

CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG.

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Copies of this issue of THE CANADA CITIZEN are sent to many persons who are not yet subscribers. We respectfully ask all such to carefully examine the paper and see whether or not it is just such a journal as they would like to have make a weekly visit to their homes.

Our object is the promotion and advocacy of all that is good, and determined opposition to what is bad. In fact these two are so intimately connected that the one implies the other. There are in society, in custom, and in law, many things that are the outgrowth of narrow selfishness, or the relics of ignorance and barbarism; abuses that are working evil, and that, strongly entrenched in prejudice, fashion, or wealth, refuse to yield their position in response to the growing demands of philanthropy and progress. We shall never hesitate to assail these strongholds of wrong, and shall fearlessly champion the cause of truth and right, no matter how unpopular, how weak, or how moneyless that cause may be.

In this patriotic crusade we confidently appeal for sympathy and support to the strong sound sense and warm true heart of our young Canadian Nationality. Every day brings us words of encouragement, and evidence that our efforts are appreciated, and feeling certain of a ready response, we earnestly request our friends everywhere to do what they can to extend the sphere of our circulation and usefulness.

We have received several letters and cards from ministers who had remitted us their dollars in response to a remarkable offer made in THE CANADA CITIZEN some time ago. Writers of some of these letters are surprised that they did not receive the promised books a little earlier. Pressure of business prevented their being printed and mailed as soon as expected. They have all now been sent to those entitled to receive them. If any omission has occurred we shall be much obliged if the seemingly-neglected friends will kindly notify us at once. Their names were all placed upon our mailing

list on receipt of their letters and they will confer a favor by notifying us if there is any further irregularity in the delivery to them of THE CANADA CITIZEN.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars holds its thirty-first annual session at the Educational Department Buildings in this city commencing on Tuesday, May 26th. Delegates will be present from different quarters of the Globe, constituting perhaps a more generally representative gathering than any that has been convened in this city before. Preparations are now going on to tender our friends from a distance such a reception as will be due to the magnitude and importance of the organization and cause which they represent.

The "Beer and Light Wine" craze is such a *prima facie* absurdity that it is strange that sensible people can be misled by it. All the alcohol in pure brandy previously existed in pure wine, and distillation has altered neither its quantity nor its quality. The brandy may be diluted till it is weaker than wine and the wine may be fortified till it is stronger than the brandy. The alcohol in the "milder" beverages is the same thing, and will produce the same results as the alcohol in the stronger, and the proposal to prevent the poisoning, by taking the poison in another form, somewhat resembles a proposal to keep your feet dry by walking in dirty water instead of in that which is comparatively clean.

Besides the absurdity that you can prevent the consumption of alcohol by encouraging the consumption of alcohol, the "beer people" favor the equally ridiculous paradox that the cultivation of an appetite for alcoholic beverages will lead to a diminution of drunkenness. Every one knows that no drinker begins on a large dose of alcohol. He must take at first diluted whiskey or a beverage with but little alcohol in it. If he did not begin he would never go on. You do not prevent a traveller reaching his journey's end by helping into the wagon to start.

Further than all this, beer has been made, is made, and will be made,—if made at all—just as strong as men want it. The whole case has recently been cleverly and concisely stated by a *Globe* correspondent in the following words which are well worth repeating:—

"The Temperance crusade is not against any one or two intoxicating beverages, but against alcohol, the enemy of health and happiness. Beer is drunk for the alcohol it contains; take that out and no one will touch the dirty stuff. Alcohol is a poison whether in whiskey, rum, brandy, or "pure beer and light wines."

Supposing the temperance people should agree to permit the sale of "the lighter drinks," and say to the liquor men, "We are bound to drive out rum, gin, whiskey, and brandy, and will allow you for the present to sell ale, beer, and domestic wine." The liquor men would laugh at their stupidity and say to themselves "Of course we would prefer to have a license for all intoxicating liquors, but if this will satisfy them, we will look out for the whiskey," and they would. Whiskey can never be drowned in beer, but an attempt at such a thing would result in "square" beer, or beer "with a feather in it," or "with a stick in it," or "with a stone in it," or, if need be, "with a maul and wedge in it," and if still stronger be desired they would call for beer "with the devil in it," and they would get it every time. No, beer will not do as a substitute for whiskey, nor can the appetite for brandy be satisfied with wine."

DIED.—At Toronto, on Wednesday May 29th, Sydney Arthur, son of F. S. Spence, Editor, CANADA CITIZEN, aged one year and five months.

NO INTOXICATING LIQUOR; the perfection of order and discipline; unparalleled feats of endurance; courage and coolness unsurpassed; raw boys from counter and desk doing the work of trained veterans. Such are the facts, the history and the pregnant lesson of our Northwest campaign.

We appreciate consistency in all things, and we cannot appreciate the position of men who talk temperance and rent property for saloon purposes; or of journalists who write temperance and rent their advertising columns to men who deal in whiskey. There ought to be less private encouragement of the liquor traffic for the sake of making money, while it is publicly denounced as it ought to be on account of its evil. At the same time the wrong is not in the talking of temperance or writing in its favor, but in the weakness of giving way to the temptation to make money out of so vile a thing as the liquor traffic.

We desire to again call attention to the fact of the misrepresentation of the position of the prohibitionists that is being made by those persons who assert that we are attempting to substitute political action for moral suasion. The men who are now advocating and working for the Scott Act are those who have been, and are, the most earnest and successful workers on the line of moral suasion both by example and precept. They are now supplementing this good work by another that has already been proved to be a powerful auxiliary to the cause to which they are devoting themselves. There is no inconsistency in the position of being at once anxious to have the flames extinguished in a burning dwelling and to have the incendiary prevented from firing any other homes.

The statement has frequently been made during the past few months that the action of the United States Prohibitionists in bolting from the existing political parties, and running a presidential candidate of their own, had weakened their cause and the influence that they would otherwise have possessed with the said existing political parties. A complete refutation of this plausible theory is contained in the following instructive facts:—In the winter of 1883-84, sixteen States asked their Legislatures to submit constitutional amendments in favor of prohibition to a vote of the people; in three states, distinct promises were made that such requests would be granted; but in none of these, nor in any other case, was the request actually complied with. During the past winter (1884-5), compulsory education bills were enacted in nine states; the Legislatures of three states have decided to submit constitutional amendments to the electors; in two prohibitory states the law, has been made more stringent than before, and the provisions of the license law have been strengthened and made more effective in no less than nine states, giving a total of twenty-three distinct Legislative Acts against the liquor traffic, passed after the Prohibition vote, which would seem to indicate that instead of desiring to manifest any contempt for the temperance party, American politicians have really been taught to recognize and respect the reasonable claims of men and women, who showed last Fall that they were not to be trifled with any longer.

LOTTERIES.

There is a law against lotteries and it is a righteous law. The passion for gambling is easily acquired, develops very fast and

invariably proves a terrible curse to the individuals who engage in it and to the community in which it is carried on. Where wise laws have been enacted, and command the respect of the better elements of society there should be always provided adequate machinery for having them thoroughly enforced. It is difficult, however, to frame Acts of Parliament so as to entirely suppress evils, in the carrying on of which there is money to be made, and in a community where there are men unprincipled enough to do anything for money.

Commendable efforts have been made in Toronto to suppress attempts at introducing lotteries, with all their attendant evils without violating the letter of the law prohibiting them, but so far these efforts have not been successful and it would seem as if much must still be left to the moral sentiment of the community. There is at present carried on in this city an extensive and bare-faced lottery business in which an excessively high prize is charged for a weekly paper with the distinct understanding that a part of this money is practically expended in purchasing a chance in the distribution of a large number of valuable prizes that are offered by the promoter of the chance. It may be said that this is not a lottery within the strict meaning of the term as interpreted by courts of law, but no one imagines that it is not a lottery in nature, operation and result. If such things are not bad, the law against them should be repealed; if they are bad, the law ought to be speedily revised so as to cover all possible evasions, and in the meantime, right-thinking and morality-loving people should bring all the power of their influence to bear in the development of such a public opinion as will rightly view such contemptible subterfuges and such immoral practices.

If there is no law in the land that can suppress this nuisance, and if journalists will be mean and avaricious enough to continue it, then all right-thinking people ought to unite in a determined effort to bring these journalists within the bounds of common decency, by refusing to admit to their homes any paper that will persist in such a course. It is evident that these men are open to financial arguments, and they will doubtless cower before financial threats. Decency is after all in the majority, and by a little determination it can circumvent and abolish this fast growing curse of indecent advertising.

A PUBLIC NUISANCE.

There are, we regret to say, a great many Canadian newspapers that admit to their advertising columns disgusting notices of some of the vilest nostrums with which conscienceless quacks seek to gull a too-confiding public. There may be patent medicines that are harmless or even useful. There are well-known preparations that are looked upon by many people as essential to a household equipment; we do not refer to these, we allude solely to the obscene, confidential, filthy advertisements, that suggest vice in their very wording, that seek to terrify the timid, and tempt the curious into a correspondence that results often in what may fairly be called *blackmailing* of the most outrageous description.

There is no need that we should be more specific in describing these purient notices. Nearly all of our readers must have noticed them in our daily and weekly Canadian journals, and the fact of their publication ought to make every decent member of the community ashamed of the cupidity that prompts publishers to soil their pages with such indecency, and the want of right public sentiment that permits them to do it, as well as alarmed at the evils they must produce, judging from the fact of their continued expensive, and no doubt profitable, publication.

DRUGGISTS' LICENSES.

As temperance workers simply, we do not need to discuss the question of any dispute between the Dominion and Provincial Governments in regard to the issue of licenses; we are only anxious to have the law administered by whatever authority will enforce it most effectually, and with the least danger of subsequent objection, appeal and tedious and expensive litigation. We are also anxious to see the Scott Act—for the enactment of which we worked so hard, and for the adoption of which we are working so hard,—carried out in its entirety. The intention of the Scott Act was that the retail sale of liquor for medicinal, sacramental and scientific purposes, should be placed exclusively in the hands of a few licensed druggists. The clause providing for such sale reads as follows:—

99. Provided, also, that the sale of intoxicating liquor for exclusively medicinal purposes or for *bona fide* use in some art, trade or manufacture, shall be lawful only by such druggists and other vendors as may be thereto specially licensed by the Lieutenant-Governor in each Province, the number not to exceed one in each township or parish, nor two in each town; and in cities not exceeding one for every four thousand inhabitants.

The intention of this evidently was to permit the sale by "other vendors" only in places where druggists, who are the regular vendors, cannot be secured.

Now, in utter defiance of the spirit of the law *the License Commissioners under the McCarthy Act* have, in some counties, passed by conveniently-situated druggists and given the licenses provided for in the clause quoted to men who before were engaged in the business of keeping taverns and saloons. Of course, it is entirely unlikely that such persons will be as careful in the exercise of their privileges as those in whose hands it was originally intended that this power should be placed in the interests of order and law. We are therefore driven to enquire whether or not these Dominion License Commissioners have any right to undertake the issue of the said licenses at all.

We have already quoted the clause of the Scott Act providing for the issue of these licenses by the Lieutenant-Governor. The clause of the Act subsequently passed by the Dominion Parliament, taking away this power from the Lieutenant-Governor, reads as follows:—

24. [Amending Act]. The licenses to be issued under the provisions of section 99, of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," shall be issued by the Board of Dominion License Commissioners, subject to the limitations provided in the said Act; and so much of the said Section as authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor to grant or issue such licenses is hereby repealed.

It is claimed by the Dominion authorities that this clause of the McCarthy Act was not set aside or declared *ultra vires* by the decision of the Supreme Court, the text of which is as follows:—

"The Liquor License Act, 1883," and "An Act to amend the Liquor License Act, 1883," are, and each of them is *ultra vires* of the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada excepting in so far as the said Acts respectively purport to legislate respecting those licenses mentioned in Section 7 of the said "Liquor License Act, 1883" which are there denominated vessel licenses and wholesale license, except also in so far as the said Acts respectively relate to the carrying into effect of the provisions of "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878."

1. The Supreme Court assigned to Provincial authority the issuing of locality fixed retail licenses. The issuing of wholesale and vessel licenses was left to Dominion authority, these licenses being for business that has frequently a national or inter-provincial character.

The points to which we wish to call special attention are these: 2. The licenses issued under the provisions of the Scott Act are really and technically locality-fixed retail licenses. 3. The clause above quoted placing the power to issue them in the hands of the Dominion License Commissioners is not a clause "relating to the carrying into effect of the provisions of 'The Canada Temperance Act, 1878,'" but is a clause actually framed to prevent the carrying out of the provisions of the said Act for having druggists' licenses issued by the Lieutenant-Governors of the different provinces.

The clause of the Dominion License Act above quoted is in violation of the first part of the decision of the Supreme Court and is not excepted by the latter part of that decision. It must be

borne in mind that clauses 142 and 143 of the original McCarthy Act are framed to provide for the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act and are altogether different in principle and object from the illegal clause above quoted.

Further, the judges of the Supreme Court evidently meant to affirm that the retail sale of liquor should be controlled by Provincial authority. Indirectly they affirmed the soundness of the Scott Act and asserted that it should be enforced. Clearly, their decision sets aside the legislation that attempts to take such power away from the provincial authorities, and to interfere with the carrying out of the provisions of the Scott Act.

We trust that this common sense view of the state of affairs will be unhesitatingly agreed to by our friends and the Provincial authorities in every part of the Dominion, and that they will at once proceed against these ex-tavern-keeping vendors so as to prevent their illegally selling liquor under licenses "not worth the paper upon which they are written."

THE SENATE AND THE SCOTT ACT.

The Scott Act amendment bill is now before the Senate. Its second reading was moved by Hon. Mr. Vidal, in an unusually able speech, in which he concisely explained the provisions of the bill, demonstrated unanswerably the soundness of the principles upon which the Act is based, and showed, conclusively by an overwhelming array of statistics that the people of Canada have never spoken out in favor of any other measure, and never in favor of any men, so emphatically as they have spoken in favor of this law.

If all the speeches made in the Senate were such as that made by Hon. Mr. Vidal on this occasion, there could be no excuse for the many sneers at our Senators that are made by those opposed to a second legislative chamber. We regret, however, to see from the Hansard reports that in the same debate there has already been talked some of the most unmitigated balderdash to which sensible men have been compelled to listen. Hon. Mr. Almon (of lager beer and light wine notoriety) actually assailed the Scott Act in the following pathetic fashion:—

"My objection to this Act, and one reason why it is imperative is, as I said before, that it is legislation for the rich and not for the poor. * * * I will mention a case where the big fly gets through the web, and the small fly gets caught in it. Say a horse worth \$400 is attacked by colic, and the owner sends for a veterinary surgeon, who prescribes gin. He asks, 'Have you any gin in the house?' The owner replies, 'Yes; the Scott Act is in force here, but I sent to the next county and got ten gallons of liquor.' He procures a bottle of it, and pours some of it down the horse's throat, and in ten minutes the pain ceases, and the danger is over. Now, take the case of a poor truck man, who owns a horse worth \$50. The horse is taken with colic in the same way, and the veterinary surgeon says the animal can be cured by the same means. But where is the poor man to get a bottle of gin? He says, 'the temperance people have adopted the Scott Act here, and I cannot get the gin.' There is no means of relieving the animal; the colic runs into inflammation; the horse dies, and the man loses his means of earning a livelihood; he is reduced to poverty, and all through the operation of the Canada Temperance Act, in which we are warned to make no amendment."

A little further on the same *honorable gentleman*, with a most reckless inconsistency, after abusing the law because it does not allow the general sale of small quantities of liquor, abuses the same law because it permits druggists to sell these small quantities. He does so in the subjoined *sensible* and *gentlemanly* terms:—

"If you were on your bed sick, and a messenger went to have a prescription made up which was wanted immediately, he might find the druggist engaged in supplying liquor to applicants, and have to wait until they were served. Bear in mind that the man who fills your prescription is the man who sells the liquor, and who, it is quite possible, may be inclined to indulge in the article he sells. In some of those prescriptions the slightest error might be attended with fatal results. Take for instance morphia, strychnia and other drugs; yet the druggist is the man who is deputed under this Act to sell liquor. I had not the making of that law, but if the hon. member who framed it and my hon. friend from Sarnia, [Hon. Mr. Vidal], who knows how decidedly I am in favor of temperance, had consulted me I should have advised them not to place this traffic in the hands of the druggist. If my hon. friend was not so strongly in favor of the Temperance Act I think he would see that in this respect, at all events, it should be amended; but of course this bantling of his has no faults; it has always a clean face and never a dirty nose."

Campaign Everywhere.

OXFORD.—DEAR SIR.—The Scott Act comes into force here next Friday. Reference was made to this fact last Sabbath in most of the pulpits throughout the county, and the sympathy and support of all Christian and law-abiding people entreated. I assure you many families who have long suffered from the drink traffic, and many persons who have long labored and prayed in the cause of reform, look forward with glad and grateful hearts to the first of May. We think of it as a bright May morning, when the sun will shine more brightly, and the birds will sing more sweetly, because the greatest curse of our age and country is put under the ban of the law. The majority of the liquor sellers of the county are evidently not going to submit loyally to the will of the people; but our cause is just, our organization is complete, and God helping us, we fear not the issue. Our County Convention meets at Ingersoll to-morrow. I shall let your readers know from time to time "how the Scott Act works in Oxford."

Yours,
W. A. MCKAY.

Woodstock, April 28th, 1885.

MIDDLESEX.—A meeting of the Executive of the Scott Act Alliance of the County of Middlesex was held at the Victoria Hall, London, on Monday afternoon. After devotional exercises the Secretary submitted several communications from the Secretary of the Dominion Alliance and the Secretary of State, to the effect that the Scott Act petition for the County of Middlesex had passed the Privy Council, and the naming of the day of voting was now under the consideration of the Government; whereupon the following resolution was unanimously carried:—"That whereas the Scott Act petition for the County of Middlesex has passed the Council several weeks since, and the deferring of vote is causing great irritation in the County, the committee resolve to take immediate steps to ascertain the cause of this unnecessary delay by inquiries in the House of Commons and otherwise, and to use every available means to hasten the vote, and that a deputation be appointed to proceed to Ottawa if necessary." After some discussion as to the advisability of holding meetings throughout the County, the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.

Hon. J. B. Finch spoke to a very large audience in Victoria Hall on the same evening, Rev. T. S. Johnson occupying the chair. Mr. Finch's address was a most eloquent one. He lectured again in the same hall on Tuesday evening.

WATERLOO.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Waterloo County Temperance Association was held at Berlin, on the 23rd inst., and was very largely attended by delegates from all parts of the county. The president, Mr. Umbach, occupied the chair. The treasurer reported that about \$1,000 had been collected since the organization of the Association six months ago, and of this \$800 had been spent principally in distributing temperance literature and in holding meetings. The question of submitting the Scott Act in the county was thoroughly discussed and it was unanimously decided to commence at once the circulation of petitions for the submission of the Act. The Rev. Mr. Nugent was elected president for the ensuing year.

In the evening an enthusiastic meeting was held in the Town Hall. F. S. Spence, editor of the CANADA CITIZEN, and Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, delivered an able address on the Scott Act, explaining it, contrasting it with the license laws, and answering objections that have been made against it.

The prospect for carrying the Act here is very fair, the temperance Germans being even more confident than the English speaking class.

MISSISSQUOI, QUE.—The following is the official return on the Scott Act election in this county:—

	For.	Against.
Township of Stanbridge.....	312	327
Township of Durham.....	200	142
Dunham Villagh.....	24	14
Cowansville.....	53	20
Sweetsburg.....	5	28
Frelighsburg.....	22	21
St. Armand.....	153	150
Philipsburg.....	30	6
Notre Dame des Anges.....	21	42
Clarenceville.....	115	29
St. Thomas.....	61	63
Township of West Farnham.....	70	93
Town of West Farnham.....	76	173
Total.....	1,142	1,167
Majority against the Act.....		25

BRUCE.—A Scott Act Convention was held in Paisley according to appointment on Tuesday April 21st, the President, Rev. W. Smyth, in the chair. The attendance was very good but no doubt would have been much larger if the roads had been in a better state. The Secretary of the central committee read the report of the committee which showed that the business of the association was in a very satisfactory condition. The report showed that the convention was in a debt to the extent of \$50.00. In a few minutes the delegates by personal contributions and pledges for the localities they represented made up this sum. So that the convention commence their business with a clear sheet. The following recommendations from the central committee were after a full discussion adopted by the convention.

1st. That the county be divided in three division for the purpose of enforcing the Act. The division to correspond with the electoral division of the county for Dominion Parliamentary purposes.

2nd. That the central committee for the county to be composed as follows: The County President, one Vice President, the President of the three Electoral Divisions and a Sec.-Treas.

3rd. It was agreed to secure the services of three men to act as enforcing officers, one for each electoral division. Three men to see after the prosecution for violation of the law.

The temperance people will be glad if the Inspector will enforce the law and will be prepared to render assistance in the matter. But they are determined that should the Inspectors neglect in any way their duty, they will have the law enforced independent of them. And by comparing the number of convictions secured by the Inspector with those secured by the enforcing officer of the Scott Act Association they will have a practical proof of the merits of each. It was further arranged to send a deputation to all parts of counties of Gray and Wellington bordering on this county to arrange with them that steps be taken for a strict enforcement of the license law.

The nominating committee expressed regret that the county was likely to lose the valuable services of the Rev. Mr. Smyth, the indefatigable President of the County Association, as he was likely in a short time to be removed from the county. They therefore recommend the following officer for the ensuing year. The recommendation was unanimously adopted by the convention.

Rev. Mr. Eadie was elected President; Rev. J. Edge, Vice-President and Rev. J. Mordy, Secretary-Treasurer. The following were elected provisional Presidents for the three electoral divisions:—Rev. Mr. Cameron, West Bruce; Rev. Mr. Smyth, East Bruce; John George, Esq., North Bruce.

A standing vote of thanks was given to the retiring President and the two Secretaries. And one of the most successful conventions in connection with this was closed with the Benediction.—Bruce Telescope.

TORONTO.—Last Saturday evening's concert by the West End Christian Temperance Society in Occident Hall was well attended, and the proceedings were as usual exceedingly interesting and profitable. President Farley discharged the duties of the chair in an efficient manner, Mr. Geo. Ward having charge of the musical part of the programme. A number of choice songs, recitations, and a temperance dialogue were given, while Mr. Barnes in his club-swinging exhibition proved himself an adept in this manly art. When the time arrived for calling for signatures to the pledge there was a general rush on the part of some of the audience, who could not withstand the earnest appeals of the President to come forward and sign the roll, and do battle for the right.

The Sunday afternoon services of the same Society were rendered more than usually interesting and profitable by the presence in the hall of a number of prominent temperance workers, among whom were Mr. Jas. Thomson, secy. Electoral Association; Mr. Robt. Hall, City Temperance Missionary; Mr. W. Munna, and Mr. St. Ledger, all of which addressed the audience. Nearly all the speakers made allusion to the views advanced by some of the promoters of the "light wine and beer" movement in the West End, and said that all the arguments as yet adduced by these "moderators" at any of their meetings had failed to produce any revolutionary movement in the temperance ranks.

The Ladies Aid Society intend holding their second bazaar about the beginning of June.

Mr. F. S. Spence, manager of the CANADA CITIZEN, will address the meeting on Sunday next at 8 p. m.

On Sunday last at the meeting in Occident Hall, Mr. Geo. Ward sang the new national anthem, "Canada the Free," set to the music of "God save the Queen." The words are by Mr. J. Imrie, of this city.

MASSACHUSETTS.—For the first time in the history of the city of Worcester, the Catholic clergy appeared recently before the aldermen to remonstrate against the granting of liquor licenses. Rev. Thomas Griffin, of St. John's Church, said that there were eight applicants for licenses on the street where his church was located. It was not in the interest of morals that one should be granted, and he would hold the Board culpable if it was done. There were 6,000 people, including 1,200 children on the street every Sunday. Only last evening a little boy eleven years old, was brought to the parochial residence in a state of intoxication. The street is honeycombed with such places.

Rev. John J. McCoy said the saloons in that street sell to the children as well as to men. He protested against licenses in the name of over 700 temperance people, because he knew that the souls of his people were going down to hell with this curse.—The Omelet.

NEW YORK.—The Committee of the New York Assembly to whom was referred the consideration of excise bills has finally reported a bill which classifies licenses into beer, ale and spirituous liquor clauses, and makes it optional on the part of the commissioners in granting or refusing a license. If adopted, the bill will prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday, besides imposing a penalty upon corporations organized for the transportation of freight and passengers, for employing men of intemperate habits. It will also make it a misdemeanor for any commissioner to vote to grant license in violation of any of the provisions of the Act. And such is the stringent license bill which New York Republicans have been for some time threatening to adopt. In but few particulars is it any improvement on the old law. In fact the only saving clause in the bill is the one prohibiting the employment of intemperate men by transportation companies. But the adoption of such a bill by the Republicans after being so prodigal in their promises to the temperance people furnishes ample proof of our former statement that prohibitory laws will not be enacted and enforced unless by a distinctively Prohibition party.—North-Western News.

IOWA.—The Prohibitionist refers as follows to the effect of the Supreme Court's decision:—The great gob of gloom and silence that hung ominously around the average saloon yesterday was in strong contrast to the ever-moving, endless procession that has heretofore made happy the mind of the proprietor and chucked the till full of shining dimes, quarters and halves. Many of the doors to saloons were closed, and the air of dejection and general loneliness that

pervaded the atmosphere in the immediate vicinity—was suggestive of a funeral; indeed Gambirinus was taking his last bier, and his devotees hung around in a disconsolate way, apparently waiting for the procession to start. The Supreme Court had put crape over the door of every saloon in Iowa. It had riveted and clinched the stringent provision of the prohibitory law, and thereby placed in the hands of the temperance element a legal weapon which, if used, will close every saloon in Iowa. It is doubtful if half a dozen places sold liquor on the west side. Seven of the most prominent saloon men said they had quit the business and meant to keep out of it.

The temperance people feel greatly elated and take no pains to conceal their joy. It is now proposed to bestow attention to the drug stores and keep them under a strict surveillance.

One or two healthy Prohibitionists, attending strictly to business, turned loose in Ottumwa, Burlington or Keokuk, can create no consternation to the square inch than a whole nest of hornets attending a picnic. The decision settles the saloon and brewery business in Iowa.

NEW GUINEA.—The necessity for prohibiting the sale of liquor to natives has so strongly manifested itself to the British Government in the case of New Guinea, that no liquor is allowed to be sold to any aboriginal native in any portion of the southern part of that large and beautiful island, which was annexed to the British Empire in November last. This was proclaimed to chiefs and people, who were assembled, when the British flag was hoisted for the first time. It is also worthy of remark that General Warren will not permit a drop of liquor to be brought into his camp in Bechuanaland. —*African Paper.*

NEW ZEALAND.—Some of our readers may have seen the attractive and beautifully illustrated volume of New Zealand travels and Experiences on "The King Country," recently published by Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co.; and it will interest them to learn, that on the requisition of the native race in New Zealand the whole of this district has just been proclaimed by the Governor of the Colony, as protected from the sale of intoxicating drinks for ever. There is a clause in the Licensing Act of the Colony, which was inserted with this object in view. It provides that if the native owners of any land, on which a license for the sale of intoxicating drink has not yet been granted, make application to the Governor to have their lands exempt from the operations of the Licensing Act, the Governor in Council shall make proclamation declaring that no license for the sale of drinks shall be granted within such areas. For many months past some friends of the Maori race have been actively exerting themselves to bring the knowledge of this provision before the minds of the natives, and have succeeded in obtaining the cordial assent of the whole people, from Tawhiao down, to have their lands protected from the demon of intemperance; the application has been presented and the proclamation made in legal form. It is interesting to know that the proclamation once made, there is no provision in the Act for recalling the prohibition from the land, which can only be done by special Act of Parliament. The consequence of this is that an area of three million acres of the most fertile land in New Zealand, and possessing one of the finest harbors in the colony, has been absolutely dedicated to Temperance for ever.—*From "Church Bells."*

M. C. T. U.

ONTARIO.—The Whitby Branch of the W.C.T.U. was visited on Tuesday by Miss Bowes, of Milton, Provincial organizer and lecturer for this Province. In the afternoon this lady addressed the members of the Association in the Baptist Church, the result of which will doubtless prove most beneficial to the local union. Several new members were enrolled. In the evening Miss Bowes addressed a crowded house in the lecture room of the Methodist Tabernacle, speaking on "Temperance and the Scott Act." The address was one of the ablest on the subject yet delivered in these parts, full of information, eloquent in its earnestness, and carrying conviction in every sentence spoken. Her reference to the Scott Act contest in Halton—speaking as an eye witness—and its operations since, proved a complete answer to the stories sometimes told of this prohibition county. The chair was ably filled by Mrs James Madill, Vice-President of the local union. Miss Bowes was in Oshawa on Monday, Pickering on Wednesday, and Brooklin on Thursday, in all places doing most effectual work, both on the platform and in organizing the ladies for active work in the field of temperance. Miss Bowes is a niece of Mr. Bowes, a former Mayor of Toronto. —*Whitby Chronicle.*

TO THE EDITOR,—

Dear Sir,—As you expressed a wish during our last interview that I should send you an item for your excellent paper (the CITIZEN), I now comply.

I have been engaged with almost increasing activity in the interests of the W.C.T.U. and the Scott Act since the new year. I am thankful to be able to report having met with excellent success. My object, as well as myself, has had the "favor of the people for which I thank the Giver of every good as well as every perfect gift." The day is coming when this unparalleled liquor evil shall be exterminated root and branch, because God's word says, "Its root is as rottenness, and its blossom shall go up as the dust." May God hasten the day when this otherwise glorious land of liberty shall be free from this monster upon tree, whose branches and rootlets have seized destructive hold of its financial, mental and moral soil, producing only blighting, blasting and death, and have planted instead that which enriches, elevates, dignifies and ennobles. Then and not until then, shall our beloved Canada be "free indeed."

S. Bowes,

Prov. W. C. T. U. Organizer.

Brooklin, April, 1885.

Good Templars.

TORONTO.—The order is represented in St. Matthew's Ward, by Never Failing Lodge No. 1821. O. G. T., Richard Skill L. D. This Lodge has now been working about 10 months; it has met with many difficulties, and at first almost struggled into existence, but from being a weak, puny infant, beset with difficulties, it is now becoming a power for good in the locality over the Don. During the past 3 months, a considerable number have been added to the ranks, until now about 70 members are enrolled, the majority of the members are of the right stamp, good workers in the cause of temperance and prohibition. The meetings of the Lodge are held weekly on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in the Foresters' Hall, Corner Queen Street, (Kingston Road) and Bolton Avenue; pleasant and profitable evenings are spent, every one feeling better for being associated together in this good work of rescuing the perishing. On Thursday evening, 23rd April, instead of their regular meeting of business, the entire evening was given up to a musical and literary entertainment, when the following programme was carried out. Bro. W. C. Wilkinson, City Deputy of the Order occupied the chair, and with his usual ability conducted the affair with great success. His remarks were calculated to stimulate the Lodge to further action and add members to the Order. The proceedings commenced with singing the opening ode of the Order, after which Miss Tollhurst, the proficient organist of the Lewis Street Baptist Church, gave an organ solo. Songs, duets, &c., were well rendered by Misses Bond, Barnes, Sargent, Mrs. Gray and Mr. Mandrell. A very pleasant feature of the evening was a concertina solo by Mr. Blackwell, which was excellent, particularly when he gave the "chimes"; recitations readings &c. were also very ably rendered by Miss Poole, Messrs. McCaul, Johnson and Hilton, the performers for the most part being enthusiastically encored. After a vote of thanks to the chairman and performers, and the singing by the entire audience of God Save the Queen, the meeting dispersed; every one feeling very much gratified at the pleasant manner they had been entertained.—*CON.*

HEAR YE THE BATTLE CRY.

Hear ye the battle cry? Soldiers of temperance!
Forward! in serried ranks, armed for the fray.
On! though the foe in his fortress defy you,
Trusting in God, ye shall yet win the day.

Fo't, after fo't, in the outports have fallen,
Both East and West beaten and forced to retreat,
Entrenched in his stronghold, he hopes to withstand you,
Up! Up! to the ramparts, and fear not defeat.

Expect not fair fighting, he dares not to meet you
In straight-forward warfare, line facing to line,
But in intrigue and ambush, by plotting and scheming,
In "ways that are dark," will he work and design.

Yet doubt not the ending, for God in his mercy,
Looks down on the strife with a pitying eye.
And thousands in faith at his footstool are pleading,
And has he not promised to hear when they cry?

See the pale wife of the drunkard is kneeling,
And gathers her starving babes round her in prayer;
"Oh! God bless the efforts to stop the foul traffic,
And save my poor husband from rum's fatal snare."

Oh list to the wail of the perishing thousands!
The demon's fire burning in heart and in brain,
Helpless and hopeless, on! on to their rescue!
Deliver the captives from drink's galling chain.

Then raise ye your standard, brave temperance workers,
And plant it in front, in the thick of the fight,
Till our land shall be free from rum's thralldom forever,
Your motto be, "Onward for God and the right."

—*Ajace in Temperance Journal.*

"If the community has no reason to be surprised at the combination of the Licensed Victuallers, they assuredly have no reason to be surprised at the rise of the Alliance. The ultimate issue of the struggle is certain. If anyone doubts the preponderance of good over evil in human nature, he has only to study the history of moral crusades. The enthusiastic energy and self-devotion with which a moral cause inspires its soldiers always have prevailed, and always will prevail, over any amount of self-interest or material power arrayed on the other side. The Alliance is already powerful and growing in power. It will conquer."—*Prof. Goldwin Smith, in a letter on the United Kingdom Alliance.*

The Canada Citizen

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 1ST, 1885.

MEN, WOMEN, AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

Any of the readers of the CITIZEN, who take an interest in the structure of sentences, will be amused with the following almost unique specimen from an article in the *American Law Review*:—

The comparatively recent introduction of sleeping cars upon the great highways of travel, as a means of public conveyance, while it marks a new era in the history of common carriers of passengers, and signalizes the advancement of the age in the attainment of the luxuries of refinement and wealth, yet on account of the unique and peculiar features of the system as it exists, both with reference to the railroads that employ them, and to the travelling public that enjoy their superior comforts and facilities, there have arisen interesting questions of law, touching the responsibility of such companies, for the loss or theft of the goods, luggage and valuables of passengers, upon which there exists among the bench and bar, an undesirable, and it would seem, needless amount of uncertainty, not to say diversity of legal sentiment.

This is what I may call an unparsable sentence, one of the most hopeless that any critic ever undertook to turn into good English. The only sentence I can at this moment recall as at all comparable with it is the following from Mr. N. F. Davin's sketch of the late Chief Justice Moss in "The Irishman in Canada":—

Early appointed Equity Lecturer, and one of the Examiners to the Law Society; Examiner to the University of Toronto; a Q.C. in 1872; a bencher of his inn about the same time; one of the Commissioners to report on the fusion of law and equity; ultimately judge of the highest court in the Province; he was a strong swimmer who had never to battle with heavy seas, whose teeth never proved the toughness of the *rache enragée*, whose iron fibre has nourished so much human greatness of that Alpine sort—thunder-scarred, solitary, sublime—which flings its vast shadow over the future, and to which generations, as they spread their sails and skim lightly along, turn ere they pass away, once and again from love and laughter, from hoaxing and huxtering, to contemplate with admiration and awe, the slowly piled up monument of Titanic energy and mournful immortal longings begotten of some divine despair.

These fearful and wonderful sentences are melancholy examples of the danger of what is called "fine-writing," against which the best writers on rhetoric caution the student. There is no other style so serviceable as the plain, straightforward one; no sentence so effective as one that is both short and lucid. These remarks on English remind me of the recent death of Richard Grant White, whose services in the cause of good English writing are not sufficiently appreciated. His abhorrence of "fine writing" was so great that he became himself a little slovenly as the result of a not unnatural reaction. His manner of writing is therefore not good as a model, but his criticisms and directions are invaluable to the student. No

one who knows anything, or really desires to know anything, about the correct and effective use of his mother tongue can fail to profit by a careful study of his two chief works, "Every-day English" and "Words and their Uses." He views the language chiefly from the standpoint of utility, and therein he differs alike from those who look on it only as a mine from which to dig up philological treasures, and from those who regard it as a thing too sacred to be changed except as the result of what they call its own organic growth. He has left behind him no writer on the same subject of equal originality and force, but he has left both admirers and disciples, many of whom have adopted his views without knowing anything of their original paternity.

The young women have this year acquitted themselves with credit at the examinations in Toronto University College. One of them has taken the prize in the second year in Mental Science and Logic, two subjects usually regarded as peculiarly formidable to the average female intellect. Women have been admitted for only a few years to Universities on the same footing as men. During that time they have in Europe and America done much to dissipate the old prejudice that their intellects are generally different from the intellects of men. Some women differ from some men in intellect, but some women differ quite as much from other women, and some men from other men. Before long it will be generally admitted that no intellectual sphere or employment is unsuited to woman as woman, though some occupations may be unsuited to her on physical grounds. Women as a class are deeply indebted to the pioneers in a movement which is likely to do so much to secure something like justice for their sex. A few years ago a young woman of eighteen took a high position among the "wranglers"—that is, first-class honor men in mathematics—at Cambridge, but the laws of the University prevented her name from appearing in its proper place simply because she was a woman. And there are still to be found even in Canada men who question the wisdom of allowing women into Universities, and women who look with a certain amount of horror on those of their sisterhood who venture into an institution once devoted exclusively to men.

ONLOOKER.

General News.

CANADIAN.

The city of Kingston and the county of Frontenac have been gazetted to vote on the Scott Act on the 21st of May next.

Sir Leonard Tilley is seriously ill and incapacitated from performing his public duties.

The Scott Act comes into force in the following Ontario counties and union of counties on the 1st of May next:—Oxford, Simcoe, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, Bruce, Huron, Dufferin, Renfrew, and Norfolk.

The debate on the Dominion Franchise Bill is in progress in the House of Commons and is creating intense excitement. All night sessions are being held, the Government being determined to push the measure through and the Opposition making determined resistance.

On Sunday evening, a destructive fire broke out in the town of Strathroy, and did immense damage before it was got under control. Between fifteen and twenty stores, dwellings, etc., being either partially or totally destroyed. No lives were lost. The origin of the fire is not known.

On Tuesday of last week a south-going train on the N. & N. W. Railway, ran over a man named Gilbert McLean, who was lying on the track some distance north of Georgetown, horribly crushing one of his legs. His leg was amputated, but he died shortly after the operation. When the train hands went to pick McLean up they found two bottles of whiskey lying beside him.

The rebels in the North-West have determined to make a stand against the Dominion troops. A bloody battle was fought on Friday between the Half-Breeds and the force under General Middleton's command, at a point some distance north of Clark's Crossing. The Breeds fought in the old Indian style,—in ambush—and proved themselves to be excellent marksmen. A very large number of our men engaged were placed *hors de combat*, averaging fully 15 per cent.—four being killed, and nearly fifty wounded. The loss on the rebel side cannot be estimated, as they carried off their dead and wounded, but it is believed they have suffered severely. They have now retired on Batoche's, and Middleton is preparing to follow them up at once. Their numbers are not large, but they prove most pugnacious foes, on account of their practice of the guerilla-like warfare of fighting behind bushes, rocks, and trees. The 90th Battalion, Winnipeg regiment, sustained the heaviest loss in dead and wounded,—in fact, they bore the brunt of the fight. Col. Ottor, with his battalion, has arrived at Battleford, after a splendid and unrivalled march of over 170 miles in five days. His first step from there will likely be against Big Bear, who has captured Fort Pitt. News of another battle may be expected at any moment.

UNITED STATES.

Gen. Grant continues to improve, and in some quarters there seems to be an expectation that he will be fully restored to health.

Four hundred and fifty children have died from measles, in the city of New York, since the 1st of January.

A fight, caused by ill-feeling, occurred near Trenton, Neb., between cow-boys and settlers, resulting in the death of four settlers.

Dora Schnell, of Cincinnati, took rat poison, last Friday night, then jumped into a well. She was despondent.

There are 250 cases of small-pox among the negroes at East Atcheson, Mo. In the absence of quarantine regulations, guards with loaded guns are stationed in front of infected dwellings.

There are seven thousand miners on strike for higher wages, between Streator and Madison county, Missouri. Efforts are being made to bring out the entire Belleville district.

Prairie Grove, Texas, was visited by a cyclone. A schoolhouse, in which were 50 children, was blown down and torn to pieces. One child was killed, and several severely injured.

Dispatches from south-eastern Kansas report the heaviest rainfall ever known. Over twelve inches of water have fallen, and all the level country is submerged. Traffic is suspended. Hundreds and perhaps thousands of animals are drowned, and great destruction of crops and moveable property has occurred.

An epidemic resembling typhoid fever is spreading in Plymouth, Pa. There are upwards of 600 cases. Fifteen deaths occurred Saturday, and thirteen Friday. The disease is due to the bad sanitary condition of the town.

FIRES.—Eighteen buildings in the village of Randolph, New York, were burned on Monday. They comprised almost the entire business portion of the village.

Sharpburg, Pa., narrowly escaped destruction by fire last week. Fifteen buildings were destroyed and twenty families were homeless. Loss over \$75,000

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have returned from their Irish tour, which, all things considered, has been unanimously successful and satisfactory.

An attempt was made on Friday of last week by dynamitards to blow up the Admiralty Buildings, London. A great deal of mischief was done, and one man seriously injured.

Twenty-four persons were killed by an avalanche at Seydisford, Iceland.

A Sonora courier reports that a battle has occurred between the Yaqui Indians and the Mexicans, in which the latter were defeated with a loss of ninety killed and wounded.

The Simerou mountain, the largest volcano in Java, is in a state of eruption. A large coffee plantation has been destroyed. No loss of life is reported.

The Russian war cloud begins to thicken. It is rumored that another battle has been fought between the Afghans and Russians, but details have not been received. The British Government as well as the Russian is pushing forward war preparations with the utmost energy and expedition. A large number of Atlantic liners have been chartered by the English Government. It is stated that Russian forces are being pushed rapidly forward to the Afghan frontier. England has notified the Powers that in the event of war, she will force the Dardanelles and blockade and bombard the Russian Black Sea ports, as Russia has violated the treaty of Paris by fortifying Batoum. The utmost anxiety prevails in financial circles, and the general belief is that a declaration of war will speedily be made.

For Girls and Boys.

THE RIGHT SORT OF BOY.

Here's to the boy who's not afraid
To do his share of work;
Who never is by toil dismayed,
And never tries to shirk.

The boy whose heart is brave to meet
All lions in the way;
Who's not discouraged by defeat,
But tries another day.

The boy who always means to do
The very best he can;
Who always keeps the right in view,
And aims to be a man.

Such boys as these will grow to be
The men whose hands will guide
The future of our land: and we
Shall speak their names with pride.

All honor to the boy who is
A man at heart, I say;
Whose legend on his shield is this,—
"Right always wins the day."

—Presbyterian Review.

WHAT THE BEER BUSINESS DOES FOR THE COUNTRY.

Let us carefully summarize what has been said elsewhere in reference to the financial results to the country of moderate beer-drinking.

A workingman who drinks daily two glasses of beer at five cents each, will this way spend annually **THIRTY-SIX DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS.**

This represents about 45 gallons of beer.

This represents about 3½ bushels of barley.

For this barley the farmer gets about **TWO DOLLARS AND FORTY-FIVE CENTS.**

The balance of the workingman's \$36.50 stays in the hands of the brewer and liquor seller. The workingman has swallowed his beer and has nothing of value to show for his money. He may have weaker nerves, a less clear brain and a dangerous appetite, but we leave these out of our calculations now, and say he has literally **NOTHING.**

Suppose that Prohibition became law, and the workingman did not spend this \$36.50 for beer, it would be available, and would be spent in **NEEDFUL** articles for his home. The bread, the butter, the cheese, the meat, the vegetables, the woollen clothes that it would purchase, are all directly or indirectly the produce of the farm. If we allow the manufacturers and dealers in these articles 40 per cent of their selling price for profit, the farmer will still get \$21.90, and the traders have \$14.60. But it must be noticed that now the workingman has had something to show for his money. Food in his cupboard, clothing for his family to the full value of \$36.50. And it must not be imagined that the farmer has failed to sell his barley. He has **EXPORTED** it either in grain or changed to beef, and has received the \$2.45 for it all the same, but with this difference, that now the money to pay him has come into Canada from abroad, and the country has in it \$2.45 more than it would have if its workingman had drunk that barley in the shape of beer.

Let us put these calculations in the form of a comparative table showing what is the result of the spending of the workingman's \$36.50 in these different cases.

UNDER LICENSE.

The farmer gets for his barley	\$2 45
The farmer gets for other produce	0 00
The merchant and manufacturer get	0 00
The workingman has left	0 00
Total for farmer, trader and workingman	\$ 2 45
Balance for brewer and liquor seller	34 05

Total of money and value held by all.....\$36 50

UNDER PROHIBITION.

The farmer gets for his barley	\$ 2 45
The farmer gets for other produce	21 90
The merchant and manufacturer get	14 60
The workingman has goods value for	36 50
Total for farmer, trader and workingman	\$75 45
Balance for brewer and liquor seller	0 00

Total of money and value held by all.....\$75 45

Some one will be ready to ask, "Do not the brewer and liquor-dealer in the first case use this money in employing men and patronizing production?" The reply is, "Yes, but not nearly to the same extent as do the farmer and trader in the second case."

The great brewing and distilling interests of Canada are not only preventing the accumulation of wealth by the people, they are absorbing and locking up in their own possession the little wealth that does exist.

The second case may be made even stronger.—The brewer and liquor seller will be driven under prohibition to engage in some better business, that will bless the country instead of cursing it. The wealth they produce and hold will not be represented by \$0.00, and the aggregate \$75.45 will be still further increased; but, in the first case, under the beer system, there can be no change in any of the items of \$0.00, as the outcome of the workingman's expenditure of \$36.50.

INTEMPERANCE IN A WINE COUNTRY.

[GENEVA LETTER TO THE "LONDON TIMES."]

The vice of intemperance is growing so fast in Switzerland as to occasion grave anxiety among public men of all classes. So palpable and portentous are the evils to which, in some districts, insobriety is giving rise, that people speak of alcohol as "the enemy," and of *eau-de-vie*, the old term for cognac, as *eau-de-mort* [water of death]. "Even the public fortune is compromised by the excessive drinking of the population," runs a report on the subject lately addressed by the Associated Mayors of Ajoie (in the Bernese Jura) to the Cantonal Government. "Failures, bankruptcies, and forced sales of property are alarmingly on the increase." The official *Gazette* can hardly contain them. As a natural consequence, land is depreciating in value, and mortgagees who are compelled to foreclose can often find neither buyers nor tenants. The evil affects all classes, and is even rife among the other sex. We could name several communes of Ajoie in which the consumption of schnaps is at the frightful rate of eight litres per month per head of population. In one village, with a population of 600, a single *aubergiste* [in-keeper] has sold in one month 1,200 litres of cognac alone, equal to a daily sale of 40 litres. It is easy to understand in what a terrible ruin this drunkenness must end. It is a whirlpool which swallows up every year thousands and thousands of francs.

The Associated Mayors of Ajoie are not alone in their alarm and denunciations. Almost every Church Synod that meets passes resolutions of intemperance; the Federal Department of the Interior are now engaged at the instance of the National Assembly, in making inquiries with a view of combating "the enemy" by restrictive legislation, and no subject more frequently engages the attention of "Societies of Public Utility" and the press than the "war against drunkenness."

"The increase of intemperance, against which all sober and thoughtful Switzers are up in arms, dates only from 1874, when the Constitution now in force, by instituting what is called "complete liberty of establishment," deprived the cantons of the power which they previously possessed of regulating the traffic in drink. Article XXXI. of the Federal Constitution lays it down that every Swiss citizen has the right to trade, without let or hindrance, in any part of the Confederation, and, according to a decision of the Federal Tribunal, this right extends to dealers in alcoholic beverages under whatever denomination they may come. The effect of this decision was to sweep away every local restriction that had previously existed, and make the trade in strong drink as the trade in bread and meat. Before 1874 the checks imposed by cantons and communes on the vendors of alcoholic beverages were numerous and minute. No public house could be opened without a concession or in excess of the supposed needs of the population. In some districts publicans had to give security for the proper conduct of their houses. In all they had to be men of good character. Women were not allowed to keep public-houses. Buildings intended to be converted into taverns or cafes had to answer to certain requirements as to ventilation, size of rooms, and situation. In Obwalden, Neuchatel, St. Gall—indeed nearly everywhere—public-houses were not permitted in the neighborhood of any church, school, orphan-house, poor-house, or like institution. Licenses were only granted for a limited time. Publicans were forbidden, under penalties, to furnish young people with drink or allow them to frequent their houses, which had to be closed the greater part of Sundays and a certain hour in the evening.

As a consequence of the abolition of these restrictions the number of public-houses has increased from 17,807 in 1870, to 21,738 in 1880. In other words, while the population has increased by six per cent, the taverns have increased by 22 per cent. The two extremes are Geneva, where there is a public-house to every 70 inhabitants, and Tessin, which has 1 for every 231. Taking the confederation throughout, the proportion is 1 to every 130. Deducting women, children and the sick, that gives 1 tavern to every 30 persons. In Canton Thurgau there is a *Kneipe* for every 18 voters, men of twenty and upward. It does not appear, however, that, judged by this test, some neighboring countries are much more abstemious than Switzerland. Thus Wurtemberg has 1 tavern to 117 inhabitants, Baden 1 to 143, Hesse 1 to 166, Alsace 1 to 120, but there are five Swiss cantons—Schwyz, Glarus, the Grisons, Thurgau, and Geneva—in which the proportion is less than 100 to 1. In Geneva, moreover, and most other towns, grocers and confectioners vend wines and spirits, and one way and another, the establishments in which alcoholic beverages are sold are almost as numerous as all other shops put together. It is a common saying that there is not a single house in all Geneva (where people live in flats a house necessarily comprises several dwellings) in which there is not either a *cafe auvergne* [inn], or a wine shop, and, so far as my observation goes, the saying is true. According to the author of "Das Wirthshaus," an interesting pamphlet on this subject, published at Bale, the increase of public houses has been followed by a marked increase of drunkenness and crime. In 1880, out of 86 cases of assault, rape, and attempt to murder, adjudged in the little demicanton of Bale-the-Country, 53 were ascertained to have arisen in taverns or to have been committed by persons who had got drunk in taverns; and of 32

cases of attacks on the police, 17 had a like origin; 40 to 60 per cent. of all the crimes committed in that part of the country can be traced to excessive indulgence in drink.

But almost a greater evil than actual drunkenness and the known offences to which it gives rise, are the time lost and the money spent by working-men in public houses, and the untold suffering thereby inflicted on their families. On this point the author of "Das Wirthshaus" gives some curious information, procured from the *Schuldenbuecher*, of certain inn-keepers whose customers are mostly working-men. Among the instances he gives is that of a wagoner, with a wife and children, who, in addition to money payments, ran up in February last a drink score of 55f.; another workman's "chalk" for the month was 32f.; a third figured for 31f.; and one thirsty soul had swallowed at a single sitting 14 glasses of beer and 4 glasses of rum. The daily consumption of another guest, who appears to have settled his account quarterly, averaged 5 glasses of beer and 3 glasses of spirits, and still another was in the habit of taking with his dinner 5 "beers" and 4 little glasses of spirits. Herr Siegfried, the author of the pamphlet in question, has had access to the book of a contractor who kept a public house, and he was thus enabled to compare the earnings of the workmen with their expenditure in drink. One man, whom he calls A, in the week ending January 7, 1881, earned 23f. 60c. and spent 20f. 5c. He thus took home with him as the fruits of his labor 3f. 55c.—not quite 3s. B. earned 29f., and spent 22f.; C. 28f., and spent 18f.; D. 23f., and spent 10f.; E. 20f., and spent 16f.; F. 21f., and spent 20f., and a mason's laborer, besides spending the whole of his week's wages, left a balance of 4f. to the bad. One week, when the men worked less or drank more than usual—perhaps both—the inn-keeper contractor had no money at all to pay, and every one of them began the following week with a balance against him.

Every canton having its own separate police organization, particulars of apprehension for drunkenness are not easily attainable, but they probably do not form as much as is generally supposed. A man may drink a great deal without becoming visibly drunk, and the toper who goes staggering about the streets must be very far gone indeed. Judging by the quantity of drink consumed—£10 per head of population (and a bottle of common brandy may be procured in the country for 8d.)—Geneva is about the most drunken city in Europe; yet the apprehensions for drunkenness are relatively few, and though those arrested for this offence are almost invariably either peasants or workmen, it is probable that the average Geneva *bourgeois* [civilian] gets through more drink in the course of a year than his poorer neighbor. After breakfast he takes a nip of cognac *pour s'eclaircir* [to brighten himself up]; toward noon a glass of vermouth or absinthe *pour se faire manger* [to create an appetite]. Dinner is washed down with a bottle of white or red wine, and the postprandial coffee is never drunk without the accompaniment of a small glass of cognac. About 4 o'clock the *bourgeois* generally finds it necessary to take another glass of absinthe or *canelle* of beer *pour se faire reflechir* [to aid reflection]; the 7 o'clock supper entails the consumption of at least another bottle of wine, and before he retires to rest he takes a *soupcan* of brandy or rum *pour se faire endormir* [to promote sleep]. And yet if you were to hint that our *bourgeois* is possibly injuring his health or exceeding the strictest limits of moderation, he would be very much offended.

All sorts of expedients have recently been discussed for checking the excessive consumption of drink in this country. Some of them are, no doubt, valuable, and might, if they could be put into practice, prove more or less effective. But until the power formerly possessed by the cantons of regulating the traffic in alcohol is restored to them—and that can only be done by a revision of the Constitution—and the constituencies get rid of the idea that wine, and a good deal of it, is only less necessary to life than bread itself, no efficient measures for the defeat of Switzerland's enemy are likely to be adopted.—*National Temperance Society Tract.*

A STIRRING ADDRESS.

HON. J. B. FINCH AT HAMILTON.

On Friday evening of last week Hon. J. B. Finch lectured in Wesley Church to an unusually large and appreciative audience. The lecture was one of the ablest ever delivered in the Ambitious City, and won golden opinions both for the speaker and the cause he so eloquently advocated. The following is the *Spectator's* report of the address:—

"Mr. Finch launched right into his subject without any preliminary "Mr. Chairman," or "ladies and gentlemen," and began with an illustration. He said that as in chemistry, the placing of compounds in certain relations will result in chemical reaction and the inevitable formation of new chemical compounds, so in society, given certain social factors to certain social relations, and social reaction and the formation of new social compounds must follow. The terrible outrages of the slave trade developed the positive Christianity and abolitionism of the United States, which eventually swept away the trade. Given grog shops and houses of ill-fame on the one hand, and churches and educational institutions on the other, and a war between these opposing forces must be the result. The prohibition movement in the United States and Canada is

not a cause, but an effect. Remove the cause—the liquor traffic—and the effect will cease; but so long as the cause remains, the effect must continue. Nothing on earth could prevent it in this present civilization. The liquor traffic has brought on itself this agitation against it, by the abuses of which it is the parent. There was a time, not very long ago, when the traffic was considered as moral and respectable as trade in molasses. When the liquor business started out in this country, it was given as good a chance as any other business to be decent. It was supported by public opinion.

There was an old clergyman whose son ran a rum distillery, and this clergyman, in preaching in the towns along the St. Lawrence, carried several bottles of his son's rum as samples, and united the business of liquor agent with his profession of minister of the Gospel. The respectability of the church has not waned in these hundred years; neither has the grocery trade, or the dry goods trade. Can the same be said of the liquor traffic? Is it as respectable now to drink liquor or sell it as it was a hundred years ago? Where now are your deacon distillers? Where are your tipping church-members? Where are your rum-peddling ministers? Why will so few respectable business men have anything to do with the dirty thing? The trade has become a social outcast. We don't apply any rule to the whiskey business that we apply to any other business or social factor. What we say is, that a Christian clergyman is just as good as a liquor seller so long as the Christian clergyman behaves himself. If the pastor of this church were to get up next Sunday and preach the hateful doctrine of Free Love, what would you do? If the law could not touch him you would probably procure a rail and a bucket of tar, and punish him yourselves. The man who retails liquor over a bar is doing just what the disseminator of free love doctrines would do; he is helping to poison society, to spread degradation and moral and physical ruin among mankind. Individuals and institutions are not attacked and punished because of their names, but because of their acts. Mormons have a right to worship according to their religious beliefs, so long as they behave themselves, and don't transgress the laws of morality and the United States. The reason that Mormonism is now being rooted out is because it is a social pest—a cancer on the body politic. It is not against the men who deal in the traffic, but the traffic itself, that we war. A bedbug or a louse is as beautifully formed an insect, when examined under the microscope, as the ant or the bee. Why, then, are these former insects regarded with horror by all sensitive persons? Simply because of the way in which they make their living. We object to the liquor-dealer, not on account of himself as a man, but for the same reason that we loathe the louse and bedbug—because of the way in which he makes his living, sucking the life-blood of his fellow-men. If the man and the insects are to be compared, the comparison is in favor of the latter, for it is doubtful if one bedbug ever destroyed other bedbugs in order to support himself. Anything that is an injury to the country should be removed, any man who is opposed to its removal is a traitor to his country.

The liquor dealers say that their business is legal, and that all their fortune is invested in it. Suppose that I should live in a fine brick house in a good locality in your city, and should turn it into a slaughter-house. It wouldn't give much offence, perhaps, in winter, but when summer came every person who had a nose would know of its existence. The health officers would probably come to me and say, "You must not slaughter your cattle here—the place is a public nuisance." "But," I would reply, "all my money is sunk in these premises. I get my living out of it. It is unjust to take my living from me. Besides, nobody interfered with my establishing myself here." It is altogether likely the health officers would say: "We have nothing against you personally. But your slaughter-house is endangering the health of the citizens. You must go." And I would have to go, too. The whining of liquor sellers about the injustice of interfering with their business is very like the plea of the boy who, in the hope of inheriting his parents' property, murdered them both. When he was asked why the sentence of death should not be pronounced, he blubbered, "Please, judge, take pity on me because I am an orphan." It is sometimes claimed that the government has no right to suppress the traffic because it cannot lawfully interfere with "vested rights." The government has the right to put away any social nuisance. The government has a right to choke Louis Riel if it catches him, and it also has a right to choke the liquor business, which is the greatest of social nuisances. Liquor dealers themselves will not dare deny that their business is productive of evil. I have been fighting prohibitory battles on the platform for seven years, and I never yet heard the traffic defended by one of its champions. The most that is said in its favor is, that it is a necessary evil, and that, instead of attempting to prohibit it, it should be regulated. The same argument could be applied to the business of thieves. Why not regulate the business of the gentlemen who make their living by stealing. Why not say: "Stealing is a necessary evil. It will always exist, it can't be prohibited; therefore it is best to regulate it"—and so, at stated periods let the municipalities divvy up with the thieves. What's the use of the church fighting the devil? It can't abolish him. Why not make a compact with him, and agree that he shall have a certain percentage of souls? "Prohibition does not prohibit," is one of the stock arguments. But what class is it that is not prohibited by prohibition? Is it not the liquor selling class—the dealers, who will not hesitate to break the law of the land in order to supply their fellows with the poison? The business must be destroyed by this civilization, or it will destroy this civilization. The strength of a government and a nation is in the intelligence and morality of the people. Herein lies the only hope of the British empire and the American republic. It is therefore essential for the morality and intelligence of the people to be preserved and developed. It is plainly the duty of the government to foster all institutions which have this effect, and to abolish everything which has the opposite effect. It is right for the government to encourage and assist public schools, but it has no right to allow the existence of grog shops where the good effect of the schools is destroyed or neutralized.

For about half an hour the lecturer dwelt eloquently on the evil results of the liquor traffic, and quoted several pathetic incidents from his own experience. He predicted the speedy triumph of the principle of prohibition. "The time will come," he said, "when you will no more license men to debauch and ruin the loved ones of the women of this province, than you would license them to enter the chambers of these women and steal their jewels."

Tales and Sketches.

A NO-LICENSE TOWN.

"No prohibitory law, entire or partial, really prohibits," say the talkers and their opponents. "If men really want to drink they will do so; they will find ways and means of getting liquor, if it even comes to laying in wholesale supplies of the coveted article, and drinking it in the privacy of their own apartments." Perhaps so, and yet it is strange how seldom men do this; they don't, as a general thing, drink milk in public, or make a social occasion of eating toast or cornbread, and yet though it would be just as easy to buy whiskey at wholesale prices and keep it on their closet shelves, they generally prefer to procure it in bar-rooms, paying the proprietors thereof the large profits always made on small sales, and thus season the draft with a sense of conviviality and good fellowship. A side argument, by the bye, on the side of closing all such places.

I am staying just now in a no-license town, Newton Centre, Mass. It was some days before I realized the cause of the peculiar quiet gentility of the place, but having once experienced it and understood the reason—"my willing soul would stay in such a place as this" to the end of its mortal pilgrimage, and never again be vexed by the sight, smell, or sound of grogeries, liquor selling groceries, saloons, or taverns.

But it is the story of the influence of "no license" upon one family which I have to tell. The mother thereof is an old servant of my entertainers, who left them years ago to marry a gay, handsome young man, and led the usual tenement-house life of her class in Boston, that city which, having once known the blessings of prohibition, deliberately stepped off its vantage ground on the assumed higher plane of license.

The young man was a good workman, able to command high wages, but, alas! not only able but willing to spend a large portion of them in places where the "social glass" steals alike the money and the brains of its votaries; and, of course, the lives of the wife and five children who by degrees filled the tenement-home felt the usual effects of such indulgence. Badly clothed and poorly fed, the little ones were only kept off the streets by the indomitable energy of the mother, who by degrees came to supplement the earnings of her idle and drunken husband by labors which told sadly upon her originally robust constitution.

She still loved her husband with that enduring affection which causes so much astonishment at the long suffering of drunkard's wives; and, in spite of the discouraging prophecies of all her friends and acquaintances, made effort after effort for his reclamation. But in vain; good resolutions and temperance pledges were as burned tow in the presence of ever-open and attractive saloons, and all sense of duty, backed by affection and responsibility for the support of those whom he had called into existence, melted like wax in the genial sunshine of the good-fellowship which poured out and offered the tempting glass.

Year after year the long-suffering wife reasoned, expostulated, prayed, and waited, and year after year the whole family sank lower and lower in degradation and distress.

Perhaps had the man prayed himself, the result would have been different; but the trouble in such cases is that the majority of drinking men do not pray, nor can they often be induced to do so, neither, in spite of the ideas often advanced in sermons concerning the lofty grandeur of self-conquest, and due regulation of appetite as opposed to the weakness of virtue that is only induced by compulsion, do we find men of this stamp much given to stern self-denial. Facts prove that the majority of our people are born with weak wills and hereditary tendencies towards self-indulgence, and our efforts for the promotion of temperance and the building up of good citizenship must be adopted not to what might be in Utopia or the millennium, but what is now in this nineteenth century and these United States.

As the Keiser children began to grow up their mother felt more and more the need of doing something to reclaim their father for their sakes if not for his own, and at last she persuaded him to remove to Newton Centre, where a comfortable house could be hired for the same price as the narrow, dirty tenement had cost, and where pure air and bright sunshine were free to all.

And here, almost beyond her hopes, was a miracle wrought. Instead of going to the nearest town where liquor could be had, which would have been very easy, as the steam cars run at an almost nominal rate, Keiser suddenly gave up all his drinking habits, devoted himself industriously to his trade, which, being that of a plumber, gives him three or four dollars a day; has laid up money, and is talking of buying a little strip of land and putting up a house for himself; the eldest boy has a good situation in town, earning seven dollars a week, which he religiously gives to his mother; the second gets one or two more by doing "chores" for the neighbors, and the whole family attend "meeting" on Sunday comfortably dressed, and like any prosperous citizens of the American Republic, and all this has been accomplished in less than three years.

What is the secret of the change? Simply this: Keiser was no dipsomaniac, driven by an insane and irresistible impulse to surmount every ob-

stacle in the pursuit of his own ruin, but simply an easy-going man of social impulses, voluptuous tastes and weak will, who, in the presence of temptation, yielded almost without a struggle; but when the temptation was removed found it easier not to drink whiskey than to go out of his way to procure it.

It is because human society is largely made up of such men that we long and labor to close every open grog-shop by the strong arm of the law, feeling that else it is mockery to pray, "Lead us not into temptation." What will be the glory of that day, when, instead of a little town like Newton Centre, the whole country shall have "no license"?—*Mr. E. Winslow in the Temperance Advocate.*

HOW MR. ISHAM CHANGED HIS MIND.

BY MRS. ANNIE A. PRESTON.

Mr. William Isham was a wealthy New York grain dealer, who had come up into New England, and bought a quiet summer retreat for himself and family—a large and picturesque hill farm, whereon were a trout-brook, a pickerel pond, partridge coverts, and a substantial, roomy house, quite comfortable, though somewhat old, and large enough to accommodate the parties he annually brought up with him from the city for the hunting and the fishing. Mr. Isham was a pleasant, social man, who always had a cheery word for his new rural neighbors, and asked so many questions about farming stock and crops that he became very popular in that region.

One mild April morning, as his neighbor, Farmer Stoddard, was driving past "Isham Farm," he was surprised to see the owner come bowing and smiling towards the gate. "I ran up from New York last night to see if it was beginning to thaw out here," he said, "and to carry out a little project which I have had in my head all winter. I have thought that, in a place like this, some sort of business which would make a local market for the products of the neighboring farms would be a great benefit to the owners. It has occurred to me that I would put up two or three cider mills and a distillery or two over on Stony Brook. That would make a demand for all the superfluous grain hereabouts, as well as for all the apples which I hear are frequently left in great quantities on the ground to decay in the orchards."

"There were cider mills and a distillery here in town when I was a lad," replied Farmer Stoddard, gravely.—"Is that so?" queried Mr. Isham, still chirk and pleasant in his manner. "Did they do a good business?" "I will show you what they did if you will step into my buggy and ride with me two or three miles out to my brother's."

"All right," replied Mr. Isham. "I am glad to go with you. I thought I would speak to a few of the leading farmers about this project of mine, and you are the first one I have met since my return. I don't know that I have ever met your brother whom you are taking me to see."—"Quite likely not," replied Mr. Stoddard. "He owns a farm in a retired locality in the north part of the town. He was chosen overseer of the poor at our last town meeting, and all our paupers are now quartered there."

"Here we are," said the intelligent, thrifty farmer, as he drew up his sleek bay filly in front of a long, low, red house, on the south side of which a dozen or so wretched samples of humanity were out sunning themselves. They looked tolerably clean and well kept, but were very decrepit, and gazed out from sore, red eyes set in very sodden and bloated faces. One man and one woman were insane. The woman, who was known as "Aunt Huldah," was greatly taken with the handsome, finely-dressed, portly city man, and ran after him, as he, with Mr. Stoddard, walked through the door yard toward the large barns, calling on her fellow paupers to "see what a beautiful lover" had come for her at last.

"Poor, demented creature!" said Mr. Isham pityingly, as he passed through a gateway and escaped from her repeated and vehement protestations of affection.—"It's a sorrowful sight, indeed," said Mr. Stoddard. "She lived near the distillery I was speaking to you about. In her younger days she used to board the help then employed about it. By degrees she herself came to like the cider brandy made there, and of which nearly everybody in the vicinity drank as freely as water. Finally the doctors said her brain had become paralyzed. She is harmless, and so is kept here rather than at the asylum, where for a year or two she was homesick and very unhappy. She has no near relatives and, of course, no property."

"This is Captain Ball, one of our former business men," continued Farmer Stoddard, pausing before a thin, bent, pallid-faced old man, who was sawing wood in a weakly way, in front of the woodshed. "When I was a boy the Captain carried on a driving business."—"Yes, yes, to be sure," spoke up the poor creature, in a wheezing voice, vainly endeavoring to straighten himself up. "I owned a distillery and did do a driving business, and no mistake—but somehow I lost money. My wife used to say that I was myself the best wholesale customer I had. Perhaps I was, for I never went dry in those days—although I've had to since I came here. He! he! A good many people used to say that the old still was no benefit to the town. Perhaps it wasn't, but it made a market for what was raised about here. I tell you, I made a prime article of cider brandy, and corn

whiskey, too; yet there were always some folks in town that cursed me for it."

"Where are the men who worked for you in your distillery, your neighbors who had money invested in it, and those in this region who were the largest consumers of your fine brands of whiskey and cider brandy?" asked Farmer Stoddard in his grave, quiet way.—"He! he!" sickly laughed the Captain. "Those who are not in the burying ground are here, waiting to be carried there."

"It is a fact, Mr. Isham," said Overseer Stoddard, coming up now and greeting his brother, and after an introduction, "that every one of these 'boarders' of mine here was brought here directly or indirectly by that old distillery. That little hunchback girl over there by the door is a grandchild of the captain with whom you were just now talking. His only son married a daughter of 'Aunt Huldah.' They were both burned to death one midnight not many years ago, through the carelessness of the drunken husband, who set the house on fire. The poor little creature, who was badly mutilated by burns, but was saved alive, is the unfortunate offspring of that union. Oh, it was hell upon earth over there in the 'Still Village' when I was a boy! At last the more respectable part of the community would stand such work no longer, and one dark night the distillery was leveled to the ground. The old captain there was promptly and fully paid for his loss—in fact, much more than the property was worth—but he soon drank up the money, as well as the rest of his property, and he, and his sole living descendant are here to-day."

"I am a man of the world, and have seen something of the ill-effects of rum in my day, especially in the various forms that come across one's path in a great city, but not exactly in this light," said Mr. Isham, as he and Farmer Stoddard were driving homeward. "I like this old town, however, and really want to do something to benefit it in the way of business."—"Build a cheese-factory for us," suggested Farmer Stoddard.—"Good," cried Mr. Isham. "And what is more, I will start a vinegar-making establishment. Your rich Vermont cheese and pure cider-vinegar will find a ready market in New York."

And so to-day the gracious cereals that are raised in the fertile meadows and plains in the old town of W—, feed the sleek, Juno-eyed cows, that graze on the rich pasture-fields of its hillsides, and the luscious milk goes into the best of cheese; while the cartloads of apples that were formerly left to decay in the large and prolific orchard, are utilized by the vinegar-factory. The farmers are more prosperous than ever, and bless the day when the wealthy New York merchant first came to pass his summer there, and put a little vim into them, withal. They are also thankful to good Farmer Stoddard's instrumentality in biasing Mr. Isham's projects for their benefit.—*Church and Home.*

Our Casket.

BITS OF TINSEL.

"Did the deceased die under suspicious circumstances?" asked a coroner of a rural witness. "Naw, he didn't; he died in the water, under the ice."

One day Jessie was sitting in her grandpa's lap, and while sitting there, noticed that his head was bald on top. She said: "O, Ranpa, your head's pecking froo!"

"I don't say all I think," remarked Brown, when pressed for his opinion of the representative of his district. "I should think you might," replied Fogg, "and not be pressed for time either."

"I return the inclosed manuscript," wrote the editor of a religious weekly, "simply because I am so full at present." The contributor replied that when the editor's foot was over he would be glad to submit the manuscript again.

"What is the matter with the baby?" asked a lady of a little girl, whose baby brother she had understood to be ailing. "Oh, nothin' much," was the answer. "He's only hatchin' teeth."

Two little boys witnessed a balloon ascension for the first time. "O, look! look!" exclaimed the younger. "What is that?" "It's a b'loon," replied the elder. "What takes it up so fast?" "Gas." "What is gas?" "Why, gas is—is—is melted wind."

"I have neither time nor inclination to pass paregorics on the deceased," remarked a funeral orator.

"Panegyrics," corrected a parson present.

"As you please, sir," remarked the orator, stiffly: "The words are anonymous."

"Gentlemen of the jury," said an Irish lawyer, "it will be for you to say whether the defendant shall be allowed to come into court with unblushing footsteps, with a cloak of hypocrisy in his mouth, and draw three bullocks out of my client's pockets with impunity."

"Yes," said the young clergyman, "I have always said to myself I would marry that girl if I could, and now I am going to do it. But it is to another fellow she is to be wedded, I am sorry to say. The only consolation I get out of the affair will be the fee."

INDEPENDENT ORDER GOOD TEMPLARS.

LIST OF ONTARIO LODGES.

Table with columns: NAME OF LODGE, DEPUTY, ADDRESS, NIGHT OF MEET'G. Lists lodges across various districts including Algoma, Brant, Bruce, Carleton, Dundas, Dufferin, Durham, Elgin, Essex, Frontenac, Grey, Grenville, Hamilton, Halton, Haldimand, and Huron.

HURON COUNTY—Continued.

Table listing lodges in Huron County, including Meridian, Maitland, Huron, North Star, Maple Leaf, Prosperity, Wroxeter Star, Clinton, Lakelet, Purple Grove, Tecumseth, Hope of Tilbury, Fern, Rising Star, Zion, Mount Hebron, Dawn Mills, Ever True, Blooming Valley, Flowing Tide, Lynn, Ever Onward, Life Boat, Dickens, Lansdowne, Escott, Union Gem, Peninsula, Campden, Virgil, Odessa, Palmerston, Napanee, Florence, O. Jibeway, Sarnia, Pride of Moore, St. Clair, Evergreen, Forest Home, Sydenham Valley, Ever Ready, Watford, Hammond, Victoria, Wilberforce, Mount Brydges, Northern Star, Victoria, Oneida, Venus, Muskoka District, Parry Sound, McKeellar, Beaver, Dunchurch, Severn, Port Ryerse, Beaver, Royal Oak, Pine Grove, Mississauga, Pride of Warkworth, Oak Hills, Nassau, Rising Sun, Brooklin, Thamesford, Willow Grove, Fidelity, Oxford, Beacon, Woodstock, Rideau, Cameron, Selwyn, Union, Hiawatha, Keeno, Apsley, Washington, Carswell, Balsam Grove, Chandos, Rescue, Stratford, Fortrose, Poole, Blooming Rose.

PEEL COUNTY

Table listing lodges in Peel County, including Mount Horeb, Hope of Brampton, Cheltenham, Derry Star, King, Best Endeavor, Polar Star, Claude, Maple Leaf, No Surrender, Arnprior, Stand Fast, Evergreen, New Glasgow, Ebenezer, Cumberland, Gloucester, Kenmare, Metcalf Star, Elmvalle, Lone Star, Kissisabetta, Coldwater, Rising Star, Bond Head, Kempenfeldt, Magnum Bonum, Midhurst, Mount Olivet, Alliston, Clear Water, Edgar, New Hope, Gilford, Cookstown, Crown Hill, Never Surrender, Stand True, Dalston, West Essa, Triumph, St. John, Dominion, Unity, Toronto Union, Toronto, Albion, Excelsior, Never Failing, Providence, Blooming Rose, Victoria, Omemee, Oakwood, Bobcaygeon, Safe Guard, Prince Arthur, Marshville, Humberstone, Triumph, Beaver, Crusade, Star, Silver Star, Comet, P. Star, Silver Willow, Bethel, Y. Canadian, M. Village, Union, L. Canadian, Preston Star, Evening Star, Klineburg, Bloom'g Rose, C. Union, Weston Star, Shrubmount, Rising Star, Union Star, Woodbridge, Hope of Parkdale, Thornhill, Richmond Hill, Edgley, Excelsior, Star, a bton.

The Canada Temperance Act!

OVER 43,000 MAJORITY.

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		<i>New Brunswick.</i>	
Annapolis,	Cape Breton,	Albert,	Carleton,
Colchester,	Cumberland,	Charlotte,	Fredericton, (city),
Digby,	Hants,	Kings's,	Northumberland,
Inverness,	King's,	Queen's,	Sunbury,
Pictou,	Queen's,	Westmoreland,	York.
Shelburne,	Yarmouth.		
<i>Ontario.</i>		<i>P. E. Island.</i>	<i>Manitoba.</i>
Halton,	Renfrew,	Charlottetown, (city),	Lisgar,
Oxford,	Norfolk.	Prince,	Marquette,
Simcoe,	Huron,	King's,	Brome,
Dundas, Stormont,	Brant,	Queen's	Drummond,
and Glengarry,	Kent,		Chicoutimi.
Bruce,	Lanark,		
Leeds & Grenville	Lennox & Addington,		
Dufferin.	Guelp (city).		
Carleton,	Northumberland and Durham,		
Elgin,	St. Thomas (city).		
Lambton,	Wellington.		

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

<i>Ontario.</i>		<i>Hastings,</i>	<i>Kingston (city).</i>
Russell and Prescott,	Ontario,	Waterloo,	Belleville (city).
York,	Essex,	Middlesex,	Toronto (city).
Grey,	Perth,	Frontenac,	London (city).
Victoria,		Lincoln,	St. Catharines (city)
		Peterboro',	
		Haldimand.	

Quebec.—Shefford, Pontiac, Bellechasse, Beauharnois, Huntingdon, Argenteuil, Chateaugay.

Nova Scotia.—Halifax (city), Lunenburg, Guysborough.

New Brunswick.—St. John (city).

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

SUMMARY.

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

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

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

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

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

Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, five counties of which have adopted the Act.

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

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

List of Alliance Secretaries:

Ontario.....	F. S. Spence, 8 King Street East, Toronto.
Quebec.....	Rev. D. V. Lucas, 182 Mountain St., Montreal.
New Brunswick.....	C. H. Lugin, Fredericton.
Nova Scotia.....	P. Monaghan, P. O. Box 379, Halifax.
Prince Edward Island.....	Rev. Geo. W. Hodgson, Charlottetown.
Manitoba.....	J. A. Toes, Winnipeg.
British Columbia.....	J. B. Kennedy, New Westminster.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED		MAJORITIES.		DATE OF ELECTION.
	For	Ag'nst	For	Ag'nst	
<i>Fredericton (city), N.B.</i>	408	203	200		October 31, 1878
<i>York, N.B.</i>	1229	214	1015		December 28, "
<i>Prince, P.E.I.</i>	2062	271	1791		" 28, "
<i>Charlotte, N.B.</i>	867	149	718		March 4, 1879
<i>Carleton, N.B.</i>	1215	96	1119		April 21, "
<i>Charlottetown, P.E.I.</i>	327	253	574		" 21, "
<i>Albert, N.B.</i>	718	114	604		" 24, "
<i>King's, P.E.I.</i>	1076	59	1017		May 29, "
<i>Lambton, Ont.</i>	2567	2352	215		" 29, "
<i>King's N.B.</i>	798	245	553		June 23, "
<i>Queen's, N.B.</i>	500	315	185		July 3, "
<i>Westmoreland, N.B.</i>	1032	299	733		September 11, "
<i>Megantic, Quo.</i>	372	841		469	" 2, 1880
<i>Northumberland, N.B.</i>	875	673	202		" 2, "
<i>Stanstead, Que.</i>	760	941		181	June 21, "
<i>Queen's, P.E.I.</i>	1317	99	1218		September 22, "
<i>Marquette, Manitoba</i>	612	195	417		" 27, "
<i>Digby, N.B.</i>	944	42	902		November 8, "
<i>Queen's, N.S.</i>	763	82	681		January 3, 1881
<i>Sunbury, N.B.</i>	176	41	135		February 17, "
<i>Shelburne, N.S.</i>	807	154	653		March 17, "
<i>Lisgar, Manitoba.</i>	247	120	127		April 7, "
<i>Hamilton (city), Ont.</i>	1661	2811		1150	" 13, "
<i>King's, N.S.</i>	1477	108	1369		" 14, "
<i>Halton, Ont.</i>	1453	1402	51		" 19, "
<i>Annapolis, N.S.</i>	1111	114	997		" 19, "
<i>Wentworth, Ont.</i>	1611	2202		591	" 22, "
<i>Colchester, N.S.</i>	1418	184	1234		May 13, "
<i>Cape Breton, N.S.</i>	739	216	523		August 11, "
<i>Hants, N.S.</i>	1028	92	936		September 15, "
<i>Welland, Ont.</i>	1610	2378		768	November 10, "
<i>Lambton, Ont.</i>	2953	3073		55	" 29, "
<i>Inverness, N.S.</i>	966	106	854		January 6, 1882
<i>Pictou, N.S.</i>	1555	453	1102		" 9, "
<i>St. John, N.B.</i>	1074	1074			February, 23, "
<i>Fredericton, N.B.</i>	293	252	41		October 26, "
<i>Cumberland, N.S.</i>	1560	262	1298		" 25, 1883
<i>Prince County, P.E.I.</i>	2939	1065	1874		February 7, 1884
<i>Yarmouth, N.S.</i>	1300	96	1204		March 7, "
<i>Oxford, Ont.</i>	4073	3298	775		" 20, "
<i>Arthabaska, Que.</i>	1487	235	1252		July 17, "
<i>Westmoreland, N.B.</i>	1774	1701	73		August 14, "
<i>Halton, Ont.</i>	1947	1767	180		September 9, "
<i>Simcoe, Ont.</i>	5712	4529	1183		October 9, "
<i>Stanstead, Que.</i>	1300	975	325		" 9, "
<i>Charlottetown, P.E.I.</i>	755	715	40		" 16, "
<i>Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, Ont.</i>	4590	2884	1706		" 16, "
<i>Peel, Ont.</i>	1805	1999		194	" 23, "
<i>Bruce, Ont.</i>	4501	3159	1312		" 30, "
<i>Huron, Ont.</i>	6012	4357	1655		" 30, "
<i>Dufferin, Ont.</i>	1904	1109	795		" 30, "
<i>Prince Edward, Ont.</i>	1523	1653		125	" 30, "
<i>York, N.B.</i>	1184	661	523		" 30, "
<i>Renfrew, Ont.</i>	1748	1018	730		November 7, "
<i>Norfolk, Ont.</i>	2781	1694	1087		" 11, "
<i>Compton, Que.</i>	1132	1620		488	" 26, "
<i>Brant, Ont.</i>	1690	1083	602		December 11, "
<i>Brantford (city), Ont.</i>	646	812		166	" 11, "
<i>Leeds and Grenville, Ont.</i>	5058	4384	674		" 13, "
<i>Kent, Ont.</i>	4368	1975	2393		January 15, 1885
<i>Lanark, Ont.</i>	2433	2027	406		" 15, "
<i>Lennox & Addington, Ont.</i>	2047	2011	36		" 15, "
<i>Brome, Que.</i>	1224	739	485		" 15, "
<i>Guelp Ont.</i>	680	511	169		" 22, "
<i>Carleton, Ont.</i>	2440	1747	693		" 29, "
<i>Durham & Northumbld, Ont.</i>	6050	3863	2187		February 26, "
<i>Drummond, Que.</i>	1990	170	1820		March 5, "
<i>Elgin, Ont.</i>			1863		" 19, "
<i>Lambton, Ont.</i>	4465	1546	2919		" 19, "
<i>St. Thomas, Ont.</i>	754	743	11		" 19, "
<i>Missisquoi, Que.</i>	1142	1167		25	" 19, "
<i>Wellington, Ont.</i>	4516	3056	1430		April 2, "
<i>Chicoutimi, Que.</i>			540		" 9, "

The votes in the places printed in italics should not be included in totals, as the Act has been voted on in these places twice.