

THE CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

Freedom for the Right Means Suppression of the Wrong.

VOL. 5.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1884.

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The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 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.

Hon. Alex Vidal, president of the Dominion Alliance, called at our office last week. He has just returned to Ontario from his holiday trip, and is delighted with the progress and prospects of the good cause in every part of the Dominion.

Renfrew, Peel, Simcoe, Dufferin, Perth, Bruce and Kent have completed their petitions. In most cases the number of signatures is far beyond what the law requires. The prospect brightens as the fight grows hotter. The coming campaign will be a grand success.

The president of the Peel Association has sent to Halton a message that well expresses the desire and determination of all the surrounding counties:—"Hold the fort for we are coming." And from the ballot boxes of Halton next Tuesday will echo back a ringing chorus,—“By God's grace we will.”

The workers are gathering in from their midsummer vacation. Hon. S. H. Blake, president of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance has returned to the city, and is going straight to aid plucky little Halton in her heroic struggle. Mr. J. J. McLaren, Q.C., fresh from his holidays is doing yeoman service on the same battle ground.

Rev. John Smith, chairman of the executive is taking his rest by joining in the same, as are also the president of the Oxford Association, Mr. W. H. Howland, and many other well known workers. Mr. N. W. Hoyles has returned from Murray Bay, and at once buckled on his armor for the cause in general, and the C.E.T.S. in particular. Dr. R. Snelling has just arrived from England full of facts and of information about the work that is going on in other places, and, if possible, more enthusiastic than ever; we hope that our readers will shortly be favored with some interesting reminiscences of his visit to the old land, and interesting reports of the wonderful success of the temperance movement there.

The Maine Law has been a grand success, and now, proud of its working, and determined to put it forever beyond doubt that they are rid of the liquor traffic for ever, the people of Maine have determined to embody prohibition in their State constitution, and on Monday next, Sept. 5th, (the day before our Halton vote), they will vote upon the adoption of the following addition to that constitution:—

“The manufacture of intoxicating liquors, not including cider and the sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, are and shall be forever prohibited. Except, however, that the sale and keeping for sale of such liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes and the arts, and the sale and the keeping for sale of cider may be permitted under such regulations as the Legislature may provide. The Legislature shall enact laws with suitable penalties for the suppression of the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, with the exceptions herein specified.”

PUSH THE PETITIONS.

We desire again to urge upon our friends in the different counties the desirability of pushing forward their petitioning work as rapidly as possible. The pressure of harvesting has caused a temporary delay in many localities, but the heaviest part of this pressure is over now, and it is very important that as many petitions as possible should be in the hands of the Secretary of State at a very early day. Unless they are before the Council during the present month it will be almost impossible to have polling in time to bring the Act into force on the first day of May, 1885, and unless this is done the coming into force will be delayed for another year. Meantime the work should be pushed forward even in counties that cannot get ready in time. The present opportunity must not be lost. Public sentiment is just now very strong, and advantage ought to be taken of this, and of the sympathy and enthusiasm that always attend co-operation and success.

Besides all this, it must not be forgotten that our opponents have really but few workers. These few are engaged in a most unfair misrepresentation of facts, in the most outrageous garbling of police reports, and in a systematic slandering of Halton and other counties where the act is working. We have in every county any number of earnest, willing, volunteer workers, inspired by love for the right and their fellowmen, more than enough to do all the work that is needed. We want to have the whole Scott Act question discussed fully and fairly everywhere, but this can be done without the aid of the professional agitators to whom we have alluded, and we have no desire to extend the time of our campaign so as to give

these men a longer lease of their lucrative employment. It is not for the interest of our cause to hold back our work to enable them to carry on their mischief-making in as many counties as possible.

Furthermore, we want immediate prohibitory legislation of a character even more thorough-going than the Scott Act, and towards this end we want to have the vote of the province of Ontario before our House of Commons at its next session. Let the battle be pushed, let the conflict be sharp and short, we know it will be decisive, and again we urge our friends to complete it as speedily as possible.

THE EXHIBITION LICENSE.

One of the worst outrages that has been yet inflicted on a long-suffering community by liquor influence has just been perpetrated by a majority of the Toronto Board of Dominion License Commissioners in conjunction with a majority of the Board of Directors of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association. Many of our readers will remember what occurred last year. In spite of the earnest protest of the better class of the community the Ontario Board of Commissioners granted a license to take effect upon the Exhibition grounds, although it was clearly shown that the intention of the Ontario License Act was that no such license should be granted. The Exhibition Directors used this license for the purpose of sanctioning sixteen distinct bars upon the grounds, in all of which bars strong drink was openly sold. The case was laid before our Ontario Legislature, which at once passed a bill specifically prohibiting the re-issue of any license to take effect upon the said grounds.

This year there is a conflict between the claimants of licensing power, and pending the decision of this controversy a compromise has been effected, by which the rival Boards can act without much clashing or interference with each other.

The Exhibition Directors have now applied for, and there has been granted to them the transfer to their grounds of a license issued by the Dominion Board of Commissioners. The whole thing is utterly illegal and disgraceful. In spite of public protest these directors have stooped from the honorable position that they were elected to occupy, and placed themselves in the position of common liquor-sellers. They are attempting to over-ride a statute of our Provincial Parliament, and run sixteen grog-shops in defiance of a law that says they shall not have even one. Two of the Dominion License Commissioners have so far forgotten themselves, as also to become parties to the disreputable transaction. They have taken advantage of an arrangement that is practically a truce with the Ontario Government to defy that government and disgrace the exhibition of which our citizens are so proud, by turning it into an illegal beer garden. The license transferred from Mrs. Mead to Mr. Hill, and then from the Island to the exhibition grounds is a tavern license, and it is transferred to premises that have not the accommodation that a tavern is required by law to have. Under the sanction of this unlawful transfer we shall probably have sixteen saloons in full blast upon the grounds whereon the law says no liquor shall be sold.

We trust that no time will be lost by the Ontario License authorities in doing, in regard to this matter, what is plainly their duty, notwithstanding any arrangement or understanding that may exist between them and the Dominion officials. No understanding could ever have contemplated such a flagrant outrage as this; and we trust that Commissioners and Directors will be taught by a sharp and summary lesson, that they cannot defy the law and insult the public, with impunity. If the proper officials will not do this there are surely public-spirited citizens who will take upon themselves the duty that they employ officers to perform, and themselves prosecute these offenders. Public opinion is roused and will not be trifled with.

There is a lesson here too for our temperance men. While it is our duty to see that law is enforced, we have also a duty in relation to its enactment, and we now ought to see plainly the uselessness of spending our time and energies in tinkering with license laws, for which it seems impossible to secure respect. The time has come for something stronger, better, more consistent and more effective. The right, practical method of dealing with this treacherous, contemptible, unholy, drinking business is not that of hampering and limitation, but that of utter extermination.

Selected Articles

FACTS ABOUT THE BARLEY ARGUMENT.

A contemporary, some days since, in commenting on the Scott Act agitation throughout the Province, made the statement that if the question was left entirely to the farmers of the country to decide there would be no doubt about the Act carrying the Dominion over. Every observant person, we believe, will concur in this opinion. In the larger towns and cities there are various circumstances and influences that operate against an unprejudiced judgment on a question of this nature. Everyone knows the uncertainty of towns and cities on even political questions where strong party lines are drawn; but in the country these influences carry little weight. And that in the present contest this fact is fully realized by the opponents of the Scott Act, is plainly shown in the desperate attempts being made to "throw dust in the eyes of the farmers" by the so-called barley argument. In previous prohibitory contests who ever heard of this barley question? It is trotted out to-day as the last hope of a losing cause. Let us face the question intelligently. The farmers are a most intelligent part of the community, and are prepared to weigh this question intelligently. In fact this is "just where the shoe pinches." A little calm consideration will effectually settle the question. The price of barley, as of any other product, is fixed in the markets by the heavy buyers—that is, by the large general demand, and not by the lighter buyers, or limited special demand. The heavy buyers of barley are not our Canadian brewers. Canada put on the market in 1883, 11,140,737 bushels of barley. Of this, the brewers took only 1,003,904, and there remained about 10,136,833. What became of it? The foreign market absorbed it all; for we find that there was exported in barley, 8,817,216 bushels, and in malt, 1,319,617 bushels; a total of 10,136,833 bushels of barley. So that the brewers bought less than one-eleventh of the farmers' barley in 1883. Now any one can see that the heavy buyers—the exporters—fix the price of barley, and that this price would not be in the least disturbed if the brewers were to refuse to buy any, for the exporters would quickly take it for the foreign market, and at the usual rates. It is absurd to say that the brewers, who purchase but one bushel in every eleven put upon the market, rule the market prices.

The following table shows the amount of malt used, its equivalent in bushels of barley, and the malt liquor produced for home consumption for the years named:—

Year	Barley expt'd in Grain. Bush.	Barley expt'd in Malt. Bush.	Barley used by Brewers. Bush.	Beer made. Imp. Gall.
1868.....	4,055,872	28,478	630,048	6,194,738
1869.....	4,630,069	31,854	608,754	6,336,290
1870.....	6,663,877	154,809	568,426	6,075,451
1871.....	4,832,997	181,246	658,535	7,047,580
1872.....	5,606,343	243,494	725,224	7,964,441
1873.....	4,346,923	283,156	841,938	9,217,102
1874.....	6,663,877	174,773	760,391	8,976,268
1875.....	5,419,054	130,587	796,805	9,653,225
1876.....	10,168,176	281,204	843,806	9,319,190
1877.....	6,345,697	322,630	777,230	9,115,258
1878.....	7,267,399	532,461	763,105	8,578,078
1879.....	5,383,922	512,024	699,453	8,848,205
1880.....	7,239,562	1,032,733	733,868	9,201,213
1881.....	8,811,278	630,657	788,777	9,931,176
1882.....	11,588,446	1,124,159	965,999	12,036,979
1883.....	8,817,216	1,319,617	1,003,904	12,757,444
Total.....	107,840,708	6,983,883	12,166,263	
Average per year	6,740,044		760,301	

From this it will appear that for the 16 years since Confederation the brewers have used 12,166,263 bushels of barley in all, or an average of 760,391 bushels per year, thus affording a market for less than 1 10 of the barley put on the market in Canada. The hollowness of the cry that their trade is being injured will soon appear when we see that their output for home consumption has risen from 5,194,738 Imp. galls. in 1868 to 11,757,444 in 1883.

Again, the objector knows that the passage of the Act in any county or city does not shut up the brewery. The brewer goes on with his buying and brewing; only he must now seek a market elsewhere than inside the prohibited district. His sales will be diminished in the county or city which is under the Act, and to that extent, unless he can enlarge his outside business, he must brew, and so buy, less barley. But this amount will be but a very small fraction of the 800,000 bushels purchased by Canadian brewers, so that in no year will the 800,000 bushels be thrown back on the market. But each year, as the Act passes in county after county, the brewers will buy a little less barley, and this will be taken each year by the other purchasers in our market, and cause no appreciable difference in market quotations—*Whitby Chronicle*.

THE BRITISH REVENUE FROM CUSTOMS.

The twenty-eighth report of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Customs show that during the year ending March 31, 1884, there has been an increase in the receipts from cocoa and tea, and a decrease on spirits and wines. The following are their remarks upon wine and spirits:—

The receipts from wine are upwards of £26,000 less than in the previous year. The product of the wine duties has uniformly declined during the last eight years, and it amounted to less in the year 1883-84 than it did in 1873-74 by £524,000. The gross revenue under this head at quinquennial periods for the last twenty years is shown below:—

1863-64	£1,244,232
1868-69	1,523,529
1873-74	1,793,113
1878-79	1,469,710
1883-84	1,269,189

In the year 1874 75 the receipts from the wine duties receded 3.99 per cent., but in the following year they recovered from this decline to the extent of 1.98 per cent. From 1876-77 inclusive the decline has been continuous, and stands as follows:—

1876-7781 per cent.
1877-78	6.34 "
1878-79	9.88 "
1879-80	5.14 "
1880-81	1.06 "
1881-8274 "
1882-83	5.34 "
1883-84	2.04 "

The revenue derived from foreign spirits shows a decrease of £153,000 when compared with that of the previous year, and of £12,000 with that of the year 1881-82.

With the exception of the year 1882-83, in which the receipts under this head advanced 3.34 per cent., there has been a constant decline in the amount of duty derived from foreign spirits during the last eight years, which shows as follows:—

1876-77	6.05 per cent.
1877-78	3.94 "
1878-79	3.76 "
1879-80	12.19 "
1880-81	5.11 "
1881-82	4.93 "
1883-84	3.51 "

Comparing the past year with 1873-74, there is a loss of revenue from spirits amounting to £1,119,000.

Of this sum, £441,000 is on rum, and £767,000 on brandy, there being an increase of £89,000 on spirits of other sorts. When it is borne in mind that, had the consumption of the year 1873-74 kept pace with the usual increase of population, the foreign spirit revenue for the year just ended would have amounted to £5,867,000, instead of £4,214,000, it will be seen to how great an extent the consumption of foreign spirits has declined.

Seeing that the increase or decrease of the revenue from foreign spirits is intimately connected with the increase or decrease of that from the home-made article, we give below a table for ten years showing the gross revenue collected on spirits of all kinds in the United Kingdom, together with the rate of increase or decrease per cent. —

Year.	Gross Revenue.	Rate of Increase or Decrease per cent.
1873-74	£20,392,997	
1874-75	21,043,405	+ 3.18
1875-76	21,770,271	+ 3.45
1876-77	21,118,948	- 2.99
1877-78	21,102,611	- .07
1878-79	20,191,066	- 4.31
1879-80	18,804,032	- 6.86
1880-81	19,347,576	+ 2.89
1881-82	19,060,228	- 1.48
1882-83	19,230,824	+ .89

If the consumption of spirits in the year 1873-74 had increased in the same ratio as the population, the spirit revenue for the year 1882-83 should in order to have maintained a like ratio, have amounted to the sum of £22,228,000, or £3,000,000 more than was actually realized.—*Temperance Record*.

THE DRAM SHOP.

Another caldron of iniquity is the dram-shop. Surely there is death in the pot. Adacarsis said that the wine had three grapes—pleasure, drunkenness, misery. Richard III. drowned his brother Clarence in a butt of wine—these two incidents quite typical. Every saloon built above ground or dug under ground is a centre of evil. It may be licensed and for some time it may conduct its business in elegant style; but after awhile the cover will fall off, and you will see the iniquity in its light coloring. Plant a grog-shop in the midst of the finest block of houses in your city and the property will depreciate 5, 10, 20, 30, 50 per cent. Men engaged in the ruinous traffic sometimes say: "You don't appreciate the fact that the largest revenues paid to the government are by our business." Then I remember what Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister of England, said to a committee of men engaged in that traffic when they came to him to deplore that they were not treated with more consideration: "Gentlemen, don't be uneasy about the revenue." Give me thirty millions of sober people and I will pay all the revenue and have a large surplus." But, my friends, the ruin to property is a very small part of the evil. It takes everything that is sacred in the family, everything that is holy in religion, everything that is infinite in the soul, and tramples it into the mire. The marriage day has come. The happy pair are at the altar. The music sounds. The gas-lights flash. The feet bound up and down in the drawing-room. Started on a bright voyage of life. Sails all up. The wind is abaft. You prophesy everything beautiful. But the scene changes. A dingy garret. No fire. On a broken chair sits a sorrowing woman. Her last hope is gone. Poor, disgraced, trodden under foot, she knows the despair of being a drunkard's wife. The gay bark that danced off on the marriage morning has become a battered hulk, dismasted and shipwrecked. "Oh," she says, "he was as good a man as ever lived. He was so kind, he was so generous—no one better did God ever create than he; but the drink,

THE DRINK DID IT."

A young man starts from the country home for the city. Through the agency of metropolitan friends he has obtained a place in a store or bank. That morning in the farm house the lights are kindled very early and the boy's trunk is on the wagon. "I put a Bible in your trunk," says the mother, as she wipes the tears away with her apron. "My dear, I want you to read it when you get to town." "Oh," he says, "mother, don't be worried about me." The father says. "Be a good boy, and write home often. Your mother will want to hear from you." Crack goes the whip and away over the hills goes the wagon! The scene changes. Five years after, and there is a hearse coming up the old lane in front of the farm house. Killed in a potter house fight, that son has come to disgrace the

sepulchre of his fathers. When the old people lift the coffin lid and see the changed face and see the gash in the temples where the life oozed out they will wring their withered hands and look up to heaven and cry, "Cursed be rum!

CURSED BE RUM!"

Lorenzo de Medici was sick, and his friends thought that if they could dissolve in his cup some pearls and then get him to swallow them he would be cured. And so these valuable pearls were dissolved in his cup, and he drank them. What an expensive draught! But do you know that drunkenness puts into its cup the pearl of physical health, the pearl of domestic happiness, the pearl of earthly usefulness, the pearl of Christian hope, the pearl of an everlasting heaven, and then presses it to the lips? And, oh, what an expensive draught! The dram-shop is the gate of hell. There are some in the outer circle of this terrible maelstrom, and in the name of God I cry the alarm. Put back now or never. You say you are kind and genial and generous. I do not doubt it, but so much more the peril. Mean men never drink unless some one else treats them. But the men who are in the front rank of this destructive habit are those who have a fine education, large hearts, genial natures and splendid prospects. This sin chooses the fattest lambs for sacrifice. What garlands of victory this carbuncled hand of drunkenness hath snatched from the brow of the orator and poet? What gleaming lights of generosity it has put out in midnight darkness? Come with me and look over—come and hang over—look down into it—while I lift the cover and you may see the loathsome, boiling, seething, groaning, agonizing, blaspheming hell of the drunkard. There is everlasting death in the pot.—*J. De Witt Talmage.*

PROHIBITION AND PERSUASION.

"We have suffered more in our time from intemperance than from war, pestilence and famine combined—those three great scourges of mankind."

So spoke Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, in a debate upon a bill the purpose of which was to remit to the people of the cities, towns and parishes of the kingdom the right to prohibit the liquor traffic in their several localities. For more than four hundred years—since the time of Edward VI.—the British Government has been endeavoring, through the policy of licensing the liquor traffic, to diminish the evils coming from it to the nation and the people. To this end more than four hundred and fifty separate Acts of Parliament have been adopted, but with no appreciable benefit in any way; on the contrary, the condition of the country has been growing constantly worse, so far as intemperance is concerned, and the poverty, crime and insanity coming from it have steadily increased.

The governments of all civilized countries agree that the liquor traffic must not be left free, because it is dangerous to the public welfare. The only question concerning the legal control of it has been, to what extent should it be restrained, and in popular governments this has been determined by the public opinion of the time. In Liverpool, some years ago, the city authorities adopted a new policy in relation to it, that of granting license for the sale of liquors to all persons who asked for it. The purpose was to test the theory of some prominent members of the council, that to multiply temptations to intemperance would not extend that habit among the people. This policy was persisted in till its results became so marked for evil that Liverpool was known throughout the kingdom as "The dark spot upon the Mersey," and England was acknowledged to be the most drunken country in the world, with more poverty, pauperism, suffering and crime coming from intemperance than any other. All this, notwithstanding the honest, earnest and persistent endeavors of the government to diminish the evil, by the only remedy known at that time, to wit: stringent license laws.

Royal commissioners were appointed to inquire into British intemperance, its cause and its cure. Elaborate reports were made of the results of these inquiries, but not one of them recommended the adoption of the only possible remedy for the tremendous evil of intemperance, viz.: the prohibition and suppression of the liquor traffic. Many earnest men in England turned their attention to this subject, as being more important than any other to the prosperity of the nation and the welfare of the people. Intem-

perance, with all its evils, was increasing in the country much more rapidly than the population. Pauperism, crime, insanity and the expenses to the country growing out of them, were shown by the government Blue-books, to be increased with frightful rapidity.

English temperance men were startled by an announcement in the London *Times* that the Legislature of Maine had reversed the policy of license to the liquor traffic, and had substituted for it the policy of prohibition, and the *Times* added, that if the State of Maine persisted in that policy, it would show better than any other thing its people were qualified for self-government. A minister of the Society of Friends from Maine, was in England at the time on a religious mission. When crossing St. George's Channel, on his way to Ireland, a Friend from Manchester inquired of the particulars of this extraordinary movement in Maine. As a result of that conversation a meeting of seven persons, specially invited, was held in an upper room in Merchant's Exchange, Manchester, and a society was formed with a title, "The United Kingdom Alliance, for the Immediate Legal Prohibition of the Liquor Traffic." From that insignificant beginning this society has become great, rich and influential, having through its Parliamentary champion, Sir Wilfred Lawson, its President, obtained from the House of Commons, at three succeeding sessions, a declaration in favor of its proposition to remit to the people the right of prohibiting the liquor traffic in their several localities. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright and a majority of the Cabinet voted for it, and Mr. Gladstone, on the part of the government, promised to bring in a bill to give effect to the vote of the House.

It was only after a contest of more than twenty years that Sir Wilfred obtained this victory. At the first division he had only thirty votes, and at the last session of the late Parliament he was beaten by a majority of one hundred and twenty-seven. A general election followed, the question of prohibition being a leading issue, and at the first session of the new Parliament the adverse majority was changed to a victory by a majority of twenty-six votes. Mr. Low, an eminent member of Parliament, objected to prohibition on the ground that it was an interference with personal liberty. Many other leading members of the House followed his lead in opposition to the measure. Mr. Low attempted to make distinction between vice and crime, and he maintained that as the liquor traffic was not a crime it could not rightfully be prohibited by law.

About that time I was the guest of a gentleman in the suburbs of London, a warm friend of prohibition and a special friend of John Stuart Mill, who objected to it. My host wished me to meet Mr. Mill, and he was invited to the house. In the course of conversation Mr. Mill said:

"Do you deny that the people have a right to drink whatever they like and as much as they like, provided they do not interfere with the rights of others?"

"No, we do not deny that."

"Very well, then it follows that those who drink have a right to the establishment of places, or at least to the toleration of places, where they can obtain what they wish."

"I beg pardon, Mr. Mills, I do not think that follows. The liquor traffic does interfere with the rights of others in many ways, and to a greater extent than any other evil. If the persons who wish to drink can devise some way to obtain what they desire that is not inconsistent with the general good, we cannot object. The liquor traffic is a great public nuisance, a greater nuisance than any other; it inflicts a thousand miseries upon the community; and our contention is, that those who drink have no just claim to the toleration of places for their benefit, which, in fact, are a greater mischief to the community and a greater danger to the State than all the other evils combined."

"But I do not see that the State has a right to interfere with the personal habits of the people so far as to prescribe what they may or may not drink. Personal liberty should not be trespassed under any pretence of providing for the general good."

"Prohibition does not prescribe what persons may or may not eat or drink, though indirectly it seeks to put out of the way what persons may desire to drink. Prohibition deals with trade like a hundred other laws which prescribe what may or may not be sold and the way in which things may or may not be kept for sale. The sale but not the use of unwholesome food is forbidden, and the keeping for sale of such food is prohibited under severe penalties. In 1832, when the cholera was in my

country, all our city governments forbade the sale of certain articles of food which were always found in our markets in ordinary conditions of public health. These municipal regulations said not a word about the personal habits of the people as to food, but they forbade the sale of such articles as were deemed inconsistent with public health. In connection with this question of prohibiting the liquor traffic, a great deal is said in this country about personal liberty, and it is urged by able men, and even by lawyers, that the suppression of the traffic would be an arbitrary exercise of despotic power; and it is insisted that it would be a violent interference with a great trade, involving a vast capital and employing a great many men and affording means of sustenance to a great many people. The prohibition of the liquor traffic involves no principles of law and no exercise of power that is found in many, if not all our statutes. It is the duty, as it is the undoubted right, of government to require to be done whatever is necessary to the common good, and to forbid whatever is believed to be inconsistent. This objection to prohibition on the ground that it is inconsistent with personal liberty is never heard in my country among intelligent men. While we value personal, civil and religious liberty as highly as any other people, we understand that there is really no such thing as a personal liberty that is inconsistent with general good. 'The welfare, the safety of the people, is the supreme law.' That is a principle of law as thoroughly established in this country as it is in mine, and no person can claim any liberty whatever that is inconsistent with it. No one can do anything or have anything or be anything that is inconsistent with the general good. That is the 'supreme law.' There is no principle of law more firmly established than that. In every day life there are many illustrations of that principle carried out to the extremest limit. Taxes are inexorably required of us; our property is confiscated in that way to any extent that the authorities may choose to require. A man is brought up before the court, the case is heard, the verdict rendered; a forced contribution (fine) is levied, and after the hearing he is sent to jail for months, or for years, or for life, as the case may be. There is no plea put in for him that his personal rights are touched upon. He is sent to jail because his personal liberty is inconsistent with the general good, and only for that reason. Another is before the court; the verdict is rendered; the judge says the sheriff, hang this man, his life is inconsistent with the general good. *Salus populi suprema lex.*"

Prohibition of any trade is an extreme measure and cannot be justly resorted to except the public good requires it. Some trades are useful, but dangerous; others are useful, but liable to abuse. These are regulated and restrained by license, by which it is sharply prescribed how they shall be conducted. The manufacture and sale and keeping for sale of gunpowder is one of the former; the keeping and driving carriages and carts for hire is one of the latter, and slaughter-houses are another. The manufacture and sale of obscene books and prints is inconsistent with the general good; it is not regulated and restrained by license, it is forbidden. Lotteries are forbidden. Gambling houses and houses of ill-fame are forbidden. Many other things, not harmful in themselves are forbidden under certain circumstances. A man may not drive his strong, fast horse through the streets of a city. Nor may any one set fire to his chimney and burn it out in a city; in the country he may do it. In order to determine, then, whether prohibition of the liquor traffic may be resorted to justly, it is only necessary to ascertain whether it is or is not consistent with the general good.

John Wesley said: "Liquor sellers are poisoners general; they drive the people to hell like sheep; their gain is the blood of the people." Earl Chesterfield, in 1727, said, in the House of Lords, in his speech on the gin bill: "Vice, my lords, is not to be licensed, but forbidden. Instead of encouraging the sale of these liquors, which degrade and brutify the people, we ought to burst the phials which contain them, and repress the dealers in them,—those artists in human slaughter." Mr. Senator Lot M. Morrill, said, on the floor of the United States Senate: "The liquor traffic is the gigantic crime of crimes. It inflicts upon society more evils than come from any other crime; more evils than comes from all other crimes. No one, so far as I know, has ever denied that all this is true. Is there any compensating good coming from it to the State or the people that should restrain us from resorting to prohibition?"

A leading New York paper stated the case sharply and tersely when it said:

"Directly or indirectly this country spends in the liquor traffic, every

year, a sum exceeding half the national debt. The cost of that traffic to the country, direct and indirect, is greater than the profits of all its capital not invested in real estate. It costs every year more than our whole civil service, our army, our navy, our Congress, including the river and harbor and pension bills, our wasteful local governments, and all National, 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."

How is a question of that magnitude to be lightly put aside: There is certainly spent for drink annually more than eight hundred millions of dollars, and the entire sum raised by taxes of all kinds—National, State, county, town, and school district—is stated, on the authority of the Census Bureau, to be not more than about seven hundred million dollars.

The journal continues:

"But the cost of the liquor drunk is not by any means the whole cost of the liquor traffic. An official report, prepared with much labor by the Bureau of Statistics of Massachusetts, under authority from the Legislature, states that eighty-four per cent. of all the crime and criminal expenses in that State comes directly through the liquor traffic. There are at least one in twenty of the able bodied men of this country who are rendered idle by their habits and incapacitated for work, and these persons, at the ordinary wages of workmen, would earn, if industrious and fairly employed, over two hundred millions of dollars annually. The proportion of persons in hospitals, who reach them because of excessive drink, is very large, but cannot be definitely ascertained. A traffic that costs in actual payment and in loss of productive labor more than half the national debt every year is not to be ignored by the economist. It may be assumed that the entire wealth of the country has risen from \$30,000,000,000, in 1870, to \$50,000,000,000 in 1880, about one-half being in real estate. Probably it does not average profits exceeding four per cent. year., taking bad investments with good; but, at that rate, the yearly interest on all personal property of all kinds is only \$1,000,000,000, and the direct and indirect cost of the liquor traffic must be greater. * * * The time has gone by in this country when a serious discussion of a question that involves such a vast expense to the country can be prevented by bullying, intolerance, insolence, or ridicule. * * * It is certain that the entire savings of the people and all additions to their wealth are not twice as much as the sum expended for liquor and because of the abuse of liquor."

The liquor traffic earns nothing; it creates no value, it adds not a dollar to the national wealth, nor in any way to the welfare and prosperity of the country. The money obtained by the trade is not earned as honest industries earn money—by giving a valuable return for it. It obtains money from those who earn it by their labor, giving in return for it what is only of no value, but far worse than that—something that leads to poverty, pauperism, wretchedness and crime, which disinclines men to honest industry, and finally unfits them for it. This traffic, like war, wastes the products of industry and kills the worker, or so mutilates and maims him that he is unfitted for work; and then he and his family and dependents are pensioned upon the honest industry of the country. It is like a conflagration; it destroys, leaving only the blackened ruins of all which it attacks. It is like pestilence, ravaging any community where it is tolerated; cutting down the brightest, bravest and best. It destroys more than sixty thousand of our people every year, cutting short their lives upon an average, more than ten years each. It makes wretched, beyond power of expression, more than five hundred thousand homes, which, but for it, would be peaceful, prosperous and happy. It threatens the existence of our institutions, which cannot live except among an educated and refined people, because more than all other influences for evil it reduces men to ignorance, brutality and savagery.

Have I overstated or in any way misstated? Is such a trade to be established and protected by law, or shall it be forbidden, and by sufficient pains and penalties suppressed as inconsistent with the general good.—*Neal Dow in the North American Review.*

ARE THE CHARGES TRUE?

Why don't the liquor traffic come out and tell us of some of its virtues? It is wonderfully sensitive about the personal liberty of the drinker and all

that, but we want to see it take a position upon its own merits, if it has any, and stand there. There are many and serious charges made against it; is it guilty or not guilty? An exchange before us says:

"The drink-demon accomplishes wonderful transformations in society. It takes a boy of beauty and promise and teaches him to carouse with gay associates, and makes him a bloated, loathsome, worthless man.

"It takes a young girl, loved and lovable, and manufactures her into a miserable, bloated woman, at whom passers-by point with fingers of scorn.

"It wrecks lives that might, but for it, be grand; hearts, that might otherwise be happy; homes, that in its absence might bloom like Eden.

"No one outside of the liquor-makers and sellers was ever made happier or richer for it.

"It degrades, not ennobles; curses, not blesses; hurts, not helps, wrecks, not saves. Like all sin, 'it is evil, and that continually.'"

Now, that is a pretty serious indictment, and if it is not true, why does the traffic not refute it? It is not new; the charges have rested against it for years. If it has ever done one single thing for man, woman or child; if it has made any being better, nobler, happier upon the face of the earth, why does it not point to its good works and tell us so? Come, Mr. Drink Den, give us a single reason why sentence should not be pronounced against you? If you can give a reason why you should exist, we will readily record it.—*Ex.*

LICENSED TO SELL.

We are growing weary of the meaningless sign, "Licensed to retail spirituous liquors." Would not the rumseller give us a true idea of what his license grants him, and what the true nature of his business? To help him towards this end I would suggest the following as a correct translation of the common and seemingly harmless inscription which we see over the doors of "Our Family Vaults":—

Licensed to hush the voice of right;
 Licensed to bid all honor flee;
 Licensed to make a sin seem light;
 Licensed to make lives disagree,
 Licensed to kill the maiden's blush,
 Licensed to dull the fear of shame,
 Licensed to bid her conscience hush,
 Licensed to give a tarnished name;
 Licensed to lead our youth astray,
 Licensed to coax him from his toil,
 Licensed to give his passions sway,
 Licensed to lead him into brawl;
 Licensed to take the workman's hoard,
 Licensed to make his arm grow weak,
 Licensed to rob the children's board,
 Licensed to blanch the mother's cheek;
 Licensed to make us need police;
 Licensed to tax our house and land;
 Licensed to bid all crime increase;
 Licensed to form the robber's band;
 Licensed to crush the drunkard low,
 Licensed to leave him in the mire,
 Licensed to bid his mad talk flow,
 Licensed to set his brain on fire;
 Licensed to fill a drunkard's grave;
 Licensed to bring a widow woe;
 Licensed to make a woman a slave;
 Licensed to be the children's foe;
 Licensed to give a prison life;
 Licensed to bid a felon lurk;
 Licensed to whet assassin's knife;
 Licensed to give the hangman work;
 Licensed to work in sin like leaven;
 Licensed to live a ne'er-do-well;
 Licensed to shut men out of Heaven;
 Licensed to shut men up in Hell.

—*Selected.*

AN APPEAL FROM PEEL.

TO THE ELECTORS OF HALTON.

I would like the privilege of addressing a few words to the electors of Halton, and especially to my many farmer-friends in the county in regard to the coming vote on the petition for the repeal of the Scott Act.

Your gallant little county has set a good example by adopting prohibition, and has fought a brave battle against the liquor interest. Encouraged by your success 32 counties have taken steps to poll the vote of their people on the adoption of the Scott Act. There is a cheering prospect that the Act will be adopted by a good majority in most of these counties, but the success of the repeal petition just now would deal a serious blow to the movement all along the line. Eager eyes are anxiously watching the contest in Halton, as you practically hold the key of the situation, and are fighting the battle of prohibition for all Ontario. I need not remind you of the grave responsibility that rests upon you at this time in this connection; I am willing to believe that you realize and appreciate it, and I am confident you will bravely discharge your duty, but I am profoundly anxious that you shall not only sustain the Scott Act, but that you shall do so by such a majority as will settle the question once for all so far as your county is concerned, that the dram shops must go. I cannot believe that with the experience you have had you will take the responsibility of saying by your ballots that forty or more bar-rooms shall again be opened out in your county to stand out, as they do in our county, a standing disgrace to our boasted civilization, a "bar" to everything that is good, and true, for who can point to any good results that the liquor traffic has produced to individuals or community? It is all against the peace and prosperity of the people, and in the interest of selfish men, whose unholy craft is in danger.

As I drove through your beautiful county a few days ago, I admired your well cultivated farms, your large barns, your handsome dwellings, your fine churches and school houses, your sparkling streams, and I was glad to see that Providence has blessed you with a bountiful harvest to fill your barns, which blessings I hope and trust you will acknowledge on the 9th day of September by marking your ballots for the prohibition of a vile traffic which has done nothing to bring about the prosperity you enjoy, but the whole tendency of which is to impoverish, to degrade, and to demoralize.

I trust no one will be content to take neutral ground in this contest; to refrain from voting is to half consent to the return of the whiskey monopoly with all its attendant evils; don't do it—come out like men and stand by your county, your boys, and your homes, and you shall share in the blessings of the Lord, which maketh rich and to which he adds no sorrow. My message to you from Peel is, "HOLD THE FORT, FOR WE ARE COMING."—*J. C. Snell in Halton News.*

Scott Act News.

RENFREW.—The petitions for the submission of the Scott Act in Renfrew county was filed with the Registrar at Pembroke on Saturday. They are signed by over 2,000 electors, the number required being 1,450. More petitions were received by the secretary, but too late to be of use. The work has been rapidly done during the farmers' busiest season. It was only decided to submit the Act on July 18th. At no political election in the county has there been 4,000 votes cast for both parties. The prospect is therefore good for the temperance people's success.—*Mail.*

HALTON.—The work in this county is going bravely on. Excitement is at fever heat, and the prospects of success are growing brighter every day. Nearly all the local ministers are in the field, as well as most of the prominent laymen of the county, among whom may be specially noted Mr. McCraney, the Reform representative in the House of Commons, and Mr. Kerns, the Conservative representative in the Legislative Assembly, who are stumping the county together in the interests of the Scott Act. Outside volunteers are also doing noble work, among these may specially be mentioned Rev. W. A. McKay, president of the Oxford Scott Act Association, Rev. C. R. Morrow, Hon. J. G. Currie, Hon. S. H. Blake,

W. H. Howland, Rev. J. W. Manning, E. Coatsworth, Robt. McLean, F. S. Spence, Rev's A. M. Phillips, Geo. Richardson, E. W. Sibbald, J. Coutts. Rev. M. C. Cameron is directing the campaign, aided by Rev. D. L. Brethour and Wm. Brothers, and with W. G. Fee as general agent.

Many meetings are being held every night, and every day brings over to the ranks of the temperance workers men who before were among the repeal supporters. There is little doubt now as to the result. The anti-Scott party is in a desperate condition. The men who brought on this repeal contest are being worsted with their own weapons, and upon ground of their own choosing. A strong force of anti-workers and speakers are in the field, but their efforts will be in vain. The praying men and women of Halton are on the side of right, and with an energy and determination worthy of their cause they are moving forward to a glorious victory. Reports from canvassers are more and more encouraging, and on Tuesday next we look for a rally round the old banner in Halton that will forever settle the question of prohibition there.

LINCOLN.—A Scott Act convention was held on Wednesday in the Auditorium at Grimsby camp ground. The meeting was called to order at 11 a.m., by Mr. R. Murgatroyd, of Smithville, president of the County Scott Act Association. Among those on the platform were, Rev. John Kay, Hon. J. G. Currie, A. Morse, Dr. Youmans, Rev. Mr. Saunders, W. Burgess, Phillips Thompson, F. S. Spence, and a number of prominent ministers and laymen of the locality.

The meeting was opened by prayer, led by Rev. John Kay.

THE CHAIRMAN explained the object of the meeting. He sketched the history of the Scott Act showing that it had been enacted by the Dominion Parliament as a remedy for the terrible evils of intemperance, and also as a means for testing public sentiment, upon the question of total prohibition. As soon as the general adoption of the Scott Act shows that public sentiment favors this principle we will get the more perfect legislation for which we are working. The Scott Act has been and is a success where adopted. It does away with the treating system, and protects our boys. It makes the sale of liquor disreputable. He recalled the history of the temperance movement here, and believed the time had come for law to do its work.

MR. A. MORSE was an out and out prohibitionist. He looked for a day when prohibition would be a test question at every election, and we would choose a parliament that would utterly exterminate the liquor traffic. In the meantime we must use the weapon we have, to curtail the unholy system. We want to save our boys; we want our country prosperous and happy; and the Scott Act will help us to these ends.

DR. YOUNG, of St. Catharines, hoped that this meeting would eventuate in a ballot that would root the liquor system out of our midst. He could speak for the city of St. Catharines as having made great and substantial progress during the past three years. So with the town of Niagara, so with the rest of the county. This is a question of tremendous import. It is a question of national life or death. He appealed to the parents before him: they wanted protection for their families, for those whom they loved. He urged them as patriots to do their duty and inaugurate a campaign that would result in a grand victory for prohibition.

"Hold the fort" was then sung heartily by the audience, and the meeting adjourned till the afternoon.

At two o'clock a prayer meeting was held in the Tabernacle, and half an hour later the convention reassembled in the Auditorium.

F. S. SPENCE, of Toronto, in a stirring address reviewed the history of the prohibition movement in Canada, explained the provisions and working of the Scott Act, and answered some of the objections that are most frequently urged against it.

MR. W. BURGESS forcibly exposed the inconsistency and immorality of the licensing system. He claimed that prohibition is the only right remedy for an admitted evil, and showed the absurdity and ineffectiveness of so-called regulation. He replied to an enquiry in reference to the question of compensating liquor makers and sellers for the loss they would suffer by the general adoption of the Scott Act. He ably and warmly commended that Act, and urged upon the electors the duty of giving it a hearty support.

MR. PHILLIPS THOMPSON was the next speaker. He had been one of the commissioners sent by the *Globe* to investigate the working of prohibition in the United States, and he gave an interesting account of what he had seen and learned in that capacity, showing that the working of prohibition was not only effective in diminish-

ing crime, but in vastly augmenting the material prosperity of the community.

After some brief remarks from other speakers a resolution was adopted in favor of submitting the Scott Act in Lincoln, and calling upon the adjoining counties of Wentworth, Haldimand, and Welland to join in the campaign.

BRUCE.—There was a Gospel Temperance meeting held in the town hall on Sunday afternoon. The attendance was large notwithstanding the tropical heat. Wm. Munns, a commercial traveller, who formerly acted as secretary of the Toronto Prohibitory Alliance, was the speaker on the occasion. Mayor Baird occupied the chair, and after devotional exercises, in a few well chosen remarks introduced the lecturer. Mr. Munns from the first held the attention of the audience, and warming to his work sent forth appeal after appeal that brought well merited applause. The speaker dealt with the enormous tax which the liquor traffic entailed, and made comparison of the liquor bill of the nation with the bill for provisions and other necessaries, showing what a waste through drink was constantly going on. By numerous examples he clearly showed that a heavy responsibility rested upon the shoulders of electors who allowed the license system to continue. He gave his personal observations in the county of Halton, admitting that there was drinking within that municipality, but only in the cellars and out of the way places. He also gave names of business men in Halton who showed by their books that instead of trade falling off with them because of the Scott Act, that it had largely increased. After speaking for about an hour, Mr. Munns concluded by referring to the finished work of the rum traffic, depicting the evil results in a very graphic manner. At the conclusion a pledge book was opened for signatures, and over thirty attached their names thereto. The meeting was a decided success. Mr. Munns is to be congratulated on his efforts in the temperance work. He evidently acts on principle, as he receives no reward other than the pleasure he derives.—*Kincardine Reporter*.

A petition for the submission of the Scott Act in the county of Bruce, signed by 4,032 ratepayers, was filed in the Sheriff's office at Walkerton on Monday. There are 12,557 ratepayers in the county.—*Huron Post*.

MANITOBA.—At the first meeting of the Brandon Branch of the Alliance, it was decided to make that city the centre for carrying on of the work in the western group of counties. A committee was appointed (to report at the next meeting) to examine the voters' list and see, taking into account the large number of non-residents on the roll, if a sufficient number can be obtained to sign the petitions according to the conditions of the Act. Another committee was appointed to make arrangement for public meetings. Over twenty of the chief business men of the city were present at this meeting and joined the Alliance. And well they might. They know well enough that "Down with the liquor business" means "Up with all honest trade!"—*War Notes*.

BRANT.—The Sons of Temperance gave an entertainment at Paris on Tuesday evening, when the Hon. Ansley Gray was requested to speak. He first delivered a very powerful address on the wines of the Bible, answering Mr. Kyle's arguments very fully. The lecture afterwards referred to the peculiar position he held among the temperance people of the county. He felt confident that, in spite of evil report, the good and true men of Paris were on his side. He appealed to the Christians of Paris for their prayers. He thanked them for their support and encouragement. The Rev. Jas. Grant who occupied the chair, stated that what had appeared in the *Globe* and other Toronto papers as to the split among the temperance men of Paris was not true. He had not yet heard the first whisper of a division among themselves. The temperance men of Paris had confidence in the Hon. Mr. Gray, they approved of his work and of his method, and they rejoiced that so great success was attending his efforts. The Rev. Mr. Hughes assured the lecturer, who but a few weeks ago came into their midst under the powerful influence of strong drink, that they were brothers together, and would stand by him. The Reeve of Paris, Mr. W. J. Robertson, re-echoed these sentiments, and said they felt that they had secured a powerful helper in Mr. Gray; they appreciated his services. A hearty vote of thanks was given Mr. Gray for his services to the temperance cause during the present Scott Act campaign in Brant.—*Mail*.

Royal Templars of Temperance.

A Council of Royal Templars was organized in Flesherton, on Tuesday evening, 19th inst., by P. M. Patterson, Grand Lecturer, from Waterford, and S. F. Hill from Bowmanville. There were twenty-three charter members, out of which the following officers were elected:—S. Councillor, J. Gordon; V. Councillor, J. G. Russell; P. Councillor, Wm. Hacking; Chaplain, Rev. Wm. McGregor; R. Secretary, T. H. Firth; F. Secretary, J. W. S. Richardson; Treasurer, J. H. Heard; Herald, J. Smith; D. Herald, Mr. J. Gordon; Sentinel, G. Saul, Guard, G. A. Anderson; Med. Examiner, Dr. Christoe; Trustees—Wm. Strain, J. G. Russell, and T. McArthur.

This Council was named *Fountain Council*, No. 143. There are several applicants for initiation at our next meeting.

Meeting nights—every two weeks alternately with the Oddfellows meeting (Tuesday).—*Flesherton Advance*.

R. T. of T.—A lodge of Royal Templars of Temperance was organized at Dundalk on Wednesday evening, with a membership of nearly 30. The following is the list of officers:—Select Councillor, James Deans; Vice-Councillor, R. Cornett; Past Councillor, T. Hanbury; Chaplain, Rev. E. Shaw; Recording Secretary, T. Hall; Financial Secretary, J. B. Graham; Treasurer, E. G. Lucas; Herald, Wm. Symington; Guard, Miss McDowell; Sentinel, Mr. A. McConnell; Deputy Herald, S. Halbert; Trustees—Messrs. Deans, Ketchum, and Haig.—*Dundalk Herald*.

Good Templars.

The platform of the Good Templars was adopted in 1859.

The Order of Good Templars had its origin in New York.

The first Right Worthy Grand Lodge was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, in the year 1855.

There was ten states represented at the first Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars.

In 1883, Miss G. L. Cushman, of Ohio, was made Chief Superintendent of Juvenile Templars.

The first Right Worthy Grand Chief Templar of the world was the Rev. Jas. M. Moore of Kentucky.

There were 5,572 Good Templars in the world in the year 1856-57; there were 315,313 in the year 1881.

In 1881 movements were put on foot for the establishment of lodges in New York among the Scandinavians.

The Good Templars raised the banner of prohibition in the year 1854-55, and have never taken it from the nation's gaze yet.

Under the push and work of Thomas Roberts of Philadelphia, in the year 1869 the Good Templar Order was placed in Scotland, beginning at Glasgow.

In the year 1870 the subject of the colored race was decided upon in reference to their right to a character, on the same basis and standing as white members.

The lecture system of our Order was established in the year 1856, and at once began to show the wisdom of the plan, and we are derelict of duty when we fail to use this potent means of reaching the masses.

England received the benefit of the Good Templar Order in the year 1868, when it was established there, according to the plan this side of the water, and by the labors of Mr. Joseph Mallins, R. W. G. T.

The Right Worthy Grand Chief Templar of the world thus far from our beginning came from the states as follows:—Three from Kentucky, two from Pennsylvania, three from Wisconsin, one from Illinois, one from Michigan, and one from California.—*Nebraska Good Templar*.

DEGREES.

Many of our members seem to regard the degree work as a burden. This is, we think, largely due to ignorance or a misunderstanding of the object or results sought. When properly conducted all must admit that the ceremonies are beautiful, and that the teach-

ings of the lectures in both the second and third degrees contain lessons all should learn. No one, under ordinary circumstances, should be admitted as a degree member who has not belonged to the Order the required length of time. It is desired that all should have been tested in the subordinate degree before being advanced to that of Fidelity, and only those who have proven themselves faithful to its obligations be promoted to the inner temple. Thus we shall secure those who are faithful and earnest members as officers. Another benefit to be derived from degree meetings is that the tried and true can there counsel together for the best interests of the lodge. In a well conducted lodge the best plans and suggestions of work will come from the degree temple. So long as our degree work is held in such light regard and so little effort made to make it effective, just so long will it be illy esteemed by the less thoughtful in our ranks. We hope to see, during the coming year a more earnest effort among our lodges to make the most of the means within our each for the accomplishment of the great work before us.—*Ex.*

DISCIPLINE AMONG GOOD TEMPLARS.

BY STEWART J. SPENCE.

Pope says:

"Order is Heaven's first law, and that confessed,
Some are and must be greater than the rest."

For the preservation of a nation, an army or an order it is absolutely necessary that authority be vested in some one man or small body of men, and descends from him or them, through other men, down to the lowest rank and file, each lower grade submitting to all the grades above it. Without such orderly gradations of authority the nation army or order would be brought to desolation. Chaotic anarchy would reign. There is but one Head of the universe, and he established apostles, elders and deacons for the government of Church, and kings and rulers for the government of the world. And yet, wherever this beautiful system of graded authority exists, however mild and healthful its administration, there will be found, down in the lower ranks, fractious and rebellious spirits to antagonize it; men of the Dennis Kearney stripe, and there is no lack of sympathizers with these men when they set themselves up as demagogues, for there is in human nature a tendency to rebel against authority. An Irishman, freshly landed at Castle Gardens, asked an American, "What is Congress?" The other attempted to explain, "Sure, and is it a government?" interrupted Paddy. "Yes." "Then I'm agin it!" Patrick embodied in those words a failing common to humanity—especially to its more excitable and less reflective classes.

Almost the last words of George Washington to his country were, "Beware of demagogues!" and he emphasized and repeated them. He saw that the power of speech permitted by a liberal, republican government would probably be abused, and liberty converted to license by hot-headed declaimers and ringleaders. A similar danger lies in the way of I. O. G. T., its moral and philanthropic character tending to prevent that severe discipline which exists in other orders, which compare with it as a despotic monarchy with a free republic. But it is better that discipline be enforced, even though lamentably severe, than that anarchy and misrule prevail. It would have been better for France if the gentle and pious Louis XVII had remembered that Scripture had spoken of kings, "He beareth not the sword in vain," than have permitted insurrection to rise until it swept the land with a tidal wave of blood, carrying himself and many thousands more away with it. And that Reign of Terror is a grand exemplification of the natural result of the demagogue rule.

"But should there be no check on the will of rulers?—suppose they become tyrannical?" Thus I hear someone speak. Dr. Johnson used to say, "These things adjust themselves. When Kings become too tyrannical, the populace arise and chop off their heads." He was a strong supporter of the Tory principle which I here avow, but acknowledged that rulers might become too tyrannical and thus need decapitation. There is no doubt that the rank and file who are ruled should hold their rulers in check; but for one instance where a ruler oversteps his authority, there are ten where fractious individuals will bark at him, like little dogs trying to make themselves appear brave by annoying big dogs. And this reminds me of one of

Æsop's fables: "There was once a frog which saw an ox." He said, "I wish I were as big as an ox, and so he swelled, and he swelled till he burst, and then he was dead. It did not do him any good to be so big." History and Scripture teach the same lesson as Æsop's fable, and Shakespeare has crystalized it into the familiar words: "Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself, and falls on the other side."

A pregnant cause of death to Lodges is lack of discipline. Out of charity a black sheep is allowed to remain in the fold, and perhaps half a dozen other sheep are lost as the result. Was it charity? Would it not rather have been charity, even to himself, to expel him? But there is no necessity for harshness, even in administering discipline; on the contrary, a father might administer it to his son and yearn over him more deeply than ever. Without this noble emotion, charity, we are as sounding brass or tinkling cymbal; but the charity of the Apostle Paul did not prevent him from exercising discipline at Corinth, and the charity of God himself will not prevent him from punishing those who have rebelled against him.

General News.

CANADIAN.

The members of the British Association have given Lieut. Greely a complimentary lunch at the Windsor hotel, Montreal.

Ald. F. C. Denison, Toronto, has been offered and accepted the command of the 600 Canadian voyageurs to be employed in the relief of Gen. Gordon. Mr. Denison is major of the Governor-General's Body Guards, and was aide-de-camp to General Wolseley during the Red River expedition of 1870.

The agent at Ottawa for engaging the boatmen to go up the Nile with the Gordon relief expedition, is meeting with great success, and there will be no difficulty in getting the full number. Major F. C. Denison and Lord Melgund are both at Ottawa in connection with the matter.

While Miss Carrie Wood, daughter of Mr. A. F. Wood, M.P.P., and a young lad named Claude Gaugot, were boating on Moira lake at Madoc, the boat upset and Miss Wood was drowned. The boy swam to shore and escaped. The body of Miss Wood was recovered.

Hugh Maguire, a man about 75 years of age, who made his home at Mrs. Wright's, Cavan-street, Port Hope, was found dead Sunday afternoon about 5 o'clock. He apparently had got in the hay mow it is supposed to put down some hay when he had fallen head-foremost into a hole in the mow, and was found in that position quite dead. A medical man was called who found the man died through strangulation.

A boy named Merriam fell from a freight car on the Grand Junction on Pinnacle-street, Belleville, Saturday, and was cut in two. Deceased was about 13 years of age, and was the son of a widow who lives close to the scene of the disaster.

An old man named Richard Robinson, aged 82 years, whose home was on lot 8, South Monaghan, committed suicide by hanging himself with a trace chain in Pierce's lane, not far from his own house last week.

Last Saturday evening a sad accident occurred at Fairholm, a few miles north of McKellar, which resulted in the death of Mr. Jonathan Caisp's eldest son, a lad of about fourteen years. Deceased and his friend were out with their guns, and when nearly home on their return began shooting at a hornet's nest. After bringing the nest down, while they were quite close to each other, a gun of one accidentally discharged, and the contents entered the abdomen of Crisp and lodged in his side. He died Sunday evening.

Friday morning the mangled corpse of a man named Maybec, a resident of Brighton, was found on the Grand Trunk Railway track, near the station. It is not known how the accident occurred. Maybec had been for some time doing business as a commercial traveller, having a line of teas from Mr. Allan, of Cobourg. Last night he rode to the station in the bus, and was seen on the platform. Nothing further is known of his movements and his body was found as stated. He leaves a wife and several children.

A shocking accident occurred on the Canada Southern Railway last week, resulting in the death of a widow woman known as Mag. Hill, the mistress of the boarding house at Montrose station. The woman was walking across the track and did not perceive the approach of No. 12 express from the west, until too late. She was struck by the cow-catcher and knocked down, and the wheels passed over her body, mangling it in a terrible manner and causing instant death.

A shocking accident occurred on Tuesday at the lime-kiln on the 3rd con. of the Township of Kinloss, by which Mr. William Fraser, aged 65 years, met his untimely death. It appears that the old gentleman went into the top of the kiln to remove some unburned stones, and while stooping over a large stone fell upon his back completely crushing him with its ponderous weight.

At 1 o'clock Friday morning the baggage-room of the G. T. R., Woodstock, was discovered to be in flames, which in a few minutes, spread to the ticket office and waiting-room on the opposite side of the track, and both structures, which were of wood, were quickly in ashes.

UNITED STATES.

Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island, is dead.

Dessar, Wise & Co., of New York, wholesale clothiers, have failed. Liabilities about \$300,000.

The United States' public debt was decreased last month by the amount of eight millions of dollars.

It is reported that five more horse thieves have been executed near Fort Maginnis, Mont., by cowboy thief purifiers.

Peace and order have been restored in the coal mining districts of Ohio, and no further trouble is apprehended.

Richard S. Storrs, Professor in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Hartford, Mass., and a well-known *litterateur*, shot and killed himself on Saturday while labouring under mental depression.

All the cotton factories in the city of Petersburg, Va., and vicinity have stopped work, throwing out a large number of men, women, and children, many of whom are actually suffering for the necessaries of life. Application has been made to the City Council for relief.

A despatch from Washington states that the Australian syndicate proposes to lay a cable from Brisbane, Australia, to San Francisco, and that the government of the Hawaiian Islands will probably grant a subsidy towards the enterprise.

The burning of a circus car nine miles north of Greeley, Col., was attended with indescribable horrors, which were published last week. There were sixty men in the car. The forward side door was closed and men in bunks sleeping against it. The rear side door was also closed and the only means of egress was through a small window between the car and the engine. Many of the occupants of the car were unable to get out and were burned to death or suffocated.

An immense labor demonstration took place in New York Monday, and was a complete success, fully 20,000 people being in line. Each body of men in the procession wore a distinctive badge, cap, apron, or other symbol of their trade. The printers carried a press said to have been used by Benjamin Franklin, and a Gordon press. At Union Square the procession was reviewed by Patrick Ford, Henry George, John Surton, Lewis F. Post, P. J. McGuire, Dr. A. Donar, Victor Drury, and others. The men finished their holiday at the Empire Coliseum and Washington Park, where there were dancing and athletic contests, and other amusements. It is intended to make the first of September of each year a workingman's holiday, and to celebrate it by a parade.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A city doctor has certified that a boiler maker died recently at Mill Wall, London, from Asiatic cholera.

Valentine Baker will leave London shortly for Egypt, where he will be unofficially attached to Gen. Wolseley's staff.

Egypt acknowledges that she is bankrupt.

The latest letter from Gordon says that Khartoum can hold out till the middle of October.

It is reported in Cairo that Gen. Gordon gained a great victory over the rebels on August 11th, and that two rebel leaders were killed.

Gen. Wolseley expects to reach Dongola with the Gordon relief expedition on November 7th. He is confident he will be able to accomplish his programme without difficulty.

M. Ferry says that, owing to the treachery of China, it is impossible to treat her as a civilized nation.

The Foo Chow correspondent of the London *Times* says that the French have destroyed all the defences along Min river, but the occupation of the mainland is impossible.

The imperial edicts and diplomatic circulars recently issued by Tsung Li Yamen indicate a spirit of defiance as the result of the Foo Chow disaster. Placards posted in the streets proclaim war with France, but enjoin the people under severe penalties not to molest the citizens of other nations.

A famine at Mysore is inevitable owing to the drought. The authorities are taking no steps to provide relief.

Cholera has undoubtedly appeared at Madrid, and in the Province of Alicante. It was brought there by a family from Cete. Another case has occurred in the city of Alicante, while at Nouelda, a few miles west, sixteen persons were attacked and five died. A sanitary cordon has been established about the town. There is much alarm at Madrid.

Tales and Sketches.

THE POWER OF A KISS.

BY A. D. WALKER.

Some years ago, and before the Woman's great temperance movement, there was, in one of our large cities, a temperance society organized, and it originated from the following incident: A good minister, who was deeply interested in the poorer classes, was one day accosted by a woman, who said:

"Mr. L——, I don't know what to do with my mother."

"Why," said the minister, "what is the matter with her?"

"She is a common street drunkard, and pawns every thing for drink. Since Saturday night she has drunk up two washtubs and a boiler."

"Is that possible!" said Mr. L——. "Why, she is a sort of an alligator-y woman: what do you mean?"

"I mean that this is my stock in trade, and she has sold it all for drink; can you help me?"

Mr. L—— talked encouragingly to the poor woman, and promised to aid her if possible.

And now he went to the drunkard, and endeavored to impress upon her a sense of her guilt, and she promised to do better; but she minded her promise only while he was present, and it was broken before the day was done.

Again and again he pleaded with her, and she at each interview promised to abstain from drink, and yet drank daily.

Others became interested and a temperance society was organized and the poor creature was one of the first to join it.

We have been informed further regarding her, but will relate a story truthful and interesting, of another intemperate female.

This same good minister told us the following story. Said he:

"There was in our city, a few years ago, one of the hardest cases I have ever met in the form of a woman. She would drink at morning, noon and night, and drink made her like an infuriated beast. Why, I have seen her led along by two policemen, one not daring alone to lay hands upon her. She wholly lost her self-respect, and was the most degraded object that could be met anywhere.

"After the temperance society, of which I have spoken, was organized, one good lady said to another: 'I am going to call on poor Mrs. W——, and see if I can do her any good.'

"Do not go! I beg you not!" said the other frightened at the thought.

"And why not pray?"

"The reasons for not going are strong. She will not heed you, or if she does she will kick you down stairs. She is a perfect brute when in liquor, and my advice is to stay away from her; and you will do well if you listen to my warning."

"I must go and see her, and try to aid her," answered the benevolent woman, whose mind was fully made up on the subject.

"And go she did, intent on doing good. She reached the place, and mounted the rickety stairs that led to her miserable room, groped her way to the door, and peeped cautiously in; and in the far corner of the room she saw what seemed to be a great bundle of rags; going over to the spot she found it was the poor wretch she was seeking, and she laid her hand upon the inebriate's shoulder without speaking a word. The fallen woman raised her face, and oh! what a face it was, bloated, scarred, red and vicious.

"The benevolent woman silently leaned over, and kissed that truly repulsive face, still without speaking."

"What did you do that for?" eagerly questioned the poor creature.

"Because I love you and want you to do better."

"Heeding not the answer, the drunkard rocked back and forth, still repeating the question, 'What did you do that for? I have never had a kiss like that since I was a child—a pure little child, not a vile drunkard. Oh! what did you do that for?'" and she broke into sobs, uncontrollable sobs.

"The good Samaritan assisted her to rise, helped her down the stairs, and led her to her own house, where she was decently clad, and when evening came she willingly went with her benefactor to a religious meeting, a meeting where the poor outcast was welcome. The good minister who led the meeting was pastor over a church situated in a locality where vice grew like weeds, and he labored willingly as a missionary among the poor and degraded, feeling that such was his Master's work for him."

"After service, it was his wont to ask any that felt their need to stand up for prayers, and on the evening above referred to he followed his usual custom, and up before his view arose the drunkard, Mrs. W——.

"Ah!" thought he, "now here is trouble; there will be a row raised," for well he knew the vileness and strength of the fallen woman.

"What do you wish, madam?" he politely asked, hoping to quell her rage.

"I wish—to—be—prayed—for," she stammered.

"What do you wish?" repeated the pastor, not believing his senses.

"I want—to—be—prayed for," she again answered, looking him full in the face from out her bleared eyes.

"He was just about fulfilling her request, when the poor wretch added, 'But I want her to pray for me,'" and she pointed to the good woman at her side.

"What could I do?" said the pastor: 'it was against the rules of our church to ask a woman to speak in meeting, but I could not heed rules under such circumstances, and I said: Madam here is a poor soul who wants your prayers—pray for her. Down knelt the good sister, and she earnestly prayed. The prayer was not eloquent, neither lengthy. It was simply these words: Oh, Lord, help her to do better; she wants Thy help. Do come and help her to do right, for Jesus' sake. Amen.'"

"They arose and went their way, but God hears prayer, and that was the commencement of better things for the poor, degraded Mrs. W——."

"Two years after this, there was in the same church a great temperance meeting, and the women marched in the procession. At their head came a large, handsome woman, bearing a blue silk banner on which appeared the words: 'Woman's work for woman's weal.' The good pastor had a friend with him in the pulpit, who asked:

"Who is that large, fine looking woman?"

"That is Mrs. W——."

"And, pray, who is Mrs. W——?"

"The pastor then related the story we have here told."

"And what wrought a reform in one so base?" asked the friend in surprise.

"It was the power of the Gospel, sir," answered the pastor.

"And how did the Gospel reach her?" was asked. "Was it through your preaching?"

"I think not, but let us call her and ask her," and the pastor beckoned the woman to come forward. She modestly advanced, and he asked: "Mrs. W——, what wrought your reformation?"

"It was the power of a kiss," and she again repeated the story we have told, and added: 'Ministers of the Gospel had talked to me of my degradation, and told me how dreadful the life was I was leading; other men had upbraided me, and told me that I ought to be ashamed; a woman making herself such a spectacle, and sternly bid me to do better. This did no good, nor influenced me in the least; but when that good, dear, angel woman came to me and kissed me, my hard heart was softened, and when she told me that it was because she loved me, I was melted to the soul, and she, under God, was the means of my reform.'

"And now, Mrs. W—— to-day is leading the life of a Christian."—*Christian & Work.*

For Girls and Boys.

"I WANT TO VOTE FOR MY PA!"

"Good morning my little man; and who will you vote for to-day?" So said a neighbor to little Jimmie Lambert, a brave five-year-old. It was village election day, and the neighbor was on his way to the polls. Jimmie straightened himself up and was puzzled but for a moment; a bright thought struck him.

"I—I'm going to vote for my pa," he said, as if there could be no doubt about the propriety of that.

"I guess you are not big enough," replied the man, laughing, "but you might try."

Jimmie's old plays suddenly grew stale. Here was a new thing that men were doing, and he wanted to do the same: for all play is but an imitation of real life, whether it be the play of children in the nursery, or of grown people on the stage. But he was sorely puzzled how to do it, and after trying several things, and calling them voting, he said to his little sister, fourteen months younger than himself:

"Mamie, let's go an' vote down town," and off they went. But mamie saw them. Now Mrs. Lambert was somewhat out of temper that day, for Mr. Lambert, while fuddled with beer at the saloon, had just made a peculiarly unfortunate bargain. He had traded his cow, one main support of his family, for a washing machine which some smooth-tongued guzzler assured him would do their washing before breakfast—meaning, of course, if they commenced early enough! Mrs. Lambert was kneading bread and brooding over this matter when she spied the two children just turning into the street.

"Jimmie!" she cried, "James Henry! Do you hear me? Come into the house."

James Henry obeyed, though reluctantly.

"I'm goin' to vote for pa," he said by way of apology.

"I wish you would vote for him," retorted Mrs. Lambert as she went into the pantry after some flour, "that he wouldn't have any saloon to go to."

This was taken at once by Jimmie as his mother's permission to do the voting, forthwith, and slipping out of the door he was soon on his way to the town hall, carefully leading Mamie by the hand.

The usual question of license or no license was before the people, and as the contest was expected to be very close the excitement ran high. Each side had computed its forces, and was seeing their last man brought in. The large room was full of men looking on, passing tickets, keeping tally of the voters, or discussing the situation in loud tones. Jimmie, still holding Mamie's hand timidly twitched a man's coat, and looked up in his face.

"I want to vote for my pa," he said.

"You are too small, my little man, to—"

"Who is it?" cried a second.

"Sam Lambert's children," responded some one.

"Lobbying for a new candidate!"

"Give him a vote!"

"Give the boy a chance!"

So ran the exclamations around the room.

"Give us a speech," said a brawny gunsmith. "What office does your pa want?" and so saying he stood the children side by side up on the judges' table.

All were hushed for a moment, in expectation of something to cause fresh merriment. Some who had just come in stood with their ballots in their hands, enjoying the diversion with the rest.

"Poor little things!" said one in a sympathising whisper, as if to suggest that the play had gone far enough. Jimmie's lips trembled, but he managed to say:

"I want to vote for my pa."

"Shimmie's doin' to fote for our pa," repeated Mamie, in a prompt, clear voice, "so 'e won't do to s'loon!"

The merriment was over. An almost painful awe crept over that assembly of men, as if in the voice of helpless childhood they had heard the voice of God.

"Won't none of yez help these babies?" cried an Irishman.

"Sure, and I've a moind to help 'em meself."

"Give them some tickets!" shouted a voice. It was a happy thought, and no sooner said than done.

"I'll count for yez, me little man," continued the Irishman, and he took a ballot from Jimmie's hand, folded and voted it. Then what a wild hurrah went up from that crowd! An officer rapped for order.

"The boy has voted; now, who'll vote for the little girl?" cried the gunsmith.

"That's me!"

"I'm another!"

"I'm your man, little one!" And three hands were outstretched for ballots, drawing them from Mamie's closed fist.

Another cheer went up!

"You must remove the children, gentlemen, and stand back a little," commanded one of the judges, rising. As they were being lifted down another cheer arose, with cries of "Good!" "That's it!" and all eyes were turned to the cornet band teacher's blackboard, on which a local artist was sketching, in outline, the two children, with an inscription over and under, like this:

VOTERS, ATTENTION!

"PLEASE VOTE FOR OUR PA, SO'E WON'T GO T' S'LOONS!"

In vain did the other side try to dampen the enthusiasm. The children triumphed, and the prohibition board was elected by thirty-one majority. And so Jimmie did vote for his pa, and won!—*Church Banner.*

Our Casket.

JEWELS.

If I can put one touch of a rosy sunset into the life of any man or woman, I shall feel that I have worked with God.—*George Macdonald.*

Christian charity is a calm, wise thing. It will sometimes appear to the superficial observer a very hard thing—for it has the courage to refuse.

If you had the abilities of all the great men, past and present, you could do nothing well, without sincerely meaning it, and setting about it.—*Bleak House.*

Death does not destroy, but catches, crystalizes, and makes permanent the character of a good man, leaving it a priceless bequest to society.—*Bishop Daggel.*

To grow old is quite natural; being natural it is beautiful; and if we grumble at it we miss the lesson, and lose all the beauty.—*Friswell.*

Every copy of a good newspaper put into a household is practical help toward the suppression of the bad. The people will read—give them good reading.—*Nashville Christian Advocate.*

Writes Gough:—"The children of this land are beyond all comparison the forces that should be first and last considered in all national, patriotic, municipal, family and individual aspirations and plans?"

BITS OF TINSEL.

The cook is the only man one will take sauce from.

Why is a colt like an egg? Because it's of no use till it's broken.

How does Pat propose to get over single blessedness? Why, he proposes to Bridge-it, of course.

When is a Chinese the most like a vegetable? Why, when a queue cumbers his head, of course.

MISTRESS: "Well, Bridget, is there a fire in my room?" Bridget (a new importation): "Sure, mim, yis, there's a fire—but it's out."

"Herr Meyers, I suppose you understood that every one was to bring along something to the picnic. What have you brought." Herr Meyers: "My lectle twins, Hans and Jacob."

"Pat, you shot both barrels into a regular jam of ducks, but I don't believe you killed many," said the hunter's companion. "Oi didn't, didn't Oi?" exclaimed Pat. "Jus' look in the wather there, will yez? It's fairly alive wid dead wans?"

"May I have the pleasure of seeing you home?" he bashfully asked. Certainly, she graciously replied. "There is a high hill just in front of the house, or, if you prefer it, you can climb a big tree in the cow lot. Go anywhere where you can get a good view."

"Mamma, the weather is red hot," said a bright little boy. "It's pretty warm, sonny, but I don't think it is red hot." "Yes, it is. It says in the paper that the thermometer is at blood heat, and you know blood is red."

At an Indiana wedding the choir sang, "Come, ye disconsolate." The officiating clergyman, feeling awkward about it, attempted to mend matters by giving out a hymn, but unluckily struck into the one beginning, "Mistaken souls that dream of bliss."

"Now, then, Patrick," said the merchant to his new office boy, "suppose you go for the mail." "Yis, sor; an' what kind of male wud ye be wanting, Indian male or oat male?"

"My dear, look down below," said a grandioso as he stood on Brooklyn bridge with his wife, and gazed at a tug hauling a long line of barges. "Such is life—the tug is like a man, working and toiling, while the barges, like women, are—" "I know," interrupted Mrs. G., acridly, "the tug does all the blowing, and the barges bear all the burden."

"Does your head ever swim, Mr. Snifkins?" asked little Tom Popinjay of his sister's beau. "Yes, Tommy. I suffer occasionally from dizziness," replied the slim. "I thought so," said Tommy. "Pa said he would pitch you into the horse pond, only your head would keep you from sinking."

A story about a bishop. The Bishop of Limerick being in failing health, his physician recently told him it would be necessary for him to seek rest and change of air at Nice. The Bishop positively declined to do so. Then said the doctor, plainly: "My Lord, I tell you candidly that your case is a most serious one, and if you do not go to Nice you must very soon go to Heaven." "Oh, well, in that case," replied the Bishop, dismally, "I'll go to Nice."

A backwoodsman promised to send the minister fifty pounds of maple sugar for marrying him. Time passed on, and no maple sugar arrived to sweeten the minister's household. Some months later he saw the newly-married husband in town and ventured to remind him: "My friend, you did not send the maple sugar promised." With a saddened countenance the man looked up and replied, "To tell you the truth, governor, she ain't worth it."—*Quiz.*

The Canada Temperance Act!

VICTORY!

VICTORY!

VICTORY!

21,199 MAJORITY.

"THANK GOD AND TAKE COURAGE."

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

PRESENT STATE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

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

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

<i>Ontario.</i>			
Stormont, Glengarry, and Dundas,	Peel,	Bruce,	
Russell and Prescott,	Simcoe,	Kent,	
Carleton,	Grey,	Middlesex,	
Leeds and Grenville,	Brant,	Dufferin,	
Lennox and Addington,	Elgin,	Wellington.	
Prince Edward,	Norfolk,	Halton, (Repeal.)	
Northumberland and Durham,	Perth,	Brantford (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. 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> ..	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, "
<i>Lambton, Ont.</i>	2567	252	215		May 29, "
King's, N.B.	798	245	553		June 23, "
Queen's, N.B.	500	315	185		July 3, "
<i>Westmorland, N.B.</i>	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, "
Manquette, 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	198	1369		" 14, "
Halton, Ont.	1483	1402	81		" 19, "
Annapolis, N.S.	1111	114	997		" 19, "
Westworth, 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.	1560	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,	46,244	25,755	23,733	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 Contexts now stands:

For the Act.....	45,552
Against the Act	24,353

Majority for the Act.....21,199