

CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG.

VOL. 5.

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NO. 28.

DOMINION ALLIANCE—ONTARIO BRANCH.

Convention :-: Call :-: 1885.

8 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO,

DECEMBER, 1884.

TO ALL WHO FAVOR OUR CAUSE:

The Annual Convention for 1884 of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance, for the suppression of the Liquor Traffic, will be held in the Temperance Hall, Temperance Street, Toronto, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, January 20th, 21st, and 22nd.

It is expected that this meeting will be unusually large and interesting. Arrangements have been made to secure the coöperation of all classes of temperance workers, and discussions upon the different questions connected with the prohibitory movement will be initiated by prominent gentlemen of ability and experience, among whom are the following:—W. B. Geikie, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; J. J. McLaren, Esq., M.A., Q.C.; W. H. Howland, Esq.; Wm. Houston, Esq., M.A.; W. H. Young, Esq., Police Magistrate, Halton County; Prof. G. E. Foster, M.A., M.P.

On the evening of the first day a complimentary supper will be given to the members and delegates from a distance, and addresses will be delivered by the President, Hon. S. H. Blake, Q. C., and other prominent citizens and visitors. On the evening of the second day there will be held a mass meeting in St. Andrew's Hall to be addressed by delegates, and on Thursday evening there will be a grand campaign meeting addressed by some of the ablest speakers of the day.

All the sessions of the convention will be open to the public, but only members and delegates will be expected to take part in the discussions and voting. The public are cordially invited to attend.

This circular is sent to all temperance societies, to church organizations, and to known temperance workers. The bodies named are earnestly requested to select delegates to the convention, and all who desire to aid the great prohibition movement are invited to become Alliance members. Cards entitling members and delegates to the privileges of the convention may be secured by application to the Secretary.

Members and friends of the Alliance in other provinces are cordially invited to attend, and will be accorded full privilege in all discussions, etc., as visiting members.

REDUCED FARES.

All the principal railways have agreed to issue return tickets to parties attending the convention for one first-class fare and a third. To secure this reduction, parties purposing attending the convention must procure certificates to that effect, signed by the Secretary of the Alliance, and present them at the commencement of their journey. The Northern Railway return tickets will be issued from the 15th to the 22nd inst., and will be good to return up to the 25th inst. Intercolonial tickets will be good to return up to the 31st inst. The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways will issue tickets from the 17th to the 23rd inst., good to return up to the 26th inst. The necessary certificates will be promptly furnished by the Secretary to parties applying for them and entitled to receive them.

The Alliance, as an organization, is not in any sense in competition with any other organization. It is simply the Legislative Committee of the various temperance societies and workers. It is composed of members and delegates. Any temperance or church organization that contributes annually one dollar or upwards to the funds of the Alliance is considered a branch, and has a right to send to the Convention one delegate for every dollar so contributed. In addition to the delegates so constituted, any temperance worker approving of the objects of the Alliance, may become a member by paying one dollar or more. All members contributing one dollar and a half or more, are entitled to receive free *The Canada Citizen*, the organ of the Alliance. Delegates and other members may, upon application to the Secretary, obtain certificates entitling them to reduced rates of travel to attend the Alliance Conventions; they have all equal privileges of speaking and voting at the Convention. The Alliance funds are used solely for the furtherance of Scott Act and other prohibitory work. The money is carefully expended for this purpose, and although the Alliance operations have been somewhat restricted for want of money, much has been accomplished. Those in sympathy with the prohibition movement are earnestly requested to contribute as liberally as their circumstances will permit.

Friends are earnestly urged to give this announcement as wide a circulation as possible. Ministers will oblige by calling the attention of their congregations to it, and officers of Temperance Societies by laying it before their respective organizations. All editors are respectfully requested to notice it in their journals. To this grand Canadian Prohibition Parliament we cordially invite every well wisher of the great Temperance Reform.

S. H. BLAKE, President.

F. S. SPENOE, Secretary.

The Dominion Council of the Alliance will meet at Ottawa, on the 5th and 6th of February. Delegates to this convention are elected by the Branches of the Alliance in the different provinces. Those who are entitled to attend this meeting may obtain certificates entitling them to reduced railway fares, by applying to the Secretary, F. S. Spence, 8 King Street East, Toronto.

A Scott-Act prayer and praise meeting will be held at the office of THE CANADA CITIZEN, 8 King St. East, Toronto, on the 15th inst., to receive reports from the held of battle and assist the workers by our prayers.

POLLINGS FIXED.

REMEMBER THE WORKERS IN YOUR PRAYERS.

Kent.....	Jan. 15	Brome.....	Jan. 15
Lanark.....	Jan. 15	Guelph.....	Jan. 22
Lennox and Addington..	Jan. 15	Carleton.....	Jan. 29

STICKING TO A LIE.

Some time ago the Anti-Scott Act party invented and circulated the statement that under the Scott Act the consumption of whiskey in Prince Edward Island had increased. This fabrication was promptly exposed, but it has lately been re-iterated by some Anti-Scott papers, and along with it have been quoted, statistics purporting to be in comparison of the amounts of drink consumed before and after the adoption of the Act. In these comparisons, the drink figures of Prince Edward Island for 1883 are placed beside figures for a year long before the Scott Act was adopted, a year in which the drink consumption throughout the Dominion was remarkably low. The fact is entirely ignored that since the coming into operation of the Scott Act, the drink consumption has steadily decreased, as the following statement clearly shows:—

The Scott Act was passed by the Dominion Parliament in the early part of 1878, and after its adoption it came into operation in the different parts of P.E.I. as follows:—in Prince county May 1st, 1879; in Charlottetown and King's county May 1st, 1880; and in Queen's county May 1st, 1881. The Government returns are for years ending on the 30th of June in the respective years named. The total amount of home-manufactured and imported spirits that were entered for home consumption in P. E. I., during the latest five years for which we have returns, is shown in the following table:—

Year....	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Quantity.	62,100.	58,832.	51,665.	47,008.	45,894.

The year 1880 was the first in which the Scott Act was even nominally in operation in any part of the Province. We are not surprised at the misstatements of some people who are ever ready to distort facts and slander their fellow-countrymen for the sake of perpetuating the vile business by which they are enriching themselves; but we are surprised to find some reputedly respectable journals lend themselves to the propagation of such a palpable lie.

SCOTT ACT AND DUNKIN ACT.

A very erroneous impression prevails, especially in the County of York and other places where the Dunkin Act was passed, that because the Dunkin Act did not fulfil the expectations of its advocates, therefore the Scott Act is not any better and should not be carried. This is a mistake, because the provisions of the two Acts are so different that while the Dunkin Act proved to be not very practicable, its defects are remedied by the Scott Act so far as is possible, in any measure not giving absolute prohibition. We shall

endeavor to show the principal defects in the Dunkin Act and the remedy supplied by the Scott Act.

1. Under the Dunkin Act the votes in each municipality were all polled at one place and the voting continued for several days. Frequently, as in Toronto, roughs kept the polling place crowded nearly all the time; many were thereby prevented from recording their votes and business was demoralized for several days. Under the Scott Act, sec. 13, there is to be a polling sub-division for every 200 voters and sec. 9 indicates that the votes are all to be taken in one day.

2. When the Dunkin Act came into force any person could sell liquor in quantities of not less than 5 gallons or 12 bottles, for beverage purposes in any shop or store. The Scott Act entirely prohibits the sale for beverage purposes in any place where the Act is in force. Sec. 99.

3. There was no person appointed by law upon whom specially devolved the duty of enforcing the Dunkin Act. Under the Scott Act, sec. 124, sub-sec. 2, the municipality is not only authorized but commanded to set apart a certain sum for a fund to secure prosecutions under the Act. By sec. 102, the Collector of Inland Revenue is bound to prosecute all cases which come to his knowledge. It is also provided that the Inspectors under the Crooks Act and the McCarthy Act shall enforce the Scott Act. Again the magistrate is authorized to grant search warrants as to suspected places. Generally speaking also as to evidence, trials, &c., prosecutions are not hampered as they were under the Dunkin Act.

4. The penalties under the Dunkin Act were so slight as to render the Act almost a dead letter, not less than \$20 or more than \$50 for any offence, however frequently it occurred. The Scott Act has proved itself workable in this respect, to the great disgust of the tavern keepers in Halton, some of whom know what it is to languish in durance vile as law breakers. (We learn they are now taking steps to rid themselves of the prosecutors.) By sec. 100 the penalties are not less than \$50 for the first offence, not less than \$100 for the second offence, and imprisonment for not more than two months for the third and each subsequent offence; also the liquor is forfeited on conviction. These penalties have already taught the tavern keepers who attempted to defy the law that where the Dunkin Act was weak the Scott Act is strong and effectual and proves an insuperable barrier to the sale of liquor as a beverage.

5. The Dunkin Act could be carried in any place even so small as a township. The Scott Act can only be carried in cities and counties and therefore is more general and comprehensive in its operation.

6. Questions were continually arising as to whether or not the Dunkin Act would be sustained if convictions were carried to appeal. All doubts as to the constitutionality of the Scott Act have been set at rest by the appeal to the Privy Council, of Great Britain when it was decided that the Act is law and must be enforced.

7. A repeal vote on the Dunkin Act could be taken within a year. Under the Scott Act, sec. 97, three years must elapse before it is tested on a repeal vote, thereby giving a better opportunity to prove its efficiency.

In conclusion we may say that the best argument in favor of the Scott Act as compared with the Dunkin Act is the fact that the Scott Act is being practically worked out in many places, and wherever it has been brought up again on a repeal vote it has been confirmed. The more the people know of it the better they like it. There are many minor points of superiority of the Scott Act over the Dunkin Act which we have not mentioned, but the above will serve to show that the Scott Act was framed with the faults of the Dunkin Act in view. Those faults were carefully avoided, and we now have a law which can be worked out as successfully as almost any law on our statute books.

PUGILISTIC EXHIBITIONS.

The enterprising Crown Attorney for this judicial district has unearthed the fact that our civic authorities are in the habit of granting licenses for pugilistic exhibitions, and has written a letter to the mayor sharply protesting against the practice. Mr. Fenton is right, and public opinion will sustain him in the stand he has taken. These so-called sparring matches under the Marquis of Queensbury rules are neither more nor less than thinly disguised prize fights which are now illegal in England and the United States, as well as Canada. The gloves used are mere apologies for boxing gloves, and there is on the part of each contestant as determined a purpose to use up his antagonist by blows, and to inflict injury upon him, as there is in the case of a regular prize-ring fight with the bare hands.

The Dominion Parliament recently and very properly made the law against prize fights much more stringent than it used to be, so much so that to be a spectator of such a contest is now almost as dangerous as to be a participator in it. This is as it should be. There would be few ring contests were it not for the crowds they draw, and the amount of money which changes hands amongst the betting spectators. But in Toronto pugilistic exhibitions, our policemen and detectives have been always amongst the crowd, whether to sympathize with merit or to see that the rules were observed does not appear. The first duty of the authorities is obviously to stop licensing such brutal exhibitions, and the next is to suppress them altogether. If men want to spar for amusement let them do it in the privacy of their own homes or clubs, and not lower Toronto to the moral level of New York or Chicago, by pounding and bruising each other for either stake or gate money.

- Since the above was put in type, Mayor Boswell has announced that a stop will be put to these disgusting exhibitions. We hope Mr. Manning will see that this pledge is redeemed.

Contributed Articles.

To the Editor of THE CANADA CITIZEN.

DEAR SIR,—A long period of sickness has prevented my saying many things to your readers with regard to the cause of woman suffrage that have been in my heart; being a little better just now, I beg to call their attention once more to what I think to be the duty of all women with regard to this question in respect of temperance. The W. C. T. U. in every part of the Dominion is, I believe, working faithfully, but as a whole, looks askance at the woman suffragists. This is because the W. C. T. U. of the United States, led by Miss Frances Willard, some few years ago thought it best to keep their work entirely separate from that of woman suffrage. No doubt the ladies of the United States were right in their judgment, but I do not think their conclusions with regard to their own affairs should govern Canadian women. Our mode of government is quite different to that of the United States, both in parts and as a whole; therefore it is necessary that we should consider our own circumstances and come to our own conclusions as to what is best for ourselves. And I do not for my part think it is best for temperance organizations to look upon suffrage organizations as, in some degree at least, inimical, and entirely injurious to the cause, as they appear to do at present. I believe that thereby the temperance organizations do themselves an injury, and omit to avail themselves of advantages put in their way. A case in point is this. By the exertions of the Canadian Woman Suffrage Association and their friends in the Ontario Legislature and elsewhere, the municipal suffrage has been given to all duly qualified women throughout the Province. This gives these women the right to use their vote for such control of the liquor traffic, as is possessed by the various town and county councils: a great power, and one that rightly used may be of the almost advantage to the W. C. T. U. in whatever direction it chooses to work.

But if we said to them, as we do, "The municipal suffrage for women is not enough, they must have the parliamentary franchise throughout the Dominion," I do not think I am wrong in saying that by far the larger proportion of the members of the W. C. T. U. throughout the Province, would not only look coldly, but speak discouragingly, if not inimically, in that regard.

And yet without the parliamentary franchise we women cannot vote for the Scott Act.

Suppose we had been in possession of that franchise during the past year, is it not morally certain that no failures would have been recorded anywhere? I think so; and I think the workers for the Scott Act would say so too. It is plain, at any rate, that the possession of the parliamentary franchise by women would be of immense service to temperance workers, and therefore I ask them all, but especially the women, to remember this, and whenever they can give their voices in favor of the parliamentary franchise for women, to do so, and thus assist those who are working for it, by building up a correct sentiment on the subject, while at the same time they are helping themselves forward many steps in the direction in which they desire to go.

I do not advocate a union of forces. I do not think either association would be a gainer by it; all I ask is a correct estimate of the value of woman suffrage to the temperance cause, and a friendly attitude towards it on the part of our Women's Temperance Unions.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SARAH ANNE CURZON,
President C. W. S. A.

THE SLANDER ABOUT BANGOR.

GALT, Jan. 6th, 1885.

MR. EDITOR,—Many of your readers saw the letters on Prohibition in Maine published by E. King Dodds in the *Toronto Mail* in 1877, and repeated in the *Globe* in 1884. These were sent to Rev. Enoch Pond, D.D., Principal of the Congregational Seminary, Bangor, Maine, by Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., of Cobourg. I append a verbatim copy of his reply, the original of which I have in my possession, and have used it repeatedly in controversies with Mr. Dodds much to his discomfort.

Yours truly,

A. M. PHILLIPS.

BANGOR, Sept. 7th, 1877

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—The day I received your letter we had a Temperance Convention here, and I sent in your extract from the *Toronto Mail* that our friend might see what was said about us in Canada. It was condemned as being little better than a tissue of lies. I have read the whole column more than once. It is artfully written, but calculated throughout to make wrong impressions. I have lived in Bangor 45 years and know pretty well what it was once and what it is now. There has been almost a total change. Formerly everybody drank, and drunkenness staggered about our streets. Now few people drink at all, and really I have not seen a drunken man in our streets for years. A few poor miserable creatures drink when they can get it, and are brought before the Police Court, and are fined or shut up, and if you read the names, you will see that they are frequently the same persons. The reason why more are indicted now than in former years is, that now everybody who sells or drinks is hunted up, formerly almost nobody was prosecuted, none unless they got into a row and made disturbance. In short, the prohibitory law connected with much earnest persuasion has wrought wonders. It has been a glorious success. No party in Maine wants it repealed. Some of the Democrats introduced a resolution into their Convention lately to repeal it, and it was thrown out with hisses. The Republicans are nearly all its friends. I long to see the system introduced into Canada and all the British Provinces. You would see the good result of it in better houses, better fences, better farms, better traders and mechanics, and a better state of society. Why should it not be so? All that is spent in strong drink is more than thrown away, and brains, and character, and comfort, and happiness are thrown away with it.

Yours with much respect,

ENOCH POND.

The Canada Temperance Act!

OVER 33,000 MAJORITY.

"THANK GOD AND TAKE COURAGE."

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		<i>New Brunswick.</i>	
Annapolis,	Cape Breton,	Albert,	Carleton,
Colchester,	Cumberland,	Charlotte,	Fredericton, (city.)
Digby,	Hants,	Kings's,	Northumberland,
Inverness,	King's,	Queen's,	Sunbury,
Pictou,	Queen's,	Westmoreland,	York.
Shelburne,	Yarmouth.		
<i>Ontario.</i>		<i>P. E. Island.</i>	<i>Manitoba.</i>
Halton,	Leeds & Charlottetown, (city),	Lisgar,	Arthabaska
Oxford.	Grenville Prince,	Marquette,	Stanstead.
Simcoe,	Dufferin. King's,		Compton.
Dundas, Stormont, Renfrew, Queen's			
and Glengarry, Norfolk.			
Bruce,	Huron.		

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR

PLACE	VOTES POLLED.		MAJORITIES.		DATE OF ELECTION.
	For	Ag'nst.	For	Ag'nst.	
Fredericton (city), N.B.	408	208	200		Oct. 31, 1878
York, N.B.	1229	214	1015		Dec'r 28, "
Prince, P.E.I.	2062	271	1791		" 28, "
Charlotte, N.B.	867	149	718		March 14, 1879
Carleton, N.B.	1215	96	1119		April 21, "
Charlottetown (city), P.E.I.	827	253	574		April 24, "
Albert, N.B.	718	114	604		April 21, "
King's, P.E.I.	1076	59	1017		May 29, "
Lambton, Ont.	2567	2852	216		May 29, "
King's, N.B.	798	245	553		June 23, "
Queen's, N.B.	500	315	185		July 3, "
Westmoreland, N.B.	1082	299	783		Sept. 11, "
Megantic, Que.	372	841		469	Sept. 11, "
Northumberland, N.B.	875	673	202		Sept. 2 1880
Stanstead, Quebec	760	941		181	June 21, "
Queen's, P.E.I.	1317	99	1218		Sept. 22, "
Marquette, Manitoba	612	195	417		Sept. 27, "
Digby, N.B.	944	42	902		Nov. 8, "
Queen's, N.S.	763	82	681		Jan'y 3, 18
Sunbury, N.B.	176	41	135		Feb. 17, "
Shelburne, N.S.	807	154	653		March 17, "
Lisgar, Man.	247	120	127		April 7, "
Hamilton (city),	1661	2811		1150	" 13, "
King's, N.S. Ont.	1477	108	1369		" 14, "
Halton, Ont.	1488	1402	81		" 19, "
Annapolis, N.S.	1111	114	997		" 19, "
Wentworth, Ont.	1611	2202		591	" 22, "
Colchester, N.S.	1418	184	1234		May 13, "
Cape Breton, N.S.	739	216	523		Ag'st. 11, "
Hants, N.S.	1028	92	936		Sept. 15, "
Welland, Ont.	1610	2378		768	Nov. 10, "
Lambton, Ont.	2988	3073		85	Nov. 29, "
Inverness, N.S.	960	106	854		Jan'y 6, 1882
Pictou, N.S.	1555	453	1102		Jan'y 9, "
St. John, N.B.	1074	1074			Feb. 23, "
Fredericton, N.B.	293	252	41		Oct. 26, "
Cumberland, N.S.	1560	262	1298		Oct. 25, 1883
Prince County, P. E. I.	2939	1065	1874		Feb'y 7, 1884
Yarmouth, N.S.	1300	96	1204		March 7, "
Oxford, Ont.	4073	3298	775		March 20, "
Arthabaska, Que.	1487	235	1252		July 17, "
Westmoreland, N.B.	1774	1701	73		Aug. 14, "
Halton, Ont.	1947	1767	180		Sept. 9, "
Simcoe, Ont.	5712	4529	1183		Oct. 9, "
Stanstead, Que.	1300	975	325		" 9, "
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	755	715	40		" 16, "
Dundas, Stormont & Glengarry, Ont.	4590	2884	1706		" 16, "
Peel, Ont.	1805	1999		194	" 23, "
Bruce, Ont.	4501	3189	1312		" 30, "
Huron, Ont.	6012	4537	1655		" 30, "
Dufferin, Ont.			805		" 30, "
Prince Edward, Ont.				127	" 30, "
York, N.B.	1184	661	523		" 30, "
Renfrew, Ont.			730		Nov. 7, "
Norfolk, Ont.	2781	694	1,087		" 11, "
Compton, Que.	1620	1132	488		
Brant, Ont.	1690	1088	602		Dec. 11, "
Brantford.	606	812		166	Dec. 11, "
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.			650		Dec. 18, "

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

<i>Ontario.</i>		
Russell and Prescott,	Elgin,	St. Thomas (city)
Carleton,	Perth,	Guelph (city).
Lennox and Addington,	Lambton,	Kingston (city).
Northumberland and Durham,	Lanark.	Belleville (city).
Ontario,	Kent,	Toronto (city).
York,	Middlesex,	London (city).
Essex,	Wellington.	
Grey,	Lincoln,	
<i>Quebec.</i> —Shefford, Brome, Pontiac, Chicoutimi, Missisquoi.		

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

SUMMARY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of Alliance Secretaries :

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

The Campaign Everywhere.

HASTINGS.—Work in this county is progressing very successfully. Mr. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, held a series of large and enthusiastic meetings in Trenton and the neighborhood on last Saturday and Sunday.

There was a convention for Hastings County and Belleville City held at the latter place yesterday, but we have not yet received full reports. Sentiment in favor of the Scott Act is strong and growing, and the friends of the cause are expecting a great victory when the time for voting arrives.

HUNTINGDON.—A number of very good meetings have lately been held here, and the ablest farmers and many of the leading business men have lent their aid. The Huntingdon Scott Act Association has for its watchword "Immanuel!" (God with us), and for its motto, "Freedom for the right means suppression of the wrong."

ELGIN.—The Hon. J. B. Finch lectured to a large audience in St. Thomas the other day. As reported in a local paper, he said:—"Social economy teaches that there are two classes of men—producers and non-producers. These latter are again divided into assistant producers and parasites. Under this class we have to place the tavern keepers. They toil not, neither do they spin. Every other merchant, or manufacturer makes a point of displaying his wares. Do we ever see a grog seller displaying his wares—hanging a drunkard over a barrel in front of his tavern. That the grog shops must be maintained in order that we have good hotel accommodation, is an insult to the business capacity of our city. There is no more reason why an hotel must be maintained by its bar than that a dry goods man shall support his trade by selling rum."

The petitions for this county have been deposited in the Sheriff's office; and in view of the recent alleged thefts of names from Scott Act petitions while lying in sheriff's offices, the Women's Christian Temperance Union of St. Thomas have detailed two of their members to act as guardians of the Scott Act petition at present lying in the office of the Sheriff in that city. The lady detectives will keep watch and ward over it for the next ten days.—*War Notes*

LANARK.—This county votes on the 15th inst., and prospects for success are good. The following programme of meetings in our township shows how energetically work is being pushed. We copy it from the Carleton Place *Herald*:—

Meetings are being held in Ramsay to discuss the merits of the Scott Act at the following places, commencing at 8 o'clock p.m., and addressed by the following named gentlemen: Appleton, December 29th, in the Methodist church, addressed by Revs. G. McRitchie and R. Knowles; Bennie's Corners, Dec. 29th, in the school-house, addressed by Mr. P. C. McGregor and Rev. Henry Cocks; Rosebank, Dec. 30th, in the Presbyterian church, addressed by Mr. J. W. Manning and Rev. J. B. Edmondson; Boyd's Settlement, Dec. 30th, in the Methodist church, addressed by the Revs. Brown and McDonald, of Carleton Place; Clayton, Jan. 9th, in the Presbyterian church, addressed by Mr. Manning and Rev. G. McRitchie; 7th Line school-house, Jan. 9th, addressed by Messrs. S. Avison and J. Scott; Greig's school-house, Jan. 9th, addressed by Revs. McDonald and H. Cocks; Music Hall, Almonte, Tuesday, Jan. 6th, addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Brown and A. A. Scott, of Carleton Place.

KENT.—The Sub-Committee regret to announce that in consequence of great pressure of prior engagements the Hon. J. B. Finch and Rev. C. H. Mad also Rev. D. L. Brethour and A. M. Phillips, will not be able to address public meetings in this county during the present campaign, but they are glad to state that arrangements have been made with the Rev. Mr. McKay, of Woodstock, the Rev. Mr. Morrow, of Strathallen, and Mr. Wm. Burgess, of Toronto, to visit this county previous to the polling day (January 15), and address public meetings in the most central places throughout the county. These gentlemen have had considerable experience in the best methods of working in this great Temperance Reform having been in Halton and other counties where the Act has been passed and is in operation. They will be prepared to give information on any clause in the Act where clearer information is desired, such as "The Barley Question," "The Ten Gallon Clause," etc., and all persons who are undecided on this subject are cordially invited to hear

them. Of one of the speakers—Mr. Burgess—the *Protestant Standard*, Liverpool, says: "He has won a high position as a Temperance orator; he is an indefatigable worker." Another paper, the *Ardrossan Herald*, Scotland, says: "Mr. Burgess commands attention and excites interest and pleasure wherever he goes." Due notice will be given of the dates and places of their addresses and it is expected that they will be greeted by large and enthusiastic audiences.—*Chatham Banner*.

HALTON.—In last April when strong efforts were being made for the thorough enforcement of the Scott Act in various parts of the county, there was a good deal of trouble and petty annoyance inflicted upon some Scott Act workers, and two prominent friends of the cause, Messrs. Harley and James, who were county constables in the neighborhood of Georgetown, had their barns and contents destroyed by incendiary fires. Suspicion rested upon the liquor party and later upon a man named Francis Sidey. A detective was employed to work up the case, and Sidey left the country. Some time subsequently he returned and was arrested in Lindsay on the 23rd December and sent to Oakville. At Milton, on December 30th, he was put on trial before Mr. W. H. Young, Police Magistrate for Halton county. He pleaded guilty to the incendiarism and stated that he had been employed to do it by the liquor men. The man with whom he negotiated directly was Gibbs, who promised him \$60 for doing the job. The money was to be raised by subscription among a number of liquor men. A part of this money was paid to Sidey in the presence of the detective, who had succeeded in ingratiating himself with the rascally crowd. Sidey has, however, not yet received the price of his villany, as he asserts that only \$15 has been paid him. The detective states that he spoke to Elias Clarke about the bad policy of not paying the man whom they had employed to do such dangerous work, and that Clarke at once said that he had paid his \$10.

A warrant is out for Gibbs, but he cannot be found. In the meantime, Sidey has been committed for trial.

Zimmerman, of Burlington, having served his full term of imprisonment for violation of the Scott Act, has been released, and asserts his determination to keep clear of anything that might send him to gaol again. Another violator of the law at Burlington avoided imprisonment a few days ago in default of a fine and costs of \$164, by making himself scarce. The Scott Act is working effectually in Halton county.

BRANTFORD.—The result of the voting on the Scott Act will be disappointing to those who have labored so zealously for the past few weeks to carry a prohibitive measure in the city and county. They were sanguine of success in both, and although the county was carried by a substantial majority, in the city they were defeated. When the difficulties which underlie the administration of the Act, as it at present stands, are considered, and the fear among many that it might affect the business of the city, the vote shows the growth and increasing strength of the temperance sentiment in Brantford. The agitation in favor of a prohibitive Act has also greatly strengthened the belief in stringent measures for the suppression of the evils which the traffic entails. When it was considered six months ago that it would be almost useless to attempt to submit the Scott Act in the city, it cannot be denied that the agitation has brought a great accession of influence to the temperance cause. A very full vote was polled, as large as ever before, with the exception of the mayoralty vote last January. Brantford cannot certainly be quoted as very strongly opposed to prohibitive measures for the repression of the liquor traffic. The supporters of the Scott Act polled within a hundred of the half of the full complement of the city vote, and we doubt not, that had the vote been one in favor of a general prohibitive measure, there would have been 100 majority in its favor. The effects of the passage of the Dunkin Act, seven years ago, were also vividly remembered by many, and the fear that when the Scott Act comes into force, some such results might also follow, doubtless hindered many from giving that support to the measure which they otherwise would, if they believed that the Act would have been beneficial in repressing the traffic with any fair amount of success. And if a marked increase of temperance sentiment is manifest in the city, in the county it is much more so; for, notwithstanding the large majority, the vote polled in the townships was a very light one, so little did the rate-payers think it necessary to come out and vote, the result being almost a foregone conclusion.—*Brantford Expositor*.

MANITOBA.—There are many in Manitoba who watch with deep interest the triumphant progress the Canada Temperance Act is making in the Eastern and Maritime Provinces. Their interest does not end with the watching. The preparations for a thorough Scott Act campaign are well underway here, and the prospects are most hopeful. The Act has been adopted in Lisgar and with that exception and the counties of Selkirk and Lorette the campaign is well under way.

Rock Lake, Dufferin, Portage la Prairie, Fairford, Marquette, Morris, Manchester, Carillon, Emile and Plessis, and Winnipeg City, are being worked under the general direction of the Manitoba branch of the Alliance at Winnipeg. This leaves but Selkirk and Lorette in which the agitation is not being prosecuted, and these, it is expected, soon will be in line. The canvassers for signatures to the petition of the Act are meeting with remarkable success. In some townships they report that every resident voter has signed while from others the report comes that every one who has been asked to has done so, and, most remarkable to state some petitions contain the signatures of dealers in intoxicants, who also promise to vote for the abolition of their trade in this article. The liquor dealers as a whole seem to think that the general adoption of the Canada Temperance Act in Manitoba is a foregone conclusion, and indeed they are having a pretty hard time of it, in a business sense, just now. Three of the leading wholesale dealers have failed within the past month, M. B. Wood & Co., Rigney & Haverly and Rigney Brothers, and the complaints of others are loud and woeful. In Winnipeg an active movement in favor of the Act is progressing. Already five hundred signatures to the petition have been obtained and it is expected that the number soon will be doubled if a majority be obtained, and that the vote in favor of the Act will be a large one. On the whole the prospects are most encouraging, and I hope very soon to be able to claim for Manitoba the honor of being the banner province in this matter. Before concluding this letter I may state that the headquarters of the temperance movement in the city is the Roblin House, in which intoxicating liquors never have been sold. It was previously known as the Douglas House, but Mr. Finlay P. Roblin, the proprietor, is taking the management into his own hands, naming it after himself, the "Roblin." The late John P. Roblin, of Picton, Prince Edward County, who represented that constituency in the old Canadian Parliament, from 1831 to 1836, with the late Malcolm Cameron, was the first to refuse to drink wine at the Governor-General's table, a more difficult thing to do half a century ago than now. So Mr. Roblin comes honestly by his temperance principles, and it is hoped that his very comfortable hotel may meet with all the success it deserves.—*Cor. of Montreal Witness.*

KENTUCKY.—December 15th was a red-letter day in the history of Catlettsburg. Last winter the State Legislature passed a very stringent prohibitory liquor law for this place, subject to the approval of the qualified voters. The law prohibits the sale, giving, lending or procuring of spirituous liquors in this place or within three miles of the corporate limits. The election was set for to-day, and for the past two weeks the canvass has been animated. Polls closed at seven o'clock to-night, and the result was as follows: For license, 106; against license, 138. The temperance people are very jubilant over their decisive victory, and are celebrating the same by cannonading to-night, making the Sandy Valley ring.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

MASSACHUSETTS.—The city of Somerville, Massachusetts, has for three successive years voted to grant no licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquor, for two of these years an active branch of the Citizens' Law and Order League, with five hundred members, has been bringing its work and influence to bear in favor of a rigid enforcement of the law, which means the entire suppression of the liquor traffic in that city. The fact seems well established that the prohibitory liquor law in Somerville is now as well enforced as any of the other criminal laws. We have often heard it asserted that the work of the Somerville Branch League had enhanced the value of real estate fully ten per cent., and that in the face of a general depression elsewhere.—*Law and Order.*

MAINE.—Governor Robie, of Maine, has issued his proclamation declaring the adoption of the prohibition amendment, which amendment will come in force on Wednesday, the 7th day of January,

1885. The vote cast on the 8th September is officially declared to have been as follows:—for the amendment, 70,783, and against it 23,811—a majority of 46,972 in favor of constitutional prohibition. *Canada Casket.*

RHODE ISLAND.—The Rhode Island Catholic Total Abstinence Union has adopted the following in relation to legal prohibition:

"Resolved,—That Catholic total abstainers and advocates of temperance should fearlessly perform their duty as citizens by public protests against laws calculated to foster intemperance; that, while recognizing moral suasion as the basis of temperance work, we nevertheless declare confidence in legal restriction of the liquor-traffic as a means to advancement of that work. Such restrictions may go to whatever extent seems best to us in our capacity of Catholic temperance citizens. We emphasize the fact, however, that we cannot in any way encourage the liquor interest, much less vote for it."—*National Temperance Advocate.*

WASHINGTON.—The U. S. Senate, on Dec. 22nd, passed the bill introduced by Senator Blair to provide for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic. The bill authorizes the appointment of a commission of seven persons, to be selected solely with reference to personal fitness and capacity for an honest, impartial, and thorough investigation, whose duty it shall be to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic, its relations to revenue and taxation, and its general, economic, criminal, moral, and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, the public health, and general welfare of the people, and also to inquire as to the practical results of license and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several States of the Union. The commissioners are to serve without salary, not more than four of them are to be selected from one political party, and they are to report to the President within eighteen months after their appointment.—*Lever.*

KANSAS.—In his annual address, A. B. Campbell, President of the Kansas State Temperance Union, declared that there is a steady and substantial growth of public sentiment in Kansas in favor of the honest enforcement of the prohibitory law, and, notwithstanding the corrupt administration of Governor Glick, there is not one-tenth of the liquor sold or drunk in that State now that there was before the passage of the prohibitory amendment, the saloons now existing have no permanence.

From the report of James A. Troutman, secretary, we learn that the total receipts of the Union during the past year has been \$6,775.22, which, with the balance in the treasury at his last report furnished a fund of \$7,825.55. The expenditures during the same time have been \$7,676.44, leaving a balance on hand of \$148.68. Mr. Troutman also states that he has positive information as to the standing of more than two-thirds of both houses, regarding the question of re-submission, the Senate standing 8 for re-submission, 26 against and 6 unknown; the House standing 21 for, 75 against and 29 unknown, making in both houses 29 for re-submission, 101 against and 35 unknown. Thus, even if all those whose standing is unknown, should vote for re-submission, on joint ballot the majority against re-submission would be 37, which is a good ways from the two-thirds majority required to re-submit.

After prohibition has been in force in Kansas for two and a half years, the following figures compiled by Mr. Troutman from official data received from all except sixteen of the sparsely settled frontier counties, show that the law is being enforced to a great degree, and shows that after the Supreme Court renders decisions on the cases now before it the law will be even better observed:—

No. of saloons prior to May 1st 1881.....	708
" " Nov. 19, 1884.....	313
" " decrease.....	395
" " counties covered by report.....	66
" " having no saloons.....	41
" " in which there are saloons.....	25
Total number of cases tried.....	972
" " " convictions.....	729
Aggregate of fines imposed.....	\$95,200
Number of defendants imprisoned.....	81
Total time of imprisonment.....	11 yrs., 5 mos., 19 days.

—*Northwestern News.*

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.
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F. S. SPENCE, - - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9TH, 1885.

MEN, WOMEN, AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

For better or for worse society in England, the United States, and Canada, seems tending towards a fuller recognition of the right of woman to a larger measure of freedom in her pursuits, a larger measure of power in the state, and a larger measure of legal control over her property and her offspring. In England and Canada, a married woman can now retain her separate ownership of any property she may have possessed before marriage, and also of any that she may acquire in her own right after marriage. In many states of the Union a similar condition of the law obtains, though in others a married woman is, in the matter of ownership, in no better position than the negroes of the South were in before emancipation. Such variations in the status of married women are quite possible under a federal system which leaves the control of property and civil rights to be regulated by state constitutions and state legislatures.

Just as one must look at the furthest up water mark on the shore to ascertain the height of the rising tide, so we must look to the most liberal of the state constitutions to ascertain the furthest advance made by public opinion in the direction above referred to. Not long ago Washington territory adopted a new constitution, or an amendment to its old one, which permits women to vote, compels them to serve on juries, and in other respects places them before the law in a position of perfect equality with men. Here are some of its provisions:—

The rights and responsibilities of the parents (in the absence of misconduct) shall be equal; and the mother shall be as fully entitled to the custody, control, and earnings of the children as the father.

A married woman dwelling with her husband has the same right and liberty to acquire, hold, enjoy, and dispose of every species of property, and to sue and be sued, as if she were unmarried.

All laws which impose (or recognize) civil disabilities upon a wife, which are not imposed (and recognized) as existing as to the husband, are hereby abolished.

There are many other provisions in the constitution inserted for the same purpose, the full enfranchisement of women, under one of which the wife may select a homestead if the husband neglects or refuses to choose one, while another puts husband and wife, living together, on an equality as regards individual property, rights and liabilities, with the exception that an advantage is given to the wife regarding her personal earnings.

A Washington Territory lawyer of good standing and large practice recently gave the following as his view of the scope of the enactment above referred to:—

Married ladies, with and without separate property, as well as spinsters, are undoubtedly, in this territory, citizens. They can do, and must endure, as citizens. Wives and mothers may at any time be returned by the sheriff as qualified jurors. This invasion is possible any time in our own homes. Only the good sense, or good taste, or sense of propriety, which may or may not be present, may prevent it. In the home, all contemplation of the wife as in any way the agent or servant of, or even secondary to, the husband, is done away with. She is no longer under such civil restrictions as compel her to act in any capacity inferior to him. She is not subject to his authority, or even restraint, and such property and rights as were formerly alienated by marriage are now restored. Why, a woman may be the absolute manager if not proprietor of the home, and regulate the whole premises, including children and husband, the very servants being hired by her and subject to her dictation.

The Chief Justice of Washington Territory happens to be a firm believer in the advantage of mixed juries for the trial of criminal cases, and he succeeded in getting women chosen as jurors in his recent circuits. His testimony is very strong as to their capacity for discharging the duties imposed on them, and as to the improvement wrought by the change. "The result," he says, "is plainly to be seen in the unprecedented orderliness of our community and the exceeding promptness and severity with which crimes, especially those against the home, are punished." A correspondent of the *New York Post*, writing from Seattle, which a short time ago was one of the worst places in the Territory, describes it as one of the most orderly places to be found anywhere, "its uproarious theatres, dance-houses, squaw-brothels, and Sunday-fights," being things of the past, while there is not a gambling house left in the city. He gives a grand jury of women credit for the improvement, but admits that the enfranchisement of women has not done so much in the same directions elsewhere. In one county the women even voted with the whiskey interest.

It is interesting to read the same correspondent's description of the effect on the male voters of the admission of women to the franchise.

In spite of the mist and mud, election-day was a pretty spectacle here. The ways to the polling places were fenced in, and the election precincts adorned with green shrubs and flowers. The rooms were tastefully arranged, and garlanded in some cases, reminding one of church pulpits where the religious sentimentality of women is given full expression. Many ladies were present, offering tickets and electioneering, generally, as it seemed to me, for principles, not men. It was pleasant to see the sailors, longshoremen, raftsmen, and loggers—many of whom had not felt enough interest to come out at the June election (and so were ignorant of the new order of things) exhibit their surprise when they found what the ordeal of voting meant. They would stop, step on one side, shake out their clothes, turn down the bottoms of their pants regardless of the mud, throw away their quids, and wipe off the brown traces before approaching the ballot-box guarded by its new divinities.

ONLOOKER.

Selected Articles.

THE DRUNKARD, THE ORPHAN, AND THE WIDOW.

The land is full of the wretched, made so by the rum-fiend. Drunken fathers, captured by the allurements of the saloons and by the seductive influences of the devilish draughts that nobody but a fiend could have invented, and unable to resist the spell that habit has settled upon them, are breaking the hearts of thousands of loving wives, and keeping their little ones in beggary and want. They appeal to us in tones of anguish to step in between them and the destroyers of their welfare to stay the hand of the slayer—to close the grog-shops their natural protectors have no longer power to keep out of, and which consumes their bread and raiment. Shall we pass by, as did the "Priest and Levite," or shall we imitate the Samaritan and bind up their wounds? Remember they are perishing now, and now is the hour in which we should come to their aid. May our better thoughts lead us to the work promising something for their relief and protection.—*Western Wave*.

BAND OF HOPE WORK.

As frequent enquiries come to us respecting the formation of Bands of Hope, we have much pleasure in giving space to the following circular issued by the W. C. T. U.:

Educating the children of our country in the principles of total abstinence and prohibition is one of the most important features of our temperance work.

In view of this fact, the following suggestions are offered for the organizing of Bands of Hope.

1. Seek out six or eight boys and girls who are ready to sign a Pledge Roll. Then

2. Choose your Conductor—a warm-hearted man or woman, filled with the love of Jesus, and willing to work.

3. Let the Conductor get these and other children together—enroll *his own* name and their names in a Pledge-book, give each of them a card and badge, and let them choose their own officers as in the Constitution annexed.

4. Adopt this Constitution with such changes as your local circumstances may require.

5. Hold your meetings at regular intervals; open them with a brief Bible-reading and prayer; make them lively; have a definite lesson, along with recitations, singing, &c. The following will be found useful helps:—Richardson's Temperance Lesson Book, (25 cents.) The Temperance Manual, (30 cents.) Band of Hope Lesson and Song Quarterly, (10 cents a year.) Catechism, (5 cents.) Roll of Honor or Pledge Roll, (10 cents.) Silk Badges, (2 cts.) Metal Badges, (8 cents.)

The above Requisites and Cards, &c., will be supplied, and information cheerfully given, by

MISS H. FOSTER,
Box 965, St. Catharines, Ont.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called.....
of.....

ART. 2. Its objects shall be to instruct our boys and girls in Gospel Temperance principles.

ART. 3. The officers shall be a Conductor; and other officers, as Secretary, Treasurer, &c., shall be members of the Band.

ART. 4. Any child may become a member by signing the Pledge-roll, and paying into the Treasury one cent a week, if able to do so.

ART. 5. The meetings of the Society shall be held.....
the time to be fixed by the Society itself.

ART. 6. A badge shall be worn at every meeting of the Band, and on all public occasions.

PLEDGE.

God help me evermore to keep
This promise that I make—
I will not chew, nor smoke nor swear,
Nor poison liquors take,
I'll try to get my little friends,
To take this promise too:
And every day I'll try to find
Some temperance work to do.

General News.

CANADIAN.

A great flood at Meaford last week destroyed a good deal of property. Manning defeated Withrow in the contest for the Toronto Mayoralty by a majority of 142.

Toronto gave a majority of over 8,000 for the abolition of tax exemptions.

A young woman and a boy were drowned last week in the Bay of Quinte.

At Winnipeg, on the 1st inst., the thermometer registered 46° below zero.

Retail booksellers are complaining against the small margin of profit allowed them on the new authorized readers.

The workmen in Garth & Co.'s brass manufacturing establishment in Montreal have been put upon short time work.

On Tuesday afternoon, John Dansfield, aged 6, was killed on the Michigan Central Railway, at Petrolin, while playing with a hand car.

On the last day of 1884 three boys were drowned in Toronto Bay. They had been skating.

Mrs. A. McKenzie, of Keppelon, Ont., committed suicide last week by hanging.

The body of Lewis Stillwell was found in the woods near St. Thomas with a bullet hole in his head. It is believed that a murder was committed.

On New Year's morning at four o'clock at a dance in Toronto, a young girl named Mary Purtell, who had been dancing all night, fell dead in her partner's arms.

FIRES.—The parish church of St. Thomas, Quebec, was completely destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon. Loss, \$100,000.—A dwelling house at Welland was burned on the 6th inst. Loss, \$1,800.—Russell's flour mill at Claremont, Ont., was completely burned down on Saturday. Loss, \$7,000.—The Trinity Episcopal Church at Quebec, took fire on Saturday. The flames were extinguished after the building had been damaged to the extent of \$4,000.—At Hull, on last Friday, two houses were burned, and a three-year-old child perished in the flames.—There were small fires on the 1st inst., at Niagara, Brussels, and Millbrook in Ontario.

UNITED STATES.

There is a strike among the carpet weavers at Roxbury, Mass.

A Milwaukee steamer went ashore at Ludington. Four lives were lost.

An earthquake was felt in the Southern States on the night of the 2nd inst.

The tug *Admiral* was sunk at Chicago by a bursting boiler. Five lives were lost.

A bill has been introduced into the United States Senate to establish international copyright.

The boiler of the steam tug *Sol Thomas*, exploded at Marshfield, O., on the 6th; six men were killed.

Floods in Indiana have caused much damage to property. Many dwelling houses have been swept away.

A large number of the Pa. coal mines have closed down, throwing nearly 10,000 men and boys out of work.

The bark *Lena* from South America for Philadelphia stranded on Dec. 27th at Hog Is., and was broken up. Eight lives were lost.

At Newark, N.J., on Saturday morning, a large furniture factory was burned with a number of adjoining dwellings. Seven families are left homeless.

There are serious labor troubles in Ohio. In Cleveland alone 13,000 people are said to be suffering through want of employment.

A railroad tunnel at Bristol was fired by a mob of riotous strikers.

At Moorfield, W. Va., there has been a serious riot over a local election, armed men parading the streets, and several citizens being seriously injured.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Mr. Gladstone has been sick.

Small pox is prevalent in London.

The Grand Vizier at Constantinople has resigned.

Earthquake shocks have been felt in different parts of Italy.

Four French men of war have been sent to assist Admiral Courbet.

Germany is endeavoring to obtain possession of the British Island of Heligoland.

A British barkentine was lost on Scattarie Isd. on Christmas day; all hands escaped.

There is a noticeable revival of activity in the ship-building interests throughout Great Britain.

A railway collision occurred on the 1st at Barnsley. Four persons were killed and three injured.

M. Campeon, French Minister of War, has resigned, and his place has been taken by Gen. Lewal.

Lord Wolseley has received a letter from Gen. Gordon, dated Dec. 14th. The latter was then safe at Khartoum.

Latest advices from Korti are to the effect that Gen. Wolseley expects to commence his desert march to Khartoum on Friday.

A number of rebellious students in the Moscow Theological Seminary have been flogged by soldiers, at the direction of the Archbishop.

In London last Friday another dynamite explosion occurred on the underground railway. No lives were lost. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

More Orange riots are reported from St. John's Nfld., as having occurred at Bay Roberts. The man-of-war *Tenados* was sent to the place and peace has been restored.

There have been further earthquakes in Spain. Some disaster nearly every day. Over two thousand people have perished. There is terrible destitution among those whose property has been destroyed. Large amounts of money are being subscribed for their relief.

Campaign Songs.

TEMPERANCE SONG OF FREEDOM.

TUNE—"We've Swept the Seas before, Boys."

We'll hail the day of freedom,
That bids our land rejoice,
Released from Drink's vile thralldom
By universal choice.
For years this fiendish foe, boys,
That binds us with a chain,
We've fought to overthrow, boys,
And so we shall again.

CHORUS—And so we shall, so we shall,
And so we shall again;
We've fought to overthrow, boys,
And so we shall again.

In triumph we are nearing
The victory to be won,
With vigour, persevering,
We'll push the battle on.
With those that cause distress, boys,
We compromise disdain,
We've fought to win success, boys,
And so we can again.

CHORUS—And so we can, so we can,
And so we can again;
We've fought to win success, boys,
And so we can again.

The joyful songs of freedom
Shall echo far and near,
And peace and plenty's welcome
Shall ring out everywhere.
The people roused once more, boys,
Their freedom shall maintain,
They fought for it before, boys,
And so they will again.

CHORUS—And so they will, so they will,
And so they will again;
They fought for it before, boys,
And so they will again.

—Richard Cameron in *Temperance Record*

Literary Record.

"PROHIBITION AND COMMON SENSE."—The National Temperance Society has just published pamphlet form an address of great interest, entitled "Prohibition and Common Sense," by John Bascom, D.D., LL.D., President of Wisconsin State University. It presents in a masterly manner the fundamental principles upon which the demand for the prohibition of the liquor-traffic is based, sets forth in a striking light the objects to be attained, shows the true function of law, and most effectually disposes of the liquor-plea of "personal liberty." It is one of the most valuable contributions yet made to the literature of the prohibition movement, and ought to be scattered broadcast throughout the nation. 24 pp.; price 10 cents. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York City.

"THE BOOK-WORM."—A unique, handsome, and delightfully readable little monthly magazine, containing for the year over 300 pages and many fine pictures, all for 25 cents a year, is a recent characteristic product of *The Literary Revolution*. Each number contains attractive selections from some noted book,—the last presents Prescott's famous chapter on the "Spanish Inquisition." What will interest a vast number of book-buyers will be the regular monthly news of the *Revolution's* progress,—an enterprise that has wrought wonders in the book world. A specimen copy of *The Book-Worm*, will be sent free to any address. John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl Street, New York.

Tales and Sketches.

THE BURNISH FAMILY.

A PRIZE STORY PUBLISHED BY THE SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

CHAPTER X.—(Continued).

While Mabel, by retiring early, was endeavoring to recruit her flagging energies, her name was the theme of comment in two very different places. Mr. Shafton Keen, with as much seriousness as his mercurial temperament permitted, was remonstrating with Delamere, who could not deny that his father would be very deeply offended, and who yet urged, as the young and imprudent have ever done, that the merits of Mabel would make her an ornament to any family. "What are we, that we should make such a fuss?" he retorted, to one of Shafton's remarks. "We are rich, all the less reason for my caring for money; and, as to family, I have yet to learn that we have much to boast of there."

"All the greater reason that your cash should buy you blood. There's thoroughbreds of the Blankbank and Barcacre tribes, who would endure the odor of grains for the gains they would get, and would bend the loftiness of their Norman crests to 'Vat' and 'Still,' if gold! dear, adorable, indispensable gold! were the recompense. Oh, foolish cousin, mine! when will you learn common sense? It's precisely because you have not rank that you must match out of, and beyond, your own rank. Stand tip-toe on the misty mountain top of your gold, to win some aurora of the upper spheres. The great work you have to do is to woo so as to restore the balance between rank and wealth. But for this said governess, what a hue and cry about misplaced confidence and deceived patronage are you preparing for her. Besides, how do you know that she cares one straw about you? I never saw the least manifestation of it."

Delamere winced at this more than at all the other pungent words that Shafton had uttered. He could not cite, nay he would not profane, the remembrance of Mabel's sweet confusion in the library by naming it. That was proof to himself that he was not indifferent to her, but to tell Shafton, and abide his laughter, as he tore the bright trifle to shreds, and to reveal the story of the scrap of paper, or the still greater annoyance of the incident of the evening, would be to lacerate his own feelings, in order that his cousin might stanch the bleeding with the cautery of his jibes. No, he could not wholly confide in Shafton. He did as friends usually do, told that which suited him, gratified himself by talking of the object that filled his mind and heart; heard and revolved all the objections, and left Shafton fully determined to risk everything for his love, certain that life had nothing to offer him in comparison with the triumph of calling Mabel his—a conclusion which the enumeration of her gifts and graces, as he strolled home under the moonlight sky of an early June, may have served to confirm.

In the housekeeper's room, Mrs. Gabb was confiding her wrongs to "Chawles," as she called him, and taking counsel with him on their future proceedings. The man had a salutary pride in his young master, and a vision of some brilliant marriage in the future, when he, as a reward for long and faithful services, might be put into a snug public house, and be able to marry Gabb, was one of his favorite day dreams. That Mr. Delamere should shatter such expectations by making a low marriage, and offending his father (for mortally offended the man knew he would be), and he knew also that as Mrs. Burnish was not Mr. Delamere's friend, there might never be a reconciliation, and that therefore he would not be able to provide for his servant—that such an event should happen was so sore an annoyance that he listened eagerly to Gabb's statement, discussing his evening glass at the same time.

"Missus confides in her like anythink, and yet I heard the childring say this very evening to each other, 'Miss Alterton gave him something; I know she did.'" Emily answered, "P'raps it was a beggar," and the little one says quite "'cute,'" says she, "He was a gentleman, and no beggar; I know he was, though he had'nt a very nice coat on, and I didn't see his face; it was before brother Delamere met us;" and you may take your hoath of it, Chawles, it was her lover that that red-faced woman came from at the Tun and Noggin, and she is playing fast and loose with him till she gets Mr. Delamere. The horrid proud, low cretur! I can't abear her."

"Well, and what's to be done?" said Charles.

"Why, I shall up and tell missus all about it. I can't say much about r'other in the back ground, because I can't say that I picked up a letter I knew to be hers, and read it. That'd look r'ayther out of the way, p'raps, but I could tell about her a-meeting Mr. Delamere in the library, and that she came away flustered; and that she's in the habit of meeting him, and that I heard the young ladies say so; and that a bad like woman comes to her from a low public house; and then I wonder how missus'll look, and whether she'll choose Madam Tun and Noggin for her confident again, and say, quite off-hand, "Gabb, you may go," and that lanky up-start a-sitting there to hear the letter read as cool and as grand as a duchess."

"Ah! that's the scheme, Gabb, and it's a doing Mr. Delamere a service to get him out of this fire; for he's not one of your wild ones, it's all love and honorable marriage that he means. Poor young gentleman! And the Missus wouldn't object to setting aside of the eldest son; then it 'ud be a woundy long time for you and me to wait, Gabb. For there'd be no change in the family for years maybe."

This reference to their own affairs introduced a tender element into the conversation, which we need not follow; certain it was that Mabel's affairs, as far as Gabb was concerned, were by no means in a favorable train.

CHAPTER XI.

A Decision—a Gattle—and an Accident.

"I this infer,
That many things having full reference
To one consent—may work contrariously:
As many arrows—loosed several ways,
Fly to one mark."

Shakespeare.

Mrs. Burnish was not visible at the breakfast-table the following morning. She had passed a sleepless night, and her husband reproached himself for having asked her to go to the meeting. He also, on replying to Mabel's inquiries, as she poured out the coffee, said, "The fact is, she needs country air; we have been in town too long. I think next week or so, a run in the country to my brother's place in Sussex would do her and the children good, and you too Miss Alterton; you are looking pale this morning."

This was the first time that any remark indicating personal interest had fallen from Mr. Burnish's lips to Mabel. She felt pleased in proportion to its rarity. Mr. Delamere raised his eyes to her face, and the change in her color could not have failed to have been observed, perhaps put to the score of pleasure at his notice, by the philanthropist, if he had not been just then occupied with his newspaper.

Both Mabel and Delamere wished for an opportunity of an interview, but for very different reasons. The reflections of the night—a night of wakefulness and tears—had decided Mabel on the course she ought to pursue; and as she feared the treachery of her own heart, she wished quickly to get a painful effort over, and be restored once more to the consciousness of rectitude, even if she had an aching breast. The greater the pang, the more need of resolution and promptness, argued poor Mabel; while a strange tightness came in her throat, and a dull heavy throbbing in her temples marked the strife between duty and inclination.

There were applicants to see that morning, and a basket of begging letters to look through. Mabel's difficulty was, that Mr. Burnish usually spent his mornings in the library, and Mr. Delamere's horse came at ten o'clock to take him to business. But on this day Mr. Burnish, by medical direction, commenced riding in the morning, and set out a full hour before his son left. The little girls went up stairs to the piano for their morning's practice, and Mabel, still busy with the basket, lingered in the reception-room. Delamere, like most young men, was not slow to remark that she did not retire as soon as usual, and to interpret the matter very favorably. The least symptom that Mabel reciprocated his feelings filled him with a kind of delirium of pleasure, that scattered far and wide all the thoughts that Shalton Kreen had suggested. His father had no sooner mounted for his morning ride, than Delamere tossed aside the papers that had appeared before to engross him, and entering the little room as if to pass through it to the library, he paused a minute at the table where Mabel was sorting the letters, and merely uttered the words—

"Miss Alterton."

Mabel raised her head instantly. There was none of the charming confusion in her face that made it look like a flower-bed ruffled by the wind, and that Delamere so loved to see. She was a little paler than usual, and her eye-lids were drooped like white rose-leaves over her full eyes; but there was resolution on her brow, and in the carriage of her head, though her curved lips quivered a little, as she said—

"Mr. Delamere Burnish, I wish to speak with you, now, at once, and for the last time."

"Oh, no—no!" said Delamere, startled by her manner, and hardly knowing what he said, but going hastily round the table, and making an effort to take her hand. Mabel folded her arms, and pressed them tightly to her waist, to still the beating of her heart, and, in a concentrated voice, said—

"A few words will suffice, sir. After what you said last night, I cannot affect to misunderstand you. My position in this house forbids me, in honor, to listen to you, and ought to restrain you from making me the subject of attentions that would not fail to be utterly disapproved by your family."

"Miss Alterton—Mabel! tell me one thing—leave all else—tell me but this, may I hope that my feelings are—"

"Sir! it is to no purpose your thus pressing me to listen to your declarations," interrupted Mabel, taking refuge in her pride. "What have you ever seen in me that would lead you to suppose that I would steal clandestinely into any family? Think better of me, and set yourself a nobler task than making your father's house the scene of an attachment—a pursuit rather—that he would—"

"An attachment! Oh, don't alter the word, surely it is cold enough! Call it a passion—a principle that can cease but with my life." He trembled as he spoke, and Mabel, for a moment, quailed before his vehemence as he continued, "My father will ultimately approve. Approve! he will feel the honor when his eyes are opened—when he knows you. My mother—Mrs. Burnish—loves you already."

"Yes; as the governess of her children; and that very allusion to her regard nerves me to my duty."

"Ah, then, you want nerving as you call it! It is not your will that prompts these cold words—this reversed manner. Oh, dear Mabel! leave all this worldliness to lower natures steeped in conventionalism. Be yourself! Take pity on one who has had but little of the love—the home-joy—that makes the very flower and perfume of life."

Mabel was losing ground, and she felt it; so she interrupted Delamere, by saying, "Pardon me sir! I must be heard; and my time is limited. I am confided in here, and I cannot repay that confidence with perfidy. No pleading, and no amount of passion, could justify me to myself if I sanctioned this. Do you understand me? I must speak plainly. I, too, have a father, who would not choose his daughter to dispose of herself."

"Let me seek him, at once, without delay."

"No, once more, sir, no—most distinctly, no! I have other objections."

"Ah, then, it is true you are engaged? Miss Alterton, don't trifle with me, I'm desperate!"

"No, I am not—hush!" said Mabel, frightened at his vehemence. At that moment the door opened, and Gabb came in suddenly, and, affecting to start, she dropped a curtesy, muttered she did not know anyone was there, and was going suddenly.

"Stop," said Mabel, following her. "What is it you want?"

"I came for the letter basket, Miss."

"I have already had Mrs. Burnish's directions about that, and am sorting them," said Mabel, calmly returning to her chair, while Mr. Delamere had gone into the library. "Will you tell Charles I am ready to see the applicants," she added.

Gabb left the door slightly ajar, and went away, evidently for the moment overawed by Mabel's manner. In an instant Delamere returned, and Mabel said severely,

"You see, sir, in what a distressing position you place me. Let this morning's conversation suffice, if you have any sentiments of honor and gentlemanly feeling, unless you wish to drive me from this house. I am your sisters' governess—I can never be anything but that to you."

Pallid, with gleaming dilated eyes, and nostrils quivering, as if heated to a white heat, Delamere confronted Mabel, who returned his gaze with a proud composure, for her spirit was roused. He was about to speak when Charles opened the door, and a poor old woman came forward asking for a letter for 'The Convalescent Institution.' "Please, sir, your 'oss is ready," uttered in Charles's flat voice, formed an anti-climax to the scene, and, swallowing his grief and rage, or both, Delamere was seen in a few moments galloping down Portland Place at a speed very unusual.

"Hanged if I know what to make of him, said Charles, gazing after his master; "he looks more as if she'd said 'no' than 'yes' to my mind. I don't think a 'appy lover ever looked like that, and so I shall tell Gabb. Though she said he was a-proposing, I doubt we're on the wrong scent arter all."

During the time that Mabel, with an agony of pent-up feeling, oppressing heart and brain, was compelling herself to listen and reply to the usual charity cases, Gabb was improving her opportunity while dressing Mrs. Burnish, convinced that there was no time to lose. She began by saying how "very bad she thought Mr. Delamere looked lately."

"Oh, he's very well," said Mrs. Burnish; "if his dear papa only led such an easy life."

"I thought, mem," said Gabb, as she brushed back her mistress's hair, "that the agitations Mr. Delamere had lately had been bad for him."

"Agitations? ridiculous! what do you mean?"

"Why, mem, I don't know as I'm at liberty to speak; only servants, mem, have their eyes as well as ladies."

Mrs. Burnish's curiosity was now completely roused. "What! has Charles been telling you anything of Mr. Delamere?"

"Oh, dear no, mem; there ain't a faithfuller servant than Charles; he would on no account say one word about his master's secrets," said Gabb, with a manner that plainly indicated there were secrets. "It's nothing, mem, but something I've seen myself."

"And what, pray, is this wonderful 'something,' you goose?" said Mrs. Burnish, longing to know, yet affecting to disapprove.

"Oh, only, mem—that is, mem, perhaps Mr. Delamere knew Miss Alterton before she came here."

"Mr. Delamere and Miss Alterton, what of them?"

"Oh, I thought, mem, they might perhaps have been engaged, as he's so fond of her."

At this astounding piece of intelligence, Mrs. Burnish turned on her chair, and faced her maid.

"What do you mean, Gabb? What's all this nonsense, you chattering thing!"

"Why mem, all I go from is Miss Alterton and Mr. Delamere meets of a morning in the library before any of the servants is up. I know it mem for a fac; for I saw it with my very own eyes, Miss Alterton a-rushing up stairs with her face all red, and her hair a-flying, and I saw Mr. Delamere after that go into his room, mem. Yes! I'll be upon my Bible oath I did—and more than that, mem! he meets Miss Alterton in her walks; the young ladies says so, and thinks, pretty innocent dears, it's to see them. But he never used to do that either in town or country afore. If I'd a-been a chatterer, mem," added Gabb, puckering up her eyes, and feeling for her pocket-handkerchief, "I should have spoken afore, but I says to my-elf, says I, It's no affair of mine; servants ought to hear, see, and say nothing, only I wonder a born gentleman like Mr. Delamere should be sweet on a young lady that comes from some place they call 'The Tun and Noggin.'"

"You are raving, you foolish woman," said Mrs. Burnish hastily. "Miss Alterton has been educated ever since she was an infant at one of the best schools in Bath. Her governess, a lady known to our family for years, has recommended her. Her father is certainly in the wine and spirit trade; perhaps a retail dealer, I don't know; but I have not the least doubt of his respectability: and if your information on other matters is no more correct than the last, I advise you, Gabb, to attend to your own affairs, and leave Miss Alterton and Mr. Delamere to theirs."

"Ah!" said Gabb, sobbing, "that's what I said. If I tell my angel missus, what I see with my own eyes, she's so good and gentle she wont believe it. And pr'aps it's approved of, and what's it to me? and here am I getting myself into trouble, when I meant no more harm more than the babe unborn."

"Gabb," said Mrs. Burnish, much mollified both by the flatteries and the pretended tears of her maid, "I have no doubt you are a faithful creature, but you do not understand, how should you? the matters you talk about. Miss Alterton is a well educated young lady, who is to bring up my daughters, and whom I desire may be treated with respect as their instructress. But of course she occupies a very different station to any of the Burnish family. And Mr. Delamere would not dare to disgrace himself by insulting any young lady under my roof with his addresses, It would be highly indecorous, for, of course, marrying so below himself is not to be thought of. So dry your tears, you goose! and let this be a warning to you. I know all about his meeting the little girls in his walks. He did so last night, and as to what you say about the highly improbable incident of meeting in the library, you must be quite mistaken. I'm sure you must."

"I humbly ask your pardon, mem! And when that red-faced woman comes, that brings parcels from the 'The Tun and Noggin,' I'll tell her a-piece of my mind, for her daring to say that Miss Alterton of Bath comes from any such place."

"You'll please to hold your tongue; and for the present fasten my dress, and don't agitate my poor nerves with any more of this stuff."

Bursting with spite, Gabb did as she was desired, and was not sorry when she left her mistress's room, and tears of real vexation filled the eyes that had simulated weeping. "She's a blind idiot! that's what she is," was her complimentary summary of Mrs. Burnish's character, as she told the matter to Charles, who further vexed her by saying—

"If there's anything atween they two, it isn't love; and so you'd a-said if you'd a-seen his face when he turned out of that 'ere blessed room this morning."

"Psnaw—fiddlesticks!" said Gabb, "don't you, Mr. Charles, pretend to tell me. What do you, men, any of you, know about anythink, that isn't as plain as the nose on a body's face." (Gabb's nose was obviously plain, and turned up mightily, as she added)—"A set of fools, most of you, with sand for brains, and pebbles for eyes! What's Mr. Delamere's business to look angry, any more than pleased, at this Miss What's-her-name—tell me that, will you? Is people angry with them as they cares nothing about—tell me that, Wisacre? If he thinks she's got another in the wind—and we know she has—won't he look all manner of ways, noodle?"

"Ah! I see," said Charles, apologetically.

"See, do you! no, you don't; it's I that sees. Only, don't you pretend to penetration, it ain't your 'forty,' as master says"

Somewhat comforted by this harangue, Gabb proceeded to the business of the day; and, as directing the under servants was one of her prerogatives, there was plenty of fault-finding that day in the lower regions of the household.

Now, though, on the whole, Mrs. Burnish had acted creditably, in the way she received Gabb's communication, and treated it, principally, as a bit of slunkey gossip—for, as Mabel was really useful, she clung to her with the tenacity of a weak rather than an affectionate nature—yet two new ideas certainly had entered her brain. The possibility that Delamere might look with the eyes of admiration on Miss Alterton, and the fact that

the young lady's father was certainly in some branch of 'the trade,' not quite so genteel as she had supposed Miss Germaine's general description of 'wine trade' to apply to. 'Tun and Noggin' certainly jarred on her nerves. The governess of her daughters! well, it was annoying, certainly—particularly that it should have oozed out among the servants. True, she knew Mabel had been twelve years at Miss Germaine's, and spent her holidays there, for so much had transpired in conversation. She knew, too, that it was a step-mother that Mabel was in mourning for, and her own position towards Delamere had kept her from asking any questions as to the terms Mabel had been on with the deceased. She more than suspected there was little love on either side, and that Mabel's long school life, unbroken but by very occasional visits to watering-places, was traceable to that cause. Comforting herself, therefore, that her daughter's governess had not been contaminated with what she knew to be a low, disreputable business, she determined to take the first opportunity of delicately cautioning Mabel as to the direction and posting of letters to her father, and the inexpediency of any person being sent to her with messages, who might talk with the servants. As to Delamere, she would watch.

Several morning calls were made on Mrs. Burnish that day, and nearly all unpleasant traces of the morning's conversation had been erased from her unimpressible mind, before she dressed for the dinner party, that, with Mr. Burnish, she was engaged to attend that night. Not so with Mabel. Throughout that weary day, heavily went the hours and their occupations. Nothing requires the mind to be more free than teaching; and all seemed to go wrong. The children toiled and stumbled over lessons that usually went smoothly, and their governess failed to interest them. The work was done, but the spirit was not in it, and all was heavy. The evening walk in the Regent's Park might have restored matters but for a most affecting incident.

Nothing could be finer than the weather when Mabel and her pupils set out, glad to be released from the school-room. They wandered on the grass, and beside the ornamental water, the little ones, at all events, feeling the delicious evening a compensation for the toilsome day. They did not notice the ominous gathering of the clouds until some falling drops admonished them to make the most of their way homewards. Just as Mabel and the children had reached the park gate, with every prospect of being drenched in a few minutes, they saw the carriage returning from having set down Mr. and Mrs. Burnish. The servants had been told to look out for Miss Alterton and her charge, and all three entered, pleased enough to escape the storm. They had scarcely seated themselves when a vivid flash of lightning frightened the horses, and they set off at full speed along the New road, the coachman being unable to turn them into Park Crescent, but not entirely losing his command of them. Just at the top of Portland Street they turned short round the corner, and a wild shriek from the pavement, the cry of a child as if thrown among the horses' feet, the jolt of the carriage against or over something, convinced Mabel an accident had happened. In a few seconds, though it seemed a long time, the carriage stopped suddenly, and Mabel saw two policemen, and others at the horses' heads, and letting down the window, and looking back in the direction they had come, to her inexpressible horror, Mabel saw a poor child being raised from the ground bleeding profusely, and apparently insensible; a woman evidently its mother, in the most frantic agony of grief. The bystanders, hastily fetching a shutter from a neighboring shop, were laying the little sufferer on it, and proceeding to carry her to the Hospital, the mother being supported in the sturdy arms of the compassionate Irish applewoman at the corner of the street, who, calling her boy to mind the stall, prepared to go with the distressed creature, who was following the poor child. Meanwhile, Mabel, oppressed with sickening faintness, was vainly striving to quiet the cries and screams of the frightened children, as the coachman gave his master's name and address to the policemen, and accounted for the accident, as eye-witnesses who came up corroborated, by the fright of his horses. The rain was falling in torrents, while the thunder pealed above, and the coachman and footman prepared to lead the horses, now perfectly quiet. A very short time brought them to Portland Place, where Mabel, assisted by the maids, succeeded in restoring the children to something like tranquility before they retired to rest. For herself, the shriek of that poor mother and the stifled cry of the child still rang in her ears, and effectually banished composure. She lay down on a sofa in the school-room, and found relief for her overcharged heart in tears.

Mr. Veering undertook the task of telling Mr. Burnish of the accident on his return. In consideration of Mrs. Burnish's nerves, she was not told until the following morning, when she was naturally thankful at the escape of her children from what might have been a terrific accident; and the consequences to the poor child taken to the hospital caused her to dispatch a note to Mr. Shaston Keen, requesting him to lose no time in seeing the patient and mother, and doing all for them that benevolence would suggest.

Mr. Delamere Burnish met Mabel at breakfast with such undisguised warmth of pleasure, and congratulated her so feelingly on her escape, that his step-mother already felt the workings of Gabb's suggestions—yes! they were sure to produce effects. Slow as Mrs. Burnish was, from self-occupa-

tion chiefly, to perceive clearly what was passing around her, when once aroused she had eyes, and she neither liked the manner of Delamere, nor the heightened color of the usually calm Mabel as she replied. Not that she would at all mind Delamere's justifying her prophecy, made often in his childhood, that "his father would have trouble with him," but, under her roof it was not desirable, lest she should incur the blame, not merely of her husband, but of Lady Burnish, of whom the whole household stood in awe. Besides, there was a feminine kind of annoyance (Your pardon, ladies!)—that Miss Alterton, or any other person whom she looked on as a subordinate, if not an inferior, should mount to her own level.

Mr. Shafton Keen called at noon, and reported that the child was still living, but insensible, and could not recover, and that the mother was with it. "I wish, Miss Alterton," said he, "that I had your sex's gift of soothing words to utter to that poor woman."

"Would it be well to see her?" said Mabel.

"Oh! do," exclaimed Mrs. Burnish. "Go from me, Miss Alterton: it is incumbent on us. No one even accidentally injured, where we, however innocently, are concerned, should be for a moment neglected."

A curious smile passed over Shafton Keen's face as he said, "You propose a wide sphere for your benevolence, dear aunt."

"I should be sorry," retorted the lady, appreciating the remark as a compliment, "that the sphere was ever narrowed by me, Shafton."

It was agreed on the instant, that the young surgeon should be Mabel's guide to the hospital, which was only an easy walking distance.

(To be continued.)

Girls and Boys.

THE BRAVE DRUMMER-BOY.

A little drummer-boy, who had become a great favorite with the officers, was asked by the captain to drink a glass of rum. But he declined, saying, "I am a Cadet of Temperance, and do not taste strong drink."

"But you must take some now," said the captain. "You have been on duty all day, beating the drum and marching, and now you must not refuse. I insist upon it."

But still the boy stood firm, and he'd fast to his integrity.

The captain then turned to the major, and said, "Our little drummer-boy is afraid to drink. He will never make a soldier."

"How is this?" said the major in a playful manner. "Do you refuse to obey the orders of your captain?"

"Sir," said the boy. "I have never refused to obey the captain's orders, and have tried to do my duty as a soldier faithfully; but I must refuse to drink rum, because I know it will do me an injury."

"Then," said the major in a stern tone of voice, in order to test his sincerity, "I command you to take a drink; and you know it is death to disobey orders!"

The little hero, fixing his clear blue eyes on the face of the officer, said, "Sir, my father died a drunkard; and when I entered the army I promised my dear mother that I would not taste a drop of rum, and I mean to keep that promise. I am sorry to disobey orders, sir, but I had rather suffer anything than disgrace my mother and break my temperance pledge."

The officers approved the conduct of the noble boy, and told him that so long as he kept that pledge, and performed his duties faithfully as a soldier, he might expect from them protection and regard.

"My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not."

—The Wesleyan.

LITTLE CHIPPY.

Chippy is a dog—a very little dog—who lives in a fine house in Albany. Although so small, he is supposed to be worth a large sum of money. Why? Not because he is useful. He is not a ratter or a hunter, and would not prove a very powerful protector against burglars.

But Chippy is a thoroughbred. He is a rare dog. He is also cunning and intelligent. When Amy is expected home from school he watches for her and appears to know every word she says to him. To every one who notices him he is friendly, and seems to want to talk to those he knows.

The chief thing however, that attracted my attention to Chippy was the fact, that he is a teetotaler.

The family in which this little dog has found a home which many a child might envy is composed of good temperance people. But one of the daughters was an invalid, and her physicians had ordered her to take a glass of sherry wine occasionally. One day when taking this medicine she poured a little of it in her hand and offered it to Chippy.

Very innocently he put his nose to it, but that was all. Not a drop did he swallow; so if he was a member of any Band of Hope he did not break his pledge. At once he turned away in disgust. He rubbed his nose against the carpet and tried his best to get rid of the moisture and the odor of the wine.

Chippy is a temperance dog; no wine for him. He is no invalid, and if he was I don't believe he would like to take such stuff even for medicine. Probably he would find a better and a safer remedy. He has no appetite for it, and as long as he is determined not to taste it he is not likely to have an appetite for it.

He knows too much to put his nose into it again. Hurrah for Chippy, the teetotaler!

—Peter Stryker, D.D., in *Temperance Banner*.

Our Casket.

BITS OF TINSEL.

A wife should be like roast lamb, tender and nicely dressed. No sauce required.

Visitor: "Sally, what time do your folks dine?" Sally: "Soon as you go away—that's missus's orders."

Thackeray tells of an Irishwoman begging alms of him who, when she saw him put his hand in his pocket, cried out, "May the blessing of God follow you all the days of your life," but when he only took out his snuff-box she immediately added, "and never overtake you."

A very good-tempered gentleman with a very long nose, was one day walking down a narrow street of East Boston; two or three very quizzical ladies, with very ill grace, paused in their way, and looked steadfastly at the gentleman's nose, when he, good humoredly, placed his finger on its tip, and pressing it to one side, said, laughingly, "Now, ladies, you have room to pass."

A negro witness, on a horse trial in a New Jersey court, was asked to explain the difference between a box stall and a common stall. Straightening himself up, he pointed to the square enclosure in which the judge was seated, and said, "Dat are's what I calls a box stall dere whar dat ole hoss is a sittin'!" It took a great many raps of the judge's gavel to restore order in that court.

"The country," said an Irish orator, "is overrun by absentee landlords;" and as if this was not enough to put his audience in good humor, he added, after a magnificent peroration, "I tell you, the cup of Old Ireland's misery is overflowing; aye, and it's not full yet."

A farmer who had engaged the services of a son of the Emerald Isle sent him out one morning to harrow a piece of ground. He had not worked long before nearly all the teeth came out of the harrow. Presently the farmer went out into the field to take note of the man's progress, and asked him how he liked the work. "Oh!" he replied, "it goes a peg smoother since the pegs have come out!"

Don't marry a man to mend him and reform him, such attempts are generally as vain and powerless as attempts to turn back the flowing tide with a wisp of straw, or outroar a hurricane with a whistle.

An Irish agricultural journal advertises a new washing machine under the heading, "Every man his own washerwoman," and in its culinary department says that "potatoes should always be boiled in cold water."

Hot water is now the cure-all for dyspepsia. Some wit think he has discovered in this the reason why married men are seldom troubled with that complaint.

Not long since an elderly lady entered a railway car, and disturbed the passengers a good deal with complaints about a "mos dreadful rheumatiz" that she was troubled with. A gentleman present, who had himself been a severe sufferer with the same complaint, said to her, "Did you ever try electricity, madam? I tried it and in the course of a short time it cured me." "Electricity?" exclaimed the old lady; "yes, I've tried it to my satisfaction. I wa struck by lightning about a year ago, but it didn't do me a single mossel o' good."