

THE CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

Freedom for the Right Means Suppression of the Wrong.

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The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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F. S. SPENCE, - - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MARCH 14th, 1884.

A GREAT MEETING.

The Church of England Temperance Society has announced a public meeting at the Horticultural Gardens, on Monday evening, 24th March instant. Addresses will be delivered by the Bishop of Huron and the Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education and others.

The chair will be taken by the Bishop of Toronto, at 8 o'clock sharp. All friends of Temperance are cordially invited to attend.

THE ONTARIO CONVENTION.

We want again to urge upon our friends the necessity of doing all that is possible to secure a large attendance at the Convention in Toronto on the 25th. A number of prominent workers have already notified us of their intention to attend. It is desirable that applications be made at once to the Secretary for railway certificates, as these must be presented by delegates at the commencement of their journey.

The programme, so far as completed, embraces the following subjects:—Simultaneous voting on the Scott Act in different counties, The working of the Scott Act in Halton County, The relation of the Churches to the Prohibitory movement, High License, Temperance Literature, Means and methods for Alliance work. It is proposed that during the Convention, which will probably last two days, a reception and supper will be given to the delegates by the Toronto friends.

The present condition of the Temperance cause and Prohibitory

movement in Canada is very hopeful, but at the same time very critical. Public sentiment is roused as it never was roused before to the enormity of intemperance, and the necessity for legislation to suppress it. Let us have a careful and prayerful deliberation upon the position we occupy, and the best method of dealing with the important problems that it presents. Earnest, judicious and united action cannot fail to be productive of good. Let every advocate of our holy cause recognize and perform his individual duty. Let us have a Grand Convention.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING,

—OF—

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE

Held in Ottawa, January 31st and February 1st, 1884.

The Council of the Dominion Alliance met, pursuant to the call of the Executive, in the City Hall, Ottawa, Jan. 31st, 1884, at 10 a.m. Senator Vidal, President, called the meeting to order, and appointed a Business Committee, consisting of Revs. J. Wood, D. L. Brethour, Jas. Kines, Geo. Jamieson and M. S. A. Abbott. On the Committee retiring, the President addressed the Council, specially referring to the great loss sustained by the Temperance cause in the lamented death of the Rev. Thos. Gales, and also to the general state of the work.

Desire having been expressed by several members of the Council that the session should be opened with prayer, on motion of Prof Foster, M.P., seconded by Mr. Dougall, it was Resolved—That a Committee be appointed to prepare and report a form of prayer for the use of the Council, such form of prayer to be read by the President of the Council at its meetings.

The Rev. W. Scott then led the Council in prayer.

The Business Committee reported the following Standing Committees, which were severally put and appointed, and the report adopted as a whole, each Committee to have power to add to its number:

COMMITTEES.

Legislation—Senator Vidal, J. J. McLaren, G.C., Judge Jones, J. R. Dougall and all Senators and Members of Parliament who are members of the Alliance.

Nominations—Messrs. S. A. Abbott, A. Longley, Prof. Foster, M. P., J. R. Dougall, Rev. James Kines and Mr. W. W. Buchanan.

Credentials—Rev. D. W. Lucas, and Messrs. W. H. Allison, M. P., G. G. King, M. P., J. K. Stewart, Geo. May and N. Shakespeare, M.P.

Resolutions—Rev. W. Scott, and Messrs. A. Gilmor, M.P., N. Shakespeare, M.P., S. A. Fisher, M. P. and F. S. Spence.

Finance—Messrs. Geo. May, A. C. McDonald, M. P., Senator McLeilan, Senator Ferrier and Mr. Allison, M.P.

Committee on the State of the Work—Revs. D. L. Brethour, J. Wood and Messrs. M. Auger, M.P., Dr. Moore, N. Shakespeare, M. P., F. S. Spence, A. Longley, M. Gregault, M. P., and W. W. Buchanan.

Literature—Prof. Foster, M. P., Rev. D. V. Lucas, W. McCraney, M. P., M. Cotton, F. S. Spence and C. Burpee, M. P.

Letters were read from the Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education for Ontario, from the G. W. P. of the Sons of Temperance, Mr. W. H. Howland and Rev. Dr. Clark, of Toronto. On motion, the letter of the Grand Worthy Patriarch, S. of T., was referred to the Committee on the State of the Work, and that of Mr. Howland to the Committee on Legislation.

Mr. S. A. Abbott, the Acting Secretary, then read the following report, which, on motion of Rev. Mr. Kines, seconded by Rev. Mr. Jamieson, was referred to the Committees on Legislation and The State of the Work.

ANNUAL REPORT.

It is proper, perhaps at the outset to allude to the circumstances which have placed me for the time being in the position of Acting Corresponding Secretary of the Dominion Alliance. The Rev. Thos. Gales, who was Secretary of the Alliance since its organization in 1876, died in Montreal on the 24th of October, last. A few days before his death, and while dissolution was imminent, he requested me to make the necessary arrangements for the present Council Meeting. It was impossible for me to refuse, and I consented with extreme reluctance, temporarily to accept the post, my acceptance having been sanctioned by the President of the Alliance and the Chairman of the Executive. The great misfortune which has befallen the Alliance and the temperance cause generally throughout the Dominion, in the death of Mr. Gales, will be more fittingly set forth by resolution during this course of the meeting.

LEGISLATION.

The chief legislative event of the year is the passage of the "Liquor License Act, 1883," which will only come into full operation May next. Except in Nova Scotia, where it superseded in some respects, more effective provincial legislation, the Act was generally received with much satisfaction by the temperance public, as marking a very distinctive advance in restrictive legislation, but the high hopes conceived of its value have been lessened in some minds by doubts cast upon its constitutionality.

PUBLIC OPINION.

But among the masses of the people there has never been a more prosperous year for the temperance cause. Educating agencies are multiplying on every hand. The popular knowledge concerning the nature of alcohol—which is the most sure and durable basis of temperance legislation—has been steadily increasing, and the Dominion of Canada is getting its full share of the remarkable temperance wave which is sweeping over Great Britain and America.

Concerning the progress in the several provinces, I can only give such items as I have been able to gather. The reports of the provincial branches to be published in the next Year Book will give more complete details.

ONTARIO.

Halton is still the only county that has adopted the Scott Act. Though the Act has not entirely prohibited liquor selling, it has greatly diminished it in towns and villages, and nearly extirpated it from rural districts. Fourteen clergymen in Halton have given the following testimony:—

"Whereas a controversy has been going on in the public press of the province, as to the benefit of the Canada Temperance Act in the County of Halton, we hereby give it as our unqualified judgment, derived from personal observation, that it has largely decreased the sale of strong drinks, as evidenced by the sobriety of the people at all the public gatherings in the county. We are also further convinced that drunkenness has vastly decreased owing principally to the almost entire suppression of the 'treating system,' all statements to the contrary notwithstanding."

Steps preliminary to the submission of the Scott Act are being taken in the counties of Oxford, Norfolk, Essex, Carlton, Kent, Lambton, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry.

QUEBEC.

The Dunkin Act is in force in the counties of Brome and Richmond since 1877. In Brome it is regarded by the public as useful, but imperfect, and as having greatly diminished the sale of liquor. In Richmond, the town of that name, when incorporated, rejected the Act, but outside the town the results are returned as remarkably favorable. In many of the French parishes of the province prohibition prevails by the simple method of the municipal councils refusing licenses. Among the French population there is now visible a distinct stirring of public opinion in respect to the temperance question. In the cities of Montreal and Quebec there are large vigilance associations composed of influential French citizens, under the patronage of the bishops of the dioceses, and whose object is the vigorous enforcement of the license law. Many of the French papers, too, publish editorials and contributed articles discouraging the drinking customs and deploring the evils of the liquor traffic.

The Provincial branch held its annual meeting in Montreal last week. The following resolution was adopted:

"That the Quebec branch request the Dominion Alliance to use its influence to obtain amendments to sections 32 and 47 of the License Act of 1883, so that a majority of the voters shall be substituted in lieu of two-thirds and three-fifths respectively."

The annual provincial pic-nic was held at Cowansville on August 31st. Sir. A. T. Galt presided, and, along with two members of the House of Commons and one member of the Quebec Government, spoke strongly for prohibition.

NOVA SCOTIA.

The Provincial branch met on the 31st October. The Secretary, Mr. Patrick Monaghan, stated in his report that the temperance work was being vigorously prosecuted. The orders of the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars have been extending and added largely to their membership. The Sons of Temperance have made unparalleled progress during the year. Since Nov. 1st, 1883, to January 14th, 1884, 84 new divisions have been organized, and 26 resuscitated, a total of 110.

During the session of the Local Legislature a bill was introduced with the object of making the Provincial License Law less stringent in its operation, but it was lost by a large majority, only four or five members voting for it.

In October last the Scott Act was adopted by a large majority in the county of Cumberland, making the eleventh county where the Act prevails, while Yarmouth is preparing to take the vote. Reports from the Scott Act counties show that in some of them it works satisfactorily. In others there is much difficulty in enforcing it, owing to the number and delay of appeals on mere technicalities, and the indisposition of the officers to do their duty. Under the Act a certain time is required to elapse after the expiration of the licenses in a county adopting the Act before it can come into force; but in several counties which adopted the Act no licenses were running when the proclamation was issued; hence the lawyers claim that the date of the expiry of the licenses has never been reached, and therefore that the Act cannot come into force. In order to meet the difficulties that have arisen in the operation of the Act Mr. Monaghan recommends that it be amended, first, so as to lessen the facilities for appeal from convictions; second, that in counties where no licenses are running the Act shall come into force thirty days after the proclamation of the Governor in Council.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

In September last a vigorous movement for the organization of the province was begun by Prof. Foster, M.P., and Rev. John McLeod, President of the Provincial Branch. Auxiliary alliances were organized in the counties of Queen's, Westmoreland, Charlotte, St. John, Albert, York and Carlton. The constitution adopted by these county organizations commits them to three plans of practical work: first, to hold at least one mass-meeting half yearly in the chief places of the county; second, to scatter widely temperance literature; and third, to see to the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act. Each county alliance pledges itself to give at least \$50 a year toward the general fund of the Provincial Branch, to be used in lecture work and the distribution of temperance literature. The Provincial Branch is composed only of delegates from the county alliances, from which it derives its financial support.

The Canada Temperance Act is in force in nine counties and one city. It is thoroughly endorsed by the people, and many of the legal difficulties which at first obstructed its operation, have been cleared away. So far it has been a fair success, and still better results are expected from it by the additional powers conferred by the new Liquor License Act, 1883. In Charlotte county an agitation was started to repeal the Scott Act, but the Alliance promised so vigorous resistance that the attempt appears to have been abandoned.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

In this Province also there has been great activity in the extension of the Order of Good Templars. In Prince County an attempt is being made to repeal the Scott Act, and the vote will be taken in a few days. The operation of the Act is said to be much hampered by delays from appeals on technicalities. The Provincial Alliance, however, has been very vigorous in prosecuting infractions, and on January 16th inst., there were forty or fifty cases down for trial.

MANITOBA.

The Scott Act is in force in the Counties of Marquette and Lisgar. From Marquette a test case is before the Dominion Supreme Court, and from Lisgar another case is before the Queen's Bench of the Province, and owing to uncertainty as to the result, the Act is not well enforced at the present time. In the newly-added territory of the Province, the Northwest Act was supposed to be in force, and responsible persons testify that it is practically a dead letter, in so far as it was intended to prohibit the liquor traffic. Direct obstacles are put in the way of its enforcement in this respect by the Local Government and Courts. The Executive of the Provincial branch hold regular monthly meetings in the City of Winnipeg, and have important work in hand in prosecuting the appeals against the Scott Act in Marquette and Lisgar.

TEMPERANCE TEACHING IN SCHOOLS.

This matter is attracting greatly increased attention in all the Provinces. The Legislatures of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have both provided for temperance teaching in the public schools.

In Quebec, the Argenteuil County Alliance memorialized the Provincial Teachers' Association in favor of the use of temperance text books in schools. Two philanthropic gentlemen in Montreal, Messrs. Henry Morton and W. J. Patterson, have, at an expense of \$500, placed a copy of Dr. Richardson's Temperance Lesson Book in the hands of every Protestant public school teacher in the Province, and also in every private school in Montreal.

In Ontario, the Women's Christian Temperance Union submitted to thirteen Teachers' Institutes a memorial in favor of scientific instruction on temperance in schools. From the replies received by the Union from several of these Institutes, it appears that in many parts of the Province temperance instruction is already given in schools. In Essex the Inspector made it one of the subjects the pupils have to pass for promotion.

THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

This organization is extending in all the Provinces of the Dominion, and promises to become second to no other in the work of delivering the country from the liquor traffic. The Ontario Provincial Union met in October, and reported returns from twenty-five local unions, with a membership of over seven hundred. The Union has done excellent service in promoting temperance teaching in schools, circulating literature, making use of the press, and promoting the use of unfermented wine by the churches. In Quebec there are from fifteen to twenty local unions, which have been organized into a Provincial Union. In Montreal the local union numbers four hundred Christian women. Provincial Unions have also been organized in New Brunswick and British Columbia.

THE VOICE OF THE CHURCHES.

The United Methodist Church, at its first general conference, held in Belleville, adopted a report recommending the introduction of temperance text books into schools, urging the Methodist people throughout the Dominion to adopt the Scott Act, and entreating the official boards to use for sacramental purposes only the pure juice of the grape. It also recommended the Methodist people to vote only for candidates pledged to prohibition, and closed with these words:

"We strongly recommend to all to vote as they pray; then they can pray as they vote. It is a contradiction that should at once and forever end, that a christian man will pray in one way that God will remove the liquor traffic from our midst, and the next hour vote to perpetuate it."

The Ninth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church adopted resolutions earnestly recommending to office bearers and members of the Church, the practice of total abstinence; approving the principle of the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, as an important means of limiting the liquor traffic and educating the people for entire prohibition.

The Provincial Synod of the Church of England, at its meeting in Montreal, in August last, in reply to a memorial from the Church of England Temperance Society of the Diocese of Toronto, passed a resolution recommending the formation of parochial and diocesan societies throughout the ecclesiastical province, on the basis of the Church of England Temperance Societies of the mother land.

At the request of the Toronto Society above mentioned, the Bishop of that diocese has set apart Sunday, March 2nd, as Temperance Sunday within the Diocese.

The Ottawa Association of the Baptist Church, at its meeting in June, reaffirmed their interest as a Christian body in the cause of temperance, and in the suppression of the liquor traffic. The Canada Baptist Missionary Convention East, heartily recommended total abstinence to all members and adherents, and urged their cordial support to all legitimate organizations for the suppression of intemperance.

The Congregational Union of Ontario and Quebec, at its meeting in June, urged all the churches to throw their strongest influence in favor of prohibition, recommended the use of temperance text books in schools, and that all the churches use only the unfermented juice of the grape in the observance of the Lord's Supper.

On the whole the retrospect of the year is one of almost unprecedented encouragement. We have no great legislative nor electoral victories to chronicle, but we are able to signalize something far more important—a deep and rapidly growing conviction among the most influential classes of society, that the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage in any degree, is a physiological error and consequently morally wrong; and that the licensed sale of those liquors by the Government is a national crime against our own citizens and a national sin against God.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. A. ABBOTT,

Corresponding Secretary, *pro tem.*

The Council then adjourned to meet at 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, 2 P. M.

The Business Committee presented a docket of business for the afternoon. The minutes were read and approved. Item No. 4 was taken up first, and on motion the Council went into Committee of the Whole on revision of the Constitution, Rev. W. Scott in the chair. Several articles were amended, in accordance with suggestions of the late Rev. T. Gales, after which the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked that the remainder of the Constitution be referred to a Special Committee of seven, which the Chairman appointed as follows: Messrs. Dougall, Lucas, McLaren, McGill, J. K. Stewart, Abbott and Rev. W. Scott.

In the absence of Senator Vidal, Mr. Dougall was then called to the chair.

The Committee on the State of the Work reported. Several clauses were adopted or amended, when the clause referring to the Province of Quebec was referred back to the Committee for completion.

Prof. Foster addressed the Council on the "Extension of the Work." The subject was afterwards discussed by Rev. D. V. Lucas, Mr. May, Rev. W. Scott, Rev. D. L. Brethour and others. Prof. Foster moved, and it was

Resolved—That the Executive of this Dominion Alliance, in conjunction with the Provincial Alliance, be requested to prepare and hold, during the present year, a grand demonstration in two cities each in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, in Charlottetown, P. E. I., Winnipeg, Man., and Victoria, B. C.

On motion of Prof. Foster, seconded by Mr. Dougall, it was also

Resolved—That the Executive of this Alliance be authorized to employ for the year 1884, or as much of it as possible, an energetic and able agent, whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Executive, to perform such work of organization and advocacy as may be deemed best. That the salary be fixed by the Executive, and that a Finance Committee be appointed to collect for that purpose a minimum sum of \$1,000. That the employment of the agent be contingent upon the success of the Committee in the raising of the money.

EVENING MEETING.

A public meeting was held in the Dominion Methodist Church. Hon. Senator Vidal occupied the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. McLaren, Q. C., Montreal; Rev. D. L. Brethour, of Milton, Ont.; Senator Girard, of Manitoba; Prof. Foster, M. P. and Mr. F. S. Spence.

FRIDAY, 10.30 A. M.

Senator Vidal took the chair, calling attention to the presence in the house of Mrs. Chisholm, President of the Ontario Women's Christian Temperance Union. On motion of Rev. J. Wood, seconded by Mr. Geo. May, Mrs. Chisholm was invited to a seat on the platform, and elected a corresponding member of the Council.

The minutes of Thursday afternoon's session were read and approved. Mr. May presented the Treasurer's Report, which, on motion, was referred to the Finance Committee for audit.

The Committee on the State of the Work presented their completed report.

1. That the growth in every part of the Dominion of strong public sentiment in favour of Temperance and Prohibition is very encouraging.

2. In British Columbia the W. C. T. Union, Band of Hope Movement and Blue Ribbon work have been remarkably successful. A resolution is now before the Local Legislature favouring a most thorough-going measure of Woman Suffrage. This resolution is being promoted in the interests of Prohibition.

3. Manitoba and the North-West Territories have made much progress. The North-West Act has accomplished almost marvellous results among the native Indian population and the employees of the Canada Pacific Railway; the absence of crime, the maintenance of order, and the astonishing advancement of that new country, have been largely aided by the prohibitory clauses of the said Act. In Manitoba the Templars and Royal Templars have organized Grand Bodies; the Gospel Temperance Movement has met with the greatest success. The Province is ripe for Prohibition. The Provincial Branch of the Alliance has been reorganized, and is in a very flourishing condition. The Scott Act has been adopted in two counties, but owing to yet undecided appeals it is not at present enforced. In the territory claimed by both Ontario and Manitoba there is little restriction of the liquor traffic.

4. Ontario reports large increase in the membership of Temperance organizations, a special feature being the progress of the Church of England Temperance Society in the diocese of Toronto. As shown by the Secretary's Report there is a special effort being made in Scott Act work, and for the introduction of Temperance teaching into the Public Schools, the latter work being much promoted by the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

5. In Quebec there is a very extensive popular Temperance movement under the enthusiastic direction of the Roman Catholic Clergy, who are also in cordial sympathy with the Alliance in the effort to secure further restriction of the Liquor Traffic. The rapid spread of the W. C. T. Union has created among all classes of society a new activity and zeal in advocacy of social reform in reference to drinking customs. A large number of County Branches of the Alliance are working vigorously in their respective localities. The effect of the enforcement of the Dominion License Act in the Province would, in populous localities, greatly lessen the number of places where liquor is sold.

6. The New Brunswick Branch of the Alliance is increasingly useful and active, and is looked upon favorably by the better class of the population, being recognized as the most important Temperance organization in the Province.

7. The acceptance by Nova Scotia of the Scott Act, as indicated in the Secretary's Report, shows plainly the trend of public feeling in that Province. The Act is being well enforced. The Sons of Temperance have made remarkable progress, and other societies are flourishing.

8. The Scott Act is in force in the whole of Prince Edward Island. An effort is being made for its repeal in Prince County, but the movement is not likely to be successful. The Good Templar order has been introduced, and has met with great success.

9. The almost unanimous support of Church organizations, and religious newspapers, and the support of a large section of the secular press, in every part of the Dominion, are specially encouraging features of our present position.

10. We respectfully submit the following recommendations: (a) That a page in our Year Book be devoted to details of the working of the prohibitory clauses of the North-West Act. (b) That the Legislation Committee be requested to report upon the subject of permits under the said Act. (c) That a special Committee be appointed to consider the recommendations of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

The Report was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman appointed a Special Committee to deal with the letter of the G. W. P. of Sons of Temperance, consisting of Messrs. Brethour, McGill and Stewart.

Letters from Mr. I. S. Brown, President of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance, were read—the one, referring to Mrs. Gales, being referred to the Finance Committee, and the other to the Committee on the State of the Work.

A letter from Dr. Youmans, St. Catharines, Ont., was also read, and referred to the Special Committee on the letter of G. W. P. Sons of Temperance.

The Committee on Legislation reported:

On motion the Report was received, and the first clause considered, viz.: That a deputation from this Council do wait upon the Government of the Dominion at as early an hour as can be arranged, and represent to them, that in the opinion of this Council the country is, as a whole, favorable to complete prohibition, and requesting, first, That a Bill be introduced at this present session, totally prohibiting the liquor traffic throughout the Dominion; second, That if this request is declined, a Bill be introduced which will secure the polling of the whole country, so as to ascertain its views on the subject of total prohibition; Or, failing this, that in case of a simultaneous movement for the adoption of the Scott Act, in a large proportion of the counties, the Government would be pleased to appoint as nearly as possible the same polling day, in all the counties.

Prof. Foster moved in amendment, seconded by M. A. Longley,

1. That we send a deputation to the Government asking them to grant simultaneous polling in groups of counties which are agitating for the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act.

2. That we instruct our Executive to take measures for introducing into the House of Commons a resolution affirming the desirability of passing a prohibitory law for the Dominion of Canada.

On the motions being put, the amendment was declared carried.

The second clause of the Report was then read and adopted as follows:

That it be recommended that action be taken in every county throughout the Dominion, where such action is possible, with a view to a simultaneous polling during the year of all such counties in favor of the Canada Temperance Act, not only for the extension of the splendid results which have flowed from that law where it has been duly enforced, but for the early passage of a complete National Prohibitory Act.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p. m.

FRIDAY, 2.30 P. M.

After the Minutes had been read and approved, the Special Committee on the communication from the Grand Division, S. of T. of Ontario, calling attention to

the desirability of a general convention of Temperance workers of the Province, reported:—

Whereas, having heard from various reliable sources, and from various Provinces of the Dominion of the rapid growth of public opinion in the direction of a total Prohibitory law, and

Whereas, it is very desirable to secure unity of action between all Temperance workers in the country, be it

Resolved.—1. That in our judgment the time has come when a direct effort should be made to secure a Prohibitory Liquor law for the Dominion.

2. That we recommend the Executive of this Council to put themselves into communication with the Executive of the Grand Division of the S. of T. of Ontario, and other organizations, with the view of calling a general convention of all Temperance and Christian workers in the Dominion to consider what action ought to be taken with reference to this question—said convention to be called at some central place, and at as early a date as may be agreed on by said joint Executives. The report was adopted.

The same Committee also reported that the matters referred to in the letters of Mr. T. S. Brown, President of the Quebec Branch, and Dr. Youmans, of St. Catharines, Ont., has already been covered by resolutions adopted by the Council.

Prof. Foster, M.P., read a letter from Mr. Johnson Harrison, of similar import.

The Finance Committee reported:—

The Finance Committee would report with much satisfaction that the Defence Fund has been closed. The amount to be paid by the Government has been duly received, and all accounts in connection therewith settled as per printed statement.

The current expenses of the Council, on receipt of the arrears of assessment, now due, amounting to \$165.00, will provide for all present liabilities. Pending the action to be taken on Professor Foster's motion, looking to the appointment of a Dominion agent, they would advise the assessment on the Provinces to be the same as last year.

A letter from Mr. T. S. Brown, President of the Quebec Alliance, referred to us respecting the late Rev. Thomas Gales and his family we deem of such importance that we consider the Council should deal with the subject matter contained therein, and we respectfully refer said letter back for the earnest and practical consideration of the Council.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. C. MACDONALD.
W. H. ALLISON,
GEO. MAY.

The report was adopted, and the clause referring to the late Rev. Thomas Gales was referred to a special Committee consisting of five, consisting of Messrs. Buchanan, Bengough, Brethour, Lynch, and Spence.

The Committee of nominations reported the following list of Officers and Executive for the year 1884-85.

PRESIDENT:—HON. ALEXANDER VIDAL, Senator, Sarnia, Ont.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Hon. S. H. Blake, Q.C., Toronto.
Right Rev. Bishop Bond, Montreal.
Right Rev. Bishop Baldwin,
London, Ont.
Right Rev. Bishop Wilson, Ottawa.
Sir S. L. Tilley, M.P., Ottawa.
Sir A. T. Galt, Montreal.
Hon. James Ferrier, Senator, Montreal.
Hon. Rev. Scott, Senator, Ottawa.
Hon. M. A. Girard, Senator,
Boniface, Man.
Hon. A. R. McLellan, Senator,
Hopewell, N.B.
Hon. D. Wark, Senator, Fredericton, N.B.
Hon. T. R. McInnes, Senator,
New Westminster, B.C.
Hon. S. Creelman, M.L.C., Halifax, N.S.
Hon. J. W. Sifton, Brandon, Man.
Hon. G. W. Ross, M.P., Toronto.
Lieut.-Governor, J. C. Atkins,
Winnipeg, Man.
W. McCraney, M.P., Oakville.
T. S. Brown, Montreal.
Rev. Jos. McLeod, Fredericton, N.B.
Rev. E. Robson, New Westminster, B.C.
F. W. Hales, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
A. Longley, Paradise, N.S.
J. Scriver, M.P., Hemmingford, Que.
J. Jamieson, M.P. Almonte, Ont.
C. Burpee, M.P., Sheffield, N.B.
G. G. King, M.P., Chipman, N.B.
T. Robertson, M.P., Barrington, N.S.
James Reid, M.P., Cariboo, B.C.
W. H. Allison, M.P., Newport, N.S.

Prof. Foster, M.P., Apohaquin, N.B.
N. Shakespeare, M.P., Victoria, B.C.
S. A. Fisher, M.P., Knowlton, Que.
M. Auger, M.P., Roxton, Que.
John A. Kirk, M.P., Glevely, N.S.
A. W. Ross, M.P., Winnipeg, Man.
A. C. Macdonald, M.P.,
Montague Bridge, P.E.I.
Rev. Dr. Dewart, Toronto.
Rev. Dr. Moore, Ottawa.
Rev. A. A. Cameron, Winnipeg, Man.
Rev. Dr. Clark, Toronto.
J. R. Dougall, Montreal.
J. H. Flagg, Mitchell, Ont.
J. W. Manning, Almonte, Ont.
Judge Jones, Brantford, Ont.
H. O'Hara, Toronto.
W. H. Lambly, Inverness, Que.
J. F. Butler, Halifax, N.S.
Rev. J. M. Cameron, Toronto.
Rev. John Shaw, Peterboro, Ont.
Rev. W. Scott, Ottawa.
G. M. Rose, Toronto.
Alderman J. T. Moore, Toronto.
Rev. Dr. Burns, Halifax, N.S.
Sheriff Temple, Fredericton, N.B.
Andre Cushing, St. John, N.B.
Rev. G. H. Hodgson,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
J. Parsons, Halifax, N.S.
T. M. King, Antigonish, N.S.
Rev. N. McKay, Summerside, P.E.I.
Patrick Monaghan, Halifax, N.S.
Rev. D. L. Brethour, Milton, Ont.

Chairman of Executive, J. R. DOUGALL, Montreal.
Solicitor, J. J. McLAREN, Q.C., Montreal.
Treasurer, GEORGE MAY, Ottawa.
Corresponding Secretary, F. S. SPENCE, Toronto.
Recording Secretary, REV. JOHN WOOD, Ottawa.

COMMITTEE.—The members of the Executives of the several Provincial Branches of the Alliance, with the Rev. A. P. McDiarmid, M.A., Rev. B. Longley, B.A., Rev. Dr. Moore, and Messrs. E. Stoer, J. G. Howe, J. K. Stewart, J. B. Halkett, R. E. Jamieson, E. Botterell, J. M. T. Hannum and John Lamb, all of Ottawa.

These several nominations were confirmed.

The Finance Committee reported the Treasurer's Books audited and found correct.

The Committee on Literature reported :

(1) We reiterate and emphasize the necessity for a wide and constant use of the best selected temperance literature as an indispensable adjunct to the progress of our reform. The printed page can be placed where the lecturer cannot possibly gain a hearing. (2) We earnestly recommend that so far as possible literature, pertinent to the particular phases of the temperance question as developed in Canada, be secured for distribution. (3) We recommend to the Council to take into consideration the propriety of adopting some one paper as a specialponent of its principles. In this respect THE CANADA CITIZEN possesses special claims to recognition. The report was submitted, clause by clause, and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Dougall, seconded by Prof. Foster, M. P., the Constitution was referred to the Executive to report upon next year.

A committee, consisting of Prof. Foster, Mr. F. S. Spence, Rev. Dr. Clark, Toronto, and Rev. John Wood, was appointed to prepare and publish the *Alliance Year Book* for 1884—the number of copies being left to their discretion.

The special committee on Mr. I. S. Brown's letter reported :

Your Committee, appointed to deal with the suggestions of Mr. I. S. Brown, regarding the indebtedness of the temperance people of Canada to the family of our late Secretary, Rev. Thomas Gales, reports: In view of the tributes paid to the memory of our late indefatigable co-worker by the resolutions and expressions of the Council, we would but reaffirm the necessity for acknowledging in some practical way the great debt due from the Alliance and the temperance people of the Dominion to the memory and relatives of the late Secretary. The only feasible plan presenting itself to your Committee for carrying into effect such an expression is that of securing a free-will offering testimonial, in which every temperance man and woman, or society, in the Dominion would have opportunity to participate. We recommend that the Executive of the Council prepare a circular and subscription lists for immediate submission to the temperance public, setting forth the claims of the testimonial, and soliciting the aid of all interested in making it creditable to the source from which it emanates; that the necessary machinery for carrying the effort to a successful issue, including the appointment of a treasurer for each Province, and the publication in THE CANADA CITIZEN of all subscriptions received be arranged and provided by the Council's Executive.

The report was adopted, and it was ordered that all sums over \$1 be acknowledged.

On motion of Mr. J. R. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Fee, it was

Resolved.—That this Council desires to place on record its appreciation of the active efforts of Temperance people in the various counties in the Dominion in which the Scott Act has been adopted, and is pleased to learn that, notwithstanding the efforts of the Agents of the liquor traffic to prevent the Act from being successfully enforced—notably in Halton in Ontario, that the results in staying the evils of intemperance are highly gratifying, and should induce a concentration of force to prevent a repeal of the Act, wherever such attempt may be made.

It was also

Resolved.—That this Alliance recommend the Counties that they have their petitions for the submission of the Canada Temperance Act ready and deposited with the Government by the 1st July, and that the vote be asked for the latter part of October, 1884.

Prof. Foster moved, seconded by Rev. Mr. Kines, and it was

Resolved.—That the Executive be authorized to prepare a circular, embodying our action, and have it published in the principal papers, and sent to the Temperance Organizations throughout the Dominion.

It was further

Resolved.—That the Deputation to the Government consist of all members of Parliament who have been in attendance at this Council, and the Rev. William Scott; Prof. Foster to act as Convener. And further, that Prof. Foster be requested to bring up the Resolution on Prohibition in the House of Commons, and that Mr. S. A. Fisher, M. P., be requested to second it.

The preparation of a form of prayer, for use at the Sessions of the Council, was remitted to the Executive, to report next year.

On motion the minutes of the afternoon's session were accepted as read, and the Council was declared adjourned.

JOHN WOOD,
Recording Secretary.

Selected Articles.

BEER DESTROYS BUSINESS.

Let us take an average community in which there are say 1,000 men working for wages. This means that there are altogether in the community 5,000 persons—the other 4,000 being made up of women, children and those incapacitated for daily labor.

It is plain to anyone who will think a minute, that all the money the community can have is what these 1,000 men can earn as the reward of their labor. All the clothing, food, house room, books, etc., that the 4,000 women can have is what can be bought with the proceeds of the day's work of the men.

Consequently all the business that can be done by the dry goods stores, groceries, boot and shoe shops, etc., which supply the various wants of these people, is limited to the amount of money which the men can earn in the course of the year.

Therefore, anything that diminishes or wastes this total sum of wages is a direct blow at the whole community. It is a reduction of every one's means of support.

If a saloon is started in the community, and takes in \$10,000 in the course of a year—a very small estimate of what 1,000 men would spend in one year—the amount of food, clothing, etc., bought is diminished that amount at least, without taking into account the diminished capacity of the wage-earners to earn wages, caused by their consumption of the \$10,000 worth of liquors. The whole community is many thousand dollars poorer because the saloon-keeper prefers to "lead an easy life," rather than support himself by honorable labor.

Just in proportion to the amount of liquor sold anywhere so is all other business injured or even destroyed. The worst enemy to the saloons should be the man who deals in any of the necessaries of life, for nothing can be so hurtful to legitimate trade as the destruction of the people's capacity to buy by their indulgence in strong drink.

Considered purely as a business venture the most profitable thing that the merchants of any city could do, would be to provide every saloon-keeper in the city with a good salary, and send him abroad to enjoy himself for the rest of his life. If all saloon-keeping could be stopped in this way, it would pay the merchants to support the saloon keepers in luxurious idleness, in the choicest spots in the world.

It is the business men who should *Pulverize the Rum Power*.—*Toledo Blade*.

LITTLE ADVANTAGE IN THE SUBSTITUTION OF BEER FOR WHISKY.

From the circulars for agents of a New York Life Insurance Company of some time ago, we get the following :

"The fashion of the present day in the United States sets strongly towards the substitution of beer for other stimulating liquors. An idea appears to be gaining ground that it is not only nutritious, but conducive to health; and further, that there does not attach to it that danger of creating intemperate habits which attend the use of other drinks. The subject is one of great magnitude, and deserves the attention of medical men as well as that of the moralist.

"Many years ago, and long before the moral sense of society was awakened to the enormous evils of intemperance, Dr. Astley Cooper, an undisputed authority in his day, denounced habitual beer drinking as noxious to health. Referring to his experience in Guy's Hospital, he declared that the beer-drinkers from beer breweries, though presenting the appearance of most rugged health were the most incapable of all classes to resist disease; that trifling injuries among them were liable to lead to the most serious consequences, and so prone were they to succumb to disease, that they would sometimes die of gangrene in wounds as trifling as the scratch of a pin.

"We apprehend that no great change, either in beer or men, has taken place since the days of the great surgeon.

"It may also be said of beer drinking that there is less limitation to it than to the habitual use of other drinks. It does not produce speedy intoxication. When the drinker becomes accustomed to it, it will scarcely produce active intoxication in any quantity. It makes him heavy, sleepy and stupid. Even in moderate quantities, its tendency is to dullness and sluggishness of body and mind. Beer drinkers are constant drinkers; their capacity becomes unlimited. The swilling of the drink becomes a regular business; it has no arrest or suspension like whisky drinking, to admit of recuperation. The old definition of a regular beer drinker was true: 'Every morning a beer barrel, every night a barrel of beer.'

"Of all intoxicating drinks it is the most animalizing. It dulls the intellectual and moral, and

FEEDS THE SENSUAL AND BEASTLY NATURE.

Beyond all other drinks it qualifies for deliberate and unprovoked crime. In this respect it is much worse than distilled liquors.

"A whisky drinker will commit murder only under the direct excitement of liquor; a beer drinker is capable of doing it in cold blood. Long observation has assured us that a large proportion of murders deliberately planned and executed without passion or malice, with no other motive than the acquisition of property or money—often of trifling value—are perpetrated by beer drinkers.

"We believe further, that the hereditary evils of beer drinking exceed those proceeding from ardent spirits. First, because the habit is constant and without paroxysmal interruptions which admit of some recuperation; secondly, because beer drinking is practiced by both sexes more generally than the spirit drinking; and thirdly, because the animalizing tendency of the habit is more uniformly developed, thus authorizing the presumption that the vicious results are more generally transmitted.

"It will be inferred from these remarks that we take no comfort from the substitution of malt drinks for spirituous liquors. On the contrary, it is the cause of apprehension and alarm, that just as public opinion, professional and unprofessional, is uniting all over the world in the condemnation of the common use of ardent spirits, the portals of danger and death are opening wide in another direction."—*Western Wave*.

TO THE VOTERS OF TEHAMA COUNTY.

Recently a circular bearing this heading was circulated throughout Tehama county for signatures to the following pledge: "We, the undersigned legal voters of Tehama county, mutually pledge ourselves that at the next election of county officers we will vote for no candidate who furnishes intoxicating drinks for voters at the election or during the campaign." And the pledge was prefaced with the following preamble:

WHEREAS, The furnishing of intoxicating drinks to voters on election occasions by candidates for political positions has become an evil of such magnitude as to require a check at the hands of the people; therefore, it is advisable that the voters of Tehama enter into a compact for the suppression of this practice. For this purpose the subjoined pledge, originating with no political party and recognizing no party interests, is respectfully presented, soliciting the signature of every legal voter in the county who desires honest voting, fair elections and faithful officers. The reasons for this are: First—The practice alluded to is a species of bribery that corrupts the ballot and demoralizes the voters at our elections. Second—It is one which many honorable, upright men, refusing to stoop for success, decline to become candidates for office, while on the other hand it invites unscrupulous political speculators to positions which none but reliable men should fill. Third—It is against public sentiment and sustained only by force of custom, coupled with the selfish interests of those engaged in it. Fourth—It is a heavy expense to candidates, and leads to degrading associations and demoralizing results.

Any voter who wishes to make his vote conditional upon prospects of success can do so as follows: Two weeks before the election the number of votes pledged is to be published, and if that number is such as would have been a majority in the last general election, his pledge shall be binding; otherwise it shall be void.—*Rescue*.

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

The meeting of the Council of the Dominion Alliance, which has lately been held at Ottawa, has been the most important ever held by that body. A sound of clamoring for battle assailed the ears of the council from all parts of the country, which seems to have been so ripe for a prohibition movement that an advance was ordered all along the line. There is to be an effort to get all the counties to make a simultaneous move in favor of the Scott Act. The Alliance itself cannot set all the country in motion, but it is thought that the temperance people in every county will joyfully respond to this signal, and will take steps to bring their county into line. Another action taken by this Council was to request a gentleman on the Government side of the House, Professor Foster, member for King's county, New Brunswick, to move a resolution during this session in favor of the principle of national prohibition. Mr. Fisher, the Liberal member from Brome, was asked to second this resolution. This action will have the effect of suggesting parliamentary leaders for the temperance party in the House, and cannot but awake intense interest as the result of the division on the resolution is looked for. A third matter of no little interest is the appointment of Mr. Spence, of Toronto, to the position of general secretary of the Alliance, formerly held by Mr. Gales, secretary of the Quebec Branch. Mr. Spence is the secretary of the Ontario branch. He is a young man of very great energy and very good ability, and he will, we hope, prove very effective in organizing the branches of the Alliance in the counties of Ontario. As that is, however, more than one man can do, the temperance

people should set to work at once to form such branches. An early temperance demonstration in every county is in the highest degree desirable, and that, if possible, before the Parliamentary division just spoken of.—*Montreal Witness*.

Correspondence.

BOYS AND GIRLS FROM ENGLAND.

To the Editor of the CANADA CITIZEN:

DEAR SIR,—Dr. Barnardo of "The Children's Homes," London, England, purposes sending to Ontario a large party of well-trained, smart and intelligent boys and girls in the spring for farmers, tradespeople and others desiring children to adopt or employ. The boys, aged 9 to 18 years, will arrive on or about the 10th of April, and will be suitable for farm and other services. The girls, aged 4 to 12 years, will probably arrive the end of April or early in May, and it is desired they should be placed with persons who will be willing to adopt them, giving places in their hearts and homes to the helpless little ones. A few only over 12 years may arrive with the other girls, and, if so, they can be employed for domestic service. Dr. Barnardo has already sent out about 300 boys and girls, who are, we are happy to say, with only one or two exceptions, doing well, and giving every satisfaction.

It may be here stated that we always keep up a lively correspondence with our children, and at all times take a deep interest in them; constantly stimulating and encouraging them either by letter or personal visits. We also do not allow any child to elude us as to his or her whereabouts, as we are fully conscious, should any of them escape us, they may grow loose and careless in their habits; having no one to guide and counsel them.

Our "Homes" in England are widely known. They aim at the rescue and training of destitute and friendless children. Several thousands have already been trained for positions of usefulness, and the successes which have attended them and our work give cause for real joy and sincere thankfulness. At the present time there are about 1300 children in the "Homes" in England, wholly maintained by the voluntary contributions of Christians in nearly all parts of the Globe.

It is intended to send 150 to 200 children annually to Canada, where it is fully hoped they will grow up to be most useful and valuable members of Society, and an honour to the country which now offers them so liberally every opportunity to succeed.

Persons desiring these children should send their applications, accompanied by their minister's and magistrate's letters of reference to the undersigned,

G. E. TRENAMAN,

"Dr. Barnardo's Home,"

Cor. Front and Windsor Sts., Toronto.

WHY NOT IN HURON?

To the Editor of the *Clinton New Era*.

DEAR SIR.—I have been interested in reading an account of the proceedings of the Dominion Alliance held in Ottawa, 31st. Particularly I notice that vigorous efforts are to be made this coming year to submit the Scott Act in the counties of Oxford, Norfolk, Essex, Lambton, Dundas, Stormont and Glengary. But where is Huron? Are we to be behind the age? Is the county of Huron to be "left" in every sense of the term? Whilst other counties and cities are abolishing crime, misery and poverty from among themselves, are we to harbor them? *This is what the liquor traffic entails.* Any man who shuts his eyes to these facts in these days is wilfully blind. Nobody doubts but that total prohibition is the true remedy, but the public are hardly educated to this point. Give us the half loaf, in the Scott Act, and the whole loaf will speedily follow. A judge, after a life-long experience in England, stated the other day that *nine tenths* of the convictions are solely owing to drink. From a purely selfish, economical point of view nothing would pay the people of Canada so well to-day as to prohibit the sale of drink. We hear a great deal these days about the cost of the C. P. R. Listen to it, believe it if you can, realize, try to grasp for an instant the magnitude of the sum I am about to mention. Last year England spent in drink alone enough to build nine railroads across this continent, or in other words the sum of *six hundred and fifty millions of dollars* was poured down their throats. We hear of hard times, strikes, opposition of labor to capital. Where do they all originate? In the bar-room, bred from alcohol, Socialism, Nihilism, and every other hell-engenderedism can be traced to drink. Let our

Reformers then be up and doing and submit the Scott Act or anything else to the people of Huron, and they will not be disappointed, they will receive help and aid where they least look for it. What if they fail? Try again. It must come. Centuries of oppression, of crime, of inaction, of cowardly neglect, the tears of widows and the blood of victims cry out to Heaven for the men of this age at length to show that Christianity is not a mere name, that the religion of Jesus Christ has at least as much in it as the religion of Mahomet, or of Buddah, who, if they did nothing else, at least taught their adherents the peril of the wine cup. I am afraid I have trespassed much on your space, but I know your sympathies are with me. Yours,

PROHIBITION.

Temperance News.

THE SCOTT ACT IN CARLTON.

A largely attended meeting of delegates from the different townships in the County of Carleton, was held last Thursday, in the County Council Chamber, Court House, for the purpose of organizing to submit the Scott Act to the electors of the county. At the last meeting of the Dominion Alliance it was unanimously resolved that steps should be taken immediately to enforce the Act in as many counties of the Dominion as possible, and the temperance people everywhere were urgently requested to organize. A lively agitation has been in progress in Carleton County for some time past, numerous meetings having been held. The following among delegates were present. Rev. G. M. Clark, New Edinburgh; C. Mohr, Mohr's Corners, Ira Morgan, Metcalf; J. Scoble, Birchton; W. Henderson, W. T. Burroughs, Fallowfield; A. F. Abbott, Hazledean, Wm. Slack, N. Bick, W. Kelly, Mount Sherwood; J. A. Fowler, Stewarton; Wm. Cherry, New Edinburgh; R. Stewart, Kenmore; A. M. Stewart, Vernon, P. O.; T. Clark, Nepean; G. H. Fawcett, W. H. MacCuaig, J. M. T. Hannum, J. MacPherson, C. E. Turgem, Ed. Storr, city; H. Alexander, grand treasurer, Sons of Temperance of Ontario; W. Stewart, worthy assistant Secretary of the Grand Lodge, Sons of Temperance of Ontario; Rev. M. Wood, corresponding secretary of the Alliance and a number of other clergymen.

Rev. Mr. Clarke was appointed chairman and Mr. Jas. Mac Pherson secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Storr, secretary of the county of Carleton convention, read the minutes of the meetings that have recently been held at the following places: Metcalf, Munster, Kars, Richmond, Carp, Fallowfield and Billings' Bridge. Mr. Storr explained that the greatest enthusiasm was manifest at all of these meetings. Having been called upon to explain the Act, Mr. Storr entered into a lengthy explanation. In the main it meant total prohibition of the liquor traffic in the county where adopted. The Act was municipal in its power, so that all electors could have a vote on it. The Act did not prohibit the manufacture but only the sale of liquors less than five gallons.

Mr. Hannum presented a copy of the Scott Act and instructions how to proceed in submitting it to the electors, which were read by the chairman.

It was moved by Mr. Mohr, councillor of Fitzroy, and seconded by Mr. McIlroy, of Richmond, "That in the opinion of this meeting the time has come when an opportunity should be offered the ratepayers of the county of Carleton to relieve themselves of the burden of the liquor traffic." Carried unanimously.

The mover explained that he had seen the Act in force for seven years, and the ratepayers were satisfied.

Mr. McIlroy, as seconder, spoke at some length. He added that the C. P. R. loan caused such excitement in the county that the agitation ceased temporarily, but would now be resumed more actively than ever.

Mr. Alexander expressed his gratification at hearing the mover and seconder, both of whom spoke from experience.

Mr. Stewart, of Osgoode, asked if it was the duty of the License Inspector to see that the Act was carried out.

Rev. Mr. Wood answered that such was the duty of the Inspector,

It was moved by Mr. Henderson, seconded by Mr. Stewart, that this meeting do proceed at once to take the necessary steps for submitting the Canada Temperance Act to the electors of Carleton County. Carried.

A strong committee was then appointed to canvas for signatures necessary to the petition.

Votes of thanks were passed to the chairman, secretary and the council for the use of the chamber, after which the meeting adjourned.—*Ottawa Free Press.*

SCOTT ACT IN OXFORD.

WOODSTOCK, March 10.—In the early part of 1877 the electors of Oxford went to the polls and carried the Dunkin Act by about 300 majority. Through some flaw in the by-law it never came into force. Over a year ago an agitation was commenced for the submission of the Scott Act in this county. At the present time every minister in the county with, perhaps, one exception, is in favour of the Scott Act. In September last the petitions were forwarded to Ottawa. Counting out the duplicate votes, there were about 600 more than the required number of signatures. For the past few weeks nightly meetings have been held, and there is a thorough organization in every polling sub-division in the county. The opponents of the measure have not held any meetings. This week a number of gentlemen from Halton, and the Rev. John Smith, of Toronto, are in the county speaking for the Act. A grand rally is expected at the Temperance Convention to be held in Woodstock next Saturday to make final arrangements for the conflict on the 20th.

OTTERVILLE, March 10.—Mrs. Youmans gave a temperance lecture in Summerville on Friday evening, and in the Methodist Church, Otterville, on Sunday evening. The houses were crowded in both places.

WOODSTOCK, March 11.—A large meeting in the Town Hall, Woodstock, last night was addressed by Rev. Messrs. McKay, Williams, McMullen, Brethour, from Halton, and Messrs. J. Harrison, Milton, and Robert McLean, Toronto, for the Act, and against by Messrs. Tizzard and Lee. The Police Magistrate of Oakville was prevented from coming through sickness.

TILSONBURG, March 11.—The Music Hall was packed to the doors this evening, many having to go away. Rev. R. T. Williams occupied the chair. The speakers against the adoption of the Scott Act were Capt. McBride, of St. Thomas, Vice-President of the Ontario Trades and Benevolent Association, and Mr. Tizzard, Barrister, of Oakville. The speakers in favour of the adoption of the Act were Mrs. Youmans, Rev. J. S. Ross, and Rev. D. L. Brethour, of Milton.—*Globe.*

General News.

CANADIAN.

There seems to be a good deal of Fenian and dynamite alarm in Canada at present. The Parliament Buildings at Toronto are closely guarded. At Halifax, Lieut-Governor Richey is said to have received intelligence from Ottawa that dynamiters were expected to renew attempts to injure Government property here. A number of special constables have been sworn in, and extra precautions will be taken. The Provincial Buildings are guarded by six men, and the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor by three.

The Scott Act has been carried in Yarmouth County, N.S.

The striking female boot and shoe operatives at Hamilton have returned to work, a settlement having been effected.

The residence of Alex. Robertson, 1st concession of Thurlow, Ont., was burned Tuesday night with all its contents. Loss about \$1,500. Insured.

Mr. Justice Rose, in his address to the Grand Jury at the Renfrew Assizes, vigorously denounced the trade in intoxicating liquors.

The bill incorporating the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Company was passed by the railway committee of the Ontario legislature on the 5th, without amendment.

It is reported at Quebec that the woman lately suspected of poisoning a miner named Rothwell, near Sherbrooke, and afterwards of poisoning her own husband, has committed suicide by poisoning.

A fire broke out on Sunday night in the house of an old couple named McNeill, living at Cape Traverse, P.E.I., and so suddenly and so rapidly did the flames make headway that the old couple had but time to escape with their lives, leaving a little girl, 12 years old, to be burned to death.

Mr. J. W. Longley, M.P.P., for Annapolis, has given notice in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly that on a future day he would move a

resolution to the effect that, in the opinion of this House, a union of the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island into one Province on a fair basis, would be advantageous to the common interests of all.

Hon. David McLelan, provincial secretary, delivered his budget speech in the New Brunswick House of Assembly on the 5th. The estimated receipts of the current year are \$644,106 and the estimated expenditure \$610,131. The provincial debt, Dominion, bonded and floating, amounts to \$1,109,950.

A fire occurred at Montreal in the agricultural implement store of Larnouth & Sons on College street, doing between \$2,000 and \$3,000 damage. Covered by insurance.

A fire broke out on Saturday morning in the rear of a block of frame buildings on the Main street, Ridgetown, completely destroying the whole.

UNITED STATES.

Twelve thousand dollars have been subscribed in Boston to the Longfellow memorial fund, and \$38,000 more is wanted.

The United States Brewers' Association has issued a circular to all members of the association, requesting them to make out a list of voters they employ, and those who neglected to take out naturalization papers. The object is to learn the exact political strength of the beer manufacturers of the country.

A number of pupils of Coddington School, Boston, between the ages of 12 and 15, organized themselves into a gang called the "Jesse James Gang." They wore ribbons, on which "J. J." was inscribed. The leader was known as "The Captain," and had a dagger and dark lantern. They had their headquarters in an unoccupied stable. They have entered several buildings in Quincy and stolen various articles: some of them have been recovered. The matter has been left in the hands of the school authorities.

The schooner *Stephen J. Fooks*, from Elizabethport for Boston, sprung a leak on February 28. The men worked at the pumps until they dropped from exhaustion. After drifting 200 miles the vessel was picked up on George's Bank. The captain had become insane from suffering, and attempted to kill the entire crew. He was terribly frost-bitten, as were all on board. The men had no food or water for two days.

On Friday night, near Salt Lake, a snow slide a mile wide, extending from the summit down to Alta, swept away the works of the new Emma mine, killing G. Lybecker, farmer; D. D. Wasson, machinist, and brother, Samuel Seethers, Chas. Colgreen and wife, Edward Crockett, Lottie Pleon, O. J. Johnson, N. S. Leland, Willard Stephenson and John Richardson. The bodies were all recovered except one. This is the worst slide ever known in Little Cotton Wood, the snow slide being forty feet high. The damage to the mines will amount to \$15,000. The storm is too bad to bring the bodies of the killed down. Several leave families.

A fire at Alleghen, Mich., burned twelve stores on one side of the street, and eleven stores on the opposite side, including the Sherman House, and three newspaper offices. The loss reached a quarter of a million. A high wind blowing at the time rendered the fire unmanageable.

Half the business portion of Odessamo, Ks., was burned last night. Loss \$50,000.

At Montgomery, Ala, Miss Harwell stabbed and killed her sister, Mrs. Hughes, in Coffee county, during a difficulty over some cattle left by Hughes, who died recently. Miss Harwell had lived unlawfully with Hughes.

At Cadeville, La., John Rogers and wife, aged 73 and 60, while sitting by the fire, were shot and killed last week by persons whose motive was robbery. The house was ransacked, but the money in a mattress was not found. The murder was not discovered until Saturday.

Near LaGrande, Oregon, while five men were grading a railroad through Pyle Canon they were caught under a huge mass of earth and rock and killed. A heavy blast has detached the slide. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

A hurricane in Mississippi has done great damage in one country. The estimated loss is \$100,000. Mrs. Grice, living near here, is reported killed by falling timbers. Every building owned by Ossion Gillespie was blown to pieces, and his daughter fatally hurt.

A fire at Grand Rapids, Mich., destroyed \$100,000 worth of property.

In Colorado near Denver, snowslides descended on the station at Woodstock, on the South Park Railroad, carrying away every building in the town, including the railway station. Seventeen persons are known to have been caught in the avalanche, including Mrs. Doyle, widow, who kept the station, and her six children, and another woman,

name unknown. Two women were rescued last night alive, but seriously injured. The body of one section hand was recovered this morning. None of the others can escape alive. The missing are Jacob Caswell, of Tomishi; J. S. Brown, telegraph operator at the station; George Alexander, Horace Alexander and Mike Shea.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Wallace Ross, the Canadian sculler, defeated Bubear on the Thames course in England, the race being for £400 a side.

Spurgeon, the eminent preacher, has fallen heir to a large fortune, left him by Joseph Pool, of Leicester.

A schooner has been wrecked at Wick, and six persons drowned.

A cartridge filled with dynamite exploded in the Custom House at Lyons, mortally wounding an official. At an anarchist meeting here, it was decided to maintain strict secrecy concerning preparations being made for a monster gathering of adherents of anarchist views. It is believed the 18th has been fixed upon for the proposed meeting.

The police are closely watching the movements of 83 persons now in France suspected of belonging to the dynamite party. O'Donovan Rossa's son is in Paris, but there is no evidence that he is connected with dynamiters. A brother of Joseph Brady, one of the Phoenix park assassins, is living in the Quartier Latin.

The French shareholders in the Suez Canal Company hold a meeting to-day to protest against the convention between De Lesseps and the English ship-owners. De Lesseps threatens to consider the rejection of the conversation as a vote of censure on his policy, and if such action is taken to withdraw from the management of the canal.

A dynamite plot has been discovered at Perth, and the police have seized several packages of explosives forwarded by anarchists through the parcel post.

An interview between the Czar and the Emperor William takes place in June at Darmstadt. The meeting will result in a great diplomatic conference.

The Prussian Parliament has refused to repeal the bill abolishing the salaries of Catholic priests.

Agrarian disorders are reported in Southern Russia. The Cossacks are violently resisting the efforts of the Government authorities to collect taxes.

It has been announced that the Persians last November appealed for Russian protection against the Tekke Turcomans. Capt. Abkhanoff with an escort of 25 Cossacks went to Mery with a letter to the Khans, and induced him and other chiefs to petition Russia for annexation. Gen. Komaroff answered that Russia would grant this honor if slavery be renounced and the booty taken from the Persians were restored. The Khans accepted these terms and liberated their prisoners. Russia intends to establish a permanent legation at Cabul, a step rendered necessary by the occupation of Mery.

The treaty of peace with Chili has been ratified by the Constituent Assembly of Peru.

The commander of the Black Flags in Annam has offered a reward of £16 for each head of a French soldier and £30 for the head of each officer.

A despatch from Haidzuong states that the advance of the French troops, under General Negrier, upon Bacninh has commenced and that several skirmishes between the French and Chinese troops have taken place, in which three French soldiers were killed and many Chinese killed and wounded. General Negrier has 6,000 men with him and another French column of 6,000 men under Generals Mellah and Brien is expected to start for Bacninh soon, making 12,000 men who will participate in the attack upon Bacninh.

A dispatch from General Graham, dated Osman Digna's camp, 11.40 a.m., March 13th, says:—The camp of the enemy has been taken after hard fighting. Over 700 British were killed and 100 wounded. A Suakim dispatch describing the battle says:—The rebels opened fire on Graham's forces at one o'clock. The British formed to repel the charge, but none being made the men were ordered to lie down again. The rebels fire continued all night. The British did not reply. One officer and two men were wounded and one man was killed. The rebels directed their fire especially toward the hospital waggons, which were conspicuous in the moonlight. The surgeons and General Graham's staff officers had many narrow escapes. At sunrise the Gardiner gun and a nine-pounder were turned against the rebels, who were within 1,300 yards of the British, and afforded an excellent target. The Arabs were soon compelled to retire to their main position. Stewart's cavalry arrived at half-past six, and took a position on the British left so as to turn the enemy's right. The engagement soon became general. The infantry and artillery completely routed the enemy from their pits and trenches. The battle had not lasted over half an hour when the victory of the British was made certain.

SOUNDING THE DEPTHS.

BY THE REV. C. J. WHITMORE.

"You have been hearing of 'The Bitter Cry of the Outcast Poor,' and you wish to see and hear for yourself, do you?" asked an East-end minister of a visitor who had called on him for that purpose. "Well, it is very easy to gratify your wish; you have only to indicate what portion of the poor you desire to visit among, and I shall know what to do."

"I should like to see, and hear, and examine for myself, under your guidance," said the visitor; "and this bag here is not unfurnished with means to make our visit one of something more than curiosity, go where we may."

"I am glad of that," rejoined the minister; "for while many just and righteous sermons may be preached on the poverty of the poor, oftentimes the most trying part of my work is going to it empty-handed."

"That will not be the case to-day," said the visitor, "so let us get as quickly as possible on our way."

"Where shall we begin?" asked the minister.

"I have heard and read much of the match-box making," replied the visitor, "and should like to see something of that on our way."

"By all means," was the reply; "meanwhile we will take things as they come on the road thither. Let us look first into this common lodging-house in the court."

The two friends entered, as he spoke, into the sitting-room of a "home for travellers." It consisted of the whole of a court, which was entered by a narrow arch under a house, the various houses on each side of the court constituting the "home," so far as bedrooms were concerned, one large kitchen being set apart for the common eating and living-room of all the inhabitants of both sexes.

As they entered they were faced by an enormous fire of coke in the ruins of a large cooking stove. On one side was a huge boiler with a long tap, which was for common use; on the other and in front of the fire were various cooking utensils.

The seats were roughly divided into compartments like those in an ordinary coffee-house, and the occupants were of the most varied character. They were nearly all wrecks; of women, of men, of all trades and professions; wrecks of physicians, surgeons, solicitors, clergymen, shopmen, clerks, mechanics, laborers and (so-called) gentlemen. There was scarcely a single specimen of fresh springing life in the room; faded, withered, broken wreckage the prevailing characteristic. A more hopeful gathering it would be hard to find, and just as plain as the hopelessness as the one source of it all—strong drink. Thoughts of this kind passed rapidly through the minds of the minister and the visitor as they looked around them.

"What about the old women and her sixpence, minister?" asked one of the tenants. "I think there are a good many here to-day who would be the better for treatment of that kind, seeing there is a decided majority of mouths over dinners among us."

"How comes that about?" asked the minister.

"Out o' luck," replied another; "nothin' to do if we offer to do it for nothin'."

"Nothing stirring but stagnation," added a third.

"Been looking for envelope-directing at three shillings a thousand, all the morning," said a fourth, "and none at that hard work-upon-empty-stomach figure."

The conversation was interrupted for a moment by a man stumping into the kitchen with a wooden leg, which he coolly took off, let down his flesh leg from his nether garments, and sat down to a plentiful meal which he brought in with him, in which a large bottle held a prominent place. He looked up at the minister, glanced keenly at the visitor, but he uttered never a word.

"How have you got on to-day, Dick?" asked the minister of a lank-looking man almost covered with mud.

"Awful bad!" replied Dick. "I was doing a fit on the kerb, and had just gathered a fine squad of women with 'tin' round, when the 'copper' came up, and I had to hook it without earning even a penny."

"And how have the 'appeals' been doing?" he asked another, who wore a decidedly broken-down clerical appearance.

"Not much to boast of," replied he; "I had a bishop for a sov. at the beginning of the week, but since then the product of honest and laborious industry has been nil!"

The visitor seemed utterly bewildered, until the minister whispered, "One of the best (or worst) begging-letter writers in London."

"And how is your baby!" he asked, turning to a woman with two black eyes.

"Blow the babies!" replied the woman; "they are rising in price so much as not to be worth taking out. I used to be able to get any amount on 'em for threepence a day; but since they have opened the day nurseries, I can't get a good-lookin' kid under eighteenpence, and I have to pay sixpence for any sub-nosed little beast, as ugly as sin."

"Borrows babies to go begging with," again explained the minister.

"Another entry into the kitchen; a woman with very small, bright eyes, who also produced a good meal and a bottle.

"The most artful of them all," whispered the minister; "she can

turn up her eyes till the white only is visible, and she wears an inscription round her neck—'Pity the poor blind!'"

A young girl followed into the kitchen, with some matchboxes in her hand and loose matches in her dirty apron.

"She waits for elderly ladies and gentlemen, knocks up against them, scatters her matches on the pavement, and sets up howling that her father will beat her to death! Does a very prosperous trade too," again explained the minister.

"Do you wish me to open my bag here?" inquired the visitor.

"By no means," replied the minister; "the money would be in the publican's till in a very few minutes after our departure."

"Then I have seen too much, and we will go," he replied; and they took their departure.

"Is that kind of thing part of 'The Bitter Cry?'" asked the visitor.

"If I were to state my own opinion clearly and unreservedly," replied the minister, "it would be this—that about nine parts of every ten of the Bitter Cry is due to strong drink, and that if, as an experiment, no strong drink could be procured for the next year, at the end of that time, or very soon after, there would be no charity needed. Here, where I labor, if I had the revenues of the public houses, I could pay for all schools, hospitals, prisons, workhouses, doctors in sickness, and food for the really unemployed, and have a very handsome allowance for myself, and I believe it would be the same all over London."

"Then are there no real cases of misfortune and need?"

"Plenty! as I will show you; but the revenue from moderate drinking would more than meet them all."

"Now," continued the minister, as they entered a house not far from the lodging-house, "here is a case of real need at present. There are three children locked up in this room; the father was a carpenter, and he kept his wife and children respectably; he became consumptive, laid on his bed for fifteen months, wife went to work at a laundry, he minding the children, sick as he was; not long since he died, and the widow now earns twelve shillings per week, upon which she and the children exist. Will you open the bag if I send for the mother?"

"Surely!" replied the visitor; "this is what I came to see."

The mother was sent for; strong, cheerful, and making a good fight of it for herself and little ones. Quiet inquiries by the minister brought out the acknowledgment of a few weeks' rent due before her husband's death, she had not been able to pay; the bag was opened, and they left the widow uttering the music of a heartfelt "God bless you, gentlemen."

"Now come in here," said the minister, "and see one of the most trying cases with which I have to deal."

He knocked at the door of a back room at the top of the house, and they entered.

A woman, evidently once respectable, now ragged and hopeless, and a girl of about eight, suffering and pallid from want of proper and sufficient food, were the occupants. There was no fire in the grate, no food in the cupboard, no hope in the woman's face or life.

"Where is your husband?" asked the minister.

"Out somewhere," she replied, "as usual; he is just the same as ever he won't work! and that's the cause of all our trouble."

"Shall I open the bag?" inquired the visitor, in a low tone.

"You must judge for yourself," said the minister; "this wife and child are ragged and starving, through the father's utter laziness. He could work and get it to do, if he would do it, but he will not. He does not drink nor will he work; and the wife and child starve. It seems hard on one hand to minister to his idleness by feeding his wife and child, hard on the other hand for the wife and child to starve through him. This is the truth; you must balance and judge for yourself."

The bag was opened a very little way; and as they departed the minister said, in a tone that left no doubt as to its truth—

"If I had my way that man would do a large amount of work under efficient supervision for at least six months to come."

They came, as he spoke, upon a gathering of men and women, girls and lads, waiting outside a match-factory. The minister and his friend joined themselves to the small congregation, which consisted of three men, three women, four lads, and a girl. One of the men was indulging in the luxury of a pipe; another, with a gaunt look upon his hopeless face seemed to be wishing in vain for similar enjoyment.

"What are these?" inquired the visitor.

"Match-box makers, who work at their own homes," was the reply; "all except the lad in front, who thinks it better to live without honest labor of any kind."

One of the women was speaking violently as they approached, her right hand on her hip, her left fore-finger held oratorically before her.

"It was bad enough before," she said; "it was only slow starvation at two-three fardens a gross. Now they have taken off another halfpenny, through the competition of them Germans; and what we are to do now, heaven knows—I don't; it's enough to drive a poor woman to make a hole in the water."

"If yer think so, better do it and not make a row about it," replied the man with the pipe; "them as make a row about it never does it."

"But it is hard, though," said one of the other women, "to see the young 'uns allus so desperately hungry. Mine used to eat the paste for the boxes until I put Prushin' blue in it to keep 'em from it."

"How many children have you?" asked the minister.

"Four on 'em," she replied, "and never once a full stomach among 'em for the last twelve months."

"I will see they are filled for once," said the minister, "if you send them with these tickets to the Free Children's Dinner at my school-room to-morrow."

This offer was at once accepted; but it brought the whole company begging for tickets. The minister supplied them as far as possible, and again they went upon their way.

From court to alley, from alley to lane, from lane to streets of one-storey houses, where there were always one and sometimes two families in the same apartment, where decency or cleanliness were simply impossible, where prayer and worship were unheard, where need and guilt, sorrow and crime were herded together in most undesirable companionship: in all the pattern, directly or indirectly, strong drink closely interwoven, and though it seems hard to say it, rendering the distribution of the contents of the bag of the visitor one of the hardest possible problems to solve, even to those thoroughly accustomed to labor among the poor.

"If it was not for the drink, the task would be easy," remarked the visitor.

"Exactly so!" replied the minister, as they ended their quest.—*The Welcome.*

A DREAM.

As I slept I dreamed, and seemingly there rose before me a grand and stately building. Beautiful in outline, perfect in proportion; its splendid arches, its noble columns of purest marble glistened in the ruddy sunlight of the summer evening. And, as I gazed in admiration, looking upward, I perceived, with horror, that the building was on fire, and that the flames were already beginning to issue from the open windows. Then, dropping for a moment my eyes, I saw, crowding toward the entrance, a ceaseless procession, sixty thousand strong; onward they advanced with merry laugh and jest, unconscious of the terrible doom before them, and careless that their dancing feet are momentarily nearing the brink of eternal ruin.

One by one they reach the portal of the palace. Young men and maidens, the shining locks of youth, and the hoary head of age—when suddenly, the call is heard, "Fire! fire! Haste to the rescue! Our beautiful building is in flames, and within its burning walls men and women are even now perishing by thousands."

The warning cry is heard, engines come thundering down the street, ropes are brought; ladders are raised to the windows, and the work of salvation is begun. One by one the wretched victims are taken from the building; and scorched, maimed and bleeding are carried to a place of safety. But, faster than the rescue, others continue to crowd through the entrance, and the work of death goes on. When, suddenly, the cry is raised by a bystander, "Why don't you put out the fire? What are these engines and firemen about that they stand idle at such a time as this? Put out the fire, for God's sake, put out the fire! Will ye stand by and see your friends perish before your eyes and lift no hand to save them?"

But the answer comes back upon the evening breeze, "O no, you ask too much. Let every man look out for himself. We can't extinguish this fire; to do so would be subversive of the interests of society. This fire was kindled by men whom we dare not offend—men of wealth and influence—whose patronage we need and whose votes we desire. The building is insured, and we will rescue all the inmates that we are able, but we neither can nor dare extinguish this fire as you wish."

And as I woke I seemed to hear a voice ringing in my ears in thunder tones, saying:

"Woe unto him that buildeth a town with blood and establisheth a city by iniquity."—*H. in Standard Bearer.*

"ONLY A PINT."

Many of you are perhaps aware that a large number of the cities in America were built in an incredibly short space of time. What was one time rough, unsettled land, would in a week or two be a small settlement, in a few months a village, and before many years a large and flourishing city. It was thus with the town in which the following incident happened.

By the side of a beautiful lake, in the far West, a party of emigrants stopped one night to water their horses and to rest. Finding the country all that could be desired, they decided to settle there, and make it their future home. Other emigrants continue to arrive, and in a short time it was quite a thriving village. Shops were opened, a meeting house erected, and at last a whisky shop was started. The population continued to increase, and so did the public-houses. Crime became a common thing, and a prison was built.

Among the first settlers in the place was a blacksmith named William, big and powerful, but as gentle as a child. He was a favorite with all. Being a hard and skillful worker he found constant employment. When his day's work was over he would adjourn to the village inn to get a pint of

beer. Here he would stay for an hour or two, and talk with others who were in the habit of frequenting the place; but in spite of all persuasion William could not be induced to take more than his customary pint. Although William drank so little, still he was always a welcome guest. Being in pretty comfortable circumstances, and a regular attendant at the meeting-house, his presence gave the place a more respectable name than it could, perhaps, otherwise have boasted.

When the public-houses had increased to such an extent that drunkenness and crime had become a common occurrence, a few true-hearted men determined to start a temperance society. Several of them, including the minister, tried to induce William to join them. But his reply was, "It's only a pint that I take, so there is no need for me to join."

About this time the prison authorities decided on erecting a gallows. William, amongst others, put in a bid for the contract, and obtained it. In due time the work was finished, and he received the amount of money agreed upon. That night, as usual, he went to the inn for his pint. The gallows that he had just completed became the topic of conversation, and as he had received payment for it, he thought he could not do less than treat the company. According to custom it was necessary that he should drink with them, so he called for and drank his second pint. As a rule William was not a boastful man, but with more than his customary amount of drink in him, he commenced to boast of his workmanship, and said "he would like to see the man, no matter how big or heavy, that that gallows would not hang." A third pint had by this time followed the second, and others soon followed it. All the men by this time were more or less under the influence of drink. Arguments arose, and a quarrel ensued; two or three of them set on the blacksmith. Unconscious of his own strength, he struck one of them a blow which laid him dead at his feet. He was arrested, tried and found guilty of murder. Every effort was made to save him, but in vain, and within two months he was the first man hanged on the gallows he had made himself.

It was "Only a Pint" that did it.—*Charles Evans in Temp. Record.*

Our Casket.

BITS OF TINSEL.

The ship that everybody likes—Good fellowship.

Somnambulism is believed to be an unconscious tranceaction.

The Rev. Mr. Ship married four couples in fifteen minutes, which is at the rate of sixteen knots per hour for that Ship.

The English alphabet is tolerably virtuous. Twenty of the letters have never been in prison. Yes, but look what a lot of them are now in penitentiary.

An advertisement to invest in certain new lines is with awkward honesty headed, "Purchase of railway snares."

The boy who bit into a green apple remarked with a wry face. "Twas ever thus in childhood—sour."

One of George III.'s first acts was to knight a gentleman named Day. "Now," said he "I know that I am king, because I have turned Day into knight."

"Did you ever think what you would do if you had Rothschild's income?" said Seedy to Harduppe. "No, but I have often wondered what Rothschild would do if he had my income."

Little Nell—"Mamma, what is color-blind?" *Mamma*—"Inability to tell one color from another, dear." *Little Nell*—"Then I dess the man that made my g'ography is color-blind." *Mamma*—"And why pet?" *Little Nell*—"Tause he got Greenland painted yellow."

"Well, madame, how's your husband to-day?" "Why, doctor, he's no better." "Did you get the leeches?" "Yes, but he only took three of them raw—I had to fry the rest."

"Come, John, be lively now, break the bones in Mr. Samson's chops, and put Mr. Smith's ribs into his basket." "All right, sir, just as soon as I've saved off Mrs. Murphy's leg," said the butcher.

A traveller who had just read on the guide-post—"Dublin, two miles," thought to make game of a passing Irishman by asking—"If it's two miles to Dublin, Pat, how long will it take to get there?" "Faith," returned Pat, "and if your heels be as slow as yer wit, ye'll get there about Christmas."

An Irish crier at Ballinasloe, being ordered to clear the court, did so by this announcement: "Now, then, all ye blackguards that isn't lawyers must leave the court."

Does it pay to have a dozen intelligent young men turned into thieves and vagabonds, that one man may get a living by "selling them rum?"

De man wot lets hissself beliebe dat de world owes him a libin, am gwine to eat some poor fodder afore he dies. De world don't owe nobody nuffin. We am put heah to sot an' starve or git up'n dust. Providence won't pay house rent, buy our 'tatfers or keep de cook stove hot.

Artemus Ward told a story about reading one of his lectures to President Lincoln, and asking the President's opinion of it. According to the showman's version of the interview the Chief Magistrate answered, with grave deliberation. "For those that like that kind of a lecture, I suppose it is just the kind of a lecture that such people would like."

GIRLS.—Don't marry a man to mend him or reform him. Attempts to reform are generally as vain, as powerless as attempts to turn back the flowing tide with a wisp of straw, or out roar a hurricane with a tin whistle. A young man proposed for the hand of a beautiful girl, as she hesitated about replying, the young man said: "I await your answer with bated breath." The young lady answered: "Well, sir, you will have to bait your breath with something beside high wines and limberger cheese to catch me." Her head was level. A young man who will not cease drinking to please his sweet-heart, will not do so to please his wife.—*Broadaxe.*

CHILI.—The Band of Hope is a missionary institution in Chili. At least we judge so from an account of an entertainment given by the Band of Hope at Coquimbo in that little republic. This society was organized by a lady missionary last March, with only 15 members. It now has 120 enrolled, and not a week passes but new members are taken in. The treasurer has over \$70 in her keeping, and sends regularly to New York and Chicago for Band of Hope supplies. Intemperance is said to be appalling in its prevalence in Chili, and this little society is one of the very few agencies directly intended to "educate and agitate," and a large number of native boys and girls are already influenced by it.—*Western Wave.*
B. & F.

For Girls and Boys.

CAPTAIN ROBERT.

Robert was kept in the house by a cold, so he flattened his nose against the glass and watched a military procession pass by. They were in very gay uniform with very bright buttons, and kept step beautifully.

Robert watched until the last glimmer of their brightness disappeared around a corner, then turned with a sigh to watch his mother place pies in the oven, and say to her:

"I would like to be a soldier."

"Very well," said his mother; "then I would be."

Robert stared at her a few minutes, and then said:

"Be what?"

"Why, a soldier. Wasn't that what you said you wanted?"

"Well, but how could I be?"

"Easy enough; that is, if you put your mind to it. A soldier's life is never an easy one, of course. Clare, you may hand me that other pie; I think I can make room for it."

"But mother, I don't know what you mean." This Robert said.

"Don't? You haven't forgot the verse we talked about so long? 'Greater is he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city.' It takes a real soldier-like fighting to rule a spirit, I can tell you."

"O," said Robert; and he flattened his nose against the glass again and thought.

"But mother," he said at last, "I don't mean that kind. I would like to be a captain and have soldiers under me."

"Nothing easier," said his mother, shutting the oven with a satisfactory air. There are your ten fingers, and your eyes, your ears, and that troublesome tongue that hates to obey. I'm sure you have soldiers enough to control. I pity any captain who has as troublesome ones."

Robert laughed; he had so many talks with his mother that he understood her very well; yet this was a new way of putting it. He stood there a good while thinking about it deciding that he would be a captain forthwith, and his soldiers should obey perfectly. Then he wondered what orders he should have to give them first.

Poor fellow! In less than ten minutes from that time he knew.

He went to the sitting-room to find that baby Carrie had been there before him. There lay his birthday books, his beautiful "Family Flight" on the floor, some of the loveliest pictures in it torn into bits; his photograph album was on the sofa, but chubby

fingers had tugged at mamma's picture until it lay loose and ruined, and papa's page was gone entirely.

O, how angry was Captain Robert! He wanted to run after Carrie and slap her naughty fingers; she was almost two years old, and ought to know better. He wanted to run to his mother, and with red face and angry voice tell his mother of the wrong, and demand that Carrie be punished. He wanted to bury his head in the sofa cushions and cry just as loud as he could roar. Why did he do none of those things? Just because he remembered in time that he was a captain and had soldiers that must obey.

"Halt!" he said to his feet as they were about to rush away; and they instantly obeyed. "Stop!" he said to the tears, as they began to rush in torrents up to his eyes; and back they all went, save one little straggler who rolled down his nose, and was instantly wiped out of existence. In short, the boy proved himself a good captain, for that time at least. He even sent his feet up stairs presently with a rosy-cheeked apple for Carrie, and bade his arms give her a very loving hug, which they immediately did.

Mamma found out all about it, as mammas almost always do; and when papa came home at night what did he do but bow low and say:

"Captain Robert, I am proud to salute you.—I hear you have fought a battle and won a victory to-day."—*Pansy.*

KEEP DOWN THE WEEDS.

"You must keep down the weeds, darling," said grandpa, as he raked in the garden, "and give the flowers plenty of water. Did you ever think, Lina dear, that your mind was a garden?"

"My mind, grandpa?" And Lina set down her watering-pot and looked up into the old man's face. "My mind a garden?" she repeated.

"Yes, dear. Your mind is that part of you in which you think and feel. Good thoughts and feelings are the flowers and fruit that grow in the gardens of our minds, and bad thoughts and feelings the weeds. Now, suppose I were to let the weeds grow just as they like all over this garden, what do you think would happen?"

"Just what happened to Neighbor Orton's garden," replied Lina. The weeds would grow faster than the good plants and flowers, and cover them over, or kill them out."

"And as it is with neighbor Orton's garden," said grandpa, "so it is with the minds of his children. In their gardens the weeds have grown faster than the flowers."

"They are bad boys, I know," answered Lina.

"Because the father neglected the gardens of their minds, and did not pull up or keep down their evil weeds."

"O, now I understand, grandpa. And do we all have weeds in the gardens of our minds?"

"All of us, darling—the weeds of selfish thoughts and feelings—and whenever we discover them we should pull them up by the roots, God will make the flowers of love and mercy, of kindness and good-will, of patience and self-denial and all heaven-born graces, grow richly in our gardens if we but keep down the weeds."—*Children's Hour.*

NEVER BEGIN.

In going down hill on a slippery track,
The going is easy; the task's getting back.
But you'll not have a tumble, a slip nor a stop,
Nor toil from below, if you stay at the top.

So from drinking and smoking and every sin,
You are safe and secure if you never begin.
Then never begin! never begin!
You cannot be a drunkard unless you begin.

Some boast they can stand on the cataract's brink;
Some do it, but some topple over and sink.
Then I think, to be safe, the most sensible plan,
Is to keep from the brink just as far as you can.

So from drinking and smoking and every sin,
You are safe and secure if you never begin.
Then never begin! never begin!
You cannot be a drunkard unless you begin.

—Official Organ.