

The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1883.

THE TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

4 THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

In accordance with our plan announced some time ago, we are giving from time to time brief statements of the history, position and prospects of the different Temperance Orders and Societies. The Sons of Temperance is one of our most useful and influential organizations, and we are happy to be able to give our readers a summary of its methods and aims in the following article, kindly furnished us by a prominent and active member of the Order:

"This organization was instituted in the City of New York, September 29th, 1842, to supplement, solidify and perpetuate the results of the Washingtonian Reformation. For forty-one years the Order has been working diligently and increasing in numbers and power. It is now composed of a National Division, forty Grand Divisions, and nearly three thousand Subordinate Divisions, embracing every State and nearly every Territory of the Union—also, Canada, Great Britain, and the Islands of both the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, and it has enrolled more than three millions of persons. Its fundamental principle is total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks. It presents a fraternal combination to meet and overcome the social allurements of intemperance and the combined influence of the liquor traffic. Its beautiful and instructive ritual, filled with the spirit of love, and self sacrifice for the welfare of others, appeals to the highest faculties of human nature. The

plain and simple constitution, practical code of laws, sound financial basis, co-operation, sympathy and union with the moral and Christian elements of the country, are making it one of the most powerful agencies against intemperance and the liquor traffic in the world. The growing temperance sentiment of the country necessitates permanent organization, in order that the good accomplished by the Murphy Movement and previous efforts may be perpetuated. The experience, moral, numerical and pecuniary strength of the Sons of Temperance, offers every advantage necessary to satisfy the requirements of such an organization. Its membership is composed of the best class of persons of both sexes, old and young, who are actuated by a common purpose of reclaiming the fallen and throwing around them an influence calculated to benefit them morally, socially and intellectually.

The Order aims to educate the children in the principles of total abstinence, through organizations of the Cadets of Temperance, superintended and managed by the Divisions, and create a widespread public sentiment in favor of total abstinence, and to support and aid in carrying forward ALL movements designed to suppress the vice of intemperance. Not only does it aim to reform and save the drunkard, but also seeks to throw safeguards around the innocent, which shall prevent them from becoming victims to the vice of intemperance.

The Division Room is an educator, and possesses the charm of a social circle, where there exists the warm fraternal feeling and a community of interest. Those who enter this group come into an assembly of sympathetic friends, who receive them into cordial fellowship, and take a kindly interest in their welfare. As the bar-room has its social fascinations, so this Order aims to render temperance attractive. In addition to the social features, new and beautiful ceremonies are employed. The exercises at the regular meetings are always of an interesting character, being an agreeable blending of business and social recreation. Its grand purpose is indisputably an offspring of the gospel. Its principles, laws and practices are in accordance with its motto, "Love, Purity and Fidelity."

Since the Order was first instituted, it has been steadily at work saving the fallen and advancing temperance sentiment among the people. Many of the leading and most influential statesmen and orators, of the past and present, commenced their work in the Division Room, and owe a portion of their success to the Sons of Temperance, of which they are still members."

The Order in Ontario now consists of over 200 Subordinate Divisions and over six thousand members, and is steadily increasing in number and influence.

A full list of Subordinate Divisions and of Grand Division officers will be found on another page of the present number of THE CANADA CITIZEN.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The "Temperance Vote" of every municipality ought to be a factor of importance at every election. In many places it may not be strong enough to nominate and select its own men, but it can always—if united—hold a balance of power, and by its influence secure the election of the nominated candidate most in accordance with its own views.

Canvassing will soon commence in anticipation of the January municipal elections. Now is the opportunity for our friends to combine, and flinging aside unworthy sectionalism, rally to the support of an effort to secure the representation of temperance sentiment in every council.

Municipal councils can do much in the way of restricting the liquor-traffic. They have power to limit the number of licenses, raise the standard of accommodation for the travelling public, and raise the license fee to any amount not exceeding two hundred dollars. By the exercise of this power, municipal councils could do a great

deal towards minifying the evils of intemperance, and if temperance men are true to their principles, and united in their action, they can so influence the composition and character of the coming councils, that a long stride may, by their assistance, be made in the direction of prohibition.

If we are in earnest in our denunciation of the terrible drink-system, let us eagerly seize this opportunity to hamper and limit its operations. Let every municipality at once organize a solid phalanx of determined voters, who, regardless of party, or other minor considerations, will make a pledge to restrict the liquor-traffic, an essential qualification of any candidate for whom they will vote; then there will be found men who will not dare to do otherwise than make such pledges, and carry them out to the benefit of the whole community.

Selected Articles.

A MEDICAL VIEW.

Dr. James Edmunds, of London, Eng., has this to say of the habit of beer and liquor drinking :

"Beer drinkers imagine that abstainers from alcohol drink 'a lot of cold water;' but, in point of fact, it is the beer drinkers who drink the 'lot of cold water.'

Any beer drinker who goes to the food department of the South Kensington Museum will there see the constituents of beer all separated in a visible form in their proper proportions; and he will learn that out of twenty pints of beer that he buys, nineteen are water! Nearly one pint is alcohol, and the rest is treacly residue, with salt and other unimportant constituents. The treacly matter represents the food material or residual barley left in the beer. The alcohol may be partially oxidized in the system, but its effects are chiefly felt in taking the edge off those sensibilities by means of which the system is conscious of fatigue; and a large part of the alcohol is exhaled by the lungs and skin, as is shown by the smell which emanates from the drinker. The salt gives a certain piquancy to the flavor of the beer by irritating the nerves of the tongue, and it serves also to set the kidneys going, and bring the customer back to the public house. Beer, when taken at meal times by those whose stomachs have been trained to look for it, provokes a secretion of gastric juice, and its alcohol is rapidly washed out of the stomach, in order that the solution of the food may not be hindered.

If stronger alcoholic beverages are taken, such as wine or spirit, digestion is more completely arrested, pending their removal; and, as well known, if the glass of wine be repeated too often, digestion is altogether prevented, and a few hours afterward the food has to be returned by the way it entered. In this case it is generally said that 'the salmon' has disagreed with the unfortunate diner-out: but I have generally observed that the capacity for walking straight is as much impaired as is the capacity for digesting food, and unless when wine has been taken largely, I never saw 'the salmon' make a man ill. Against tea or coffee not very much is to be said, and I never knew of a police court case in which the defendant ascribed his violence to having taken too much tea or too much coffee. But for the quenching of thirst tea and coffee are bad. The habit of drinking strong tea or black coffee directly after dinner is especially bad, and certainly interferes with digestion. At breakfast time a healthy man has all his sleep in him, and surely it is then unscientific for him to inflict upon his system strong tea or coffee."—*Lancet*.

JOHN B. GOUGH'S IDEA OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

I will tell you my idea of the liquor traffic very briefly, said Mr. Gough. God forgive me, I do not speak of it boastingly, for my sin is ever before me; seven years of my life was a dark blank. I know what the burning appetite for stimulants is; I know all about it, as I have sat by the dying bedside of drunkards I have held their hands in mine; I have tried to lead them at the last gasp to the Saviour who never turned any away that came to Him; and yet in the light of my own experience and the experience of others that I have received through my own observation, I could

say:—"Father in Heaven, if it be Thy will that I should suffer, whatsoever seemeth good in thy sight of temporal evil, impose it on me; let the bread of affliction be given me to eat; take from me the friends of my old age; let the hut of poverty be my dwelling place; let the wasting hand of disease be laid upon me; let me walk in the whirlwind, live in the storm; let the passing away of welfare be like the flowing of a stream, and the shouts of my enemies like rain on the waters; when I speak good let evil come on me—do all this, but save me, merciful God, save me from the bed of a drunkard! And yet as I shall answer to Thee in the day of judgment, I had rather be the veriest sot that ever reeled through the streets, than I would be the man who sold him his liquor for the sake of making money."—*Independent*.

COMMUNION WINE.

Published by request of the Montreal Women's Christian Temperance Union.

It is a well known fact that when fermented wine is used for sacramental purposes, the reformed drunkard cannot put the sacred cup to his lips without incurring the danger of a relapse into former habit. "One of the members of our church told me that before we gave up using intoxicating wine, it was with the greatest difficulty that he was able to resist taking more after the taste was excited," writes a deacon in a western church, and the man's experience is that of many. For this reason, if for no other, churches should be careful to use unfermented wine, and they would no doubt be glad to do so, if they knew how to obtain that article. Miss Willard in her book entitled "Woman and Temperance" tells how the problem was solved in a church in an American city. The lady who solved it says, "Some time ago our church decided not to use fermented wine, but somehow a sort of logwood decoction got into the chalices, which was entirely out of place and harmful to our cause. Some of the deacons said: "We cannot have such a mixture as this—it will not answer," and they were right. The matter troubled me. At last I said to my husband, "I can't go out much to the temperance meetings or take an active part in the Woman's Union, but I can prepare wine enough for our church of eight hundred members for all the communion of this year, and I'll do so." It was no easy undertaking. It kept me in my kitchen wide awake and on the alert for several days, but I've got the wine all bottled up, and the people are well pleased with it." "Let some lady in each church," says Miss Willard, "go and do likewise, and she will have helped our many-sided cause in a noble efficient way." This lady's recipe is as follows:

"Take twenty pounds Concord grapes and add two quarts of water. After crushing the grapes, put them into a porcelain kettle. When at a boiling heat the juices separate from the pulp and skins. Then strain through a tin sieve or colander, using a little more water. Add six pounds of granulated sugar. After the sugar is all dissolved, strain through a thick cloth. Then heat hot and pour immediately into stone bottles and seal tightly while hot. The above will make three gallons and, if properly put up, will keep any length of time, but all air must be kept from it till wanted for use. It is better to use bottles that will hold the quantity needed for each communion."

A Montreal lady has, for a number of years, prepared all the wine used in the church to which she belongs from a very similar recipe, at the small cost of twenty-five cents a bottle. Her plan is as follows:

"Take twenty-five pounds of grapes and a pound of sugar mixed with a quart of water, bring to the boil and when cool squeeze through a jelly bag. Mix the juice with four pounds of sugar, boil fifteen minutes, skim and bottle while hot in bottles taken out of boiling water. Seal with beeswax and rosin. This makes a very excellent article."

Another well recommended recipe is as follows:

"Take one gallon of grapes, wash them well, add half a gallon of water and let it stand in an earthen jar for three days. Then run off the liquid which is at the bottom, being careful to disturb as little as possible the skims and seeds that have risen to the surface. Add a pound of sugar to each quart of grape juice, bring to the boil, and while at that temperature can in self-sealing jars or sealed bottles."

These directions are published in the hope that temperance ladies throughout the country will take the matter up and see that the churches are provided with a pure wine for the communion table. In regions where grapes are not to be had, arrangements might be made with a Woman's Christian Temperance Union in some other place to provide the necessary quantity at a reasonable price.

(Please cut this out for future reference.)

—*Montreal Witness*.

Tales and Sketches.

DRUNK IN THE STREET.

Drunk in the street !
A woman arrested to-day in the city !
Comely and young, the paper said ;
Scarcely twenty, the item read ;
A woman and wife—kind angels pity !
Drunk in the street !

Drunk in the street !
Yes, crazy with liquor ; her brain on fire !
Reeling, plunging, staggering along,
Singing a strain of a childish song ;
At last she stumbles and falls in the mire—
Drunk in the street !

Drunk in the street !
Drag her away to the station-bed ;
Helpless, senseless, take her away ;
Shut her up from the light of the day ;
Would, for the sake of her friends, she were dead !
Drunk in the street !

Draw nigh and look !
On a couch of straw in a station-cell
Is lying a form of matchless mould,
With hair dishevelled, so pale and cold,
Yet tainting the air with the fumes of hell !
Draw nigh and look !

How sad the sight !
The sunlight is streaming across the floor,
It rouses the sleeper to life again ;
But, oh ! the anguish, the grief, the pain,
As thoughts of her shame came crowding o'er—
How sad the sight !

But hark ! a sound !
The bolt flies back, she is told to rise ;
Her friends are waiting to take her home.
They know all, yet in love they come ;
But with speechless lips and tearless eyes—

Behold her now !
She goes all trembling with shame away.
Her brain still clouded with fumes of rum,
And turns her tottering feet towards home
And the hearts she left but yesterday—
How different now !

Close we the scene !
Fall, O night ! o'er the saddest sight
That ever appeared to mortal view ;
Shield, O skies ! with your vaulted blue,
Shut, O gates of memory ! tight—
Close we the scene !

— B. Wicks, M. D.

THE COACHMAN'S STORY, OR, "I HAVE A REASON FOR IT."

"You'll take a glass of brandy, coachman?" said a stout gentleman, getting down from the Sutton stage coach, as it stopped at the Beil and Cuckoo Inn.

"No, thank you, sir," was the reply.

The traveller looked up, wondering if he heard aright—a coachman refusing to drink, but seeing nothing but firm resolve in the honest face which met his gaze, and as the cold sleet of a March evening made it no fit place to hold any argument, he shrugged his shoulders and hurried into the Inn.

Some few new passengers entered the coach, and the horses cantered on, glad, no doubt, to make the best of their way home to their stable.

"It is not often a person like you refuses a glass, coachman," said a gentleman sitting by his side on the box seat.

"Why, no, Sir, but then you see I have a reason for it."

"Yes, yes, no doubt," said the gentleman ; "I hope you will not think me rude in taking notice of such a circumstance."

"Oh, no!" was the reply, and then after a short pause—"I have a reason for it."

The silence was kept for perhaps a mile, varied only by the shrill noises made from time to time by the driver in urging on his team. But it was

suddenly broken by the coachman saying, "There was a time, Sir, when I could not have refused that glass—ah ! and worst luck to me when I did not try nor wish to refuse it, but it's many years since then, Oh, oh?"

He looked over his shoulder to see who were the outsiders before he began, for he was not a man who would have told all his troubles in the Market Place. There was no one nearer to them than those who were at the back of the coach, and seeing that the open face and fearless eye of the gentleman who sat beside him, told of a heart within which could partly feel another's sorrows, he went on—"It's many years ago now, I drove the Liverpool coach then, not a short stage like this—there was no rail then, and we did almost as we liked on the road, carrying sometimes very great people, and sometimes just the reverse, you see.

"Coming home one beautiful Spring day I had a good load, and beside me sat a young man, one of the Talbot family, and they be great folks in that part of the country. He was full of spirit, and had just come home from China, and was on his way to his father's hall. He had got all the boisterous spirit for fun of the navy, where he served as an officer.

"Every place we stopped at he called for rum, some for himself, and some for me, for I had not learned then to refuse, till at last we were both far from sober, though many would have considered we were but moderate. Things went on in this way till we got near to Stafford ; by this time we were singing and shouting, and what few people we passed on the road, stood to stare at the four grays bounded along, bearing such a load of noise.

"The evening was coming on, and a fog was fast settling on field and river, so that we would not see far before us, when, in turning a corner of the road, I don't know how it happened, but I always think young Talbot was reaching to get the lines, as he had asked me many times to let him drive ; but be that as it may, I saw a man in front of us with two children, the three horses swerved, there was a loud shriek, the coach seemed to jump over an impediment, and then the frightened horses seemed to fly for very life. We might have got into the town safely, but just in our way was a narrow old bridge, and there the road curved a little. I had lost all power by this time over the horses, and in turning over the bridge, down the coach came with a crash.

"When I came to myself, I found the night had gone, and it was noon of next day ; I was in bed, and the first face I saw was that of my wife, for we lived near there then. She looked anxious, and I could see the marks of tears on her face—"What's the matter?" I cried, and tried to leap out of bed ; but I was held down, and then gently told what had happened, how that the horses had taken fright and overturned the coach.

"There was not so much damage done as might have been expected ; young Talbot had gone on home with a broken arm ; the rest of the passengers had proceeded with the coach, shaken and bruised, but with no bones broken. But there was something more I wished to know—who was that I saw in the road with two children? whose shriek I had heard and still could hear ringing in my ears ; that news they tried to put off till another time ; but it would not do, I was determined to know. And I soon knew too much. It seemed a man with whom I was well acquainted, had been taking some of his family a walk in the cool of the evening. He was a man respected by all who knew him. And in a moment we were upon him as we turned the road, and giving him only time to scream, he lay in the dust—bruised—bleeding—dead.

"It was but the work of a minute to dress and hasten down stairs, determined to see the family of the poor man. His cottage was not far from my home, and I was soon there, but what a sight ! The blinds were drawn down in every window, but the bright sun was shining outside, and the early flowers were studding the garden which led up to the door. I entered the house. There, hushed into stillness by so great a calamity, were the six children whom I had defrauded of a parent ; as I entered, each eye was turned upon me ; they looked more in sorrow than in anger, but their wan cheeks, blanched by a sudden sorrow, made the strong man quail.

"In the chamber above, the dead man lay, calm and white, he was washed and laid out ready for the coroner's duty. His wife sat upon a chair by the bedside weeping and rocking herself backwards and forwards ; all you could hear were her sobs, and now and then, 'John, my poor John ! And I had been the cause of all this ; had I been sober—but *drink*, that cursed *drink* !

"I was not at the coroner's inquest, for that and many months went by before I knew anything, or anyone ; summer had mellowed into autumn, and the snows of winter had found me insensible to anything going on in the world. I had received a severe blow on the head in the overturning of the coach, and that with the great quantity of rum to one who drank but little, added to the self-condemnation which I heaped upon myself, when I saw that mourner and her helpless little ones, had been too much for my brain. But how had I got out of my bed after such a severe fall ? Why by will—a strong, determined will, which would almost in such circumstances trample upon impossibilities. But one had carefully tended me during that long time, and often had she (my wife) to bear with me, when in the silent watches of the night, I had heaped curse upon curse upon my own head for the wrong I had done. But no one had heard me but her ; she had carefully guarded me, so that no one should know my secret.

"And when I came once more into the open air, with halting gait and hair prematurely grey, she it was whose arm upheld me ; it was her voice who sung to me and cheered me, and although another had occupied my place on the Liverpool coach—she it was who read the story of the ravens

who fed the forsaken prophet; and that glorious 'Sermon on the Mount.'

"But she had worked too hard, and as I got better, she fell ill, and then I had to care for her, but before long—I knew—although no one had told me, that the time of parting had nearly come.

"The sun was sinking to rest; the day had been fine, and the hills in the distance were just flinging their shadows over the landscape; the sunshine just came upon my wife's head as I held her up in bed, with her cheeks pillowed upon my shoulder. She was looking out into the distant country, we could see from our window, and yet she did not seem to notice anything. She had not spoken for some time, but at last, pulling my head closer to hers she said, 'Promise me one thing—only one. I know all about how your troubles came, you told me over and over again when you were ill; promise you'll never taste of that glass again—will you promise?'

"I hastened to vow but she placed her hand upon my lips, 'No oaths, no oaths,' she said, 'only promise me, and I am sure you will try and keep that promise.' And then she said, 'I shall die happy now.'

"I was rising in haste and terror when she spoke of dying; but she held my head down to hers, and looking with a smile into my face, I saw the eyes gently close, while the marble hue of death rose slowly from the chin, till it covered her face. A gleam of sunshine brightly shone into the room, and then faded as quickly—she was gone, and I was alone.

"So you see, Sir, if I refuse a glass of liquor when it is offered me, I have a reason for it."—*A. Piers, in Norwich Cheap Tracts.*

MODERATION AT FIRST; DESTRUCTION AT LAST.

A young lawyer won and married a bride who was the object of her parents' refined and devoted love, and the favorite of all the circle of her numerous friends. A beautiful cottage, elegantly located, and beautifully furnished by her parents, was the happy home of this favored pair. Several years glided by, and the husband began to ply the sparkling glass. Warnings from the Bible, entreaties from his devoted partner; and the solemn pleadings of his friends, could not arrest his downward course.

One fierce wintry night he came home reeling through the snow, and found his wife in a miserable, cold room, an invalid, trying to keep two babes warm. The drunken madman swore he would soon have it warm enough. Midnight came; the tempest had increased; the elements were in fierce conflict, and the raging fiend in human form was within.

How he fired his home will never be known. Madmen care for nothing. The flames, fanned by the winds, drove out the wife, bearing her darlings, to face that awful tempest. A quarter of a mile off stands the nearest house. Soon exhausted, she sank down in the deep snow, with her helpless babes clinging to their mother. But a few minutes sufficed to reduce their home to ashes.

In the morning, the sobered author of this ruin, with the parents and friends, were searching under snow drifts for the lost ones. At length, wrapped in spotless winding sheet, they were found. White as a marble, the lovely features of the mother disclosed frozen, silent tears on her cheeks, and cherub forms clasped in her arms.—*Our Union.*

A STORY FOR DRINKING MEN.

A laboring man leaving a large saloon, saw a costly carriage and a pair of horses standing in front, occupied by two ladies elegantly attired, conversing with the proprietor. As it rolled away he said to the dealer:

"Whose establishment is that?"

"It is mine," replied the dealer complacently. "It cost \$1,000. My wife and daughter cannot do without it."

The mechanic bowed his head a moment in deep thought, and looked sad. Then with the energy of a man suddenly aroused by a startling flash, he said:

"I see it! I see it!"

"See what?" queried the dealer.

"See where for years my wages have gone. I helped to pay for that carriage, for those horses and that gold-mounted harness, for the silk and laces and jewelry for your family. The money I earned, that should have given my wife and family a home of their own and good clothing, I have spent at your bar. My wages and the wages of others like me have supported you and your family in luxury. Hereafter my wife and family shall have the benefit of my wages, and, by the help of God, I will never spend another dime for drink. I see the mistake, and a cure for it."—*Michigan Globe.*

WILL I BE LIKE YOU, PAPA?

A gentleman who for years has been more or less under the influence of liquor, and whose red nose and bloated figure stamped him as an inebriate, has gone home to his wife and children in this condition. He was not unkind in acts or in words. It was his delight to play at games with his little ones, as he was able, and to entertain them with wonderful stories.

On this occasion the family were all together in the sitting room, and the usual games having been played, little Freddie, a lad about six years of age, had climbed upon his father's knee, and was asking all sorts of boyish questions. He talked as a child will talk—of what he would do when he

was a big man! asking if he would be like papa then; and finally after a long and serious look into his father's face, with every shade of childish curiosity in his face and glance, put to him this bewildering query:

"Papa, when I grow up to be a man, will my nose be red like yours, and my face swelled?"

Ah! why should that poor swollen face grow redder than it was won't to be? Why should his arms so quickly draw the boy to his breast? And why should tears flow and voice tremble as he replied in words and tones that made his mother's heart glad:

"No, Freddie, please God you won't be like me when you get to be a man; and neither will your father, my boy, for from this hour he will lead a sober life."

"Be like him!" he had never thought of that before, and the bare possibility staggered him. All the love of his father's heart cried out again to him.

"That boy! His pride! Going about with a bloated face and poisoned breath! No, no! he was not prepared for that! Never before had he seen his own looks so clearly; they were reflected in the boy's—the boy grown to manhood; and honor, affection and reason came to the rescue. The child had preached a sermon no orator could deliver; and innocence and ignorance had accomplished what learning and logic had aimed at in vain. Those words went home.—*Official Organ.*

Intemperance Delus.

The number of horrible assaults, outrages, directly traced to drink, that are daily investigated in the Police Courts of our cities and larger towns is fairly appalling. In contrast to the ghastly record, we call attention to the following item:—

"The first drunk and disorderly case which has come before the authorities at Georgetown since the adoption of the Scott Act in Halton, nearly eighteen months ago, was tried last week."

The hotel-keepers in some western towns have been asking for relaxation of some of the provisions of the License Act. Some of them want permission to keep open later Saturday nights. At the same time the Government Inspectors are reporting that the law is well respected and well enforced. We find our daily paper teeming with such items as the three following:—

A BOY DRUNKARD.—A boy of twelve years of age, brother of Tommy Kitts, known as the "crying thief," was arrested for drunkenness on Lombard street last night. He was lodged in the Agnes street police station.—*Toronto Mail.*

UNLICENSED DIVES RAIDED.—Mr. Dexter, the license inspector, seems at last to have discovered that liquor was to be found for sale in unlicensed houses. Getting out a search warrant, and accompanied by three or four policemen, he proceeded about half past ten on Saturday night to 30 Victoria street, where he found about thirty gallons of lager and a number of bottles of ale. Yesterday forenoon he visited Ryan's dive at the corner of George and Duchess streets, again finding a quantity of liquor. The keepers will appear before the Magistrate this morning to answer the charge of selling liquor without a license.—*Toronto Mail.*

It is about time the inspector of the license inspectors throughout the western portions of Ontario paid a visit to Hamilton. We see from various reports that that officer finds the Crooks Act working well, and that a great improvement has taken place in the character of the liquor trade during recent years. The liquor dealers who feel compelled to have a screen before the door if it fronts on the street, are making a crusade against the liquor seller who combines the intoxicants with a stock of family groceries. The regular saloon men claim that by the indiscriminate disposal of liquors in shops they are defrauded of the exclusive right to which the terms of the license entitles them. It seems from the evidence of the hotel keepers of London that the combination grocery men do sell or give to customers glasses or bottles of liquor in their stores, or deliver the same after seven o'clock on Saturday night, the hour to which hotels and saloons are restricted on that day. We are glad to see the trade stand up for its rights under the provincial act, and will assist all in our power towards putting down the selling of liquors in family provision stores. The result of this "indiscriminate disposal" cannot be otherwise than bitterly evil. For many persons not disposed to indulge in intoxicants may be led to do so by finding the alluring commodity for sale where he buys his household supplies. Let the snare be removed.—*Hamilton Tribune.*

The case is plain. Government may honestly and earnestly do its best to enforce restrictive laws, but this unmanageable traffic, will not be submissive to ordinary agencies and influences. The proper method of dealing with it is the method of extermination.

In his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Peers, on temperance, Sir William Gull, M. D., F. R. S., said that it is one of the commonest things in English society that people are injured by drink without becoming drunkards. His opinion is that there is no more potent cause of disease than alcohol.

Statistics show that in Germany, where Sunday liquor selling is open and untrammelled, fifty-three per cent. of the crimes are committed between Saturday and Monday morning.

Of the 9,000 drinking saloons in Philadelphia, 7,500 set up free lunches.

The tax list of New York City for 1883 amounts to \$30,679,785. Its drink-bill will exceed \$40,000,000. Its tax bill might be reduced \$20,000,000 but for its 10,000 drinking saloons.

Frankfort, Pa., furnishes this temperance lecture: John Pollitt's two daughters had saved \$800 from their earnings of some years in a mill, and, having determined to buy a house, sent their father to the bank to draw the money. Late last evening he was found hopelessly drunk in a bar-room, with only \$65 of the \$800.

General Temperance News.

The friends of local option and prohibition in Oxford have reason to be proud of the success which already attends the campaign there, but this success should not lead them to believe victory will be easily accomplished. The petition in favor of submitting the Canada Temperance Act contains 3,064 names. This formidable array of voters carries consternation into the ranks of the enemy. On Monday a prohibition convention meets in Ingersoll, and in the evening Mr. G. W. Ross, M. P., will address a mass meeting in the Town Hall. In this section of the country we are rather proud of Halton's record, but we feel warranted in saying in the name of the temperance people of Halton and Hamilton, that if Oxford can roll up a larger majority for prohibition than Halton did we will not feel the least annoyed at the prestige and glory attending local prohibition being shared by Oxford as well. If Oxford, which has so long been renowned as one of the most progressive and intelligent counties in the province, goes back on the Canada Temperance Act, we shall be surprised indeed. To our friends who doubt the possibility of enforcing with fair success local prohibition, we would point to the wonderful change effected in Halton since a vigorous system of inspection has been enforced.—*Hamilton Tribune*.

Judge Lizars, of Stratford, by a recent decision upheld the right of License Commissioners to make regulations for the government of the liquor traffic. A man who had been guilty of a breach of the regulations of the South Perth Commissioners pleaded guilty before a magistrate, but afterwards appealed mainly on the ground that the Commissioners in framing rules and regulations exceeded their powers. The appeal was heard before Judge Lizars at the last Quarter Sessions. His Honor reserved decision until the other day, when he dismissed the appeal.

Although prohibition in Maine does not prohibit entirely yet it is gratifying to know that the sellers are obliged to resort to all sorts of expedients to escape arrest. "The sheriffs were morally sure that a certain Portlander sold beer," says a correspondent of the *Philadelphia Times*, "and procuring a warrant they visited his cellar. They spaded up the floor and worked a whole day, clawing over drains and sewer pipes, but they found no beer. Finally, with grim determination in their faces and crow-bars in their hands, they went to the cellar wall. At one corner of the apartment was a heap of coal. The wall above it was blackened, as though a greater quantity had been there, and seemed unlikely that such appearances should deceive. As they gazed at the anthracite, however, an idea struck the head deputy and he struck the wall. A stone dropped out. Other stones came down under his blows revealing a partition of boards, faced with chip rock. Back of the partition, built into the wall, was a hiding-place, four feet long, three feet wide and three feet high. It was empty. The sheriffs ripped up the boards at one side and found a layer of earth, where there should have been solid stone. Clearing away the earth showed another hiding place, and the breaking down of a heavy door discovered two barrels of beer, from which a line of hose ran to the store above."—*Steuben Signal*.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, in a recent address said:

"There is a strong temperance sentiment in all the strongly Democratic counties in the State. Take Clay County, for instance, which usually gives a Democratic majority in any State election; there isn't a saloon in that county, and there has not been for eight years. Take Saline County, with 2,500 Democratic majority; it has refused all saloon-keepers' license, and there hasn't been a saloon there for years. In Clinton County, which gave 1,500 majority, no saloons are permitted to exist."

The Erie Railway has concluded to discharge every employee who is addicted to the use of liquor, whether he ever gets drunk or not. One of the general officers say:—"It needs no argument to show that a drinking man is an unsafe man for a position where a clear head and steady nerve are required. A glass too much or a glass too little, in the case of a moderate drinking engineer or other railroad employee who holds a place in which prompt and intelligent action in frequent occurring emergencies is required, may confuse the brain or leave it slow to act. No, a drinking man is not a safe man to trust in any position where a clear head and steady nerve are required. And the sooner a fact so patent to every one is made the basis of an inflexible rule by corporations who set men in responsible positions where human lives are at risk, the better it will be for the public."

In Traer, Ia., the City Council posts a list of drunkards in every saloon and orders the keepers to sell no drinks to them.

The jail of Randolph County, Mississippi, is empty. Not a drop of intoxicating liquor has been sold in the county for over a year.

There are five hundred magisterial districts in the State of Kentucky where the sale of liquor is prohibited.

The Alliance.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TORONTO AUXILIARY OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

The annual public meeting of the Toronto Auxiliary of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance, for the suppression of the liquor traffic, was held in Shaftesbury Hall on the evening of Monday, the 1st inst. The chair was occupied by the president, Mr. W. H. Howland, who was well supported by prominent citizens and ministers of different denominations.

THE CHAIRMAN, in opening the meeting, stated that its object was to place before the general public the work that had been done and is being done by the Alliance; and to ask for this worthy and useful organization the support that it deserves. The Dominion Alliance was a mighty combination of the different temperance agencies of the land for the purpose of influencing legislation on the all important question of the liquor traffic by developing public sentiment in the right directions, and watching and criticising Parliamentary action. The same work was done in relation to Provincial political matters by the various provincial branches, all carrying out the same grand idea of agency and effort. We had local auxiliaries, working for the enforcement of law, the election of reliable representatives to all legislative positions, and the restriction of the liquor traffic, as far as restriction was in the hands of local authorities. He referred to the refusal of all liquor licenses for the Island as one victory for the Alliance. He discussed at length the issue of a license to the Industrial Exhibition Association, speaking very favorably of the Board of License Commissioners, but denouncing strongly the action of the Exhibition Directors. Men were only men, and it would have required extraordinary moral backbone to resist the pressure that had been brought to bear upon the Commissioners, although, no doubt, the action that had been taken was decidedly against the spirit of the law. Some of the Directors were good men, but the liquor interest was too strong for them, as their Board was too strong for the Commissioners, and the whole thing was an illustration of the futility of any attempt to regulate the unholy drink traffic. Giving it license was giving it power, and the only legislation that could effectually oppose it would be legislation for its total prohibition.

MR. JAMES THOMSON, the Secretary, read the annual report, giving an outline of the history, objects, and plan of organization of the Alliance, and detailing the work that had already been accomplished and what was proposed as a line of further action, calling attention to the marked improvement in public sentiment; and strongly presenting the claims of the Alliance upon public sympathy and support.

REV. JOHN SMITH moved the adoption of the report. He asked attention to moral suasion and what might be called legal coercion, as twin agencies of moral reform. The former was the function of the many temperance organizations which united in the Alliance to secure the latter. It had been urged that men could not be made sober by Act of Parliament, but law could help men to keep sober, and its condemnation of the liquor traffic would be a powerful agency in developing a right moral sentiment in the community. There were restrictive powers vested in the City Council; that body could separate the sale of liquor from the sale of groceries, could limit the number of licenses and could raise the license fees. All these are steps that, if taken, would be in the right direction. We ought, therefore, to work for the election of the right men, and thus secure local influence for good. While, however, he favored all measures of restriction as alleviations of the great evil, he was thoroughly convinced that a complete cure could be accomplished only by total prohibition.

MR. J. DONSON seconded the motion. He favored political action, was rejoiced at the union and success of temperance workers, and stated that though now seventy-four years of age he hoped to live to see prohibition an accomplished fact. The motion was carried.

MR. F. S. SPENCE moved a resolution, asserting that the duty of the hour was united action by individuals and organizations; that the ballot box should be used as the agency of this action upon all possible occasions, and endorsing the Alliance which in its electoral branch provided the means of attaining this end. He called attention to the combination of agencies in support of the drink traffic; the agencies of legal protection and social sanction. Law must meet the former, moral suasion the latter. We sometimes failed by ignoring one or other of these methods of reform. We ought to recognize our responsibility in relation to both. We wanted a union of forces as well as actions. All societies ought to unite for the common end of political action. They wanted to fix the responsibility for the evils of intemperance on the right parties, on the drink-seller, on the manufacturer, on the Government, and ultimately on the electors, who were responsible for the existence of all the other agencies. This was a land of liberty. Liberty was wanted for all that was good, and this involved the suppression of the evil that hampered all that was good. They did not work merely for present petty victories, but for ultimate triumph of right and truth.

MR. H. O'HARA seconded the resolution. He rejoiced in this hopeful and united action. The former speaker represented the Good

Templars. He (Mr. O'H.) represented the Sons of Temperance. These were different battalions of the same great army, all united in determined warfare against a common foe. The Alliance furnished them a common platform, a common leadership, and a prospect of speedy victory. He heartily endorsed the movement. The resolution was carried.

MR. JOHN MACDONALD moved, "That as public opinion is awakened to the destructive results upon the individual, the family, and the community at large of the licensed liquor traffic, it is the duty of the Government to restrict that traffic within narrower limits, and as an important step in this direction, we would urge that licenses be granted exclusively to hotels that are necessary for the accommodation of the travelling public, and in stores the sale of intoxicating liquors should be kept separate from that of all other kinds of merchandise." He was perfectly willing to accept the position occupied by the Dominion Alliance. The success of the movement depended much upon the feelings and actions of individuals. They must endeavor to create in every home a strong antipathy to the whole terrible drink system. Under the old Jewish dispensation, the building in which a fretting leprosy was found, had to be torn down, and every stone of it cast into the depths of the sea. The liquor traffic was a fretting leprosy, and the only way in which we could protect ourselves from its fearful effects was to utterly destroy it. He had studied the question of prohibition carefully and long; considering whether or not stringent legislation might drive law-breakers to subterfuge and deception, and add the evils of hypocrisy to those of drunkenness; considering whether or not moral suasion without legal coercion was the right method of reform. The conclusion to which he had arrived was in favor of prohibition. Even if some men did practice deception, the general effect of the law would be good. If 75 per cent. of drunkenness were removed, there would be a mighty moral gain, even though hypocrisy became associated with the other 25 per cent. So he went in for prohibition. Reliable evidence proved that the State of Maine, where prohibition has been in force for many years, was remarkable for its prosperity and progress. The advance of public sentiment in Canada was great and encouraging. He urged all to personally abstain, to induce others to abstain and to use every effort to secure total prohibition. He believed they would yet succeed.

MR. M. FORBES, of London, England, seconded the Resolution. The liquor business differed from every other business, inasmuch as other trades prospered as the community prospered. The prosperity of this business meant the degradation of the community. He did not abuse liquor-sellers, but he wanted to see them doing something better. He briefly sketched the history and success of restriction in Great Britain, where Scotland leads the ranks of reform, and England brings up the rear. The Imperial Parliament attended to a great many minor matters, but could not find time to respond to the nation's demand for a local option law. He believed in limiting the number of saloons. A reformed man often had a hard struggle to get past a saloon, and ten saloons meant ten times a danger and temptation. He then spoke of the success and permanency of the Blue Ribbon movement. In one town where 1,200 had joined it, 93 per cent. had remained true to their pledge. Much success depended upon the efforts of local workers. A pleasing feature of this great movement was that it united all classes and denominations, breaking down the barriers of sectarian prejudice and bringing ministers of different denominations into contact and sympathy. He urged his audience to come out in force to the meetings that he will hold on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of the present week.

The resolution was carried. The chairman announced Mr. Forbes' meetings, declared his determination to support, for legislative positions, men who could be relied on to stand up for temperance reform, and called upon others to do the same.

The meeting closed with the doxology and a benediction.

The W. C. T. U.

A meeting of the Toronto Women's Christian Temperance Union was held on Monday afternoon. This Society is now getting into shape for an active winter's campaign. Delegates were elected to the annual meeting of the Provincial Union to be held at Ottawa, commencing Tuesday, October 16th. Mrs. Rutherford, Secretary of the Union, was appointed Superintendent of the Band of Hope, under its auspices. This Band of Hope re-commences its operations at McMillan's Hall this afternoon, and we bespeak for it a hearty support from the temperance friends of Toronto.

The annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. of Ontario will hold its annual session at Ottawa, on the 15th, 16, 17th and 18th days of this month. A large and interesting meeting is expected. Local Unions are urged to appoint delegates and do all they can to make this convention a great success. Further information may be obtained by application to the secretary.

The present officers of the Provincial Union are: President, Mrs. D. B. Chisholm. Hamilton; First Vice-President, Mrs. Tilton. Ottawa;

Second Vice-President, Mrs. Cowan, Toronto; Rec. Sec., Mrs. A. Orchard, Brantford; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Fawcett, Scarboro; Treasurer, Mrs. Brethour, Milton.

The tenth annual meeting of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in the Central M. E. Church, Detroit, Michigan, beginning October 31, and continuing four days. The convention will be composed of the "Executive committee," the state corresponding and recording secretaries and treasurers, the superintendents, of departments, the editor and publisher of our official organ, one delegate at large from each auxiliary State, and one delegate for every five hundred paying members of auxiliary State unions. Territories and the District of Columbia will be represented on the same basis.

Addresses will be made in several churches of the city on Sunday following the convention, and the last hour of each morning session will be regularly observed as a time of religious devotion. The executive committee will meet October 30, at 2 o'clock, p. m., and every member is requested to be present. Each State corresponding secretary will be supplied with blank credentials for the delegates from her State. Delegates desiring entertainment will please send their names to Mrs. G. W. Scripps, 173 Harrison avenue, Detroit, chairman of committee on entertainment. For railroad rates, address Mrs. T. B. Carse, 159 South Wood street, Chicago. It is earnestly desired that October 23 be observed as a day of prayer by our local auxiliaries, that the Holy Spirit may rest upon this National convention.

Yours for "God and Home, and Native Land,"

FRANCIS E. WILLARD, Pres.,

CAROLINE E. BUELL, Cor. Sec. N. W. C. T. U.

The tenth annual meeting of the Wisconsin W. C. T. U. will be held at Sparta, commencing Wednesday, October 17th.

A branch of the W. C. T. U. was organized in the M. E. Church, Bothwell, Ont., on Monday.

Mrs. J. E. Foster, who has been speaking in Ohio the last few weeks, has gone to Iowa to help close the campaign in that State for prohibition.

Collections, netting in all over, \$1,000, were taken up at the temperance meetings which Miss Francis E. Willard has recently been holding in California. She was strongly urged to take this for her own necessities and use, but she preferred to leave it to help to carry on the work.

The tenth annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. of Iowa, will be held at Muscatine, October 16, 17, 18 and 19.

Sons of Temperance.

THE ORDER IN ONTARIO.

Since the semi-annual session, held in Paris in May last, seventeen new Divisions have been organized, and two have been resuscitated. Applications have been received for charters for three new Divisions during the past week. Rev. J. Scott, D.M.W.P. of the National Division is at present laboring in the counties of Wellington, Grey and Bruce as Lecturer and agent of the Order, and Mr. Thomas McMurray, Prov. D.G.W.P. is working in the same capacity in eastern Ontario. We understand that the executive of the Grand Division are desirous of securing the services of a number of competent organizers in different parts of the Province.

Bro. G. M. Rose, P.G.W.P., has returned from his visit to the old country. He is looking well and hearty, and no doubt our cause and Order will be benefitted by his renewed health and vigor.

We notice from an exchange that the Division at St. Davids, near Niagara, is doing a good work, and hopes to entirely drive the liquor traffic out of the little village in which it meets.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Grand Division of this Province is doing wonderful work. Since January 1, 1882, it has had an addition of 100 subordinate Divisions, and 5,000 members. We clip the following items from a recent letter to *The Watchman*, written by Mr. Thos. Hutchings, P.G.P.,—who is on an organizing tour through the Province:—

"Thursday evening, Aug. 16, held a 2nd meeting, at Louisburg, and at the close organized New Hope Division, No. 542, under exceedingly favorable prospects for the future.

"Monday evening, Aug. 20th, organized RISING DAWN Division, No. 543, at South Bar, Sydney, with 31 Charter Members. This new accession to our Order bids fair to enjoy a season of success in advancing our cause here.

"Sunday evening, Aug. 26, held a Gospel Temperance Meeting in the Presbyterian Church, Baddeck, which was largely attended.

"Thursday evening, Aug. 30, organized CRYSTAL LIGHT Division, No. 546, with 31 Charter Members.

"Friday evening, Aug. 31, organized SPEEDWELL Division, No. 547, at Baddeck, with 41 Charter Members.

"Tuesday evening, Sept. 4, organized VALLEY VIEW Division, No. 548, at Big Baddeck, with 30 Charter applicants.

"Thursday evening, Sept. 6, held a public meeting in Middle River, and at the close of the same GUARDIAN Division, No. 550 was duly organized with 30 Charter applicants.

"Saturday evening, Sept. 8, held a second meeting at N. E. Margaree, and at the close VICTORY Division, No. 257, was brought into line again with 23 old, and 14 new members.

"Saturday evening, Sept. 15, organized STRATHLORNE Division, No. 553, with 32 Charter applicants."

ITEMS CLIPPED FROM OUR EXCHANGES.

Mrs. P. A. Peckham, G. W. A. of Illinois, has organized four divisions in Rhode Island during the past month.

Two Divisions were recently organized as the result of one week's work by Edward Carswell, Esq., of Canada, in Connecticut.

In Pennsylvania, since January 1, 1882, the number of divisions has been increased from 74 to over 150, and the membership from 5,168 to over 8,000.

More than one-half of the Grand Divisions will hold their annual sessions during the month of October. The South Carolina session was held July 27, when A. C. Dibble, Esq., of Orangeburgh, was re-elected Grand Worthy Patriarch and Charles M. Douglas, Esq., of Columbia, Grand Scribe.

The Grand Division of Eastern New York, by a unanimous vote, endorsed the recommendation of W. H. Armstrong, then G. W. P., in favor of Prohibition by constitutional amendment as long ago as January, 1857, and the Grand Division of Western New York assumed the same position a little later. The Order has never given an uncertain sound in reference to Prohibition.

The fortieth anniversary of the National Division, which occurs June 17, 1884, will be appropriately celebrated in connection with the next National Division Session, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, next July. Sir Leonard Tilley, Finance Minister of the Dominion of Canada, and a Past Most Worthy Patriarch on the Order, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address on that occasion.

A Grand Division for North Carolina was organized at Ashville by Prof. W. F. McCarron, Grand Scribe of Tennessee, June 10, with the following officers: G. W. P., Hon. Robert B. Vanoe, M. C.; G. W. A., J. A. Reagan; G. Scribe, P. A. Cummings; G. T., A. T. Summey; G. Chap., C. B. Mingus; G. Cond., C. M. Pace; G. Sent., S. C. Sheffield; P. G. W. P., Hon. W. W. Stringfield. The next session will be held October 2.

N. M. R. SOCIETY.

The Sons of Temperance Order has created a National Mutual Relief Society, for the protection of its members, which is meeting with great favor, and gives it additional permanence and strength.

To become a member you must be a Son of Temperance in good standing in a Division, and under sixty years of age. The membership fee to one class is \$3.00: to each subsequent class \$2.00. Each applicant pays his own Medical Examiner. You can join class A—\$500, class B—\$1,000—or class C—\$2,000—or any two or all three, so that \$3,500 insurance is given to such as desire it.

The treasury of each class is separate and distinct. As each class has its own members and its own deaths, it has also its own expenses and its own treasury. In keeping the accounts of the classes separate, we have the only equitable plan of giving different amounts of insurance in the same society.

When a death occurs the assessment-card is sent directly to each member from the main office, and all remittances are forwarded to the General Secretary, who returns a receipted card. This is simple and easily understood by all. There is no divided responsibility in the handling of assessments.

The Relief Society is managed by a Board of Government consisting of fifteen of the prominent members of the National Division. Three Past Most Worthy Patriarchs and the Most Worthy Treasurer are now members of the Board. These gentlemen are chosen because of their business qualifications, and their general fitness for the work. Applications for membership are sent to the Grand Scribe, Mr. Thomas Webster, Paris, Ont., through whom they are forwarded to the General Secretary.

Good Templars.

QUEBEC.

The Grand Lodge of Quebec held its annual session at Sherbrooke, in the latter part of September. A full account of its proceedings has been published in the columns of the *Casket*, from which we condense the following report:

The G. W. C. T., Bro. W. H. Lamby presided with his usual dignity and ability. His report embraced a very interesting historical review of the work of the Order, general as well as local, from its first organization. He strongly urged the necessity of establishing and maintaining a temperance propaganda through both press and platform, and offered many valuable suggestions regarding the work of the session

and the duties and responsibilities of the members in their respective home spheres of labor.

The Grand Worthy Secretary's report showed the work that had been accomplished in the way of establishing new lodges and resuscitating old ones, as well as losses sustained. The following is a summary. Lodges reported last session: 51; new Lodges, 2; resuscitated, 8; total, 61, from which take 12 forfeited charters, and 49 remains as the number of Lodges now existing in the Province. Of these 17 are behindhand with their returns, thereby losing their good standing.

Committees were appointed to consider each distinct subject embraced in the reports read, and a vote of thanks passed to the Rev. Mr. Kines for his recent campaign work in the Province.

The special committee appointed for the purpose presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

"This Grand Lodge learns with deepfelt sorrow of the dangerous illness by which one of its eminent and zealous workers, the Rev. T. Gales has been laid low. We unite in asking Almighty God to comfort and strengthen our brother in his sore trial, and if so be His divine will, to restore him to health, that he may continue his labors in the cause so dear to his heart, but if otherwise ordered by Him who doeth all things well, we shall bow down with humility and say, 'Thy will be done.' This Lodge would also convey its heartfelt sympathy to the afflicted family."

The Committee on the State of the Order presented a report which was adopted and of which the points of principal interest are as follows; Notwithstanding a decrease in membership there are recognized an enthusiasm in the majority of Lodges and a desire for reorganization in quarters where lodges once existed, from which much is anticipated. Acknowledgment is made with gratitude of the good work being done by the Dominion Alliance, the Sons of Temperance and the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the decided stand taken by the Christian churches is declared to be a source of strength to the cause. Congratulations are expressed at the legislation of last session of the Dominion Parliament, as advanced, even if deficient in some respects. Lodges are requested to see that restrictive liquor laws are enforced, and the fact is noted that through the action of certain lodges several applications for licenses had been refused. The Grand Lodge puts on record its deep sense of indebtedness to the Grand Worthy Chief Templar for his untiring zeal in the prosecution of his arduous duties, to which the success of the work is in a large measure due.

The Finance Committee in their report recommended among other things that the capitation tax remain at seven cents, but that a special tax of one cent be levied the first two quarters of the year to meet the R. W. G. Lodge tax of a half cent a member and to aid the lecture work of the Grand Lodge. An amendment was moved that the capitation tax be reduced to five cents, and an amendment to the amendment was moved and carried, to the effect that the present tax of seven cents be retained, and two of it be applied to the R. W. G. Lodge tax and the lecture work of this Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Juvenile Templars presented a report containing a number of recommendations all of which were adopted. After setting forth the supreme importance of having the young trained in the principles of temperance, the difficulties of managing children's societies were acknowledged, and it was suggested that school teachers were the most available class for superintending juvenile temples. It was strongly urged upon lodges throughout the jurisdiction that they enter upon this branch of the work without delay, and lecturers are to make it a chief object in their labors. The Grand Lodge was asked to memorialize the Council of Public Instruction, asking that a temperance text book be prescribed and brought into common use in the schools of the Province.

A special committee on lecture work and other means of usefulness recommended, 1st. That a lecturer be employed at once to take the field permanently if practicable.

2nd. That all money, above current expenses and a reserve of \$25, be devoted to the lecture fund of the Grand Lodge.

3rd. That delegates recommend to their lodges the excellent and cheap literature supplied by the Dominion Alliance.

4th. That certain legal forms for use in opposing the liquor traffic, contained in the G. W. C. T.'s report, be printed and distributed to lodges.

5th. That lodges be asked to do all they can in their respective localities to elect representatives to municipal councils and Parliament who shall pledge themselves to sustain the temperance cause.

The report was adopted.

The following are the officers elected and installed for the current year:

G. W. C. T.—W. H. Lamby, Inverness.

G. W. C.—A. Tattersall, Montreal.

G. W. V. T.—Mrs. Porter, Danville.

G. W. S.—Henry Haycroft, Montreal.

G. W. A. S.—Mrs. Dr. Dowlin, Sherbrooke.

G. W. Tr.—R. W. Williams, Three Rivers.

G. W. Ch.—Rev. C. E. Amaron, Three Rivers.

G. W. M.—Robert Johnson, Danville.

G. W. D. M.—Miss Roy, Three Rivers.

G. W. I. G.—Mrs. Tattersall, Montreal.
 G. W. O. G.—H. G. Lane, South Bolton.
 G. S. J. T.—Mrs. W. H. Lamby, Inverness.
 P. G. W. C. T.—J. K. McDonald, Montreal.
 The installation ceremonies were performed by S. A. Lebourveau,
 P. G. W. S.
 The next meeting will be held in Danville, on the third Wednesday
 in September, 1884.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

A meeting of delegates from the recently organized subordinate lodges was held at Charlottetown on Friday, the 7th instant, for the purpose of organizing a Grand Lodge for the jurisdiction of Prince Edward Island. Col. J. J. Hickman, P. R. W. G. T., presided and conducted the business with his usual distinguished ability.

Nearly forty persons presented credentials and were admitted as representatives.

These delegates with a number of visitors from the lodges were then advanced to the second, third and Grand Lodge degrees respectively, after which the necessary committees were appointed to report on business connected with permanent organization.

At the afternoon session these committees reported, and the reports having been discussed a few amendments were made and they were then adopted.

The evening session was devoted principally to the election and installation of officers, the following being the office-bearers for the current year.

G. W. C. T.—J. C. Underhay, Bay Fortune.
 G. W. C.—Rev. J. M. McLeod, Charlottetown.
 G. W. V. T.—Mrs. D. Farquharson, Charlottetown.
 G. W. S. and Tr.—J. A. Lawson, Charlottetown.
 G. W. A. S.—Mrs. H. McEwen, Mount Stewart.
 G. W. Ch.—Rev. J. S. Allen, Summerside.
 G. W. M.—C. Wayee, St. Peter.
 G. W. D. M.—Mrs. M. McVane, Montague.
 G. W. I. G.—Miss Maggie Aitken, Rollo Bay.
 G. W. O. G.—J. A. McLeod, Bradalbane.
 G. W. Mess.—J. N. Nicholson, Belfast.
 G. S. J. T.—Miss Annie Ackerman, Summerside.

A resolution was passed at the afternoon session to introduce the juvenile work and push it vigorously in connection with the Order on the Island.

The Grand Lodge decided to hold annual and semi-annual meetings at Charlottetown on the second Thursday in July and the second Thursday in January respectively in each year. The first semi-annual session will therefore be held at Charlottetown on the second Thursday in January, 1884.

On motion of the Rev. J. S. Allan, seconded by the Rev. J. M. McLeod, the Grand Lodge passed unanimously a hearty vote of thanks to Col. J. J. Hickman for his untiring zeal in working up a live temperance sentiment in our midst.

Col. Hickman made a vigorous and very eloquent reply.

The Grand Lodge was then closed with the usual ceremonies.—*Canada Tasket.*

GENERAL NOTES.

We notice from western papers that our Lodges in that part of the Province are very active. Good work is being done by the Order in the Scott Act contest in Oxford County.

We regret very much to learn of the death of Bro. Charles Milne, of Ripley, a very enthusiastic and useful worker, who has for the last ten years been Worthy Chief of Water Lily Lodge in that place.

Bro. Rev. John Shaw, of Peterboro, P. G. W. C. T. of our Grand Lodge, is suffering from ill-health, and has been obliged to give up active work for a short while. We earnestly hope that he will shortly be able to resume his ministerial duties.

Maine Grand Lodge reports:

Sixty-one lodges organized during the last year with a membership of 8,808, their present number of lodges is 305, total membership 20,651.

Massachusetts Grand Lodge Reports:

Total membership of 7,818.

Present number of lodges 158, a net gain of seven lodges.

General News.

CANADIAN.

The Toronto Women's Medical College was formally opened at the rooms that have been secured for the college, on Monday last. A large number of the friends of the movement were present

by invitation, among whom we noted Dr. Emily N. Stowe, Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Clarke Gamble, Mrs. Sweeney, Mrs. Adam Miller, Mrs. John Harvie, Miss Balmer, Mrs. Curryon, together with many other ladies, also Dr. King, Principal Cowan, Dr. Carlyle, Professor Kirkland, Mr. D. McEwen, Dr. J. B. Gullet, and a large shewing of students from Trinity and Toronto Schools of Medicine. His Worship the Mayor opened the proceedings in a few happily chosen expressions of sympathy; Mr. Jas. Beaty, M.P., read the charter of the institution, and supported it by a kindly and able speech. Principal Cowan gave his adhesion to the movement, and hoped the present winter would also see University College thrown open to women. Mr. McEwan and Mr. Harvie spoke to the necessity and value of medical education for women. The opening lecture of the session was delivered by Dr. Barrett, president of the college. We shall give some excerpts from the lecture next week. An ambulance class, for ladies, similar to some that have been conducted in England, is in contemplation.

The Kingston Women's College opened on Tuesday. There was a large representation of the trustees and subscribers to the Endowment Fund, and all the members of the Faculty were present. The Dean, Dr. M. Lavell, sketched the movement in favour of the establishment of the college. An ample endowment had been provided, a good Faculty secured, and a sufficient number of students to give promise of success for the experiment. Dr. Williamson, Vice-Principal of Queen's College, pronounced in favour of the higher education of women, and held that in Canada there was a field for physicians such as he hoped to see graduating from this college. Dr. Sullivan regarded the Women's College as a progressive step, and he was in favour of it. Messrs. Rogers, Carruthers, M. H. Folger, Pense, Knight, and Rev. Mr. Cassey also spoke. Gratitude was expressed for the handsome subscriptions and scholarships, particular mention being made of the lead taken by Mrs. Jenny K. Trout, of Toronto, in this respect. The students were given to understand that their education would be such as to enable them to compete with the graduates of other colleges before the medical councils. The lectures begin at once.

THE BLUE RIBBON MOVEMENT.—The first of a series of "Blue Ribbon" Gospel Temperance meetings, which are being conducted by Mr. William Forbes, the celebrated Gospel Temperance Evangelist from London, England, was held in Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, on Wednesday evening. There was a very large and appreciative audience. The chair was taken by Mr. W. H. Howland. The meeting was opened with prayer, singing, and the reading of a portion of the Scriptures. Mr. Forbes on being introduced was warmly received. His lecture, which was full of interesting as well as amusing illustrations, was delivered in such a manner as to keep the attention of his hearers throughout, and he succeeded in driving home many useful and practical lessons. He first spoke of the difference between the Gospel Temperance work and the old method of combating drunkenness. He asked the people to put on the "blue ribbon" chiefly from the fact that it was an open confession of their being total abstainers. A great deal of good would result from the example set by men—prominent men—being seen with one on. The ribbon should not be fastened on with a pin, but it should be sewed on, and not discarded with an old coat, but every new coat a man gets he should have a new piece of blue ribbon sewed on it. At this point he pinned a ribbon on the chairman's coat. Continuing he said that he advocated the total abstinence principles. He did not believe in moderate drinkers. He could not see the difference between the man who drank a thimbleful and the man who drank a bucketful. He thought women were, in a great many cases, to blame for their husbands being drunkards. Instead of making the home the bright and attractive place it should be, they allowed everything to fall into disorder, and their work was done in a slovenly manner. Consequently their husbands very much preferred the saloon to their homes. At the close of the lecture a large number of persons took the ribbon.—*Mail.*

Edward Crosby, of Philadelphia, was noticed to be ill in his room in the St. Lawrence Hotel, Montreal. Parties tried and failed to enter the room. At midnight the door of his room was burst open. Crosby was then dead, lying in bed.

The Montreal Board of Trade is in favor of the assumption by the Government of the telegraph lines, and wishes for an amendment to the Insolvent Act.

J. J. McLaren has received the appointment of solicitor to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, vacant by the death of the late E. C. Carter, Q. C.

The London Y. M. C. A. officers for the year 1883-84 are as follows:—President, V. Cronyn; Vice-Presidents, Wm. Glass, H. E. Nelles; Treasurer, W. R. Hobbs; Recording Secretary, W. R. Atkinson; General Secretary, F. H. Fatt.

J. Stevenson, convicted of stealing a horse and buggy at Beverley, was sentenced to four years in Kingston penitentiary.

The residence of J. M. Grover, in Colborne, was entered by burglars and about \$75 worth of silver plate taken.

Judge Gowan, of Simcoe county, has resigned his position as Senior Judge, which has been taken by Judge Ardagh. Mr. Wm. Boys, of Barrie, has received the appointment of Junior Judge in vacancy left by Judge Ardagh.

Dr. Ninham, of Oneida, is a very unfortunate man. He lost his toes some time ago on the railroad, and is hardly well yet. On Saturday last he was picked up near Delaware Bridge, having fallen into a deep culvert and broke his leg. He is now in a very bad condition.

An unknown tramp was killed by a Canada Southern freight train near Stevensville, on Sunday. He was lying on the track as if asleep, when the locomotive struck him and threw him from the rails, breaking both legs and an arm, and inflicting a horrible gash on his head. He survived only a few minutes. Another man named Alex. Armstrong was struck by a train while walking on the Canada Southern track at Shedden on Monday.

An order has been issued regulating the traffic on the C. P. R., which prohibits the taking of any kind of a parcel into the passenger coaches, even a lunch basket being tabooed. There is no injunction restraining the size of the pockets.

A Madam Hazleton has swindled a lot of young ladies in Toronto, by collecting money from them on pretext of teaching them painting. As soon as she had begged their money she left the city.

Mrs. Diana Calphis, a colored woman, died at London, on Thursday, at the age of 115 years. She was born in Danville, Ky., on a slave plantation, in the year 1768, eight years previous to the declaration of independence. At the age of 20 she was married on the same plantation, and was the mother of three children, all of whom have since died. She had lived 35 years in London.

A young man named Kelly accidently got his leg crushed at the saw-mill of Cane & Sons, Newmarket. It is thought amputation will be necessary.

A fire broke out this evening in the dwelling of Mr. Peter Bruso, Tilbury Centre, burning it and contents. A little son of Mr. Bruso's, aged four years, was burned to death, it being impossible to get him out of the flames. The loss to the house and contents is \$500; no insurance.

The Governor-General has ordered the convict James Howard to be released from Kingston Penitentiary. He was sentenced to penal servitude for ten years for shooting at Walter Bell, of St. Thomas. Doubts were thrown upon the correctness of the conviction by the evidence which came out on the trial of Montgomery, who received two years for shooting at H. Thornton.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise has presented a valuable painting to the National Gallery of Canada.

In Montreal a drunken fellow tried to shoot two children, who had a very narrow escape from his recklessness.

In the same city a drunken man threatened to shoot a street car conductor who asked him for his fare.

Catharine O'Hara, a widow, aged fifty, who lived in Belleville, while sitting on a chair fell to the floor and died in a few minutes. Heart disease was the cause of death. She leaves a family of six children.

While ex-policeman Holmes, of Chatham, was cleaning his gun it went off, the charge shattering the left fore-arm so badly as to necessitate amputation above the elbow.

Samuel Mills, of London, culler on the Grand Trunk Railway, attempted to cross the track by crawling under a freight train. The train started unexpectedly and Mills had his hand and foot badly crushed. He lost one arm some time ago, and this injury will make him well nigh helpless.

Last season the temperance people in Clayton district voted against licensing a number of hotels located at popular resorts. Their proprietors continued the sale of liquors notwithstanding, and now when the summer travel is over they have been fined \$50 each.

James Stubbs, a resident of Morris, while engaged hewing timber near his own place, was accidentally struck on the head by the axe of a fellow-workman, and his ear was almost severed from his head. Medical attendance was secured, and it is hoped that his ear may yet be preserved without much disfigurement.

The propeller *Frost*, bound up the new canal at St. Catharines, carried away two gates of lock No. 5 on Monday. The force of the water carried away the banks, and flooded the country for some distance round. It will likely be some days before navigation will be resumed. In the meantime the smaller class of vessels will use the old canal.

Three fires occurred at Ottawa on Wednesday. Shortly after noon a boiler explosion occurred in the boiler works of Mr. Campbell, on Maria street, setting fire to the building, which was damaged to the extent of \$5,000. The machinery and boilers are damaged to the extent of \$15,000. Insurance, \$2,000.

At night the barn and stable of Dr. Scott, Hull, with contents, were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$2,000; partly insured.

While this fire was in progress a second conflagration broke out in the lower part of Hull in the extensive cement works of C. B. Wright, which, with the exception of the barrel factory, were totally destroyed. The loss is estimated at \$30,000, on which there is an insurance of only \$4,700.

A fire at the cove of Messrs. Benson Bros., New Liverpool, Quebec, last week destroyed \$5,000 to \$8,000 worth of deals. The loss is covered by insurance. But for good fire appliances the loss would have been \$100,000 to \$150,000.

Sydney Weatherby, eldest son of Judge Weatherby, was instantly killed at Preston, N. S. on Saturday, by the accidental discharge of a gun.

Hon. Isaac Buchanan, Dominion Arbitrator, died at Hamilton on Monday in his 74th year. He was highly respected and his loss will be deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

On Monday evening an elderly man named James Webster shot himself at Hamilton.

UNITED STATES.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says in answer to letters addressed to Congressmen elected, 80 Democrats and 45 Republicans give their opinion on the Speakership and other questions. Of 45 Republicans, all oppose the re-opening of the tariff revision question. Only four express opposition to the repeal of the compulsory silver coinage provision, 26 favor it, and the remainder express no opinion. 11 favor a repeal of the internal revenue laws; 5 desire to have the tax retained on whisky, only at a reduced rate; 19 oppose any modification, and 8 are non-committal. Nearly all favor liberal appropriations for internal improvements. As to land grants, 11 favor a strict construction of the granting Acts in the interests of the Government, while all insist that good faith must be retained. Of 79 Democrats who responded, 52 favor the re-opening of the tariff question, 4 oppose it, and the remainder are non-committal; 64 oppose the repeal of the compulsory silver coinage clause, 4 favor it, and 12 give no opinion.

About two o'clock on Wednesday morning, the Exposition building at Pittsburgh, Pa., caught fire, and in fifty minutes the entire building, machinery and floral halls were in ashes. The fire was discovered in the engine-room of the machinery department, and not to frighten the citizens, a still alarm was sent in. In this way the flames got beyond control, and before the department reached the grounds the building was almost burned. It is impossible to estimate the loss with any accuracy, but it is believed it will not fall below \$2,500,000.

At Albany, last week, the boiler of the steamer J. S. Robinson exploded, instantly killing Capt. Geo. S. Warner and Fireman W. Cleary, and seriously injuring Fred Tinslar, the engineer, who was blown into the water and narrowly escaped drowning. Willard Durand and Melville Ryan, deck hands, and Richard Vanzandt were also injured. Capt. Robinson, of the Hattie M. Betts, was blown from the pilot house on the wharf and seriously injured. The Betts is damaged \$1,000. The tug Cora, alongside, is a total wreck, and the C. P. Grant, lying ahead, had her joiner work carried away, and her machinery damaged. The Robinson sank immediately with the body of Cleary. One section of the boiler was hurled 400 feet against the top storey of a three-storey building, crashing in a portion of the wall. Another section crushed in the roof of the coal barge E. M. Downing.

On Sunday, at Buffalo, a horrible casualty occurred. One of the boilers of the propellor Colorado blew up, and killing and injuring ten of her crew. The steamer was going at the rate of ten miles an hour, when suddenly there was a loud report, and a great mass of *debris* was blown from the centre of the boat. The shattered vessel was towed into the harbor. The captain states that the engineer was drunk.

A schooner, at Philadelphia, from St. Pierre Martinique, reports thirty vessels wrecked by a hurricane September 4th, including seven French *larques*, seven small coasting schooners, and fifteen lighters. Many dead bodies of sailors and coolies have come ashore. The damage to vessels and cargoes is estimated at \$2,000,000.

Heavy frosts have occurred all through the Northern States. Three or four inches of snow are reported to have fallen in Northern New Hampshire and Vermont. At St. Johnsbury the weight of the snow damaged the apple trees and telegraph wires.

The gross revenues of the Post-office Department for the year ending June amounted to \$44,827,000, as compared with \$41,265,000 in 1882.

A strange hog disease prevails in Big Miami Valley, Ohio. It has the nature of typhoid pneumonia, and causes speedy death.

The protracted drouth at New Orleans has caused a water famine and there is a bitter feeling against the water-works company for hoarding its supply. It is a private company, and it is feared the mob will break down the hydrants if rain does not fall.

An explosion in several California powder works at Steges station, the scene of several recent disasters, resulted in the death and horrible mangling of forty Chinese out of a force of forty-two. One white was injured.

BRITISH.

The *Times* has a report from an Uppernavik correspondent of a Copenhagen journal that Greely, of the American Arctic expedition, was murdered by a mutinous crew. The report comes from Hans Hendrik, an Esquimaux with Dr. Nathorst. Hendrik states that he got the news from the Esquimaux at Cape York. The *Times* considers the report improbable, as Dr. Nathorst never mentioned it.

Bradlaugh has addressed a letter to Sir Stafford Northcote declaring he will again demand his seat in the Commons. He charges Sir Stafford with causing all the mischief that has grown out of the continued violation of Bradlaugh's rights.

A fire at Bellevue Gardens, Manchester, destroyed the panorama of the Battle of Tel-El-Kebir. The fire was caused by the accidental discharge of rockets. There was considerable alarm among the audience, especially as the panorama was near the cages of the wild beasts. Nobody was injured. The damage was £30,000.

The Rev. John Kinneer, D. D., the Liberal member of Parliament from Donegal, is dead.

Sir Alexander Sullivan has been appointed one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal of Ireland; not Lord Chancellor as previously announced.

At a meeting in Loughrea the Bishop of Blonfert dwelt at length upon the fact that millions of Catholics had been lost to the Catholic faith in America, and denounced severely the system of State-aided emigration.

The police have found 500 cartridges for Snider rifles, six bayonets, and a revolver concealed in a yard in Peacock-lane in Cork.

The strike of the weavers at Ashton-under-Lyne is settled, and that work will be resumed at once.

The matter of the exhumation of Shakespeare's remains has been settled by the City Council of Stratford-upon-Avon passing a resolution condemning any disturbance of the grave.

Sir Stafford Northcote opened the Conservative Club at Belfast, on Wednesday. In a reply to an address of welcome he denounced the disastrous policy of the so-called National party, and asked the Conservatives of Ireland to unite against the would-be destroyers of their religion and liberties.

FOREIGN.

Alfonso, King of Spain, paid a visit to Paris on Saturday. The rabble hooted and jeered at him. The Spanish people are highly indignant and great excitement prevails.

The trouble between France and China is not yet over, but hopes of a peaceable settlement are entertained.

It is reported that the Pope is seriously indisposed.

The Porte is preparing a circular to the Powers claiming that if Bulgaria lapses into anarchy, Turkey will exercise her right of suzerainty over that country for the restoration of order.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* regards the situation in Bulgaria as dangerous.

The British Consul at Scutari, Albania, was fired at while hunting recently. He was not hurt. The intended assassin escaped.

Yellow fever still rages in Mexico. 300 deaths have occurred at Guyamas since August 25th.

The *Times'* Alexandria correspondent says it is reported that Suleiman Pasha, recently appointed the Governor of the East Soudon, has been murdered by Arabs near Suakim Pass.

Ladies' Department.

KINGSTON WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE.

A school for the medical education of women has been inaugurated in Kingston, and opened its first session on October 2nd.

More than three years ago the medical school of that place decided upon receiving women as students, but fearing that the instruction necessary could not be imparted in the same class with male students, the Faculty made arrangements to repeat their lectures during the summer months. At the first session some four or five students attended; the following year one or two more joined, but the Faculty not feeling equal to teaching twelve months in the year, decided upon joining the classes with those of the male students. The experiment proved satisfactory for one year, but on the following year some difficulty arose, which at the time threatened the safety of the medical school, and created much discussion throughout the Dominion in regard to female education. After mature deliberation by the Faculty and those interested in the movement, it was decided that medical co-education could not be accomplished with any degree of satisfaction, and that women should not in the future be admitted to the classes. The wide-spread discussion provoked at the time was evidently for a good cause, for the citizens of Kingston, whose interest in educational matters is proverbial, determined that if medical co-education of the sexes were a failure, their separate medical education should not be so, and they set to, with vigor, to see what could be done towards starting, on a solid foundation, a women's medical college. A public meeting was called which was well attended, and many prominent men of the city strongly advocated its initiation. Principal Grant expressed himself highly in favor of the movement, and said that besides our own, the wants of foreign countries, especially China and Japan, for physicians, were urgent, and that the ladies have calls particularly addressed to them from those countries. Sir Richard Cartwright in the course of his address said that he considered it cruel to educate women as they were now being educated, and then practically to tell them that by custom, if not by law, they will be deprived of proving that they are benefitted thereby, and that though medical education of women was but an experiment, facilities should be offered them to comprehend the intricacies of the profession, and that in the long run great results would arise from the application of women's intellect to the difficulties in the progress of that science, and further, that hygiene could not be properly introduced into the household except through the instrumentality of women, in proof of which he cited how Florence Nightingale had organized relief and brought system and health out of the most atrocious chaos. Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick showed how absurd were many of the objections urged by some against the higher education of women, and pointed to the fact that the tendency of the present age was to remove the disabilities under which the ladies had labored for so many years. If the ladies were to practice medicine, let them be well educated and properly licensed like the male portion of the profession, and that could not be done without a well sustained college. During the meeting it was shown that the proposed school would not be at first self-sustaining, and it was therefore decided to ask for subscriptions in aid of it. A short canvass proved that the citizens were in favor of the movement, by their endowing the school to the extent of \$7,500.00, which at once placed it on a solid foundation, and will give an opportunity, even if the number of students be not as large as expected, of testing practically the success or failure of the college. The movement was a spontaneous one on the part of the citizens, and emanated entirely from outside the medical profession.

The City Council on being applied to expressed its approbation by granting the new college the use of rooms in the City Hall free of charge.

At the first meeting of the subscribers a Provisional Board of Trustees was elected, and they in their turn appointed a Faculty—all physicians of good standing in the city.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Trustees:—Chairman, Sir R. J. Cartwright; Vice-Chairman, Mr. Wm. Harty; Registrar, Mr. A. P. Knight; Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick, Speaker of the House of Commons; John Carruthers, Alex. Gunn, M.P., R. V. Rogers, Henry Folger, E. J. B. Pruse, Mrs. Dr. Jenny K. Trout, (Toronto) Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Harty, Mrs. Britton, Miss Gildersleeve.

FACULTY:

Obstetrics and diseases of women and children, M. Cavell, M. D.
Principles and practice of Surgery, M. Sullivan, M. D., F.R.C.P. & S.K.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, A. S. Oliver, M. D., F.R.C.P. & S.K.
Theory and Practice of Medicine, H. J. Saunders, M. D., M.R.C.S.E.
Anatomy, descriptive and surgical, R. W. Garrett, M.A., M.D.
Institutes of Medicine and Histology, D. Phelan, M.D.
Medical Jurisprudence and Sanitary Science, F. N. Fenwick, M. D.
Chemistry, the Professor of Chemistry at Queen's College.
Botany, the Professor of Botany at Queen's College.
Practical Anatomy, under the direction of the Prof. of Anatomy.
Clinical Science, the Professor of Surgery.
Clinical Medicine, the Professor of Medicine.

The lecture rooms are large, well lighted and airy, and the dissecting and anatomy room, also well lighted, is fitted up with everything necessary for the study of that most important branch. Dissecting material will be supplied in abundance. All the female students who attended classes in the medical college last session, nine in number, have expressed their intention of attending the school, and applications for calendars and information have been received from thirty-five or forty more. It will then be seen that a school started under such favorable auspices, initiated by prominent and wealthy men, and backed up by their capital, fostered and encouraged by the city council and citizens at large, and with such a fair promise of students, cannot be otherwise than successful.

Any person desiring further information regarding the Kingston Women's Medical College will be promptly supplied with the same upon application to

A. P. KNIGHT, Registrar.

MRS. MILLICENT GARETT FAWCETT, wife of the Postmaster-General, is unquestionably one of the ablest women at the English capital. Hinton, in his "English Radical Leaders," thus describes her: "The visitor to the House of Commons, watching the members of Parliament as they file in by the main entrance, will no doubt have his eye arrested by a tall, fair-haired young man, evidently blind, led to the door by a youthful petite lady, with sparkling eyes and blooming cheeks. She will reluctantly leave him at the door. The whispers pass around: "One day, perhaps not far off, she will take her seat beside her husband and remain there." And certain it is that when ladies have the suffrage the first female member of Parliament will be the lady of whom I write—Mrs. Fawcett. Not one half of the members of that body are as competent as she to think deeply and speak formally on matters of public policy, while not the daintiest live doll moving about London drawing rooms surpasses her in care of her household, her husband and her child." Mr. Fawcett is, along with his political duties, Professor of Political Economy at Cambridge University, and he and his wife have studied this subject together. She has written works on political economy, and with her husband is the joint author of several essays. Mrs. Fawcett is a good public speaker, and her speeches show painstaking preparation. She has a good, clear voice, a quiet, earnest manner, and states her ideas in plain, concise language.—*Ex.*

LOUISVILLE, Ky., has a school of pharmacy for women, where they are thoroughly educated as practical apothecaries. A physician writes, approving of their "delicacy of manipulation, accuracy and neatness in a multitude of details."

The Germans of Iowa are starting a movement to oppose the woman's suffrage agitation. They say that if women obtained the right to vote they would be under the influence of the clergy, and would take an extreme position in relation to beer and wine drinking and the observance of Sunday. It would be impossible to reason with them in favor of moderate and reasonable temperance and Sunday laws, and their votes would establish total prohibition and blue laws as bad as those formerly in force in Connecticut. Various German journals affect to regard this threatened evil as of a serious and imminent character, and call upon the Germans as a body to take a pronounced position in opposition to it.

Our Casket.

PATIENCE WITH THE LITTLE ONES.

They are such tiny feet,
They have gone such a little way to meet
The years which are required to break
Their steps to evenness, and make
Them go
More sure and slow.

They are such little hands,
Be kind. Things are so new, and life but stands
A step beyond the doorway. All around
New day has found
Such tempting things to shine upon,
And so the hands are tempted hard, you know.

They are such new, young lives,
Surely their newness thrives
Them well of many sins. They see so much
That, being immortal, they would touch,
That if they reach
We should not chide, but teach.

They are such fond, clear eyes,
That widen to surprise
At every turn; they are so often held
To sun or showers—showers soon dispelled
By looking in our face;
Love asks for such, much grace.

They are such fair, frail gifts,
Uncertain as the rifts
Of light that lie along the sky—
They may not be here by and by—
Give them not love, but more—above
And harder—patience with the love.

—Selected.

Only a smile that was given me
On the crowded streets one day!
But it pierced the gloom of my saddened heart,
Like a sudden sunbeam's ray.

Robt. C. Pitman, Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts says: Every license rests upon the logical basis of antecedent general prohibition, and derives its only pecuniary value therefrom.

In the deepest night of trouble and anxiety God gives us so much to be thankful for that we need never cease our singing. With all our wisdom and foresight we can take a lesson in gladness and gratitude from the happy bird that sings all night, as if the day were not long enough to tell its joy.—*A' bett.*

To rejoice in others' prosperity is to give content to your own lot; to mitigate another's grief is to alleviate or dispel your own.—*Official Organ.*

HARVEST.—The law of the harvest is to reap more than you sow. Sow an act, and you reap a habit; sow a habit and you reap a character; sow a character and you meet a destiny.—*Boardman.*

I do wish all tired people did but know the infinite rest there is in fencing off the six days of the week from the seventh—in anchoring the business ships of our daily life as the Saturday draws to its close, leaving them to ride peacefully upon the flow or the ebb until Monday morning comes again.—*Anna Warner.*

BITS OF TINSEL.

Why is a baker a most improvident man? Because he is always selling what he himself kneads.

An American editor remarked, that though he would not call his opponent a liar, he must say that if the gentleman had intended to state what was utterly false, he had been remarkably successful in his attempt.

"What did you say your friend is, Tommy?" "A taxidermist."
"What's that?" "Why, he is a sort of animal upholsterer."

A young man dressed in the height of fashion, and with a poetic turn of mind, was driving along a country road, and, upon gazing

at the pond which skirted the highway, said: "Oh, how I would like to lave my heated head in those cooling waters!" An Irishman, overhearing the exclamation, immediately replied: "Bedad, you might lave it there, and it wouldn't sink."

A lady on the wharf asked a sailor why a ship was called "she." The son of Neptune ungallantly replied that it was "because the rigging cost so much."

"O gaze upon the driving cloud,
Rushing o'er hills and plains,"
"But why call that a *driving* cloud?"
"Because it holds the rains."

An Irish absentee landlord is said to have sent this comforting message to his agent: "Tell the tenants that threats to shoot you will not terrify me in the least."

A notice hung in a Glasgow warehouse read as follows:—"No credit given here, except to those who pay money down."

"I didn't denounce you," said a saucy young fellow to an editor: "but only your subordinates; I merely had a fling at your staff." "Then sir," replied the editor, suiting the action to the word, "My staff shall have a fling at you."

A party hearing of an engraving of a dog after Landseer, wanted to know what he was after him for.

"You will grow up ugly, Ada, if you make faces." "Did you make faces when you were a little girl, Auntie?"

A very conceited old maid recently told us that the mirrors now-a-days are not nearly so good as those she used a few years ago.

For Girls and Boys.

PATTY'S DOOR-MARK.

BY MRS. JULIA P. BALLARD.

"They're just as pretty as they can be now, grandma, but I'd rather do it," said Elsie, stroking down the pink barege dress of her favorite Susie.

"And so would I," said the demure Fanny. "I'm *almost* too big for dolls anyhow, though I *should* keep this because you dressed it so nicely for me. But if you just knew how forlorn Patty and Rachel are."

Patty and Rachel were the children of a poor gardener who lived near their home. Their mother was a cherry, neat little woman, and took pride in her bright girls and in keeping her little three-roomed house as "neat as wax," as she said. Her children went to school, and although they had very plain clothes and very few playthings, a *whole* frock and *clean* apron, and an apple or a nosegay, made them happier than any children are with flounces and laces and elegant toys. They were "sunny inside," their mother said. But now there had come a day when they were very "cloudy" inside. A great cloud had settled over the little house, and its chill made them all very wretched. Their father was in jail. He was a kind man, and loved and petted Patty and Rachel even more than their mother did; only when he had taken a glass too much, then I cannot tell you what a different man he was. But this did not happen very often. This was the worst thing that had ever happened. Patty's father had struck a neighbor in his anger when his head was hot with beer or whisky, and the man had died. Five years in prison! Patty's mother knew he never would have done if he had "been himself," and the poor man knew it too well. But there was no help for it. And nobody thought how much harder it was for his innocent wife and children to struggle on five years alone than for *him*, hard as it was to be in prison. Yes, Elsie and Fanny thought of it. They went in and found Patty crying bitterly. She was standing against the door, and Rachel's finger was pressed against a mark to show how high Patty's head came. Just below was a mark showing where Rachel's head came. Their father had marked them, and would take them there to "see how they grew." It had just come into their little minds that when five years were gone they would be so high above that mark that their father could never pet them again. They would be "most women." It was too much for Patty; but Rachel was trying to comfort her. "I don't expect we'll be so very big. You know it makes people little not to have enough to eat; and *we sha'n't*, for I heard mother say so. She said if she could only work hard

enough to keep us alive she would be thankful. This was poor comfort for Rachel, but instead of crying all the harder she wiped away her tears and said: "Then no matter whether we grow or not, we've got to *help* mother take care of us." "Yes," said Patty, and stop going to school, and ever so many other things." Just then Elsie and Fanny came in, and Patty's mother told them all about it. "They'll have *food*, grandma, I'm *sure*; but the dolls will help make them keep little, and make them oh! so happy, at least for a little while."

"Take them over," said grandma, "and I will get a basket of food ready and go in and see them myself."

"Five years! Five years!" mused grandma after the little girl started. It's *twenty* years of trouble; four for every one of them. And who was most to blame for it all? Had no one anything to do with it but the man who drank the glass? It seems to me some very happy-looking men, brisk in business and earnest in politics, with elegant homes and joyous, frolicsome children, might take a lesson from Patty's door measure.—*Youth's Temperance Banner.*

EMPTYING OUT THE WHISKY.

We know of a dear, beautiful little boy in Pennsylvania, who signed the temperance pledge, at one of the temperance meetings held for children. A short time afterward his mother was busy in her kitchen, preparing cakes and pies. "Davy," she said, "go up to the closet and bring down the whisky jug. I want some for these mince pies."

Davy, as was his habit, instantly obeyed. But, as he went dancing up stairs, the thought came to him, "Can I, a temperance boy, carry a whisky-jug?" He stopped right there on the stairs and decided the question. Then hurrying back to the kitchen he said:

"Oh, mamma! I can't carry a whisky jug—I've signed the pledge—but I'll stir the batter while you go."

Without a word, the mother gave into his little hands the spoon with which she was stirring the batter, and went herself to bring the jug. She felt a strange, choking sensation in her throat, but she walked up those steps with a firm tread, and seized the jug. When she came down the dear little fellow was beating away at the dough with all his might. His eyes followed her as she went to the sink and began to empty out the contents of the jug.

"What are you doing, mamma?"

"I'm emptying out the whisky. We'll not have any more in our mince pies."

"Oh, mamma! do you mean it?"

"Yes, I mean to use lemons instead."

"Goody, goody! I'm glad—then I can eat them, too, can't I mamma?"

"Yes, my dear; and mamma will never make anything again that her dear little boy cannot eat."

"Goody, goody! we're going to have temperance pies."

And Davy fairly danced up and down in the kitchen, as the whisky gurgled in the sink.

Don't you think Davy is a real good temperance boy? Then follow his example.

Touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing, and you will not be defiled.—*Everybody's Paper.*

A LITTLE BOYS TEMPERANCE SPEECH.

Some people laugh and wonder
What little boys can do
To help this Temp'rance thunder
Roll all the big world through;
I'd have them look behind them,
When *they* were small, and then
I'd like just to remind them
That little boys make men!

The bud becomes a flower,
The acorn grows a tree,
The minutes make the hour—
'Tis just the same with me.
I'm small, but I am growing
As quickly as I can;
And a Temperance boy like me is bound
To make a TEMPERANCE MAN.

—Selected.