

CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

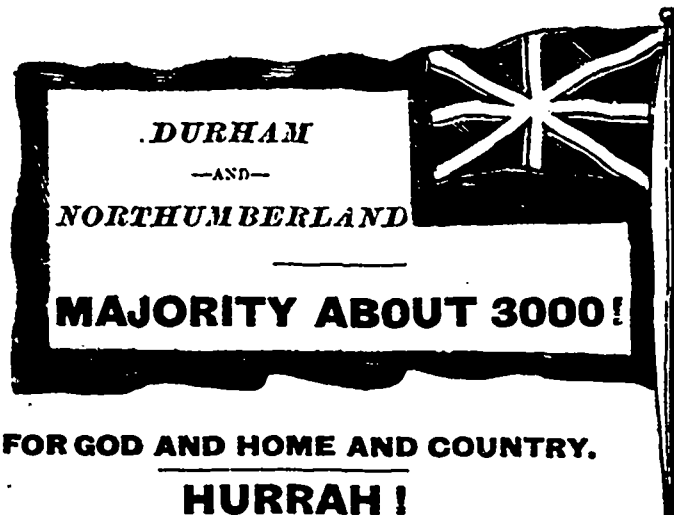
FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG.

VOL. 5.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27th, 1885.

NO. 35.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY!



Again with thankful hearts we record the addition of two more counties to our glorious honor roll of territory, in which the accursed liquor-traffic has been outlawed by the votes of electors, determined to submit no longer to the cruel tyranny of drink. This makes the seventh contest for 1885, and so far we have suffered no reverse. The majority is so large as to practically settle the question of whether or not an attempt will be made to repeal the Act, and we heartily congratulate our friends in Durham and Northumberland on their magnificent success. They had to contend with unusual difficulty, with opponents desperate enough to resort to any method of warfare, and mean enough to actually steal the petitions from the Sheriff's office, hoping thereby to checkmate the Scott Act workers; but their stratagems have been defeated. The people of the counties were disgusted by the paltry tricks and contemptible devices of the whiskey ring, and the glorious record recorded above brings our Dominion one step nearer towards total prohibition. Again, we thank God and take courage.

Our readers will have noticed that on Friday last, Mr. Wood, for Prof. Foster, introduced in the House of Commons, a bill to amend the Liquor License Act, 1883. The Bill simply proposes to repeal clause 145 of the said Act, which section reads as follows:—

"The sale of liquor without license in any municipality, where 'The Canada Temperance Act, 1878,' is in force, shall nevertheless be a contravention of sections eighty-three and eighty-four of this Act, and the several provisions of this Act shall have full force and effect in every such municipality, except in so far as such provisions relate to granting licenses for the sale of liquor by retail."

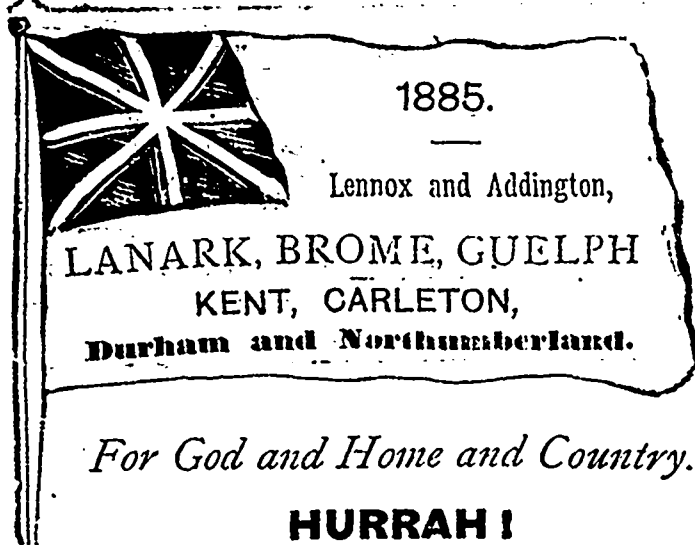
The Supreme Court of New Brunswick recently decided that this clause virtually repeals all the clauses of the Scott Act except those that prohibit the issue of licenses; the Supreme Court of another province has given a conflicting decision, and Prof. Foster's Bill is intended to do away with the uncertainty and leave the Scott Act unaffected by the clause quoted.

The question of compensation to liquor makers and sellers, for loss of business caused by the operation of prohibitory law, is ably discussed in a pamphlet just published in this city by Mr. Wm. Burgess, and entitled "*The Liquor Traffic and Compensation; a Chapter of the Prohibition Controversy.*" The pamphlet is full of interest and convincingly repudiates the claims that are made on behalf of the liquor traffic by interested parties. Mr. Burgess sets out by fairly and clearly stating the position assumed by the claimants, and then proceeds to discuss the general question of the duty and responsibility of the State in relation to trade interests and developments. He disposes of the general question of vested rights, and goes on to discuss the special cases of the different departments of the liquor business. Proceeding, he takes up and carefully analyses the different arguments that have been used by his opponents, plainly showing their fallacious character. The proposal is next discussed from the standpoint of expediency, and the argument closes with an investigation of the different cases that might be looked upon as precedents to the one at present under consideration. Not the least valuable part of the work is an appendix of carefully selected opinions from eminent authorities bearing upon the subject. We cordially commend the study of this thoughtful little treatise to those who are interested in this now live phase of the prohibition discussion.

The *Week* comes out in favor of Mr. Beaty's Bill, which aims at the enactment of prohibition in reference to distilled liquors only. We are in sympathy with any movement in the direction of total prohibition, we entirely agree with our cotemporary's statement that, "whiskey, such whiskey, at all events, as our people commonly drink, may be said without great violence of language to be poison; it may be said, at all events, to come fairly within the cognizance of sanitary police."

We are in favor of legislation for the suppression of the manufacture and sale of this bad whiskey, but we must object to the assumption that while ardent spirits are bad, beer and light wines are good. We have frequently quoted unassailable authorities to show the inaccuracy of the statement that there is little drunkenness in wine-growing countries, and we are surprised at the unsupported reiteration of the assertion. This time the *Week* refers to Spain as a place where the sight of a drunken man is rare, but does not call attention to the fact, that this is in cases where wine drinking is rare. Spain has been unhappily noted for crimes of violence, and these are generally the result of intoxication. In this connection it is worth while to note the following remarkable statement from *Cities and Wilds of Andalusia*, by Hon. R. Dundas Murray:—

"Sober and temperate himself, the peasant rarely suffers the wine-cup to touch his lips. He sees it to be the source of nearly all the brutal crimes committed in his country, THE GREATEST PROPORTION OF WHICH SPRING FROM THE WINE-SHOPS, among whose frequenters the *navaja* (knife) is constantly produced to settle disputes, and horrible murders in this way committed."



The Executive Committee of the National Prohibition Party of the United States has issued an address setting forth the facts of the recent campaign, stating the reasons for the party's existence, and asking for renewed and energetic support. On another page we publish some extracts from this address, that our readers will find well worth perusal. There is no doubt that the decisive action of our American friends in taking the step they did, has brought them nearer to the triumph of their cause. Either they will pledge one or both of the old parties to prohibition, and see that this pledge is redeemed, or they will go on growing in strength and influence, till they are able to grasp the reins of power, and inaugurate an era of moral reform, and purer and nobler national life. In either case the result will be the attainment of prohibition, far sooner than it could have been secured had not this bold step been taken.

We called attention some time ago to a proposal for a general celebration, by our friends on the other side of the line, of the present year as the Centennial of the American Temperance Reform. We have received from the National Temperance Society, a circular stating that they have been requested to call a Centennial Temperance Conference for three days during the week commencing Sunday, September 20th, at which carefully prepared papers will be presented by persons selected for that purpose. The National Temperance Society has undertaken this work, and appointed a Committee to carry it out. The Committee consists of the following gentlemen:—General C. B. Fisk, Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. A. G. Lawson, Rev. W. C. Steele, Rev. Dr. D. C. Eddy, J. L. Baily, J. N. Stearns, T. A. Brouwer, Rev. Dr. D. Dorchester, John B. Finch, E. H. Clapp, General Louis Wagner, George W. Bain, F. M. Bradley, Rev. Dr. F. A. Noble.

Further particulars will be published from time to time, and, no doubt, the occasion will be one of unusual interest and importance. The following is the list of the subjects so far selected to be brought before the Conference:—1. The Inception of the Temperance Reform. 2. A Century of Church Work. 3. Total Abstinence during the Century. 4. Pen-Jottings of Early Temperance Reformers. 5. A Century of Liquor Legislation. 6. The History of Prohibitory Legislation during the Century. 7. The History of the "Maine Law." By Hon. Neal Dow. 8. Forty years in the field. By John B. Gough, Esq. 9. What has the Century shown in Literature? 10. The Centennial Verdict of Science. 11. Constitutional Prohibition. 12. Temperance in Public Schools. 13. Temperance in Sunday Schools. 14. Legislation in Congress. 15. The Temperance Problem in Cities.

POLLINGS FIXED.

Drummond, Que.....	March 5	Missisquoi, Que.....	March 19
Elgin, Ont.....	March 19	St. Thomas (City), Ont..	Mar. 19
Lambton, Ont.....	March 19		

THE DOMINION LICENSES AND THE GROCERS.

It is difficult to understand why the Dominion Government has again undertaken to issue licenses, notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court. In some cases last year, as for example in this city, the authority assumed by the Dominion commissioners was exercised in overriding the expressed will of the people and forcing upon us saloons and taverns in places where there was no semblance even of a good reason for permitting them; indeed, in several instances, these licenses were given in the face of strong public protests.

There is another fact in view of which Toronto temperance workers cannot but be alarmed at the proposal to continue these Dominion licenses. A year ago, the City Council passed a by-law prohibiting the sale of liquor in retail stores. This action was undertaken under strong public pressure, by virtue of power conferred by the Ontario License Act. The Dominion Commissioners can claim the right to grant licenses only on the ground that the Ontario Act is illegal, and if this is claimed, then the by-law referred to must also be held illegal, and the Dominion Board free to grant grocers' licenses. In fact it is well understood that the grocers have been building for a long time upon the hope of some such arrangement.

We regret very much that there should be any conflict upon the question of jurisdiction in this matter, and we hope that the Dominion officials will not attempt to do anything so outrageously unfair as what is expected from them by the liquor party; but if such an outrage is attempted, temperance men must see that it is not carried out, without every possible effort being made to prevent it, and to thoroughly test the validity of the law under the sanction of which the whiskey sellers hope to defy an insulted community. This is not a political question; Conservatives and Reformers are agreed in condemnation of the vile shop-license system, and will feel equally aggrieved if they are thus cheated out of a benefit for which they fought so hard.

THE OTTAWA DEPUTATION.

Last Friday witnessed the culmination of the long talked of scheme by which the liquor party had hoped to impress the Dominion Government with the power and importance of the said party, and to secure some redress of their grievances, in the form of legislation that would either weaken or destroy the Scott Act. Unfavorable weather interfered to some extent with the success of the undertaking, but even after making allowance for this, it must be admitted that the enthusiasm aroused fell far short of what was anticipated by the promoters of the excursion. The *Mail* reports that about two hundred and fifty persons were present to meet the Government and state their case.

We have not, however, to deal with the size and character of the deputation; we propose simply to notice what was said and done by this party of whiskey-sellers and their friends, who described themselves as, "We, the delegates of licensed victuallers, bankers, cigar-makers, and workmen of the Province of Ontario."

The first document presented by the deputation was a petition, some of the statements of which are so untrue, and some of the prayers of which are so unreasonable, that it is difficult to believe that the petitioners really expected the Government either to accept the one, or grant the other. The first of these curious statements reads as follows:—

"The Canada Temperance Act, commonly known as the Scott Act, has been passed in several counties and one city in the Province of Ontario, and your memorialists believe and know, that the votes of the electors have been given without that intelligent knowledge of the probable effects of the proposed legislation, which they can only obtain when full and reliable information of an official character is at their command. Statements and arguments directly contradictory and antagonistic were made and put forward, respectively by the supporters and opponents of the Act, and the electors being without reliable data by which to judge, were not in a position to bring to bear on the subject that intelligence which the deciding of a question of such moment required."

This same liquor party spent large sums of money in employing men and circulating literature to inform (?) the electors as to what the Scott Act is, and how it works, yet these electors are still "without reliable data." What sort of data have the Anti-Scott orators been furnishing to them? The electors were well informed by scores of earnest, truthful men on our side of the discussion; but one cannot help being amused at the coolness with which these men charge their own advocates with falsehood and at the same time deny the fact that the facts were fairly laid before the public by their opponents.

The second clause of this remarkable document reads as follows:—

"The terms of the Act provide that before it is voted upon a petition shall be signed by a certain percentage of the electors, the intent evidently being that the signing of the petition shall be purely voluntary, and that no coercion, intimidation, or other undue means should be used to procure signatures. Nevertheless, it is notorious that the petitions have been hawked about by the advocates of the Act, and electors have been coerced and intimidated into affixing their names thereto."

Well, let it be assumed for argument's sake that in some cases such a state of things did exist. There could be no such intimidation at the ballot-box. There, at least, the electors would express their opinions freely, and our opponents can point to no case in which our vote fell short of our petition. Stop! There was a petition gotten up by the liquor men in Halton praying to have the Scott Act repealed. They claimed to have more than two thousand names upon the petition, but they only polled 1767 votes in its favor. This does look as if some people had been induced to sign the petition by some influence from which they escaped when they got to the polls. An accusation is sometimes a confession: these men have made a very suspicious-looking accusation.

Many other statements in this strange petition are equally inconsistent and absurd. We have not space to deal with them in full. They merely restate long since refuted fallacies about our taxation, our barley market, etc., etc. As a specimen of the consistency that characterizes them, we subjoin some extracts from different parts of it, and respectfully ask the petitioners which of them we are to believe:—

1. From clause 4:

"Although the contrary is asserted by the advocates of the Act, it is a fact known to your memorialists that where the Act has been passed and an attempt has been made to enforce it, the consumption of liquor,—that is ardent spirits—has not diminished, but on the contrary has increased, and although the use of beer and wine has been greatly reduced, indeed has almost ceased, the increased consumption of ardent spirits has more than counterbalanced it."

2. From clause 8:

"Large stocks of liquors have been imported and manufactured on which large sums of money have been paid to the Government in the way of customs and excise duties, and the passage of the Scott Act seriously diminishes the value of these goods, and should the measure be generally adopted and enforced would make them unsaleable. * * * * * Breweries and distilleries have been erected at great expense with the sanction and encouragement of the Government and the passage of this Act, if it becomes general, would totally destroy the value of this class of property."

The petition closes with a series of requests in reference to which, and to the other documents presented and business transacted at the meeting, we shall have something further to say at another time.

Peterboro' comes to the front. Rev. B. B. Keefer, General Agent for the Alliance, has been laboring in this county for some time. The result of his efforts is that a general Convention for the county has been called to meet at Peterboro' town, on March 4th. Temperance sentiment is unusually strong, and a grand victory for the Scott Act is anticipated.

OUR APPEAL TO CÆSAR.

EXTRACTS FROM THE NATIONAL ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE PROHIBITION PARTY.

Accepting as true the verdict of science and of experience, that alcohol is a poison, to be used as other poisons are used; Prohibition demands that the monstrous and destructive traffic in alcoholic drinks be suppressed; that the importation, exportation, manufacture, sale and supply of these drinks, being a system of wholesale poisoning and a gigantic crime, shall be outlawed, and the powers of government exerted to any necessary extent to destroy the traffic.

Prohibitionists contend that the determination of this question is the supreme issue in politics. In accordance with this view they entered the presidential canvass of 1884. They deferred their nominations until after all other parties had sent forth their platforms to the country, and made their nominations, when, finding that Prohibition was condoned by the democratic party and ignored by the republican, they nominated Hon. John P. St. John for president and Hon. William Daniel for vice-president upon a platform whose central plank was Prohibition. Their aim was to force this issue upon the attention of the people, and secure as many votes as possible for the candidates. They sought to make a beginning in the supreme work of determining how many are for Prohibition, and how many are opposed to it. They pushed their canvass with what means they could command. Their candidates and many others took the field and advocated their cause before the people. It was found that on the fourth of November nearly 151,000 votes had been cast and counted for the Prohibition candidates.

By a peculiar combination of circumstances these few votes became a matter of great importance, especially in the States of New Jersey, Connecticut and New York. These states, notably the latter, decided the election as between the two old parties. Messrs. Blaine and Logan, the republican candidates, were defeated by a plurality of 1,047 votes in New York, and the presidency passed, as the house of representatives had done two years before, to the democratic party, leaving only the senate in control of the republicans, and that by a bare majority.

When this fact became known, a most unexpected and surprising result followed. The Prohibition party were denounced without measure by the republicans. The angry clamor continued long and loud, St. John being burned in effigy in many places. At last the defeated party sought, by a most persistent and malicious libel upon Mr. St. John, to make the people believe that the Prohibition candidate had been willing to accept of bribes which republican leaders confess they sought to offer him. The most rational explanation of the treatment meted out to the Prohibition party since the election is that a hope was cherished that the party might be made odious and stamped out of existence. These efforts, in some form, may be expected to continue. The one thing which the advocates of the liquor traffic dread above everything else is the division of the voters into two parties—Prohibition and anti-Prohibition, and whatever can be done will be, to crush such a movement in its incipency.

We are not insensible to the attacks upon us and our party. We respect the sober and intelligent judgment of our fellow men. While we have no apologies to offer for the exercise of our rights as American citizens, we wish to explain that it was in no spirit of recklessness or intemperance that the Prohibition party acted in the late campaign. We had good and sufficient reasons. We do not admit that damage has been done to any righteous cause. It is true that if the Prohibitionists of New York, or a part of them, had ignored their principles and voted for Mr. Blaine, he would have been elected, but no one knew this on the day of election, and if it had been known, no valid reason could be assigned why a Prohibitionist should vote for Mr. Blaine rather than Mr. St. John. To the charges so passionately made we enter a general demurrer. In defense of our position, and as reasons for our action, we submit the following facts to a candid world:—

1st. The United States Government issued during the year ending October, 1884, 183,283 "special permits" to retail alcoholic drinks. They were issued in all the States; those in which it is a penal offense, by State law, to sell these drinks, as well as in others.

2nd. These represent nearly as many places where one or more persons make it their business to sell poisoned drinks, at large profit, to all whom they can induce to buy. As might be anticipated, every means is employed to secure customers. Not only men, but women and children are drinking in these "saloons."

3rd. The drinks vendred are in demand for the alcohol they contain. Take away this drug from the beer, wine or whiskey sold, and no one would taste the liquid a second time. Of all the poisons known, none are so seductive as alcohol. Its first effect is to promote recklessness, its later effects are temporary madness and destructive disease, both physical and mental.

4th. The saloons and their owners are maintaining a constant war upon society. Maddened wretches reel from the saloons to the street, or to their homes to vent their insane caprices upon helpless women and children. Although society, at the expense of tens of millions, maintains a standing army of policemen, but little relief is afforded. The policeman is on the street; the madman is in his home where he is king, and can inflict nameless cruelties without molestation. Every thoughtful man is horrified almost daily by some frightful tragedy caused by alcohol, but only a small fraction of the cruelties and destruction it works comes to the light of day.

5th. The dram-shop is a school of crime. All its associations and teachings are low, debasing, brutal, tending to train up men in whom recklessness dominates the character, and ambition is to excel in brute force or in some form of crime. So numerous is this class that they constitute the problem of our civilization.

6th. Some idea of the amount of these liquors consumed in the United States, notwithstanding the efforts hitherto made, may be gathered from the following figures taken from "Report of the Bureau of Statistics No. 3, 1883-84," and printed in the *Voicer*, January, 15, 1884.

YEAR.	Distilled Liquors Consumed.	Malt Liquors Consumed.	Vinous Liquors Consumed.
	GALLONS.	GALLONS.	GALLONS.
1876.....	59,483,890	308,336,887	20,161,808
1877.....	59,920,118	304,925,667	21,870,330
1878.....	51,937,941	317,969,352	22,263,949
1879.....	54,278,475	344,605,485	24,377,130
1880.....	63,526,694	414,220,165	28,829,541
1881.....	70,607,081	444,112,169	24,162,925
1882.....	73,556,976	526,379,980	25,562,927
1883.....	78,452,687	551,497,340	25,778,180
Average for the first four years.....	56,413,606	318,959,473	22,169,804
Average for the last four years.....	71,535,859	484,052,413	25,955,893
Increase per cent.....	27½	51½	12½

Meantime the population increased in four years twelve per cent. Wine-drinking kept pace with the growth of population. Whiskey-drinking outstripped the growth of population more than two to one, and beer more than four to one.

7th. The annual expense attending the alcoholic drink traffic is estimated at about \$900,000,000. Some portion of this money is spent by rich men. But at least one half is paid by men whose families need the money for the comforts of life. What is paid for diseased organs and a shortened life should have gone to the dealers in furniture, dry-goods, groceries, books, and to carpenters and masons; but because it has not, there are poor-houses to be maintained in every county, charitable institutions calling for aid, and an apparent over-production of goods, but really an under-consumption.

8th. The politics of the country is corrupted and degraded by the influence of the dram-shop. Depraved idlers meet day after day, and the saloon becomes a political club house. "Liquor Dealers' Associations" dot the land, all political, bent on securing privileges for their business. It has been estimated that every saloon controls an average of ten votes. Whatever the number may be, it is immense in the aggregate, and constitutes the "Pretorian Guard" of our time, ready to sell the government to the highest bidder. Of course the saloon is the hunting ground of demagogues. At present this rate is divided between the republican and democratic parties, both bidding for it; the democratic "resolving" in opposition to Prohibition with a "brutal frankness," the republicans saying less, but accomplishing more.

Look at the spectacle! In this last quarter of the nineteenth century, under a Christian civilization, we have a gigantic syndicate for the promotion of alcoholism. It consists of the brewers, distillers and dealers to the number of 202,262, united by a common interest, and by formal organization. This syndicate commands a capital estimated at \$1,200,000,000—invested in breweries, distilleries and dram-shops, altogether constituting an enormous machinery for the manufacture, sale and supply of poisoned drinks. The results are that somewhere from 50,000 to 75,000 citizens are murdered every year. Some of them poisoned to death by their own hand, others, not only wives and children, sinking under cruelty and neglect, and still others the victims of drunken employes or murderous maniacs. These results are as certain as that a battle will result in wounds and death. One is appalled at the spectacle of from five to seven millions of men, women and children systematically poisoning themselves, producing diseases which ensure a miserable life and a premature death, not to speak of a wretched eternity; while the process is aided and encouraged for money by some of their fellow-citizens with the consent, if not the approval of society.

On the way to this final result, the murder of some tens of thousands of citizens, we meet a group of lesser horrors, leading up to and culminating in this fatal catastrophe. This alcoholic syndicate have it for their business to make criminals. At least seventy-five per cent (good authorities say ninety) of the criminals of this country are made by the dram-shop and its associations. The same is true of the paupers. These two classes are the expensive classes. A sober, industrious, law-abiding citizen costs the state nothing; on the contrary, he supports the state. A pauper costs the state about \$75 a year; a criminal, anywhere from \$100 to \$20,000. Seventy-five per cent of the enormous cost of police, criminal courts and prisons is a part of the tax the American people pay year by year to maintain the alcoholic syndicate.

Meantime society in all its ongoings is deranged. The efforts of the church and the school are largely defeated, business is feverish and uncertain, due to wide-spread recklessness induced by drink, and to the fact that hundreds of millions of dollars every year that should be expended for comforts and better homes, are worse than thrown away. Labor suffers in many ways. Disorder and lawlessness are promoted. Politics and politicians are corrupted. The state reels.

But the most horrible fact remains to be named. The government, which should protect the people against foreign and domestic foes, is a partner in this infernal syndicate. It takes the lion's share of the profits, but it lends to the system its lion's strength. It will allow none but the members of the syndicate to make a gallon of whiskey, and for every gallon it insists on having ninety cents. It watches its partners with an eagle eye, and at large expense, to get that ninety cents. It will accommodate its partners, make extensions, "carry the product" for a rise, but eventually it gets the ninety cents. It deals more gently with the brewing interest, exacts less money, only one dollar a barrel, and is on most friendly terms with this branch of the monopoly. The Brewers' Congress, which has its session every year, is generally favored with the pres-

ence of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue or a representative from his office. "A Republican Brewer," appealing through the columns of the *New York Tribune*, of Oct. 11th, 1884, to his fellow brewers to support Mr. Blaine, says: "Our national organization is twenty-four years old. During all these years the republicans have been in power in national affairs, and I submit to every candid brewer, be he democrat or be he republican, if the brewing interests of our country have not grown to immense proportions; if our rights and our interests have not been protected, fostered and encouraged by our government." No one with the figures before him can doubt it. It is impossible to imagine how any party could have done better. During these twenty-four years under the careful fostering of the republican administration the amount of beer consumed has steadily grown from 62,205,375 gallons in 1863 to 588,957,189 gallons in 1884.

Review these facts. The alcohol syndicate, with enormous capital, substantial unity, with from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 of votes at its command, engaged in its destructive and murderous work, is made a partner and fiscal agent of the general government. Through it about \$90,000,000 a year are collected, largely from the misery of drunkard's families. Politicians, men in office, aspirants for office, editors of party journals, unite in the assertion that terms must be made with this monopoly. To prohibit in any effective way is impossible. Whoever demands that this abomination shall be swept away is a "fanatic." Many ministers even are willing to wait indefinitely, or until the republican and democratic parties get ready for Prohibition. They seem afraid of any movements looking toward a disturbance of present conditions.

We, therefore, "appeal unto Cæsar." From all these we turn to the people and say to the farmer and mechanic, and to all honest citizens: "On which side are you?" Wholesale murder and ruin are going on in the land without effectual hindrance from the sworn guardians of the people. Are you in favor of it? There are only two sides to the question. It is as true of this as of any other practical question that "he that is not with me is against me."

Grant, for the sake of argument, that it is true our cities are helpless in the grip of the dram-shop and its sympathizers. The country is not. The dram-shop does not dominate the farms. If it be true that our cities are weighted with vice until the scales incline that way, then by all means let every patriotic citizen bestir himself, and lose no time. There is then no hope but in a party, which will combine the virtuous minority of the cities with the virtuous majority of the country, and administer the government upon the best principles under the circumstances. Viewed in every light, no matter how good or how bad the laws, no matter how many or how few good citizens there may be in a given town, THE SUPREME POLITICAL WANT IS THE UNION OF GOOD CITIZENS IN ONE SOLID, ABIDING POLITICAL PARTY. Such a party can be formed only upon some great moral principle like Prohibition, which has also its economic and political sides. It can grow only as it steadily clings to its purpose and its organization, making no trades, forming no fusions, suffering defeats and bearing reproach until the slowly moving masses are stirred to intelligent action.

And what hinders the formation of this party? The conditions are favorable for the growth of a reform party. No party can form in a free, intelligent community except as it grows from a vital moral truth, an issue so large and so practical as to embrace a national policy. We have such an issue. It is not a vague proposition, liable to be set aside. It is exactly applicable to the case. Its vitality is tested by years of attack. No other question is pressing, the settlement of which will in any way interfere with this.

We "appeal unto Cæsar." We hope and expect nothing from those who consider the maintenance of a certain party or the election of a certain man, a question of mere consequence than the settlement of this question: "Do the people want Prohibition?" But we turn with confidence to the rank and file. We remind them that this issue presses; no other does. The Prohibition party has won for itself a place, and is here to stay. Whatever becomes of other parties it proposes to test this question before the great jury of the American people. All efforts to dodge the question we propose to resist, and to urge the people of this country to range themselves on one side or the other: For the dram shop or against it? On which side are you?

It is a colossal inconsistency to work and pray for the suppression of the liquor traffic, and still use the elective franchise, the supreme act of the citizen, in favor of parties which have built up this liquor monopoly to its present proportions. Remember the inconsistency of to-day becomes the wickedness of to-morrow.

The Campaign Everywhere.

GREY.—Mr. McMillan informs us that the Scott Act petitions will be deposited in the office of the sheriff on Saturday, the 28th inst. Ten days afterwards they go to Ottawa. The date of voting will then be fixed by the Governor-General. No step is taken now without legal advice. The county is thoroughly organized. Many who were in doubt about the matter during the summer are now satisfied the Act is a good one and will vote for it.—*Meaford Monitor*.

ONTARIO.—The requisite number of signatures have been obtained to the Scott Act petition for this county, and it has been deposited in the registry office at Whitby.

A convention for the South Riding was held at the town named on the 19th inst., when final arrangements were made for the campaign, and a great deal of enthusiasm evinced.

On Friday, the 20th, there was a convention for the North Riding at the village of Uxbridge, very largely attended, favorable reports were received and plans laid for vigorous work. A mass meeting was held in the evening at which a very large number were

present, notwithstanding very inclement weather. Mr F. S. Spence, Secretary of the Alliance, delivered addresses explaining the principles and provisions of the Act, and urging its adoption.

KINGSTON.—Mr. W. M. Robertson, Secretary of the Scott Act Association of this city, writes to us that the petition is almost complete, and has been advertised to be deposited on the 4th March. It was proposed at first to work in conjunction with the county, but the city has got along so enthusiastically that it was not found practicable to delay. It is hoped that the vote will be taken before the winter breaks up, and a good majority is looked for in favor of the Act.

BELLEVILLE.—A meeting of the executive committee of the Scott Act Association for this city was held last week, when it was decided to begin holding meetings in the various wards, and to have two or three meetings a week in different parts of the city until the vote is taken.

Meetings were held in the city several evenings during the week addressed by Prof. G. E. Foster, M.P., W. H. Young, Esq., Police Magistrate of Halton, and Rev. E. W. Sibbald.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The statement has often been made that there is more liquor sold under the Scott Act than there was under the License System, and we take this opportunity of giving this story a most emphatic denial. Only a few years ago there were 36 licensed dram shops in the town, each paying a heavy license fee, and now there could not half that number exist, with no license to pay. Some of the liquor dealers continue to sell, being encouraged to do so by the *Courier* and others of that ilk, but they sell with fear and trembling, and their business under the Scott Act is getting more and more disreputable every day. There has been a *large decrease in the sale of liquor* since the adoption of the Scott Act, in the face of all the obstacles to its enforcement, and drunkenness and crime have decreased in proportion.—*St. Stephen, N. B. Signal.*

LAMBTON.—Sir,—The Executive Committee of Lambton S. A. Association met on Friday last in Wyoming to arrange campaign work for the short time intervening between now and the 19th of March. We meet with encouragement on every hand. Complete and satisfactory arrangements have been made by some of the leading local committees relative to the organization and canvassing of those parts that were somewhat neglected while the petition was in circulation. Money is also beginning to come in, in such a way as to evince an amount of enthusiasm on the side of prohibition as was never before witnessed in Lambton. Petrolea, our treasurer says, has contributed \$40, with more to follow. Canvassing for subscriptions in behalf of Scott Act work commenced this afternoon in Wyoming, and when shown to me it had only seven names with a total of \$35.

The anti-Scott Act men are working quietly, and with the energy of despair. They are certainly keeping their counsel to themselves. We have not yet been able to learn whether or not they intend to place any outside lecturer in the field. In this respect their movements are being closely watched, and arrangements have been made to meet them on short notice. They are also being met in the quiet silent, mode of working. In some parts they have already engaged for their exclusive use in the campaign, all the livery teams and rigs. This, however, will not cause us very much inconvenience. Where there are no railways there are plenty of farmers and others willing and ready to do that work.

WANSTEAD.

HASTINGS.—The petitions in favor of the Scott Act have been actively circulated throughout the municipalities of Hastings during the past week or two. From all sections, we learn that they have been signed almost unanimously by those asked, so that they will have more than half the signatures of all the ratepayers, although only one quarter is necessary.—*Madoc Review.*

An enthusiastic Scott Act meeting was held in Canifton, on Wednesday of last week. A large number of electors were present and, as a vote at the close of the meeting showed, only one was opposed to the Act. We expect a sweeping majority in Canifton—and will get it too. Dr. Coleman gave those present one of his rattling speeches in favor of the Act. Mr. Wallbridge followed and won the attention and applause of the audience.

The Rev. Mr. Morrow, Secretary of the Oxford Scott Act Executive Committee, occupied the Methodist pulpit in Foxboro', Sabbath evening, February 1st. His remarks were founded on the 20th verse of the 9th Psalm. "Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frameth mischief by a law?" His sentences were emphasized very impressively and his clear, pointed argument struck home every time, and at the expiration of one hour, he would have been gladly heard another. His address abounded in thrilling narrative and vivid illustration and no effort of ours could re-produce the effect.

The Rev. Mr. Hallowell, of Prince Edward, and Dr. Coleman addressed a large and enthusiastic Scott Act meeting in the Lower Church on Friday evening last. The Revenue and Barley questions were fully and ably ventilated.—*Canadian Patriot.*

HALDIMAND.—The first gun in the Temperance cause was fired on Sunday last by Mr. Huff, who delivered the first lecture in the Scott Act campaign in this section in the Methodist Church, Hagersville. The weather was most severe and the notice short, consequently the attendance was small. Another lecture was announced for Tuesday which took place and was, considering the weather, fairly attended. We believe the people are prepared to work for the cause, but one of the most essential points to secure future success, is to begin the campaign right, and we believe that the right way is to form an association and work systematically; and create every minister in the county a chairman of a local association with power to canvass and work the matter up in his own locality. The forming of a grand or centre association is of vital importance: it should be composed of all the resident clergymen and all in the county as well and all interested in the temperance question, then the branch associations can work under the jurisdiction of the head association and the same system be adopted all through. "Union is strength." One of the first actions should be to adopt means to have a copy of the Scott Act placed in the hands of every voter in the constituency. There are very few people who really know what is embodied in this Act and no intelligent man can be expected to vote for a thing he knows little or nothing about. In Quebec, one of the first acts of the temperance people was to create a fund and have 100,000 copies of the Scott Act printed and circulated broadcast, so that all who can read can not plead ignorance of the law as embodied in the Scott Act. We believe that the people of Haldimand will pass the Act if properly worked up, but, as we stated before, the essential point is to commence right from the beginning.—*Hagersville Times.*

YORK.—Mr. John Milne, President of the County Scott Act Association, recently called at this office, and informed us that the work of securing signatures to the petitions is being pushed on with renewed energy. Meetings are being held at different points.

On Friday of last week a rousing gathering took place at Lambton Mills. The chair was occupied by J. Ferrier, Esq., a veteran temperance worker of West York, and the speakers were Messrs. John Milne, Jno. T. Moore, and F. S. Spence. A number of townships have already completed their canvass, and a county convention will be called at an early date.

The members of Union Star Lodge, Eglinton, to the number of thirty or more, took a sleigh drive up to Richmond Hill, on Wednesday evening last, to visit their sister lodge in that village. A good programme was provided by the visiting members assisted by Sis. Wilson, Bros. Atkinson, Agars, Sanderson, and W. C. T. Wright, of the Richmond Hill lodge. After partaking of a first-class supper and giving three hearty cheers for Richmond Hill lodge, the Eglinton members started for home, having had a most happy and enjoyable time.

The Eglinton Band of Hope had a most successful concert on Friday evening last. The ladies in charge deserve great praise for the manner in which they had trained the children. Under the able superintendents, Messrs. Douglas and Brown, the Band is making rapid progress, and is having a good effect in the community.

On Tuesday, the 17th inst., the Eglinton W. C. T. U. met for Thanksgiving, as appointed by Mrs. Addie Chisholm. The President, Mrs. Norris, occupied the chair. Fervent prayer and testimony were offered for the cause, which is now uppermost in all the Christian hearts of Canada, and the members separated feeling much encouraged and strengthened for the duties before them.

PETERBOROUGH.—On Monday of last week a meeting of temperance workers was held in Bradburn's Opera House, to make arrangements for the mass meeting to be held on the same evening.

In the evening at eight o'clock, the hall was well filled with people. The Rev. B. B. Keefer, General Agent of the Dominion Alliance, and Dr. Fife, who had been appointed by the meeting in the afternoon to be chairman of the evening meeting, took seats upon the platform.

Dr. Fife explained that the meeting had been called for considering the advisability of submitting the Scott Act in the Town and County of Peterborough. He invited the following gentlemen to take seats on the platform:—The Rev. Messrs. E. F. Torrance, A. Bell, T. Manning, of Peterborough, the Rev. F. McAmmond, of Ashburnham, and the Hon. Senator Vidal, President of the Dominion Alliance.

The Rev. Mr. Keefer after being introduced to the audience, delivered a most effective address, in which he explained the provisions of the Scott Act, and showed its superiority over the old Dunkin Act. He was listened to most attentively to the end of his eloquent discourse by the appreciative audience.

Hon. Senator Vidal also addressed the meeting briefly, giving good advice for the carrying on of the campaign.

The following resolution was then put to the meeting, and enthusiastically carried:—

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Torrance, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Manning—"That this meeting has learned with pleasure of the labors of the Dominion Alliance to secure the adoption of the Scott Act in the various counties of the several provinces, and also expresses its hearty sympathy with the efforts of the Alliance to secure the passage of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages in the Dominion."

It was moved by Rev. Mr. Bell, seconded by Mr. J. D. Flavelle and carried:—"That having listened to the exposition of the Scott Act, and having learned of its very general adoption and successful operation where tried, it is the judgment of this meeting that steps should be taken immediately to secure the submission of this measure to the electors of the town and county of Peterborough."

The Rev. Mr. McAmmond moved, seconded by Mr. J. Kennedy, "That a convention of temperance workers from all parts of the county be called at the earliest possible date, to meet in the town of Peterborough, to complete the work of the county organization, and that the following gentlemen be a committee, with power to add to their numbers, to take the necessary steps to call the convention: Messrs. George A. Cox, James Stratton, D. W. Dumble, Dr. Fife, Jas. Kendry, W. A. Morrow, and His Lordship Bishop Jamot, and his clergy, and that the clergy of the various denominations in the town be *ex officio* members of the committee."—Carried.

In accordance with this action a call has been issued summoning a convention to be held in Peterboro' on March 4th.

TORONTO.—Last Sunday was set apart by the Church of England Temperance Society for temperance sermons in the various Anglican churches throughout this diocese. Appropriate sermons were preached in the various churches of that denomination in this city, and special collections were taken up in aid of the society.

The interest in the five cent concerts provided by the West End Christian Temperance Society seems unabated. On Sunday night Occident Hall was fairly packed. The usually excellent programme was well rendered. The Sunday afternoon experience meeting was also very successful. Mr. A. Farley occupied the chair. A number of stirring addresses were delivered by earnest temperance workers.

The Temperance Reformation Society's Hall was crowded to the doors at the free concert of the society on Saturday night. Mr. I. Wardell, president of the society, presided. A splendid programme was provided and carried out in a most successful manner. At the close, 19 persons signed the pledge. At the Sabbath afternoon meeting, President Wardell again occupied the chair. After devotional services by the chaplain the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Jackman, George Flint, and Mr. H. B. Bellamy, of Belleville, after which a large number signed the pledge. Ex-Ald. Moore is expected to address the meeting next Sabbath.

NEW ORLEANS.—The National Temperance Society has completed arrangements for mass temperance meetings in Music Hall, Exposition Building, Thursday and Friday, March 12 and 13, to be addressed by Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn; Geo. W. Bain, Esq., of Kentucky; Gen. C. B. Fisk, Rev. C. H. Mead, J. N. Stearns, of New York, and others. These are among the ablest speakers in the nation, and the friends of temperance throughout the country should appear in New Orleans at this time in large numbers. The meetings in the Exposition Building will be held during the day, and at night in the various churches in the city. A week of meetings is in contemplation in and around the city.

"FLORIDA CHAUTAUQUA."—The National Temperance Society will hold a two-days meeting, March 3rd and 4th, on the new "Florida Chautauqua" grounds at Lake de Funiak; Florida, when addresses may be expected from George W. Bain, Esq., the Silver-Tongued Orator of Kentucky; General Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey; Rev. C. H. Mead and J. N. Stearns, of New York; Rev. W. W. Hicks, of Florida, and others. This new assembly ground has recently been secured in a most delightful part of Florida, and comfortably fitted up for a Southern resort, where a month of meetings can be held superior to those at Chautauqua in the North. Let the friends of temperance rally at these meetings and make them worthy of the cause which they represent.

PORTLAND, ME.—There seems to be a difficulty with the bosses in selecting a person to be run for Mayor of Portland. The requirements are various and conflicting, but for all that, there are plenty of people who will "fill the bill." He must be a person of good character; he must know how to read and write; he must be amenable to advice and discipline by the bosses; above all he must be a person who can be relied upon to disregard his official oath, or in plain English, to perjure himself in the interests of the grog-shops. The bosses do not give it that ugly name; they call it conservatism, that is a better phrase than perjury, but is not that really what it is?

The Mayor makes oaths that he will obey the Constitution and the Laws. The former declares that the liquor traffic shall be suppressed; the latter says the Mayor shall be vigilant and active in that work. The bosses want a man for Mayor who'll thrust his tongue into his cheek, when reminded that his official oath requires him to be active, honest, faithful and vigilant in suppressing the grog-shops.

The temperance men constituting three-fourths of the Republican party, have clung to it tenaciously though they have been treated by the bosses, uniformly, with contempt and insult. All this they have borne patiently, as long as they had the smallest hope of accomplishing the overthrow of the grog-shops by the help of that party. They have no longer any hope of that, and have once for all, made up their minds to abandon the party and create a new one, or to form, if they can, an honorable alliance with some other party, whereby they may accomplish their desire.

A number of prohibitionists met last evening in Reform Club hall for the purpose of nominating a candidate for mayor for the ensuing year. Rev. S. F. Pearson was elected chairman. A free discussion of the temperance situation and prospects followed. A committee was then appointed, with Mr. I. H. McDonald, chairman, to present the name of a candidate for mayor and also report another committee to present the names of aldermen, councilmen and ward officers at a future meeting. After a short consultation the committee reported the name of Mr. Augustus F. Fox for mayor. The report was unanimously adopted and the meeting adjourned to meet next Wednesday evening.

Mr. Cox, the nominee of the convention, is well and favorably known in Portland as a large and successful shoe manufacturer and dealer, honest and faithful in all his trusts, and an uncompromising foe to rum and the liquor traffic. He will be a strong temperance candidate, and, if elected will fearlessly enforce prohibition.

IRELAND.—A conference of delegates from the various temperance societies and organizations throughout Ireland was held in the Irish Temperance League Buildings, Lombard Street, Belfast, on Monday, 12th January. The invitations to the Conference were issued by the Irish Temperance League. The chair was taken by Mr. M. R. Dalway, D.L., president of the League, and there was a

large and influential attendance of representatives from all the temperance societies in the kingdom. A number of strongly worded resolutions were passed, from which we make the following extracts:—

"That considering the character and the enormity of the evils inevitably resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, the legalizing of such a traffic is contrary to the principles of sound government, and we earnestly protest against the continuance of laws sanctioning the injustice and cruelty of maintaining within any locality, contrary to the will of the inhabitants, a traffic so essentially pernicious."

"That this conference emphatically protests against the protracted neglect of Sunday-closing legislation by the House of Commons, and urgently calls upon her Majesty's Government to fulfil their repeated promises by re-introducing immediately on the re-assembling of Parliament, and pressing forward to a speedy and satisfactory settlement, the Irish Sunday-closing Bill, with provisions extending to the hitherto exempted cities and towns."

"That this conference, in view of the enlargement of the roll of electors through the recent franchise enactment, and of the near approach of a general election, strongly urges upon all temperance workers throughout the country the duty of putting forth every possible effort to educate the electorate as to the pressing necessity for legislation, securing total Sunday closing, and the absolute right of the people to possess a direct and unrestricted veto over the liquor traffic, and also as to the injustice and absurdity of the claim sometimes advanced for compensation to the publicans in the case of either Sunday closing or total prohibition."

"That copies of the foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the Prime Minister, the Home Secretary, the Lord Lieutenant, and the Chief Secretary."

In the evening, a Public Meeting was held in the hall of the Working Men's Institute, under the presidency of Mr. Dalway. Addresses were delivered by the Chairman, Miss Tod, Rev. R. J. Lynd, Canon Bagot, and J. B. Wylie; Messrs. T. Shillington (2), McGuinness, and Alderman Swan, P.W.G.C., Sunderland, who met with an enthusiastic reception. A vote of thanks to the chairman having been passed with acclamation, a hymn and the National Anthem were sung, and the meeting terminated.—*Irish Templar.*

Royal Templars.

MANITOBA.—We learn from the *Canadian Royal Templar* that the annual session of the Manitoba Grand Council has just been held in Winnipeg. The meeting was a great success, and the reports were most encouraging, great interest and earnestness being displayed in the business, and the most complete harmony reigning supreme.

Bro. J. W. Bell, B.D. of Carbery, G.V.C., in the absence of the G.C., Bro. W. W. Buchanan, who is at present in Ontario, occupied the chair. His opening address expressed great satisfaction at the wonderful increase of the Order since their last session, the councils having doubled and the membership quadrupled; and heartily recognize the zeal and work of all other temperance organizations in the province, extending cordially to them the hand of fellowship, to stand shoulder to shoulder in the great battle for the right.

The Secretary presented a very full report. From his statement we glean the intelligence that at the formation of this Grand Council a year ago, there were estimated eight councils with a membership of 266, now there are 15 reported with a membership of over 600.

Resolutions were unanimously passed complimenting the G. C., Bro. W. W. Buchanan (to whom is due the honor of instituting the Order in the North-West) on his able and unceasing efforts to further the interests of the Council in the province, by visitations, correspondence and earnest advice, and sincerely regretting his departure from the province; expressing their gratification at the establishment of a Dominion Council; recognizing with deep appreciation the efforts of sister temperance societies in conjunction with their own in their endeavors to submit the Scott Act to the electors of the province; and protesting against any steps being taken by the liquor men to mutilate the Scott Act.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

G.C., Rev. Bro. J. W. Bell, B.D., Carbery; G.V.C., Rev. Bro. D.S. Houck, Manitou; P.G.C., Bro. W. W. Buchanan, Hamilton; G.C., Rev. Bro. J. H. Ruttan, Meadow Lea; G. Med. Examiner, Bro. Dr. McDiarmid, Winnipeg; G.S., Bro. Jos. Amos, Winnipeg; G.T.,

Bro. D. D. Aitken; G.H., Bro. T. J. Baillie, Nelson; G.D.H., Sister Tyndal, Winnipeg; G.G., Sister Campbell, Wood Bay; G. S. nt., Bro. W. T. Kinney, Crystal City, Trustee, Bro. D. D. Aitken, Winnipeg.

It was resolved to meet next year at Manitou during the 4th week in January, 1886, the day of meeting being left to the executive.

THE SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENT FOR PROHIBITION

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE TORONTO MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION ON MONDAY 22ND DECEMBER 1884.

By REV. R. WALLACE,

There are at least ten terms in the Hebrew Bible and two in the Greek of the New Testament, which are translated "wine" in our English version. It must be evident that all these terms are not used to designate wine of the same character. The Jews like all Easterns used extensively the grape in the cluster with bread. Rev. Professor Porter of Belfast Presbyterian College, a missionary for years at Damascus, says that it is still common in Syria to eat bread and grapes together as their ordinary food, and Rev. Smylie Robson writes from Damascus to the *Missionary Herald* of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland in 1845, that bread and grapes are substantially used as the food of the people from August to December. "Here too," he adds "as in Europe grapes are dried in large quantities to preserve them as raisins, and in this form they supply an article of food to be used after the grape season. By pickling and beating a substance called dibs is made out of grapes. It is about the consistence of honey and resembles it in appearance. It is made in considerable quantities, and bread and dibs is a very common meal in winter." Pliny in his *Natural History*, (1,41,49) says that the "must" or grape juice was often boiled down to one-third of its original quantity. When the wine juice was thus boiled down fermentation became impossible. Dr. Russell in his history of Aleppo, says that boiled juice of the grape called dibs is brought to the city in skins and sold in the public market; it has much the appearance of coarse honey of sweet taste and great use among the people of all sorts." The learned Orientalist, Professor Robinson of America, visited the vineyards around Hebron, the most celebrated in Palestine, and in giving account of his visit in his "Researches in Palestine," he says distinctly that the finest grapes are dried as raisins; and the rest being trodden and pressed the juice is boiled down to a syrup which, under the name of dibs, (the Hebrew word *debbah* signifying honey, and also syrup of grapes), is much used by all wherever vineyards are found, as a condiment with their food.

This intelligent traveller and able critic attests that very little fermented wine is made from the produce of the rich and extensive vineyards of Hebron, the best in Palestine, and he had ample means of information having the advantage of the local knowledge of the Missionary, Rev. Eli Smith. It is attested also by Rev. Eli Smith himself that wine is not the most important, but rather the least so, of all the objects for which the vine is cultivated.—*British and Foreign Evangelical Review, Jan. 1877.* This explains the import of the prophetic blessing upon Jacob by Isaac, "God give thee of the dew of Heaven and of the fatness of the earth, and plenty of corn and grapes." Mr. Robson says the grapes of Palestine are very large. Dardini says they are as large as prunes. Several writers tell us that the clusters range from 10 to 30 and even 40 lbs. The term *TIROSH* used 38 times and rendered "*new wine*" is always spoken of with approval. Dr. F. R. Lees, the learned writer of the article "wine" in Kitto's *Cyclo-pædia*, says that the term applies to "vintage fruit" rather than to any liquid whatever. The Rev. Peter Mearns, of Coldstream, Scotland, in a very valuable article in the *British and Foreign Evangelical Review*, January 1877, says that in twenty-two instances, *TIROSH* is associated with ORCHARD FRUIT, but the Hebrew word which is *yit-har*, is improperly rendered oil in the English version. *Shemin*, the word for oil, is never joined with *TIROSH*.

In all these twenty-two instances corn-fruit is associated with VINE-FRUIT and ORCHARD-FRUIT, which latter term Dr. Eadie and other authorities say, comprehended figs, olives, pomegranates, citron, etc. These three formed the triad of blessings which constituted the staple products of Palestine, and the common food of the people, namely: FIELD-FRUIT, VINEYARD-FRUIT, and ORCHARD-FRUIT. Mr. Mearns shows that in ten other instances VINEYARD-FRUIT is associated with corn-fruit, without the addition of orchard-fruit. And Isaac declares that Jacob shall be suc-

tained or supported with CORN-FRUIT and VINE-FRUIT. In Proverbs 3, 9-10 it is promised to those who honor the Lord with the first-fruits of all their increase that their barns shall be filled with plenty, and their presses have abundance of grapes, as Gesenius correctly renders it: so also the Targum, the Sept, the Vulgate, and Syriac. The King of Assyria spoke of a land of corn and grapes, and of every one EATING his own vine and drinking the waters of his own cistern. Isaiah predicts a time of prosperity to Israel when the sons of the stranger shall not gather nor drink the vine-fruit, by which Gesenius understand grapes. The gathered grapes were either sucked or their juice was pressed and drunk. Tirosh is applied to grapes in that beautiful passage in Zech. 9, 17: "Corn shall make the young men thrive, or cheerful, and grapes, the maids." Mr. Mearns, after a careful examination of all the passages, says that the great majority of the texts in which tirosh occurs clearly demand a solid. It thus appears that the blessing of which the Bible speaks in so many passages is to be found not in stimulating wine, but in nourishing food. Tirosh refers generally to the fruit in its unmanufactured state, that is, grapes or raisins, but probably sometimes to the fresh juice of the grape, or the syrup made from that juice, but NOT to the wine after it fermented and became intoxicating. Some assert that tirosh is ALWAYS A FLUID, and that if it was the fruit of the vineyard it would not be found in the cluster, as in Is. 65, 8—a mere quibble; that passage seems to refer, as it stands, to the juice in the ripe fruit: "When the new wine is in the cluster and one saith, destroy it not for a blessing is in it." There are some who hold that even the "new wine" spoken of in Scripture was fermented, or that it would ferment in a few hours after being exposed, and that all the wines spoken of in Scripture were fermented and could not otherwise be used. We have abundance of the best of testimony to disprove this. Barnes, and other expositors, stated that the "new wine" denotes wine newly expressed from the grape and unfermented, Psa. 24, 7; and Barnes says that the Sept-Jerome renders the term in Isaiah 65, 8—"a berry,"—that is the grape itself. This is also the view of Bishop Lowth, Adam Clarke, Cobbin, etc. Fawcett says: "and a blessing is in it—good wine-producing juice."—Judges 9, 13; Joel 2, 14. Alcohol is produced by the decomposition of sugar in fermentation, and it can be made from any juice which contains sugar. The ancients made intoxicating wine or strong drink from millet, dates, palm-juice, as well as from drugged grape-juice. But this intoxicating wine is always forbidden in the Word of God. Thus God commands by Solomon: "Look not upon the wine when it is turbid, when it giveth its bubble in the cup, when it moveth itself upward," showing that it is fermenting. Prov. 20, 1; 23, 20, 21, 29, 35; Is. 5, 10-13; Ps. 75, 8; Rev. 14, 10. Thus we see that fermented and intoxicating wine was strictly forbidden by God to be used by either Jews or Christians. Numb. 28, 7, may be supposed to favor the use of such wine: "In the holy place thou shalt cause the strong drink to be poured out before the Lord for a drink offering." The Hebrew is *shaker*, "sweet-drink." But the Jews were forbidden to use leaven and everything fermented at their sacred feasts; therefore it is not leavened or fermented but unfermented wine that is referred to. Dr. Kitto, (whom the Free Church Magazine described as "FACILE PRINCEPS")—among Oriental scholars on Bible subjects, states that this wine was a sweet juice derived from the palm-tree, or any sweet juice other than the grape.

The eminent Hebrew *Savant* and Jewish Rabbi, Dr. S. M. Isaacs, of New York, who is perfectly familiar with the subject, and fully competent to give testimony, states there was such a distinction among the ancient Hebrews and modern Jews as we have claimed between the two kinds of wine. And as the result he says, that among the 70,000 descendants of Abraham in the city of New York he does not know one confirmed drunkard; and that seldom any of them drink to intoxication. He says that in the Holy Land they do not commonly use fermented wine. The best wines are preserved, sweet, and unfermented—as we have described. In reference to their customs at their religious festivals, he says emphatically: "The Jews do not in their feasts for sacred purposes, including the marriage feast, ever use any kind of fermented drinks." In their oblations and libations, both private and public, they employ "THE FRUIT OF THE VINE,"—that is fresh grapes—UNFERMENTED GRAPE-JUICE and RAISINS, as the symbol of benediction. Fermentation is to them always a symbol of corruption, as in nature and science it is itself decay, rottenness. No higher authority

can be given than Rabbi Isaacs as to the practices of the Jewish people. Dr. Patton's new book on the "Law of Fermentation, and the wines of the ancients," takes the same views, and gives abundant proof of them.

This settles conclusively what was "THE BEST WINE" made by Christ at Cana, and also what was "the fruit of the vine" used by Him at the institution of the Lord's Supper, this Christian feast was confessedly a substitute for; and immediately followed the Jewish feast of the Passover, from which all fermented things are carefully excluded. This is the very term used by our Lord respecting the wine used by Him when instituting the Lord's Supper, using as He did the same wine that was used at the Passover.—Matthew 26, 29; Ps. 104, 15; Hosea 2, 21, 22. We learn from Scripture and history that the freshly expressed grape-juice was greatly used.—Gen. 40, 11, 21; Judges 9, 27; Deut. 32, 14. Captain Charles Stewart says that the unfermented juice of the grape and palm-wine are delightful beverages in India, Persia, Palestine and other adjacent countries at the present day. Dr. Duff says it is used with bread in France, Germany, and other grape growing countries as part of the common food of the people—just as we use milk. The Rev. Henry Holmes, American missionary at Constantinople, says: "The fabrication of an intoxicating liquor was never the chief object for which the grape was cultivated among the Jews." The remarkable fact is that in Asia Minor and Syria the largest part of the produce of the vine is used for other purposes than making intoxicating liquors. In the same article in the "Bibliotheca Sacra" for May, 1848, Mr. Holmes enumerates ten articles of solid food obtained from the produce of the vine in the East. "Nardenk is one of these, and it ordinarily has not a particle of intoxicating quality. It is used as a syrup for a beverage, one part of the syrup to from six to fifteen parts of water." He describes also three kinds of intoxicating drinks made from grapes or raisins. The fruit of the vine in a solid state is referred to under several Hebrew words. In 2 Sam. 6, 19; Hosea 3, 1, Ashishū is incorrectly rendered "a flagon of wine." The Sept. correctly rendered it "a pancake," that is a "cake of dried grapes;" as Pocock, the learned Orientalist says, the term denotes "grape-cake," and this is the rendering now usually given by the ablest critics. This rendering is adopted by Professors Gesenius, Robinson, Nordheimer, Eadie, and Douglas, and by Drs. Kitto, Nicholson, E. Henderson, and others. The grape-cakes of the Hebrews are mentioned in Scripture as delicacies with which the weary and languid were refreshed. Buckingham says this was presented to him by the Arabs. It was thus a refreshing condiment and not wine that David distributed to the people on a joyous occasion. And the request of the bride in Solomon's Song is "Refresh me with cakes of grapes." According to our notions founded on port-wine, the bride's request is decidedly bacchanalian, "Stay me with flagons of wine." Another term rendered wine in our version is Shemarim, and denotes grape-preserves, boiled syrup, or sweet unfermented wine, such as the Greeks and Romans often used according to Plutarch and Pliny. This was not liable to ferment. Aristotle, Plutarch, Polybius, Valerius, Maximus, Cato, Plato, Pliny, Xenophon, Horace, Josephus, Virgil, Homer, and others all speak in unequivocal terms of two kinds of wine—ore "intoxicating," and the other "not intoxicating." Aristotle speaking of "sweet wine," says, "it would not intoxicate." Plutarch says, "wine is rendered old or feeble in strength when it is frequently filtered, the strength or spirit being thus excluded the wine neither inflames the head nor infests the minds and the passions, but is much more pleasant to drink,—the wine is reduced to a state both mild, and pleasant, and wholesome." Herodotus says, "the Egyptian priests were allowed to drink wine from the vine," which is defined to be "only the fresh juice pressed from the grape," and called *oinos ampelinos*. Polybius tells us that "the Roman women were forbidden to drink intoxicating wine, but could drink "sweet wine," which was used for the purpose of allaying thirst."—(Dr. Youmans, St. Catharines, 30 August, 1884, *Globe*.) Pliny (Natural History, 149.) Plutarch and others tell us that it was common among the ancients to boil wine to a syrup about one-third of the quantity to prevent fermentation, and this they kept in stone jars, and diluted with water when they needed it. This is confirmed by Jahn, Captain Treat, and Rev. H. Holmes. Jahn in his "Natural History of the Bible," says, "the boiled wine is preserved in firkins for any length of time." Captain Treat says, "it is a common practice in Italy to boil down the fresh juice of the grape, and bottle it, or put it in casks in the earth, or keep it cool in water." Smith's Bible Dictionary says, "Sometimes it (wine) was preserved in its unfermented state and drank as milk."

(To be continued.)

The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

Published every Friday by the

CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY,

(OFFICE, 8 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.)

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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.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27TH, 1885.

MEN, WOMEN, AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

The situation in the Soudan grows hourly more serious, not merely for the British troops on the Nile, but for the British Government at home. At this writing the fate of Sir Stafford Northcote's motion of censure is uncertain, but unless the Parnellites vote solidly against Mr. Gladstone the motion will fail, and failure now means failure for the session which has just begun. The Government have apparently been driven to undertake the task of—to use General Gordon's expression—"smashing the Mahdi," and Mr. Gladstone will have to see that the work is done in no half-hearted way. To temporize now would be to needlessly prolong the war and sacrifice lives unnecessarily. The war must be conducted on a considerable scale; the Government have admitted as much, and if Parliament takes them at their word now they will be allowed another trial. This means that the session will once more be devoted to home instead of foreign affairs, for no expedition can be undertaken against Khartoum until autumn, by which time there will be a railway for some distance inland from Suakim toward Berber. It seems from recent reports that General Buller will be able to make his way back to Korti without much danger, except from bad water and sharpshooters, and the Mahdi is not likely to trust his army to the desert between Korti and Gabut across which Buller is retreating. Wolsley will be able to hold his own at Korti if it is thought desirable to do so, but it is hard to see what would be gained by remaining there. The troops might as well be retired to Egypt proper, until the time comes for an advance on the new line of operations.

Should Gladstone prove once more too strongly entrenched to be dislodged by a motion of censure, it is not likely that his tenure of office will be again seriously threatened. The redistribution bill will probably be passed with as much speed as possible, and both parties will prepare to jump Niagara. The new constituencies and the new electorate are alike uncertain, and the attention and curiosity of the whole civilized world will be earnestly directed to the conflict. The chances seem to be in favor of the Liberals, and especially of the advanced wing led by Mr. Chamberlain. In a recent

speech to his constituents he replied with great effect to those who had condemned him for communistic utterances. He devoted a large part of his speech to proving that the poor under the present fiscal system pay on the average a larger proportion of their income in the shape of taxes than the rich do, the ratio being $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 6 per cent. In other words, while his poor neighbors pay $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents in taxes out of every dollar they earn Mr. Chamberlain pays, on his own calculation only 6 cents. This is a most iniquitous state of affairs if it is correctly described, and Mr. Chamberlain's protest against it will appeal with great force to the vast majority of the working classes—all the more so because he is himself a wealthy man.

The other chief topic of his speech was the land question, and in dealing with it he handled it once more in a manner calculated to win the new votes to his support. For what he had previously said he had been taken somewhat to task by Mr. Goschen in Edinburgh. Mr. Goschen is a Conservative-Liberal who is looking to one of the four divisions of Edinburgh for a constituency, and nothing could more clearly show the divided state of the Liberal party than a comparison between his speech and Mr. Chamberlain's. The latter may be trusted, however, to defend himself, and his denunciation of game laws, of laws of entail and primogeniture, and of would-be social tyrants of the Winans stripe will strike a responsive chord in the national heart. In spite of the military spirit which now and then gains a temporary ascendancy, the majority of the British people are opposed to anything like wars of conquest, and the new democracy will soon learn that there are ways of securing a better division of the land of the country among the people who dwell upon its surface. The land-owners who neglect their duties will only hasten a social change which is probably inevitable.

The British Government lost a good opportunity of doing a graceful thing the other day, when they refused John Boyle O'Reilly leave to come to Montreal to lecture to a charitable association. O'Reilly, when a young man, was convicted of high treason in 1866, and was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment. In 1869 he escaped and fled to Boston, where he soon, *a la* McGee, rose to distinction as a journalist and lecturer. His coming to Canada could have done no harm to any one, and when he made formal application to the British Government to be allowed to do so, the giving of ready and graceful consent would have tended to smooth away irritation instead of increasing it. The Canadian Government when applied to for permission, readily gave it, but when the home authorities refused to guarantee Mr. O'Reilly against arrest, the projected lecture had of course to be abandoned. Surely it would be better to draw some distinction between a man like him, and one like O'Donovan Rossa.

Speaking of O'Donovan, the question has been raised whether he did not have himself shot, with a view to future financial operations in the capacity of a martyr. It is more likely that his would-be assassin is a person of strong feeling, who had become a monomaniac on the dynamite question, and thought that ridding the world of a monster would be a righteous act. After all it is probably in this direction that we must look for checks on assassination. Operators in dynamite are hard to discover, and their indiscriminate attacks on people who have no sins to answer for, even from the most extreme Irish Nationalist point of view, are very exasperating. In the far west, when the arm of the law is not sufficiently strong to repress horse thieves, the settlers resort to lynching, and on the same principle the assassins are sure to be assassinated whenever public opinion is sufficiently aroused to applaud the deed.

Washington's monument was completed and dedicated a few days ago on his birthday anniversary. In this connection it is extremely interesting to read Mr. Gladstone's opinion of General Washington. In reply to a question from an American journalist in London, Mr. Gladstone says, excluding the last half century from his estimate: "If among all the pedestals supplied by history for public characters of extraordinary ability and purity I saw one higher than all the rest, and if I were required at a moment's no-

tico to name the fittest occupant for it, I think my choice at any time during the last forty-five years would have lighted, and it would now light, on Washington. To my mind Washington is the purest figure in all history." This is high praise, but every earnest student of the revolutionary period knows that it is not undeserved. The ability may have been overrated by Mr. Gladstone, but it is impossible to greatly exaggerate the purity.

The American Senate has almost unanimously passed a bill to prohibit all importation of laborers under contract. A prominent Canadian journal calls the supporters of the bill "demagogues." On what principle are they obnoxious to such an epithet? Is it right to allow wealthy contractors, or mine owners, or manufacturers to import laborers to work at low wages and thus drive out of employment those who have been making their living at the same occupations? The importation of Chinese into California, of Hungarians and Italians into the mining districts of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and of French Canadians into the manufacturing districts of New England has aroused an intense feeling of which the above bill is merely the outcome. A similar feeling is rising in Canada, where, so far from discouraging immigration large amounts of public money have been annually spent in bringing across the Atlantic people who drop at once into the position of paupers.

ONLOOKER.

General News.

CANADIAN.

The Dominion Government has issued a circular directing license commissioners to prove with the issue of liquor licenses for next year. This indicates that the recent Supreme Court discussion is to be taken up by the Privy Council.

At Norfolk, Ont., Mary Branch, aged 40, prepared some meal a few weeks ago to poison rats. She forgot all about it, and on Monday baked it into bread, which she ate. She died in great agony.

The body of a man about thirty years of age, having the appearance of a tramp, was found on the 24th inst., lying near the track about three miles east of Oakville. He evidently died from exposure.

Edward Fagan, a shoemaker living in Picton, was found dead on Feb. 24th, frozen stiff on the ice on the Bay of Quinte, five miles east of Picton.

A very sad and fatal accident happened about half a mile south of Exeter on 24th inst. As Mr. David Richards was up on a straw stack which was frozen hard cutting a piece of it off, his wife came near the stack, when the piece fell on her. Mr. Richards immediately harnessed his team and drew the piece off, but not before life was extinct. She leaves several small children.

FIRES.—One of the most destructive fires that ever visited Middlemills took place on Feb. 20th., the roller mills of Currie H. Walper being totally destroyed. The loss will be between \$10,000 and \$12,000; insurance \$3,500.—At Theford, Ont., on Feb. 20th, a fire broke out at three o'clock in the morning in the furniture shop owned by Dr. Cornell and occupied by Jas. Bothwick, and extended to other buildings east and west, which were also burned to the ground. Bothwick's loss is \$1,500. The loss on the other buildings is not yet known. All is supposed to be amply covered by insurance.

UNITED STA

An oyster famine is imminent at Baltimore, owing to the ice and severe weather.

Railway officials estimate the loss to western roads by the severe storms during the second and third weeks of February at from two to three million dollars.

Alarm is felt at the spread of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in Delaware, near the Pennsylvania State line, where the plague has appeared in a malignant form.

A respectable looking young man, who is unknown, committed suicide on the American side of Niagara Falls, on February 24th, by shooting himself through the heart.

At Galveston, Tex., on Feb. 21st, Hat Gosling, United States

Marshal, and Deputy Manning were killed by mail robbers at New Braunfels, where they were attempting their arrest. Bloodhounds are on the robbers' track.

An explosion of natural gas at Wellsburg, West Virginia, on Saturday morning caused the death of a family of five and fatally injured many others. Two buildings were blown to atoms by the force of the explosion.

FIRES.—Terrible fires raged in different parts of the United States on Saturday last. New York was the scene of a holocaust in which a whole family was destroyed.—In Philadelphia a fire broke out in the house of one J. A. King. Three dwellings were destroyed. King lost his life in an attempt to escape from a window. He was overpowered by the excessive heat and fell back in the flames. Mrs. King, with her baby in her arms, jumped to a mattress below. Both were badly shaken, the child dying almost immediately. Her two other children were also badly shaken, one of whom has since died. Philadelphia had another fire the same morning in Market street. Loss, \$125,000.—At Texarkana, Ark., on Feb. 21st, the magnificent Marx brick block was discovered to be on fire. The flames increased and spread with remarkable rapidity, although the Fire Department responded promptly and exerted every effort to subdue the flames. The loss by the fire is the greatest ever sustained in Texarkana, being estimated at \$175,000.—At Chappaqua, N.Y., on Feb. 21st, the Chappaqua Mountain Institute, a Quaker school, was entirely destroyed by fire at three in the morning. Seventy-five scholars were all safely removed from the burning building, although there were several narrow escapes. The building cost \$45,000. The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

—At New Britain, Conn., on Feb. 21st, a fire was discovered in the livery stables of Bailey & Bunting, in the rear of Main street. Ed. Rowley was burned to death. The fire spread to a large wooden block on Church street. The block was quickly enveloped in flames, and the fire got beyond the control of the firemen. Some merchants saved their goods, but most of them lost everything. The total loss is at least \$200,000. Ten horses were consumed.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Prince and Princess of Wales intend shortly to pay a visit to Ireland.

The steamer *Alleghany*, from Cardiff for Galle, has been lost. The crew, numbering thirty persons, were drowned.

The sentence of Lee, who was to have been hanged on Monday at Exeter, but who escaped the dread penalty after three attempts by the hangman, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

A large tract of bog, contiguous to Lake Dererevagh, in Westmeath, Ireland, is moving in a north-east direction. The peasantry in the vicinity are terrified.

The poor-house at Wohlen, a village of Switzerland, four miles north-west of Berne, was recently burned. Six inmates perished.

Admiral Courbet telegraphes from China the following:—"Torpedo boats sunk Chinese frigate, *Yuzuen*, carrying 26 guns and 600 men, and Chinese corvette, *Tchengking*, carrying 7 guns and 150 men."

Advices from Peru state that an engagement has occurred in the Jaufa valley between four companies of Government troops and a horde of Indian Montoneros numbering two thousand. The latter were defeated, leaving three hundred dead on the field.

Brigadier-General Sir Herbert Stewart, K.C.B., has succumbed to his wound received at the battle of Abu Klea wells. General Stewart was one of the most youthful of England's generals. He distinguished himself as a brilliant cavalry officer, strategist and councillor in the campaign against the Zulus and Boers, and more recently in that against Arabi Pasha. His funeral at Gakdul Wells was most impressive.—Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, who succeeded Gen. Stewart, is now retiring across the desert before the Mahdi's hordes. Great fears were at first entertained for the safety of his little band, but have now subsided, news having been received at Korti that he has an ample supply of food and water. The Mahdi's troops are, however, harrassing him with skirmishing parties. Relief transports have gone to his support. There is every probability of hostilities being suspended till the autumn. No doubt, Suakim will now be the future base of operations. The Sikh regiment from India has started for Suakim. The Italian force at Massowah now numbers 5,000 troops and 18 guns.

Tales and Sketches.

Our Caske'.

"ONLY AN OUTCAST."

"Only an outcast!" a low voice said,
With the curl of the lip and a toss of the head,
As she haughtily pas-ed her by.
"Only an outcast! She's nothing on earth
Fit neither to live nor die."

"Only an outcast!" and night has come;
She is wending her way to her desolate home,
To the rude cot over the stream.
And colder the stars seem to shine than of yore,
And colder the pathway than ever before,
And fainter the moon's pale beam.

"Only an outcast!" Poor soul she goes,
With her eyes full of tears and heart full of woes
Alone in the fading night.
Not a person to give her a cheerful word,
And no faithful Christian's heart is stirr'd
To show her the path of right.

"Only an outcast!" an orphan child—
A wanderer sad on a desert wild,
Without either hope or faith.
Once a mother's joy and a father's pride—
Now hurried along in a fearful tide
That only can end in death.

"Only an outcast!" in that dim eye
Can be read that she fears—yet wishes—to die,
And pass from beneath sin's blight.
The past brings her nothing but sorrow and pain
The present affords no relief from the stain,
The future is black as night.

"Only an outcast!" what made her so?
'Twas whiskey that struck the first hard blow
And made her an orphan child,
And she toiled alone amid want and shade,
Till she fell in the trap wicked men had laid,
And alas! she is now defiled.

"Only an outcast!" a Magdalene,
An object of pity, unclean, unclean,
Polluted without and within;
Forsaken by all, by the pure and the true,
Do you wonder that she should bid virtue adieu
And travel the path of sin?

"Only an outcast!" rum led the way,
And has brought her to what she is to-day—
And it was legally sold.
The license was paid, he'd a right (?) to sell
The dark and delusive essence of hell
And barter virtue for gold!

"Only an outcast!" Society's bane—
And naught can efface the indelible stain,
Her sorrows she must endure.
While those who effected her ruin and fall
Are accepted and seen in society's hall
As one with the good and the pure.

"Only an outcast!" Ah! who shall bear
The weight of her sin and shame up there
Before the Judge's face!
The Lord well knows who caused the blight,
Made the sun of a young life set in night,
And we know the great Judge will do right
And assign to each his place.

—Bible Banner.

BITS OF TINSEL.

The sluggard is told to go the ant, but in nine case out of ten he goes to the "uncle."

A little girl suffering with the mumps declared she "felt as though a headache had slipped down into her neck."

"Physic," says an old surgeon, "is the art of amusing the patient while Nature cures the disease."

"Mamma," said Polly on hearing a donkey bray. "I like the donkey, but I don't like to hear him *donk*."

Grace seeing her aunt write a message on a postal-card, called for a nvelope, saying, "I'm going to write a letter, too, Aunt Jane; but I don't want it to go *bareheaded like yours*."

"How old are you, my little man?" asked a gentleman of a tot who was less than four years of age. "I'm not *old*," was the indignant reply; "I am *almost new*."

"Paddy, do you know how to drive?" said a traveller to the Jehu of a jaunting-car. "Sure I do," was the answer. "Wasn't it I that upset yer honor in a ditch two years ago?"

"Will you please give me an almanac, sir?" asked a six-year-old at the door of a grocer's shop. "Does your mother buy her tea here?" was the proprietor's cautious reply. No, sir, but she sometimes borrows your handcart!"

"Professor," said a student in pursuit of knowledge concerning the habits of animals, "why does a cat while eating turn its head first one way then another?" "For the reason," replied the Professor, "that she cannot turn it both ways at once."

An Irish judge had the habit of begging pardon on every occasion. One day as he was about to leave the bench, the officer of the court reminded him that he had not passed sentence of death on a prisoner as he had intended. "Dear me!" said his lordship, "I beg his pardon—bring him up."

"I'm sair fashed wi' a singing in my head, John," said one man to another. "Do ye ken the reason o' that?" asked the other. "No." "Weel, it's because it's empty," said the first man. Are ye ne'er fashed wi' a singing in your ain head, John?" "No, never," answered John. "And do ye no ken the reason o' that? It's because it's crackit."

A little boy in New Jersey was climbing an apple tree, and fell to the ground. He was picked up in an insensible condition. After watching by his bedside for some time, his mother perceived signs of returning consciousness. Leaning over him she asked him if there was anything she could do for him now that he began to feel better. Should she bathe his forehead, or change his pillow, or fan him? Was there anything he wanted. Opening his eyes languidly, and looking at her, the little sufferer said: "I'd like a pair of pants with a pocket behind."

It is related of a wealthy Philadelphian, who has been dead many years, that a man came to him one day and asked him for help in business.

"Do you drink?" inquired the millionaire.

"Occasionally."

"Stop it! stop it for one year, and then come and see me."

The young man broke off the habit at once, and at the end of a year again presented himself

"Do you smoke?" asked the great man.

"Yes, now and then."

"Stop it for a year then come."

The young man cut loose from the habit, and after another year once more faced the philanthropist.

"Do you chew?"

"Stop it for one year and then come."

But the man never called. He said:

"Didn't I know what he was driving at? He'd have told me that as I had stopped chewing, drinking and smoking I mus' have saved enough money to start myself in business."—*Christian Leader*.

The Canada Temperance Act!

OVER 37,000 MAJORITY.

"THANK GOD AND TAKE COURAGE."

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR

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

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

<i>Ontario.</i>			
Russell and Prescott,	Hastings,	Kingston (city).	
Ontario,	Waterloo,	Belleville (city).	
York,	Middlesex,	Toronto (city).	
Essex,	Wellington.	London (city).	
Grey,	Lincoln,	St. Catharines (city)	
Elgin,	Victoria,	St. Thomas (city).	
Perth,			
Lambton,			

Quebec.—Shefford, Drummond, Pontiac, Chicoutimi, Missisquoi, Belle chasse.

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

New Brunswick.—St. John (city).

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

SUMMARY.

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

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

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

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

Ontario has thirty-eight counties and unions of counties and ten cities, of which sixteen counties and one city have adopted the Act, and in fourteen counties and six cities agitation has been started in its favor.

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

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

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

List of Alliance Secretaries:

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

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED		MAJORITIES.		DATE OF ELECTION.
	For	Ag'nat	For	Ag'nat	
<i>Fredericton (city), N.B.</i>	403	203	200		October 31, 1878
<i>York, N.B.</i>	1229	214	1015		December 28, "
<i>Prince, P.E.I.</i>	2062	271	1791		" 28, "
<i>Charlotte, N.B.</i>	867	149	718		March 14, 1879
<i>Carleton, N.B.</i>	1215	96	1119		April 21, "
<i>Charlottetown, P.E.I.</i>	827	253	574		" 24, "
<i>Albert, N.B.</i>	718	114	604		" 21, "
<i>King's, P.E.I.</i>	1076	59	1017		May 29, "
<i>Lambton, Ont.</i>	2567	2352	215		" 29, "
<i>King's N.B.</i>	798	245	553		June 23, "
<i>Queen's, N.B.</i>	500	315	185		July 3, "
<i>Westmoreland, N.B.</i>	1082	299	783		September 11, "
<i>Megantic, Quo.</i>	372	841	469		" 11, "
<i>Northumberland, N.B.</i>	875	673	202		" 2, 1880
<i>Stanstead, Que.</i>	760	941	181		June 21, "
<i>Queen's, P.E.I.</i>	1317	99	1218		September 22, "
<i>Marquette, Manitoba</i>	612	195	417		" 27, "
<i>Digby, N.B.</i>	944	42	902		November 8, "
<i>Queen's, N.S.</i>	763	82	681		January 3, 1881
<i>Sunbury, N.B.</i>	176	41	135		February 17, "
<i>Shelburne, N.S.</i>	807	154	653		March 17, "
<i>Lisgar, Manitoba</i>	247	120	127		April 7, "
<i>Hamilton (city), Ont.</i>	1661	2811	1150		" 13, "
<i>King's, N.S.</i>	1477	108	1369		" 14, "
<i>Halton, Ont.</i>	1483	1402	81		" 19, "
<i>Annapolis, N.S.</i>	1111	114	997		" 19, "
<i>Wentworth, Ont.</i>	1611	2202	591		" 22, "
<i>Colchester, N.S.</i>	1418	184	1234		May 13, "
<i>Cape Breton, N.S.</i>	739	216	523		August 11, "
<i>Hants, N.S.</i>	1028	92	936		September 15, "
<i>Welland, Ont.</i>	1610	2378	768		November 10, "
<i>Lambton, Ont.</i>	2983	3073	85		" 29, "
<i>Inverness, N.S.</i>	966	106	854		January 6, 1882
<i>Pictou, N.S.</i>	1555	453	1102		" 9, "
<i>St. John, N.B.</i>	1074	1074			February, 23, "
<i>Fredericton, N.B.</i>	293	252	41		October 25, "
<i>Cumberland, N.S.</i>	1560	262	1298		" 26, 1883
<i>Prince Count., P.E.I.</i>	2939	1065	1874		February 7, 1884
<i>Yarmouth, N.S.</i>	1300	96	1204		March 7, "
<i>Oxford, Ont.</i>	4073	3293	775		" 20, "
<i>Arthabaska, Que.</i>	1487	235	1252		July 17, "
<i>Westmoreland, N.B.</i>	1774	1701	73		August 14, "
<i>Halton, Ont.</i>	1947	1767	180		September 9, "
<i>Simcoe, Ont.</i>	5712	4529	1183		October 9, "
<i>Stanstead, Quo.</i>	1300	975	325		" 9, "
<i>Charlottetown, P.E.I.</i>	755	715	40		" 16, "
<i>Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, Ont.</i>	4500	2834	1706		" 16, "
<i>Peel, Ont.</i>	1805	1999	194		" 23, "
<i>Bruce, Ont.</i>	4501	3189	1312		" 30, "
<i>Huron, Ont.</i>	6012	4357	1655		" 30, "
<i>Dufferin, Ont.</i>	1904	1109	795		" 30, "
<i>Prince Edward, Ont.</i>	1528	1633	125		" 30, "
<i>York, N.B.</i>	1184	661	523		" 30, "
<i>Renfrew, Ont.</i>	1748	1018	730		November 7, "
<i>Norfolk, Ont.</i>	2781	1694	1087		" 11, "
<i>Compton, Que.</i>	1132	1620	488		" 26, "
<i>Brant, Ont.</i>	1690	1033	602		December 11, "
<i>Brantford (city), Ont.</i>	646	812	166		" 11, "
<i>Leeds and Grenville, Ont.</i>	5038	4334	674		" 13, "
<i>Kent, Ont.</i>	4363	1975	2393		January 15, 1885
<i>Lanark, Ont.</i>	2433	2027	406		" 15, "
<i>Lennox & Addington, Ont.</i>	2047	2011	36		" 15, "
<i>Brome, Quo.</i>	1224	739	485		" 15, "
<i>Guelph, Ont.</i>	680	511	169		" 22, "
<i>Carleton, Ont.</i>	2440	1747	693		" 29, "
Total.....	59440	66429	37047	4036	

* 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.