

# THE CANADA CITIZEN AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

Freedom for the Right means Suppression of the Wrong.

VOL. 5.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11th, 1884.

NO. 20.

## The Canada Citizen AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

Published every Friday by the

CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY,

OFFICE, 8 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Subscription, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, strictly in advance.

All communications should be addressed to

F. S. SPENCE, - - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14th, 1884.

### WHAT EVERY TEMPERANCE MAN WANTS.

No one can overestimate the value of the weekly visit to the domestic circle of a fresh, clean, inspiring journal of progress and reform. That the people of Canada are prepared to appreciate and sustain a paper of this character, we have the strongest proof in the kind reception and support that have been accorded to THE CANADA CITIZEN. From all quarters come encouraging words of endorsement and approval. Our efforts to supply what temperance workers in Canada felt was an absolute necessity to our cause, have been crowned with the most gratifying success; of this, our rapidly increasing subscription list is only one of many evidences, and we now confidently appeal to the public for an extension of this welcome support. We believe our enterprise will commend itself to all who are desirous of aiding us in the determined warfare we are waging against the terrible evils of intemperance.

Considering the typography, size, quality of paper, and general mechanical finish of THE CANADA CITIZEN, we believe it to be the cheapest Temperance paper in the world, and we ask the public to judge as to the character and tone of the matter it contains.

We are at a crisis in the Temperance history of Canada, and no person who wants to be abreast of popular opinion on this great question, can afford to be without the journal that gives the fullest information in reference to every phase of the work, and that is the recognized organ and advocate of Temperance and Prohibition.

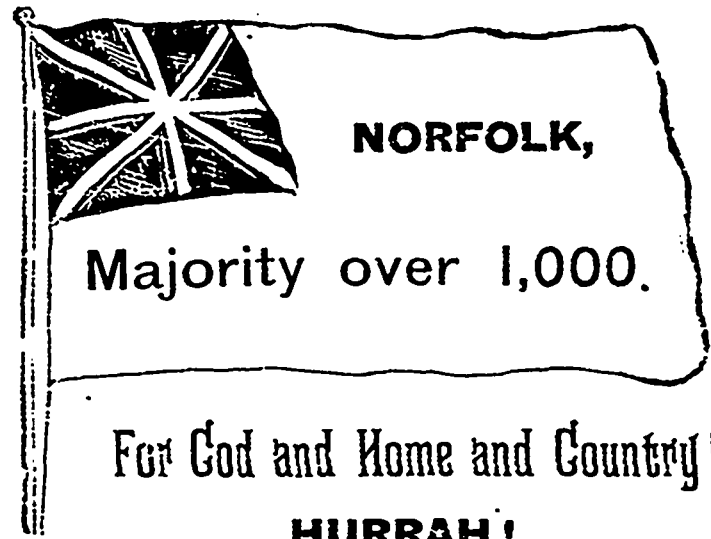
During the Scott Act campaign our columns will be of special interest, containing comprehensive accounts of what our friends and foes are doing in every part of the country. In addition to this we will furnish our readers both editorially and in carefully selected articles with the fullest and strongest facts and arguments in support of our movement. We will also have departments of the purest and best family literature, including tales, sketches, illustrated biographies of our prominent temperance workers, choice poetry, a casket of literary gems of beauty, worth, and fun, and a summary of the most important items of general news.

As a further inducement to new subscribers we make the following liberal offer:—

(1) THE CANADA CITIZEN will be sent to any address from the present time till the end of 1885 for one dollar, thus giving it free for the coming three months.

(2) We will mail a copy of THE CANADA CITIZEN every week till the end of the present year to any twelve addresses for one dollar.

## ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY.



Again with thankful hearts we record the encouraging fact of triumphant success. Norfolk is added to the glorious honor-roll of counties that have emancipated themselves from the thralldom of the degrading drink traffic. This is the fifty-fifth Scott Act fight and the forty-sixth victory that we have won. The wave is rolling on, and rising as it rolls. Our aggregate majority is now about 32,000, and the prospects for prohibition are brightening every day. We "thank God, and take courage."

### ONTARIO'S GLORIOUS RECORD OF MAJORITIES IN 1884.

#### FOR THE ACT.

Oxford.....	775
Halton.....	180
Simcoe.....	1,183
Dundas, Stormont & Glengarry.....	1,721
Bruce.....	1,312
Huron.....	1,659
Dufferin.....	805
Renfrew.....	730
Norfolk.....	over 1,000

#### AGAINST THE ACT.

Peel.....	196
Prince Edward.....	127

The official count in Renfrew gives the Scott Act a majority of 730.

#### POLLINGS FIXED.

Remember the workers in your prayers.

Compton, Que. .... Nov. 26th | Brant, Ont. .... Dec. 11th

In Durham and Northumberland our petitions were stolen, in Peel the harmless horse of a Scott Act advocate was mutilated.

lying document has been put into circulation, purporting to be signed by Sir Leonard Tilley, one of our warmest friends; there has not been a Scott Act contest in this Province in which some of us have not been misrepresented and traduced, but such tactics have been and will be miserably ineffective. Theft, slander, outrage, forgery, all will not avail to keep in power the unjust and unholy license system, because an earnest people, in righteous determination, have decided that "the liquor traffic must go."

The Toronto police have got back from Michipicoten, bringing with them the ringleaders of the mob of illicit whiskey-peddlers that were defying all law and imperilling the lives of the community. Our Government sanctioned the manufacture of the liquor, and collected a duty upon it, then a whole local population is terrorized by the rowdies who undertake its retail distribution, and we are compelled to send an armed force to stop the retail sale of an article whose manufacture and wholesaling we sanction and license. It is right to put down the illegal sale, but it was wrong to sanction the legal manufacture. There would have been no need of terror and rifles and expense at Michipicoten if their had not been whiskey for the roughs to peddle. If these rascals had been licensed, neither they nor their whiskey would have been one whit improved. The whole thing is bad. Let us have total prohibition.

#### THE U. S. ELECTION.

The Presidential election is yet undecided. Each of the rival candidates claim to be the choice of the people. We hear very little said of the Prohibition candidate, Gov. St. John, but the present state of affairs would indicate that his candidature has so completely disrupted the Republican party as to give the election to the Democrats. St. John has polled nearly 200,000 votes; about 25,000 of these were in New York State, and would nearly all have been cast for Blaine had St. John not been in the field. If Cleveland is elected, the Republicans are beaten, because they have been deserted by the Prohibitionists, who have thus unmistakably shown that they hold the balance of power. The Prohibitionists did not want to have Cleveland President, but they could not conscientiously stand by a party that laughed at them and their earnest pleadings for protection against the terrible curse of a legalized liquor traffic. The Prohibitionists will never be laughed at again. The Republican party has learned that it cannot do without the best men of the land, and that the best men of the land will not support it till it ceases to support the liquor traffic. The "best men" have shown their strength, and, whichever way the present contest is decided, a moral victory will have been won. Perhaps the national calamity and disgrace of having as Chief Magistrate such a libertine as Cleveland is shown to be, will be compensated for by a national stride towards the recognition of the grand principles of the men who have "come out" and repudiated all partnership in a party that will have any partnership with evil.

#### THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

We are rapidly approaching the time for our annual municipal elections, and our friends must not let the Scott Act agitation drive out of their mind their duty in this other important field of work. In the hands of our Municipal Councils is a great deal of power in regard to the curtailment of the liquor traffic. In Ontario the Municipal Council has power, within certain limits, to fix the license fees, to fix the amount of hotel accommodation required, to limit the number of licenses and in various other ways regulate (?) the retail sale of liquor. Again in counties where the Scott Act is in operation, the duty of supplying for its enforcement is, to a certain ex-

tent, imposed upon our Municipal Council. It therefore behoves us to see that we have in power men who are thoroughly in sympathy with the progressive spirit of our country in regard to the temperance question; we need such men in every place in which the Scott Act is in force, and we need them in every place where the Scott Act is not in force. We must look well after the enforcement of the advanced legislation that we have fought so hard to secure. We want municipal legislators upon whom we can depend. Not simply men who have become temperance men to win an election, but men who have been proved and found reliable. Said a great American general, when his army was in a very critical position, "Put none but Americans on guard to-night. Victory sits upon our banners; we are marching from conquering on to conquer;" but we are in a critical position; we have opposed a wily and unscrupulous foe, and now as we lay our plans for the further campaign we must see also to the complete security of every inch of the ground that we have so dearly won. Better pause in our progress to fortify our centres of occupation, than have to lose more time by going over the ground again. Let us at once select and determinedly work for temperance candidates for every elective position, taking as our watchword the motto:—PUT NONE BUT PROHIBITIONISTS ON GUARD FOR 1885.

#### NO PARTYISM IN OUR WORK.

A contemptible trick is being played by whiskey-ring wire-pullers in an attempt to make the public believe that there is some partyism, or some connection with the political controversy between Conservatives and Reformers, in the present Scott Act agitation. We are very sorry to see that some journals are taking part in this unworthy business, notwithstanding its transparent flimsiness and manifest meanness. There could not be anything further from the truth than the statement that the Scott Act agitation is a partizan movement. The president of the Dominion Alliance, Hon. A. Vidal, is a most prominent Conservative Senator. The president of the Ontario Branch is the Hon. S. H. Blake, an equally pronounced Reformer. The Scott Act was passed at a time of Reform ascendancy in the House of Commons. It has been amended and improved with Conservatives in power. Some members of the present Government are, we are happy to say, among our warmest friends, and some, we regret to add, among our determined opponents, but there is no partyism in the predilections of either class. Our cause is a great moral enterprise, in the advocacy of which Conservatives and Reformers go hand in hand, and against which are arrayed all the sordid and unworthy elements of society—those in power as well as those in opposition. Nothing would better suit these opponents better than an opportunity to cause disunion among our ranks, but we are too solidly in earnest to be divided or affected by such contemptible dodges.

#### Campaign News.

ESSEX.—Dr. J. N. Cadieux, the well known scientific temperance lecturer, has been doing good work in this county. He will shortly visit other parts of Ontario, and cannot fail to materially assist the Scott Act cause. The friends here are hard at work, and hope to free Essex from the curse of a licensed liquor traffic.

DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.—A letter from Mr. W. Smith, secretary of the Scott Act Association for this county, writes us that he has again filed in the Sheriff's office the necessary petition. It is larger, by a great deal, than the former one, which was mutilated, containing 4,850 signatures. Mr. Smith says:—"I have taken the precaution to place it on roller in a box with a glass lid, the said box fastened down to the counter by two clamps, and

we have appointed a guardian, not to see that the petition is kept intact, but to turn the cranks for our *friends* who wish to inspect the petition, and who might otherwise tire of the labor of turning."

**GREY.**—An unfortunate mistake has thrown this county behind so that it cannot vote in time to have the Scott Act come into force in 1885; but Grey is not out of the race. The canvassers underestimated the total voting population of the county, and stopped work when they thought they had enough names to be perfectly safe. Some signers, too, were found not to be returned in the newly issued voters' list, and so the petition is about ninety names short. The *Grey Review* speaks confidently of the prospects, and there is little doubt that the county will secure a handsome majority for the Scott Act at an early date.

**YORK.**—The work is going on in this county. Petitions are nearly ready, and will shortly be deposited with the county sheriff. Meetings are being held in different places.

On Wednesday evening of last week there was an immense meeting in the Orange Hall, Woodbridge, addressed by John Milne, Esq., president of the County Association, and F. S. Spence, Esq., Secretary of the Dominion Alliance. The audience was very enthusiastic, and in that part of the county the majority will be very large. The ball keeps rolling.

**ELGIN.**—The Elgin Scott Act central committee met in St. Thomas on Friday of last week. The St. Thomas people reported more than the requisite number of signatures to their petition. After some discussion it was resolved that the St. Thomas and county petitions be filed in the sheriff's office the second week in December, and the vote if possible be taken for both places on the same day. A large number of canvassers have not yet made their declaration to the county petitions.—*Alymer Express*.

**HASTINGS.**—A circular has been received at this office signed by A. F. Wood, Esq., M.P.P., president of the County Association, and by Rev. F. B. Stratton, secretary, giving full details of organization and calling for a meeting of committees during the present week.

The Hastings friends have evidently got to work in good earnest, and in a business like way that must ensue success. They have large territory, but it is good. The sentiment of the electors is strong and growing. There will be bitter opposition from local liquor manufacturing interests, but we expect our friends to win. Look out for a good majority in Hastings.

**PERTH.**—The petition for this county has been disallowed by the Supreme Court. The difficulty is that there are two registry offices in the county and the petition had only been deposited in one of them. The Scott Act requires the deposit of the petition in "the office of the Sheriff or Registrar of Deeds of or in the county or city, for public examination." The court held that this requirement was not complied with by deposit in one registry office. Accordingly the work will all have to be done over again. The Government has refused to return the petition, and a new one will have to be gotten up. But the men of Perth are not easily daunted; already the new petitions are being signed, and the campaign will be pushed to a successful issue.

**KENT.**—The argument on the Kent Scott Act petition took place before the Supreme Court, at Ottawa, yesterday, Messrs. Walker & McLean representing the temperance party; Mr. Douglas contra. Particulars of the argument are not at hand, but Chief Justice Ritchie, and Justice Strong were favorable to the petition going to the people; Justice Henry against, and Justice Fournier and Taschereau expressed no opinion. Judgment reserved. It will probably be some days before it is rendered, but will in all probability be favorable to the submission of the Act.—*Chatham Weekly Banner*.

Our readers will probably remember the difficulty in this particular case. Certain parties who had signed the petition, subsequently signed a document withdrawing their names, and the question before the Supreme Court is whether or not they could do so, and thus invalidate the petition, the promoters of which believe to be all that the law requires.

**MIDDLESEX.**—The Rev W. A. McKay, B.A., of Woodstock, has done the campaign in this county great service. Two meetings have been held, addressed by Mr. McKay, the first in Belmont, held in the Presbyterian church was largely attended, and so convincing was the lecture that a large vote was recorded for the Act, and only one hand lifted against it. The following evening, Tuesday, Nov. 4th, Mr. McKay lectured in the North Westminster church, and although the night was very stormy, an enthusiastic meeting was held. A splendid vote was recorded, nearly the entire audience rising to their feet. Mr. McKay is the author of the pamphlet on the Scott Act, that should be scattered broadcast over every county where the campaign is going forward.

The petitions filed in the Sheriff's office contain 5,513 genuine signatures of electors, more than 1,000 above the required number. Mr. Wm. Burgess is in the county, and a strong force of talented local workers are also doing excellent service.

A man has been appointed to stand guard in the Sheriff's office and see that the petition remains intact until ten days' deposit is completed.

**CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.**—A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Alliance was held Tuesday evening. The members were fully resolved to redeem their two promises given before the election, viz.: (1st) To assist by all means in their power in carrying out the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act; and (2nd) To move in the direction of complete prohibition.

It was felt that the first thing to be done was to obtain funds, and a number of volunteers undertook to make a thorough canvass for subscriptions. Also, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for sending a petition from all parts of Prince Edward Island to Parliament at its next session, asking for complete prohibition. It is intended to make provision for giving every elector in the Island an opportunity to sign the petition, and also to send a petition from the women of the Province at the same time.

The steps necessary to be taken in various legal matters were fully discussed and decided upon, it being resolved to push on cases where an information can be obtained. Various details on these points were decided, but it would not be expedient to publish them at this time.

The General Committee adjourned at 10 o'clock, and at once the Sub-Committees met and continued in session for some time.—*Charlottetown Examiner*.

**PEEL.**—Two causes have mainly contributed to the present defeat, the large barley interest in the County, and the apparent blindness in many unexpected quarters to the demoralizing influence of drink. Perhaps, also, over-confidence, with the consequent looseness of organization, must bear a portion of the blame.—*Peel Banner*.

We believe that hundreds of our farmers will yet regret voting against such a great moral question for the lifting up of humanity, no matter what the cause may have been for their so doing. We are proud of the vote Brampton and Bolton have given. The whiskey ring expected a majority of fifty in Brampton, yet were defeated by a majority of twenty-nine. It is the more gratifying that it is so, because every stratagem was put forth by the enemies of the Act to prove that it would injure the trade of Brampton if the Act would carry, which shows that financial grounds had no weight with such a good measure, and one that would do much good for the rising generation.—*Brampton Times*.

We expect that the defeat of the Scott Act in Peel will not discourage the supporters of that measure in other places, but will infuse fresh energy into their efforts in places where the Act is to be submitted to a vote. The result in this county will of course give fresh courage to those opposed to the Act, and reanimate their zeal in their attempts to defeat it in other places. As a consequence both sides will work with redoubled energy, and the contests will be all the keener. But spite of this temporary check the feeling in favor of the Act is growing and spreading, and will continue to do so.—*Guelph Mercury*.

**BRANT.**—The date for voting in this county is fixed for Dec. 11th. Rev. T. H. Orne, County President, writes us that the campaign is progressing vigorously. The *Scott Act Herald* is being circulated in the county, and the fight is waxing hot, though as yet the Antis have not ventured any platform opposition.

Mr. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, was at Paris last week, and addressed a remarkably successful meeting. Rev. Jas. Grant was chairman, and among the prominent gentlemen present were Rev. Messrs. H. Hughes, Ballantine, Brock, Blackstock, and Boyle, T. Webster, Esq., Reeve Ackland, Deputy-Reeve Robinson, Jno. Baker, Esq., etc.

At the close of the meeting which was very enthusiastic, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by a standing vote: "Having heard the Canada Temperance Act so clearly explained by Mr. Spence, and believing it to be superior to any other License Law on the Statute Book, Resolved, that we strongly declare ourselves in favor of its passage in the county of Brant."

The following resolutions were adopted at a recent meeting of the Paris Ministerial Association:—

1. "That this association deems it dutiful in present circumstances to declare, that, in its judgment, the appalling results of the liquor traffic in waste, poverty, misery and crime, not only justify but demand the service of the Legislature in protecting society from this evil.

2. That it therefore welcomes the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, as the best available means for the legal suppression of the traffic in question.

3. That whereas this Act is likely to be submitted at an early date to the electors of Brant County, it hereby recommends the said Act to the prayerful consideration of the inhabitants of our good town of Paris, who are electors, with a view to their intelligent action on the day appointed for the popular vote on this highly important matter."

Signed,

JAMES GRANT, Baptist Minister.

JAMES BALLANTINE, Presbyterian Minister.

HENRY HUGHES, Congregational Minister.

W. H. W. BOYLE, Presbyterian Minister.

THOMAS BROCK, Methodist Minister.

HALTON.—Mr. Robert Bennett, a tavern-keeper of Georgetown, was recently committed to Milton jail on a warrant executed by constable Paige, of Kilbride, the conviction being for a third offence against the Scott Act. On Saturday a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, and Mr. Bennett in company with jailer Vamellen and D. McGibbon, barrister, went to Toronto, where, at Osgoode Hall, Justice Osler granted Mr. Bennett his freedom. The case has a peculiar history.

On the 10th of January, 1882, Mr. Bennett was convicted for a second offence and fined \$100 for keeping intoxicating liquor for sale. The magistrate, in writing out the conviction, inadvertently omitted to insert the words "for sale," and did not notice the error for some days after. He at once wrote out another conviction with the words inserted, which he had a perfect right to do, provided no appeal was entered in the meantime. Both conviction records were transmitted to the proper officer, and then Mr. Bennett entered an appeal in the Court of Queen's Bench. Both records were brought up at the court and the first was quashed but the second held to be good, thereby confirming the conviction as for a second offence. He then appealed to the Court of Appeal, and the case still stands there undisposed of.

On the 23rd of April, 1884, Bennett was convicted of a third offence, and a warrant issued for his commitment for two months. The execution of the warrant was delayed for reasons which reflect credit upon the forbearance of the magistrate, and about midsummer Mr. McGibbon, the defendant's lawyer, tried to have a fine substituted for imprisonment, and was referred by the magistrate to Crown Attorney Fenton of Toronto for his opinion. Mr. Fenton recommended the magistrate to accept a fine of \$100 as for a second offence, inasmuch as the case in appeal had not been disposed of. This was done, and Mr. Bennett gave his note for \$100 due in two months, but it was not accepted by the magistrate because the endorser was not acceptable. The matter stood in this shape until last week when the warrant was executed with the result before mentioned. Now it appears that Justice Osler's attention last Saturday was drawn only to the quashing of the unamended conviction of the magistrate for Bennett's second offence, and no notice was taken of the fact that the Queen's Bench affirmed the amended conviction in the same case. From this it will be clearly seen that the police magistrate has acted legally and regularly throughout. We presume nothing further will be done till the Court of Appeal renders judgment in the case that has stood so long on the record. —*Halton News.*

YARMOUTH, N.S.—The following has been condensed from the Kentville, N.S. *Watchman*:—Between the first day of May last, the date on which the Dominion License Act was supposed to become law, and at which time the Local Law, by which the traffic has been held in check was virtually repealed by the Dominion Legislature and the 16th September, the date on which the Scott Act came into force—the advocates for Prohibition were of the opinion that there was no law to enforce to restrict or prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in this county.

Notwithstanding this unpleasant state of affairs in a county where no licenses have been granted for upwards of forty years, and from which many a vendor has had to fly to avoid the full penalty for violation of the local license law, there has been very little increase in drinking or drunkenness, as none of the local people availed themselves of the opportunity to engage in the business. But there are always some who, possibly driven from their former place of residence, seek to take advantage of an opportunity when it offers. A few of this class strayed into our town, and for a time their weekly supply of beer came from St. John; and cases where plentiful where the offices of the policeman and gaoler have been called into requisition.

After the Act came in force on the 16th of September, the Yarmouth Co. Temperance Convention held its annual meeting, and appointed a public prosecutor, and members of the convention and a number of other citizens pledged a large sum of money to be used if necessary in enforcing the Act.

Within less than thirty days from the date of the Act coming into force, sufficient evidence was secured to enable the prosecutor to enter suits.

In the case of one Major, two actions were begun simultaneously, the first by summons and the second by warrant, and rather than go to jail pending the trial, he paid into court sufficient to cover the fine and costs in both suits. When the cases were called a few days later, the defendant had an affidavit and medical certificate fixed, stating that he was too sick to attend, and prayed that the trial be deferred until the following day. This the Stipendiary granted, but when the hour for trial came, it was discovered that the sick man had decided to change his place of residence, and, doubtless much to his own discomfiture. He preferred to forfeit his deposit, rather than remain and risk a third action, that would likely follow, in which case, our gaoler would have had a lodger for at least 60 days.

In another case, that of a man named Carter, who had been prosecuted for vending liquors in a barn, the defendant admitted having given people bottles, but that he had obtained them for them at their own request, these people furnishing the money, and he procuring the liquor through the medium of another man (not now to be found), who went down street and returned with the bottles.

The defendant was convicted and ordered to pay a fine of \$50 and costs, and a promise obtained from him not to act as agent for thirty men any more.

The Scott Act has scored its first victory in Yarmouth.

TORONTO.—The West End Christian Temperance Society holds its anniversary entertainment in St. Andrew's Hall on Tuesday evening the 18th inst. The Hawkins Jubilee Singers will be present, and a rare musical and literary treat may be expected.

The Y. L. C. T. U. held their monthly meeting on Thursday Nov. 6, in the lecture room upstairs in Shaftesbury Hall, Miss Robinson presiding. The Band of Hope Committee reported having secured Wolseley Hall, cor. Yonge and Gerard sts., for Friday afternoons from 4.15 to 5.15. The following young ladies were appointed to take charge of this branch of work:—Misses Drummond, Scott, B. Drummond, and Skinner. On Friday the first meeting of the Band of Hope was held, eighteen children being enrolled as members.

A meeting of the Toronto Temperance Electoral Union was held Tuesday evening in Shaftesbury Hall. There was a full attendance. Rev. John Smith was Chairman and Mr. James Thomson, Secretary.

The meeting proceeded to consider the report of the Executive Committee, held just before the meeting. This report recommended that the petitions for the submission of the Scott Act in Toronto be circulated at once.

Mr. James Thomson moved the adoption of the report. A lively and earnest discussion arose.

ONTARIO W.C.T.U. SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

(Continued.)

Mrs. Pratt presented the following

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE:

Our literature department has been fairly patronized, and bears a favorable comparison with the work accomplished last year. The new venture has proved a success financially, as it has this year stood on its own feet, not having had any contributions, and having to pay the liabilities from last year of \$141.44, this including, of course, bills for some of the stock left on hand to commence the department's new year.

We trust that the seed sown throughout the province by the general distribution of literature has had a marked effect upon the cause of temperance, and would like to suggest to the several unions the urgent necessity of sowing extensively good readable temperance matter, suitable to all ages and classes. No more certain way of impressing and arousing public sentiment on the subject of our great temperance revolution. If we ever hope to have our country loyal to the principle of prohibition, we must be educated up to the fact, and the surest way is through the medium of the pen.

This department sent out letters and lists to all unions, county superintendents, Good Templars, and members of other temperance societies; have distributed 4,000 pages of free literature, amounting to 89 packages, cost, \$45; filled 253 orders, smallest amount sold at one time 10c.; largest amount sold at one order, \$7.00. We would suggest the use of the leaflets, "Why children should sign the pledge," and "How to work among the children" for arousing an interest amongst our local Sunday schools in the matter of Band of Hope. The leaflets by Dr. Richardson and Dr. Clarke would be most useful in attracting the attention of our physicians to the danger of prescribing alcoholic liquors to their patients.

The balance sheet for the year is as follows:—

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT--OCT. 1883 TO 1884.

1883.	Receipts.	1883.	Expenditures.
Oct.	To balance on hand.. \$ 26 97	Oct.	By liabilities of last year.. \$141 44
Oct.	To sale of literature.... 9 60	"	" purchase of literature.. 76 88
Nov.	" " " ..... 5 07	"	" expense of express of literature..... 10 40
Dec.	" " " ..... 2 03	"	" printed lists..... 11 00
Jan.	" " " ..... 34 59	"	" postage on lists to Good Templars..... 5 50
Feb.	" " " ..... 11 33	"	" postage to unions and county superintendents on lists and samples.. 6 68
March	" " " ..... 19 74	"	" postage on general correspondence..... 4 00
April	" " " ..... 33 21	"	" money orders and registered letters..... 1 62
May	" " " ..... 80 11	"	" time, stationery, and wrapping paper..... 7 30
June	" " " ..... 12 90	"	" return on orders.... 2 43
July	" " " ..... 2 15	"	" orders filled by Mrs. Chisholm..... 20 18
Aug.	" " " ..... 18 97	Oct.	" payment on account.. 23 45
Sept.	" " " ..... 7 51		
Oct.	" " " ..... 22 60		
"	" " " ..... 6 00		
Total receipts.....\$311 92			
		Cash on hand.....	\$310 88
			1 04
			\$311 92

Assets.

Cash on hand.....	\$ 1 07
Value of stock.....	157 64

\$158 71

Liabilities.....	101 50
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EMMA F. PRATT, Chairman.

The report was adopted.

Mrs Fawcett presented the following

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PRESENTING THE CLAIMS OF TEMPERANCE TO RELIGIOUS AND OTHER BODIES.

Your Committee reports that during the year memorials have been sent to synods, conferences and assemblies, also to medical societies. The correspondence is presented as follows: the first named petition being sent to all church associations:—

TO THE REV. FATHERS AND BROTHERS.—Six years ago we, a company of women of the Province of Ontario, deeply sensible of the increasing evils caused by intemperance, and commiserating the misery following in its train, believed that it became our duty under the providence of God to unite our efforts for its extinction. Acting on this belief a Provincial Women's Christian Temperance Union was formed, having in view the following objects:

1. To educate and influence society in favor of sobriety and virtue.
2. To educate the youth of our land as to the nature and effect of alcohol upon the human system.
3. To labor individually for the reformation of the inebriate, and for the neglected masses in our towns and cities.
4. To heartily co-operate with other temperance societies that are endeavoring, guided by Christian principles, to procure more advanced and stringent legislation on this subject.

Mr. W. H. Orr was strongly in favor of the finding of the Committee, and thought that the petitions should be circulated in those wards where the temperance people were ready, while the others could wait until they were in the same position.

Mr. Robert McLean said he would like to hear the opinion of Mr. Spence.

Mr. Spence expressed himself as decidedly opposed to the plan of keeping the petitions dragging for a long time before the people. Where the Scott Act had been most successful it had been carried with a rush, and the petitions had all been signed within two weeks. On the other hand, where the petitions had now been before the people for a long time in a desultory, unsatisfactory way, it was proposed to hold a big convention and start the thing all over again. Nothing would be lost by waiting a couple of months, and the more victories gained throughout the Provinces the better chance there would be for success in Toronto. On the other hand, failure in Toronto would have a bad effect on outside constituencies.

Mr. G. M. Rose was of the same opinion. He thought, however, that a thorough temperance agitation should be commenced at once. He reminded the Union that they must have funds to commence the work.

The Chairman concurred in the opinion that the petitions should not be handed out until they could be circulated simultaneously throughout the whole city.

The motion to adopt the report was lost by a large majority.

The following resolution, moved by W. A. Douglass, and seconded by Mr. Robert McLean, was carried unanimously:—

"That immediate steps be taken to raise money for the purpose of carrying on the Scott Act campaign in Toronto, and that the Executive Committee notify the secretary of each ward of the amount expected from each particular ward."

Mr. G. M. Rose moved, seconded by Rev. J. Mutch, "That each ward be requested to begin an agitation in favor of the Scott Act, and that they report progress in two months from this date, when, if everything is satisfactory, the petitions be then submitted for signature." Carried.

On motion of Mr. James Thomson, the Executive Committee was authorized to expend \$30 in the distribution of Scott Act literature in Toronto.

The result of the Scott Act victory in Norfolk was received with cheering, and the meeting was closed with the Doxology.—Globe.

Good Templars.

The Toronto Lodge I.O.G.T., held its quarterly election of officers on Monday evening with the following result:—

M. Brown, W.C.T.; Sis. J. Greer, R.H.S.; Sis. E. Grant, L.H.S.; Sis. A. Kerr, W.V.T.; Bro. Wm. Newton, W.S.; Sis. C. Pettigrew, W. A. S.; Sis. E. Green, W.F.S.; Sis. A. White, W. Treas.; Bro. W. Jones, W.M.; Sis. M. Sexton, W.D.M.; Bro. E. Smith, W.O.G.; Sis. S. Joslin, W.I.G.; Bro. D. O. Wood, W.C.; Bro. W. C. Wilkinson, P.W.C.T.; Bro. A. Stewart, L.D.

This Lodge is in an unusually flourishing condition.

Mr. Thos. Smellie, P.W.C.T., was presented with a handsome marble clock by the members of St. John's Lodge, No. 58, I.O.G.T., on the occasion of his recent marriage. Bro. Smellie has been long connected with the Lodge. He and his estimable wife are earnest temperance workers and are deservedly popular with their fellow-workers.

St. John's Lodge, No. 58, I.O.G.T., Toronto, has long occupied a foremost position amongst the active working temperance societies of the city. Thirty-two new members were initiated during the quarter ending Oct. 31st, and after paying all expenses a balance of \$38 has been placed in the reserve fund. The meetings of the Lodge are always large and interesting. A first-class programme is provided every evening. No unnecessary length of time is taken up with routine business, so that as nearly as possible to a full hour is devoted to the good of the Order. A series of monthly open meetings which have become very popular are held by the Lodge every winter. The first for this season was held three weeks ago with the usual success. At the time of the Dunkin Act campaign in Toronto, the first \$50 subscribed towards it came from the treasury of St. John's Lodge, and in the approaching Scott Act contest its members are prepared to give a good account of themselves.—Com.

In pursuance of these lines of work we have given our time, and strength, our influence and our prayers. With the blessing of God we have been able to bring comfort to many homes and to lead many wandering ones back to the right path, and to a loving, forgiving Father.

We come to you to-day, twelve hundred Christian women, from quiet homes in this province, asking respectfully that we may receive recognition and sympathy in our work from the important body represented in this convention.

M. S. FAWCETT,  
Cor. Sec. Ont. W. C. T. U.

To this the following replies have been received:—

FROM THE DIOCESE OF ONTARIO.

KINGSTON, 14th August, 1884.

Mrs. M. S. Fawcett, Cor. Sec. W. C. T. U., Scarborough:

DEAR MADAM,—The memorial of the W. C. T. U. presented to the Synod of this diocese at its late session was referred to a special committee, which brought in a report expressive of recognition, sympathy, and hearty support of the W. C. T. U. with regard to the laudable objects which that organization has in view—which report was unanimously adopted.

I beg to send herewith a copy of our Synod Journal, just printed, on pages 26, 29, 33, and 53 of which may be found the action taken by the Synod with reference to the memorial. I am, dear Madam, very respectfully yours,  
A. SPENCER, Clerical Secretary.

FROM THE DIOCESE OF NIAGARA.

HAMILTON, Ont., June 6th, 1884.

MY DEAR MADAM,—I am requested to tell you that your memorial to the Synod of the Diocese of Niagara arrived too late to be presented.

I am, yours sincerely,  
W. B. CURRAN.

FROM THE LONDON CONFERENCE.

EXETER, June 25th, 1884.

MADAM,—The memorial of the W. C. T. U. forwarded by you to the London Conference of the Methodist Church was laid before the conference and the following resolution was passed in reply:—

“Resolved, That this conference, having heard the communication from the W. C. T. U., desires hereby to express our appreciation of the good accomplished by that association in the past and our cordial sympathy with the aims and objects which they seek to attain, and we pray that God may greatly bless all efforts, both theirs and ours, to remove from the homes of our land and from the pathway of the Church's progress the withering curse of strong drink.”

I remain, Madam, yours respectfully,  
W. S. PASCOE,  
Secretary of Conference.

Mrs. M. S. Fawcett, Scarborough.

FROM THE GUELPH CONFERENCE.

CLINTON, Ont., June 21st, 1884.

To Mrs. M. S. Fawcett, Cor. Sec. of W. C. T. U.:

DEAR SISTER,—The memorial from the W. C. T. U. to the Guelph Conference was laid before that body assembled together in their first annual session, which met in the town of Clinton. In the Temperance Report of that body the following reference to the Union is incorporated, and will be printed in the minutes of the conference:—

“We are glad to hail as a most important and invaluable ally in our temperance work the Provincial Christian Women's Temperance Union, a society whose zeal and success have won our highest admiration. This union, through their corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. S. Fawcett, have sent a memorial to this body asking on behalf of the twelve hundred members of the union our recognition and sympathy in their work,—a recognition and sympathy that we desire to assure them we shall ever feel it not merely a duty but a privilege and a joy to accord to them whenever and wherever it is in our power to do so.”

For W. C. HENDERSON, President.  
GEO. CORNISH, Secretary.  
Yours, JAMES HARRIS, Letter writer.

FROM THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO, 20th, June, 1884.

MY DEAR MADAM,—I beg to inform you that the memorial of the Ontario Women's Christian Temperance Union was laid before the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The Assembly learned with satisfaction and pleasure of the good work you are doing, and referred the communication to the Standing Committee on Temperance. I remain, yours very truly,

WILLIAM REID,  
Clerk General Assembly.

Mrs. M. S. Fawcett,  
Cor. Sec. Ont. W. C. T. U., Scarborough.

FROM THE PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF MONTREAL AND OTTAWA.

At Ottawa, and in Bank Street Church there, on Wednesday the fourteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four:—

At which time and place the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa met and was constituted.

Inter alia.

There was read a communication from the Ontario Women's Christian Temperance Union. Mr. FARRIS moved and it was duly seconded, and unanimously agreed to,—“That the Synod receive with pleasure the communication from the Ontario Women's Christian Temperance Union, recognizing with gratitude and gladness the success of their work, and assure them of their earnest sympathy with them, and pray that their efforts for the promoting of temperance may be greatly blessed.”

Extracted from the minutes of the Synod of Montreal and Ottawa, and certified by

JAMES WATSON, A.M.,  
Moderator and Stated Clerk.

FROM THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

COBourg, Ont., July 11th, 1884.

DEAR MADAM,—I have much pleasure in forwarding you the following resolution, which, in response to the memorial of the W. C. T. U. of Ontario and Quebec, was passed at the last session of the Congregational Union in Montreal.

Resolved—“That we cordially respond to the memorials of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Ontario and Quebec respectively, and earnestly pray for the Divine Blessing upon their efforts for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, that we repeat our testimony in favor of personal abstinence from their use in any form, and call upon our churches and ministers to come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty hosts of the traffickers, and to consecrate time, money and influence to the establishment and enforcement of the Scott Act throughout the land.”

Yours sincerely,  
HUGH PEDLEY.

Mrs. M. S. Fawcett, Secretary W. C. T. U. of Ontario.

A list of questions similar to those used last year were sent to the different Medical Boards as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—The Executive Committee of the Ontario W. C. T. U. desire most respectfully to invite your attention to the consideration of the following questions:—

- 1.—Is the beverage use of Alcoholic Liquors by persons in health beneficial?
- 2.—Is the indiscriminate use of Alcoholic Liquors by persons not in health, on his own prescription, beneficial?
- 3.—Is Alcoholic Liquor, as obtained in common sale, necessary in medical prescription, if so, in what cases particularly?
- 4.—What ought to be the attitude of the Medical Profession towards the sale of Intoxicants?

[Signed] M. FAWCETT,  
Cor. Sec. Ont. W. C. T. U.

This was accompanied by the following memorial:—

“A Medical Declaration” published in London, December 1882, asserts that “it is believed that the inconsiderate prescription of alcoholic liquids by medical men for their patients has given rise in many instances to the formation of intemperate habits.” This manifesto was signed by over two hundred and fifty of the leading medical men of the United Kingdom.

In 1876, the International Medical Congress meeting in Philadelphia gave a similar reply to the communication sent by the N. W. C. T. U.

We know that many distinguished physicians declare alcohol to be of no value as a medicine but rather injurious; others equally distinguished, hold opposite views. When doctors differ, who shall decide? We do not presume to take upon ourselves this responsibility, but we speak that we do know when we assert that the prescription of alcoholic liquors as a medicine has in many cases created, and in many more cases revived, the appetite for strong drink.

Especially does this sad experience come to many women of our land till, in many homes, of wealth, as well as poverty, the wife and mother is rendered incapable of performing her duties in life. To this the family physician can testify.

While we gratefully acknowledge and appreciate the good accomplished by very many of our best medical men, some of whom have spent years in helping the people to do right, long before the W. C. T. U. had an existence, our great desire is, as Canadian women, that we may have to take with us to our work the authority and influence to be derived from an outspoken declaration from your venerable body on the questions submitted.

Yours very respectfully.

To this the following replies were received:—

TORONTO, June 11th, 1884.

MY DEAR MRS. FAWCETT,—I brought your letter before the meeting in Hamilton, and when it was reported on, it was so near this end of the session that only a few members were present, and as it was not what might be called a representative meeting, it was deferred until the meeting next year.

Yours truly,  
J. E. WHITE.

TORONTO, May 13th, 1884.

Mrs. M. S. Fawcett, Sec. W. C. T. U.

MY DEAR MADAM,—Your letter containing the questions which your society wished to have brought before the T. M. Society came safely to hand. I wished to bring it before an earlier meeting, but the amount of work to be done delayed its reading until last Thursday. I was not able to attend, but to-day I have received the following communication from the Recording Secretary of the Society

Moved, seconded and carried, “That the corresponding secretary be instructed to acknowledge receipt of letter from the Ontario W. C. T. U., and to say that the letter was laid on the table as the questions it contained did not come within the compass of this society.”

Believe me yours respectfully,  
J. W. LESSLIE, M. D.  
Cor. Sec. Toronto Medical Society.

The report was adopted.

Miss Orchard presented the following

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SCIENTIFIC TEMPERANCE INSTRUCTION.

Very much the same line of action has been pursued by your committee this year as was last. In February the following petition was circulated throughout the province, and was signed by 4,333 members of temperance organizations:—

Sons of Temperance.....	794
Independent Order of Good Templars.....	940
Women's Christian Temperance Union.....	841
Royal Templars of Temperance.....	108
Miscellaneous.....	1,044

Total.....4,333

To the Hon. the Minister of Education of the Province of Ontario:

SIR,—Believing that the education of the people would, to a great degree, prevent the evils of intemperance, we, the undersigned officers and members of temperance societies of the Province of Ontario, desire to urge the introduction of scientific temperance instruction into the Public and High Schools of the Province of Ontario.

We would respectfully, but very earnestly, call your attention:—

1st.—To the terrible effects caused by the excessive use of alcoholic liquors upon the health, mind, and morals of large numbers of our people, and pressing necessity for some sure and effective remedy therefor.

2nd.—That in a large majority of cases the habit of drinking is contracted by children and youth without any correct knowledge of the nature of alcoholic liquors and their effects upon the human system.

3rd.—That no more efficient medium than the Public School can be found for imparting this much needed knowledge to the rising generation of our country, thus furnishing them, at the very threshold of life, with the best means for avoiding what the celebrated Dr. Andrew Clarke has so justly denominated "The Enemy of the Human Race."

4th.—That in London, Manchester, Birmingham, Edinburgh, and other large cities of Great Britain, scientific temperance instruction has been introduced as a regular part of school work, and with the best possible results.

5th.—That in many states, cities, and towns in the United States, temperance text-books have been introduced, and this course is endorsed by their best educators and philanthropists, temperance and hygiene having been placed on the school curriculum.

In connection with "Temperance and Hygiene," we earnestly request that you will order adequate stated instruction to be given on this subject to the pupils attending the Public and High Schools, with a view to their examination on the subject for promotion. We also respectfully ask that a text-book be authorized on this subject. Specimen copies are forwarded with this petition. The following approved text-book is suggested for reference or to be introduced into the schools:—Dr. Richardson's Text-book on Temperance; Alcohol and Hygiene, Miss Coleman; Temperance text book, G. D. Platt, of Picton, Ont. These may be obtained from J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade Street, New York, or Mrs. E. Hilton, 69 George Street, Hamilton.

By appointment your committee waited on the Hon. G. W. Ross in March. We were received most kindly. The petition was presented by Miss Orchard, who also stated that the Teachers' Associations throughout the province were being memorialized on the subject, and so far were found to be very much in favor of it. The Minister of Education said he intended placing it on the school curriculum once a week and making it a subject for examination in the Model Schools for teachers. It is already in the Normal Schools.

Resolutions have been received from over twenty Teachers' Associations, all favorable to the introduction of scientific temperance instruction in our Public Schools.

A. ORCHARD, COO.

The report was adopted.

The Recording Secretary read the following

REPORT OF YOUNG WOMEN'S WORK.

In submitting a Report the Superintendent feels that in this Department little has been done in the past year, but considering the wonderful success the temperance cause is meeting with, greater results are looked for in the future.

In March last, letters were written to 27 county superintendents and 3 Presidents of local unions endeavoring to find out what prospects there were for establishing Young Women's Unions. Answers were received from 12 superintendents and 3 Presidents with the following results:—

Lambton wished the young women to unite with the W. C. T. U.

Bruce replied, "There were enough young ladies in Kincardine but a lack of interest in the work."

Wellington said "There was no opening in Guelph, as the Senior Union had only been recently formed and needed all the strength available."

Oxford thought "Although there was ample room in the towns of the county for work of the kind, and that much might be done in creating and educating public sentiment before the Scott Act comes into force, still as there is just one Women's Union, requiring the assistance of the few young women belonging, it was not well to form another."

In Brant there was no opening outside of Brantford, which already has one.

Haltontown gave the same answer, "no opening."

York although feeling the importance of the work, though it rather late to organize and decided to allow the matter to remain over till the fall.

Prince Edward did not think separate Unions could be sustained, and in Picton the young ladies were very helpful in Band of Hope work.

Waterloo. Galt especially. "The young women were needed in the W. C. T. U. as they add fresh life and vigor and were not sufficiently numerous to form separate Unions."

Dundas. The Morrisburg young ladies were not willing to engage in the work.

Stormont. The president of Cornwall Union wrote "She would be personally glad to see a Young Women's Union and would try and get the co-operation of members of the W. C. T. U."

Northumberland replied "There was little hope at present, as the Good Templars gave employment to as many ladies as take an interest in the work."

Brockville found, "There was sufficient material, if some one could be found to work it up, but could not attempt anything now, as the Women's Union was not old enough."

Kingston said "nothing could be done in the matter this spring."

Letters were written to Hamilton, Essex Centre and London without reply. The three Unions in complete working order are Hamilton, Ottawa, and Essex Centre, and it is with great pleasure the news is received of the formation of a fourth, that of Toronto, for which a bright future is earnestly wished.

The work of each Union will be given in the separate Reports which will be read, and the success attending, is surely an earnest of what young ladies all over Ontario may be induced to do in forming separate societies, always looking up to their Advisory Committees, the Women's Unions, and working harmoniously with them, for the same object, "For God and Home and Native Land."

MARY SCOTT,

Supt. Y. W. C. T. Unions.

Miss Templeton Armstrong was then introduced and gave a short address to the convention.

Moved by Miss Bowes, seconded by Miss Phelps and carried—"That this convention send greetings to the Kansas State W. C. T. U. now in convention at Leavenworth, with the passage of Scripture, "Be up and doing and the Lord be with thee."

On motion, the subject of devotional exercises for Thursday was to be—For the successful voting for the Scott Act in Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry and Charlottetown, P. E. I.

On motion, letters of sympathy to be sent to the following sisters who are kept from active work at present through illness: Miss Willmott, Mrs. James Harrison, Milton; Mrs. Guthrie, Port Credit.

The convention then adjourned.

2 P. M.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Andrews, Harriston. At 2:30, Recording Secretary read minutes of previous session which were confirmed.

Moved by Mrs. Tilton, seconded by Miss Orchard and carried—"That the practical suggestions in the President's address be referred to the Plan and Work Committee, and the principles in it to Resolution Committee."

On motion, the names of Mrs. H. Bridgeman, Smithville, and Mrs. (Rev.) Cameron, Milton, were added to list the to whom letters of sympathy should be sent.

Mrs. Andrews, by the permission of the convention, spoke on behalf of *The Union Signal*, organ of the N. W. C. T. U.

Miss Minnie Phelps then introduced to the convention *The Woman's Journal*, edited and published by our President.

Reports from local unions were then called for and read from the following places:—Hamilton, Chatham, Sarnia, St. Thomas, London, Prescott, Hamilton (Young Ladies), Spencerville, Brockville, and Toronto.

A very pleasing interruption was the singing of Mrs. Norris, who very kindly favored the convention with a couple of selections.

The Question Drawer was next opened, and a number of interesting questions were answered, giving a great deal of information, and making this a most profitable part of the programme.

After singing the Doxology the Convention adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, 9 a. m.

The session opened with devotional exercises, conducted by Miss Bowes, of Milton.

The minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

The report of the Sub-Committee of Examiners on Constitution and By-laws was then presented by the Recording Secretary. On motion it was resolved that the draft of constitution be considered article by article.

The order of business was then suspended, while Mrs. Harvie introduced a deputation from the Sons of Temperance, who presented the following address:—

TORONTO, Oct. 16th, 1884.

Mrs. Addie Chisholm, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Ontario.

MRS. PRESIDENT AND LADIES,—As representatives of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of the Province of Ontario we meet you here to-day in order to congratulate the Provincial Union on its past work on behalf of the cause of temperance and humanity, and if possible to encourage you to still greater efforts in the future.

The Order of the Sons of Temperance of which we are members, is the oldest temperance organization in the province, and we take pardonable pride in our past record and present work. We view with no feeling of jealousy the success of any, or all other temperance organizations whose object is the overthrow of the liquor traffic, on the contrary, we deeply sympathize with all efforts put forth in the common cause and against the common enemy, and in the success of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union we take a lively interest, and we have viewed with great pleasure the success which has crowned your labors since your advent as an organization; we have also endeavored as far as lay in our power to further your interests and strengthen your ranks. Our aims and objects are identical, and we can unite in this glorious work and jointly do battle for God, for Home, and our Native Land.

We recognize the special fitness of woman for work in the cause of temperance, inasmuch as woman have been the greatest sufferers from the evils of intemperance. They have special reasons to hate the traffic which has brought sorrow to their hearts and desolation to their homes; on this account the Woman's Christian Temperance Union is entitled to the sympathy and support, of every man within whose breast their lurks one spark of chivalry; on behalf then of our Order I bid you God speed in your Christian work.

Much of the success which has fallen to our lot of late years has been owing to the earnest and persistent efforts of the women of our country.

The cheering news of success which has gladdened our hearts within this last month, and the further success which is likely to crown our efforts in the contest now being decided in Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, tend to prove that in no country in the world has the temperance cause taken deeper hold on the hearts of the people, than in this Canada of ours. Thanks again to woman's work and woman's influence.

And as each succeeding county rolls up its majority in favor of prohibitory legislation, the men engaged in the traffic will do well to take warning and set their house in order.

Such a succession of victories may very aptly be likened to the falling of snow flakes on the sod; they indicate a people's will as lightning does the will of God.

In conclusion, I pray that richest blessings may rest upon your future labors, and that each member of your association may be so imbued with love for the cause of temperance that they will count

"That day but lost whose low descending sun,  
Views from their hands no worthy action done."

Yours truly,

JOHN McMILLAN,

G. W. P. Sons of Temperance.

After expressing her gratification at the visit of the deputation, the president called upon Mrs. L. Youmans, who made a suitable response.

A form of constitution for local unions was then presented by the recording secretary, and, after some emendation, was adopted.

On motion, telegrams were ordered to be sent to Stormont, Glengarry, and Dundas, Ont., and Charlottetown, P.E.I., "Our sympathies and prayers are with you. Onward to victory!"

The meeting then adjourned.

2 P. M.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Mrs. Smith, Bible reader, of Hamilton.

For want of time it was decided that the remainder of auxiliary reports be laid on the secretary's table for publication.

Moved by Recording Secretary, seconded by Mrs. Fawcett, that this clause be added to Article II. of the provincial constitution:—"The Superintendent of Departments shall not be expected to sit with Executive at the meeting where such Superintendents are nominated." Carried.

Miss Phelps read a communication from *The News* stating that the Scott Act was likely to pass by a large majority in Dundas, Stormont, and Glengarry.

The convention rose and sang "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

The treasurer's report was then presented by Mrs. Brethour and adopted.

The president introduced to the convention Mr. W. H. Howland and Mr. Hoyles, who each spoke a few words of encouragement.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, the president requesting Mrs. Youmans to take the chair. Miss Russell, Miss Phelps, Miss Cartmel, and Miss Bowes were appointed tellers, and the two secretaries scrutineers. The election resulted as follows:—

President.....	Mrs. Addie Chisholm.....	Ottawa.
1st Vice-President.....	Mrs. Tilton.....	Ottawa.
2nd Vice-President.....	Mrs. Cowan.....	Toronto.
Recording Secretary.....	Miss A. Orchard.....	Galt.
Corresponding Secretary.....	Mrs. M. S. Fawcett.....	Maple.
Treasurer.....	Mrs. P. C. Brethour.....	Milton.

County Superintendents.

Lambton.....	Mrs. Lawrence.....	Sarnia.
Huron.....	Mrs. Leach.....	Goderich.
Elgin.....	Mrs. A. B. Youmans.....	St. Thomas.
Middlesex.....	Miss Hogg.....	London.

Bruce.....	Mrs. McIntyre.....	Tiverton.
Grey.....	Miss Meir.....	Owen Sound.
Wellington.....	Mrs. J. C. Budd.....	Guelph.
Perth.....	Mrs. John Coates.....	Mitchell.
Bothwell.....	Mrs. Parsons.....	Ridgetown.
Oxford.....	Mrs. Johnson.....	Mount Elgin.
Norfolk.....	Mrs. (Rev.) Wilson.....	Port Dover.
Carleton.....	Mrs. Parlow.....	Ottawa.
Brant.....	Mrs. Chrysler.....	St. George.
Wenworth.....	Mrs. Pratt.....	Hamilton.
Halton.....	Mrs. Hocking.....	Milton.
Welland.....	Mrs. Dalgleish.....	Thorold.
Lincoln.....	Miss Foster.....	St. Catharines.
Peel.....	Mrs. Dafee.....	Brampton.
York.....	Mrs. Wylie.....	Richmond Hill.
Prince Edward.....	Mrs. S. E. Branscombe.....	Picton.
Waterloo.....	Mrs. Graham.....	Galt.
Stormont.....	Mrs. Judge Pringle.....	Cornwall.
Grenville.....	Mrs. Thos. Coates.....	Prescott.
Leeds.....	Mrs. F. Britton.....	Gananoque.
Simcoe.....	Mrs. Shortreed.....	Barrie.

On a motion, counties not provided for were left to the Executive.

The Recording Secretary then reported from the Executive Committee the following nominations for Superintendents of Departments:—Plan of Work, Mrs. Tilton, Ottawa; Literature, Mrs. Chisholm, Ottawa; Legislation, Mrs. Geo. Taylor, Gananoque; Press, Miss Minnie Phelps, St. Catharines; Unfermented Wine, Miss Wilmott, Milton; Exhibition and Fairs, Mrs. Kidner, London; S. S. Temperance and Juvenile Unions, Miss Foster, St. Catharines; Presenting the Claims of Temperance to Religious and other Bodies, Mrs. John Harvie, Toronto; Scientific Temperance Instruction, Mrs. Blair, Prescott; Young Women's Work, Miss Scott, Ottawa.

The report was adopted.

Mrs. Tilton presented the following

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

1st. Resolved, — That deep and fervent gratitude to our Heavenly Father should be the prevailing sentiment in all our resolutions this year for the great things that have been accomplished for the honor and glory of His name in our temperance cause, also for the evident influences of His Holy Spirit in aiding and guiding our workers in all their labors and conflicts, and for the grace of supplication, which has been so abundantly poured out upon us as a community in answer to earnest, united, and continued prayer.

2nd. Resolved, — Since abstinence from alcohol insures health and happiness we would urge that the principles of the W. C. T. U. be earnestly and lovingly presented not only amongst the intemperate, but in all branches of society, feeling that the duty to God and to ourselves is a responsibility for high and low, rich and poor.

3rd. Resolved, — That we realize the necessity of more earnest, persistent efforts among the children, and would urge the formation of Bands of Hope in all Sunday Schools, and recommend instructions relative to alcohol and hygiene to Bands of Hope under the charge of the W. C. T. U.

4th. Resolved, — That we express our gratitude to the Educational Department for having so loyally received and responded to our petitions for the introduction of scientific and temperance instruction in our schools, and for authorizing a text-book for teachers referring to alcohol and its effects, and requiring this to be taught at least once a week in connection with hygiene; also for the cordial reception of our deputations by the Honorable the Minister of Education and for his kindly expressed sympathy with our temperance work.

5th. Resolved, — That while specially grateful for the development of lecture talent with which we have been favored during the last year, we still feel the necessity of enlarged effort in that direction.

6th. Resolved, — That we fully appreciate the sympathies of all church organizations, including Unions, Synods, Assemblies, Conferences, and particularly the cordial manner with which our memorials have been received.

7th. Resolved, — That we regard the numerous victories accomplished throughout the Province in the adoption of the Scott Act, as an earnest of the speedy advent of entire prohibition.

8. Resolved, — That thanks be extended to the railway authorities for their kindness in the reduction of rates for delegates.

9th. Resolved, — That we are in sympathy with those organizations that have for their object the proper observance of the Lord's day.

10th. Resolved, — That the ladies of this Union bearing the name of Christ, endeavor to honor Him not only in asking His blessing to rest upon our work, and seeking His guidance in all things, but also reading a portion of the Holy Scriptures at our meetings, and to do nothing in the way of raising money for the furtherance of our work that would grieve His Holy Spirit or be inconsistent with the teachings of His word.

11th. Resolved, — That we express our high appreciation of the thoughtful and effective arrangements made for our comfort by the "Women's Temperance Union" of Toronto and offer to them our sincere thanks.

To the citizens of Toronto who have welcomed the delegates to their homes and so liberally entertained them.

To the Y. M. C. Association for the use of Shaftesbury Hall for convention sessions.

To the Pastors and Trustees of the Metropolitan and Central Presbyterian Churches for the use of the S. S. rooms for evening meetings.



To the ladies and gentlemen who assisted in the singing. To the members of the press for the space and full reports given of the proceedings of the convention.

To all friends who have in any way made this Seventh Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Ontario so great a success in the Queen City.

The Report was adopted.

Mrs. Tilton moved and Mrs. Byers seconded "That this Union accept and endorse *The Woman's Journal*."—Carried.

Invitations were received to hold the next annual meeting in Cornwall, Seaforth, London, and Sarnia.

Moved and seconded "That we meet in London," moved and seconded in amendment "That we meet in Seaforth," and moved and seconded in amendment to amendment "That we meet in Cornwall." The original motion was carried.

The next business was appointing delegates to the Dominion Union to meet in Ottawa, February, 1885. Considerable discussion arose as to paying delegates expenses; finally on motion it was resolved,—“That the Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer be sent and their expenses paid.” As the Union was invited to send ten delegates it was resolved—“That any who can go and pay their own expenses be recognized by this Union as delegates.”

Moved by Miss Bowes, seconded by several and carried—“That a day Thanksgiving be appointed by the Executive.”

Mrs. Tilton gave an address on "Affiliation." A telegram was received from Kansas and read.

The question "Who shall pay for Local Constitutions?" was asked. It was resolved—“That as they are so very cheap the local unions pay for them.”

The convention joined in singing,—

“When we asunder part,  
It gives us inward pain;  
But we shall still be joined in heart  
And hope to meet again.”

The President quoted the following passage of Scripture: "The Lord watch between thee and me when we are absent from one another."

She then declared the convention closed.

ANNIE ORCHARD,  
*Recording Secretary.*

## General News.

### CANADIAN.

Norfolk has carried the Scott Act by over a thousand majority.

Mr. Conklin has accepted the nomination for the mayoralty of Winnipeg. The contest is expected to be close.

By proclamation, the 11th of December is appointed election day for the submission of the Canada Temperance Act in the County of Brant.

Benjamin Huff, of Hull, has been lodged in gaol at Ottawa, on a charge of attempting to murder his wife. He was in the act of firing a revolver at her when some outsiders interfered. Huff will be sent down for trial.

The loss by the high tide at Quebec on Nov. 5 has been estimated to be between \$200,000 and \$250,000. Merchants, with few exceptions, have taken the precaution to place their goods in a secure place. The damage done in other places along the banks and at the mouth of the river is enormous.

**FIRES.**—The three barns of Mrs. Shane, who lives two miles east of Belmont, have been totally destroyed, including their contents, which comprise the season's crops, cattle and hogs. The loss will be very heavy, probably \$4,000.—At Ottawa, on the 11th, a fire broke out in the west end of the city, destroying the dwelling house of Godfrey Ouellette, a labouring man. A little boy, three years old, belonging to Mrs. Patrick Kelly, was burned to death. The child was left with Ouellette's family while his mother went out to work, and it is supposed the fire was started by the children playing with matches.—The Michigan Central depot at Clifton caught fire at one o'clock the afternoon of Nov. 10th, and was totally destroyed.

### UNITED STATES.

At Louisville on Nov. 8th, Daniel Lanahan was badly and his wife fatally burned during a debauch.

While Ann McGee, the wealthiest woman in Miles Ferry, Chatahooga was sitting in front of a fire, her clothing caught fire and she was burned to death.

At Dover, Me., on Nov. 6th, John Simpson was instantly killed, and J. R. Kirby fatally injured, their team being struck by a train.

At New York, on Nov. 11th, Chas. R. Parker, one of the cashiers of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, shot and killed himself. He had complained of being overworked. It is said he lost heavily on the election.

On the 9th inst., Mrs. Thomas T. Shme of Lockport, N.Y., went out and left her seven-months-old baby in charge of an eight-year-old brother. When she returned she found the baby had been shot by the boy through the head. The baby died shortly after.

At New Orleans, on Nov. 8th, officer Dupre attempted to arrest Sam Johnson, colored. Johnson shot Dupre in the forehead. Chas. Hoyle who was with Dupre, then shot and killed Johnson.

**FIRES.**—A despatch from Denver, Col., states that the entire business portion of Silver Plume has been burned. The streets are filled with excited homeless people. Several lives were lost; one body has been recovered. Loss \$100,000.—At Louisville, Ky., the delivery freight depot of the Louisville and Nashville railroad was burned on the 9th. Seventy-five carloads of general freight were destroyed. Loss \$100,000.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The announcement of the election of Cleveland is favourably received in London.

Twelve leaders of the recent riots in Portadown, Ireland, have been imprisoned. The others were discharged.

Mr. Thomas Shaw, member of Parliament for Halifax, has been appointed British Postmaster-General, in the place of Fawcett, deceased.

A detachment of 400 men of the Royal Scots regiment have embarked from Woolwich for the Cape, to assist in keeping the Boers in order.

The boilers in the iron-works at Stafford, England, have exploded, killing four persons and wounding twenty.

In a gale on Saturday night the British schooners "Northern Light" and "Elsie" collided off the north head of Catalina, Nfld. Both sank immediately. Two of the "Elsie's" crew, named Carpenter and Ford, were drowned.

The French Senate has abolished life Senatorships.

The police of Paris have closed thirty-three gambling-clubs.

There were eighty-three deaths from cholera in Paris on Tuesday, including those in the hospitals. One hundred and nineteen cases were admitted to the hospitals the same day. The number now under treatment in the hospitals is one hundred and ninety. The epidemic is still confined to the unhealthy quarters of the city.

Another attack made by the rebels upon Suakim was promptly repulsed. The Egyptian cavalry is now in pursuit of the flying enemy.

According to native reports the rebels are concentrating on all the routes leading to Khartoum.

Two Chinese ironclads are preparing to attempt to force the French blockade of Formosa. The Chinese have bought nearly all the English coal in Shanghai.

The *Gaulois* states that all military and naval operations in China and Tonquin will be suspended during the progress of the mediation negotiations. Admiral Corbet and Gen. de L'Isle, however, will be instructed to maintain an offensive position.

### Literary Record.

THE "NATIONAL TEMPERANCE ALMANAC" FOR 1885.—The "National Temperance Almanac and Teetotaler's Year-Book" for 1885 is now in press, and the first edition will be issued early in November. It is the seventeenth year of publication, and has been increasing in value and circulation every year. It has the latest official statistics, important and invaluable to every temperance worker; has full catalogue of temperance periodicals, Good Templars, Sons of Temperance, Temples of Honor, Woman's Christian Temperance Unions, together with a full list of temperance organizations in New York City and Brooklyn. It has shadow-pictures from Edward Carswell and Frank Beard, and a large number of beautiful engravings, with first-class stories and sketches. It has an excellent likeness of John B. Finch, Esq., and, taken all in all, is one of the best and cheapest temperance publications of the year. Every family should have one. Only ten cents; \$1 per dozen. Send for it. Address, J. N. Stearns, New York.

## Tales and Sketches.

## THE BURNISH FAMILY.

A PRIZE STORY PUBLISHED BY THE SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

## CHAPTER II.

## A Week at Home, and its Results.

"I will not do it,  
Lest I surcease to honor mine own truth,  
And teach my soul some most inherent baseness."

SHAKESPEARE.

Death brings stillness into most dwellings; not so in this. Calm and quietude were things unknown in Racket Row. Had Mr. Alterton supposed, at the commencement of his wife's illness, that it would so soon have ended fatally, he would have taken, as was his wont every summer, a country house, and moved her to it. But Mrs. Alterton had long been one of those invalids subject to the frequent and violent attacks of some mysterious malady, from which she often as rapidly recovered; and a usual consequence was, that the family, amid their sympathy, ceased to feel any very great alarm on her account. Her illness went by the comprehensive name of "spasms," and Susan, ever voluble, stopped in her weeping for the dead, to assure Mabel that everything had been tried for her relief; and certainly, if doctors and doses, and light wine to thin the blood, and rich cordials to invigorate the system, and spirits to promote circulation, and beer to give a tone, and compounds to produce local benefit, could each in turn or altogether have eradicated these spasms, Mrs. Alterton would not have gone to the grave the victim of disease—or remedies.

"Did she ever try doing without these stimulants?" said Mabel to Susan during the first strange Sabbath morning at home.

"No, indeed, Miss, or she'd a been dead many a year ago. She was kep alive by these yer little comforts; and I will say this, master, thof he's queesy hisself, and takes next to none, he never begrudged missus; and he oft not, for the consarn was her'n!"

"You lived with my mother—with Mrs. Alterton when she was Mrs. Horncastle, Susan?"

"Oh, and afore that, Miss, when she were Mrs. Swift. Why, I mind when missus's mother, widder Blythe, used to keep this place; it was a brisk trade, rayther low, only a public house then. She died, and left two darters, one a baby, born four months after Mr. Blythe's death. Miss Jane was seventeen, and married Switt, partly to please her mother, who, when she was a-dying, wanted to leave her darter with a purtecker—and a pretty purtecker he proved. Why, he drank hisself mad in less than two year. Not but what he were fond of missus; but he couldn't carry his drink somehow. Ah, this house was gay, and no mistake, while missus was a widder the first time! Poor dear! If you'd a seen her in her widder's cap! Why, when she was in the bar, there was a scramble just to see her. And then, to think of her a-marrying that Horncastle—deary me!"

"Was she unhappy then?"

"Never one bit of peace for twelve year. All the work her'n, all the play his'n. And a big brute he was into the bargain."

Mabel had certainly a desire to hear how her father became acquainted with her stepmother, but she shrank from obtaining that knowledge of a chattering servant, whose breath betrayed the source of her volubility; though Susan prided herself greatly on her sobriety, and had a great contempt for drunkards. She understood the art of "carrying the drink," which is in some creeds equivalent to solriety. Mabel turned the tide of her remarks into a new channel, by asking for the information about Annie, which the dying woman said Susan would give.

It was a common, but none the less sad, story, that in Susan's coarse language was told to Mabel. A young girl had grown from childhood to womanhood in that place. Her beauty became a rare to others and to herself. The *roues* who frequented the adjacent theatres, the spendthrifts who lived in the rules of the bench, all toasted "the pretty barmaid of Racket Row." Many were the shop lads who dated their ruin from the day they took the drams her fair hands served out. For a time her sister's vigilance, and her own sense, for she was not ill disposed, triumphed over the dangers of her situation. But soon her own heart played her false, and she yielded to the wiles of a gentlemanly seducer, who lured her from her home with a well contrived story, which the poor girl unhappily believed; and from that time, now seven years past, except the letter mentioned by Mrs. Alterton, no tidings had been heard of her, though every effort had been made to discover her.

It seemed very unlikely that this poor wanderer would ever return. But to Mrs. Alterton's disordered brain the thought of Mabel preserved from the contagion of home, was ever present, accompanied by the secret consciousness that the young girl had profited by her advantages, in character as well as in acquirements; and the feelings of envy with which she had regarded her, faded away as the approach of death was felt, like streams absorbed in a rapid river. To see Mabel, to arouse her compassion for

Annie, to obtain a promise from her relative to her sister's prospects became hourly more and more ardently desired. The constant fever of her spirits, kept up by stimulants, added to the excitement, until in her paroxysms Mabel's name called and shrieked was so painfully frequent that Mr. Alterton, in the main an easy good natured man, had no alternative but to send for his daughter, though to keep her from that home had been the strongest purpose of his life. He said rigidly, nothing but a matter of life and death should have made him break through the plan adopted when Mabel was but six years old, and that had been persevered in for twelve years, and grown more confirmed the longer it had been carried out.

No person ever can deceive us more effectually than we can deceive ourselves. Mr. Alterton considered himself a pattern father. Mabel was the child of his affections. His union with her mother had been as happy as it was brief. When death deprived him of the wife of his youth, he vowed in his anguish to live for the sake of the feeble infant left to his care. He was poor—a clerk in a distillery. To provide for himself and child—the latter at nurse in a village near London—was no easy task. When Mabel was five years old, Alterton, in the course of his business pursuits became acquainted with Mrs. Horncastle, then newly a widow. Her husband, who by the general voice was called a ruffian, had been accidentally killed in a brawl that took place on his return from Epsom Races. His affairs were left in a very disordered state. Alterton made himself useful in his evenings in putting the books in'o order. He was a sober man—a water drinker as a matter of diet—not principle—and this, it might be, added to the recommendation of a good presence, won him the favor of the widow. Whether he was the wooer or the wooed, was a problem he never cared to solve. Certain it is, his chief thought on entering into a marriage with Mrs. Horncastle was Mabel's advantage, and the only stipulation he made was that his child should be brought up away from home, and in ignorance as far as might be of the business. He thought at first that a few years would realize an independence, for the trade was flourishing; but he found that the habits of the family were extravagant beyond all his former ideas. His wife had a passion for dress, and resolved to gratify it. Her boys were spendthrifts from their cradle, and their education at an expensive school was so often broken in upon by their mother bringing them home for treats, that Alterton, unwilling to interfere, and often feeling himself an interloper, was content to carry out his own plans, and to leave his wife free to follow hers. There were occasional altercations about Mabel—little angry squibs, that fizzed and went out—for she was so different from the young Horncastles, that the mother was constrained to see, if she would not own, the superiority. Liberal as Mabel's education had been, it was economical compared with that of the boys, who were certainly ingenious in one particular—the act of resiging instruction, that is, in anything worth knowing. It never entered into Mr. Alterton's head to doubt that he was other than the most virtuous husband and father. He never interfered with his wife or her sons, and he put his daughter out of harm's way; a measure that was doubly important in his eyes, when Annie, whom he both liked and admired, threw the whole house into consternation by her flight. He never dreamed of his business being in fault. He conducted his house well; the neighborhood was low, and he did the best he could. How could he help people being quarrelsome over their cups? What was that to him? "As long as gin-shops were gin-shops," he often said, "rows there always had been, and rows there always would be;" a kind of logic that convinced himself. He had introduced many reforms. His wife had never appeared at the bar since she bore his name. And when Annie's affair occurred, he cashiered the two ringletted and ribboned young ladies, who had been her attendant sylphs, and installed men in their places. And Mr. Henry Crumple, the tragedian, who was nightly murdered or murdering at the neighboring theatre for the edification of youth, said, in his usually fine style, as he took his morning dram on his way to rehearsal—"Alterton, I honor you, sir! I'm a family man; Blanche and Fanny, twin roses, flowering on one stem, adorn my household tree, and I would not yield a breath of them to scent the most imploring air." This testimony to his virtues was grateful to Mr. Alterton, for he had a great opinion of Mr. Henry Crumple, who was the nephew of the great J. P. Crumple, and the greater Mrs. Gliddons, and was now drinking and ranting himself to death in honor of the genius of the family; a specimen of the well-known tribe of men who are said to be no one's enemy but their own.

So it happened that when Mabel met her father on the noon of that Sabbath-day, his sorrow for the loss of his wife was in no way increased by any misgiving as to his own performance of his duties. "Poor thing, poor thing!" he said, as he kissed his daughter's cheek, and made her sit down beside him on a sofa in his showy drawing-room. "I always did my best to make her life easy and happy. She had her trials with that wretch Horncastle. Twelve of the best years of her life, from twenty-two to thirty-four, made miserable; and Frank and Tom have not been all square—take after their father, I fear; but I did not think death was so near."

At this instant there was a sound below as of a bolt withdrawing, and a crowd rushing in.

"What is that?" said Mabel, startled, the scene of last night darting into her mind.

"Only the people that have been waiting to be let in. We don't open till one o'clock on Sunday, and the people get impatient."

From that time the hum of many voices, mostly women, continued to resound within. Probably the tidings that Mrs. Alterton was lying dead in the house, gave a zest to their gossip over their drams, for the house was crowded the whole day.

To the uninitiated Mabel there was something dreadful in the desecration of the Sabbath, in that house made solemn by the presence of death. She looked with wonder on her father's complacent face, slightly grave with his new but not deep sorrow. Could it be that use could so deaden the feelings, that the tramp of feet, the hoarse murmur of coarse voices, and ribald oaths, and now and then a wild joyless laugh, the very ghost of mirth, did not disturb him; while in the adjoining chamber lay all that remained of one who had for twelve years borne his name, and shared, or it might be said made, his fortune? Mabel did not know yet that people can get used to anything, where interest prepares a sedative for the feelings.

In the evening, two visitors arrived, whom Mabel did not care to meet, and yet could not avoid—Frank and Tom Horncastle. Her early recollections of these youths were anything but agreeable; but now with their mother's last moments fresh in her mind, she tried to shut out all but kind feelings. Frank was four, and Tom two years older than herself. The first had been put to various pursuits, but tired of them all. Three premiums had been paid with him, but he staid nowhere; and at length had returned to his home and taken part in the business, but was so wild and troublesome that his mother could endure his presence no longer, and he went, duly qualified by a bluff insolence, to assist a distant relative, who had a rough tavern-trade among sailors at Portsmouth. There he was a favorite, for he did not want activity and impudence, and his mother supplied him with plenty of money. Tom was sottish, but more settled. He lived with a chemist in Birmingham, who, if he did not like his apprentice, liked the premium he got with him, and the prospect of bolstering up a failing trade by taking Tom as partner, when his time expired.

Both the young men had been summoned home, and came by their opposite routes, at nearly the same time, to the Metropolis, and met within half an hour in the home of their childhood. Mabel did not witness the meeting of her father with his step-sons, nor did she accompany them on their visit to their mother's remains. She waited alone in the drawing-room until they joined her at the supper-table. Her ears, as she sat in the twilight, were filled with sounds she loathed. The lights below sent up a strong reflection to the room in which she sat, and the constant tide of life flowing in and out was grimly shadowed on the closed blinds. As the evening deepened into night, the sounds grew louder, and between the crevice of the blind and the window Mabel saw the opposite house, the counterpart of her father's. She noticed creatures staggering forth, that looked scarcely human in their loathsome helplessness. Now and then an infant would be swinging or dangling in some virago's arms, and as the heavy door swung on its hinges, it seemed to her as if the little heads must be crushed. Once her blood boiled with indignation as she noticed a slender girl of some twelve years old weeping, as she followed a huge man to the door, and then clung round him, evidently entreating him not to enter. The man hurled her from him with fearful oaths and violence, and she fell heavily on the broken curb-stone, when a tattered boy, munching a cabbage stalk, helped her to rise. Mabel saw the blood streaming from her temple as she tottered feebly away.

Mabel was glad to ring for lights in order to divert her attention from the fearful drama going on around her.

The traces of as much emotion as they could feel, were on the faces of Frank and Tom Horncastle, as they came into the room with Mr. Alterton, and interrupted Mabel's reflections. The young men, though both good-looking, were each different varieties of the genus "Lout;" Frank being the self-sufficient, and Tom the surly specimen. They greeted Mabel with a more subdued civility than she ever remembered, and were unusually agreeable by their silence. Mabel pitied them for their loss, but much more for what she thought must be their self-reproach for their conduct to a mother who had been kind to a fault to them. She might have kept her sympathy, as neither of the young men ever had any misgivings as to their own doings; and the chief feeling in both at that instant was, vexation at the suddenness of the death, rather than at the event itself, and annoyance that they had no power over the property. This was the true cause of a clamour that they attempted at courtesy that sat somewhat uneasily on both.

If either Mabel or her father had heard the young men, as they sat late over their cigars and cold brandy and water, and discussed the prospect of "the governor forking out handsomely," or, as a last recourse, one of them proposing for "Mabel, if she was likely to have what would make her worth having;" Tom exclaiming, in reply, "Oh, don't be too fast, the old codger 'll marry again, you'll see; and then all that ought to be ours 'll go:"—if these and similar remarks had been heard by Mabel and her father, perhaps a yet stronger feeling of repugnance than already existed, might have been produced.

The disgust Mabel felt for the business pursuits of the home she had so long desired to visit, deepened into horror as the days passed slowly on. Thursday was the time appointed for the funeral, and though all the feminine preparations for mourning genteelly, were lingered over with the inten-

tion of resolutely diverting the mind from the daily, and even hourly, brawls that startled no one in the house but Mabel, yet she grew so nervous and unhappy, that Susan said, "If my pore Missus had really liked Miss Mabel, and been her hone mother, the young cretur couldn't ha' pined more."

Meanwhile a resolution was forming in the mind of Mabel, that circumstances speedily confirmed. On the Tuesday before the funeral, there was a quarrel between two women in the street. They were parted by the police, and admonished to "move on." They did move, each to the opposite gin-palaces, where for a long time they seemed each to stay in quiet, no doubt drinking deeply of the inflaming potion. It happened that the woman at the "Tun and Noggin," Alterton's house, was emerging from the door, just as her opponent came out upon the opposite pavement, and was lounging at the side of an oyster-stall that roofed the gutter. This virago no sooner caught sight of the face of her foe, than madly snatching up an oyster-knife, she rushed across the road, and with all her force stabbed the woman in the chest. The wretched creature fell back between the doors upon the floor of the gin-palace, and with a bubbling groan expired instantly. Then followed an indescribable scene. A terrific mob gathered instantly; a detachment of police came to secure the murderess, and to restore order. Mr. Alterton's house was of necessity closed for an hour, and the dead body laid in the office at the side of the bar to await the inquest.

Much that happened constantly in that business Mabel knew nothing of, except as noise and evil looks displayed it; but this could not be hid from her; neither the dreary details of the inquest, which was not long either in assembling, or finding a verdict of manslaughter—the removal of the body to the dead-house—the fact that each of the women had families—the dead three, and the living five children. Mabel knew that the streets, the prison, the hulks, the penal settlement, were likely to await these miserable victims of their mothers' crime, and she could not eat or sleep. The very air seemed filled with sighs and groans, and the openly expressed wish of Frank Horncastle that "Government would hang a few of these yelling cats of women who bothered tradesmen out of their lives, and brought disgrace on respectable houses," made her sick with dread.

She noticed that her father looked deadly pale when he returned from the funeral, and she learned that the husband of the woman in prison—an Irishman—had followed the procession to the cemetery, and there, after the service, he had cursed Mr. Alterton with all the vehemence of his nation, and prayed that "the tears of his children might bring sorrow upon sorrow on the murdering villains who fattened on their misery." Both Frank and Tom repeated the words as a bit of Irish frenzy; but Mabel shuddered at them. Had she been superstitious, she might have thought the curse began instantly to work,—for that very evening, as some money and jewellery of Mrs. Alterton's was being divided between her sons (Mabel keeping only a plain ring as a remembrance), the pent up discontent of the young men found vent first in murmurs, then in open anger. The constraint they had put upon themselves for some days had been a kind of dam to the swelling tide of bitterness which had accumulated none the less, and now burst all restraint, and poured forth with a violence that nothing could check. Mr. Alterton, though, as we have seen, an easy man, was obstinate, and, when fully roused, was a match for both his sons. Mabel's love to her father did not blind her to the fact that the quarrel was disgraceful on both sides. The young men were flung out of the house, threatening legal proceedings, while their retreating steps were followed by Mr. Alterton's voice, telling them "never to enter his doors again till they knew how to behave themselves."

Mabel had retired while this storm was at its worst, and did not rejoin her father until the evening was far advanced. When she entered the room, the first words he uttered, as he saw her, were grateful to her ears.

"My dear child, this is no place for you; to-morrow you shall return to Miss Germaine's until I can decide in what quarter I shall take a little country box. It musn't be far off, for I shall have to come to business daily for a few years; but for the present, Mah, you look so pale that no time must be lost in getting you back to Bath. I shall take you down myself."

(To be Continued.)

## For Girls and Boys.

### A BRAVE BOY.

His name was Frank Thompson; he was fifteen years of age, and he lived in a large city, where he was a pupil in one of the public schools. He was a slender lad, with quiet gray eyes, gentle ways, and with nothing of the "brag" about him. Some of the boys called him a coward because he never would fight; and whenever a rough fellow would shake his fist in Frank's face, with "You don't dare to fight," Frank would quietly say, "I dare not to fight," which was a much braver thing to do.

But there came a day after which no one doubted Frank's bravery.

Suddenly the teacher in the division where Frank Thompson studied discovered from a cloud of smoke that burst into the room

that the school building was on fire. There were five hundred children in it; and in less than one moment half the children in her room knew, as did she, of the danger, and were preparing to rush out of doors. The teacher, Miss Olney, said not a word, but springing to the door, she lifted her hand, and with a commanding gesture motioned the pupils back in their seats, and they dared not disobey. She then hurried from the room to warn the other teachers of the danger, and to give the alarm of fire.

Quick as a flash, a slender boy with a flashing eye had taken the teacher's place at the door, for every pupil in the room had risen to his feet to escape as quickly as possible. The boy at the door was Frank Thompson.

"Stand back!" he cried; "not one of you can pass through this door! Disobey orders, and you will be crushed on the stairs!"

And do you think a boy moved? Not one. The pale-faced, flashing-eyed lad at the door, with uplifted hand, was equal to any army with banners. Every one felt that the boy who dared not fight dared to hold his post, and guard it too. And so he stood till the teacher returned, when he slipped into a passage way and fairly flew into one of the lower rooms, where he knew there was a tiny little fellow, weak and lame, who might be overlooked and lost in the danger. Hunting him out of the crowd of little ones, Frank lifted him in his arms, and never lost hold of his burden until he had put him safely down at his mother's door, two or three squares away. Then he returned to the school-building, from which the children had all safely escaped by leaving it in quiet order, and the fire engines were rapidly putting out the fire.

You may be sure there were no boys to call Frank Thompson a coward after that. The story of his bravery, his quick, determined action, got into the newspapers, and several gentlemen had a gold medal made, and on it were these words:

TO FRANK THOMPSON,  
FROM THE CITIZENS OF C—,  
IN HONOR OF A BRAVE DEED,  
DECEMBER 21, 1880.

This was the date of the fire. And the medal was hung about Frank's neck in the presence of all his school-fellows, while one of the gentlemen made a little speech, in which he told the pupils that it was always a brave lad who dared to do right, and always a coward who dared to do wrong.—*Exchange.*

### GOD BLESS THE FARM.

God bless the farm—the dear old farm,  
God bless its every rood!  
Where willing hearts and sturdy arms  
Can earn an honest livelihood—  
Can from the coarse and fertile soil  
Win back a recompense for toil!

God bless each meadow, field and nook,  
Beggemmed with fairest flowers;  
And every leaf that's gently shook  
By evening breeze or morning showers—  
God bless them all—each leaf's a gem  
In Nature's gorgeous diadem.

The orchards that, in early spring,  
Blush rich in fragrant flowers,  
And with each autumn surely bring  
Their wealth of fruit in golden showers,  
Like pomegranates on Aaron's rod!—  
A miracle from Nature's God.

And may He bless the farmer's home,  
Where peace and plenty reign;  
No happier spot 'neath heaven's high dome  
Does this broad, beautiful earth contain,  
Than where, secure from care or strife,  
The farmer spends his peaceful life.

Unvexed by toil and tricks for gain,  
He turns the fertile mould;  
Then scatters on the golden grain,  
And reaps reward an hundred fold—  
He dwells where grace and beauty charm,  
For God hath blessed his home and farm!

—*Exchange.*

### Our Casket.

#### JEWELS.

An old doctor said that people who were prompt in their payments always recovered from their sickness, as they were good customers and physicians could not afford to lose them.

"There now!" cried a little girl, while rumaging a drawer in a bureau, 'grandpa has gone to heaven without his spectacles."

A subscriber advertises for "A plain girl to cook." He probably was afraid he would be hanged if he cooked a pretty girl.

"Yes, sir," said Mrs. Parrington, speaking of one who had drank himself to death. "Yes, sir, dissolution has brought many a man to his grave."

"I think I have seen you before, sir. Are you not Owen Smith?" "Oh, yes, I'm owin' Smith, and owin' Jones, and owin' Brown, and owin' everybody."

A farmer sent his boy to the "sugar bush" to look after the sap buckets.

Presently the boy returned.—

"How are they?" asked the farmer.

"W-well," the boy replied, "s-some are h-half f-full, s-some are f-full, an' s-some are r-runnin' over. I g-guess they'll a-average 'bout full."

There was a new waiter at an Austin hotel; and there was a wealthy gentleman from Dallas stopping there.

"Why don't you put the toothpicks on the table?" asked the Dallas man on the second day.

"Bekase, after you used de toofpick yesterday you didn't put it back in the sarcer," was the reply of the faithful African, who was trying to save money for the hotel.

"Yaas," said an old settler, "we ran hosses in Texas." "Then you take an interest in the noble sport?" asked the stranger. "I was engaged in a hoss race some years ago in which I took a right smart interest." "Running race?" "Hit war." "Mile or half track?" "Hit war a fifty mil: track, stranger. Texas is a big State." "A fifty mile track! I never heard of such a thing. And did you win?" "You bet." "How much did you win?" "I won the hoss, stranger."

LITTLE BILLY SIMPTON is aged about ten. Not long since the Simpton family was increased by still another little boy, and a friend of the family meeting Billy, said to him: "So you have got another buby at your house. He is a right smart little fellow, ain't he?" "Humph!" sneered Billy, turning up his nose, "How many smart boys do you expect us to have in our family?"

A young wife, who thought she was losing her husband's affections, went to the seventh daughter of a seventh daughter for a love powder. The mystery woman told her: "Get a raw piece of beef, cut flat, about half an inch thick. Slice an onion in two and rub the meat on both sides with it. Put on pepper and salt, and toast it on each side ever a red coal fire. Drop on it three lumps of butter and two sprigs of parsley, and get him to eat it." The young wife did so, and her husband loved her ever after.

LITTLE JOHNNY'S COMPOSITION—And now I'll tell you a story about a bear. One day the bear went among a flock of sheep and picked out a nice little lamb, and cot it, and the lamb said "ba-ha-ha!" cause it knowed it was agoing to be et every little tiny bit up. But the bear took it in its fore pos, like it was a baby, and set it up full length and rocked it, and said:

"There, there, never mind, my precious darlin', where does it hurt you?"

But the lamb kept hollerin' louder and louder, coz while the bear was a-smilin' and singin' a lush boy, he was a-skeweezing titer and titer all the time.

Bime by the old ram he seen wot was up, and he dropped his head, the ole ram did, and come like he was shot out of a gun and let him have it in the stum-mack and doubled him up like a razor, and set him a rollin' over and over without his precious darlin'.

Just then he see how it was, for there stood the ole ramb holdin' down his head ready for to let him have it agin, and shakin' it like he said:

"That little shaver wouldn't make no'r: a mouffe for a feller like you. I guess you'd better serve up the ole man."

But the bear he walked off, sayin':  
"I don't hanker after a dinner which goes against my stum-mack like that."—*Selected.*