

THE CANADA CITIZEN AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

Freedom for the Right means Suppression of the Wrong.

VOL. 5.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1884.

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The Canada Citizen AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

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F. S. SPENCE, - - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12TH, 1884.

This number is sent to many friends whose names are not yet on our subscription list. Will they kindly aid our enterprise by forwarding their dollars and addresses? It is desirable to subscribe early, as we propose making every number well worth preserving for future reference and use.

Business men will do wisely for themselves by using the advertising columns of THE CANADA CITIZEN. We issue ten thousand copies of this week's number.

Many friends being anxious to have copies of our song in celebration of Toronto's semi-centennial, we reprint it this week, that they may be able to retain it as a souvenir also of our great Industrial Exhibition.

We are pleased to learn that the Guarantee Fund of the Temperance and General Life Assurance Company is being taken up by our leading temperance and business men, who have confidence that the investment will be a good one. Friends of the cause should take an interest in this Company, as subscribers to the Guarantee Fund as well as Assurers in the Company, when it is organized.

The Canada Gazette of Saturday last announces the date for three more Scott Act contests. Simcoe, Ont., will vote on October 9th, and Stanstead, Que., on the same day. Simcoe is fresh for the fray. Grand work has already been done. We understand that the magnificent petition sent to Ottawa had one thousand names

above the required number, and we look for a similar record in the ballot. Stanstead voted before, and gave a majority of 181 against the Act, but her electors are anxious to-day to show the different result that they believe the present contest will yield, and with the grand example of Arthabaska before them, they are certain to succeed. The city of Charlottetown, P.E.I., votes on the 16th of October on the question of repeal. Five years ago this city gave for the Scott Act a majority of 574. The Anti-party have been working hard to carry repeals in this place and in Halton, in hope that they would thereby influence the elections in other places. Halton has already spoken, and Charlottetown will, we feel confident, speak in a similar strain. The Scott Act has never been repealed, and we trust that this will remain true for a long, long time.

HALTON HOLDS THE FORT.

MAJORITY 200.

It is with heartfelt gratitude and reverence that the people of Canada read the record of Halton's glorious victory. Not in the history of the Scott Act before had there been a contest round which centred so much interest. It was brought on by the liquor party, because they looked upon Halton as a weak point in the line of temperance fortifications: because they believed that a victory for whiskey there, where the Act had been tried, would dampen the ardor of our workers elsewhere: and because they believed that their disloyal and dishonorable efforts to defy and resist the law had weakened the appreciation of the Scott Act, that they knew had been strong in Halton. But they make a grand mistake. The plucky little county that had carried the Scott Act against tremendous odds and enforced it in face of tremendous difficulties, was not to be driven to abolish a good law simply because a few whiskey-sellers were determined to ignore or defy it. All that could be said against the working of the Scott Act in Halton was that these unpatriotic and selfish law-breakers had tried to evade it, and then demanded its repeal because they claimed to have succeeded. Even this claim was utterly out of harmony with the facts of the case. The Scott Act in Halton has been a grand success, and the men of that county have declared their abiding faith in it by increasing the majority in its favor to ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PER CENT.

It is true we held and we hold that the whole contest was an illegal affair, that even had the anti triumphed, the Scott Act would not have been lawfully repealed, and our courts would have declared the Scott Act still in force, but that question is not likely to be raised now. We have met our opponents on their own ground, at their own time, on their own challenge, with their own weapons, and they have been completely routed. We do not write exultantly, we write thankfully. We rejoice in our success, because it is another step in advance, and brings us one day nearer the fast approaching time when the deadly liquor traffic will be outlawed and banished from our land, and law will no more protect the fearful plague that now devastates our country and ruins our homes. The glad news from Halton will give new inspiration to our workers everywhere. Other contests are rapidly approaching, and Halton has given us a rallying note for the campaign. One point must not be overlooked: the Scott Act has never been re-

pealed. No place that enjoyed its benefits ever went back to license. Halton will now be let alone. There can be no uncertainty about the reading of the law in regard to this matter; after a repeal petition has been rejected it cannot be again voted upon for at least three years. We congratulate the earnest workers in Halton. We congratulate the brave men and noble women of Halton. We congratulate the friends of progress everywhere, for this is their victory as well as ours. We "thank God and take courage."

TORONTO.

The indignation of the citizens of Toronto is fairly roused against the inconsistent and unjust licensing system. The action of the Dominion License Commissioners has been the last straw, and now the liquor interest must prepare to face a conflict that will be to it of a most serious character. Out of evil often comes good, and out of the arbitrary conduct that has forced sixteen saloons into our Exhibition grounds against the earnest protest of our best citizens comes the action of Monday evening last, by which Toronto is fairly committed to a Scott Act contest.

Let no one imagine that this decision has been arrived at hastily or recklessly. Mr. Rose, the mover of the resolution, is one of our best known, most thoroughly respected, and most responsible business men. The campaign will be inaugurated at once, and will be prudently but energetically conducted. The success of the campaign against the grocers' license system last spring showed well what is the real sentiment of Toronto in relation to the terrible drink traffic. There is already a strong and reliable organization to push the work, and we have just reason to-day to be proud of the stand our leaders have taken, so well expressed in their terse but unmistakable resolve:—"That whereas the recent instances of the persistent violation of the license laws of this province and the Dominion are a direct call to the temperance people of the city to take steps without further delay to protect ourselves against the iniquity of the liquor traffic by such means as are at our hand, be it therefore resolved that steps be taken to submit the Scott Act in Toronto to a popular vote.

MAINE.

The State of Maine voted on the 8th inst. on a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors. Full returns of the voting have not yet been received, but there is sufficient information on hand to assure us that the amendment has been carried, and that the State of Maine, after a long experience of prohibitory legislation, has given the principle of prohibition a heartier endorsement than ever. This ought to finally silence the slanderers of the Maine law. We have had a wearisome repetition of the old, old song that prohibition in the New England States had proved an utter failure. Statistics showed the falsity of these assertions; the best authorities of the State denied them; men like General Dow, Governor Chamberlain, Governor Peram, Governor Dingley, Hon. J. G. Blaine, Hon. W. B. Frye, Hon. L. M. Morrill, Hon. H. Hamblin, and hundreds more concurred in branding them as untrue, and affirming that the prohibitory law had been a grand success; still the slanderers persisted in their tale. Now the electors of the State have spoken in unmistakable terms, and affirmed their confidence in the principle of the law and their satisfaction with its operation after thirty-three years' trial, during which they have made marvellous social and material progress, advancing from comparative poverty to happiness and prosperity. They have lifted the whole question away above

the regions of politics and uncertainty, and by a two-thirds vote have planted prohibition firmly in the constitution of their State. They will not be the only gainers by this decisive action; all over the civilized world moral reformers will take fresh courage and new strength from this overwhelming testimony to the effectiveness of right legislation and the success of the Christian policy of total prohibition.

CAMPAIGN LITERATURE.

There are few other agencies so effective in the great work of moral reform as is the judicious circulation of carefully prepared literature. The rapidity with which results are achieved in the present day is to no small extent due to the reading habits of the people, and the facilities that are afforded for putting facts and arguments into their homes by means of the printed page. The information thus conveyed is in a definite form, and therefore not likely to be misunderstood or unintentionally altered by the carrier of it; a second-hand verbal message is rarely accurate, even when the messenger does his best to transmit it faithfully. There is about oral discussion a personality that often interferes with its success. The party to whom an argument is addressed is too apt to associate the argument with the arguer, and feelings of hostility towards the latter may prevent receptiveness towards the former. Moreover, the heat of discussion is not favorable to the making of the deepest impressions. Men talk when they meet; they read and think when they are alone.

The present campaign must be fought to a great extent on this line, and it is specially desirable that this important part of our work should be done as thoroughly, as effectively, and as economically as possible. The counties should be flooded with literature, but this should be so done as to ensure as far as possible the placing of this literature where it will be read, and where it will do good. In this connection we recommend our friends to study a circular that the Dominion Alliance has issued, giving valuable suggestions in reference to methods of accomplishing the results desired.

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

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

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

During the Scott Act campaign our columns will be of special interest, containing comprehensive accounts of what our friends and foes are doing in every part of the country. In addition to this we

will furnish our readers both editorially and in carefully selected articles with the fullest and strongest facts and arguments in support of our movement. We will also have departments of the purest and best family literature, including tales, sketches, illustrated biographies of our prominent temperance workers, choice poetry, a casket of literary gems of beauty, worth, and fun, and a summary of the most important items of general news.

As a further inducement to those who have not yet given us their names we make the following offer: We will send *THE CANADA CITIZEN* till the end of the present year to *any five addresses for one dollar*.

One of the necessities of the great temperance reform in Canada is a central Publication House and general Bureau of Literature, to which our workers can apply for facts, statistics, arguments, and all needful literary equipment for their undertaking; and from which can be supplied, at any time, and in any quantity, books, pamphlets, tracts, leaflets, and all kinds of printed matter bearing upon the temperance question. For the purpose of supplying this need the Citizen Publishing Company exists. Its president is also the head of the Dominion Alliance; the secretary of the Alliance is its manager, and its directors are all gentlemen well known and deeply interested in the great and good cause. It was not thought desirable to have this business part of our work supported entirely by subscription, so the institution was founded as a joint stock company, and already our business is assuming such dimensions as to promise not merely a safe investment, but a fair dividend for our stock-holders. Further information in regard to this matter may be had by applying to the manager. There is still some of our stock unallotted, and for it we invite applications from those who are desirous of aiding one of the most important branches of temperance work. They can do so in this way with benefit to both the cause and themselves.

Selected Articles

THE SCOTT ACT CONTEST.

In conducting the Scott Act campaign the friends of temperance have not only been wonderfully energetic, but they have shown that they can avail themselves of all legitimate means best adapted to the furtherance of the object in view. They have utilized the platform and the press with considerable assiduity, and with much effect. In the propagation of sound ideas on the question at issue there has been little apathy. The friends of the cause have evidently realized the importance and gravity of the occasion. They have been provoked to zeal and diligence by the strenuous efforts of the opponents of the Act.

Opposition has almost exclusively come from those immediately interested in the continuance of the present state of things. A stray philosopher here and there has urged the old and time-worn arguments that prohibition does not prohibit, that personal liberty is interfered with when prohibitory legislation is enacted. A gentleman engaged in the liquor trade has been writing a series of letters addressed to clergymen, with the avowed purpose of demonstrating that the Bible countenances the use of strong drink. Able, eloquent and subtle pleas on behalf of slavery were urged by southern divines, but in spite of their exegesis, that foul blot on modern civilization was swept away, and who could be found arguing biblical support in favor of "the sum of all the villainies" in our time? Many who pleaded passionately for slavery before 1861, are now, in their calm, declining days, devoutly thankful that the cause of slavery has been wiped out, even at the cost of blood, and tears and treasure. So it will be a few years hence, when the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquor has been extinguished by peaceful legislation in Canada.

Many non-abstainers are thoroughly in sympathy with the Act. They are candid enough to see the awful consequences which the traffic entails, and are perfectly willing that a measure designed to mitigate the curse of intemperance should have a fair trial. A few doctrinaires outside of the

circle whose interest it is to maintain the existing trade in strong drink, may continue to theorize, but the question has become too practical and pressing to be influenced by secluded dreamers. It is all very well to excogitate objections to a peculiar measure of social reform, but these gentlemen would be listened to more patiently and respectfully if they could substantiate their objections to the Scott Act by proposing one more effective. Until such a scheme is matured—a scheme that will permit a free sale and a free use of intoxicants, and at the same time lessen the evils of intemperance, and prevent the infringement of personal freedom—the best thing that can be done is to use the legal means provided for the suppression of intemperance. The best means at present possessed is the Scott Act. The duty of the hour is to secure its adoption and enforcement. *Canada Presbyterian*.

DRINKING HABITS UNSOCIAL.

The evils of intemperance furnish a topic sufficiently hackneyed; but I wish to deal with an aspect of the question that is somewhat less familiar. I am not discussing the rule of abstinence; nor denying that there may be a legitimate use, dietetic or even convivial, for alcoholic beverages; nor considering the question as a moralist, nor as a physiologist; I would simply call attention to the unsocial effect of the drinking habits now existing among us. Let it be admitted that many persons use alcoholic beverages without being injured by them; with that form of use we have nothing to do; we are dealing now with intemperance in the strict sense of the word—with that use of ardent spirits which is on all sides admitted to be excessive and injurious. When a man uses alcoholic liquors in such a way that his property, be it large or small, is rapidly diminished, and he goes every month a little nearer to want and dependence; when he uses them in such a way that his physical and mental energies are impaired, and his power of caring for himself and those dependent on him is sensibly lessened, all will allow that his use of them is pernicious. The harmful effect upon the individual does not need to be dwelt upon; it is the effect upon the common weal that we are now considering. It is plain that one who has a surplus, large or small, and who consumes it in indulgences which yield no benefit to himself nor to any other person, violates the fundamental law of society. The surplus thus consumed would have served him, and those dependent on him, in future sickness or infirmity sure to come; the destruction of this surplus brings him to the verge of pauperism, and makes it probable that the time will come when he, and perhaps others whom he ought to support, will be a charge upon public or private charity. In short, such a waste of savings reduces the waster to that condition in which, as soon as he is overtaken by sickness or misfortune, he will be able to make no proportionate return for the services that he will require. But society depends, as Mr. Spencer tells us, on the ability and disposition of the individuals composing it to make such a proportionate return. If all men were in the condition to which this man has reduced himself, society would be impossible.

What is true of one who wastes a surplus that he has earned or inherited, is equally true of one who consumes upon this unnatural appetite all that he earns beyond what is necessary to sustain life, so that he never gains a surplus, and always lives on the edge of pauperism.

Still more unsocial is the conduct of one who spends on this indulgence more than his net income, incurring bad debts for the necessaries of life to his landlord, his grocer, his tailor, and thus devouring the savings of his thrifty neighbors.

Still more unsocial is the conduct of one who ruins his health by his drinking habits—thus not only disabling himself for self-supporting industry, but entailing on his offspring enfeebled and morbid physical constitutions, predisposing them to insanity or vice or pauperism or crime. If, at the same time, the home in which these children are being reared is so squalid or so disorderly that there is small opportunity for them to learn those lessons of self-respect and self-restraint by which men and women are fitted for citizenship so that by environment as well as by organization they are crippled and degraded—the unsocial effects of this vice will be set in a still stronger light. And when, as the result of such drinking practices, the man is often led to direct encroachments upon the persons or the property of his neighbors, the fact that he has become an enemy of society scarcely requires further demonstration.

Now, consider how many thousands of our fellow-citizens there are of whom most, if not all, these things are true. As a direct consequence of the use of alcoholic liquors, they are wasting their surplus, or failing to gain a surplus; by their failure to fulfil their contracts, they are devouring the gains of their neighbors; they are ruining their health and bequeathing physical and moral disorders to their children, and entailing upon society that curse of curses, hereditary pauperism; they are appealing to their neighbors for charity, and crowding the hospitals and the almshouses; they are committing assaults, robberies, murders—all manner of offences against the public peace and welfare.

Look at the subject from another point of view. The official reports of the United States Government show that at least six hundred millions of dollars are expended in this country every year for alcoholic liquors. That a considerable portion of this is used productively, in the arts, and innocently, or without any social injury, for drinking purposes, may be admitted.

Let us concede that one-half of it is used in this way. Half of all this amount must then be expended in such a manner as to produce those very effects of which we have been speaking. That is to say, we are paying out every year three hundred millions of dollars in the purchase of want, and pauperism, and vice, and disease, and insanity, and crime. So much money ought to procure a large quantity of these staples, and it does. Nobody can deny that we get our money's worth.

Look at it from another point of view. A low estimate puts the number of persons engaged in the sale of liquor at five hundred thousand. We have admitted that these persons render some service to the community; let us admit that half of the number would be required to dispense the amount of liquor that could be consumed without social injury. We have left an army of a quarter of a million of liquor-sellers, to whom we are paying three hundred million dollars every year. Society is rendering to them a pretty valuable service. What service are they rendering to society? They are devoting their energies to the destruction of society. They live wholly upon the ruin of their fellow men. The whole tendency of the employment for which society pays them so large a sum is to reduce their fellow citizens to those conditions of want and disease and moral degradation in which society becomes impossible. We are safe in characterizing this as a highly unsocial proceeding.

I have not intended any exaggeration in these statements; I believe that I have kept far within the truth. Neither have I any nostrum for the cure of this disease, nor any faith in those most commonly advertised. My own belief is that the roots of this evil run very deep, and that it will take many generations to eradicate them.

Nevertheless, it is well for all students of human welfare to keep distinctly before their minds the unsocial effects of intemperance—the large number of persons who, through this vice, become violators of the organic law of society, either as its burdens or as its foes.—*Century*.

Scott Act News.

GUELPH.—Mr. W. Watson, of Guelph called at this office a couple of days ago, and gave us a very encouraging report of the state of the work in that city. Preparations are being made for the circulation of petitions, and the prospects are for a grand victory in Guelph for the Scott Act.

PEEL.—From the *Brampton Conservative* we learn that the following resolution was unanimously adopted at the Brampton Financial District meeting of the Methodist church, which met at Streetsville on Wednesday last, and was ordered to be published:—

Resolved.—That this district meeting cannot separate without expressing its deep sympathy with the people of the county of Halton in their Scott Act agitation, and expresses its hope that all Methodists in the said county will use their utmost endeavors to do all in their power to further the success of the agitation now progressing to make the Scott Act an undoubted success; and the meeting also urges all Methodists in the county of Peel who may be voters in Halton not to fail to record their votes on the right side at the approaching election, and render what pecuniary help the committee may require.

JOHN F. GERMAN, M.A., District Superintendent.
EDWARD BARRASS, M.A., Financial Secretary.

NORFOLK.—There was a fair attendance at the Springfield Blue Ribbon meeting last Friday evening to hear the Rev. W. G. Brown lecture on temperance. His lecture was very interesting as he depicted the liquor business in all its phases. First, the immense profits made by the sale of intoxicating liquors, stating that one hotel keeper in St. Thomas had made over \$21,000 in seven years. Second, the misery in a drunkard's home, and the number of young men ruined by the use of it; and third, urged as the duty of all to do all they can to drive it from our midst. Ample opportunity was given to opponents of the Scott Act to discuss the question but was not taken advantage of. Where are the Antis! None seem to have the courage to come to Springfield. Are they ashamed of their cause?

The majority of the ratepayers in the town of Simcoe have signed the petition in favor of the Scott Act.—*Alma Express*.

WATERLOO.—In reply to a circular inviting the friends of temperance to a meeting or convention on Tuesday afternoon in the Town Hall, Berlin, a large number of leading temperance people put in an appearance. Something like thirty clergymen were amongst those who were present and took part in the meeting, Galt, Hespeler, Preston, Ayr, Dundee, Elmira, St. Jacobs, Breslau, Conestogo, Montrose, Winterbourne, Bloomingdale, and most every village and neighborhood in the county were represented by one or more of its leading people. Rev. Mr. Neugent was elected chairman, and Mr. Thos. Hilliard, secretary. On motion it was decided to form a Waterloo County Temperance Association, each male member of which to pay an annual fee of \$1, and each lady member 50cts. Something in the neighborhood of 100 names were put down as members. Addresses, highly encouraging to the temperance workers, were delivered by a number of the gentlemen—ministers and others who were present. The meeting seemed specially interested with the address of the Rev. Mr. Phillips, Galt, who is one of the leading temperance platform speakers of this Province. The thoughts of most of the speakers were apparently on the County of Halton where a vote in the repeal of the Scott Act is to be taken next Tuesday, and the prayers and sympathies of all Christians and Temperance workers were earnestly solicited for those who are laboring there to sustain the act. It was in this connection that one of the members of the W. C. T. U. of Berlin, said they will hold an all day prayer meeting on Tuesday next in the Methodist Church, and the Christian ladies throughout the county are cordially invited to unite, and participate in the said object. In the evening another meeting was held when the hall was filled by a larger crowd than could be seated. A number of able addresses in German and English were delivered, and the "Temperance Choir," led by Mr. Peter E. Shupe, gave a number of very spirited and rousing musical selections. The following are the officers of the County Association:—President, F. E. Neugent; 1st vice do., J. Y. Shantz. 2nd do., S. L. Umbach; Sec-Treas., T. Hilliard. A large number of local secretaries were appointed, some of whom are as follows:—Rev. Mr. Boyd, Crosshill; Mr. Copeland, Zion; Mr. Oakley, Hespeler; E. P. Clement, Berlin; Geo. Beavers, Elmira; S. Ried, Strasberg; J. L. Weidman, St. Jacobs; Dr. Passmore, Conestogo; J. Wing, New Dundee; E. G. Woodward, Hawksville; Mr. Toms, Doon; Ezra Eby, Bridgeport; Mr. Cavers, Galt; John Dunlop, Ayr; Joel Good, Waterloo; Rev. Mr. Teskey, Linwood.—*Weekly News*.

RENFREW.—The petitions to the Government to submit the Canada Temperance Act to the electors of this County have received considerably more than the required number of signatures, and will, according to notice previously given, be filed in the Registrar's office at Pembroke on Saturday. The total number of names on the Voters' Lists of the various municipalities of the County, for 1883, is about 5,800,—of those entitled to vote at Dominion or Scott Act elections. Of these however a considerable number are non-residents, or are the names of voters who have property in many different townships or polling sub-divisions, but who can only vote or sign the petitions once. Probably if all the possible votes in the County were polled, the total would not be much over 4,500. But this estimate is far in excess of any number that has hitherto been polled. In the election of 1883,—one of the liveliest campaigns,—only 2,048 electors in the North Riding voted for Murray and Deacon; and in South Renfrew, only 1,768 for Dowling and Devine. This totals up to 3,816, and as there are over 2,000 signatures to the Scott Act petitions, the prospects are good for the success of the

measure when brought to a vote. The Government requires about 1,450 signatures—(one-fourth of the total number of electors)—to grant the petition to submit the Act. At present the Secretary has in hand, in good shape, over 500 more than the required number, and probably there will be considerable additions before the filing on Saturday.

After lying at Pembroke for ten days for public examination, the petitions will be deposited with the Secretary of State at Ottawa; and if it appears by evidence to the satisfaction of the Governor-General in Council that the petition has appended to it the genuine signatures of one-fourth or more of all the electors in the county and that it has been duly deposited after proper notice, His Excellency in Council may issue a proclamation fixing the day on which the poll for taking the votes of the electors for and against the petition will be held.—*Renfrew Mercury*.

TORONTO.—A meeting was held Monday evening in Temperance Hall, under the auspices of the Toronto Temperance Electoral Union, for the purpose of obtaining an expression of public opinion in regard to the late action of the Dominion License Commissioners in the matter of the transfer of a license from Mead's Island Hotel to the Industrial Exhibition Association. The meeting was also called for the purpose of considering the advisability of submitting the Scott Act in this city. There was a good attendance. The chair was taken by the Rev. Stephen King; and among those occupying seats on the platform was the noted temperance advocate, Mrs. Youmans. Letters from Mr. N. W. Hoyles and Mr. W. H. Howland were read expressing regret at unavoidable absence and sympathy with the objects at which the meeting aimed. Mr. Howland's letter expressed his despair of obtaining any benefit from improvement of the license laws, and advocated the immediate submission of the Scott Act in the city, it being his opinion that public opinion was ripe for prohibition. Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the T. T. E. U., read his report to the effect that the license law as at present administered, was so evaded by technicalities and quibbles as to be almost farcical, and advocated the submission of a prohibitory law, which he held could not but be an improvement on the present state of affairs. A motion by Mr. P. Jolliffe, that a deputation wait upon the Minister of Inland Revenue and request the removal of the present Commissioners, caused a long and somewhat heated discussion, in which Mr. G. M. Rose, Mr. W. Burgess, Dr. McCully, and others took part, the point at issue being whether the meeting should pass resolutions of censure on the Dominion and Provincial Board of License Commissioners, or, letting all such matters rest, at once proceed to the consideration of the desirability of submitting the Scott Act to a popular vote in this city. After much discussion the following motions were put to the meeting and carried:—"Moved by Dr. McCully that in consideration of the fact that the Provincial Legislature passed an Act to prevent the sale of liquor on the Toronto Fair Ground, a committee be appointed by this meeting to wait on the Ontario Government and ask them to enforce the law." The following are the Committee appointed:—Dr. McCully, J. C. Wardell, J. Flint, J. Spence, and James Thompson.

At this stage of the proceedings Mrs. Youmans was called upon and that lady gave a brief but good statement of the situation, explaining to the meeting that the eyes of the Province were turned to Toronto, and temperance people all over the country were eagerly awaiting an expression of the feelings of temperance people in this city. She thought that the present meeting should send out the news that they were a unit for prohibition and prepared to submit and stand by the Scott Act. After some further discussion the following preamble and motion were carried unanimously and with the greatest enthusiasm:—"That the recent instance of the persistent violation of the license laws of the Province and the Dominion is a direct call to the temperance people of this city to take steps without further delay to protest against the iniquity of the liquor traffic by such means as are at our hand; be it therefore resolved that steps be at once taken to submit the Scott Act in Toronto to a popular vote."

Work will be at once commenced in the Ward organizations, but the Act will not probably be submitted before this time next year, when it is expected that the work of organization will be so complete as to enable the temperance party to carry the Act through with a rousing majority.—*Globe*.

Temperance News.

GEORGIA.—A correspondent of the Vermont *Messenger* gives the following telling description of the good effects of prohibition in Georgia. The world must not wonder at the zeal of those who work for such a reformation. "Wisdom is justified of her children." Let this salvation wave roll on till its refreshing influence shall gladden every hill and valley of our land:

"The effect in the prohibition counties has been startling. Labor has been improved 100 per cent. and the condition of the laborers 1,000 per cent. Men who never worked but part of the week, now put in six good days, and those who spent their entire wages at the doggeries, leaving their wives and children to shift for themselves, are now saving money and looking forward hopefully to the time when they shall own land for themselves. The prohibition of the sale of liquor in these counties is the proudest thing Georgia has ever done. The remaining forty-two will follow their example ere long. The prohibition counties have demonstrated the possibility of driving out the stuff, and the good that has followed will induce others to follow suit."—*Temperance Worker*.

KENTUCKY.—Prohibition in Kentucky is carrying everything before it. Without noise or tumult, but with complete success, the Legislature has given prohibition to six counties, entire and absolute. Six more counties have secured the same by vote of the House, and expect the Senate to complete the action of the House. What is remarkable about this movement is that it has taken place in the mountain counties, which were supposed to be behind the other parts of the state. The common sense of the people has convinced them that a bushel of meal made into bread has more nourishment and less crime in it than if it had been converted into whiskey.—*Temperance Review*.

"While our Congressmen beg for extension in Washington, our Kentucky Legislature at home is giving the liquor-ring a black eye. Almost every bill for temperance has passed that was presented, and hundreds have been presented. Five whole counties asked for prohibition, and the bill passed both Houses. On Thursday the reporter of the *Courier-Journal* said: 'A barrel of temperance petitions was presented asking for prohibition around school-houses, churches and hamlets, and all went through like 'greased lightning.' A member of the Senate arose and said: 'I move this body adjourn, for if it remains in session two hours longer all the State will be under prohibition.'"—*Geo. W. Bain*.

CALIFORNIA.—In 1882 there were nearly 7,000 Prohibition votes cast for R. H. McDonald, candidate for Governor. Since that time the State has been supplied with an additional working force of eight straightout newspapers and several who favor our movement. Besides this, some of the most eminent speakers of the Union have stumped the State during the last six months. Local W.C.T. Unions have been established in most of our towns and Prohibition clubs organized in almost every county. Thorough work has been and is being done in every township, and money and brains are being used to push the canvass. How much we have gained in San Francisco, we cannot state; but this much is certain, that in the country our progress has been steady, healthy and immense. The times are ripe for a new party movement, and in precincts where no ballots were cast two years ago, flourishing clubs are now actively at work securing voters. Harmony has been restored to the ranks of the party and factional feelings of enmity will be frowned down from this time on. The party is united and will do good, hard work from now until November 4th. It is reasonable to suppose, and we believe from observations and reports that at the lowest estimate, our vote this year will be four times what it was at the last election; or in round numbers 28,000. We have not been advised of any material loss in the ranks from backsliding, and do not believe much has occurred. One thing is sure, and that is that we will be represented in the next session of the Legislature by men who will push our claims for recognition. We will also come in for a share of county officers in several counties. Viewed from any light you wish, depend on it, two years from the present time Prohibition will be a factor in the State election that will make the old parties tremble in their boots.—*California Pluck*.

MAINE.—The enemies of prohibition in Maine contrast the number of arrests for drunkenness in that State with those of the license States, and claim the law to be a failure. But in considering this matter the fact must be borne in mind that the intention in Maine is to arrest every person upon whom the taints of intoxication rest; while in New York and other large cities the practice is to arrest nobody unless beastly and fighting drunk. Intoxicated men by the thousands lie in saloons and drinking dens in New York city unmolested, while to find a tipsy man in any place in Maine is only to reveal the secret place of sale. In New York thousands of drunken men are assisted to their homes; while in Prohibition States no such indulgence is extended.

All laws in Maine are better and more fully enforced than in license States, because the great liquor power—the champion law-breaker of the land—has been conquered, and it only lingers in the large cities where foreigners and commercial travellers from other States congregate most largely. Prohibition is the greatest blessing to the home and to the best interest of the State. Let every man whose breath smells of drink in the State of Maine be arrested, and the law enforced, even if it does swell the aggregate of arrest to unusual proportions. Then place the principles of Prohibition down deep in the constitution of the State, and the entire land will surely know that Prohibition does prohibit.—*National Temperance Advocate*.

IOWA.—The glad tidings comes to us by letter and paper of the success of prohibition all over Iowa. We heard Col. Foster of Clinton say, that a careful scrutiny of Iowa exhibited only 29 counties in which there could be found an open saloon, and that in 70 counties there was total prohibition. A private letter from Cedar Falls has the joyful news of no drunkards, and no inmates of the calaboose for twenty days, an unprecedented result of the law. The *Creston Gazette* says:

From all the information that we can secure, there is not a saloon running in Western Iowa outside of Council Bluffs.

And the *Red Oak Record* adds:

And we learn that there is only half the old number running in the Bluffs, and they have the grace to close on the Sabbath. It is working well and we have no doubt but that something will occur to put a quietus on the remaining half.

There are some rebellious strongholds still defiant; but the law is modifying the evils even there. Reports from Independence are gratifying. No liquor sold. Even toppers are made happy by being sober, trade is brightening, at McGregor the brewers have agreed to quit the business, and the notorious Mary Blank, of Marshalltown, has asked for clemency and promised to be a law abiding personage. Phillip Best Brewing Co., write that it is impossible to transport beer into Iowa except under a permit of the Board of Supervisors, and so thorough is the law that all sorts of devices are resorted to, to evade the law. Even the *Davenport Democrat* most reluctantly prints:

In most of the smaller towns of the State the saloons are closed. In some villages it is possible for the visiting travelling man to get an inferior article of whiskey and some it is not. Beer, excepting in bottled form is out of the market.

The law has accomplished wonders in the first thirty days. We rejoice at its glorious success. The campaign will now open in the rebel cities, and against the heaviest capitalists.—*Western Wave*.

A month has passed since prohibition went into effect in Iowa, and in that short time it has wrought an untold amount of good, and changed the sentiment of thousands in favor of temperance and the home. Here in Creston no drunkenness and not an arrest has been made since the night of the third. There is evidently a quantity of beer and whiskey hidden away in cellars about the city unconsumed, those who have it under their parental care are careful how and to whom they issue it out. Our prohibition Marshal Rhinehart, is on the alert, and Mayor Fisher is ready to enforce the law to the full extent. Bright prospects are before the people of Iowa; be of good cheer the eyes of our sister States and the nations of the earth are upon us. Forward march!—*Creston (Iowa) Monitor*.

The new prohibitory liquor law is being desperately resisted by the liquor men, as is shown by the following extract from the *North-western News* :—

"August 6th, a meeting of the Board of Supervisors was called to take action on the petition of Conrad Graf, a brewer, asking for a permit to manufacture and sell intoxicating liquors according to law. The attorneys for the Temperance Alliance, however, appeared before the board, and among other witnesses, subpoenaed Graf, who was instructed to take with him his last government and city licenses, the intention being to show that he was a saloon-keeper, notwithstanding his oath to the contrary. Upon the subpoena being served Graf became very much excited, and used abusive, profane and indecent language in venting his spleen upon the attorneys for the Alliance. He finally became so excited that his own friends took him from the room to prevent his making a personal assault. The next morning, Mr. Levi Robinson, one of the attorneys verbally abused by Graf, received a letter of which the following is a copy :—

IOWA CITY, August 6, 1884.

SIRS,—You and your co-operators in the prohibition question are hereby notified that if there is any more trouble in the cause, there will be somebody badly hurt. We attend to our own business, and ask you to do the same. If you want to go talking temperance, do so, but keep your d—n nose out of our business. Take this as a warning, or you will hear from us. HICKORY CLUB.

The afternoon of the 13th, the temperance people did hear from the 'Hickory Club,' or the brewers, it matters little by what name they go under. Two brewers, John P. Dostal and Conrad Graf, were arraigned before Justice Schell, upon complaint filed by two brothers named Swafford. W. H. Bailey appeared for the informants, and S. H. Fairall for the brewers. At the trial about two hundred friends of the brewers, incited by them, attacked Mr. Bailey, tore off his clothing and tarred him. By hard work and the bravery of the officers, the life of Mr. Bailey was saved. Next the mob attacked Constable Parret, cutting and bruising him, his life being saved by Deputy Sheriff Fairall, son of the attorney for the brewers. As it was he was badly injured, having been stabbed in the side, had an arm fractured and an eye put out. The mob was not quieted until 9 o'clock at night. The citizens are very indignant, an immense mass meeting has been held, and an organization effected for maintaining order. One of Mr. Bailey's assailants has been identified as an alderman of this city. The leaders of the mob will be severely dealt with, warrants having been sworn out by Wm. H. Bailey, before C. C. Hedges, Judge of the Eighth Judicial Court.

Mr. C. C. Swafford, one of the informers, was attacked and beaten in the park, and has sued the brewers and other parties interested in the attack for \$60,000, and his attorneys, Messrs. Stone-man, Rickle and Eastman, expect a heavy judgment."

Sons of Temperance.

The Renfrew Division held a mammoth demonstration picnic in the interests of Scott Act work yesterday. Besides the usual attractions, a feature was addresses by prominent temperance orators. We hope to receive a full account shortly.

The Grand Division of Nova Scotia has just closed its quarterly session, which was of much interest. The Order in this Province is enjoying prosperity, and doing a great deal of valuable work.

A new-division of the Order has been organized by Bro. D. Lucas Huff, D.G.W.P., at Walsingham, County of Norfolk. The officers elected and installed, were :—Bro. John Holtby, W.P.; Bro. Alfred Fisher, P.S., Langton, P.O. Night of meeting, Tuesday.

A new division was organized recently at Langton, in County of Norfolk by the same Deputy. Bro. Samuel Coppels was elected W.P., and Bro. Smith Shaw, R.S. Night of meeting, Wednesday.

Hon. Ansley Gray is lecturing under the united auspices of the Sons of Temperance and Good Templars in the County of Brant on Prohibition and the Scott Act.

The Sons of Temperance and Good Templars recently gave a united Temperance entertainment in their hall, at Paris, W. B. Adams occupied the chair, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. H. Hughes and Mr. Gray. An appropriate recitation was given by Miss Webster, and the proceedings were interspersed by several choice pieces of music by the choir of the Sons of Temperance. A small admission fee was charged, and the proceeds devoted to defraying the expenses of the Scott Act Campaign.

OUR SEMI-CENTENNIAL,

TORONTO, 1884.

For Voice and Piano.

Words by F. S. SPENCE.

From BEETHOVEN'S Septuor, Op. 20.

1. Let hearts and voices blend - ing, U - nite to day in thank - ful song, In joy and pride as -

ced - ing. An an - them glad pro - long; Tell ev - 'ry where, our re - cord rare, Of

fame and growth un - stained and free, Through roll - ing years still tend - ing Towards this great ju - bi - lee.

cres.

2.

Let bannered splendor o'er us
Float out on every breeze's swell,
In clanging, pealing chorus
Let all the joy bells tell.
Of great deeds done, of glory won,
Of wealth—hard labor's honest spoil,
And prospects grand before us,
All forged by sturdy toil.

3.

And still in strength abounding,
May true hearts guard our city fast,
As theirs—all fear confounding—
Who in her humble past
A home first hewed from forests rude:—
As theirs who built her civic fame:—
As theirs whose cheers resounding
To day her might proclaim.

General News.

CANADIAN.

The Dominion Exhibition at Montreal was opened on Tuesday by his Excellency the Governor-General, in the presence of a large gathering of the citizens.

The sixth annual exhibition of the Industrial Exhibition Association of Toronto was formally opened Wednesday afternoon by his Honor the Lieutenant Governor.

The schooner Lily of Buern was totally wrecked off St. Johns, Newfoundland; all hands perished.

An accident happened at D. A. Forrester's flax mill, at Clinton, last week, by which a boy named Arthur McRae lost his life, and three others were seriously injured.

The terrific thunderstorm on Sunday did considerable damage in the Ottawa district. In addition to a barn set on fire in Hull, the lightning struck the farm buildings on Hodgins' homestead at Hazledean. The buildings, which occupied over an acre of ground, were completely consumed by fire. The C. P. R. bridge over the Gatineau river was struck and damaged to such an extent that a gang of men were set to work Sunday night to repair it.

Mr. Henry Haines, living at 101 Grosvenor-avenue, Toronto, was returning from the Island on Sunday with his wife, and a son about a year old. The boat approached the Brock street wharf, the gang-way was opened, and the perambulator containing Mr. Haines' infant son rolled into the water. Several men dived after the boy, but without success. The body was recovered by Esplanade Constable Williams.

May Agnes Pringle, three and a half years old, daughter of George Pringle, 46 Wickson avenue, Toronto, was drowned in a cistern on Sunday afternoon. She was missed, and on search being made, was found dead in the cistern, where she had been about fifteen minutes. No inquest was held.

A collision occurred on the G. T. R., about one and a half miles east of Grafton, between four and five o'clock Saturday morning. Fortunately no person was injured, but both engines and three cars are a complete wreck.

UNITED STATES.

The crops in Eastern Ohio and West Virginia are reported to be dying from the effects of the drought.

The loss by the conflagration in Cleveland on Sunday last, is estimated at two million dollars.

A passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio road Saturday was completely derailed near Wheeling. Every car left the track. The engine ran down an embankment several feet in height. Wm. Johnson, engineer, did not leave his post, and was slightly hurt. Wm. Thorn, fireman, jumped, and was actually cut into mincemeat. The passengers were all bruised, but none seriously.

The National Bank of New Jersey has suspended, in consequence of the discovery of the defalcations of its cashier, which it is said amounts to over a million dollars. The closing of the bank occasioned terrible excitement in the town of New Brunswick, where the head office is situated. President Runyson, who it was thought was implicated in the transactions of the cashier, committed suicide, and a depositor named Walter Carroll rendered frantic by his losses, cut his throat with fatal effects.

The Enterprise mine at Port Bowkley Pa, owned and operated by Andrew Langdon, Buffalo, was Friday morning the scene of the most extensive cave-in that has occurred in this region for years. It is feared the mine is ruined. It is now full of gas and water from the river, and 500 persons are thrown out of employment. The loss will reach fully half a million.

FIRES.—A large fire broke out last week at Fort Erie, destroying Wm. M. Baldwin's store and an hotel adjoining; insurance about \$3,000.—Mrs. H. L. Miller's place on Washington street Saginaw City occupied by Joseph Roeser, caught fire from a steam thresher. Loss about \$10,000; partially insured.—A fire at Port Austin on Friday destroyed part of the business portion of the town, and it was only by great efforts that the remainder was saved. Loss about \$14,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Compared with August of last year, the British imports decreased £6,600,000; exports decreased £1,600,000.

It is stated that the English Government has sent the gunboats "Sampson" and "Elk" to protect the English fishing fleet in the North Sea.

Over one hundred persons were wounded in the conflict between clericals and anti-clericals at Brussels Sunday.

Advices from New Zealand state that a large emigrant ship, the "Lastingham," from London to Wellington, was wrecked in Cook straight.

The crew, consisting of fourteen men, were saved. Out of the five passengers on board one was drowned.

The crops are almost a complete failure in the interior of India owing to the drought. The distress is great, and some women are killing themselves because unable to give their children food.

The commander of the German gunboat "Wolf" has taken possession, in the name of Germany, of all the west coast of Africa between the 18th and 26th degrees south latitude with the exception of Walfish bay, which was annexed to the British possessions a few weeks ago by the authorities at Cape Colony.

Sixty-four persons suspected of plotting against the Czar have been arrested at Warsaw. The police have ordered all warehouses, shops and taverns to be closed at nine o'clock each night during the Czar's visit. Each police agent is charged to watch five houses.

Chinese officials have been notified of the declaration of war against France. Shanghai has been declared a neutral port.

China has called for 25,000 men to defend Peking, and has granted the Minister of War twelve million francs for the purchase of munitions.

The cholera is raging in Italy. In some of the smaller cities of the north, like La Spezia, Busca, and Bergamo, the virulence of the disease is such as has no parallel in the French cities of the south. The terrified and cowardly villagers have taken the law into their own hands, and the result is absolute ruin to business in the kingdom, and of untold bad feeling. The disease is also spreading in Spain.

Facts and Opinions.

"God give us men, a tim like this demands,
Great hearts, strong minds, true faith and ready hands.
Men whom the lust of office cannot kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will:
Men who love honor;
Men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue,
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking,
Tall men, sun burned—who live above the fog,
In public duty, and in private thinking,
For while the rabble, with its thumbyworn creeds,
Its large professions, and its little deeds,
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land and waiting Justice sleeps.

Holland.

IN RUSSIA the liquor traffic is being placed under the most stringent regulations, and 58 distilleries have been closed of late.—*Irish Templar.*

CHRISTINA HALL, wife of a prominent saloon keeper of Jackson, Mich., a woman about 35, has been sent to jail as a common drunkard. Her husband ought to serve three days to her one.—*Morning and Day of Reform.*

A GERMAN asked a railroad official at Mason City, Iowa, where he could get some beer, and received the prompt reply:—"About 200 miles straight west of here. There is none in the city.—*Morning and Day of Reform.*"

WHEN MEN pronounce prohibition a failure, they pronounce, in reality, that the liquor crime has assumed such gigantic proportions as to be beyond the control of the State. If that is so our government is a failure.

THE BOSTON *Traveller* says: "Mrs. Livermore spent last Saturday in the Woman's Prison, and finds that there is hardly a woman confined in there who was not brought to this degradation by intemperance."

CANON FARRER is a total abstainer. He heard, early in life, a horrible story of a man afflicted with delirium tremens, and was there-by inspired with an utter loathing for all intoxicating drinks.

THE PHILADELPHIA *News* says:—"An \$8,000 saloon is being fitted up at San Antonio, Texas, and the \$300 church is being enlarged and whitewashed."

THE BILL authorizing scientific instruction on the effects of alcohol and tobacco on the human body has passed in Vermont, Michigan, Rhode Island, New York and Massachusetts, and now Kansas is wheeling into line. Mrs. W. H. Hunt, of Massachusetts, is the National Superintendent of that Department.—*Morning and Day of Reform.*

YOUR BOYS.—If you fail to do your duty at the next election, who is to blame if your boy falls a victim to the dram shop? Why should your boy escape, if you assist in setting traps for other people's boys? Do your duty, or retribution is sure to come in some shape.

THE CATHOLICS are rapidly coming to the front in temperance work. Cardinal Manning has issued an edict providing for a temperance society in every Sunday school in the church. Thus the good work goes on. The day will soon come when all the followers of Christ must number themselves with the temperance army.

TEMPERANCE puts coal on the fire, meal in the barrel, flour in the tub, money in the purse, credit in the country, contentment in the house, clothes on the children, vigor in the body, intelligence in the brain, and spirits in the whole constitution.—*Benjamin Franklin.*

VOTES WILL TELL.—Temperance pledge-books will not free our country from the evils of the liquor traffic. Christian prayers will not. "Prayers are heard, ballots are counted," says George W. Bain, and we need not expect prayers to go as high as heaven until our ballot goes deep as principle. Until the temperance Christian people meet the greatest political curse of country and home with the ballot, they may expect to witness the old picture: "Truth on the scaffold, Wrong on the throne."—*Pluck.*

IN Iowa they send rumsellers to jail.

IN Upper New Jersey they send them to the legislature.

But after the first blush this may not seem so strange. Maybe there isn't any particular difference between an Iowa jail and the average New Jersey legislature. We write thus sneeringly because it is perfectly safe to libel a jail a thousand miles distant.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

SALOON RULE.—As long as our city government is what it is, we labor in vain. The hardest landlord is a benefactor compared with the lowest grades of saloon keepers. He gives something for the money; the others steal everything from their victims. They wound, and we hasten to heal; they shatter the man and we lovingly gather up the ruins. They destroy virtue and we receive the fallen. What, then must we do? Secure this reform as all other great reforms have been brought about. We must attack the roots, and not merely pull off a rotten branch here and there.—*Rabbi Gottheil.*

COUNT LEHMANOWSKI, a colonel in the armies of the first Napoleon, said: "You see before you a man seventy nine years old. I have fought two hundred battles. I have fourteen wounds and have often lived on horse-flesh and bark of trees. In the deserts of Egypt I have marched for four days, with a burning sun on my naked head, and thirst so tormenting that I have sucked blood from my own veins! Do you ask how I survived? Next to God I owe my health and vigor to the fact that I never drank a drop of spirituous liquor in my life."—*Western Wave.*

BELGIAN DRUNKENNESS.—A statement just issued by the Belgian Patriotic League against drunkenness thus sums up the present aspect of the great drink question in Belgium:—The number of public houses in that country, which was 53,000 in 1858, had increased to 125,000 in 1880, and is now 130,000. The number of suicides during the last forty years has increased 80 per cent., the number of the insane 104 per cent.; of convicts, 135 per cent. Of the workmen who die in the hospitals 80 per cent. are habitual drunkards. The conclusion arrived at by the League is that the Belgians are the most intemperate people in the world.—*Temperance Record.*

PERJURY.—The New Brunswick correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette* says the Scott Act causes perjury. We can appeal to the

records of the local courts that witnesses will equivocate and lie as unblushingly in behalf of the demoralizing traffic under a license law as they possibly could under prohibition, and we believe this is the experience in every other place. Ask the officers for enforcing the license laws why they do not prosecute dealers known to sell contrary to the provisions of their license, and the answer in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred will be that it is useless, as the drinkers will swear them out of it. The traffic, not prohibition, is demoralizing.—*Orillia Packet.*

NOT NEEDED.—We have been fighting strong drink as a beverage many years and have succeeded in making many converts, but there is one step farther to go yet, that step we took some years ago, and that is to fight it as a medicine. We have been astonished more than once by hearing learned and scientific men admitting its benefits in this connection. Every honest investigator along this line has shown that it is an enemy to the sick as well as the well. We are backed up in this opinion by the late Prof. N. R. Smith, who said upon the platform of Masonic Temple, that in a practice of over 30 years he never had a case necessitating the use of liquor and therefore never used it. If our medical friends want better authority than Prof. N. R. Smith, we do not know where to find it.—*Baltimore Weekly.*

Indiana Republicans have laid themselves across the knee of Mother Prohibition, and the slipper will begin to play lively times in a few days. Forty thousand voters have pledged themselves not to vote for any man not pledged to submit Constitutional Prohibition to the people. Hon. Wm. Cumbuck, one of the brainiest men in the State led the movement, but the party decided that "the Temperance question should not be pressed; that the campaign would be made on distinctive political questions, and not upon any moral issue." Senator Calkins, the Republican candidate for Governor, didn't want any prohibition in the platform on which he is to be elected, so of course, he will not expect any prohibition votes in November.—*Morning and Day of Reform.*

THEIR RIGHT TO COMPENSATION.—Just now, when the liquor sellers are getting ready with a request for "compensation" as soon as their bars and saloons are shut up, it is interesting to read the opinion given in England by the legal advisers of a Licensed Victuallers' Association. According to the *Alliance News*, this gentleman, though employed, like Balaam by Balak, to curse the opponents of his employer, was compelled to bless them. He says "there cannot be the smallest doubt that in the strict sense no such thing as a vested interest exists, and that, subject to appeal, the magistrates can refuse to renew the license of the largest, most useful, and best conducted hotel in England." And the *Law Journal* itself declares that "it cannot be argued that licensed persons of any kind have a legal vested interest in their licenses."—*War Notes.*

A SAD SCENE.—What pathetic incidents occur in our police courts! One morning, a short time ago, a woman was arraigned before a justice on the charge of having been found drunk on the street the previous night. When asked if she had anything to say for herself she flushed and trembled, but looked the judge steadily in the face as she replied: "I can say nothing. I forgot myself and must bear the consequences." She was fined five dollars, and, as she could not pay, was about to be conducted to prison, when a man having the appearance of a hard-working mechanic and accompanied by a pretty little girl, rose in the audience and offered to pay it for her. It was her husband. Hearing his voice she held her face in her hands and said hastily: "You must not pay it." "But we want you at home," replied the man, smiling at her pleasantly. "No, you must not pay it," insisted his wife. Don't waste your money on me. Use it at home. Buy a new pair of shoes for baby with it." Please come home, mamma," said the little girl; and her father silently drew the money from his pocket and handed it to the clerk of the court. But the woman still protested, declaring that she would not go home, and she would go to prison; and it was not until the little girl began to cry and the judge begged her to think of her children that she consented to return. Her husband at length took her by one hand and the child by the other, and between them she was led slowly from the court. O, the curse of intemperance! —*Family Herald Weekly Star.*

ONE GLASS.—I knew a prominent New York lady who gave a great reception to a new pastor from across the water, four or five hundred people being present. Many of the young men, Sunday school teachers, etc., became so boisterous that the hostess was greatly mortified, and resolved never again to offer wine at her public entertainments. A prominent New York merchant, originally an Englishman, never sat down to table without his wine and brandy, and his three sons, in consequence, all grew up drunkards. One became so abandoned that his father cast him out of the house. At last some temperance people brought about his reformation, and he came to see his father on New Year's Day. The old gentleman said: "My son, I'm delighted to see you again. I'm glad you've reformed." Thoughtlessly he said: "Let's drink to your better life one glass of sherry." The young man hesitated a moment, and then thought he would drink just one glass. The old appetite revived, and that night his father found him dead-drunk in his stable.—*W. E. Dodge.*

THE SIZE OF THE QUESTION.—It cannot be laughed down; it is useless to sneer at it; it is more important in its effect upon natural prosperity and wealth than any other that can be named. Liquor costs every year more than our whole civil service, our army, our navy, our Congress, including the River and Harbor and the Pension bill, our wasteful local governments, and all our State, county and local debts, besides all the schools in the country. In fact, this nation pays more for liquor than for every function of every kind of government. The liquor bill is more than \$800,000,000. All the functions of the government together cost not more than \$700,000,000. This is a formidable bill, but the direct cost of liquor is not the worst of it. The evils which it engenders are incalculable. The sorrow, the degradation, the crime of which it is the parent, who can estimate?—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Tales and Sketches.

HER REWARD.

BY ERNEST GILMORE.

The superintendent felt very anxious to find a teacher willing and able to manage six rough, ignorant boys, whom he had picked up here and there about the town. He announced his desire before the school, but found no response; each teacher seemed to have his hands already full, and no scholar in the advanced classes appeared to feel equal to the undertaking. At last he requested the minister to ask from the pulpit if there was anyone in the congregation who would venture to lead some black sheep into the fold. If there should be one such, he would like that one to report after the dismissal of the congregation.

There was one in the church who listened to what the minister said, in whose mind a train of thought ran speedily. This person was a little woman dressed in mourning. Not much of her face was visible, because of the crape veil folded about it, but the glimpse one could get revealed a face sweet and earnest, but heavily marked with grief. And no wonder. She was not only a widow, but her only child—a bright and winsome son—had gone astray; at the present time she did not even know his whereabouts.

The minister's eyes grew moist as Mrs. L. touched his arm after service, and said firmly: "I will try to lead the black sheep if you think I'm capable, but, you know, of course that I have a black sheep of my very own wandering off somewhere." With a voice husky with deep feeling, the minister said, "Yes, yes, I know, and I hope and pray that his feet may soon turn toward the fold. As for you, God bless you, that you are willing to lead these others while your heart is heavy and bleeding." The following Sabbath, Mrs. L. was introduced to her class, surely a decidedly unprepossessing one, and rather formidable too. In ages the boys ranged from twelve to sixteen. The twelve-year-old boy was both awkward and ignorant; he seemed too stupid to learn anything except mischief. Then there were three boys about fourteen, regular street Arabs, their eyes gleaming with an intelligence of an undesirable kind. The remaining two were not repulsive, although they were not encouraging scholars. They were twin brothers, bright, but rude, and deplorably ignorant concerning the Saviour who had died for them. They paid very little attention to what Mrs. L. said, and they were constantly whispering, while their eyes wandered off on a tour round the pretty room. Most teachers would have been discouraged with such a class—and justly so; even Mrs. L. felt somewhat dismayed but she reasoned wisely: "Faint heart never won a battle yet; it seems to be my duty to lift up these poor boys. If I shirk my duty, I ought not to expect that anyone else could take it."

It did not take long for Mrs. L. to find out that the stupid boy had been beaten upon the head by a drunken father, until it was no wonder he

was stupid. Her heart went out to him there. She visited him in his wretched home, and comforted him, and after awhile had the satisfaction of seeing him reach out his hand to clasp the Saviour's. As for the Arabs, two of them did not come after the second Sabbath; they had gone off on a ship; so she never knew whether the little seed she had sown in their hearts had taken root. The remaining Arab reached the "green pastures" and the "still waters" before the close of a year, and after that he moved steadily upward, leading some of his associates with him.

At the end of two years you would not have recognized the twin boys. They were eighteen now; great, noble-looking fellows, with a purpose in life, and faithfully pursuing it. Through Mrs. L.'s influence they had attended a night-school, and had progressed rapidly.

Five years have gone. It is New Year's Eve; the snow is beating drearily against the windows of Mrs. L.'s home. She feels strangely desolate to-night. For two years she has been an invalid, and it is four years since she has heard from her only child. Just a little after dusk, the minister who had asked God to bless Mrs. L., entered her home, and saw the servant, doing her mistress's bidding, packing a basket for some poor neighbor.

"Don't send all the chickens off; you'll need some here," he warned, and then he entered the invalid's room, where she sat sick and sad. "I've a little story to tell," he said; "please promise not to interrupt. I will make it short, but it will be eloquent in fruitful suggestion. Some years ago a heart-broken Christian woman undertook to lead some wanderers home. Her task was no light one, but she did not shirk it. Sweetly, but firmly, she picked up the golden opportunities, and made a gleaming crown that will shine upon her forehead in the glorious hereafter. But," and a strangely tender quiver came into his voice, "she'll have some reward for her labor even here. Two of the lads—twins—young men now, found in a great wicked city, two years ago, a widow's only child. When they learned whose child he was they labored untiringly to lift him from the depths of degradation, where they had found him. It was wearying work, but they never slackened their love or their zeal. 'It is her boy,' they said, 'he must be saved.' And a year ago he was saved from the gulf of intemperance. He longed then to return to his mother, but he would not until he felt sure that he could stand firm. Now his feet are upon the Rock."

Mrs. L. put out her hand beseechingly. All the pain had faded from her face, and in its place there shone only joy unutterable.

"Where is my boy?" she asked.

"Coming."

The jingle of bells was heard at the door, then quick steps through the hall, and three young men entered—the rescuers and the rescued.

The happy mother felt that her reward had come.—*Westminster Teacher.*

HOW LITTLE GRACIE CLOSED A SALOON.

Gracie was only six years old, but beautiful and loving. When her father wanted her to come into his saloon that he might introduce her to the men lounging there, and hear them praise her beauty, she would say: "No, papa! make the naughty men go away and then I'll come." There was a children's Temperance Society in the town, in charge of the Women's Temperance Union, and little Gracie and her brother still younger, were invited to attend. The father consented, for he liked to see Gracie dressed up and have people notice her.

Gracie had never seen any one pray before, and when the leader talked about God, and asked them all to bow their heads in prayer, Gracie bowed, awed into the most solemn reverence. Months passed; Gracie had learned to pray, and often talked to her father about the child Christ, and wanted him to pray; but he only laughed and called her a little saint. One day Gracie was taken very ill; the doctor was sent for, and when he saw her he said she was very sick. "Will I die?" "I hope not." "You needn't be afraid to tell me, 'cause I'm ready: I asked Jesus to take me if He wanted me." The father, who stood at the foot of the bed sobbed out, "Oh Gracie! you don't want to leave your papa, do you?"

"Yes, I do if He wants me to come, 'cause he has the best right to me!"

The customers came and went, but the saloon-keeper heeded them not, for his dear Gracie was on her little bed panting her life away. What cared he for money, now that the light of his life was going out? One day on his coming up out of the saloon Gracie opened her eyes, and turning on him an imposing look, said:

"O, papa, is the saloon open? Are the men drinking? Do close it up, papa. I know I will feel better if you will."

"I'll do it, darling—anything to make you feel better."

The saloon-keeper's heart was almost breaking: the bar-tender was ordered to clear the saloon and close the doors.

"Darling, the saloon is closed," he said bending over her a few minutes later.

"Thank you, papa! It makes me feel better already," and a glad smile came over her face. Every few hours Gracie would ask:

"Is the saloon closed now?"

"Yes, darling."

"Are the shutters up?"

"Yes, dear, they are up."

"O papa! I wish you'd never, never open the saloon again. Mamma, can't you get him to promise me never to open the saloon again?"

"O George! do promise our dying child," sobbed the mother, who had never favored her husband's business.

The strong man shook like a reed. He could not speak for a moment. Then coming and bending over her, he said in a strange and husky voice:

"My Gracie, papa will never open the saloon again."

"O papa, I'm so glad! I'll tell Jesus when I get to heaven that you have closed the saloon. And now, dear papa, you must be good, and He'll let you come to that beautiful home too; and mamma and Alice can come." There was a glad smile on the dying child's face that soon faded out into lines of pain. But all at once, just at the last, her face brightened up with a strange, unearthly brightness, and she cried out joyfully:

"O mamma look, look! the room is full of angels. Papa, don't you see them? They are about you."

There was a hush in the room, for the gates of heaven were thrown open to let the pure spirit pass through.

Only the body of little Gracie was left—the real Gracie had gone to live with Jesus and the angels.

The father never opened the saloon.

The bar-room shutters have never been taken down. The saloon-keeper has not only signed the pledge, but has become a Christian, and expects to follow his Gracie to heaven after awhile.—*Pioneer*.

A COMMON OCCURRENCE.

In the light of the ginshop's glitter and glare
A woman stands gazing with anxious stare,
Watching the doors as they swing to and fro,
Watching the people that come and go;
Sighing and sobbing, and wringing her hands,
Waiting for somebody, still she stands.

The chill March wind numbs her half-shod feet
As it blusters along up the busy street,
And her face, once handsome, is worn with care;
Yet full in the light of that glitter and glare,
Heedless of time as the moments roll on,
The wife still waits for her husband John.

The door swings open, the sounds stream out
Of the ribald song and the drunkard's shout,
The rattle of coin and the glasses' chink,
The voices of men who are calling for drink;
And the wife peers in with her tear-dimmed eyes,
And sees him—and "John, come home!" she cries.

The doors swing to; but the husband remains,
To drug every atom of sense in his brains,
To drown every spark of affectionate care,
To sow bitter seeds of disease and despair;
While the wife, asking help from her Father above,
Still waits for the man she has promised to love.

And there she stands, till the midnight chime
Proclaims it is the ginshop's closing-time;
Then issuing forth comes a motley crowd,
Staggering, reeling, and cursing aloud,
And the husband is singing a snatch of a song,
The drunkenest man in that drunken throng.

The wife runs to him, and begs and entreats
That he will come home, and not roam in the streets;
"John, you are breaking my heart!" she exclaims—
He turns, and he calls her the awfullest names,
And reeling towards her, he thunders: "Go!"
And strikes her a crushing, cowardly blow.

She staggering wildly, falls stunned to the ground;
There's a cry of alarm, and a crowd gathers round;
But 'tis late, and the wayfarers hasten away,
And one to the other they carelessly say,
"It's only a husband beating his wife,
It's a common occurrence in everyday life."

Scenes like to this one are common enough,
Caused by the sale of that maddening stuff
Dealt out by publicans eager to sell,
And driving its victims by thousands to hell.
Oh! let the nation awake to the facts,
And stamp out this curse by its resolute acts!

—J. F. NICHOLLS, in *Temperance Record*.

Our Casket.

BITS OF TINSEL.

"Ah, how do you vote this year, Smith?" "Same as I did last—at the polls." And they passed on.

A gentleman who had been bitten by a dog was asked, "Do you suppose the animal was mad?" "Mad. What right had he to be mad. He wasn't half as mad as I was."

"No, indeed," said Mrs. Parvenu—"no; I don't think she is a fine-looking woman at all. She may have nice eyes; but, mercy me, she's got no physie!"

"What is a lake?" asked the teacher. A bright little Irish boy raised his hand. "Well Mikey, what is it?" "Sure, it is a hole in the kittle, mum."

Teacher: "Who reigned after Saul?" *Little Bessie*: "David." "And who came after David?" "Solomon." "And who came after Solomon?" "The Queen of Sheba."

Dealer: "Would you like to have a French clock?" *Mrs. Mulcahy*: "No, indade, I don't want none av yer Frinch clocks. Its a clock that I can understand when it stroiks that I want; so I do."

A locomotive engineer, who had just been discharged for some cause, gave vent to his spite by saying that it was about time he left the company anyhow, for the sake of his life, for "there was nothing left of the track but two streaks of rust and the right of way." *American Reform*.

This very sage advice was given by a aged priest: "Always treat an insult like mud from a passing vehicle. Never brush it off until it is dry."

A happy thought.—Can anybody think why it is so very dangerous to indulge in "just forty winks" when taking a railway journey? Can it really be because the train runs over sleepers?

A teacher in one of the smallest district schools in the smallest State in the Union once proved that it may be embarrassing to use one's own self as an illustration. She was hearing a class in spelling and defining words. The word "orphan" had been correctly spelled, but none of the class seemed to know its meaning. After asking one or two of them she said, encouragingly: "Now, try again. I am an orphan. Now, can't some of you guess what it means?" The blank look upon their faces remained, until one of the duller scholars raised his hand, and said with no intention of being saucy, "It's some one who wants to get married, and can't."

A prison chaplain was recently appointed in a certain town in Scotland. He was a man who greatly magnified his office, and, on entering one of the cells on the first round of inspection, he, with much pomposity, thus addressed the prisoner who occupied it: "Well, sir, do you know who I am?" "No, nor I dinna care!" was the nonchalant reply; but the criminal seemed to be repentant a few minutes afterward, and added, conciliatory: "Well, I hae heard o' ye before." "And what did you hear?" returned the chaplain, his curiosity getting the better of his dignity. "Weel, I heard that the last two kirks ye war in ye preached them baith empty; but ye'il no find it such an easy matter to do the same wi' this ane."

In a railroad car on the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad the seats were all full, except one, which was occupied by a pleasant-looking Irishman from Wampun, and at Beaver a couple of evidently well-bred and intelligent young ladies came in to procure seats. Seeing none vacant, they were about going into the next car, when Patrick arose hastily and offered them his seat with evident pleasure.

"But you will have no seat for yourself," responded one of the young ladies, with a smile, hesitating with true politeness to accept it.

"Niver mind that!" said the gallant Hibernian, "I'd ride upon a cow-catcher to New York for a smile from such gentlemanly ladies."

The Canada Temperance Act!

VICTORY!

VICTORY!

VICTORY!

20,489 MAJORITY.

"THANK GOD AND TAKE COURAGE."

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

PRESNT STATE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.	
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.		
P. E. Island.		Quebec.	
Charlottetown. (city),	Halton,	Manitoba.	Arthabaska,
Prince,	Oxford.	Lisgar,	
King's,		Marquette.	
Queen's.			

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

Ontario.			
Stormont, Glengarry, and Dundas,	Peel,	Bruce,	
Russell and Prescott,	Simcoe,	Kent,	
Carleton,	Grey,	Middlesex,	
Leeds and Grenville,	Bram,	Dufferin,	
Lennox and Addington,	Elgin,	Wellington.	
Prince Edward,	Norfolk,	Halton, (Repeal.)	
Northumberland and Durham,	Perth,	Bramford (city).	
Ontario,	Lambton,	St. Thomas (city).	
York,	Huron,	Guelph (city).	
Essex,	lanark.		

Quebec.—Shefford, Stanstead.

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

SUMMARY.

Nova Scotia has eighteen counties and one city, of which twelve counties have adopted the Act.
 New Brunswick has fourteen counties and two cities, of which nine counties and one city have adopted the Act.
 Manitoba has five counties and one city, of which two counties have adopted the Act.
 Prince Edward Island has three counties and one city, all of which have adopted the Act.
 Ontario has thirty-eight counties and unions of counties, and ten cities of which two counties have adopted the Act, and in twenty-six counties and three cities agitation has been started in its favor.
 Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, one county of which has 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. Tees, Winnipeg.
British Columbia.....	J. R. 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>	403	203	200		Oct. 31, 1878
York, N.B.	1229	214	1015		Dec'r 28, "
Prince, P.E.I.	2062	271	1791		" 28, "
Charlotte, N.B.	867	149	718		March 14, 1879
Carleton, N.B.	1215	96	1119		April 21, "
Charlottetown (city), P.E.I.	827	253	574		April 24, "
Albert, N.B.	718	114	604		April 21, "
King's, P.E.I.	1076	59	1017		May 29, "
Lambton, Ont.	2567	2352	215		May 29, "
King's, N.B.	798	245	553		June 23, "
Queen's, N.B.	500	315	185		July 3, "
Westmoreland, N.B.	1082	299	783		Sept. 11, "
Megantic, Que.	372	841		469	Sept. 11, "
Northumberland, N.B.	875	673	202		Sept. 2, 1880
Stanstead, Quebec.....	760	941		181	June 21, "
Queen's, P.E.I.	1317	99	1218		Sept. 22, "
Marquette, Manitoba	612	195	417		Sept. 27, "
Digby, N.B.	944	42	902		Nov. 8, "
Queen's, N.S.	763	82	681		Jan'y 3, 1881
Sunbury, N.B.	176	41	135		Feb. 17, "
Shelburne, N.S.	807	154	653		March 17, "
Lisgar, Man.	247	120	127		April 7, "
Hamilton (city), Ont.	1661	2811		1150	" 13, "
King's, N.S.	1477	108	1369		" 14, "
Halton, Ont.	1483	1402	81		" 19, "
Annapolis, N.S.	1111	114	997		" 19, "
Wentworth, Ont.	1611	2202		591	" 22, "
Colchester, N.S.	1418	184	1234		May 13, "
Cape Breton, N.S.	739	216	523		Ag'st. 11, "
Hants, N.S.	1028	92	936		Sept. 15, "
Welland, Ont.	1610	2378		768	Nov. 10, "
Lambton, Ont.	2988	3073		85	Nov. 29, "
Inverness, N.S.	960	106	854		Jan'y 6, 1882
Pictou, N.S.	1555	453	1102		Jan'y 9, "
St. John, N.B.	1074	1074			Feb. 23, "
Fredericton, N.B.	293	252	41		Oct. 26, "
Cumberland, N.S.	1569	262	1298		Oct. 25, 1883
Prince County, P. E. I.	2939	1065	1874		Feb'y 7, 1884
Yarmouth, N.S.	1300	96	1204		March 7, 1884
Oxford, Ont.	4073	3298	775		March 20, 1884
Arthabaska, Que.	1487	235	1252		July 17, 1884
Westmoreland, N.B.	1774	1701	73		
Total.	46,214	25,755	20,459	3,244	

The votes in the places printed in Italics are not included in the totals, as the Act has been voted on in these places twice.

The Total Vote in the Thirty-eight Contests now stands :

For the Act.....	46,214
Against the Act	25,755

Majority for the Act.....20,489