October or November would be the proper time to submit the Act, and it was necessary to commence work immediately.

Mr. Jolliffe fully coincided with Mr. Farley and the Secretary, and urged the immediate commencement of a vigorous campaign.

Mr. Park thought that it would be unwise to proceed rashly in the matter, and that organization ought to be thorough before the campaign was commenced.

Mr. F. S. Spence thought the public sentiment in Toronto was not ready for it yet. The city of Toronto, he thought, should not vote on the Act until every county in the Province had voted on it. If the Act was defeated in Toronto, it would have a bad effect on the counties where the Scott Act campaign was now in progress. If the campaign was commenced now in Toronto the counties where the agitation is now going on would wait to see the result in this city. They should not be in a hurry to get out the petitions before the city was thoroughly organized.

Mr. Robert McLean agreed with most of the speakers, who had gone before. He was of the opinion that the Scott Act would carry in Toronto when submitted, but he wanted to see thorough organization before work was commenced, and he would do all he could to aid in securing this.

Several of those present expressed their opinion in the matter.

The Chairman said that during the Dunkin Act fight he had acquired a good deal of experience. A great many votes went against them and a great many votes were not given on account of there being no organization. The matter of funds was a very serious one, which should not be left till the fight was begun. The first thing they wanted to feel was that they had a complete organization. He did not yet feel that. They must get into shape for winning. He thought they should post the people as to what effect the Scott Act would have. They must circulate literature to show the workingman that it was in his interest. It was the workingman in this city who was going to carry the Scott Act, and he most needed it. He thought the contest would be brought on this year, but he wanted to be sure of winning it. The brewers and distillers were to-day at their fullest strength, they were ready for the contest. They were now spoiling for a fight, and it was well to let them spoil. He was not willing to commence the battle till they had got the troops in array and all the officers at their posts. Just so soon as they were prepared they could go in and win.

The following resolutions were then moved and adopted:—

"That further consideration as to the circulation of Scott Act petitions in Toronto be postponed until the Secretary is able to report that the Ward Associations are organized, and the canvass books ready, and canvassers appointed for the work."

"That all Ward Associations complete organization and report this day month, also that all temperance societies and organizations report funds at the next meeting for the contest."

"That the Ward Associations be urged at once to proceed to hold public meetings to advocate the Scott Act."

"A Committee was then appointed to act in conjunction with the Provincial Alliance in the matter of raising funds. The question of petitioning the Provincial License Commissioners as to certain matters was left to the Executive Committee."

The meeting then adjourned.

Contributed Articles.

AMAZING AND ALARMING INCREASE OF CRIME.

"Who that opens a recent number of the *Andover Review*, and reads the articles of Geo. R. Stetson, can be otherwise than alarmed at the array of statistics of crime in Massachusetts? When one speaks of the lawlessness here the ready answer is, that we are suffering from an influx of foreigners. That becoming nothing less than a great manufacturing centre, we are exposed to demoralizing influences because the artisans come largely from the corrupted countries over the sea. But to the chagrin of all candid men Mr. Stetson shows that the rapid deterioration here is not most in the foreign population, but among the native. He shows that while our prison population has nearly doubled in 30 years, that part of it which is native-born has more than doubled; that annually one in every 29 of the population is arrested for crime; that saying nothing of the crime of intemperance, crimes against public decency have increased 57 per cent. in the last 12 years, during which time population has increased but 12 per cent. This, with a deal more, makes the dismal picture of our moral condition."—*Boston Letter in The Christian at Work.*"

"Ring the wild alarm bells!" One in every 29 inhabitants a criminal, and the list of criminals constantly increasing. Why, at this rate how long will it be before the criminals will be in the majority and locking up in jail all the honest?

But what makes the case more hopeless and desperate is that the writer probably representing the majority of those outside of prison, seems to be ignorant that intemperance is the prime cause of all this wholesale crime; and, reader, you know that a physician who cannot ascertain the cause of a chronic complaint in his patient, is unprepared to advise a proper regimen for his observance, and hence unlikely to effect a cure, certainly not a permanent one, for "like causes will always produce like effects." But probably a like increase in criminals would be seen in many States, possibly everywhere all over the land and in Canada too, were statistics as carefully collected as they are in Massachusetts, for many years past, a point in which the Old Bay State far excels all other States, as Prof. A. A. Hopkins, editor of the *American Reformer*, of New York City, admits. But to more fully realize and appreciate the astonishing statement that annually one in every 29 people in Massachusetts is arrested for crime, let us remember that the majority of its population is of course made up of children too young, and persons too old, to readily commit crime; so that probably one in every ten able-bodied people in liquor-licensed Massachusetts is arrested every year for crime! Liquor must go, or else Massachusetts' manhood and womanhood, nay the manhood and womanhood of our entire land.

SELAH.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

To the Editor of THE CANADA CITIZEN.

DEAR SIR,—A very serious accident to my husband has prevented me from thanking Miss Phelps, as I am sure you will allow me to do through your columns, for her kind letter, setting me right with regard to Miss Frances Willard and Woman Suffrage.

The length of time that has elapsed since the reports of the meeting at which the Anti-Suffrage resolution was proposed, prevents my remembering the paper from which I took the impression that it was Miss Willard who opposed, and Mrs. Wittenmeyer who desired, a union of the forces, and as I once had the pleasure of listening to Miss Willard on temperance, I was struck with profound regret at what I thought was her opposition to Woman Suffrage as a fellow-helper with temperance. I hope Mrs. Wittenmeyer is by this time converted to our side, and I am sure all those noble-minded and self-sacrificing women who are working under, or rather with, Miss Frances Willard in the United States, will, together with ourselves, feel strengthened and encouraged by the success of Woman Suffrage and the advance of Prohibition sentiment in Canada.

For ourselves, the women of Canada, let us give thanks. With Municipal Suffrage and the school vote in the hands of the women of Ontario, we ought to do great things. Let us catch our citizens young, and see that they are instructed in the facts of temperance—they will draw their own deduction—and this all women, married or single, who possess the qualification for the school vote can do, by giving their vote to the right trustees. Let them put some ladies on the boards, too. The great London School Board has on its list of members no less than thirteen ladies; in Canada we have one. All honor to the sensible voters of Brussels who put that lady, Mrs. J. R. Smith, in; and all honor to the gentlemen both in Parliament and out who are speaking and working for the equal rights of women in all the relations of life.

Let our women read, observe, think, and pray, that they may themselves be fitted, and help to prepare their daughters, for the great future that is before women, and the redemption of the world is assured. With William Morris in his great new song, "The March of the Workers," we may say, as we look ahead:

"On we march then, we the workers, and the rumor that ye hear
Is the blended sound of battle and deliverance drawing near;
For the hope of every creature is the banner that we bear.
And the world is marching on."

The kingdom of this world shall indeed become "the kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ," when women are true to humanity, themselves, and each other; for while it is certain that sin will ever form a part of human nature, it is equally certain that the time will come when human nature will no longer be content to obey the law of sin in its manners, but will strive after the higher law of God and a holy life. But this can never be until women are allowed to take their part in the world's regeneration, unfettered and unbound by those prejudices that have in the past worked them so much harm.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,
S. A. CURZON.

THE SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENT FOR PROHIBITION

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE TORONTO MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION ON
MONDAY 22ND DECEMBER 1884.

By REV. R. WALLACE,

(Continued from last week.)

The Rabbis tell us that this boiled grape syrup diluted with water when needed, and therefore unfermented, was the only wine used in ancient times by the Jews at the passover. The Jews of Russia when they cannot get this unfermented wine, dilute raisins or dried grapes in water, and express the juice out of them, and this they eat at the passover. I have already given the testimony of the Rabbi, Dr. Isaac, as to this point, and I have shown that the same wine was used by our Lord when instituting the Last Supper. The learned writer, Cave, in his "Primitive Christianity," says that the early Christians diluted wine with water at the Lord's Supper, just as the Jews had always done at the passover. And should not Christians use an unfermented wine, still at the Lord's Supper, more especially as reformed drunkards are in danger of falling again by taking fermented wine at the holy ordinance? Bishop Cox says, "When I reflect on the foul and counterfeit stuff that is sold for "wine," I think our scruples should turn on the lawfulness of using "the wines of commerce." The wine made by our Lord at Cana was doubtless the same pure and sweet wine, for several Greek and Latin writers speak of the unfermented juice of the grape as "good wine," and as better for health, and more commendable than fermented or drugged wine. Guests might drink freely of this pure wine, and it would not injure, but refresh and cheer them. This pure good wine was sometimes followed by mixed or intoxicating wine at feasts, as we learn from the statement of the Governor of the feast at Cana." The Governor of the feast called it *good wine*, because it was so superior in all the fine qualities of wine, such as sweetness, mellowness and fragrance, that it seemed to him that the best wine had been reserved to the last; and that when he had merely "tasted" the wine, and could not have been possessed of any evidence of its alcoholic strength—its power to inflame the body or disorder the brain. But our Lord did not approve of this, for he only made the pure "good wine." To suppose that our Lord would make intoxicating wine is insulting to reason and Christianity, especially as the very terms used to describe it, were at that period applied to a pure un-intoxicating beverage. To say that the Holy Being who declares that the drunkard shall not inherit the Kingdom of Heaven, would yet make that which leads to drunkenness, seems to me little short of blasphemy. No doubt it was the same pure wine that was commended by Paul to Timothy. This is more evident, as Pliny, the distinguished Naturalist tells us, that intoxicating wine caused headache, dropsy and stomach complaint; whereas he says that pure un-intoxicating wines are salubrious and medicinal and especially recommended for "DISEASED STOMACHS." The case besides was medicinal, and can be no rule for persons in health. It also shows that so sensitive was Timothy to the evils arising from the use of intoxicating wines that he required Apostolic authority to lead him to use even pure

wine *medicinally*, but not as an ordinary beverage. Timothy was thus a total abstainer. In view of all this, we hold that there is no evidence that our Lord used intoxicating wine. He certainly did not at Cana, or at the Passover—or the Lord's Supper. The charge that he was a winebibber, was made by the same enemies who declared that he had a devil, and was equally untrue. But besides, the fermented wines of Syria had not more than ten per cent. of alcohol, whereas brandy and rum have over fifty-three, whiskey over fifty-four, and even pure port wine, twenty-two per cent. The common wine of Syria was scarcely intoxicating, unless used in large quantities, and when drugged for excitement, which is always forbidden in the Scriptures. It is used as a part of the daily food in Palestine, as in France, and is practically unintoxicating. Sober men use a bottle of it at dinner without the slightest intoxicating effect. It appears then, that the blessing of which the Bible speaks is to be found—not in intoxicating wine, but in nourishing food, either grapes, or freshly expressed juice of the grape, usually associated with corn or bread. (Gen. 28, 28, Is. 36, 16, 17.) The medicated wine of the drunkard in ancient times, as well as the brandied and drugged wines of the present day, are not food, but mere stimulants, whereas the wine at the institution of the Lord's Supper must have possessed the proper quality fitted to nourish the body, as it is an emblem of the blood of Christ, the joy and nourishment of our souls. Great injustice is done to the Bible, when the wine of which it speaks is identified with the port wine of the present day, which has often over thirty per cent, of alcohol, and with other modern liquors, which have sometimes five times as much alcohol as the fermented wine of Palestine, besides other poisons and dangerous drugs. The case of drunkenness among the Corinthians proves nothing against the view we have set forth. They were newly converted heathens accustomed to the use of intoxicating wine at their heathen festivals, and no doubt under the influence of their former customs drank intoxicating wine even to drunkenness on that occasion; but because of this the judgment of Heaven came upon them, even as upon the two sons of Aaron, when they came before the Lord under the influence of drugged wine or strong drink, and as a warning to the Church of God to the end of time. Strange folly to argue the propriety of using wine from such a case as that where the displeasure of Jehovah was manifested because of the use of intoxicating wine. We have reason to believe that not more than a fifth part of the grapes of Palestine were ever made into fermented wine, and that there was not more than the twentieth part of the drunkenness among the Jews in our Lord's day that there is now among the Anglo-Saxons. The pious Jews drank only unintoxicating wines, or mild wines which were virtually such; and few, but openly wicked persons ever got drunk and that generally on drugged wine—the use of which was always forbidden, and is associated with idolatry and adultery. (Is. 5, 11, 12; Prov. 23, 31; 1 Cor. 6, 9, 10.) Even granting then (which we do not) that our Lord used the fermented wine of Syria, we hold that if our Lord were now on earth He would enjoin on His disciples entire abstinence from all intoxicants, since drunkenness,—promoted as it is by whiskey, brandy and beer, modern inventions, as well as manufactured and ordinary wines,—has become the great vice of the age and one of the greatest hindrances to the conversion of the world and salvation of men; a vice which destroys more persons than famine, war and pestilence, as the Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone has declared; yea, it is a vice which is the chief source of all the other great crimes that exist. There is a legend which involves an important truth and an important warning, of a man to whom the devil is said to have offered the alternative of a choice between three sins one or the other of which, as the means of meeting some evil or obtaining some good, he was bound to commit. The three sins were MURDER, INCEST, DRUNKENNESS, the man made choice of the last, as in his estimation, incomparably the least. This was the devil's device for when he was under the influence of it he was easily beguiled into both the other two. The saloon is the purveyor of the brothel. Indeed we believe but for the intoxicating cup the houses of ill-fame could not be sustained. The drunkard becomes insensible to all feelings of either right or decorum; he is ready to commit the most shameless indecencies as well as the most cruel barbarities and even to glory in his shame; it is therefore the parent of all the other vices and crimes, and if we would rid society of all these we must strike at this the tap root of all the vices. If our Lord were on earth, no doubt He would denounce the liquor traffic which has

made a standing army of probably 800,000 drunkards, and which has destroyed many millions of precious souls during the last 400 years, a traffic which destroys at least 180,000 souls yearly in Christendom, besides bringing unutterable suffering on wives and children, thus causing more misery than any other evil of our day. Can any Christian doubt that He who came "to save the lost," is utterly opposed to such a traffic as this and would denounce it if He were now on earth? I for one can no more doubt it than can I doubt that two and two make four. Indeed the whole spirit of the New Testament requires total abstinence from that which is associated with so much sin and suffering. We are commanded to "abstain from every appearance of evil," to be "not conformed to the world," to keep ourselves "pure" to remember that we are temples of the Holy Ghost, and to do all to the glory of God. Now I ask can we conform to these requirements while we use or sell that which leads so many to eternal ruin? Above all the law of love and Christian expediency which is another name for Christian duty, as set forth by Paul in Rom. 14, 12, 21 and 1 Cor. 8, 4-9, 13, requires all Christians to abstain from that which becomes a snare to others, and therefore from intoxicating drinks, because of the evils they inflict on society. If by our moderate drinking we encourage others who cannot command themselves, but indulge to excess, we violate this law of the Kingdom, "Destroy not him with thy meat for whom Christ died." The law of love requires us to do to others as we would that they in like circumstances should do to us, therefore we should not put temptation before a weak brother, nor use that which is not essential for us, and which is likely to ensnare and destroy him. In the spirit of Him who "pleased not Himself," nor sought his own ease or gratification, we should do what we can to rescue others from this great evil. And we can do this by ourselves becoming abstainers from all intoxicants, and thus practically saying to others, Come with us and we will do you good. This is the noble Christ-like principle on which many Christians act, and feel it to be their duty to abstain themselves, and on which total abstinence societies are founded; and it is only carrying out this principle to its legitimate results, when we seek to have a law enacted to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors because of the great and cruel evils which they are inflicting on society. Thus both the express command of God in the Old Testament "Look not upon the wine," and the principles set forth in the New Testament, require us to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors. In those passages in Romans and Corinthians God expects the full free use of our example to be used in advancing the well-being of our brother; and the spirit of God warns all Christians not to do that which would be lawful for them, if it would mislead or injure others. Influence and responsibility go together, and the Christian who is known by precept or example to be an advocate of the use of the intoxicating cup takes upon himself a fearful responsibility—the higher the position of the man, the wider will be the influence of his word and deed, and it is almost impossible to use liquors as a beverage without it being known to some one who may be misled by it. A young woman, the amiable and educated daughter of a leading merchant in the United States, went down to a drunkard's grave declaring that it was her father's example—a moderate drinker, who used wine at his table, that led to her ruin. And many such cases have occurred.

Another principle that applies to this subject is the development of truth within the church. Although divine revelation was given perfect and complete, yet the understanding of it by men has been gradual. More correct views of divine truth have been arrived at during the course of time. The development of doctrine within the church has been going on from age to age. It took centuries before there was a general consensus or agreement on evangelical doctrines as now held by Christendom in regard to the Trinity, the divinity of Christ and the Holy Spirit, justification by faith, regeneration and sanctification. The time was, and that not long since, when slave-holding was defended from the pulpits of Orthodox Christians. Now, under the influence of increasing light, and the quickened conscience of Christians, good men have universally come to believe that such a practice is entirely contrary to the mind of Christ, and to the golden rule which he has given to his people. In like manner a very great change has come over public opinion in Christian lands in regard to the liquor traffic. Sixty years ago the liquor traffic was looked on as reputable as well as profitable, and many good men were engaged in that traffic. But during that period the light of Scripture, reason and experience has been let in on its dark and unchristian character and results.

(To be continued.)

The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

Published every Friday by the

CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY,

OFFICE, 8 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Subscription, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, strictly in advance.

CLUB RATES.

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

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

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

Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

All communications should be addressed to

F. S. SPENCE, - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 13TH, 1885.

MEN, WOMEN, AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

As shrewd observers predicted, the excitement in England over the fall of Khartoum, is already subsiding into a calm. Nothing in the way of active hostilities against the Mahdi can be undertaken before autumn. It seems to be the settled policy that General Wolseley shall remain at Korti, or Dongola, or some other defensible point on the Nile until the water rises sufficiently for an expedition to reach Khartoum by way of Berber. Meanwhile, steps are being taken to lay a railway towards Berber from Suakim on the Red Sea. This will prove a costly undertaking, and as it progresses the British taxpayer will be more and more disposed to put to himself the question: "What is the expedition for?" The answer is hard to find. Unless to suppress the slave trade England has no moral right to interfere in the Soudan, and there has not been as yet any declaration of an anti-slavery crusade. The Soudanese rebelled under the Mahdi against their Egyptian oppressors. These people have a moral right to their own form of Government, and if they wish to have the Mahdi for a ruler it is no concern of England's. That this view of the matter commends itself to a large proportion of the British people is evident from the cordial approval of speeches made in favor of the immediate evacuation of the Soudan, and probably the feeling will grow as the sad fate of Gordon fades from the public memory. If the Mahdi is as astute as he is generally supposed to be, he may negotiate with Wolseley for the retirement of the English army, and the close of the present year may yet witness, instead of the British in possession of Khartoum, an alliance between the Mahdi and Queen Victoria. Stranger events have happened, for such an alliance is obviously in the interest of both parties to the present conflict.

The threatened trouble between England and Russia in Afghanistan may lead to war, but it is much more likely that it will not. Such a war would be extremely expensive to both nations, and the interest in dispute is not very important to either. Before an ultimatum is sent to either party it is not improbable that the intervention of Germany may be sought or offered. At their advanced age neither the Emperor nor Bismarck would care to see such an upheaval in the sea of European politics, and if they resolve that there shall be no war about Afghanistan, diplomacy will soon find a way out of the present quarrel. Russia cannot go to war without Germany's neutrality being secured, for a large section of Russia is inhabited by un-Russianized Germans who might at any time take steps looking towards the restoration of their district to the fatherland. Moreover, Russia is virtually insolvent. She has been spending money very

unprofitably in pushing her conquests in Central Asia, and a war with England means an expenditure which would tell far more heavily on her than on a country with an elastic financial system and a powerful fleet.

The great age of the German Emperor and Chancellor, above referred to, is a matter of far greater importance to the world than is generally supposed. The former will be eighty-eight on the 22nd of the present month, and the latter will be seventy on the first of April. There are numerous indications that Bismarck's physical powers are rapidly failing, and for all practical purposes of state his career must close with that of the Emperor, if not before. William's successor on the throne of Prussia will be the present Crown Prince, Frederick-William, the husband of Queen Victoria's eldest daughter, and it is highly probable that he will succeed his father on the Imperial throne of Germany also. The Crown Prince is a man of good abilities, who distinguished himself as a general in the Franco-Prussian war, and who has decided views of his own, not quite in harmony with those of his father, in state-craft. The iron hand of the present Government will under him be greatly lightened, and in all probability he will do something to give the German people a measure of constitutional rule. The present rapid growth of socialism in Germany is largely due to the intolerable burden of her much vaunted military system. All that is needed to enable her to dispense with a great part of the burden is a close alliance with England, and there is good reason to believe that with the Emperor and his Chancellor the obstacles to such an alliance will disappear from the scene.

An old-time Democrat has written a curious letter to President Cleveland, and the New York *Tribune* has published it. The writer, who is said to be a man of prominence, if not of influence, advises the President, as the only means of firing the Democratic heart, to adopt what may be called a Jingo policy—that is one of annexation of territory—and in support of his view he cites the policy of the Democratic party under the administration of President Polk. During that term, from 1845 to 1849, the Oregon question was settled, Texas was annexed, the Mexican war was carried on, and the Southern Pacific Slope was added to the Union. The only countries which now remain to be annexed are, of course, Mexico on the south, and Canada on the north, and the writer of the letter does not hesitate to advocate their absorption even if an exercise of force should be necessary. In all this he doubtless voices the sentiments of many of the old Democrats whom Lowell satirized in his "Biglow Papers," but he does not speak the mind of the people of the United States at large, or even of the modern Democratic party. No policy of forcible annexation is likely to be popular with them, and it is doubtful whether, at the present moment, any considerable proportion of them feel any desire to see either Mexico or Canada added to their territory.

Of all men, President Cleveland is one of the least likely to be carried away by any of the delusions of Jingoism. He has risen to his present high position by the exercise of very practical business abilities, and his administration is likely to be of a practical character. His plain duty is to do his share in making and keeping the public service pure and efficient, and this he will do unless he belies his past record. Visions of military glory have no attractions for such a man. He is the first purely civic occupant of the Presidential chair since Lincoln and Johnson, and his election is to some extent an indication of the passing away of the military spirit. It would be much more like what we know of the new President to cultivate friendly relations with England and Canada, even to the extent of favouring a measure of reciprocal free trade between this country and the United States. The obstacles in the way are neither few nor small, but a strong-willed President bent on carrying out a liberal-trade policy might easily make this a sharply defined issue. It is just as well for Canadians to bear this in mind when they are planning their own commercial future.

Why will public men persist in countenancing the degradation of a noble word, and even aiding in it. Not very long ago Mr. Beaugrand, mayor-elect of Montreal, in a published letter relating to municipal matters, used the term "politics" in the limited sense of political partisanship. About the same time the Hon. C. F. Fraser, on the floor of the

Ontario Assembly used it in a similar sense, when referring to the use of the ballot in school elections. Nothing is more common than to hear people deprecating the introduction of "politics" into educational or municipal affairs, and yet these are of the very essence of politics properly understood. The term means, etymologically, the science of citizenship, and as the word "citizen" implies a relation between a power that governs and a subject who is governed, it follows that the term "politics" includes the whole field of public administration, not excepting either school or municipal affairs. It would be much better if it were used in that sense, for the degradation of the word leads inevitably to the degradation of the idea it connotes, and nothing can be more injurious and demoralizing than a prevalent impression that the Government of the country is a mere question of partisan organization and methods. That it is too much so, all good citizens will admit, but there is all the more reason why intelligent men should try to keep the popular language and popular ideas on this subject from becoming obscure.

ONLOOKER.

General News.

CANADIAN.

Mr. Aquila Walsh, Dominion Land Commissioner for Manitoba, died suddenly in Winnipeg on Friday night.

The wheat prospects of Essex county were never better than this season. Farmers say the ground in spite of the cold weather is frozen only two inches.

The vote on the question of incorporating Stratford as a city was taken on Monday last, the result being in favor of incorporation by a majority of 840 votes.

The erection of a college for the higher education of women, funds for which have been bequeathed and donated by philanthropic citizens of Montreal, is about to be commenced in that city at once.

Miss Catherine Walbank, only 24 years of age, daughter of Hon. M. W. Walbank, of St. John, N.F., dropped dead yesterday while speaking to some friends on the railway platform at Lachine.

Alex. McDonald, a builder, with his son and partner and two men, was engaged putting up a heavy beam in a new icehouse, when the beam fell, striking him on the head, crushing it to a jelly. McDonald was a strong healthy man, and had been a resident of Hamilton for 40 years.

No trace of the whereabouts of Dr. Moore, of Dorchester, who mysteriously disappeared a few days ago, has yet been discovered, in spite of the most thorough and vigilant search, and the belief that a foul murder has been committed is becoming universal in the district. Blodgett, the man who was arrested on suspicion of complicity in the murder, has been honorably acquitted.

UNITED STATES.

There have been 2,152 cases of measles in New York city the last four months, 402 being fatal.

The Act prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine has been declared to be constitutional by the Supreme Court of New York.

Fifteen persons were poisoned by eating oysters at a church social at Silver Mills, Ohio. Three are dead, and six others will probably die.

At Wilmington, N.C., the steamer *Wave*, plying between Wilmington and Fayetteville, burst her boiler and sank. Three of the crew were blown into the river and drowned.

C. F. Reggin, of Lovington, Ill., aged 56, was found dead in bed Monday night last beside his wife, who was also lifeless. The cause is undoubtedly one of murder and suicide. It is supposed the loss of \$900 by a failure of a bank was the cause.

The factory of the Rock Glycerine Company at Custer, Pa., exploded on March 10th, with terrific force. W. H. Harrington, one of the firm, and H. V. Pratt, an employee, were blown to atoms. Searching parties found portions of the bodies near the ruins. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

A despatch from Grenada, Miss., states that a horrible accident occurred last Thursday night eight miles south of that place. A mail train, south bound, running twenty miles an hour, and an express running thirty miles, collided. Both engines are a total wreck. Two baggage and one mail car were knocked into toothpicks, and one smoker was badly wrecked. Both firemen were instantly killed, their bodies being found in the debris of the engines. The engineer on the north-bound train was injured. News Agent Blake was seriously injured, probably fatally. A party stealing a ride on the tender or the south bound train were instantly killed. Eight or ten passengers in the smoker of the north-bound train were injured.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Rev. Dr. Walsh, president of Maynooth College, and as strongly pronounced in his Nationalistic leanings as Archbishop Croke, has been appointed Archbishop of Dublin in succession to the late Cardinal McCabe.

On Sunday night last, marauders visited the house of John Finlay in Newry, Ireland, and gave him a terrible beating and killed his wife, who interfered.

The Usworth colliery, in Durham, England, in which an explosion took place on the 3rd inst., caught fire on Saturday, checking the attempts of the rescuing party. Of the 150 imprisoned miners 36 were taken out dead.

One hundred and twenty-three out of 147 men who were killed in colliery at Karwin in Austria, Silesia, at the time of the explosion, March 7th, have been found dead from burns and suffocation. But five men this far have been rescued alive.

News has been received that the French transport *Tanquin*, formerly *City of Paris*, (of the Inman Line) collided with another transport, off Malaga and sunk, carrying down 24 of the crew. The remainder were saved.

War has been declared between the Central American republics of Guatemala and Nicaragua. The latter is supported by Costa Rica, while Honduras has taken part with the former.

Gen. DeLisle telegraphs that he has relieved the beleaguered French garrison at Thurnquan. "The Black Flags and Yunnan arm occupied a pass, the sides of which were inaccessible, and had built forts with three lines of trenches before Duoc. The fighting was severe. The enemy raised the siege of Thurnquan yesterday evening, the French garrison having fought eighteen days.

Relations are still strained between England and Russia, with regard to the Afghan frontier. It is reported that the Russians are determined upon a forward policy, and a collision is feared.

Transports have arrived at Suakin bearing General Freemantle and the Grenadier Guards, from England, and four hundred troops of a Sikh cavalry regiment from India. All troops for Egypt will now be sent to this place, as the future base of operations in the autumn.—The siroccos from the desert are beginning to be felt severely by the forces at Korti. General Wolseley, in addressing the troops at this place, said: "The Queen desires me to express her admiration of your courage and self-devotion. To have commanded such men is to me a source of the highest pride. No greater honor can be in store for you than that I look forward to, the act of leading you, please God, into Khartoum before the year is out."—The expenses of the campaign so far amount to £3,360,000.

Parliamentary.

PETITIONS.

OTTAWA, March 6.

In the Commons to-day among the petitions presented were several submitted by Mr. Robertson (Hamilton), signed by the Managers of the Bank and Loan Societies, Insurance Agents and Brokers, in Hamilton and London, praying for the appointment of a Commission of inquiry into the working of the Scott Act; the Act to be in the meantime suspended and compensation to be granted to those injured by the workings of the Scott Act. One of these petitions was, at the request of Mr. Robertson, read to the House.

The Speaker said that the petitions were not quite regular, as they were, as printed, addressed to the "Secretary of State," but this was interlined and "House of Commons" inserted. More than that, the petitions called for the expenditure of public money, and were therefore not regular.—*Globe*.

LICENSE ACT OF 1883.

MARCH 9.

In the Commons, in answer to Mr. Blako, Sir John said that the Government had instructed the Minister of Justice to prepare a case for presentation to the Privy Council in appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court as to the validity of the License Act of 1883, but that as yet no notice had been given to the inspectors regarding the Government's intentions.

AMENDING ACTS.

MARCH 10.

In the Commons, Mr. Jamieson introduced a bill containing amendments to the Canada Temperance Act and to the Liquor License Act, 1883, suggested by the Dominion Temperance Alliance. The amendments are the same as those urged upon the Premier by the deputation of temperance men which waited on him about a fortnight ago. It is understood that it was thought better that a bill containing the amendments should be introduced by a private member.

Public Opinion.

THE GREAT DEPUTATION.

The delegates were charmed with the sympathetic tone of the Premier. They seem to have fancied that he was heart and soul on their side. So they cheered him heartily, thanked him, and went their way no wiser than they came. Never, we repeat, were men so gulled as these Bonifaces. It would be amusing to know what they had to say for themselves to their wives when they got home. If they told anything near the truth, the disappointed and angry dames must have enlightened them as to the extent of their folly in spending money and time in journeying to Ottawa to wait on the Premier. They might as well have staid at home and made themselves comfortable alongside their bar-room stoves.—*St. Marys Argus*.

A very large deputation waited on Sir John A. Macdonald at Ottawa on Friday last, praying for certain amendments to the Scott Act. They, however, got very little out of the Premier. He "taffied" them on their number, respectability, etc., etc., but said the Government was not a unit by any means on the question—neither was the Opposition—but that their petitions would have "the anxious, the earnest, and the immediate attention and consideration of himself and his colleagues." And thoro it remains, and no doubt the deputation of hotel-keepers are wondering what they went to Ottawa for.—*Embro Courier*.

The Government was not expected either to grant or refuse off hand the prayers of the liquor deputation. That for the Royal Commission is the only one, says the Premier, distinctly within the range of executive authority. The rest are for Parliament. It is likely that the current session will witness a struggle in Parliament. The "trade," against which the moral indignation of the whole country burns fiercely, but which is determined, nevertheless, to hold on to its ungodly gains, is thoroughly aroused. It is for the temperance community to "stand to their guns," when the only practicable measure of prohibition at their command is threatened. We agree with Sir John Macdonald that prohibition is the question of the hour, "exceeding in importance perhaps any other subject engaging the earnest and anxious attention of the men, women, and children of the Dominion," and we trust that the selfish pleas of those interested in the perpetuation of a bad traffic will be estimated at their true value by our legislators, and that they will keep their hands off the Scott Act, except for the purpose of so improving it as to make it more effective.—*Presbyterian Review*.

The liquor men, with others interested in the Scott Act, have been to Ottawa and returned. They have seen Sir John and other members of the Cabinet, and have laid before them their grievances. Some of the allegations are no doubt true, others are childish and entirely contrary to facts. When they say that the signatures to Scott Act petitions are secured by coercion, they are simply talking nonsense. When they ask the law to be amended so as to compel the petitioners to sign the petitions asking for the submitting of the Scott Act all in one place it is more nonsensical still. Sir John, in his remarks to the deputation, gave his opinion very candidly and in a straight-forward manner. He correctly informed them that, although they were a large and respectable body of men representing large money interests, he was only the servant of the people to carry out their wishes. He informed them that his cabinet as well as the people were divided upon the question, and, further, he had voted for it himself when before the house.—*Aylmer Express*.

For brazen audacity, blatant braggadocio, and wholesale mendacity, we recommend the Licensed Victuallers' Ottawa Memorial before any work of fiction or fancy in modern or ancient times. It is a perfect monument of colossal impudence, and is, undoubtedly, a masterpiece of that excruciatingly funny hyperbolist, Wm. Kyle. The first clause states that the people who have carried the Act, have done so out of painful ignorance of the facts. How stupid Mr. Kyle must deem the ordinary electors to be! They have had the advantage of untiring exhortation, night after night, from Messrs. Dodds, Lee & Co.; they have had the opportunity of wading through endless statistics, cooked and served up in the latest approved fashion by Mr. O'Keefe and his subalterns; they have been supplied with an unlimited amount of Mark-Twain-and-water ladled out by Mr. Kyle; and yet the petition says they were ignorant. Poor fellows. Perhaps they thought "where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise." Clause No. 2, states that "electors have been coerced and intimidated into affixing their names" to the Scott Act petitions. This is a serious charge, and in the name of the Scott Act party of Canada, we demand proof. Mr. Fullerton boasted that Anti-Scott witnesses had committed "wilful perjury" in Halton. Perhaps the absence of the oath and the removal to Ottawa might induce the delegates to do so: nothing for the cause themselves. "Birds of a feather, etc." Clause 3, is the old whine for two-thirds majority. Beaten on the field they cry to the victors to build them a fort to hide behind. We cannot refrain from referring to one more clause which is a perfect whirl-wind of modesty. After asking for a commission of enquiry, whose investigations may be prolonged indefinitely, they blushing say that "until the report of the commission is submitted your memorialists believe that the Act should be suspended." What touching simplicity! We wonder that, in their innocence, they did not ask for the repeal of the Scott Act and a law to make temperance agitation criminal.—*Canadian Patriot*.

Much of what the Licensed Victuallers ask from the Dominion Government is just and reasonable. A sumptuary law which deprives men of personal rights, in obedience to the demands of their neighbors, ought not to go into effect unless sanctioned by a clear majority, and the resort to coercion, intimidation or bribery, when the vote on the Scott Act is taken, ought no more to enjoy immunity than they would in a parliamentary election. As the working of the Act is subject to much dispute, it would not be unreasonable to attempt to arrive at the real facts by means of a Royal Commission. There can be no real doubt that the general tendency of the measure is to substitute the secret, unlicensed

sale of spirits for the legal sale of light wine and beer. And there is much reason to doubt whether the quantity of alcohol consumed is lessened by the restrictions of the Scott Act. In the County of Northumberland, New Brunswick, the Act has been in force since September, 1880, and the county council, by a vote of seventeen to seven, expresses the opinion that the sale of intoxicating liquors has not been lessened, but rather increased. This agrees with what the Licensed Victuallers affirm. Sir John Macdonald was not able to promise that the demand for compensation for the deprivation of business will come before the Legislature backed by the united support of the Government.—*The Week*.

COMPENSATION.

The wind is so strong in favor of prohibition that there is no need of watching the direction which straws take. The whole bulk of the liquor interest cannot stand up against the gale. In the face of the big deputation of liquor dealers to Ottawa the other day, praying for compensation in case of the worst coming to the worst with them, Parliament has refused by a majority of 31 to affirm the principle of compensation. That is a knock down blow for the liquor interest. We are sorry to notice that the principal members of the Government, with the honorable exception of Sir Leonard Tilley, voted in favor of the unprecedented and mischievous proposition.—*Witness*.

The liquor-sellers, it would appear, are determined to fight the Scott Act and prohibition issues on the "compensation" line. There are two sides to the "compensation" issue, as those who clamor for it are likely to find before they get through. Their claim is impudent to the last degree; but impudence is a necessary quality of the business they are engaged in, and one that will stand a pretty liberal discount. Why not give "compensation" to thieves and burglars?—*Casket*.

Mr. Elitor.—I see that our worthy member is moving in Parliament for compensation to brewers and manufacturers of liquor for the loss sustained by them where the Scott Act has curtailed their profits. Would it not be a right movement to petition the Government to compensate families which have been deprived of the necessaries of life, clothing, and homes by the thrust which the head of the household had for this unnecessarily manufactured article? I am sure that the amount of compensation which the Government would have to grant to families which have been robbed by the sale of liquor would be far more than the \$12,000,000 invested by brewers and distillers. Yesterday I was told of a man who had a large farm of 600 acres, and this is all lost to his family through drink causing him to neglect his business; and there are many in our midst who, if they left off using this soul-destroying and degrading stuff, would to-day, be in a far better condition.—*Conservative, in Berlin News*.

The whole subject of compensation awaits fuller discussion. So far as we have heard no definite plan has been proposed by its advocates. We are prepared to consider such plan when it shall have been formulated. In the meantime, we demur to compensation as a sop to those who threaten, unless thus recouped for losses, to turn law-breakers. It is the duty of Government to punish, not to pay off, those who defy the law. Nor have we been convinced of the legal right of a traffic depending upon a yearly license to compensation, when that yearly license is withheld by a majority of the people. The whole business, too, stands fairly convicted as a public nuisance. If those who are growing rich by inuring their neighbors are to be compensated, what of those who have suffered by the traffic, such as owners of property, which proximity to hotels or saloons have depreciated in value; business men, who have had to wipe off as bad debts accounts which ought to have been settled with money tossed over the bar; drunkards whom drink has robbed of property and health and future; families blasted; widows; orphans; wretches dragging through their miserable life diseased bodies and poisoned hearts, an inheritance from drunken parents? As a matter of justice, we demur to the proposal of compensation. As a matter of generosity, we are ready, when the time comes, to discuss it.—*Presbyterian Review*.

Sir John stated he would favor compensation to the dealers under a general prohibitory law. Now it appears to us to be an opportune time for the liquor dealers to join hands with the Scott Act people in demanding a prohibitory law. That is what they say they are after through the medium of the Scott Act, and as this Act is being carried all over the country and Sir John has pledged to grant a compensation, now is the time for all hands to go in for total prohibition. The temperance people will get rid of the traffic upon which they have declared war, and Sir John will compensate the dealers for their loss, and both parties will be satisfied.—*Aylmer Express*.

The government is not a unit on the subject. Speaking for himself, Sir John said that if Prohibition became general he should favor compensation. Until Prohibition becomes general, should it ever go so far, it would be difficult to measure the extent of the damage. So long as distilleries and breweries go on, the curtailing of their business would be only an imperfect measure of the extent of the injury which the loss occasions; if they were closed altogether, the difficulty of ascertaining the damage would not be insuperable. Sir John said the question of compensation had already been raised in Parliament; but a money vote can only be taken on the initiative of the Executive, and this initiative will not be forthcoming. The forms of Parliament provide for cases, where the Executive initiative is absent, by means of an address to the Crown. Should Parliament pass the address, the Government would have the duty put upon it of deciding whether it would introduce a measure of compensation, but Parliament is not likely to place itself in opposition to the current of feeling which is running strongly in favor of the Scott Act. Compensation is a distinct matter; but the advocates of the Scott Act have given indications that they are prepared to disregard the justice of the claims which the Licensed Victuallers have put forward. To rely on the hope of compensation by Parliament is, apparently, to rely on a broken road.—*The Week*.

Tales and Sketches.

WHAT A PICTURE DID.

A bundle of papers was sent to one of the ladies in Cincinnati, who distributed them in the market, at the hospital and jail.

Two months after, she was stopped on the street by a German woman, who told her the following story:—

"You shoost stop von minute vile I tell you vot is in mine heart. You come one day to mine stall in de market; you give mine old man a paper, and you gives me a paper. Ven I goes to mine home, mine children dey cries for dere dinner. I says, 'You shoost keep still, and I vil give you von paper a vomans give me in de market.' So dey spreads a paper on de floor, and dey kicks up der heels, und dey looks hard at de pictures.

"Vile I gets mine dinner, dey visper. Mine little boy he says: 'Dat is pap mit de bottle! dat little boy vot hides 'hind his mudder's dress is me when I'm skeered at pappy, and de baby is Helwig, cause dat is shoost de vay he hides 'hind mudder's ear ven pappy's drunk.' Den dey say, 'Mudder, vat dat voman do mit de table?'

"I says, 'De temperance voman wants de man to sign de pledge, und says he vill drink no more beer or whiskey; Jen his wife and children be no more feared of him.'

"Dey looks hard at de picter, den dey vispers, and dey say, 'Mudder, vill pappy look nice, like de udder picter, would he sign de pledge?'

"Und I says: Yes, childrens, your fadder would look shoost like dat if he goes no more to de saloons?'

"Mine old man den he comes in to his dinners. He loves his children ven he is sober. My children dey see he no drunk, so dey runs to him mit de papers, und say, 'Pappy, dat is you mit de bottle, und dat voman is mudder, and de baby vot hides 'hind his mudder's ear is Helwig. Pappy, vent you go to de temperance vomans mit der table and sign de pledge, and den he look shoost like dis baby vot tries to shump out of his mudder's arms and is so glad to see his pappy.'

Mine old man he gets so mat, and he says, 'I eat no dinner, I hates de temperance, I hates de temperance,' and de children dey cry, dey be so scared. My old man he slams de door and he goes off. He comes home to supper und he says de first thing, 'I hates de temperance, I hates de temperance,' und he no speak to de children, dey be so skeered.

"After supper mine old man makes de children go to ped, und he smokes und scolds, and he gets so mad he no goes to de saloon, like he always does all his lite mit me. Ven it vas led time mine old man he lay down his pipe, and he says, 'Old voman, I se no been good to you, I gets drunk no more; I goes no more to saloons, mine heart is sick mit vat mine children say. I loves mine vife, I loves mine children when I gets no drunk.' Den I put mine apron to mine eyes and I cries, and mine old man cries. Den we stand by de children's bed, and my old man he kiss me, und he kiss de children, und he says, 'Mine heart is so sick all de day mit vat de children says to me.'

"I tells you I loves dot leetle paper, mine heart is so glad dat you gives it to me. I folds it up shoost so nice und I puts it mit a handkerchief round, und I puts it in mine under drawer in mine bureau, mit mine children's tings vat died."—*The Herald of Mercy.*

"PINK BOOTS."

A drunken man came staggering along a village street. As he reached a corner he saw a group of boys watching something across the way. He had not entirely lost his senses, so he wondered what they found so interesting.

"Wha-a-at yer-yer lookin' a-at?"

"Well, old fellow," answered Billy Dorr, "we're looking for a beauty to come out o' that store over there.

"A-a-be-u-tie?"

"Yes, a beauty; but go on, there's no use o' your lingers' to see Pink Boots; your old, red eyes can't see half across the street."

But the rude boy was mistaken; the "red eyes" were not quite so bloodshot as usual, and they were looking with as much interest as the younger eyes at Pink Boots, who just then opened the door of the store opposite them and came out. Pink Boots, who was a beautiful girl of ten years old, had her hands full of flowers—roses, lilies, and carnations. She walked a half-dozen or more steps down the walk, and was just stepping into a handsome carriage when another little girl came in sight. For a brief moment the two children stood in strong contrast—Florence Burr with glowing, happy face, and Celia Hunt with her pale, distressed one. Florence was dressed in an elaborately embroidered pink cashmere, and her feet were encased in beautiful pink kid buttoned boots, for Florence was going to a tea-party. She wore also a broad brimmed hat with nodding pink plumes. As for Celia, she wore an old faded dress, so short that it revealed her bruised ankles, which were bare like her feet. An old veil tied about her pinched face did duty as head-protector, but no wrap

covered the thin shoulders, although one was much needed this chilly day.

The carriage drove away with Florence, and Celia stood gazing after it. Of course the drunken man saw the poor child, so did the boys. The latter laughed, and Billy Dorr said, "I tell you it pays better to sell liquor than it does to drink it. What's your opinion, Daddy Hunt?"

"Daddy Hunt" did not answer; he stood stupidly gazing at his bare-footed, weary faced child.

"I say, old fellow, did you buy Celia's fall outfit at the same store that Pink Boots' father bought hers?"

"Shut up, now, will you? If you don't I'll knock the breath all out of you."

The drunkard spoke savagely and raised his hand to execute his threat, when suddenly a little arm touched his, and a voice said coaxingly, "Come, father."

The man suffered himself to be led away from the heartless group, cruel Billy singing after them, "O father! dear father, come home."

It was a long walk to the drunkard's home. Before he reached it he was sober.

"Celia," he said, "would you like some pink boots?"

"Like Florence Burr's, the publican's daughter's?" she asked.

"Yes, like hers."

"No, father, I would not want them?"

"Why not?"

"They wouldn't correspond with my rags," the child said bitterly; "and I wouldn't wear Florence Burr's pink boots if I had silk dresses to wear them with," she added savagely.

Again her father questioned, "Why not?"

"Because they were bought with money that ought to have bought bread and meat for poor little starving children and their crying mothers."

"Who told you so?"

"Nobody told me; I found out for myself."

"You're a strange child, Celia."

"Yes, perhaps I am, but I love you, father." And Celia put her cold hand within her father's.

"I don't see how you can," he said chokingly.

"I guess it's because you're my father," was the innocent answer.

As father and daughter entered the house the mother arose, put the sleeping babe in its wretched cradle, and said "Come to supper."

Such a supper for a family of six!—only a part of a stale loaf of bread and some weak tea. The patient, weary wife would not have been surprised if her husband had thrown the bread across the room at the wall and had hurried the teapot after it, cursing her at the same time, as he had often done before, but she was surprised when he rose from the table just after seating himself—and said huskily, "Eat this miserable stuff if you can, poor things! I must be gone."

He started for the door, weak and faint, but determined. His wife followed him, beseeching. "Oh! don't go out again to-night, Fred, don't, the baby is sick, and —"

She said no more, for, with the words, "The little fellow is sick, is he?" the father went back to the cradle, stooped and kissed his infant child for the first time, and arose with tears glistening upon his eyelashes.

"I'm not going out to drink, Mary. Don't be worried, I'll be in by nine o'clock, and if the child should get worse Celia will find me at Sergeant Wright's."

"What do you suppose it all means, mother?" asked Celia as soon as her father was gone.

"I don't know, child; but perhaps it means there is a blessing coming to us all. Pray to God that it may be so."

"Mother," said Celia, "father asked me this afternoon if I wanted pink boots. What do you think of that?"

"It was a strange question, child. I'd be thankful if he'd save enough money to buy you some black ones. Your feet are blue with cold."

At nine o'clock a face peered through the little curtainless window of the kitchen. The eyes saw a desolate picture. It was this: a bare, cold-looking room; a haggard woman bending over a sick babe; a little sad-faced girl fallen asleep on the hard floor while bravely "waiting for father," and two pale-faced boys asleep on a low bed against the wall. Upon the boys' faces were traces of tears, for they were only little fellows of four and six, and had cried themselves to sleep because they were hungry.

The face moved from the window, and the man to whom it belonged opened the door and walked in.

"Wife," he said, bending down to kiss his wife's worn face for the first time in years, "I've been an idiot and a brute, and I'll not ask you to forgive me to-night. I'll wait until you find out that I'm a changed man—thank God that I am! Ah! Celia, you're waking, child. Florence Burr will never buy any more pink boots with the money that belongs to my little ones. I've been ever to Sergeant Wright's working hard at blacking stoves for four hours, and while I blacked the stoves he whitened my heart a little, God bless him! He paid me, too, a good price, and to-morrow I'm to be gin work in his tin shop. Wake up the poor little boys, Celia, my dear little girl. Tell them their father, and not a brute, has come home, and has brought such a supper that they'll shout for joy."—*Ernest Gilmore*

Our Casket.

BITS OF TINSEL.

How may a man become four-handed? By doubling his fists.

"No, indeed," exclaimed Mrs. Poldman, energetically, "I don't believe in the extension of woman's suffrage at all. She suffers enough now."

Said Brougham, when he was a struggling lawyer: "Circumstances alter cases; but I wish I could get hold of some cases that would alter my circumstances."

Scene, village school. *Lady visitor* (to a very dirty child): "Jane, why don't you come with a clean face to school?" *Jane* (after some hesitation): "Please, ma'am, mither cauna spare me ony soft water, and she winna hae me use hard, for it cracks ma skin."

Examiner: Now, if I were to give fifty marbles in charge of this boy, (indicating the biggest) to divide equally among you, how many would you receive? (*Small boy of experience*): Please, sir, we shouldn't get none at all; 'cause he'd collar 'em all hisself.

On the St. Lawrence we once met a poor Indian who had just come out of prison. A more woe-begone and wretched-looking man we never saw. He was as limp as a week-old paper collar. "Did they starve you in prison?" "No." "Did they treat you with cruelty, overtask you with labor, or torture you in the dark cell?" "No; the great white chief did none of these things." "Then why this tortured look and why is my red brother so anguished?" "They made me wash myself. Ugh!"

"Horatius," said the school mistress to a 9 years old boy with two imposing freckles on the knees of his pants. "Horatius, please form a sentence with the word 'toward' in it and, write the sentence on the board." Horatius went to the blackboard and after much scratching the head and friction of brain, printed with the crayon, in letters that looked like a lot of half-feathered Shanghai chickens running after a piece of dough, the following sentence: "I toward my trowsers."

"Well, Mr. Slicks," said the doctor to a patient he had not seen the day before, "how are you getting along?"

"Nearly starved to death."

"Why, didn't you have oysters?"

"No, I couldn't get them the way you said, and I was afraid it would be dangerous to eat them any other way."

"Why, that's odd. Couldn't get stewed oysters: I told you you could eat stewed oysters with impunity."

"That's just it. I could get stewed oysters easy enough, but went to all the restaurants in the neighborhood for the impunity, and they said they never had such a thing on the bill of fare."

Royal Templars.

Nova Scotia has increased the number of its Councils to ten.

Fair Prospect Council, of Windsor Mills, Quebec, was chartered last week. This is the fifth Council in that Province.

It is proposed to publish an edition of fifteen thousand copies of the April, Canadian Royal Templar.

Council No. 137, Platsville, announces a meeting for the 13th inst. The Dominion Vice Councillor will be present.

Minton Council No. 9, of Manitoba, has instituted the Select Degree and sent in a number of applications for certificates to the Dominion Council.

The Supreme Council meets in Buffalo, this week. The Dominion Board of Directors met in Hamilton, on Monday the 9th inst., previous to attending the sessions of the Supreme.

Victoria Council, of Manitou, Manitoba, petitions for the Select Degree, and has an encouraging list of applicants for Dominion certificates. The Manitoba Councils are full of vigor.

The circular issued to the Ontario Councils, asking for an expression of opinion by vote on the monthly assessment, was not sent out by the Dominion Council, but by the Grand Council of Ontario.

Council No. 121, of Orangeville, had its commodious hall packed with an appreciative audience on the evening of the 27th ult., to hear an address on the Order by the Dominion Vice Councillor. The meeting was enlivened by a few musical selections, and was a decided success.

Aurora Council of Winnipeg, gave one of the best public entertainments of the season last week, and was greeted with an immense audience. Bros. R. v. E. A. Stafford, L.L.B., Hon. H. J. Clarke, and Rev. J. E. Allen, Agent of the Hamilton Alliance, were among the speakers.

Rev. John Straith, Presbyterian minister of Shelbourne, an active and prominent member of the Order, died recently. He held a full rate benefit certificate with the Dominion Council, and Mrs. Straith will receive \$2,000, as soon as the proofs of claim are received by the Dominion Board of Directors.

The 24th inst., is the day fixed for the institution of another Council in the city of Hamilton. Already upwards of forty names are on the petition for charter, and the active spirits declare that the number will reach sixty before the date of organization. This will be the fifth Council in Hamilton.

Council No. 4, of Newfoundland, located at Black Head, opened its doors to the public lately and welcomed an audience which crowded their spacious hall. Addresses were given by Rev. Bros. Swan, Matthews and Curtis, and after the close of the public meeting eight candidates were made Royal Templars.

Council No. 66, of Hespeler, held a grand public entertainment on the evening of the 25th ult., and drew out one of the largest audiences that ever assembled in Hespeler. An excellent musical programme was presented, and an address on the Order, by Mr. W. W. Buchanan, Dominion Vice Councillor. The Hespeler Council is very strong and is increasing rapidly.

This week adds two more to the Dominion Council list, from the Select Councils holding out on account of the change of law. Some members think that the medical certificate required with each application, is a hardship upon those who are in good standing, but it is an absolute necessity, and no Dominion certificate will ever be issued save to those who can pass such an examination.

The Grand Council of Ontario, after endorsing the monthly assessment plan, adopted by the Dominion Council, asked the members in Ontario, to express their approval or disapproval of the plan. So far about two-thirds of the members have voted and the result shows that the beneficiary law of the Dominion Council is endorsed by about three to one. The Councils outside of Ontario are a unit in endorsing the Dominion Council and its law.

The District Council of Royal Templars of Temperance met Feb. 24th, at Temperance Hall, Wyoming. They are becoming very popular, with every advantage possessed by other societies for attracting, entertaining, and educating the young, encouraging the weak, reforming the fallen, and uniting workers for action, the Royal Templars of Temperance adds permanency and stability with its sick benefit, and beneficiary departments.

Council 135 of Ayr, held a memorial service on the evening of the 26th ult., a tribute to the worth of their late brother, Rev. John Elliott, who was the father of the Council, and a very prominent temperance worker. A beautiful address of condolence was presented to the widow Mrs. Elliott, and a cheque for \$2,000. Mr. W. W. Buchanan, Dominion Vice Councillor, addressed the large audience on behalf of the society, and Rev. Mr. Thompson, Presbyterian minister, paid a tribute to the memory of the departed. The Dominion Secretary received the proofs of Mr. Elliott's death on the 24th ult., and on the 26th, the cheque for the benefit of \$2,000, was in Mrs. Elliott's hands.