

THE CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

Freedom for the Right means Suppression of the Wrong.

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The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 16th, 1881.

Selected Articles.

FIGHTING THE SCOTT ACT.

To us there seems no stronger evidence required of the unqualified success of the Scott Act than the fact of the enormous subscriptions that are being so generally and voluntarily donated, not alone by the liquor-sellers, but by the liquor manufacturers, to the fund which is being raised by the Licensed Victuallers of the province for the purpose of fighting the Scott Act in those counties in which it is intended to be submitted.

At a recent meeting of brewers, distillers and others concerned in the liquor traffic held in Toronto, between \$30,000 and \$40,000 was subscribed to a fund established for the purpose of fighting the Scott Act in the coming campaign. Of this sum Messrs. Gooderham & Worts, wholesale distillers, Toronto, subscribed \$10,000. The association expects to raise \$100,000. The meeting pledged itself not to deal with, or support any wholesale wine or spirit merchant, brewer or distiller who does not contribute his share to the general fund now being raised to fight the Scott Act movement.

Query? If there is really more liquor sold in those counties in which the Scott Act is in operation, than in those under licensed law—as is invariably claimed by those interested in the liquor traffic, and the opponents of the Scott Act generally, why is it that the liquor manufacturers are so illogical and short sighted as to donate such liberal contributions to oppose its adoption?

Referring to this subject the *Milton News* says:—

"This premonitory symptom of a conflict between right and principle, and the good of the human race on the one hand, and a lucrative though demoralizing trade on the other, is but the prelude to one of the severest and most uncompromising struggles ever known. Philanthropists appeal to the higher, nobler instincts of men's natures for their verdict upon the traffic now arraigned for trial, but the traffic appeals to what? Money! This constitutes their 'sinews of war.' A few thousand dollars are to be spent in each constituency for the purpose of fighting the Scott Act. No, not fighting the Scott Act; but fighting against the principles which elevate

men, which lifted them out of the bondage worse than slavery, and from a mental, moral and social desolation appalling as it has been disastrous."

The above action should stimulate temperance men throughout the Dominion to deal generously with their own campaign funds. Do not let the cause suffer reproach and, perhaps, defeat through insufficient support of it. But we feel satisfied that every man who has the best interests of his country at heart will do his duty in this matter. They have done so whenever occasions required it in the past and will do so now. Right must and will prevail.—*Action Free Press.*

THE LIQUOR CURSE.

BY S. CORNELIUS, D. D.

Virtues go in families. One of these family groups is "faith, hope, charity;" another is "long-suffering, gentleness, goodness;" another is "righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost." The same is true of vices. "Filthiness, foolish-talking and jesting" are classed together as if in close relationship. So are "bitterness, wrath, anger, clamor, evil speaking and all malice;" and so are "adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings and such like." We often hear of parent vices, and what vice is not the parent of a vile and various progeny of vices? What form of sin is not infinitely productive and reproductive? What crime does not lead to crime? What evil does not draw other evils in its train? What curse is not cumulative?

Certainly the liquor curse has roots and branches without number. Certainly the drinking-saloon is one of the chief synagogues of Satan. It is not only that drunkenness is born and bred there; this is but the beginning of the evil wrought. The lowest and basest passions are fired there, contention and strife spring up there, and murder often does its bloody work there. Crime in all its forms seeks not in vain for hellish inspiration there; oaths and curses resound there; the whole vocabulary of profanity can be acquired there. Sabbath-breaking finds its chief harbors there, and infidelity under all its forms gains unrebuked utterance there. The chief antagonism that the Church finds throughout our land is there, with its scores of attendants where the Church has its units, and there on the Holy Day and on every day alike. The bartender is the most dangerous rival of the minister; and not only is he this, but he is, also, the rival and the adversary of every philanthropist, every moralist and every reformer. The awful business in which he is an active agent is a direct attack not only upon the Church, but upon the community; a menace to every home, and the dread of every loving heart that has son, or husband, or lover, or friend exposed to its insidious temptations. The liquor traffic, whether conducted at retail or at wholesale, is a traffic in the peace and safety and prosperity of the people, and not only those who profit by it, or who patronize it, but all who apologize for it, or palliate, or excuse its atrocities, are aiders and abettors in its spreading devastations.

God be thanked, the multiplied revelations of the results of this foul iniquity have so aroused the public conscience that "Prohibition" is now becoming the temperance watchword everywhere. Arguments and apologies and excuses for an evil which has eaten like a cancer into the most vital interests of the family, the Church and the community, are becoming more and more odious to increasing multitudes. A radical reform in this matter seems to be approaching; a reform, which, it is presumed, will rescue thousands from alcoholic temptation, and from the fearful fate of the drunkard. God speed the day!—*American Reformer.*

PAT FLANNIGAN'S LOGIC.

BY HON. A. B. RICHMOND.

" 'Tis wisdom to beware
And better shun the bait than struggle in the snare.—*Dryden*,

" But let the strong temptation rise,
As whirlwinds sweep the sea ;
We find no strength to 'scape the wreck,
Save, pitying God, in Thee."

—Mrs. Hale's "Alice Ray."

"Patrick Flannigan," said the District Attorney one day in court, "stand up and plead guilty or not guilty to the charge the Commonwealth has preferred against you !"

When Pat had complied with the polite request thus made by the officer of the law, the attorney proceeded to read from a paper in his hand a very graphic description of a certain transaction in which Pat had been engaged a few days before.

"What say you? Are you guilty or not guilty?" asked the attorney.

"I am not guilty of half thim things ye've read to me," said Pat, looking at the court; but I did have a bit of a row last Saturday week; an' I dunno jist vat I did, fer ye see I was stavin' drunk, on the meanest corn whisky yer honor iver tasted."

"But, Patrick, we never taste it," said the Judge, while a smile lurked in ambush behind the grave judicial countenance.

"Sure now, don't ye, though?" said Pat, with a look of mingled surprise and incredulity—"don't ye though? Well, thin, ye ought to jist once' to know how the crather acts, an' to know how to pity a poor fellow that does. Sure, your honor grants licenses, an' how do ye know the mischief yer doin' to honest men like mesilf unless ye take a drink now an' thin—jist to see how it makes a man behave hisself."

"Who gave you the liquor, Patrick?" asked the court on a voyage of discovery.

"Well, I dunno vat's his name," said Pat, too honest to turn informer, while a gleam of true native humor twinkled in his eye. "But I know I seed a license hangin' fernist the bar. Ye see, Judge, I was wroughtin' for the city on the streets, jist close by, an' I was drouthy, an' it was so handy, I went in and took a drink that ortent to've hurt a baby; an' in tin seconds I was crazy drunk—an' I dreamt I was at Donnybrook fair; an' that's all I remember till next mornin', whin I was boardin' at Sheriff Ryan's hotel."

"But," said the court, "you are charged with perpetrating an aggravated assault and battery on Mr. S, the hotel keeper."

"Well, yer honor," said Pat, "if I did, I only gin him back jist vat's in his own whisky; an' if yer honor hadn't gin him a license, I wouldn't 've got the drink, an' if I hadn't 've got the drink, I wouldn't 've been drunk, I wouldn't 've got into the fight; an' if I hadn't 've got into the fight, I wouldn't 've been here this mornin', onyhow."

This was a process of reasoning new to the Court. It was a self-evident truth dressed in plain clothes, and while the law was with the Court, Pat evidently had all the logic, and he here summed up the mischief of the license system in a few sentences.

Scores of men are made drunk every day, just because it is so easy to obtain liquor. The law places it in reach of every man. On all the streets of our towns and cities are hung notices of "Choice Liquors," "Cool Lager," "Ale," and "Fancy Drinks," to tempt the laboring man to come in and spend the money for strong drink, that his family need for bread. On the path he must walk to and from his daily occupation he sees these temptations on every side. The licensed saloon and grog-shop afford him every facility to become a drunkard. His appetite, renewed and kept alive by indulgence, urges him on. There is no obstacle in his road to ruin—on the other hand, that road is opened and made plain and easy by the law. What wonder is it then that the rum-shops flourish while the families of their victims starve?

Should a gambling house be opened in our midst, straightway the officers of the law hasten to abate the evil. The owner is arrested, and the law is swift to punish the offender. Why? Because the vice of gambling affects the morals of the community. By it men's passions are depraved and their fortunes wasted away. Does not the grog-shop do more? Does it not more certainly affect the morals of society? Does it not waste the fortunes of men? Is not the circle of its baneful influence greater? Does it not

affect a greater number? And more than all this—does it not also cause disease, that is transmitted from father to son, from generation to generation, poisoning the very spring of human life, while it scatters death on every side?

In a house of ill fame covertly established? Verily it cannot long escape the notice of the moral people around it, or the lynx-eyed guardians of the peace and public welfare, and the punishment dire and certain is meted out to the offender clothed in scarlet. Why, a most just, indignant, and consistent (?) people will not always wait for the slow process of the law, but, in their zeal to purify the public morals, will sometimes take the law in their own hands, and administer to the frail victims of their vengeance punishment most con'fign. Why is this? Because society is so careless of its morals that it will not tolerate temptations to evil in its midst. And when some feeble offender seeks to establish a place wherein to pander to the lusts of men for gain, a Christian community will not permit it. No, it tempts men to sin! Public indignation is aroused, and a mob most likely becomes the champion of virtue and morality!

By the side of this evil stands the grog-shop with its open portals leading from earth to hell. But it is a time-honored institution, beloved by politicians, begotten by law, sustained by license, and tolerated by a Christian people. It rears its poisoned front in all our public thoroughfares, tempts men to sin, invites them to ruin, is a source of nearly all crime, and a libel on the Christian civilization of the age. Verily do we

"Compound sins we are inclined to,
By damning those we have no mind to."

If we may judge the tree by its fruit, the gambling hell and house of ill-fame—bad as they are—are temples of innocence and virtue compared with the licensed bar-room and grog-shop.

If we license the sale of whisky, why not license gambling and prostitution, or any other vice that will pay a tribute to the State therefore? Yes, why not stamp the broad seal of the commonwealth on the very blade of the knife of the assassin. The influence of this wicked traffic is most often felt in the hand that grasps the hilt. The drops of blood on its point are but so many tributes paid by murder to the law. And if the law sanctions the influence and motive power, why should it not sanctify the instrument and approve the consequences.

Our City Council once constructed a beautiful water fountain in the centre of the public park. It was intended for use as well as ornament—it was deep and large, and was made to hold a supply of water for the use of engines in the event of fire. For a few days after its completion it was left unprotected by a railing, and late one dark and stormy night a poor laborer who was going home from a neighboring licensed hotel (alias grog-shop), too drunk to keep in the pathway, fell into the fountain and was drowned. The body was taken out of the water the next morning, and in the pocket of the unfortunate victim was found a pint flask partly full of whisky. He left a wife and family that depended on him for a miserable support, but, such as it was, it was better than starvation. The coroner's inquest censured the City Council for their negligence in leaving the fountain unprotected by a railing. The citizens were indignant, and particularly the hotel (?) keeper, who had lost a good customer. Anathemas, long, deep, and loud, were hurled at the devoted heads of the "City Fathers," for their carelessness and disregard for the safety of the citizens. Grave and serious as the occasion was, I could not help smiling at the misdirected wrath of the people. It was determined to fence the fountain in immediately with a strong iron railing, to prevent such accidents in the future. I suggested that as there were a number of bridges in the city from which drunken men might fall and get drowned, while they were fencing the fountain, the resolution be so amended as to provide that a fence be first erected around the grog-shop, and the fountain attended to afterwards. I also mildly stated that, as a matter of economy, it would be better, for it was probable that one fence would be all that was necessary, if it were erected in the right spot, to protect all the dangerous places in the city. I wanted a fence around the whisky as well as the water. It was amusing to see the look of blank astonishment on the intellectual faces of the jurymen. The proposition was so new that it required time to take it all in and to give it that consideration which I thought it deserved, but which it never received. One of the jurors sagely remarked to his fellow, that while the City Attorney was reasonably rational on most subjects, he was becoming positively "lunatic" on the question of temperance. And sometimes, when I have been talking to

the average-minded citizens on this subject, I imagined I was in some such predicament as the lunatic who, while confined in one of our asylums, was asked by a visitor why he was there, and replied that it was only for a difference of opinion; that "he thought all the rest of the world was mad, and that all the rest of the world thought he was mad, and that the world had it by a 'large majority.'"

But why not build a fence around the grog-shop, to keep the drunkard and the man that is fast becoming one from entering its vile and polluted precincts? It is much easier to do so than to fence every pool and gutter into which the poor inebriate is likely to fall. Throw around the drinking resort the prohibition of law and the ban of society; let the omnipotent voice of the people cry aloud against the evil; let public opinion speak by petition to the Legislature, in the name of justice and in behalf of poor, fallen humanity, that would do better if it could; let the people demand the protection of prohibitory laws, and the overwhelming curse of intemperance will be eradicated from our midst. "*Vox populi vox Dei.*"—*Lever.*

THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL.

The following is an extract from "The effect of Alcohol on Man," by N. T. Davis, M. D.:—Alcohol being one of the purest of the carbonaceous class, and especially rich in carbon and hydrogen, was at once assigned a place at the head of respiratory foods and of supports of animal heat. When taken into the living system, it was supposed to unite rapidly with the oxygen received through the lungs, evolving heat, and leaving as resultants carbonic acids and gas water; in this way its supposed heating and stimulating effects were explained. The simplicity of the explanation, coupled with the high authority of Liebig, caused it to be almost universally accepted, although resting on a purely theoretical basis, without a single experimental fact for its support. It was not long, however, before Dr. Prout of London, ascertained by direct experiment that the presence of alcohol in the human system directly diminished the amount of carbonic acid exhaled from the lungs, and consequently there could be no combustion or oxidation of the alcohol by which it was converted into carbonic acid and water. Dr. Percy and others, by examination, found that alcohol taken in a diluted form into the stomach, was taken up without change of composition, and carried with the blood into all the organs and structures of the body; and that its presence could be easily detected by the proper chemical tests. The chemico-physiologists, however, still assuming that alcohol, being a hydrocarbon, must necessarily be used for maintaining temperature and respiration, suggested that the union of its elements with oxygen might be such as to result in forming acetic acid or aldehyde instead of carbonic acid gas. Hence, they still sustained the popular belief, that alcoholic drinks were capable of increasing both the temperature and strength of the human body. In the meantime the process of experimentation went on. Dr. Boker, of Germany, by a well devised and carefully executed series of experiments, proved that the presence of alcohol in the living system actually diminished the sum total of eliminations of effete matter daily; and, consequently, that its presence must retard those molecular changes by which nutrition, secretion, and elimination are effected. In 1850, the writer of this paper prosecuted an extensive series of experiments to determine the effects of different articles of food and drink on the temperature of the body, and on the amount of carbonic acid excreted from the lungs. These experiments proved conclusively that, during the active period of digestion after taking an ordinary food, whether nitrogenous or carbonaceous, the temperature of the body is always increased; but after taking alcohol in the form of either fermented or distilled drinks, the temperature begins to fall within half an hour, and continues to decrease for some two or three hours. The extent and duration of the reduction of the temperature was in direct proportion to the amount of alcohol taken. The results of this series of experiments were embodied in a paper read to the American Medical Association in May, 1851. A few years later, the experimental researches of Lallemand, Perrin, and Duroy proved conclusively that alcohol, when taken into the stomach, was not only absorbed and carried with the blood into all the organs and tissues of the body, but also that it was eliminated as alcohol, unchanged chemically, from the lungs, skin and kidneys.

The experiments of Prout were repeated, and its results confirmed by Sandras and Bourcharde, of France, W. A. Hammond, myself, and others,

of this country. Those of Boker were carefully repeated and varied by Anstie, of England, and Hammond of this country. My own, in reference to the effect of alcohol on animal heat, have been repeated, and the results confirmed by a large number of observers, among whom are Drs. Richardson, Anstie, and Hammond. Those of Lallemand, in reference to the elimination of alcohol, have been equally confirmed, except the claim that the amount eliminated is not equal to the whole quantity taken. Hence the following propositions may be stated as fully established scientific facts:

First.—That alcohol, when taken diluted in the form of fermented or distilled spirits, is rapidly absorbed without change, carried into the blood, and with that fluid brought in contact with every structure and part of the human body.

Second.—That, while circulating in the blood, its presence retards those molecular or atomic changes by which nutrition, disintegration, and secretion are maintained, and the phenomena of life continued.

Third.—That its presence retards the elimination of waste matter, impairs nerve sensibility, lessens muscular excitability, and lowers the temperature of the body.

Fourth.—That a part, at least, of the amount taken is finally eliminated or thrown out of the system with the excretions, without having undergone any appreciable chemical change.

These facts are as well established as any in the domain of physiology, or in the whole field of natural science, and they point with all the clearness and force of a mathematical demonstration to the conclusions that alcohol is in no sense a food, neither furnishing material for the tissues nor fuel for combustion, nor generating either nervous or muscular force.—

Family Herald.

WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE?

That well-known substitute for butter, oleomargarine, is not half so dangerous a compound as the ordinary old rye, and kindred beverages, which people drink. Nevertheless, the State of New York has prohibited its manufacture and sale. We have not heard any very deep growl of indignation over this assault on the "liberty of the subject," and the vested rights of manufacturers and dealers in this compound, which after all may have been the best kind of butter the poor man could get. It will be readily urged that the poor man will be much better off without oleomargarine on his table, and that it is necessary to save him from the direful consequences of eating it. We dearsay the Trades Benevolent Association will deem this very proper legislation, and see in it no cause for giving the manufacturer and seller of the greasy imitation compensation for his vested rights and lost capital. Will any one who objects to the prohibition of death dealing, soul destroying whisky, rum and gin, beer, & ., tell us wherein the difference consists.—*Chatham Tribune.*

Scott Act News.

PERTH.—Over one hundred delegates from the various townships and municipalities of Perth county, besides fully a hundred citizens of Stratford, assembled in the Temperance Hall, in Stratford, on Tuesday, to take the initiatory steps towards passing the Scott Act in Perth county. The meeting opened at 10 a. m., Mr. J. H. Flagg, of Mitchell, taking the chair and briefly stating the object of the meeting. He said that the prospects of the temperance cause in Canada were brighter than ever before, and the object of this meeting was to discuss the advisability of submitting the Scott Act in this country. Very little was known as to what the Scott Act really is, and if the meeting decided to submit the Act he thought it advisable to enlighten the public as to the real character of the Act. Rev. Mr. Henderson, of Attwood, was elected Secretary, and the Chairman requested some one to lead in prayer. If there was an anti-Scott man present he wanted him to pray. He would like to see what kind of prayer an anti-Scott man could offer. (Laughter.) Mr. McPherson, of Stratford, the oldest clergyman present, prayed. The Chairman read a synopsis of the various provisions of the Scott Act, and called upon Mr. Spence, of Toronto, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, for fuller information. Mr. Spence reviewed the history of the Dunkin Act, and showed the superiority of the Scott Act. The Privy Council of Great Britain had decided the Scott Act to be perfectly constitutional, and it

would be enforced wherever passed. It was impossible not to have prohibition with the Scott Act in force. The Scott Act means prohibition, and he wanted the people to understand it. Wherever tried it had been successful. It had passed in every county in Prince Edward Island, and drink was totally prohibited in that Province. An attempt to repeal had been made in only one county in the Island, and this attempt was a failure, for again it was decided to stick to the Scott Act. The Scott Act was the means, the stepping-stone to prohibition, as near to total prohibition as we can get if we never could get prohibition. The Scott Act was no good that we ought to have it anyhow. No liquor was allowed by law to be sold on the Scott Act polling-day, and for total prohibition on this day alone, was it not worth all the trouble? There had been a grand victory in Halton County. It was quite true that owing to one or two doctors having abused their privilege, about 6,000 bottles of whisky had been sold there, but this wouldn't happen again, as the doctors will have their names published hereafter and be on their guard. Only 33 cases of illicit selling occurred in Halton, and all were punished. The penalty for the first offence was a fine of \$50, for the second offence a fine of \$100, and for the third, imprisonment, with no option. The third penalty generally cured. Crime had been reduced in Halton seventy per cent., and there hadn't been a single case for the judges at last Assizes. The unanimous opinion of business men was that business was improved; the only one that had suffered was liquor-selling. Mr. Spence then quoted opinions of the leading business men of Halton, showing that business had increased and had been established on a much better basis than before. People who couldn't be trusted before now paid cash.

The Rev. Mr. Richardson, of Stratford, agreed with all the last speaker had said. Mr. Flagg said that \$2,150 had been paid in by 30 of the 33 who had broken the law in Halton. The remaining three had been compelled to skip out of the country and good ridance to them. Let us go in with a will for a good fight. A delegate from Oxford county gave some very practical advice, and advised the ministers to keep an eye on all the voters in their congregation. Mr. R. Turnbull was in favor of submitting the Scott Act in Perth county at once. Formerly he thought it would be impossible to carry it here, but now he was sure it was not only possible, but highly probable. Next to Divine help he thought the assistance of the ladies was most beneficial to us. (Cheers.) Rev. Mr. Richardson said he believed the movement was steadily growing. He was glad to see the President of the Ontario Trades Union Benevolent Society present. Rev. Peter Wright, of Knox Church, Stratford, agreed with Mr. Richardson. He was afraid it would be hopeless to get a majority for the Act in Stratford at present, but we would be sure of the respectable vote anyhow. Rev. D. A. McGregor, Baptist, of Stratford, corroborated the two preceding speakers' remarks. Mr. W. Reford, of Stratford, said that the temperance movement had progressed during the past beyond his most sanguine expectations. The Scott Act was the only salvation for the County. It would be carried beyond a doubt. Mr. J. S. Huston said he was a temperance man from principle. From conversations he had felt sure of the success of the Scott Act in Perth County. He believed in the practical manner by voting for the Scott Act and inducing others to do likewise. Dr. McCullough a delegate from St. Mary's, was proud to know that St. Mary's would make up for Stratford's deficit. In his professional capacity, in giving a dose of pills, he now gave an additional dose of Scott Act. Mr. Brown, of St. Mary's, was anxious for a fight, and had no doubt of the result. Mr. Robert Eaton, of St. Mary's, thought he was the oldest temperance man present. He was also a Christian. Those so-called Christians who drank whisky had no business in the church. Dr. Gunner, of Listowel Congregational Church, said Listowel was sound for the Scott Act. It would certainly be carried there. The President of the Licensed Victuallers' Associations had told him he would insist on his boys signing the pledge when this grew up. Rev. J. W. Holmes, of Listowel, said that Listowelites would "go in" for the Act with heart and pocket book. Rev. Mr. Cooper, of Listowel, was convinced Listowel would give a large majority for the Scott Act. They would fight to the bitter end. Mr. W. Hay, of Listowel, believed the Act would be carried out not only in Listowel, but in the entire county. Mr. Newman said Listowel would give a handsome majority according to the liquor men's own statement. Rev. Messrs. Burrit and Tulley, Mitchell, both felt sure of a large majority for the Act in Mitchell. Mr. Dougherty, Warden of the County, would go in heartily for the Scott Act. Mr. Walter Thompson said his sympathy was with the cause. Rev. Mr. Cunningham, of Mitchell, said his congregation would vote for the Act

to a man. Mr. Flagg said that not only temperance men but all who wanted to protect their families would support the Scott Act. There was 60,000 of a population and 129 liquor-dealers in the county. Rev. Mr. Harris and Mr. Belaman from Blanchard said Blanchard was all right, and would give a big majority for the Act.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The delegates from Downie, Fullarton, Elma, and Wallace had no hesitancy in pronouncing these townships solid for the Act. Logan was considered a little shaky. Two-thirds of Mornington was reported as giving a solid vote for the Act. The Rev. Mr. Deacon said there had been a temperance revival in the gore of Downie, and it would cast a large vote for the Act. All the municipalities having been heard from, the next question that arose was with regard to the finances. After considerable discussion it was decided that the various towns and municipalities should pay the following sums:—Stratford, \$200; St. Mary's, \$200; Mitchell, \$175; Listowel, \$150; Blanchard, \$100; Fullarton, \$100; N. E. Hope, \$100; Wallace, \$75; Hibbert, \$100; S. E. Hope, \$50; Mornington, \$100; Elma, \$100; Downie, \$125, and Ellice and Logan, \$40 each.

A total of \$1,655 to be paid by the county for the furtherance of temperance work. The following resolution was then read by Rev. Mr. Deacon and carried unanimously with cheers:—

"That in view of the widespread evils of the liquor traffic, and whereas in the opinion of this Convention the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 is the best law that we have for the suppression of the liquor traffic; therefore, be it resolved that we form ourselves into an association for the purpose of submitting the Canada Temperance Act to the electorate of this county, and if carried, of enforcing the said Act."

The following officers were then elected:—President, Mr. J. H. Flagg, of Mitchell; Secretary, Rev. Mr. Tully; and Treasurer, Mr. Walter Thompson, of Mitchell. A gentleman was then elected as a provisional Vice-President from each of the different municipalities of the county. For Stratford, St. Mary's, Mitchell, and Listowel, Rev. Mr. Richardson, Dr. McCullough, Mr. Dougherty, and Rev. Mr. Holmes were chosen. The next Convention is to be held before the 1st of July, and the result of petitions to be circulated among the people in the meantime will then be made known, and upon its strength will be decided whether or not the Scott Act will be submitted in Perth county.—*Globe*.

ONTARIO.—A Convention of temperance workers for the South Riding of Ontario County, was held in the town Hall, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. The meeting was numerously attended by delegates from every section of the riding. On motion Mr J. S. Robertson, editor of the *Whitby Chronicle*, was chosen chairman. It was unanimously resolved that the present was an opportune time to submit the Scott Act to the electors of this county, and that immediate steps be taken to organize for the campaign. It was moved by Mr. Cliff, of Pickering, seconded by Rev. Mr. Moore, and resolved, "That the organization be known as the South Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance." Mr. J. C. Smith, Deputy-Reeve of Oshawa was elected President, Mr. J. S. Robertson, of Whitby, Secretary, and Mr. Wm. Nichols, of Brooklyn, Treasurer, who with Mr. J. S. Larke, Reeve of Oshawa, and Mr. Wm. Forrester, Deputy-Reeve, of Pickering, will constitute an Executive Committee for the general management of the campaign. The work of organization throughout the county is very complete. In the North Riding a vigorous association exists, and in each minor municipality in the county active working associations, acting in conjunction with and under the supervision of the county executives, have been formed. On Friday, the 16th, a convention for the entire county will be held at Port Perry.

ST. THOMAS.—At an adjourned meeting of the St. Thomas branch of the Dominion Trade Benevolent Association, held at the Hutchinson house, a large number of the trade were present, as well as several prominent citizens not interested in the trade, who offered their services and their means to defeat the Act, the reasons they advanced being (1) that the city would be materially injured if the Act were passed here and not in London; (2) that the Act would not be enforced if passed, but would have the effect of placing the liquor traffic in worse hands than at present. It was decided to increase the subscription for opposing the Act to \$4,000, and it was also decided not to take any part in the contest in the county, but to devote all funds and energies exclusively toward defeating the Act in the city. A thorough canvass of the city against the measure will be started at once.

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

DURHAM.—An advisory meeting, attended by gentlemen from Darlington, Clarke, Newcastle and this town, was held in the Son's Hall here on Saturday afternoon last, to consider the method of action which should be adopted in preparing the way for a submission of the Scott Act to a vote of the people. Mr. A. Barber was appointed chairman, and Mr. W. W. Tamblyn secretary. It was decided that meetings should be held at a few central points in the riding, and then petitions circulated for signatures, asking the Dominion Government to submit the Act for approval or otherwise. Each municipality will be independently canvassed for signatures, as may be arranged for by local committee. An advisory committee for the riding was appointed, consisting of Messrs. A. Barber, R. Knox, M. Munday, J. L. Power, R. Eddy, T. Yellowlees, J. Rundel, A. J. Reynolds, Capt. Bunt. The clergy were well represented at the meeting on Saturday, and the general interest manifested augurs well for the success of the movement.—*Bowmanville Sun*.

Temperance News.

MR. JAMES FRENCH'S MAGNIFICENT OFFER.

HE WANTS TO GIVE \$6,000 TOWARDS A NEW TEMPERANCE HEAD-QUARTERS IN TORONTO—HOW THE IDEA ORIGINATED—THE TEMPERANCE PARTY ENTHUSED AND THE LIQUOR SELLERS DISCOMFITED BY THE OFFER—INTERVIEWED BY A "CITIZEN" REPORTER.

Readers of the Toronto dailies on opening their papers a few mornings ago found the following brief and modest, but very important communication:—

SIR,—Will you kindly give me space to say a few words on temperance. This is something that affects the interests of all mankind, and the ladies join in the chorus. I should like to see a very nice temperance hall built as early as possible on the most suitable place convenient, here and after thought of. I hope that all the friends of temperance who are able will give something towards the erection of a first-class temperance hall. If the citizens will raise \$10,000, I will give \$2,000 myself; if \$20,000, I will give \$4,000 myself, and if \$30,000, I will give \$6,000 myself.

I sincerely hope the friends of temperance will call a meeting, and that all the friends of temperance will be there. I shall be prepared at once for \$2,000 if the citizens raise \$10,000. If they raise \$20,000, my \$4,000 is ready at any time. I would much rather they would raise \$30,000 and give me a chance to put \$6,000 of my money to such a valuable cause.

I trust there are a great number of wealthy citizens who take a deep interest in temperance, as it affects man's home, and comforts more than anything else. I do sincerely hope that the \$20,000 will be raised forthwith.

Mr. Editor, there is nothing that degrades the human family like drunkenness; it robs the home of every comfort in life, as well as food and raiment, and it brings mankind lower than the brute creation, and very much more so. The moderate drinker says that

he can drink or let it alone. That is his intention, but grog gives appetites to which men's senses often fall victims. When we think of the respect due to woman, we ought to make her home as comfortable as possible. Now, hoping that all the friends of temperance will be up and doing, I sincerely hope that I will be able to give the \$6,000 within a year, or sooner if needed.

JAMES FRENCH.

Toronto, May 13.

WHO IS MR. FRENCH?

Mr. French is known as one of our wealthiest and most public spirited citizens, but his efforts have usually been directed to the removal of municipal abuses, and the discussion of the details of city government, and everyone stared on seeing his name connected with such a magnanimous offer in aid of the temperance cause; not that he is not a temperance man, but he has never "talked temperance" so as to be realized as one of the war-horses. His motto has rather been that of the man-of-war, "Deeds—not Words." Though Mr. French is "not so young as he used to be, some fifty years ago," he made his maiden temperance speech only a year ago. Latterly his mind has been directed more particularly to the evils of the accursed traffic, and he has made an offer of the largest amount of money ever contributed at one time by a single individual in Canada to the Temperance cause. A representative of THE CITIZEN, anxious to give to the temperance people of Canada the fullest particulars in reference to Mr. French's offer, called on that gentleman to learn

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

Sitting in the Bloor Street Methodist church on Sunday, 11th inst, some remarks were made which directed Mr. French's thoughts to the great temperance problem; and in considering how he should dispose of his estate it occurred to him that he could not do better than help in the erection of a building which will serve the temperance cause as a permanent headquarters—a fort for protection against the invader—a barracks where the soldiers of the temperance army can meet for conference—a storehouse for the supply of ammunition—a rallying point in times of active contest.

"What about the present Temperance Hall on Temperance street?" queried the reporter.

"Too far south," replied Mr. French; "I was asked to-day if my offer was not a scheme to sell my Royal Opera House site on King street; but it is too far south as well, and, besides, it is too expensive for the Temperance Hall idea. I am not particular where the Hall is built—the temperance people must decide that. One thing is certain, I will not consent to it being built on any property I own, for I have no axe to grind or personal object to serve in this matter."

"I have been talking to a good temperance man to-day," said the CITIZEN representative, "and he is ready to join in the \$30,000 idea to the extent of \$500, but he thinks you are pretty safe not to be called on for the \$6,000."

"I am sorry any one should think so," Mr. French replied, "I do not see why there should not be \$30,000 raised by temperance men in Toronto and outside for such an object, but if that amount cannot be reached, let it be 20,000 or \$10,000, and I will give \$4,000 or \$2,000 as agreed. I propose immediately to deposit my share in a bank, and have it drawing four per cent. interest, which will go to increase the fund, and other contributions may be deposited as they come in. \$10,000 added to my \$2,000 would give us a small but respectable hall; \$20,000, with my \$4,000 added, would be much better, but I should much prefer \$30,000 raised, so that I can add \$6,000 and let us put up a first-class building that will suit all purposes and have a hall so that when any temperance men come to Toronto we can give them a proper reception."

Further details in connection with the scheme were discussed between the reporter and Mr. French, during which it was suggested that a meeting of representative temperance men should be called at an early day to arrange a plan for achieving the much desired object which Mr. French is so willing to aid in the most practical way.

Before leaving Mr. French's quiet home on North street, that gentleman kindly allowed the reporter to read the autograph letters from General Wolseley, Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Lord Dufferin, written in acknowledgement of presents of choice Canadian apples sent to Egypt and England last autumn, also a letter from Queen Victoria's Secretary in reference to a similar present sent to Her Majesty.

The friends of temperance in our town, will have read with pleasure that a Woman's Christian Temperance Union has lately been organized here, the object of which is to educate public sentiment up to the standard of total abstinence, train the young, save the inebriate, and secure the legal prohibition and complete banishment of the liquor traffic. Already about ninety children and young persons belonging to the different churches have enrolled themselves as members of the cold water army, signing the triple pledge, and thereby binding themselves to abstain from all distilled or fermented liquors, tobacco and bad language. The members of the union will meet in Shaftesbury Hall every alternate Thursday, at 4 p.m., and will be glad to welcome any Christian women who are willing to co-operate in this important work, feeling that in union there is strength, and that now is the time to "come to the help of the Lord against the mighty," by defeating this demon of drink that is destroying the bodies and souls of thousands of their fellow-creatures. Gentlemen, and those residing at a distance, may become honorary members of the Union, by signing the pledge and paying an annual subscription of fifty cents. Any information regarding the Society can be obtained on application to the Corresponding Secretary, Miss Harriet Elliot, Peter St., Orillia.—*Orillia Packet*.

DAKOTA.—A dispatch from Mitchell, D. T., under date of April 17th says: The prohibition alliance convention to-day adopted a platform of principles urging the electing of only temperance men to offices of honor and trust, and condemning the manufacture, sale and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and urging constitutional prohibition as the ultimatum. The Alliance represents all the temperance associations, and its strength will be seen at the coming election. Its membership is divided between both the Republican and Democratic parties, and the members of the Alliance will take part in the conventions of the respective parties, and see that temperance men are nominated and elected, and to boycott any candidate not a temperance man that may be nominated. It is confidently believed that in this way they will not only control the election of the next Legislature, but of the county and municipal officers also.—*Lever*.

ROYAL TEMPLARS.

OFFICIAL.

THOROLD, April 10th, 1884.

To all Select Councils in Ontario—Greeting;

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.—It is my duty to impart to all parties concerned the following information: The Supreme Council, at its regular meeting in March last, after carefully considering the resolutions of the Grand Council of Ontario, and those of the provisionally formed Dominion Grand Council for British North America, decided to grant to Canada *Separate Beneficiary Jurisdiction*, and to appoint the said Dominion Grand Council a Board of Directors to carry said beneficiary business into effect, and to report to the Supreme Council.

The request for a *Monthly Payment* and a *Reserve Fund* plan of collecting and disbursing the benefits was not acceded to, but on the contrary it was decided that the said business is to be conducted according to our well-known laws and regulations governing such matters, the members being assessed for deaths as they occur, as formerly.

The above mentioned Board of Directors possesses no legislative functions, but is simply appointed to do a specific work according to fixed principles and rules.

It is hoped that as soon as the details can be safely and properly arranged the business may be transferred to the Canadian Office.

But our friends in the Select Council must not become impatient; the supreme Council office is compelled by the constitution to carry all risks until enough transfers have been made to enable Canada to pay a full death benefit of \$2,000 by one assessment. There can, therefore, be no danger in the case of any death occurring while the transfer is being made; and the length of time required for said transfers depends upon the readiness with which the Select Council Members respond to the call for an exchange of Certificates. Until this is done the calls must be paid upon all deaths in the Order, as at present.

The Supreme Council conceded to our wish to unite the subordinate and Select Councils into one council with two degrees, and this is to be carried into effect as soon as possible. It was also decided to allow optional benefits so that Councils desiring to accept

as members those who do not wish for death benefits can do so by said persons submitting to our laws and contributing as others to our general fund.

The Board of Directors (Dominion Grand Council) has had its first meeting and has issued its card, and those who elect to exchange certificates can do so at once, the doing of which being optional with them—there is no law to compel any.

WARNING NOTICE.

This is to call attention to and raise a warning voice against the publication of unauthorized circular letters, and to say that such proceedings are irregular and greatly damaging to the peace of the Order.

Anyone wishing to publish a circular or document for distribution must submit the same to the Grand Councillor, who will authorize the necessary steps so that all important information for the good of the Order may be duly circulated.

Loyalty to our Order demands that there be no violation of our rules in this respect, and official faithfulness makes it imperative that all future deeds of this kind shall be prosecuted as inveighing against the properly constituted and responsible authorities, and will be treated accordingly without fear or favor.

A little patience, much common sense, a firm resolve to stand by constitutional measures, and a fair share of well-directed labor will, in a few months, with the blessing of Heaven, make our beloved Order the strongest and most popular Beneficiary Order, as well as one of the foremost and most progressive Temperance Societies, in Canada.

In Hope, Love and Truth,

I am Truly Yours,

JOHN KAY,
Grand Councillor.

Campaign Songs.

CALL TO ARMS.

BY T. YELLOWLEES.

Listen heroes to the treading
Of the army of the free,
They are marching bravely onward
Till they compass land and sea.
Bounding are their hearts for glory,
Nerved their arms are for the fight,
On their banners the inscription,
For Country, God and Right?

Do you hear the trumpet blowing,
Ye dauntless ones and brave,
They summons you to duty,
To help the drunkard save?
In the ranks, will you be marshalled,
'Neath the old flay will you fight
With this watchword to inspire you,
For Country, God and Right.

Will ye stand and see your foemen
Their deadly weapons wield,
And leave the best and bravest
Slain upon the battle field?
Nay, amid the deadly carnage,
In the thickest of the fight,
Hold aloft your glorious standard,
For Country, God and Right.

All along the line is sounding
The trumpet's war-like note,
The hosts are marshalling forward,
Each man to poll his vote.
They mean to slay King Alcohol,
For men of power and might
Have nailed their colors to the mast
For Country, God and Right.

Correspondence.

WARD TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATIONS AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(To the Editor of the "Canada Citizen.")

SIR,—A case which has just occurred in Toronto may be interesting to your readers as illustrating a mode of preventive therefor, which has hitherto almost escaped the attention of Temperance men; and a mode also which is peculiarly adapted for such organizations as the newly formed Ward Temperance Associations of Toronto, or similar societies which may be organized elsewhere.

St. John's Ward already abundantly supplied with taverns, was threatened with a further increase of three, that number having made application for new tavern licenses to both the Provincial and Dominion Boards of License Commissioners. On behalf of St. John's Ward Temperance Association, I had the honor to appear before the Provincial License Commissioners to oppose these licenses being granted, and with the very best results, the whole three being refused.

Unfortunately, no protest or counter petition had been sent to the Dominion License Commissioners, and because of this remissness all three had licenses granted them by that Board. However, it was thought that certain irregularities which were believed to exist in the case of one of these applicants might be sufficient to prevent the license being issued, and accordingly a letter was addressed to the County Judge, as chairman of the Dominion Board, calling his attention to the fact that on Mr. Patterson's (the name of the applicant) petition a name appeared of a man who had left the city about 18 months previously. On Monday and Tuesday the 5th and 6th of the present month, the Commissioners met to receive evidence and try the case, the matter resolving itself naturally into a charge of forgery against Patterson. At the trial Patterson swore that he met Mr. Garston (the name of the party who had left the city) about the middle of February, he (Mr. Garston) being then on a two weeks visit to the city; that having his petition and pen and ink with him he asked him to sign, which Mr. Garston did, using Mr. Patterson's back as a desk to write on; this being done in the open street. Mr. Patterson also produced a witness who swore that he knew Mr. Garston, and that he was present when he signed the petition. This was the defence. On referring to the petition itself it was found that Mr. Garston's name was the best, in fact the only scholarly written name to be found on the paper. The prosecution brought two witnesses, one of whom had kept Mr. Garston's books, (who kept a small butcher shop) who swore that Mr. Garston was altogether incapable of writing such a signature. They also produced an attested signature of Garston's which amply confirmed their testimony. They did not believe that he had been in the city, but, of course, could not swear positively that he had not. The prosecution further brought up another name from Mr. Patterson's petition of a man who had died, as our witness thought, in January, but not being able to swear to the exact date that went for nothing. Still another name was brought up, being that of a man who had left the city last fall and gone to Kingston, and whose wife said had never returned since, but the wife not being present to be sworn, that testimony was also set aside. Amongst 31 names hastily copied from the petition, 8 were found to be objectionable, the three instances just given being samples. The County Judge, as Chairman of the Commissioners, referred repeatedly to the charge of forgery as a very grave one, which may, perhaps, partly account for the strictly legal eye with which everything as evidence was considered, and whilst freely admitting that grave suspicion had been cast on the petition, they could not declare that forgery had been proved, and therefore the license must stand. Had action in this case been taken earlier, before the license had been granted, I believe that the presentation of such facts would have effectually prevented its being granted. Put the same effort forth in every ward in the city, at the proper time, backed up by argument and proof, and the number of liquor traffickers would be materially reduced; the power of temperance sentiment would be consolidated and made effective, and a great step in advance would be taken towards our final goal—Prohibition.

Yours,

JAMES THOMPSON,

Secretary, Toronto Temperance Electoral Union.

General News.

CANADIAN.

Wm. McDonald, M. P. for Cape Breton, has been elevated to the Senate.

Mr. J. J. Tilley, Inspector of Schools, of Port Hope, has been appointed Inspector Model Schools of Ontario, vice G. W. Ross.

The Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health has been notified of one or two mild cases of small pox in the County of Lambton.

James McInerny, machinist, working at Wanzer's factory at Hamilton, burst a blood vessel Saturday morning and died in a few minutes.

The Captain of a Norwegian barque just arrived at Montreal reports the loss of a schooner with twelve of her crew on the coast of Newfoundland.

The charge of forgery against Mr. Robt. McKim, M. P., came up Friday at Arthur. The evidence was heard and the case dismissed.

The election of officers of the Midland Railway of Canada resulted as follows:—Mr. Joseph Hickson, President; Mr. George A. Cox, 1st Vice-President, and Mr. Wm. Gooderham, 2nd Vice-President.

At Port Colborne, May 12.—About a hundred and fifty pounds of glycerine in Mr. Dunbar's magazine exploded. The men had quit work about an hour before it occurred. It was caused by the building taking fire. The shock was felt for miles; no one was injured.

Henceforth Montreal will have a second through route to Toronto. The Ontario & Quebec Railway freight trains will commence running between Montreal and Toronto shortly, but passenger traffic will not commence till July.

36,920 immigrants arrived in the Dominion from January 1st to the 30th of April inclusive, against 38,132 last year. Of these 16,379 went to the United States, leaving 20,550 as settled in the Dominion, against 22,255 last year.

Farmers have nearly finished seeding along the line of the Canada Pacific in Manitoba. A very much larger acreage than last year has been sown.

A large body of Italian laborers on the Canadian Pacific are on strike, and serious trouble is feared.

The three C. P. R. new iron steamships Algoma, Alberta and Athabaska have arrived at Owen Sound to take their places on the line at once to Port Arthur.

At Hamilton, on May 14th, a young man named George Smith was found drowned in a creek near Waterdown village, north of this city. He had gone out fishing, and not returning last night, search was made this morning with the above result. He lived with his mother, who is an aged widow.

John McGill, a farmer living about two miles out of Picton, on the road to Smith's Bay, hung himself whilst laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, caused by his being very severely crippled, the result of having his feet and hands frozen last winter while under the influence of liquor.

Arthur Watson, aged 61, a tailor who resided in London East, was arrested about half-past four p.m. on Wednesday, on a charge of drunkenness, and placed in the cells. At 8:45 it was discovered that he had strangled himself to death with a long neckerchief, which he had tied in a loop and attached to the bars of the cell door.

A sad drowning accident occurred at Three Rivers, Que., on Monday. Three children were playing in a pond close to the station with some boards which they had made into a raft. They fell off it into the water, which, in the centre, is about seven feet in depth, and two of them were drowned—Corrine Lettellier, aged 9, and Henry St. Hilaire, aged 8 years.

UNITED STATES.

A thorough reorganization of Union Pacific Railway affairs have been determined upon.

Some loss of life and great damage to railroads have been caused by floods in Utah.

A swarm of locusts nine miles wide has settled in Texmalca, Texas, destroying all herbage.

At Cleveland, O., fire communicated from a lime kiln destroyed the greater part of Sherwin, Williams & Co.'s paint works. Loss, \$80,000.

The Northern Pacific Railway refuses to ship any ardent spirits to points in or near Indian reservations.

The Marine Bank, New York, is hopelessly insolvent, capital, earnings, surplus and all being swallowed up. Liabilities about \$4,500,000.

Gen. Grant and the whole family are said to be totally ruined financially by the Grant & Ward failure. The deficit will be \$5,000,000.

A gun weighing 212,000 pounds was successfully cast at South Boston, Mass., on Thursday for the Government. It will be the largest gun ever constructed in this country, and will throw projectiles six miles.

At Canton, Mass., the factory of the Narragansett Suspender Company, the Webb Company's building, and the buildings of Wattles & Co., spinning ring manufacturers, were burned. Loss, \$100,000.

Thousands of acres near Shreveport, Louisiana, which has not been submerged for fifteen years, have overflowed, the amount of damage is incalculable. For miles the crops will have to be re-planted.

Robbers tore up a rail on the Mexican Central Railway, forty miles below Queretario, Tex., derailed and attacked a train, on which was \$50,000 in silver. One of the robbers was killed and the rest fled.

A fire broke out in the Arcade block, Oswego, on the 11th. The indications are that it will be entirely destroyed. The block is three storeys high, has a frontage of 170 feet, and is valued at \$50,000. It has a large number of occupants. Losses estimated at over \$100,000.

Michael Farrey, his wife and his sister, Mrs. Sarah Gorman, living at 94 Hanover street, Cleveland, on Monday took a preparation of a neighbor for rheumatism. Farrey and his sister died yesterday in great agony, and Mrs. Farrey is dying. It was found that the lotion contained a large quantity of colchicum.

A collision occurred on the Baltimore & Ohio road, near Connellsville, between a freight train bound west and a construction train going east. The construction train consisted of six camp cars containing 50 laborers on their way to work. It was telescoped, and the men were crushed to death. Many of those who escaped death were terribly injured. There is a sharp curve where the accident occurred. The trains came together with a crash, the cars took fire, and the bodies were cremated.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The bill forbidding the importation of diseased cattle passed the Imperial House of Commons, Friday, by a vote of 124 to 21.

The British Government has received advices stating that the Shah of Persia has ceded to Russia the province of Sairakhs.

It is reported that Gen. Lord Wolseley will command the British expedition to Khartoum in October.

Hicks Beach's motion of censure on the Government for its Egyptian policy was rejected by a vote of 303 to 276, notwithstanding that the Parnellites voted with the Tories.

At a meeting of 3,000 Conservatives in Manchester resolutions were adopted condemning the abandonment of General Gordon.

The bark *George Binley*, from Liverpool for Chili, came into collision with the ship *Tuscar*, when the latter sank. Three of her crew were drowned.

At Plair St. Clair, in France, a freight train fell from an elevated road upon the Boulogne express, which happened to be passing. The engineer of the express was killed and 31 persons injured.

The Reichstag, by a vote of 189 to 157, passed the anti-Socialist bill to the second reading. The national Liberals and Conservatives voted for the measure, also 25 Independents and 39 of the Centre party. This surpassed all expectations. The bill will undoubtedly be passed.

Capt. Tournier, acting in behalf of the French Government, and Li-Hung Chang, for China, having signed a treaty under which China recognized French protectorate over Tonquin and Annam, with existing frontiers. No indemnity to be paid France. It is stipulated in one clause that China shall at once withdraw her troops from Tonquin. The treaty had already been ratified at Peking before the signatures were affixed. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the Franco-Chinese treaty of peace cedes to France more than she ever claimed.

The Egyptian Government has consented to accept payment of taxes in Upper Egypt in kind, it being found impossible to collect money from the impoverished natives. Ismail Pasha, the ex-Khedive of Egypt, is said to have been commissioned by the King of Italy to confer with Mr. Gladstone on the Egyptian question. It is reported that Gen. Gordon has made an unsuccessful attempt to leave Khartoum. A London cablegram says: The relief expedition to Khartoum will probable number 8,000 men, including the Indian contingent. The intelligence department of the War Office has instructed the authorities at Cairn to send survey officers to report the relative advantages of the routes by way of Suakim and by way of Massowah. From this it is supposed that there will be two lines of operation, that the main expedition will proceed alone, and the other by the Red Sea.

Seventeen brigands, who wrecked and robbed the train on the Mexican Central Railroad last November, were shot at Queretaro, Mexico, on May 14th. The Mayor of New Laredo, who was implicated, was not among the number. He will probably escape the penalty of his crime. A number of others are awaiting trial, and probably a dozen more will be shot.

For the Family Circle.

For the "Canada Citizen."

THE GOOD OF A CELLAR.

"What a fine, dry cellar ours is, mother," said Mary Wheeler, as she shut the trap after having fetched up the potatoes to be cooked for dinner.

"Not much use of its being fine and dry when there's next to nothing in it, and Fall close at hand, too," replied Mrs. Wheeler, in a dejected tone. Mary made her mother no answer, for she knew there was good and increasing cause for her mother's dejection.

Little Bill, a lad of ten, who was sitting on the step at the kitchen door, did not understand his sister's silence, and unconsciously put her thoughts into words by saying:

"I remember, mother, when our cellar was chock full of things; apples and pumpkins and potatoes at one end, and at the other, barrels full o' pork and beef and flour, and we never had to buy anything then, for the shelves were full o' crocks of jams and pickles, and apple butter; and real butter was on the floor under, and oh, gracious! didn't we used to be busy getting everything put down there safe before the frost came. Why did you leave off storing the cellar, mother, there has not been anything in it worth speaking about since I was a little shaver just going to school."

"Hold your tongue, Bill, and don't bother mother," cried Mary, hastily, as she came into the kitchen and heard the last part of Bill's speech.

Bill looked up a little surprised at Mary's tone of command, but he was used to obey, and so was silent. A minute after he heard his sister's voice from the summer kitchen calling him and he hastened to her.

"Come here, Bill," she said in an undertone, as not wishing others to hear; and when the boy had approached her closely she continued in the same tone, "Don't say anything about such changes as you may observe to have taken place in the house since you were a very little boy, it grieves mother, and you wouldn't do that willingly I am sure."

"O' course not, Mary, but why don't we have the cellar filled like we used to?"

"Because father doesn't bring home as much money as he did then."

"But why don't he? Don't he get as much salary?"

"Yes, just the same, but now don't ask questions about things that are not a little boy's concerns."

"Just one, Mary. Couldn't anybody do anything to help mother to put things in the cellar?"

"Yes, if Dick didn't smoke, that money would help, and if a certain little boy didn't waste his boots by walking in all the mud-puddles that come in his way, that would save one pair a year at least."

"My! Mary. I never thought! But how much would Dick and me come to together. Dick says it only costs him ten cents a week for tobacco and that ain't much."

"He doesn't say anything about the cost of new pipes, fifteen or twenty cents a piece, every few weeks. Taking the tobacco money alone, however, how much do you think it comes to in a year, Bill?"

"Fifty-two weeks in a year," ruminated Bill. "Got to multiply 52 by 10, that's 520. Five hundred and twenty cents is five dollars and twenty cents. That ain't much, Mary, towards filling the cellar."

"It's one barrel of good apples at two dollars and a half, and four bags of good potatoes at seventy cents a bag, all but ten cents which the price of one of Dick's pipes would provide."

"And," said sharp Bill, "a pair of my boots at two dollars and a half, saved, would be nearly four bags more of potatoes, all but thirty cents, Mary, wouldn't it?"

"Yes, Billy dear, so that you see we should have eight bags of potatoes and one barrel of apples if two good sons did their duty to their mother."

"But then there's butter and preserves and pickles and pumpkins—for pie you know, Mary—all that's left out."

"Yes, Bill, but as you and Dick grow older, and are able to earn more money, these things may come back; and eight bags of potatoes and one barrel of apples would be better than nothing to put in the cellar when Fall comes."

"I should just think so! Well, I am going to talk to Dick, he ain't half a bad fellow if he does smoke because the other fellows do, and perhaps he'll save it up if I promise never, never, never to walk in puddles again and waste my boots."

"All right, Billy. Give me a kiss, dear, and then run away; I'm busy."

As the little boy ran off, Mary looked after him with a sigh and said to herself:

"I wonder if I ought to have made him understand that it is because father wastes his money in drink that we are now so poor and are so differently provided for to what even Billy can remember. But no," she soliloquized "he'll learn the truth fast enough, it can't be hid, and it's hard for a father to lose his children's confidence and respect, even though he doesn't know it. Poor father, if you only knew what a wreck you are making of your children's happiness by your evil habits!" and the girl wiped away some bitter tears.

* * * * *

Bill and Dick had two or three confabs, as they called them, on the subject of the empty cellar, and the next year, Mary remarked to her mother, as the farmer carried down bag after bag of potatoes: "It's a good thing our cellar is so warm and dry, isn't it, mother?"

"Yes, dear," replied her mother, cheerfully, "it would be a pity to have Dick's apples and Billy's pumpkins spoil with frost or damp"—for Billy had grown his own pumpkins on the yard fence from seed a neighbor had given him.

"And such fine potatoes as they are," added Mary.

"Splendid, ain't they Mary!" cried Bill, bouncing in, "lots better than tobacco, that's what Dick says, too."—*Grandma Gracious.*

A NEW YEAR'S RESOLVE: A PAGE FROM KITTY HURLSTON'S LIFE.

BY MRS. ELLEN ROSS.

CHAPTER I.

THE MOTHER'S REQUEST.

Mrs. Hurlston's birthday fell on one of the fairest days in June. Her loving children cheered her by their little gifts, as usual, but she felt that there was more of tenderness infused into their manner to-day than ever before, for she was now a widow, her husband having died in the preceding winter.

The story of her married life had been a very sad one, her husband had fallen into drinking habits, and although repentance and complete reformation took place before the close of his life, still his wife and family could think of his past only with sorrow and regret.

With the numerous birthday greetings which the post brought Mrs. Hurlston on this particular morning—for she was widely and tenderly beloved—a beautiful card came from her sister-in-law in London, with a kind letter containing a pressing invitation to her daughter Katharine to spend a few weeks with them some time that year. Katharine had never yet been to London; she had been somewhat overlooked by relatives sending invitations; and although now fourteen years of age, she was so gay and giddy in her ways, that everybody regarded her as more of a child than she really was. Happy and light-hearted in spite of the family trouble, which had never really come home to her, Katharine was playful and gay as a kitten, and indeed was always called *Kitty*, her full name being considered far too dignified for her.

She was wild with delight at the very mention of going from her obscure Yorkshire home to the grand metropolis, of which she had heard so much and formed such extravagant ideas; and all through the breakfast-time her mind was full of the thought. How soon could she go? What new dresses could she have? How long would she be allowed to stay? These were some of the questions which she eagerly asked.

"Our plans are prepared for these holidays," replied her mother

placidity, "so you will have to wait till Christmas, Kitty."

"Oh, well, I don't mind," said Kitty; "I shall have it to look forward to all that time, and there's pleasure in that. And Christmas will be just the best time to go; cousins will be so gay with parties and dances and going about. It will be delightful!"

"I daresay you will soon get tired of it, as I did," said her sister Emily, a gentle girl of sixteen, "I know I was very glad to get back to our quiet home, after spending a Christmas there."

"That's because you're such a humdrum little soul," answered Kitty, playfully. "I like gay things."

"You are younger," replied Emily, with a dignity that scarcely suited her age, and which only provoked a merry laugh from Kitty, who exclaimed—

"How motherly we are when we find ourselves sixteen years of age!"

The boys, Frank and Harry, laughed at this; and breakfast being now over, they rose to go out to business. They were steady, thoughtful lads of seventeen and nineteen years respectfully, and were a great comfort and stay to their widowed mother.

"There is just one little favor I want to ask you on my birthday, children, before you go out," she said. "I have a little book here in which I wish to keep your autographs, but I want them under certain conditions. You know this is the first birthday I have spent as a widow. You know, also, quite well what my past life has been, had it not been for strong drink I might now be a happy, contented wife, instead of a sorrowing widow, and you children might have had a wise and noble father to guide you through your early years; for he *was* wise and noble until he fell through the subtle and deceitful influence of drink, which I was unwary enough to cherish as a friend in our home in my early years. Since it showed itself to me in its true and deadly character, it has been completely banished from our home, and you children have not been exposed to temptation; and I quite believe that you are loyal enough to me to abstain from it everywhere, and at all times, if I expressly wished you to do so. Well, you know I do wish that most earnestly, but I want more than that. Now, I have myself drawn up in this pretty little book a pledge form, which I want you all to sign for me; and I shall indeed prize your autographs under these circumstances. Although I could trust to your honor to keep the promise given merely by word of mouth, still it will be a sort of help and safeguard to you, as you go out into society and meet with temptation, to say, 'I am a pledged abstainer.' But better still, it will help those sunk in the slough of intemperance to rise and stand upon their feet if you can say to them, 'Come, sign the temperance pledge, as I have done.'"

"I am quite ready, mother," said Frank, rising to get pen and ink. And the mother watched her boys with eyes moist with pleasure as they wrote their names in her little book. Without a word, but with her heart's full consent, Emily then wrote hers; but when it came to Kitty, she said—

"Mamma dear, I won't write mine to-day. I can't do it with all my heart, and I fancy I might some time regret it if I signed now. Let me wait till your next birthday; I shall not be as old as Emily even then."

"Very well, Kitty," said her mother, with a little sadness in her voice. "I would not force you on any account; but remember, I may have no next birthday. We cannot calculate upon a single year, or a single week of our lives; and when my time comes, I should die happier if my children had all given me this solemn promise for their dear father's sake, as well as their own."

"Oh don't talk about dying, mamma dear!" exclaimed Kitty. "It makes me feel quite gloomy; and you are young yet. The fact is, mamma, I would like to get that London visit over before I sign. They are none of them abstainers up there, and I confess I am not brave enough to be laughed at at their parties, because I won't take a sip of wine with them."

"I am sorry to hear it, though it is a candid confession, Kitty," said her mother. "But I would like you to have a little more backbone, and not mind being sneered at for doing what is right. 'The fear of man bringeth a snare.'"

"Oh, the backbone will grow when I'm a little older," said Kitty, playfully. "At present I am young and *gristly*!"

At which they all laughed; Kitty was so irresistible.

The youngest girl, Ethel, having given her mother a coaxing caress, and whispered the request to her, was here allowed to inscribe her name in large, ill-formed letters, which pleased her greatly; and four-year-old Bertie was permitted to put "his mark" after Frank had written his name.

The little ceremony was over now, and Mrs. Hurlston closed her book with a sigh which no one observed but Kitty. It went to her heart, and in after years she remembered it bitterly.

"I'm a great coward, mamma," she said, when the others had left the room. "I might, at least, do this to please you, without my own full consent; but I know you don't wish that sort of signing."

"I don't, Kitty; but I will believe that you will some day do it with all your heart."

CHAPTER II.

KITTY'S BITTER REGRET.

The Christmas holidays came, and Kitty was transported to London in charge of a friend who was going at the same time. She left home in the wildest spirits, with two or three new dresses in her box, and everything arranged to her heart's content. All the others were at home as companions to her mother, whom she left in her usual health; and circumstances were so favorable to enjoyment that they seemed to say to her, "Take thine ease, eat, drink and be merry."

The gay London cousins were delighted with Kitty, who seemed fully as fond of pleasure as themselves, and they indulged in quiet a round of innocent dissipation. Kitty never made a stand against anything that was proposed, but entered heartily into everything. She sipped her wine at parties like the rest, seeing which, one of her cousins said warmly, "I am so glad you are not a strait-laced abstainer, Kitty. I always feel uncomfortable in the presence of teetotalers; they seem to be looking at you as if you were a criminal for taking a glass of wine! Now, Cousin Emily, when she was here, made me quite savage. Not a drop would she touch, though she admitted she had never taken a pledge. She just refused, as she said, 'to please mamma.' Well, I wonder why *that* should please her?"

The words smote giddy Kitty like a blow. "You perhaps don't know anything about mamma," she replied softly; and then she changed the conversation, and in a few minutes was as gay as ever again.

The next day, which was in the last week of the old year, they had arranged to go to Hampton Court, and from thence a round-about way home. Kitty's uncle, Mr. Osgood, was to take charge of the party, but Mrs. Osgood was to remain at home with the two youngest of her children.

It was a bright, frosty morning when they set out, as merry a party as the winter sun shone on that day. Kitty, wrapped up in furs, and dressed in colors for the first time since her father's death, looked a picture of health and happiness. None could have guessed that even at that moment a swift-winged messenger was preparing to send her sorrowful tidings, which should change her life, hitherto so gay and careless, into sober sadness, mingled with vain regrets.

Soon after noon a telegram came for her to Mrs. Osgood's house. She opened it lest it should require an answer, and was startled and shocked to read, "Return at once. Mother died very suddenly this morning, ill only two days. Uncle, please come, if possible."

Mrs. Osgood at once sent a messenger off to Hampton Court to look for the party; but he returned alone during the afternoon, saying that the party had left before he arrived there. Poor Mrs. Osgood had then to endure her suspense until late in the evening, when the noisy and merry party returned between nine and ten o'clock.

She drew her husband into the breakfast room without being observed, and broke the news to him. He was painfully startled and distressed, yet quite able to think calmly what ought to be done. He could not possibly leave without going to his office first thing in the morning to set business straight for his clerks; otherwise he and Kitty might have travelled all night to get to Yorkshire in the morning. But the advantage would not be great; and it would certainly be damaging to Kitty to tell her this, and rob her of her rest after a hard day's pleasure.

"She's only a child; let her get her sleep," said Mrs. Osgood's motherly heart.

So Mr. Osgood went out quickly to telegraph to Yorkshire, and the young people were allowed to be merry and go to bed as usual, though it sorely smote Mrs. Osgood's heart to listen to their merriment; and they did not even observe that she was quiet and absent-minded.

Kitty never afterwards quite remembered how she got through

the next day. It seemed all like a dreadful dream to her—the sudden futile attempt to realize that she was motherless, the packing up of her pretty things into her box, which seemed somehow like shutting up all her past happy life out of sight and out of mind. Then came the dull, long railroad journey through the frosty, leafless country, the train seeming to creep along at a snail's pace; and finally, the arrival at the little quiet home, once so bright and cheerful, now dim and shrouded, with silent, weeping mourners going up and down. It seemed more than she could bear. Her grief choked her, and it was grief with a touch of bitterness in it which her brothers and sister did not feel. They had done all they could to please and gratify their dear mother; she alone had withstood her wishes in order to gratify others and her own weakness and self-will. Oh, what would she not have given to be able to grant the stilled heart the gratification it desired! "Oh, Emily," she sobbed, "if dear mamma had ever wished me to do such an absurd and impossible thing as to crawl on my hands and knees from here to London, I should have done it to please her, while I had her alive and well! But she never wished us to do a thing but what was for our good. Oh, why did I object to please her in anything? Why did I refuse to grant *any* request, or strive to please myself or others before her? I can never, *never* forgive myself!"

When her sobbing had somewhat ceased, she said, "Let me go and see mamma, Emily. I cannot believe she is *dead*! How ever was it?"

"It was a swift inflammation," replied Emily, tearfully. "Almost before we could realize that she was in danger, she was gone!"

On the lighted landing there were candles, one of which Emily lit, and taking poor Kitty's hand, tenderly drew her into their mother's room. She lay in death's calm repose, with the choicest of their little conservatory flowers about her hands and breast, beyond the reach of pain and sorrow, disappointment and regret. Kitty stood with clasped hands and streaming eyes gazing at the still form which had no word or sign of greeting for her.

"Mother," she said, brokenly, "here I give you the promise which you asked of me on your birthday, and I refused. I promise never again to touch anything in the way of intoxicating drink, which killed my father, and embittered your life. Perhaps you can hear my vow in heaven; but if not, your God can, and in His name I make it!"

Emily pressed her hand, and allowed her to stand and sob her grief away. Then she said, "Come now, dear Kitty, I think we have learned this lesson: If we *will not* do what is right in the sunshine, God will most likely, in His faithful love and tenderness, *make us* do it in the storm and darkness of sorrow and affliction."

"*To-day* if ye will hear His voice"—to do whatever Duty and Right demand of you—"harden not your hearts."—*Band of Hope Review.*

MILLIONS IN IT.

Millions of drunkards.
Millions of paupers.
Millions of criminals.
Millions of needless taxes.
Millions of wasted lives, and wasted dollars, and lost reputations and characters.
Millions of desolate homes and broken hearts and discouraging vows.

Millions upon millions of unhappy creatures, all made so by the use of rum, and the system that mixes poisonous concoctions, distributes them over the country, puts them into the reach of everyone, presses them into the hands and lips, protects and empowers the infernal traffic in all its hideous phases! This is the system which great masses are contentedly perpetuating, that delusive phantom, the license system.—*Exchange.*

It is said that the late Bishop Doane of New Jersey, was strongly opposed to total abstinence, and his sideboards were loaded with brandy, wine, etc. On one occasion Perkins, of the Sons of Temperance, dined with the Bishop who pouring out a glass of wine desired him to drink with him.

"Can't do it, Bishop. 'Wine is a mocker.'"

"Take a glass of brandy, then."

"Can't do it, Bishop. 'Strong drink is raging.'"

Cy this time the Bishop, becoming excited, remarked to Perkins, "You will pass the decanter to the gentleman next you!"

"No, Bishop, I can't do that. 'Woe unto him that putteth the bottle to his neighbor's lips.'"

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT!

VICTORY! VICTORY! VICTORY!

22,159 MAJORITY.

"THANK GOD AND TAKE COURAGE."

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

PRESENT STATE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

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

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

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

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

Quebec.—Arthabaska.

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

SUMMARY.

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

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

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

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

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

Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, none of which have adopted the Act.

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

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

List of Alliance Secretaries :

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

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR.

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

The Total Vote in the Forty Contests stands :

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

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PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c., &c.
To all to whom these presents shall come, or whom the same may concern, greeting.—

PROCLAMATION.

O. MOWAT, Attorney-General. Whereas, upon the Thirtieth day of April, now last past, two dynamite, or dualite, cartridges were found in a recess of a wall of the Parliament Buildings of Ontario, and another in a recess of a wall of the Department of Crown Lands of Ontario, under such circumstances as indicated that such cartridges were so placed with felonious intent;

And whereas, our Lieutenant-Governor in Council has deemed it expedient to offer a reward for such information as will lead to the discovery and apprehension of the party or parties who placed the said cartridges in the recesses aforesaid.

Now, know ye that the sum of one thousand dollars will be paid by the said Province of Ontario to such person or persons as shall give such information as will lead to the discovery and apprehension of the party or parties who placed the said cartridges in the recesses aforesaid. In case more persons than one claim to be entitled to the said reward or to share therein, the same shall be paid or apportioned as the Attorney-General of Ontario may determine to be just.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent and the great seal of our said Province of Ontario to be hereunto affixed.

Witness the Honorable John Beverley Robinson, Lieutenant Governor of our Province of Ontario, at our Government House, in our city of Toronto, in our said Province, this third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and in the forty-seventh year of our reign.

By command,

A. S. HARDY, Secretary.

COAL AND WOOD.

Great Reduction in Price of Wood.

For Next Ten Days will Sell at the following Prices :

Best Dry Hard Wood Beech and Maple, long,	\$5.50 per cord.
" -Green " " " "	5.00 "
" Dry " " " cut & split	6.50 "
2nd class Dry " " long	4.50 "

All Descriptions of HARD AND SOFT COAL AT LOWEST RATES.

Orders left at Offices: Cor Bathurst and Front Sts. 51 King St East.
Yonge St. wharf and 534 Queen St. West,

WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

P. BURNS.

Telephone Communication between all offices

HOME AGAIN !

Miss Flora McFlimsey and Mrs. Magee Had both been over to see " Parce."
(This is the way they pronounced the name), " Parce " or Paris, it's all the same.
Miss Flora McFlimsey and one of her aunts Had passed the winter in Southern France, And there in the self same hostelry She made the acquaintance of Mrs. Magee. They visited Italy, tramped through Spain. They called at Frankfort-on-the-Main.
" I only tell this in a general way.
For it's nothing to do with the BON MARCHE."

Now, Miss McFlimsey and Mrs. Magee Were as well dressed ladies as you could see:
From the top of her hat to the tip of her toe Each lady was faultless and *comme il faut*.
For had not each of them brightly shone At Wiesbaden balls on Rhine and Rhone?
And this I confess, for I can't but own The ladies had reason to put on tone.
But yet for Canada they would pine,
And they bade farewell to the Rhone and Rhine And back to Toronto they came to stay.
And of course they called at the BON MARCHE.

They both sailed in like a pair of doves,
And they gazed admiringly on the gloves,
The silks and satins, and ribbons and lace,
" Oh, my ! this is really an excellent place,"
Said Miss McFlimsey to Mrs. Magee,
" It is not excelled in all Parce."
And the ladies went up to the second flight
And looked around in intense delight,
"Such lovely lace curtains and toilet sets,
Just like one in Florence or Napoli gets."
So the ladies talked on in a sprightly way,
Extolling the goods of the BON MARCHE.

" Oh, look at these lambrequins, are they not fine?
Bed spreads and all the house-furnishing line.
Mantles and coats ! why, I vow and declare,
The sight is enough to make one stare.
Oh, bless me, what lovely jerseys—but stay,
We'll have to inspect them some other day."
And the ladies went up to a higher flat,
And looked at each elegant bonnet and hat,
From London and Paris, the finest and best,
As Madam Eugenia's art can attest,
And ostrich feathers, a gorgeous array,
The ladies beheld at the BON MARCHE,

Said Miss McFlimsey to Mrs. Magee,
" I'll send no more to La Belle Paris,
For what's the use for to pay a large price,
When here we get everything equally nice,
And I must confess that I never before
Saw a place like FARLEY & COMPANY'S store.
There's everything there one can desire,
No matter how high their thoughts aspire.
And now my mind is quite at ease,
When I know where to get just what I please."
And the ladies both said, as they drove away,
We'll come back soon to the BON MARCHE.

FARLEY & CO.,

7 AND 9 KING STREET EAST.

ROYAL TEMPLARS OF TEMPERANCE
PIONEER LODGE No. 1.
MEETS IN TEMPERANCE HALL, BROCK STREET,
EVERY MONDAY AT 8 P.M.
Benefits \$500 to \$1,000.
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JOHN DONLOP, Sec., 101 1/2 Lumley St.

WHAT IS CATARRH?

From the Mail, (Canada), December 15th.

Catarrh is a mucous-purulent discharge caused by the presence and development of the vegetable parasite amoeba in the internal lining membrane of the nose. This parasite is only developed under favorable circumstances, and these are: Morbid state of the blood, as the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilis, mercury, toxæmia, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sleeping apartments, and other poisons that are germ (anted in the blood). These poisons keep the internal lining membrane of the nose in a constant state of irritation, ever ready for the deposit of the seeds of these germs, which spread up the nostrils and down the face or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the eustachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal cords, causing hoarseness; causing the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many attempts have been made to discover a cure for this distressing disease by the use of inhalants and other ingenious devices, but none of these treatments can do a particle of good until the amoeba are either destroyed or removed from the mucous tissue.

Some time since a well known physician of forty years' standing, after much experimenting succeeded in discovering the necessary combination of ingredients, which never fails in absolutely and permanently eradicating this horrible disease, whether standing for two year or forty years. Those who may be suffering from the above disease should, without delay, communicate with the business managers, Messrs. A. H. DIXON & SON 305 King Street West, Toronto, Canada, and get full particulars and treatise free by enclosing stamp.

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