

THE CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

Freedom for the Right means Suppression of the Wrong.

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 30th, 1884.

THE BARLEY QUESTION.

MR. W. H. HOWLAND ON THE EFFECT OF THE SCOTT ACT ON THE VALUE OF BARLEY.

A circular has recently been issued, and is being widely circulated, representing that the passage of the Scott Act would be a calamity to Canadian farmers, inasmuch as its operations would depreciate the value of the barley crop. Anxious to ascertain the facts in regard to this matter, a representative of THE CANADA CITIZEN interviewed Mr. W. H. Howland, one of our best known and most extensive grain dealers. The following is a report of the interview:—

Q.—I would call your attention, Mr. Howland, to an anonymous circular used by the opponents of the Scott Act, headed, "The Scott Act, Reasons why our farmers should vote against it," and ask you how you would answer the different statements which are made therein in regard to the barley question. Have you seen the circular?

A.—I have seen the document referred to. I have no objection to answering, and the first remark I would make about it, is that it has been written by someone who is absolutely ignorant of the facts of the case, or, who has a very poor opinion of the intelligence and knowledge possessed by the farmers to whom it is addressed.

Q.—You take objection then to the statement that farmers would sustain serious loss from the adoption of the Scott Act?

A.—I do. The writer of the circular who, very wisely, is anonymous, asserts that if the Scott Act is carried throughout Canada the loss to farmers, owing to the reduced prices of barley of fine color, will be at least \$800,000 a year.

Q.—On what ground does the writer claim that this loss would occur?

A.—The answer to that I have not yet been able to discover, though I have read the circular very closely. The writer admits that the value of barley of high color arises from the American demand, he also admits that out of 13,000,000 bushels of barley more than 9,000,000 bushels are exported to the United States. This would only leave 4,000,000 bushels of barley, on which there could be any loss whatever, as the balance exported to the United States would not bring a less price, on account of our having prohibition in Canada, and if prohibition were gained in the United States the price for light barley would be no higher than for dark.

Q.—Then where is the light colored barley principally consumed?

A.—The best grade, No. 1 barley, is nearly all exported to the United States. The proportion consumed here by our own brewers and maltsters of this grade is very small.

Q.—I notice the statement in the circular in question, that at least 8,000,000 bushels of the annual yield of 13,000,000 bushels is of high color, and the writer afterwards estimates the difference in value between this and the balance to be 10 cts. per bushel.

A.—The proportion of light colored barley varies very much. For instance, this year, according to the returns from the inspector of barley in Toronto, which afford a fair average for the whole Province for the eleven weeks of the largest deliveries during the fall, the proportion of the different grades was as follows:—Number 1,—53,520 centals; Number 2,—129,340 centals; Extra 3 and number 3,—160,200 centals. Now, of course, in more favorable years the difference is greater, but it is an extraordinarily favorable year when one half of the whole proportion is No. 1. This last year you will see that very little over one-seventh of the whole amount inspected in the City of Toronto was No. 1 barley, bringing the increased price. In '83 the proportion was only one-tenth. In such a year as this it will be readily seen that the difference would be a very small matter. However, let us keep in mind the fact that the difference in value between the No. 1, and the lower grades is entirely due to the American demand, which, as I said before, will not be cut off by Canada's adopting the Scott Act.

Q.—Then, the statement as to the loss to farmers, on light colored barley, from Canada adopting the Scott Act is entirely without any ground of truth?

A.—There is no ground for assuming that there would be any loss to the Canadian farmer on light colored barley by the adoption of the Scott Act.

Q.—I notice a very ponderous quantity of malt in pounds, 85,516,222 pounds. Is malt usually sold by the pound, that this should be so defined?

A.—No, malt is sold by the bushel, the quantity is about two million and a half bushels. The malting industry, if you may call it such, has been nearly destroyed by the action of the American Government in altering the duty in favor of American maltsters, and it is now quite unprofitable to export malt to the United States. The malt trade in this country is limited to the supply of our own breweries and distillers, and this is comparatively insignificant.

Q.—Suppose the Scott Act was in force over Ontario, would

there be any considerable loss to the farmers, on the 4,000,000 bushels of barley that are not exported to the United States ?

A.—I do not think that there would be. The brewers and maltsters in Canada use, as a general rule, the darker colored barley, being more particular about the weight and condition than about color. Out of the 4,000,000 bushels consumed in Canada, a considerable quantity is damaged every year, and unfit for brewing and malting purposes, and is chopped and used for feeding. In regard to the price of the balance, I am satisfied, that with the land devoted as it probably would be, to raising more stock, the value of barley for feeding purposes, would be equal to the present value of dark colored barley. For the last few years the American growth of barley has largely increased, and the average price of barley in Canada has been steadily decreasing. It was undoubtedly a question with the farmer this spring as to whether he should sow barley, owing to the very low prices obtained during last winter, and there is no question that a great deal of the barley this past winter was chopped and fed by the farmers, in preference to selling it at the price which could be obtained. At the present time good feeding grain is generally worth over a cent a pound. For instance, to-day in Toronto, oats are worth 42 cts. for 34 pounds, and barley for feeding purposes would be worth about the same proportion per pound.

Q.—Then some very low estimates, that I notice, of 40 cts. a bushel, as the value of barley used for feeding purposes are, you think, absurd ?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Mr. Howland, it is just possible that the question may be asked, how you can consistently advise the farmers to go on growing barley for the American market, and still vote for prohibition in Canada. Can you give good ground for justifying the giving up of the growing of barley by farmers, except what may be required for occasional rotation of crops, and feeding purposes ?

A.—Yes, I thought it advisable first to show the mis-statements in the circular, as to the loss on the present growth of barley in Canada ; but at the same time, I am perfectly satisfied that the country would be a great gainer, the farmer particularly, if the Scott Act were adopted, even if he abandoned growing barley altogether, as a crop on which he put any considerable dependence, except for feeding purposes.

Q.—Upon what grounds would you state this ?

A.—On two.—1st, on the direct loss to the country, that the liquor traffic has hitherto produced annually, in which the farmer is most seriously interested. 2nd, on the direct gain to the country, and to the farmer particularly, in diverting the expenditure arising from the consumption of intoxicating liquors to more beneficial productions.

Q.—How do you establish the first position ?

A.—In the following manner : The total quantity of beer, wine and spirits manufactured and imported into this country and consumed here in 1882 was 17,255,970 gallons. If we allow very moderately for the large increase in spirits, which are taken at proof, and the general watering and increase of quantity by adulterations, the total quantity sold will not be under 25,000,000 gallons. Now this produces, sold at retail over the counter, something over \$3 per gallon. When we allow for what is sold in large quantities by grocers, I think it safe to take the cost of the liquor which this country drinks annually at \$2 per gallon. This makes the annual cost to the country for drink consumed, \$50,000,000. I do not think that this is generally realized. This money, of course, is, as we all know, wasted and gone, and is absolutely unproductive of any good, and I am satisfied that it is the waste of this enormous sum of money every year that brings about the ever-recurring seasons of pressure and hard times. If this \$50,000,000 were invested, in sound and beneficial ways, it would be a power and value in the country

which would, I think, prevent, to a very large extent, the financial distress and trouble which come about from every three to five years. It is impossible to waste such a large sum as this without its telling seriously on the resources of the country ; and my own impression is that there would be no necessity for a public, foreign-held debt in Canada if these moneys were free to be utilized here for public purposes. The country would be able to hold its own securities, and thus save the enormous annual drain for interest.

And this really is the least serious aspect of this expenditure of \$50,000,000 per annum ; it is the secondary cost which is the most serious. The calculation, as made in England by Mr. Hoyle and other careful economists, whose figures are not questioned by good authorities, shows that the secondary cost in jails and criminals, on additional police, and the enormous loss of time and labor, owing to the evil consequences of strong drink, are equal to the amount expended for it. When we consider the value of the work—the services of the men, who are at present confined in our jails, and prisons, and asylums, the result of strong drink, or who are utterly useless or worse than useless outside, we can readily see how the amount can run into gigantic figures, it is almost impossible to over-estimate the seriousness of the evil financial results arising from the consumption of drink in this country.

Q.—Well, as to the second point, of the value of the direct gain to the community, but to the farmer especially, if the Scott Act were adopted and this expenditure prevented.

A.—I think that is easily shown. We will say that the brewer pays 65 cts. a bushel for his barley, and puts this money in circulation ; and when he sells his beer he draws the money in again. There are two points about this that require to be noted. The brewer certainly pays the 65 cts. to the farmer but he draws from the working man, as I shall show afterwards, indirectly through the tavern-keeper a sum enormously out of proportion to the amount which he invests with the farmer. My experience of the wages paid in Canada is this :—That it requires every dollar that the workingman makes to support his family in reasonable comfort, and that he cannot afford to spend anything on an unnecessary and expensive thing like strong drink. Every dollar that he does spend in this way is so much which ought to be, but is not, invested with the grocer, the butcher or the clothier. Now let us look at the other side. If the barley and the other articles which are produced by the farmer, instead of being sold to the brewer and consumed in liquor in Canada, were exported the grain buyer pays the farmer his 65 cts., and he receives back again from the place to which the grain is exported the 65 cts. plus the exporter's profit. In this case the money paid to the farmer is in the country, the money from the exportation of the barley returns to the country, and the workingman's money is in his pocket for the purchase of the other articles which he needs and which are produced so largely by the farmer. Let us see if we cannot give some figures on the question which will help to show how much it is to the farmer's interest that the workingman should spend his money with him and not with the brewer, and how much better it will pay the farmer that he should do so, and how fully it will cover any possibility of loss arising from the farmer changing the article of production, and standing ready to provide the workingman with the other articles for which he has the increased means to pay. We will say a workingman spends 10 cents a day in buying two glasses of beer and it takes about two glasses to the pint of the size which are sold ordinarily at that price. This certainly is a very moderate estimate for a moderate drinker. These two glasses a day would cost \$36.50 per year. To make the beer for which the \$36.50 is paid would take about three bushels barley for which the brewer pays to the farmer 65 cents, equal to \$1.95. Deducting this from \$36.50 leaves \$34.55. Now supposing we make up a list of what the workingman could buy with this \$34.55, of articles produced by the farmer, putting down for :—

50 pounds additional meat at 10c.....	\$5.00
10 " butter at 20c.....	2.00
2 barrels flour at \$5.50.....	11.00
10 pounds cheese at 13c.....	1.30
5 bags potatoes at 90c.....	4.50
Woolen clothes, wool from farmers sheep.....	10.75

Making a total of..... \$34.55

You will see that I have shown you that the workingman could pay pretty good prices for everything, and would be able to buy an additional quantity of these things, and my experience of the workingman that drinks 10 cents per day, from what I have seen of their children and wives, would be that the \$34.45 would be an exceedingly grateful thing in their houses, and that there would be no difficulty in getting away with all the extra items which I have mentioned here.

If the farmer will consider for a moment the fact that the brewer only pays him \$1.95 for the raw material of the article by which, when manufactured, \$36.50 is absorbed from the means of the workingman, he will readily see that an enormous sum in the aggregate will be added to the available means of the workingman for expenditure in the products of the farm, provided that the expenditure on intoxicating liquors is ended—more than sufficient to provide for the loss calculated in the liquor dealers circular a hundred times. But when, as I have shown, no such loss accrues, the positive financial advantages to the farmers and to the country, of the adoption of the Scott Act, are so apparent that no sensible man should hesitate to do all in his power to bring about this desirable end as rapidly as possible.

THE SCOTT ACT IN HALTON.

The *St. Thomas Times* sent a special commissioner to Halton to examine into the working of the Scott Act in that city. We clip the following from his report:—

Doctor's differences are proverbial both personal and professional, but they cannot begin to compare with the differences of opinions held by residents of Milton in reference to the Scott Act. Acting on your instruction I 'interviewed' various merchants and other business men as to the effects of the passage of the Scott Act on the trade of the village, and as was to be expected I found them widely divided. Many of them say that their business has not decreased an iota—in fact that it has increased. Since there has been no legalized hotels to shed their blessings around, they claim that many men who formerly spent their money at the groggeries, now lead sober, industrious lives, and devote their wages to the support of their families. Those who prefer to see the continuance of the sale of 'the juice o the rye, which is so indigenious to our soil' contend on the other hand that the injury occasioned has been vast, while still others who are neutral express no opinion, but prefer to use their own discretion in dealing with the question, and it is undeniable that a majority of them do not fail to indulge in more or less searching experiments, upon their own constitutions as to the relative effects of licensed and unlicensed whisky. That the passage of the Act has not had the effect of closing up all the hotels is self-evident for, as I write, "I take mine ease in mine inn." And the surroundings of the hostlerie are as cosy as ever, albeit the shining crystal is no longer displayed in glittering rows on the bar. True, there are not the same number of houses of accommodation as in former times. Those which have been closed still hold out an almost ludicrous resistance against the march of time; propped up by wooden beams resembling crutches, against which they lean like some incurable cripples, who have the appearance of being on their last legs. The conclusions I have come to, after thoroughly comparing the views of all parties concerned, the Scott Act stands no chance of being repealed in Halton. The licensed hotel is a thing of the past and

I know not where is that Promethean heat
That can its light relume.

Briefly summarized, the working of the Act in Halton the past two years has had the following effects.—It has reduced public tippling, but has not prevented the consumption of liquor, enormous quantities of which are smuggled into the several villages from Brampton. It has undoubtedly had the effect of reducing crime, which is now almost unknown in the county. Its enforcement has not been of a stringent character and many of its provisions have been openly violated. That the measure has had deleterious effects upon business is not clearly proven, but as there are no cities or towns of any considerable size in the county its trade forms no criterion, and could not fairly be used in argument. The absence of places of any considerable size prevents any idea being formed from the county's experience, of the extent to which the adoption of the measure might affect the trade of a city like St. Thomas. Its population being principally rural, Halton was

one of the most favorable counties in which to submit the Act, as well as being the one which would least show the injurious outcome—if such there should be—likely to flow from the passage of the prohibitory law. There can be no question, in my mind, and the conclusion is a deduction from the views expressed by the various parties interviewed, that less injurious effects, in a monetary point of view flow from the passage of the Act in agricultural communities than in towns and cities.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS ALARMED

The following remarks are taken from the *Champion*, the organ of the liquor sellers in the United States. To a great extent they may be considered as referring to Canada as well as the United States.—"Our foes, those who seek the suppression of the liquor traffic, have thirty two States and Territories thoroughly organized, and all contributing liberally to their campaign funds. They keep dozens of able speakers and agitators in the field, going from State to State, from town to town, to enlist recruits for the prohibition armies, and collect money for war purposes. The result of their energy and work can be seen by the reports of the various State legislatures. The whole United States are ablaze with the beacon fire of the prohibition crusaders advocating prohibition, or extravagant high license, which is but the first step toward prohibition, and has become a political issue between the two great parties, the Republicans and the Democrats, not only in every single State, but in the halls of our national Congress.

"What are you liquor-dealers and manufacturers going to do about it? Are you going to look on like the Mahomedan to the accomplishment of his destiny, of the fatalist to his final doom? or do you propose to fight for your rights, your liberty, your property and your existence? It is time you should awake to the sense of the doom which stares you in the face."

HOTEL KEEPING AND LIQUOR SELLING.

Some very unscrupulous men engage in selling whisky, as well as in other things, but it must be remembered that there are some respectable men who are honorable in their business transactions, and kind and generous in their natures, that have also been engaged in this work. There need not be a more respectable calling than that of keeping a hotel, but unfortunately the sale of intoxicants has been usually connected with it, and has certainly, in the estimation of many, brought a stigma upon it. If the sale of liquors be prohibited, it will certainly raise the general respect for the hotel. It will still be a lucrative business, and it ought to be, for when a man surrenders for the accommodation of the public much of his domestic privacy, and opens his house as a home to the public, he ought to be well paid, not only for the service he renders, and the provisions he supplies, but for the accommodation he affords and the domestic quiet he surrenders. There would be no business more necessary, more respected and legitimate than that of keeping a good hotel dissociated from the sale of liquors. Next to his own home what would be more grateful to a weary traveller than a comfortable hotel? And where can the many young gentlemen engaged in business in our cities away from their homes find a better substitute for them than a respectable hotel, apart from the temptation of the bar? We contend, then, that hotel-keepers are not to be brought under a sweeping denunciation in this warfare, nor are they, by intelligent temperance men, who contend that by doing away with the liquor traffic they shall confer a favour on all respectable hotel keepers, by removing that which, in the estimation of a great many, is a stigma upon the business. There is no wish, if we understand the claims of the temperance men, to inflict any injury on any legitimate, useful and necessary business, but only to remove what is unnecessary, that the business may stand before the public on its merits, and not to be misjudged because of something connected with it that is not indispensable and is certainly injurious and bad in its influence. It would be well if in the beginning of the conflict the leaders on both sides could understand each other; there would be much less bitterness in the coming contest. Let each give the other credit for what is right in effort and intention. In some places hotel keepers have been as glad with the prohibition of the sale of liquors as anybody else. It is quite possible there may be some who on calm deliberation will feel that those who are trying to get legal enactments to suppress that part of the business which brings a stigma on all the rest, are not personal enemies.—*St. Thomas Times*.

BIG SINNERS IN HIGH PLACES.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage is preaching a series of special sermons on the questions of the day, and on Sunday, March 30, his subject was "Big sinners in high places." Speaking of "intemperance and the co-ordinate crimes," he said:—"I admit there has been some improvement in this thing. Senators notorious for their drunkenness are either dead or defeated or stay at home. The grog-shop that used to flourish in the basement of the Capitol, where senators once went to get inspiration for their speeches, has been abolished, although it is said that there are places in the Capitol where members can get very strong lemonade. The plague is not yet stayed. I knew a man who, only a few years ago, was an example of integrity, and honored everywhere. I went to Washington. I had not seen him for years, and I thought I would send my card into the House of Representatives, and call him out. The card went in by the sergeant-at-arms, and my old friend that I had not seen for ten years came out staggering drunk. In this country the temptations to intemperance in public life are so great that more of our men in office die of delirium tremens, and the kindred diseases that come from intemperance and an impure life, than from all other causes combined. There is one weapon that slays more senators and congressmen and legislators and common councilmen than any other, and that is the bottle. How few of the men who were in prominent political offices twenty-five or thirty years, when they died came to honorable graves! The family physician, to relieve the family and keep them from national disgrace, said it was gout or it was epilepsy, or it was obstruction of the liver, or it was exhaustion from patriotic services! But God knew it was whisky. It was the same habit that smote the great man down that smote the dark villain in the alley. The one you wrapped in a coarse cloth and threw into a rough coffin and carried out in a box wagon and put down in a pauper's grave, without prayer or benediction; the other gathered the pomp of the city, and the name was on the silver plate, and lordly men walked uncovered beside the hearse with tossing plumes, on the way to the grave soon to be adorned with a marble pillar of four sides, which shall be covered with the story of the man who died from patriotic services. The difference between the two was this—the one put an end to his existence with logwood rum at two cents a glass, and the other perished in a beverage at three dollars a bottle. I write both of their epitaphs. On a shingle over the pauper's grave I write it with a lead pencil; on the white shaft over the senator's tomb I cut with a chisel, "Slain by strong drink." It is a simple fact that dissipated habits have not in this country been a hindrance to a man getting office, if he be sober sometimes; if the governor can get straight enough to write his message; if the judge's tongue is not positively thick when he delivers his charge; if the vice-president is not drunk when he is sworn in that will do. So we have had world-renowned Secretaries of State carried out drunk from their office, and senators of the United States arrested at midnight in houses of shame for uproarious behavior; judges and jurors and lawyers by night, while the trial is going on by day, gambling and singing the song of the drunkard. Oh, it is a sad thing to have a hand tremulous with intoxication holding the scales of justice, when the lives of men and the destinies of a nation are in the balance; to have a charioteer with unskillful hands on the reins while the swift destinies of government have been dashed to pieces, and empires have gone down in darkness and woe! What was it that drove back your armies in the last war so often? Was it your sons and fathers? No! It was because drunkenness so often sat in the saddle. What are those graves on the heights of Fredericksburg, as you pass down to Richmond? Was it the sword or the bottle that slew them? The bottle! for that day drunkenness rode in some of the stirrups, leading forth your sons and fathers to death. There is dissipation in all the high circles as well as the low. A trial in the courts ever and anon reveals the fact that impurity walks in robes, and dances under the palatial chandeliers, and drowns on the damask upholstery. Sin is tolerable, if it is only rich. Stand back and let the libertine go by, for he rides in a 3,000 dollar turnout. Meanwhile, political parties are silent, lest they lose votes; and newspapers are quiet, lest they lose subscribers; and ministers of the Gospel are still, lest some affluent pewholder should be disgusted. But God's indignation gathers like the fiery flashes around the edges of a blackening cloud just before the swoop of a tornado. His voice sounds through the country to-day, in the words of the text, 'Woe unto thee, O land, when thy

king is a child and thy princes drink in the morning.'—*Temperance Record.*

DOES PROHIBITION DECREASE THE CONSUMPTION OF LIQUORS?

The whisky sellers and their friends continually assert that the prohibition of the liquor traffic cannot be enforced—that there are more liquors used in prohibition states than in license states. Prohibitionists deny the statement. There is no use disputing about so plain a matter. There are lots of reliable figures to settle the question.

The following facts appear by inspection of the official internal revenue and population tables, published by the government.

Let us compare two new western states, including Kansas. Kansas (prohibition) contains a population of 1,000,000. The state pays internal revenue to the government on spirits \$69,112; on fermented liquors, \$26,823. Total liquor tax for year including June 30, 1883, \$95,935. Divide that number by the population, and it will be found that Kansas pays less than ten cents per capita of population, as tax to the government for liquors used.

Nebraska is a license state with a population of 453,000. The internal revenue paid to the government by Nebraska, on spirits, \$1,680,607; on fermented liquors, \$56,409. Total liquor tax paid by Nebraska, for the year ending June 30, 1883, is \$1,737,017. Divide that number by the population and we have \$26.83 as the tax per capita paid by Nebraska on liquors. This shows that there was over thirty eight times as much liquor used in Nebraska, in proportion to the population as there is in Kansas. That is the difference between license and imperfectly enforced prohibition, in two contiguous western states. The Brewers' Congress recently reported an immense falling off of sales in Kansas, and very largely increased sales in Nebraska.

Now let us try two contiguous eastern states. Vermont has been a prohibition state since 1852. Population, 332,300. Tax on spirits, \$12,298; tax on fermented liquors, \$1,603. Total liquor tax per capita, four and two-tenths cents.

New Hampshire, lying alongside of Vermont, and settled by the same class of people, is still a license state. Population, 347,900. Tax on spirits \$65,685; on fermented liquors, \$259,804. Total tax per capita paid by New Hampshire, ninety three cents. This shows that New Hampshire, under license, uses over twenty times as much liquors in proportion to population as Vermont does under prohibition.

Maine lies joining New Hampshire on the east, and, under prohibition, her internal revenue tax is about the same per capita, as Vermont. About one twentieth that of New Hampshire. Then on the south, we find Massachusetts, under license since 1874, with a per capita tax of \$1.18. These figures may be certified by anyone, in a few moments, by inspection of the revenue tables.—*Junction City.*

THE IDEAL AND THE REAL.

We are very apt to think of grape growing countries as sunny climes, overflowing with beauty and mirth, where people are happy because they drink wine plentifully and drink no strong drink. The picture, as drawn, is often a fascinating one, and there is no limit to the extent to which the imaginative mind may be led. It is an ideal earthly elysium, in the mind of many, inhabited by Hebes and Apollos, the air filled with the sounds of music and laden with fragrance of ripe fruits and rare exotics.

But, when reached, it seems to be a rather prosy place after all. The real fact is that wine is not a popular beverage in the countries where it is made; indeed, it is only popular among the shoddy aristocracy in the slums. It is one of the things vulgar people ape when they become suddenly wealthy, because they imagine it fashionable among the more solid upper strata of society. It takes time for them to learn that the upper strata long ago learned to prefer powerful cordials and strong liquors.

In the slums, among the low theatres, variety shows, concert saloons, and still lower dens of vice it has an enormous sale, because it is the means of enormous profit. Armies of girls and young women throng these places, whose business it is to urge the male visitors to buy, and they receive a handsome commission on every bottle they succeed in selling. If this market alone for sparkling wines were cut off, the demand would be reduced fully one-third, possibly one-half. Hence we see the motive the wine and the liquor dealers have for keeping these places open, and the hopelessness that they will ever be suppressed by city governments in league with the liquor traffic. It is quite easy to see, too, the fallacy of the assumption that the dives will be closed by high license. They have the moral, and not infrequently the financial backing of the heaviest producers and wholesalers in the country. They are the most profitable of all the saloon classes.

But we spoke at the outset of the false impression generally prevalent concerning wine growing countries. This is well illustrated by a correspondent to the London *Argosy*, writing from Hungary. He had his romantic idea of the wine press, and went to see one. He says:

"I had had dim ideas of snowy garments dyed purple with the juice of the grapes, and the delicate feet of the girls treading the luscious fruit under the shade of vine-clad trellises in the open air. In my imagination there were fountains of pure water washing away all stains and impurities, and long processions of men and maidens bearing the fruits on their heads, all decked with flowers, and singing and dancing to the sound of harps and flutes. Had I not seen pictures to that effect, read political opinions of it, and had I not always been encouraged by my childhood's instructors in this delusion? And now, behold, there were not any snowy garments at all; the Hungarians had on course shirts and loose drawers tucked above the knee, and I came to the conclusion that they had never seen any fountains of pure water, and wouldn't know the use of them if they had. For there was a kind of griminess about them, burned in by the sun, which seemed to indicate that they never washed themselves or their clothes. One black-eyed, purple-legged fellow with the grape juice just drying on his bare feet, seized a basket, and ran off down the steps and into the vineyard, and presently returning with a load of the fruit shot it into the press, and, with all the dust and dirt of the road still clinging to his feet, mounted, and began to tread the grapes, and soon stood almost knee deep in the liquor, which, having served him as a sort of foot-bath, was to be the drink, perhaps of future generations of refined fastidious palates. Having seen this I became melancholy, and preferred to leave the rest of the manipulations of earth's choicest nectar in obscurity."

If we may believe so good an authority as Mr. Charles A. Wetmore, acknowledged to be one of the best authorities in California, and one who has done more for her wine interests than any other one man, things are not so very dissimilar on the two continents. In a speech before the wine growers' convention at Los Angeles, we think it was, Mr. Wetmore said:

"We have but little good wine in this State to-day—really choice, good wine, but we have a great deal of very poor wine and a great deal of very poor brandy, and if it were not for the poor wine and brandy we would get along a great deal faster.

"The real truth is, that I find in all your wine districts you drink more whisky than you do wine. (Laughter and applause.) I was in El Dorado county two years ago, and was appointed on the wine committee at the fair. I did not like the service because I did not go for that purpose, but I was appointed anyhow, and I was asked to say many complimentary things about it, and that it was the finest place in the world to raise grapes, and that the wine was elegant, etc., but I could not find a man in town who ever drank any; that is the real truth. (Laughter.) I could not find a saloon in the town of Placerville that sold any California wine, nor any man there who knew where to find any, or how to drink it. The truth is that the wine was not fit to be drunk by anybody; and how they find a market for it can only be explained by the fact that we have got forty millions of people to experiment on. (Laughter.)"

The truth is the term *wine* is used because it is attractive, and it is made to hide a multitude of sins. An enchanted circle surrounds it,

and within that circle the stronger liquors lurk and do their deadly work. It is a cover behind which death throws his most fatal darts, and under which the wicked try to hide their grosser sins. Where wine enters, rum, gin, brandy and all their train follow; and *wine* at a social gathering means stronger liquors for those who choose them, and a night of folly, dissipation and excess, often shameful to contemplate. It is at best, only the mask for the battery that shall deal death and destruction to all who approach it.—*The Lever*.

Scott Act Delus.

At the provisional district meeting of the Guelph district of the newly-organized Methodist Church, in Berlin, there being present forty members, ministerial and lay. Rev. W. S. Griffin, of Guelph, Chairman, and Messrs. Kennedy and Hillyard, Secretaries. The following resolution was moved by Rev. Wm. Savage, seconded by Isaac Snider, and unanimously adopted, "That this provisional district meeting of the Guelph district of the Methodist Church desires to express its hearty sympathy with the earnest and untiring efforts now being put forth in various parts of the Dominion for the total suppression and prohibiting of the traffic in intoxicating drinks. This meeting recognizes the absolute duty of every Christian to take a firm stand upon the temperance question, to give no quarter to this soul-destroying traffic, and to do all that in him lies toward hastening the time when a prohibitory liquor law shall be placed upon the statute book of this country.

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.—The campaign is going on lively in these united counties. On the evening of the 26th a large temperance meeting was held in the Farmersville M. E. Church, under the auspices of the W. C. T. Union. The Methodist Conference, in the town named, being suspended for the purpose of allowing the members to attend the meeting. The chair was occupied by the Rev. W. Blair, and able, earnest, and practical addresses were delivered by the Rev. W. G. Henderson and the Rev. W. Barnett, after which the following resolution was moved by the Rev. F. Chisholm, seconded by Mr. Brown and unanimously carried. Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the establishment and enforcement of the principles of prohibition as embodied in the Scott Act would be beneficial to the interest of these united counties, morally, socially and every other way, and that we do hereby pledge ourselves to put forth our best efforts for the accomplishment of such a desirable end.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.—Dr. Meacham, secretary for these counties, reports that canvassers for signatures to the Scott Act petition are meeting with unexpected success. The encouragement and enthusiasm of the workers is very great. He believes that a good majority will be balloted for the Act. After taking part in five Dunkin Act elections, and knowing the influence brought to bear by parties on both sides, he is thoroughly convinced that ballot voting will be a boon for the temperance side. There are a great many who would like to be sober—would like to see the curse removed from their reach, but who dread the taunts and jeers from the bar room. He would rather trust the private conscience to influence the mind, than the influence of fear of public opinion or personal prosecution.

ONTARIO.—A Prohibition Convention was held at Sunderland on the 24th inst. From many miles around farmers and others have come to the village to take part in the proceedings or listen to the orators of the day. A public dinner was held in a large barn adjacent to the Methodist Church, and immediately after the Rev. Mr. McClung and Rev. Mr. Hill led the way into the Town Hall, which was speedily crowded. Mr. W. H. Howland was one of the speakers announced, but Mr. McClung read a telegraph from him, stating that at the last moment an important business matter had detained him. The chair was taken by Mr. Wm. Evres, Cannington, and among those present were A. D. Weeks, Uxbridge; H. Crossley, Uxbridge; Rev. Mr. Colvel, Rev. T. W. Hill, B. A., Mr. Clendinning, J. P., &c. The first speaker was Mr. W. Burgess, of Toronto, who proved that prohibition had been a great success in Bessbrook, Ireland, where, in a population of 6,000 persons, there was no liquor shop, or, as he put it, no police, no pawnbroker, no

pauper, and all because there was no publican. The elements of crime, poverty, and pauperism, he argued, were always absent in proportion as the last of these four P's was absent. He gave a lengthy and eloquent argument against the cry, "You can't make people sober by Act of Parliament." Rev. D. L. Brethour gave an eloquent speech on the success of the Scott Act in Halton. In reply to the statement that business had suffered he remarked that a few men had gone elsewhere to trade, in rage against the Act, but others had come to Halton, and on the whole trade was better. He asserted that the sale of liquor had without doubt been decreased by nine-tenths, and everywhere in the county people were growing in favor with the Act. Part of the choir from the Uxbridge Methodist Church led by Mr. Weeks, rendered some very fine pieces in excellent style. The following resolution was passed unanimously:—

"That we express our great pleasure in the earnest, serious, and practical addresses upon the subject of the Scott Act delivered by Mr. Burgess, of Toronto, and Rev. D. L. Brethour, of Milton; that we are in entire sympathy with the speedy introduction of the Scott Act in this county; that we, yeomen and citizens of this important riding, pledge ourselves to give our strongest efforts in the introduction of this prohibitory law."

After the meeting several hundreds of persons partook of tea. The day will be remembered as a red-letter day by Sunderland temperance people. — *Globe*.

ONTARIO.—The campaign in this county is fairly inaugurated, and prospects of success are very encouraging. A Branch of the Dominion Alliance has been formed for the South riding with the following officers:— President, J. C. Smith, Oshawa; Secretary, J. S. Robertson, Whitby; Treasurer, W. Nichols, Brooklin. These, together with J. S. Clarke, Oshawa and Wm. Forrester, Pickering, constitute the Executive Committee. Petitions are being circulated and prospects are good. An Executive has also been formed for the entire county with Mr. McMuiry, Manager of the Ontario Bank of Port Perry, as President, and N. F. Paterson, Q.C., of the same place as Secretary.

The Anti party is also vigorously at work. They held a very large meeting at Whitby, on Tuesday evening, of which the *Globe* gives the following report:—

The Mayor, Dr. Bogart, presided, and those present included a very large number of Scott Act supporters, amongst them being Messrs. F. S. Spence, of Toronto, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance; N. F. Paterson, Q. C., of Port Perry, Secretary of the Scott Act Executive for the county; W. J. McMurtry, President of the County Executive; J. C. Smith, Deputy-Reeve of Oshawa, President South Ontario Executive; J. S. Robertson, Secretary South Ontario Executive; Andrew Innes, of Oshawa, Chairman of the Ontario License Board. Discussion on the principles of the Scott Act was invited.

Mr. BELL, of Dundas, spoke strongly against legislation that tended towards prohibition, and contended that the Scott Act had failed wherever tried, especially in Halton County, where it had actually induced an increase of crime and where an infinite amount of illicit liquor selling had been carried on since the Act had been in force. "In his opposition to the Scott Act," said the speaker, "he stood on the same platform with Archbishop Lynch, Bishop Walsh, and Rev. D. J. Macdonnell."

Mr. N. F. PATERSON, Q. C., replied. He said Mr. Bell had done nothing but abuse the Act and dwell upon its shortcomings. He had carefully refrained from speaking on the principles of the Act as to the illicit liquor traffic. If it prevailed in Halton to the extent alleged by Mr. Bell, it proved nothing but that an extraordinary state of moral depravity prevailed in that county. (Applause.) As well abandon laws against smugglers because they are frequently infringed, as denounce the Scott Act because its provisions are not always carried out. There were many who hesitated in giving their support to the Scott Act in Ontario county because it was alleged the Dunkin Act had been tried there and had failed, but as a matter of fact, owing to a legal flaw, the Dunkin Act had never for one hour been enforced in Ontario County. This was but the beginning of the Scott Act contest in the county. This meeting had been called by the opponents of the Scott Act, other meetings would follow, called by the friends of the Act, and the struggle that evening commenced, would be carried vigorously on till it resulted in success. (Applause.)

Mr KING DODDS contended that the Scott Act was an infringement upon the rights and liberties of the subject. It had been put into operation in Halton County only by a fluke, and he

had good ground for saying that within three or four months a petition for the repeal of the law would be lodged and would be successful. He condemned prohibition because it did not prohibit, and temperance hotels, because they were not hotels; there was not on the Continent a more drunken city than Portland, the capital of the prohibitory State of Maine. Let them compare it with Hamilton, a city of about equal population under a well regulated license system, and it would be seen how greatly the advantage lay with the Canadian and non-prohibition city.

MR. F. S. SPENCE urged that the sale of liquors was the cause of intemperance and liquor sellers were, therefore, morally, and logically responsible for the resulting evils. Therefore it was the duty of all who would do away with drunkenness to band together and put down the liquor traffic.

He argued that the Scott Act was a failure, and would be a failure, and that its enforcement could never be successfully carried out; and again he argued that the Scott Act would be a success, and the country would consequently suffer a tremendous financial failure. As to Maine and prohibition, he challenged Mr. Dodds to produce statistics for drunkenness in that State. He did not dare do it. He had compared Portland with Hamilton; but the former was a seaport, and they knew what that meant. Mr. Bell had endeavored to make them believe that the people of Halton were disgusted with the Scott Act, but from personal experience he knew this was not the case. He had alluded to a large number of commitments in the county last year. He, (the speaker), accounted for this by the fact that Milton possessed an exceedingly comfortable gaol, and that as last winter was very severe many tramps and similar persons had hence taken winter quarters in the county gaol. Neither Mr. Dodds nor Mr. Bell had referred to the working of the Scott Act in the Maritime Provinces. The esteem and popularity which the recent investigation by the *Globe* proved to be there entertained for it by clergy, judges, magistrates, and others of a like class were a sufficient proof of the success of the Act, and hence the anti-Scott Act speakers of the evening had refrained from referring to it. Mr. Dodds had sneered at the Act because of its permissive clauses. Who had inserted them? Not the advocates of the measure, but its opponents, who had fought so hard for this point that at last they gained it. Hence in this as in many other respects the opponents of the Scott Act endeavored by specious and illogical arguments to gain an unfair advantage over its friends.

According to arrangement Mr. Dodds was allowed a second speech, in which he replied to Mr. Spence, this concluding the proceedings. The meeting was a very large one, and the feeling appeared to be about equally divided.

ST. THOMAS AND ELGIN.—Another meeting was held in the Hutchinson House, St. Thomas, a few nights ago, to which reporters were invited, by the Licensed Victuallers. The object was to decide what course of action to pursue in view of the submittal of the Scott Act in the city and county. We are told there was a large representation of the trade present as well as other prominent citizens who offered their services and means to defeat the act. The reasons assigned for their action being that the city would be materially injured if the act were passed in St. Thomas and not in London, that it would not be enforced but would have the effect of placing the liquor traffic in worse hands than at present. It was decided to increase the subscription for defeating the Act to \$4,000 and not to take part in the contest in the county, but to devote all their energies and money to the city and start a canvas against it at once. Now, we are pleased to see this evidence of earnestness and activity on the part of the Licensed Victuallers. It bespeaks thorough organization and a hotly contested fight for the continuation of their business so far as selling intoxicants is concerned. They are no longer pooh-poohing the efforts of "silly temperance fanatics," but are settling down to business and looking things, however alarming, in the face, and getting to work vigorously to defend their interests. We want an earnest, active, short and vigorous battle over this liquor business and have it settled once and for ever. This agitation has commenced and is sweeping over the country. It cannot be suppressed until it has spent its strength through the ballot box. If the activity on the part of one party does not beget similar zeal on the other, then it is better, far better, things should remain as they were. The temperance men of St. Thomas started the agitation in this county and they must do their full share of the work. If they are not prepared to enter vigorously into the campaign they have inaugurated, and carry the act in St. Thomas, if it is within the possibilities to do so, it is better to abandon it at once. They must lead the van and inspire the county with confidence.

that no advantage is to be secured to St. Thomas at the expense of the county, otherwise the cause is lost, and all this fuss will amount to nothing, except the disturbance of the present condition of things without doing any good.—*Aylmer Express*:

Good Templar Department.

"OUR LODGE HAS GONE DOWN."

There is no necessity for any Lodge to "go down" or surrender its Charter, provided the members do their duty.

We often wonder what must be the feelings of those who do raise their voice or hand to vote in favor of a Lodge giving up its Charter, and thus show a willingness to cease their labors in the cause of Good Templary. Such never had the Order at heart, except by fits and starts, or they would never give their consent to such discouraging proceedings.

What if we do have some who never attend after initiation, refuse to pay their dues, and some possessed of so little honor as to disregard their pledge? What if we do occasionally find one of these croakers in our Lodge room, who are croaking continually the discouraging words, "our Lodge is going down?" Then let those, who are earnest and zealous in the cause, work the harder. Do we not, on the altar, before all the members present, most solemnly pledge ourselves to do all in our power "by all lawful means to drive intemperance from the land," and yet, when a small cloud of difficulty arises, instead of earnestly trying to overcome it, we give way to despondency, and because some one has said, "the Lodge is busted," we follow in their wake, and the Lodge is dead indeed.

And what a victory this is for the rum seller! How he rejoices when he hears your Lodge has ceased working. How he struts and swells, chuckles and laughs. "I knew it," he says, and with what gusto he relates the circumstance, while handing out the bottle to his customers, and his nimble fingers are stuffing down their hard earnings into his capacious pockets, "Ha, ha! I told you so."

God forbid that any member of our Order who reads this article should be so humiliated. Let every member make up his mind to bring in one candidate during the coming quarter. This can easily be done, and, although small to each, yet in the aggregate it is large, being nothing more nor less than the doubling of your numbers. Put your hearts in the work, your shoulders to the wheel, and your Lodge WILL prosper. Never think of letting your Lodge go down. The mere mention of such a thing is dangerous. Do not thus give way to the enemy. Meet him on his own ground, face to face; flaunt your banner high and defiantly before his eyes, and fight him inch by inch, and as an inch is gained, fortify it, and advance again, and soon you will gain complete victory over these enemies of the human soul.

May God give you strength to drive the demon to the wall, and then to throw him over.—*Hassam's Lodge Manual*.

NEWS.

We clip the following item of interest from our correspondence and exchanges, most of them being taken from the *Canada Casket*: On Tuesday, the 8th instant, the Rev. John Shaw, P. G. W. C. T., organized a lodge at Allandale, county of Peterborough, under favorable circumstances with twenty-eight charter members. Bro. K. Mark, W. C. T.; Rev. J. Tozeland, L.D. Meets on Saturday.

The annual session of the Right Worth Grand Lodge opened in Washington on Wednesday last. Representatives present from all parts of the world. Ontario is represented by Messrs. D. Rose, Toronto; E. S. Cummer, Hamilton; Dr. Oronhyatekha, London; J. H. Flagg, Mitchell; W. S. Williams and Henry Napanee. A telegram has been received announcing that Hon. J. B. Finch has been elected Right Worthy Grand Templar.

Up to the 1st of this month thirty new lodges had been organized and twenty-one re-organized in Ontario. This is an improvement on the work of the past two or three years, and an effectual answer to the "Oh, the Order is dead" of a few soreheads and croakers.

YORK AND TORONTO.—The regular session of the District Lodge of York County and City of Toronto was held at Newmarket on Tuesday 13th inst. There were twenty lodges represented by about sixty delegates. The meeting was one of the most pleasant and harmonious of the kind yet held. The forenoon ses-

ion was spent in routine business, the appointment of committees and the like.

At the afternoon session the Committee on the Extension of the Order reported that two Lodges had been organized in the County since the last meeting and the work was proceeding satisfactorily. The Newmarket Templars were complimented on the tasty manner in which the Hall had been decorated for the occasion and the hearty reception they had given to the delegates. The members were urged to endeavor to impress their respective lodges with the necessity of giving the Scott Act their hearty support during the coming campaign. It was also suggested to recommend four County Deputies for the District. The report was carefully considered and adopted.

The following Brothers were recommended as County Deputies for York:—G. Munns, Glenville P. O., for North Riding; J. H. Saunderson, Richmond Hill, for East Riding; G. J. Fanner, Woodbridge, for West Riding. The election of a Deputy for Toronto was deferred for an adjourned meeting, to be held in the City in June.

The advisability of holding a grand demonstration at Newmarket on Dominion Day under the auspices of Blooming Rose Lodge was discussed. The delegates promised to support the same in their respective lodges.

During the afternoon there was an earnest discussion in regard to the Scott Act. Many of the members, whose experiences of the Dunkin Act were very disappointing, entertained doubts at first. The explanations given by Bro. F. S. Spence were very satisfactory and the general feeling of the meeting was to do all in their power to assist in its adoption, by a large majority in York County. The Lodge adjourned to meeting in Toronto in June, subject to the call of the Executive.

In the evening a large public temperance meeting was held. A procession was formed at the Temperance Hall, consisting of the Good Templars, headed by the Newmarket Brass Band, the members of the Salvation Army following. The procession marched to the Town Hall, where the meeting was held. In the absence of E. J. Davis, Esq., Warden of the County, the chair was occupied by Mr. Cane, Mayor of Newmarket. The Toronto Bell Ringers, Bros. Jackman, Morrison, Johnson and Shumshon, much enlivened the proceedings with their excellent music. Miss Carson, of Newmarket, gave a song which was much applauded, and Bro. Johnson gave a popular recitation, after which Bro. F. S. Spence gave an excellent and convincing address in behalf of the Scott Act, which received careful attention and produced very convincing results.—*Truth*.

The grand Lodge of Louisiana met at New Orleans on the 8th of April. Some progress is reported, to which it is hoped material additions will be made by P. R. W. G. T. Col. Hickman, who is now at work in that jurisdiction.

Col. T. B. Crews, of South Carolina, writes: "Good Templary is on rising ground in this state. The next report to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge will be the best one made for years. It is the same in other states in the south."

The Grand Worthy Secretary of Minnesota says: "April 1st, there were 97 lodges and 4,387 members in good standing in this jurisdiction, and if all the lodges that reported for the quarter ending Oct. 31st, would report for the last quarter we could report 108 lodges and 4,713 members, a better actual condition of affairs numerically than we have enjoyed since 1880."

The Ohio *Good Templar* of April 20th, requests contemporaries to notice that up to date the accessions to the strength of the Order had been 51 new lodges and 2,500 members. It says further, "Our losses are very trifling; we carefully nurse our old lodges as well as organize new ones. We expect to go into Grand Lodge next September 10,000 strong, clear of debt and full of fight." We are glad to be able to congratulate Ohio on its prosperity, all of which has been well earned and is richly deserved.

The Maine *Temperance Record* says: "Notwithstanding Maine is one of the three or four largest Grand Lodges in the world, and the position she holds in the ranks of the temperance workers today, and has held for two score years, yet she has never been honored by having a member of the Ex. Board of the R.W.G.L." Maine has several members, anyone of whom would very worthily represent it on the Executive of the Order, and it is only fair that they should have a chance as well as others.

We have received an interesting communication, giving the subjoined report of a new lodge that has been organized in Toronto in affiliation with the Order of which Joseph Mahms, of England, is

R. W. C. T. We rejoice at any work done to advance the temperance cause and earnestly hope that the day is not far distant when the present misunderstanding will be removed and all who call themselves Good Templars united once more in harmony and brotherly love.

Another Lodge was instituted last week by Bro. E. Potts, D. R. W. G. T., on King St. East. A dozen members joined on clearance card. Three were initiated. The Lodge was named "The May Flower." Bro. Wm. C. Patching was recommended as L. D. The following officers were elected: W. C. T., Bro. Coles; W. V. T., Sister Coles; W. S., Bro. Lloyd; W. F. S., Bro. Swait; W. T., Bro. Brooks; W. C., Sister S. A. Tew; W. M., Bro. Robson; W. G. Sister Allen; W. Sl., Bro. Theaker; W. A. S. Bro. Cogley; W. M., Sister Brooks; P. W. C. T., Bro. Parker. The visitors included Bro. King, D. G. W. C. T., Bro. H. Tew, P. W. C. T., and Bro. Cook, P. W. C. T., of the "City of London" Lodge, London, England. Any additional information about the Order can be obtained by writing to the L. D., 43 Trinity Square West.

Sons of Temperance.

The semi-annual session of the Grand Division of Ontario commenced at Uxbridge on Tuesday at two o'clock p. m. A large and influential assembly of the representative members of this veteran order was present. This gathering will give an impetus to the agitation in favor of the Scott Act in the county of Ontario. The Grand Worthy Patriarch John McMillan, Esq., of this city, will preside. We shall give a full report of proceedings in a subsequent issue.

The quarterly meeting of the county of Brant District Division takes place in Cainsville Temperance hall on the 5th of June. As usual the meeting of this county organization is looked forward to with considerable interest, composed as it is of the leading temperance workers in the county. The question as to the advisability of submitting the Scott Act will be discussed, and much will depend on the decision of this meeting as to the success of adopting the Act in the county. Being a strong organization it has the means of bringing powerful influence to bear. It was chiefly through the efforts of this order that the Dunkin Act was adopted.

The Grand Division of Nova Scotia met on the 6th inst. in quarterly session. The Grand Scribe thus refers in his report to the state of the Order: "The present condition and prospects of our order in this jurisdiction must be highly gratifying to every true Son of Temperance. The returns from the divisions for the last quarter show an advance all along the line exceeding that of any quarter of which we have any record. Recent events—the temperance legislation of the Dominion Government, the coming into operation of the License Law of 1883, and the recent decision of the judges of this province, no relation to the Canada Temperance Act—have made temperance pre-eminently a "live question," and a strong and general impression as to the necessity of organization in order to resist the terrible encroachments of the liquor traffic. The result is seen in the large accessions which have been made to our membership. Three-fifths of the divisions reporting show an increase of members, and less than one-fourth a decrease; while the divisions organized during the quarter have started with an unusually large number of charter members." The returns for the quarter show the net increase in membership to be 2,030, total membership, 15,450; cash on hand and invested, \$14,200.—*Marl.*

NIAGARA DISTRICT DIVISION, S. OF T.—The regular quarterly meeting of the Niagara District Division, Sons of Temperance, was held in the Sons of Temperance Hall, Welland, on Friday afternoon, May 9th. Robert Coulter, Esq., D. W. P., in the chair. There was a very large attendance of delegates considering the rainy weather.

The first business of importance was receiving the reports of the delegates as to the state of the order in their several Divisions, which were of a very encouraging nature.

The report of the Executive Committee set forth that one new division had been organized during the quarter at Canadaville through the labors of Bro. Rev. Mr. Ward, of St. Davis. The report of the Scribe and Treasurer showed the finances to be in a very healthy condition.

A motion was passed in favor of reducing the per capita tax to the Grand Division from seven to five per cent.

The matter of submitting the Scott Act was discussed and a committee of five appointed to arrange for a general convention

of the temperance people in each county to discuss this question.

The ancient town of Niagara was fixed upon as the place for holding the next District Division, which will meet on the second Friday in August.

In the evening the delegates and members of the Welland Division met at the hall and marched in procession to the Disciples' Church, where a mass meeting was held. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Goderich, Anderson, Cleaver, and Ward, on the temperance questions of the day, and more especially in relation to the work done by the Order under whose auspices the meeting was held.—*Thorold Post.*

Items of Temperance News.

UNITED STATES.—The whisky production of the country fell off 31,000,000 of gallons last year. This means that many stillhouse snakes ceased to hiss and bite. We are gaining ground, and what we gain will be held.—*Exchange.*

MARYLAND.—Fully one-half of the State of Maryland is said to have local prohibitory liquor laws, applying in some places to districts, in others to whole counties. The temperance folk of Maryland attacked the liquor dealers systematically, and have gained their present position inch by inch.

NEW YORK.—The Legislature of New York has passed, and the Governor has approved, the temperance educational bill having special reference to instruction henceforth in the public schools of the State concerning alcohol. It is a step forward of great practical value. Upon the children of the present must needs depend the future of the temperance reformation. Wisely taught in our public schools, as this measure contemplates, they may be surely depended upon to maintain and advance it. To the New York State Woman's Christian Temperance Union, but especially to Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who has addressed a large number of meetings in different parts of the State in its behalf, great credit is due for the success of this important educational measure.

OREGON.—The State Temperance Alliance of Oregon at a large meeting adopted the following: Resolved, That in case both of the prominent political parties, viz: the Democrats and Republicans at their next annual convention to be held this year, both refuse to recognize the claims of the temperance people of this country, in demanding the passage of prohibitory platforms we will assert our rights to sever our connections with those parties and support the candidates of the National Home Protection Prohibition Party, and our Executive Committee is hereby authorized to use their discretion in calling a meeting of this Alliance immediately after the adjournment of those conventions to accomplish that purpose.—*Western Wave.*

DENMARK.—A law has recently been passed in Denmark which provides that all intoxicated persons shall be taken home in carriages at the expense of the landlord who sold them the last glass.

SWEDEN.—Carl Hurtig, G. W. C. T. of the Grand Lodge of Sweden, writing to the R. W. G. T. under date of February 11th says: "The Order is growing very fast in Sweden. Nearly 700 lodges are now unitedly working against King Alcohol in this country. But we have had last year a great controversy and have been fighting most seriously against the "Workers Ring" (Arbetarnes Ring), organized by Mr L. O. Smith, a powerful and extremely rich whisky seller, certainly the mightiest liquor seller in this country. The "Workers Ring" simulated temperance, attacked and assaulted the companies of detail liquor sellers. These companies are organized at the towns throughout the entire country according to the Gothenburg Liquor Companies Line, (Goteburgs Utskanknings Aklie Bolag). But the "Workers Ring" did not advocate prohibition, but proclaimed a new system of license with *low prices*. The liquor companies in Sweden are composed of—strange to say—temperance men who by legislative steps and measures, and by *high prices*, endeavored to raise up difficulties and obstacles for the industrious classes to reach the destroying drink. They are kind to Good Templars and have, especially at Gothenburg, established several temperance and reading rooms for Good Templars. About 20,000 kronor (a kronor is about 27 cents, therefore about \$5,400) are bestowed upon these saloons. Besides at several places these Companies have given money to the Good Templars, amounting to several thousand dollars. The liquor traffic is thus bound and confined within—as I may say—certain hedges, the consumption having sunk (1880-1883) from 40,000,000 to 30,000,000 litres one year,

or about 25 per cent. This is in no respect agreeable to the great whisky King, L. O. Smith. He therefore made the Workers' Ring—I hope you will understand why!—*Rescue*.

SCOTLAND.—A great National Temperance Convention, attended by 1,500 delegates from 200 towns and villages, and representing nearly every lodge, temperance society, and organization in Scotland, was held at Edinburg on March 4th. The utmost enthusiasm and unity prevailed. Resolutions were adopted declaring the traffic in intoxicating liquors was utterly opposed to the general prosperity and well-being of the community, and calling upon the Government to pass a measure conferring upon the ratepayers in parishes, burghs and other districts, the full legal power of controlling the drink traffic, and also prohibiting it, where a majority decides that the traffic should not exist. Amongst the speakers who supported the resolutions were Sir William Collins, Principal Cairns, Professor Blakie, Sheriff Guthrie Smith, Rev. Dr. Adamson, Dr. A. G. Miller, ex-Bailie Lewis, Mrs. Kirk, and others. A large public meeting was held in the evening. This convention was one of the largest attended and important ever held in Scotland.—*Canada Casket*.

AN IRISH TEETOTAL BISHOP.—The newly-appointed Bishop of Killaloe, Dr. Chester, is an earnest temperance worker and abstainer of many years standing. When presiding quite recently at a temperance meeting in the Methodist Church, Parsonstown, he said that he felt bound to do all that he could to put an end to intemperance, and came to the meeting to show what side he was on. We heartily congratulate Dr. Chester on his appointment. He is the first total abstaining bishop in the Irish Church.—*Irish Temperance League Journal*.

TEMPERANCE IN SCHOOL.—Mrs. M. H. Hunt, of Boston, delivered a lecture before a select audience in the theatre of the Toronto Normal School on the temperance question. The chair was occupied by Mr. Hughes, inspector of public schools, who introduced the lecturer in a few well-chosen words, bearing testimony to the eminent services she had performed in the cause of temperance in the New England States.

MRS. HUNT opened her address by stating that the present age would be called in future history the age of human ideas, or in other words, the humanitarian age. How to cure was the question to be decided in medicine in olden times, while how to prevent disease was the question modern science was grappling with. The same change was noticeable in regard to the modern treatment of the question of intemperance. In these modern days people were constantly striving to find a cause for an evil in order to apply an effective remedy. Recent investigations had shown that more than one-half of the inmates of our lunatic asylums were there because of the liquor saloons; that nine-tenths of the poverty relieved by public charity would be self-supporting but for the same cause; that nine-tenths of the criminals appearing at our police courts went there from the same cause. The saloons, therefore, must be the point of attack in order to reduce insanity, crime and pauperism. The saloons had to go. But how? They would not go, although doomed by the spirit of the age, without the intervention of human instrumentality. In the United States the opinion of the fifty-four millions of people was decidedly against drunkenness, and yet the majority, according to the focalised opinion recorded by the ballot believed that a little alcohol in wine, beer, etc., was harmless. This was the great mistake which filled the asylums, poor-houses and gaols. The lecturer then exposed the fallacy that beer is liquid bread. She quoted from the writings of Dr. Parker and other eminent medical men to show that alcohol was in no sense a food, and that it had a most deleterious effect upon the brain, blood and tissues. She pointed out that the most terrible result even from moderate drinking was that the desire for strong drink was inherited and intensified in the offspring, who were born with what might be called a predisposition for the disease of drunkenness. The alarming increase of late years in nervous diseases among the people was traced to the use of alcohol and tobacco. The remedy was a matter of intelligence. So long as the people believed that a little alcohol was harmless, so long would they drink it because they liked it. The people had to be reached through the teacher. One weakness of representative government was that the vices as well as the virtues of the majority of the people were represented in their legislation. It was, therefore, hopeless to expect that our legislation would condemn the use of alcohol until the majority of the people became total abstainers, and had good reasons for being so. Some universal instrumentality must be found which would reach the masses of the people and

educate them as to these facts. The churches would not do, because but a small proportion of the people attended them. Neither would the home till that was reconstructed. There was one hope left, and that was the public school, which reached the children of all classes, creeds, and colour. Four States in the Union, viz., Vermont, Michigan, New Hampshire, and New York had made a provision that physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the effects of alcohol and narcotics, must be taught in the public schools, and that no certificate could be granted to any person as a teacher who did not pass an examination in these subjects. This was a vast improvement on the old plan of doing temperance work, as every child in these states had to go to school, and the rising generation would be educated to a sentiment strongly and logically opposed to the use of alcohol. When such a sentiment was created the saloons would be abolished.

A discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. Howells, Rev. Septimus Jones, and Mr. Lewis strongly advocated the plan for fighting intemperance indicated by the lecturer.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that it is desirable that the evil effects of the use of alcohol should be explained in the Public Schools of Ontario, and requesting the Provincial Board of Health to devote a portion of the book now being purchased for the use of the public schools in hygiene to that branch of the subject.

A vote of thanks to the lecturer concluded the proceedings.—*Mail*.

General News.

CANADIAN.

The appointment of Mr. William Macdonald as Senator is gazetted.

A coroner's jury has returned a verdict of murder against Osborne, of Templeton, who killed his son-in-law.

The work of building the C. V. R. extension to Detroit will commence very soon from Ingersoll. Eleven engineers are there now.

At Clifford, Ont., the waggon and carriage shops of F. Y. Co, the blacksmith shop of E. J. Williams, and a private residence, the property of E. McCartney, were totally consumed by fire last week. The cause of the fire is unknown. Loss about \$4,000.

A sad case of drowning occurred about a mile from Durham on Monday. A young lad about fourteen years of age, named McQuarrie, while assisting in washing sheep, was suddenly dragged into the stream and carried away before any assistance whatever could be given. The body has not yet been found.

At Belleville, on Monday, a boy about eight years of age, son of Mr. Wm. Gordon Baker, fell into the river from a wall adjoining the upper bridge and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

At Hamilton, on the 28th inst., Wm. Sharp, 62 years of age, killed himself in his own house on Cathcart-street. Only two other persons, his daughter and his niece, were in the house at the time. They heard two pistol shots, and on investigating Sharp was found lying dead on a lounge. His mind has been unbalanced for some time.

An extensive and expensive smash-up occurred on Tuesday, on the main line of the Great Western division of the Grand Trunk. An east-bound freight train coming down the mountain left the track near Dundas. Ten cars were thrown off the track, and these and half a dozen others were badly broken up, some being wrecked entirely. Fortunately no person was hurt, though one of the brakemen had a narrow escape.

W. S. Brown's residence at Newcastle, N. B., was burned on Tuesday. The house was insured for \$900 in the Liverpool & London & Globe. The furniture, etc., was insured in the same and in the Western for \$550.

Two lamentable accidents occurred on the Grand River, at Galt, on Monday, resulting in the drowning of three persons. The first accident occurred some time this morning, and seems to have been caused by two young girls, aged about twelve and nine respectively getting into a rowboat that was lying partly on shore and partly in the water. Their movements while playing in the boat caused it to float out into the river, and the elder child, named Mary Morton, becoming frightened jumped and sank immediately, never rising again. The other child remained in the boat floating around until rescued. The second accident occurred in the evening. Abner Davidson, aged 20, and Minnie Paltridge, about 17, were out to-

gether in a row boat, and were drawn by a strong current through a broken sluice in the dam. The bodies were seen once after passing through the rapids, but sank before anyone could reach them.

While J. Neil was digging in his cellar at Kingston, the embankment fell on him. He was under the earth fifteen minutes, but when rescued was all right.

A Maple Creek despatch to Winnipeg says Saul Pollock was shot and killed by an Indian horse thief on Wednesday. It is supposed Indians have been lurking in the vicinity for several days. Last night being stormy and dark, they entered the corral of Cheeseman Brothers at Fish Creek, near Calgary, and took twelve horses. Pollock's ranch is close at hand. They attempted to drive out the horses. Pollock hearing the noise ran out unarmed in his night clothes. A hand-so-hand tussel with an Indian followed and Pollock was shot in the shoulder and chest. He died in two hours. It is not known whether they are Canadian or American Indians.

UNITED STATES.

The whole business portion of the village of Springfield, Pa., was burned on the 22nd inst.

Strong temperance resolutions have been passed by the Presbyterian General Assembly now in session in Saratoga, N. Y., urging the holding of temperance institutes and advising ministers to preach on the subject.

Telegrams received at Washington from the officer in command of the troops at the Oklahoma lands say the intruders who have been trying to force their way into the lands have made serious resistance. Thirty-five have been arrested. Many more are coming, and the officer feared he would be overpowered by numbers. He has asked for more troops.

There was a heavy thunderstorm north of Calais, Me., on last Saturday evening. Ten men on a raft on Grand Lake were knocked senseless by lightning, and several of them were seriously burned. A child was fatally hurt, and four others were injured while playing in an outbuilding which was struck.

At Ironton, O., on the 22nd inst. the forge department of the Kelly Nail and Iron Company was burned. Loss \$50,000.

At Elkton, Md., Mrs. Ruth Griest, aged 30, was found in bed the morning of May 23rd, with her skull crushed with an axe. Her husband, Hazel Griest, aged sixty, to whom she was married two months ago, is suspected.

John Moran, a barroom-keeper at Jersey City, N. J., was mortally wounded Saturday night in an altercation with his son James, who shot him. The son fled.

At Glenwood, Ia., in an altercation about property C. W. Wallis shot and killed Fred Clinger, his wife's grandson by a former husband. It is said Mrs. Wallis abetted the murder.

Michael Robin, a single man, aged 22 years, was drowned at Grand Rapids, Mich., while working on a boom. His remains were recovered after two hours' search and shipped to St. Thomas, Ont., accompanied by a brother.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Colonel Middleton has been appointed to succeed General Luard in the command of the Canadian militia, and will sail for Canada in June.

A fire occurred in a coalpit at Porto Bello, near Edinburgh, Scotland, on May 24th. Twelve men were suffocated.

Several loaded cartridges were found on the 23rd inst. in the vicinity of the Great Northern railroad station at King's Cross, London.

The French Government has decided to introduce a bill for the taxation of imported cereals and cattle.

The Berlin police have interfered with a meeting of Socialists who had assembled to discuss the proposed change in Bourse taxes. Eleven arrests were made.

In consequence of the Porte absolutely insisting on the abolition of the favored nation clause, commercial negotiations between the powers have reached a deadlock. Russia and England especially insist that the clause be inserted in the convention.

Placards were posted on the 28th inst. in the city of Moscow and throughout the province, reminding the Czar of the Nihilist proposals of 1881, that in order to avert his father's fate he should grant constitutional amnesty to political offenders. Had the Czar

accepted these proposals, the placards says, the Nihilists would have ceased their propaganda. The Czar is now warned that the Nihilists will continue the agitation with their accustomed vigor.

Tales and Sketches.

"A BOY'S POUND."

Morris sat on the roof of the old corn-crib, looking down on a load of wood to be cut and put away in the wood house. Beyond was the garden, overgrown with weeds, and close to the garden gate was the kitchen door.

From his high seat, Morris could look in at the open door, and see his mother, as she walked with quick step, back and forth, preparing supper for the harvest men.

"Mother must be warm and tired," he thought. He wondered if any other family in the country had as much trouble as his family? His father was ill,—there came the doctor round a turn in the road to see him; his brother Dick had broken his arm; Hannah, the housekeeper, was gone,—there was no one to help his mother now in the busy harvest time! If only his sister was home from school! Morris had never before wished so earnestly for a man's strength. "I could chop the wood and put the garden in order, and get things straight," he said. Then he looked at his feet and hands, and sighed to think that they were only a boy's feet and hands!"

But wishes and sighs could do no good! He was tired of his high seat, and tired, too, of the sight of the lazy turkeys strutting up and down across the lawn. He scrambled down in some queer way, putting his hands in and out of the lattice-work, breaking the strips in one or two places, thus helping to make the general appearance more forlorn.

Morris ran by the kitchen, and jumped in through the window into the sitting-room. If he could not work he could read, and drive the thought of all those stupid things out of mind. He found just such a story as he liked. It was about the building of a ship. He read every word, how day after day the workmen were busy on the several parts; and how the time came, at last, when the noble thing was to be launched and to begin its work.

He read how the crowd began to gather. How great strength was put forth, and how everyone expected to see the ship pushed into the water.

But what was the trouble? Why was so much strength put on in vain? The vessel would not move! People wondered. Just then a boy came pushing through the crowd crying: "Let me try, captain; I am small, but I can push a pound, at least."

The people laughed at the boy. Some even tried to push him back. But he was a brave little fellow. He ran with all his might against the ship and lo! off it glided into the water.

Then there went up a shout of triumph. The men who had laughed at the boy a moment before, now praised him, and declared that it was his pound of help that was needed to launch the ship.

"He was only a boy!" exclaimed Morris. Then, quick as a flash, came the thought, "I am only a boy, too, but I might try to do something to help mother push our ship along."

He jumped out of the window, and ran round to the kitchen door. There he stopped for a moment to consider what he meant by "our ship."

"All the farm work, of course," he said. I might push with my might, and resolve to get some of this wood split and piled up, and some of those weeds out of the vegetable garden."

He looked in at the door just then, and nodded his head, and smiled and said:

"As there is no 'big sister' about, mother, would you like me to set up the chairs, and stir the fire, and bring in a few armfuls of wood?"

"Thank you, Morris," his mother said, a look of pleased surprise coming into her face.

"I do not feel as tired as I did a little while ago," she said, an hour afterward, when Morris had been going in and out, drawing water, and bringing in wood, humming meanwhile two or three of his Sunday school hymns.

"Why, Morris, dear, you are as helpful as a 'big sister,'" she added.

"O mother! I am glad! I see how foolish it was to waste time wishing that I were a man. It was just that ship story, though, that opened my eyes."

His mother did not know what he meant by the ship story till the two found time to talk over the matter that evening.—*Meade Middleton. in S. S. Times.*

SWORN OFF.

"No, I won't drink with you to-day, boys," said a drummer to several companions, as they settled down in the smoking car, and passed the bottle. "The fact is, I have quit drinking—I've sworn off." He was greeted with shouts of laughter by the jolly crowd around him; they put the bottle in under his nose and indulged in many jokes at his expense, but he refused to drink, and was rather serious about it. "What's the matter with you, old boy?" sang out one. "If you've quit drinking, something's up; tell us what it is?" "Well, boys, I will, though I know you'll laugh at me, but I'll tell you all the same. I have been a drinking man all my life, ever since I was married, as you all know. I love whiskey—it's as sweet in my mouth as sugar—and God only knows how I will quit it. For seven years not a day has passed over my head that I didn't have at least one drink. But I am done. Yesterday I was in Chicago. Down on South Clark street a customer of mine keeps a pawn shop in connection with his other business. I called on him, and while I was there a young man of not more than twenty-five, wearing threadbare clothes, and looking as hard as if he hadn't seen a sober day for a month, came in with a little package in his hand. Tremblingly he unwrapped it, and handed the article to the pawnbroker, saying, 'Give me ten cents.' And, boys, what do you suppose it was? A pair of baby shoes, little things, with the buttons only a trifle soiled, as if they had been worn only once or twice. 'Where did you get these?' asked the pawnbroker. 'Got 'em at home,' replied the man, who had an intelligent face and the manner of a gentleman, despite his sad condition. 'My—my wife bought them for our baby. Give me ten cents for 'em—I want a drink.' 'You had better take the shoes back to your wife; the baby will need them,' said the pawnbroker. 'No, s-she won't, because—because she's dead. She's lying at home now—died last night.' As he said this the poor fellow broke down, bowed his head on the showcase and cried like a child." "Boys," said the drummer, "you can laugh if you please but I have a baby of my own at home, and I'll swear I'll never drink another drop." Then he got up and went into another car. His companions glanced at each other in silence; no one laughed; the bottle disappeared, and soon each was sitting in a seat by himself reading a newspaper.—*Steuben Signal.*

FIRMNESS.

The habit of being firm should be early cultivated. It is indispensable to one's happiness, honor and success in life. Many of our young men and women lack this, and are led astray and ruined. If they have the moral courage to say "No," they have not the firmness to adhere to it. Wanting this, many a young man has been led into habits of drunkenness and profligacy, into wicked ways, to the commission of crimes, ending life in disgrace and infamy, and many a young woman, too, has been led into habits of vice and profligacy to follow a wicked and shameful life, culminating in a sad and disgraceful end. Firmness should, therefore, under all circumstances, be one of the earliest and most thoroughly learned lessons of life. Its value is clearly seen, and its importance strikingly manifested, in several incidents in the life of the late United States Senator, Henry Wilson.

"Henry Wilson," says *The Religious Intelligencer*, "was a firm and self-controlled as well as a self-made man. He left his native New Hampshire home early in life, and changed his name in order to get from under the baleful shadow of intemperance. He began on the lowest round of the social ladder, and climbed up, rung by rung, until he became a political power in the nation.

"The first step he took, in the ascent, placed him on the pledge never to drink intoxicating liquors. The second step he took made him an industrious laborer, the third, a diligent reader.

"He was sent to Washington to carry a petition against the admission of Texas into the Union. John Quincy Adams asked him to a dinner party, where he met some of the great men of the nation. He was asked to drink wine. The temptation to lay aside his temperance principles for a moment, in order not to seem singular, was a strong one. But he resisted it, and declined the glass of wine. Mr. Adams commended him for his adherence to his convictions.

"After Mr. Wilson was elected to the United States Senate, he gave his friends a dinner at a noted Boston Hotel. The table was set with not a glass on it.

"Where are the wine glasses?' asked several, loud enough to remind their host that some of his guests did not like sitting down to a wineless supper.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. Wilson, rising, and speaking with a great deal of feeling, "you know my friendship for you and my obligations to you. Great as they are, they are not great enough to make me forget the rock from whence I was hewn and the pit from whence I was dug. Some of you know how the curse of intemperance overshadowed my youth. That I might escape, I fled from my early surroundings, and changed my name.

For what I am, I am indebted, under God, to my temperance vow, and to my adherence to it. Call for what you want to eat, and if this hotel can provide it, shall be forthcoming. But wines and liquors cannot come to this table with my consent, because I will not spread, in the path of another the snare from which I escaped."

"Three rousing cheers showed the brave Senator that honest men admire the man, who has the moral courage, publicly and frankly to express his own sincere convictions, and the firmness to adhere to them.

Our Gasket.

JEWELS.

Good manners are the small coin of virtue

The smelts in the market are said to be in the present tense.

"What is laughter?" asks a scientist. It is the sound that you hear when your hat blows off.

He surely is most in want of another's patience who has none of his own.

True merit like a river, the deeper it is, the less noise it makes.

There is no power of genius that can do the work of toil.

Who is wise? he that learns from every one. Who is powerful? he that governs his passions. Who is rich? he that is content.

Religion is not a thing of noise and spasm, but of silent self-sacrifice and quiet growth.

A golden rule for a young lady is, to converse always with your female friends as if a gentleman were of the party, and with young men as if your female companions were present.—[Sprague.

Good-breeding is the art of showing men, by external signs, the internal regard we have for them. It arises from good sense, improved by conversing with good company.

The mind of the scholar, if you would have it large and liberal, should come in contact with other minds. It is better that his armour should be somewhat bruised by rude encounters even, than hanging forever rusting on the wall.—[Longfellow.

BITS OF TINSEL.

Why is a retired carpenter like a lecturer?—Because he is an explainer.

A little boy of three years, whose mother played the organ in church, and who was obliged to be left to the care of others, was asked one Sunday morning what his kitten was crying so piteously for. "I don't know," said he, "but s'pect the old cat has gone to church."

At an hotel recently a man and a woman of Milesian extraction took seats at the dinner-table. Directly afterwards a young couple seated themselves opposite, and the young man took a stalk of celery from the glass in the centre of the table and commenced eating it. The Irishwoman opposite looked at him a moment with an air of disgust, and then nudged her husband and said, in a stage-whisper, "Phelim dear, d'ye mind the blackguard eating the bokay?"

Sandy was a country gardener, and like many other country lads, he had a sweetheart. One night Sandy told her that he "likit" her "awfu' weel." She simply responded, "Ditto." Sandy was not very sure what that meant, but thought he would ask his father; so next day, while at work, he said, "Father, can ye tell me what 'ditto' is?" "Ou, ay, Sandy!" replied his father. "Dae ye see that cabbage?" "Yes." "And dae ye see that ither ane, that it's jist the same?" "Yes." "Weel, that's ditto." "Gracious goodness!" exclaimed Sandy. "Did she ca' me a cabbage?"

"And you say that you are innocent of the charge of stealing a rooster from Mr. Jones?" asked an Arkansas judge of a meek-looking prisoner. "Yes, sir, I am innocent—as innocent as a child." "You are confident that you did not steal the rooster from Mr. Jones?" "Yes, sir; and I can prove it." "How can you prove it?" "I can prove that I didn't steal Mr. Jones's rooster, judge, because I stole two hens from Mr. Graston the same night; and Jones lives five miles from Graston's." "The proof is conclusive," said the judge. "Discharge the prisoner."

We have been eating bread and butter for generations, and we wake one morning to be solemnly informed by a medical wiscacre that we have been eating it the wrong way all the time, the sense of taste is keener on the tongue than on the palate, and therefore to get the fullest flavour of the butter we should turn the slice upside down. Adapting this plan much less butter is needed, and the father of a large family may save a small fortune by buttering his children's bread on the other side, or making them stand on their heads while eating.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT!

VICTORY! VICTORY! VICTORY!

22,159 MAJORITY.

“THANK GOD AND TAKE COURAGE.”

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

PRESENT STATE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		<i>New Brunswick.</i>	
Annapolis,	Cape Breton,	Albert,	Carleton.
Colchester,	Cumberland,	Charlotte,	Fredericton, (city),
Digby,	Hants,	King's,	Northumberland,
Inverness,	King's,	Queen's,	Sunbury,
Pictou,	Queen's,	Westmoreland,	York.
Shelburne,	Yarmouth.		
<i>P.E. Island.</i>		<i>Ontario.</i>	
Charlottetown, (city),	Kings,	Halton,	<i>Manitoba.</i>
Prince,	Queen's.	Oxford.	Lisgar,
			Marquette.

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

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

Quebec.—Arthabaska, Shefford, Stanstead.

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

SUMMARY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of Alliance Secretaries :

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

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR.

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

The Total Vote in the Forty Contests stands :

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