

# THE CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

Freedom for the Right Means Suppression of the Wrong.

VOL. 5.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 4th, 1884.

NO. 1.

## The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

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F. S. SPENCE, - - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 4TH, 1884.

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

## SEMI-CENTENNIAL REVIEW.

RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IN TORONTO  
—EARLY ADVOCATES, ETC.

The history of the temperance cause in the early days of Toronto is necessarily involved in considerable obscurity. No authentic records of the 'Work' attempted or accomplished in those early times have—so far as the writer is aware—been preserved. The memory of the oldest inhabitant is often, nay, proverbially uncertain, and sometimes conflicting. In the record herein attempted, this element of uncertainty, especially in regard to dates or particular circumstances, must be borne in mind. We do not profess to give a connected history in detail of the rise and progress of the 'cause,' but rather a feeble effort to revivify some of the scenes of those bygone days, and to bring again into loving remembrance some of those early pioneers in the temperance movement who, having "served their generations according to the will of God, have fallen in sleep."

Then, as now, the men who were foremost in the ranks, leaders of the small band—which like the 120 who met in the upper room at Jerusalem, were the pioneers of a new principle, destined to disturb and overthrow practices and callings then thought to be highly respectable; like Christians of the Apostolic era, they have been charged with "turning the world upside down" with their peculiar ideas; these men, firm in their conviction of the righteousness of their cause, held bravely on in spite of opposition, of frowns, and sneers, and social isolations; until now the age of ridicule is past, the little one has become a thousand; and the 'irrepressible conflict' will never be ended until Alcoholism, the destroying scourge of civilization is trodden under foot by the superior power of an enlightened Christian sentiment; crystallized into law enforced by faithful men, who will fill out Paul's conception of a magistrate as being a "terror to evil doers and a praise to them that do well." May God speed the day.

We append here a brief 'Roll of Honor' of men who, in their varied spheres of life did good service, and therefore ought to be held in loving remem-

brance by their successors in the work:—Bishop Richardson, Judge Sullivan, the second Mayor of Toronto, and Dr. Morrison, who succeeded him in that honorable office; Revs. James Harris, Dr. Burns, Mr. Mercyfield, John Roaf, Egerton Ryerson, Adam Lillie, William McClure, and Dr. Fyfe; Messrs. Dr. John Rolph, Jesse Ketchum, T. C. Scott, Samuel Aloor, Robert Wightman, James Wickson, John W. Woodfall, John Wightman, Malcolm McLennan, John Nasmyth, Wm. P. Patrick, Peter Frelaud, James Leslie, Joseph Leslie, Thos. Evans, Robert Walker, James Withrow, Alexander Christie, John McBean, E. M. Morphy, Edward Lawson, Edward Bickett, John McNab, County Crown Attorney, Joseph Rowell, Andrew T. McCord, James Dobson, Isaac White, Wm. Sharpe, and Joseph H. Lawrence.

Doubtless this list might be extended indefinitely, yet these few names given will be recognized by many as active workers in the early days of the temperance movement. Chief amongst the powerful agencies on the side of temperance must be named the *Christian Guardian*, representing the religious press; whilst in the secular press are the *Examiner*, James Leslie proprietor; the *Globe* has been a life-long and consistent advocate of the temperance reform.

As respects the churches who early responded and boldly advocated the temperance cause, the palm of priority must be awarded to the Methodist body, the Congregationalists ranking second only because a little later in entering the field.

There were Temperance Societies on the 'moderation' principle before Toronto assumed the dignity of a city, but as to their success in reclaiming drunkards as the term of their existence this deponent testifieth not. Chief, if not the only, of these was a Young Men's Temperance Society, which, for a time, bore everything before it. It was blessed with an enthusiast in the person of Joseph H. Lawrence, who, for that time accomplished wonders. Joe, as he was familiarly called, was a little fond of show and parade, and although (so it was said) entirely innocent of any musical talent himself yet had a genius for 'organizing,' and the fruit of his labors was seen in a 'band,' familiarly known as "Joe's band" of some 20 pieces. The band was neatly uniformed, and decorated with a "Ribbon of Blue." It was one of the sights of those days to see Joe's band heading a Grand Temperance procession which 'forgathered' in Jesse Ketchum's orchard, (near where the present Temperance Hall stands on Temperance St.) and proceeded—headed by Joe as drum major, and proudly manipulating a massive silver-headed cane—to the Methodist church on Adelaide St., then newly erected. We learn from 'one who was there' that the first York Temperance Society was organized about 1829 in the Methodist meeting-house on King St., and that Egerton Ryerson and Dr. Morrison were amongst the most active promoters.

In those early days, as indeed very often since, temperance meetings were principally held in the churches, and as already intimated, the Methodist and Congregational churches went hand in hand in this work. It was at one of these meetings that Jesse Ketchum was moved to 'donate' the piece of land on which is now Temperance St., to the Temperance Society, for the purpose of erecting a hall thereon, which would ever after be the "home" of the temperance element of the city. Such at least was the intention of the donor.

About the fall or winter of 1834, or the spring of 1835, the first "total abstinence" temperance society was formed. Rev. Mr. Mercyfield, of Zion's Congregational church, the ministers of the Methodist church, Dr. John Rolph, and others, taking a prominent part.

From this time forth for some years there is nothing of particular interest to chronicle. The 'Secret' Societies so called, began to make their appearance. The "Rehabites" were the first in the field, and attained considerable proportions, but about 1843 or 1849 from various causes came to a rather inglorious ending. Somewhere along about 1845 the Temperance Reformation Society of Toronto was formed to build the Temperance Hall. This was quite a heavy responsibility in those days, and speaks volumes for the pluck and spirit of the devoted men who took the matter in charge—as some who had the honor of being directors knew to their cost before all liabilities of construction were discharged. The Temperance Hall built as before remarked on the site donated by Jesse Ketchum, was erected by subscriptions raised among the citizens. We are informed that a choice of lots was offered to the Committee, viz., the site which they selected, and a site at the corner of Yonge and Elm St.; the latter site was then in the woods—but we cannot help thinking that were the choice to be made now the northern site would be selected. Be this as it may, it is a noteworthy fact as illustrating the early history of the Province, that our 'now' noble Normal School was 'cradled' to speak in the Temperance Hall; that is, its meetings were held in the Temperance Hall until their present buildings were ready for them. In 1849, the Ontario Division No. 25, Sons of Temperance was organized in the Temperance Hall, where they continued to meet until about two years ago when they moved to an uptown meeting-place. In 1859 in order to encourage the growth of the "Sons," the National Division held its annual session in Toronto. Their meeting was a red letter era in the temperance circles at that time. A monster temperance demonstration was held which not only eclipsed all former efforts in that direction, but has never yet been equalled by any similar effort since. The Sons of Temperance have ever wielded a very considerable influence not only on the social habits of the community but also on the Temperance Legislation—especially in the Provincial Parliament of Ontario. About 1854 or 1855, the I.O.G.T. entered the field and has commanded especially amongst the young a large share of popular favor. About 1859 the late Hon. Geo. W. Brown succeeded in obtaining a Committee of the House to inquire into all matters connected with the liquor traffic. The prohibi-

bition of the liquor traffic had even then attained considerable favor, a majority of the Upper Canada members of the then United Parliament voting in its favour. The Hon. George Brown and the Hon. William Macdougald being prominent advocates of the measure.

Just here we would once more publish the following extract from a small pamphlet issued by the late Rowland Burr, Esq., who was well known to many old Torontonians. "I have the record before me, kept by myself, of the liquor dealers of Yonge St. for 54 years past, 100 in number, and I will mention the abstract of the record—viz., number of ruined drunkards in the 100 families, 214; loss of property once owned in real estate, £58,700; number of widows left, 46; number of orphans left, 253; sudden deaths, 44; suicides publicly known, 13; number of premature deaths by drunkenness, 203; murders, 4; executions, 3; number of years of human life lost by drunkenness, 1,916.

I have been acquainted with these 100 families, and I have kept written records of them for the purpose of printing them, leaving out the names. The remedy, and the only remedy in human power is a prohibitory law."

As this—intended to be—brief sketch has already stretched out to an inordinate length we will condense our review into the briefest space possible. The passing of the "Duncan Act" marks an important advance in Temperance Legislation, and is of local interest in connection with the contest which raged so fiercely—the 'tactics' adopted by the liquor side to prevent free access to the Poll (only one polling place for the whole city), and the "New Men" which that contest brought to the temperance side, notably, W. H. Howland, a name known beyond Ontario for many worthy and noble deeds.

The great Temperance Convention held in Montreal in 1875, at which Toronto was represented by some of her best men marks, another era in the temperance movement. The passing of the "Crooks Act" in 1876 which has served as a model for future license legislation. The "Scott Act," the advocates of which are now rousing the country through its length and breadth with the "headquarters" of Scott Act and liquor interest both in Toronto.

The Ontario Temperance League organized in Toronto has done yeoman service in educating the country up to a prohibitory standard; through various changes this is now known as the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Prohibitory Alliance, Hon. S. H. Blake, President; F. S. Spence, Secretary. The Toronto Auxiliary to this branch which for two years did good service, paying special attention to the work in its local requirements has now been merged into the Toronto Temperance Electoral Union, W. H. Howland, President; James Thomson, Secretary; which organ has Ward associations in affiliation with it. So that it may now be said that whether for provincial or local work of a public nature Toronto is fairly well organized.

I cannot close this review without mentioning the great additional strength brought to the temperance cause by the remarkable movement in the Church of England, headed by the Lord Bishop of Toronto, as President, and many of his most eminent ministers and laymen in connection with their local church organizations. Of the laymen common, justice, we think, demands that the names of at least two should be given, viz. N. W. Hoyle, Esq., and Richard Snelling, Esq., LL.D., as having specially signalized themselves both by tongue and pen. The Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, Rev. G. M. Milligan, President, has also aided in the public prosecution of the work; and last but by no means least, the lately sprung up but already powerful organization known as the Salvation Army, is a patent ally of the temperance reform. To all these societies combined with the popular sentiment in our favor may be justly attributed the great moral victory achieved this last spring in the separation in Toronto of the sale of liquor from the grocery business and the many very valuable amendments to the already excellent provincial "Crooks Act." It would not be fair to close without noting the disturbance caused by the introduction of the Dominion License Act, which for the time being, has complicated matters and tended to unduly increase the number of licenses issued, it is hoped that this confusion may be only temporary in its character.

Of the future of the temperance cause whether in Toronto, throughout the province, or in the wider domain of the Dominion, we believe the outlook is favorable. A general adoption of the Scott Act now in agitation in 32 of the counties of Ontario means and that at no very distant date a general prohibitory law for the Dominion. The opposition is strong, the vast monied interest at stake are united and powerful. On the other side there is God and truth and right engaged in the "rolling away of the stone," which would prevent the uprising of humanity to the level which God designed men to occupy. Shall we, can we, doubt the final result?

JAMES THOMSON, Secretary.  
Toronto Temperance Electoral Union.

P.S.—For many of the particulars contained in the above I gladly acknowledge my indebtedness to Rev. John Carroll, 99, Kingston Road, Rev. John W. Wardell, and John Wightman, 104 Mutual street, Toronto. May they be long spared to enjoy pleasant memories of their old associates, and live in the esteem of the present Temperance workers.

JAMES THOMSON.

## Good Templars.

### GRAND LODGE MEETING.

The Grand Lodge of Canada was convened in the Knights of Malta Hall, Adelaide St. East, Toronto, on Tuesday, June 24th, at 10 a.m. The G.W.C.T., Bro. J. H. Flagg presiding. After routine opening business, the Toronto City Deputy, Bro. F. S. Spence, welcomed the Grand Lodge on behalf of the Toronto Good Templars. The G.W.C.T. made a happy reply. Some time was then spent in hearing verbal reports of the state of the order in different localities.]

A committee on nominations was appointed, and presented a report recommending the appointment of the following standing committees:—

*On Printing.*—T. W. Casey, J. Lawless, A. R. Scobie.

*On Correspondence.*—E. S. Cummer, F. S. Spence, Gribble, Goodson, Sister Henderson.

*On Appeals.*—W. C. Wilkinson, B. Farley, W. S. Williams, F. Lawless, D. J. Garrick,

*State of the Order.*—W. H. Rodden, Sisters—Casey, Cummer, Newman, and Smellie.

*On Distribution.*—Dr. Oronhyatekha, Ardley, G. J. Fanner.

The report was adopted.

At this state of proceedings the following telegram was received: "From the twenty-five thousand Good Templars of Maine, fraternal greeting. Do right." To this telegram the Secretary was instructed to send suitable reply.

The Grand Worthy Chief Templar then read his annual report, of which the following is an epitome:—  
DEAR BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

The sound of the gavel calls our Grand Lodge to order in its thirty-first annual session.

We have had a good year. God has blessed us in the work, and I trust has also made us a blessing to many others, for which we should return to Him our hearty thanks. In our efforts to save men from vice to virtue, we should not forget to seek the guidance of Him whose wisdom is unerring.

We began the year with the incubus of a balance of debt hanging over us. I am pleased to state that that debt has been entirely paid off during the year, and we have done some aggressive work, and only regret that, for want of means, we were not able to have done much more. Your Executive Committee have not felt warranted in contracting bills with no present prospect of paying, or, if any, very uncertain as to when they should be paid. We have made gains during the year for which I would refer you to the report of our G. W. S. This is worth more than we have done for some years past; but more should have been accomplished. We have thought and heart in our Order in this Province. Men who have the courage of their principles also, but they cannot take the field without means. Give us the sinews of war, and I believe grand results would follow.

It is worth something to live in this day and age. Ideas are marching on. The moral sense of the people is being taught to grasp and hold advanced ground on the Temperance issue. Total abstinence for the individual, and prohibition for the State is in the air. License has proved, to the satisfaction of thinking men, a tremendous failure, while moderate drinking is known to be the direct road to drunkenness, and thence to all sorts of crime. Twenty-four counties in our fair Province are now agitating the Canada Temperance Act of 1878. Two have already adopted it. My prayer to God is that it may become universal, thus giving the required protection for them and their children from the terrible consequences resulting from the sale of strong drink.

As an Order we have occasion to rejoice and be glad, because the principles for which we have contended so long are coming so grandly to the front, being endorsed by the best minds, not only of the province, but of the world.

### HOW CAN WE MAKE GREATER PROGRESS.

I would say, in my opinion, we should hold at least occasional public meetings.

Be punctual and constant in attendance upon your Lodge meetings. Be entitled to, and have the pass-word every time; and always try and exercise that charity for others that you like to have fall like a mantle over your failings, remembering, we must dwell together in unity.

During the past year my correspondence has been double that of the preceding years that I have occupied this position. I have written a large number of letters, answering all sorts of questions which have been submitted to me during the year in the interests of the Order. To the best of my ability I have performed the duties of my office.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Grand Lodge to your Executive last session, terms were agreed upon with Bro. W. H. Rodden for his services as an organizer for three months. He served that time and was paid in full. At the expiration of that time it was thought advisable to terminate the agreement, and no new arrangements were made. Bro. Rodden has spent some time since in the work, and I presume, he will make his report to the Grand Lodge,

and after due consideration this body will pass upon his claim in accordance with the results of said work.

In conclusion, I desire to thank you for your kindness to me during my three terms of office; it has been an evidence of your love for the principles of our beloved Order. Allow me here to say, select good and efficient officers for the time to come,—men upon whom you can depend for the furtherance of our cause in a judicious and economical manner, without a waste of our limited resources.

And may God's blessing attend us in the future.

Fraternally submitted,  
J. H. FLAGG, G. W. C. T.

The G.W.S. then read his report from which we condense the following information:—

The present number of working Lodges on the books is . . . .	243
Lodges instituted during the year . . . . .	33
Lodges resuscitated . . . . .	23
Total membership in good standing . . . . .	10,917
Initiated during the year . . . . .	4,673
Members re-instated . . . . .	263
" admitted by card . . . . .	144
" violated obligations . . . . .	638
" expelled for violation . . . . .	319
" expelled for non-payment . . . . .	1,587
" suspended . . . . .	677
" withdrawn by card . . . . .	219
" withdrawn from Order . . . . .	865
Deaths . . . . .	41

During the past year the lodges in the Province of Manitoba, under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge, withdrew and were organized into a separate Grand Lodge of their own. In consequence of this we lost about a dozen lodges and nearly a thousand members. After deducting these losses, however, we now have an equal number of lodges with last year, and an addition of over one hundred members.

To give some idea of the *time* when the work is done, I may give the following figures from the quarterly returns:—

During the May quarter there were 1,406 initiations; during August quarter, 961; during November quarter, 753; during February quarter, 1,553.

Last session I stated that a new edition of the constitution would soon be needed. I would suggest the appointment of an efficient Constitution Committee to assist in making such amenduents and changes as may be considered desirable. There is now a demand for a new edition at the earliest practical moment.

No satisfactory arrangements have been made by the Executive with the publisher of the *Casket* about its continuance as our organ, according to the terms of the action last session, an offer was made by the publisher of *Truth*, of this city, to afford such space as was deemed necessary, placing the same under the entire control of the G.W. Secretary, without any expense or guarantee whatever, other than that the paper should be recommended to the patronage of the members. The Executive accepted the offer, and I have had control since, as per the terms of the agreement.

Never before in the history of the temperance work in Canada has their been such interest and activity displayed as now. Public opinion is aroused, and as a leading temperance organization a great duty lies before us. We cannot help the local option campaign more effectually than by strengthening our existing lodges, and planting the largest possible number of efficient new ones. Let us, in view of the gravity of the present crisis, unite as never before to press on our work.

Fraternally submitted,  
THOMAS W. CASEY, G.W. Sec.

The Treasurer, Bro. J. B. Nixon, presented his report, of which the following is a summary:—

Balance on hand from last year . . . . .	\$97 05	
Receipts for year . . . . .	2,941 44	
		\$3,038 49
Expenditure for year . . . . .	\$2,729 56	
Balance on hand . . . . .	308 93	
		\$3,038 49

The Auditors, Bros. A. Burritt and W. H. Rodden, certified to the correctness of the accounts.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Grand Lodge reassembled at 2 p.m. The Committee on Distribution reported referring different parts of the reports of the officers to various special and standing committees.

Bro. F. S. Spence asked permission to make a statement in reference to the status of the York County and Toronto District Lodge. After hearing Bro. Spence and Bro. Rodden, the Grand Lodge referred the matter to the Committee on Appeals.

F. S. SPENCE spoke in behalf of the Dominion Alliance, and asked the assistance and co-operation of the Grand Temple in the great Scott Act movement now going on in this Province. The following resolution was then moved by Dr. Oronhyatekha, and seconded by James B. Nixon, "That the incoming Executive be instructed to issue a circular to the subordinate lodges asking them to send such contributions as they see fit to assist the Dominion Alliance in their work, and that a petition be sent to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge to contribute the sum of \$100 for the same purpose." Carried.

The Committee on Printing presented a report recommending that the tender of Messrs. Hunter & Rose for printing the minutes of this session and a new edition of six thousand copies of the constitution be accepted. After a short discussion the report was adopted.

Dr. ORONHYATEKHA, Chairman of the Committee on Constitution, presented a report recommending that no change be made in Section 9 of the constitution. After considerable discussion the report was adopted.

W. H. RODDEN, Chairman of the Committee on the State of the Order, presented an exhaustive report on the state of the Order. On motion, the report was referred to the Executive Committee to be condensed for printing in the minutes.

EVENING SESSION.

The Grand Lodge re-assembled at 8 p.m.

On motion of Dr. Oronhyatekha, it was resolved, "That the election of officers be the first order of business to-morrow, after appointing the time and place for the next annual meeting.

The G.W.C.T. then introduced Bro. Thos. Nixon, of the Manitoba Grand Lodge, who in a brief and eloquent address gave a history of the movement in that Province. He said that it was with feelings of pleasure that he was permitted to attend this session of the Grand Lodge. The work which is being done by the Canada Temperance Act would help them in the North-West. The Act had been adopted by three-fourths of the Province, but its enforcement had been defeated on some legal fiction. The Manitoba Branch of the Dominion Alliance at a recent meeting decided to submit the Canada Temperance Act in every county in that Province. If it is adopted in the counties now agitating for its adoption in Ontario it will help in the work there. Prohibition did prohibit in the North-West. Over 6,000 men were employed last year on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and during the whole season no quarrel of any importance had occurred, this was clearly owing to the absence of liquor. He thought the Good Templars confined themselves too much to the lodge-room. Every young man should get a vote, and then use that vote for temperance. As a society Good Templars have no right to leave this great work of submitting the Canada Temperance Act to other organizations.

Bro. F. S. Spence, Chairman of the Committee on the Scott Act, presented the following report.— That we heartily endorse the present agitation for the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act, and earnestly urge our members to give it their most enthusiastic support."

Bro. Spence moved the adoption of the report in an address giving a history of the Scott Act, and the agitation for its adoption. An amendment was adopted referring the report back to the Committee for the purpose of having incorporated in it some of the facts presented in the address.

On motion the salary of the Secretary for the coming year was fixed at \$800.

After much discussion it was decided that the capitation tax for the coming year should be seven cents per member.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Grand Lodge re-assembled at 9 a.m.

After several votes it was decided that the next session should be held at Hamilton on the fourth Tuesday in June, 1885.

The remainder of the morning session was occupied in the election of officers, which resulted as follows—

G.W.C.T., J. H. Flagg, Mitchell (re-elected); G.W.C., T. Lawless, Napanee; G.W.V.T., Miss L. A. Newman, Paris (re-elected); G.W.S. T. W. Casey, Napanee (re-elected); G.W.T., J. B. Nixon, Toronto (re-elected); G.W.C., Rev. Mr. Leech; G.W.M., Mr. Gordon Florence; G.D.M., Miss Henderson, Toronto; G.W.G., Mrs. Wilde, Hamilton; G.W. Seal, Mr. A. Newell, Carlisle.

On motion of Mr. Spence a special committee was appointed to take into consideration the desirability of recommending some special form of badge to be worn at all times by the members of the Order.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Grand Lodge re-assembled at 2 p.m.

The Committee on Constitution presented a report containing the following recommendations:—"1. That any member who is six months in arrears may be placed on the suspended list, and thereafter the subordinate lodge shall not pay capitation tax on such suspended member. 2. On the re-instatement of any member suspended, the Subordinate Lodge shall pay to the Grand Lodge the capitation tax for the quarter during which the member was under suspension."

After a good deal of discussion the report was adopted without amendment.

Mrs. Cummer, of Hamilton, was elected General Superintendent of Juvenile Templars in Ontario, after which the lodge proceeded to ballot for representatives to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge.

The following were declared elected:—Regular representatives, Bros. E. Storr, F. S. Spence, J. H. Flagg and Sister Newman.

Alternate Representatives.—Sister Casey and Bros. W. S. Williams, E. C. Cummer and G. Bottrell.

The Committee on Nominations recommended the appointment of the following Committee on Juvenile Work:—Mrs. Cummer, Mrs. Casey, and G. H. Lees.

The G. W. C. T. then introduced Miss Cushman, of Ohio, General Superintendent of Juvenile Templars, who, in a brief and telling address, urged on the Grand Temple the necessity of devoting more time and attention to educating the young in the nature and effects of alcoholic liquors on the human system. If they would save the nation, they must save the children. Miss Cushman's address was listened to with marked attention, and at the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was returned to this talented young lady.

A resolution was then passed placing \$200 of the funds of the Society at the disposal of the Executive for the reception of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge at its next session in this city.

The Committee on Official Organ recommended that the *Canada Casket* be made the official organ of the Grand Lodge upon condition that the editor shall be one who is acceptable to this Grand Lodge or its executive, and that Bro. Thomas Lawless be recommended as editor; that this Grand Lodge shall not be liable for any expense connected with the publication and editorial management.

The above report was adopted.

Bro. WILLIAMS presented an exhaustive report of the representatives of the Grand Lodge to the last session of the R. W. Grand Lodge. This report contained a large amount of valuable statistics in relation to various grand lodges of the world.

The report was adopted and ordered to be placed on the minutes of the session.

#### EVENING SESSION.

The Grand Lodge re-assembled at 8 p.m.

The special Committee on Badges, presented the following report, which was adopted:—That the matter is one requiring some consideration and the examination of various designs, this Committee recommend that it be continued during the year with instructions to receive and examine designs and report their recommendation at the next meeting of this Grand Lodge.

The Committee on Juvenile Temperance Work presented the following report:—That this Grand Lodge deprecate the want of interest of our subordinate lodges in this branch of our work, and we recommend that the Executive be directed to issue a circular recommending the subordinate lodges to initiate juvenile temples wherever practicable and offer the necessary supplies gratis. We also beg to acknowledge the very valuable assistance rendered to the committee by Miss Cushman, the R. W. G. Superintendent of this work. The report was adopted.

The following resolution, moved by Bro. Geo. Spence, was warmly

discussed and adopted by the Grand Lodge:—"That our Executive be instructed to try and secure the co-operation of all the sister societies and all organizations favorable to the cause of Prohibition in securing at the proper time the presentation of petitions to Parliament asking that the question of Prohibition be submitted to the electors at the next general election of the Dominion, and that the necessary machinery be provided for that purpose."

Moved by Dr. Oronhyatekha, seconded by T. W. Casey, and resolved—"That this Grand Lodge tenders its hearty sympathy to our noble co-workers in the county of Halton in their contest against the concentrated forces of the liquor sellers of the Dominion; that this Executive be requested to issue a circular at the proper time to subordinate lodges requesting them to contribute as liberally of their means as possible to aid our brothers and sisters in holding the fort in the noble county of Halton; and further that the Executive be authorized to secure the attendance in the county of our noble leader, the Hon. J. B. Finch, R.W.C.T., for a brief time during the contest for the purpose of advocating our cause."

Votes of thanks were tendered to the city press for reports of the proceedings and to the Toronto members for their kind hospitalities.

During the evening the members of the Grand Lodge were entertained to a light repast of strawberries, etc., by the Toronto Lodge; and one of the most successful of Grand Lodge sessions was closed at about 12.30 a.m.

### Scott Act News.

LINCOLN.—A Scott Act Convention was held at St. Catharines on the 26th inst., and an Association for the county of Lincoln was formed and officers elected. Mr. R. Murgatroid, of Smithville, was elected President. Some other business was transacted and resolutions passed looking to an early campaign for the adoption of the Scott Act.

ESSEX.—Steps are being taken to convene a meeting of the liquor men of Essex county at Windsor on the 15th inst. to determine what should be done to combat the efforts of the temperance people, who are actively working up a sentiment in favor of the Scott Act, which is to be submitted to a vote in the county. The prohibitionists are working an aggressive campaign.

PERTH.—The Good Templars have purchased a \$300 brass band to furnish music for the meetings to be held during the Scott Act campaign. Several speakers addressed a large meeting in the Temperance Hall on the 29th, and reference was made to the Scott Act. The objection that it lowers the value of hotel property was discussed. Hotel property was said to be now above par, and with the introduction of the Scott Act it will be lowered to its real value and the hotel business made more respectable.

LAMBTON.—About 150 delegates assembled in the M. E. Church at Wyoming, on the 27th, to discuss the date for submitting the Scott Act. After considerable discussion it was decided to submit the Act to the electors about the 15th Feb. next. The petitions are to be circulated and returned by the 15th October next. Reports were read from the various polling sub-divisions, which showed the sentiment to be in a healthy condition. There were delegates present from every municipality in the county. It was one of the largest and most harmonious conventions ever held in the county.

BRANT.—A convention was held at Paris on the 20th ult., when it was decided to organize and submit the Scott Act to the people. The Rev. T. H. Orme gave useful information as to steps already taken in the county of Brant, from which assurances of final success may be anticipated. The attendance, among whom were several ladies and all the clergymen of the town, gave a fair representation of active workers. Influential committees were appointed and steps taken in anticipation of the coming struggle. A mass meeting largely attended was held to-night in our town hall. The Rev. T. H. Orme gave a cheering, lengthened address, going minutely into the provisions of the Act, showing its superiority over the Dunkin Act, and comparing the outturn of the liquor traffic with the different articles turned out by the machinists, implement makers, dry goods men, etc.—the latter being all proud of their handiwork and goods they sold, whereas no one would own the poor-drunkard. Other speakers followed, and the meeting separated after passing the following

resolution unanimously:—"That this meeting heartily endorse the submission of the Scott Act in the county of Brant, and pledge themselves to give their strongest support to that object." Temperance literature was freely discussed among the audience. An invitation was given to any opponent of the Scott Act to come to the platform, where they were assured of equal length of hearing and fair play, but this offer was not accepted.

**BRUCE.**—A very enthusiastic meeting was held in the church, at Riversdale, on the 20th ult., in the interest of the Scott Act. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Lockhart, who, in his usual humorous style directed the meeting very successfully. The first speaker was Mr. Steele. He showed the cost of the liquor traffic to the nation, and the misery entailed by it on individuals, families, and society in general. Mr. King, of Enniskillen, followed, and with telling effect explained the provisions of the Act, showed its superiority over the Dunkin Act, and related the working of the Act in the counties in which it had been introduced. Mr. John Arnott, in an exceedingly demonstrative manner, denounced the liquor traffic, proving that he and other laboring men, against their will, did more to support the hotels than those who drank. The money which should go to pay honest debts went to buy whiskey. As a general rule it was not their own money drunkards spent. At this stage there was an invitation given to any present to show cause why the Scott Act should not be submitted, which invitation was accepted by James Marshall, hotel-keeper, who spoke very well considering the want of sympathy for his cause in the meeting. At the close there was a vote taken whether or not the Scott Act should be submitted in this county. Against the submission of it stood up two hotel-keepers, two strangers from Walkerton, and two others, making six. In favor of submitting it nearly all the rest of the church full rose to their feet.

**WELLINGTON.**—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the temperance workers of Wellington county and the city of Guelph was convened under the auspices of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance in the Presbyterian Church, Fergus, on the 27th ult., to take into consideration the desirability of submitting the Canada Temperance Act in the county and city. Upwards of one hundred delegates from the various municipalities were in attendance. Many of the temperance workers claim that both the county and city will adopt the Canada Temperance Act by a good majority. The Salvation Army will become an important factor in the contest in this county. The Army at Guelph were represented at the convention, by Messrs. Clark, Ruddy, and Swaysen. One of these gentlemen stated in the convention that he had been one of the most active opponents of the Dunkin Act in the last contest, but he would now vote and work for the adoption of this Act in the city of Guelph. Considerable feeling was manifested in the convention at the action of certain hotel keepers in the village, who had refused to entertain anyone attending the meeting. The opponents of the Act claim that it will be defeated by a very large majority.

The Rev. Mr. Griffin, of Guelph, was elected chairman, and the Rev. Mr. Blake was appointed secretary. The chairman, after briefly stating the objects of the meeting, introduced the Rev. John Smith, of Toronto, Vice-President of the Dominion Alliance. Mr. Smith, in a short but able address, sketched the history of the Canada Temperance Act, giving its leading provision and the success which had attended its enforcement in the counties and cities where adopted. The reports of the delegates as to the state of temperance sentiment and prospects of adopting the Act in the various municipalities were of the most encouraging character; all agreed that in recommending that the agitation should be commenced at once. The delegates from Guelph reported that city as ripe for agitation, and expressed the opinion that the Scott Act would be carried in Guelph by a good majority. The following resolution from the Congregational Church, of that city, was read: "Whereas intemperance is the greatest curse of our age, and is sapping the foundation of our institutions as well as destroying the bodies and souls of men, and whereas the traffic is destructive of the best interests of this country, and of the entire Dominion, be it therefore resolved that it is the opinion of this Church that the time has arrived for the agitation and adoption of the Scott Act in the county of Wellington, as well as in the city of Guelph. Resolved further, that the delegates appointed to the Fergus Conference be and are hereby instructed to convey to that Conference the best wishes of this Church for the success of the movement contemplated." The following resolution

was then unanimously adopted. "Resolved that in the opinion of this Convention the time has arrived when it is desirable to agitate for the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act in the county of Wellington and city of Guelph.

The following officers were then elected:—Rev. Mr. Mullen, Fergus, President; Mr. Eastell, Secretary; G. S. Arms, Treasurer. The following persons were appointed Vice-Presidents in the several municipalities:—Arthur village, Rev. Mr. Thorne; Arthur township, W. Coeshman; Aramosa, L. Pankinson; Erin, Rev. Mr. Fowler, W. Garafraza, Dr. Minnie; W. Luther, Mr. Frear; Minto, Duncan McLean; Maryborough, J. Robertson; Peel, Thomas Garbutt; Puslinch, Hugh Reid; Guelph township, T. S. Anderson; Harriston, Rev. Mr. Campbell; Nichol, Mr. Rennie; Palmerston, Rev. Mr. Auld; Clifford, Rev. Mr. Stevens; Mt. Forest, Rev. Dr. Aylesworth, Elora, Mr. Spencer; Fergus, Mr. Clyne; Drayton, John Fisher; Pilkington, George Wright; City of Guelph, Rev. Mr. Griffin. After the transaction of some preliminary business, the Convention adjourned.

#### MASS MEETING.

The mass meeting held in the Presbyterian Church in the evening was largely attended. The principal speaker was the Rev. John Smith, of Toronto, who in an able and eloquent address urged the electors of Wellington County to adopt the Scott Act. In the course of his address he said there were three ways to treat this evil:—1st Let it alone and allow free trade in liquor. This, no one dare to advocate. 2nd. To license it. He (the speaker) was opposed to the license system, which he termed a diabolical system, first, because it counteracted the benevolent designs of society, and second, because it was contrary to the principles of preventive legislation, and lastly, because no license law ever had been or could be enforced. He continued that there was but one remedy, and that was to prohibit it. He was favorable to compensation, but wanted to see both sides compensated. Mr. Smith was listened to with marked attention.

A large Convention of delegates from different parts of the county of Wellington was held at Fergus, on the 26th ult., when it was decided to organize and submit the Scott Act to the people at an early date.

**SIMCOE.**—The Scott Act agitation is assuming some rather lively aspects in the northern part of the county of Simcoe. Several meetings have been held this week, Mr. William Burgess, of Toronto, being the principal speaker announced. Intimations of the meetings were sent to the representatives of the Anti-Scott Act party, but no one from that side attended. The meeting was held at Jarratt's Corners, and, considering the weather, the attendance gave evidence of a strong feeling in favor of the Act. The Rev. J. H. Harris, (Episcopal), who is the Vice President of the Association for the township, presided, and in addition to Mr. Burgess' speech the Rev. Mr. Fairbairn addressed the meeting. On Tuesday night a meeting was held at Warminster. Here, however, the field was contested by the Anties. Mr. C. Moore, of the Central hotel, of this town, drove over with Mr. McCosh, a well-known lawyer. After Mr. Burgess' address, in which he gave a complete statement of the nature and operation of the Act, Mr. McCosh arose and spoke for an hour and a quarter, contending that the Act was a speculation; that in Halton, where it was on trial, it was a failure, and that prohibition, like wooden nutmegs, was a Yankee invention. He also argued that the hotel-keepers paid a large portion of the revenue which the farmers would have to pay if they had prohibition. During his reply Mr. Burgess was interrupted by shrieks and groans from a group of youths outside, among whom Mr. Moore and Mr. McCosh stationed themselves. He showed that the Act in Halton had as yet only had two years trial, while license had hundreds of years trial, and had always failed. He quoted from the Ontario Prison's report showing that while crime in Halton increased 10 per cent., the year before the Act came into operation, it decreased 40 per cent., the first year after it came into operation. If prohibition was "a Yankee invention," and it proved to be a remedy for the evil, it should not be rejected. But he quoted Saltire, in Yorkshire, the district of Sefton Park, in Liverpool, the town of Bessbrook, in Ireland, and County Tyrone, in Ireland, in all of which prohibition had proved an undoubted and incalculable blessing. He ridiculed the idea that the liquor sellers paid the revenue, for every cent paid to the public exchequer through them came from the people, with enormous and ruinous interest.

On Wednesday night a meeting was held at Uhtoff, and here the antis adopted still more aggressive tactics. They first contested the Rev. Mr. Harris' right to open the meeting with prayer, but the rev. gentleman stuck to his post and insisted upon it in spite of half an hour's opposition and eventually carried his point, after which Mr. Nicholson was appointed chairman on the nomination of Mr. C. Moore, who was evidently determined to run the meeting. Mr. Burgess then delivered his address. Mr. Moore created a scene by threatening Mr. Burgess because he referred to him as a liquor seller.

Mr. Cosh again spoke for an hour and a quarter, going over similar ground as on Tuesday. Immediately on concluding his speech, he and Mr. Moore left the room, and immediately a band of rough young fellows marched into the crowded place, with shrieks and yells and uncouthly sounds made by using a large old circular saw on a long pole as a gong, and which was rattled with small axes. Others followed with cowbells, and other extemporized instruments of musical torture. Mr. Burgess' attempt to speak was drowned by repetitions of the noise, and, the meeting being broken up, he and the Rev. Mr. Harris were serenaded for a quarter of a mile or so by music which made night hideous. Some little disposition was shown to actual mischief by stone-throwing. Mr. Burgess says that one large stone fell at his feet, but fortunately no harm was done. There is some talk of prosecuting the ringleaders, with a view to get at the authors of the disgraceful scene.—*Globe*.

### Selected Articles.

#### THE SCOTT ACT.

No free-minded individual can come out too early or state his position too clearly in favor of prohibition if he has at heart the good of the people of this Dominion or of his locality. We have already stated that we believe there is no room for neutrality on the subject of prohibition as compared to a license system. We believe that we have as good a license law as we would be likely to have for years to come; but even with it, the social evils of intemperance are of great magnitude—of such magnitude, in fact, that none can fail to observe them. There are those, however, who, not having studied the matter from our standpoint, are undecided as to whether the Scott Act would have the effect of diminishing those evils or not. A careful study of the Act itself will be useful, and a fitting opportunity is afforded, now that it is intended to organize for the submission of the measure to the voters of this county. There are others, though, who, regardless of the welfare of the community, attempt to argue that the system of licensing is more beneficent to the cause of temperance than the Scott Act would be. To this there is but one answer, after the least investigation is made. We now have in this Province the best license law ever framed, according to universal testimony. We cannot look for any change in this law that will tend to reduce the traffic in alcoholic beverages. If a higher price is placed upon the privilege of dealing in intoxicants, have we any proof that there will be a diminution in the amount of drinking? No. There may not be so many places for the sale of liquor. Some hotels or saloons whose keepers have less money than their neighbors would doubtless fail to take out licenses; but that will not in any sense affect the amount of money that the people will spend for drink: rather will it increase the amount spent. If one high priced license comes into existence in place of two low priced ones, does the reader suppose that the man who pay for the one will be lacking in plans to make his high priced license pay? not by any means. It has been the experience of all cities where the high license has been tried that finely finished, gilded and more attractive saloons took the places of the less gaudy drinking place. High and low priced liquor was sold at the same bar; the business turned into a channel of monopoly; the same amount of intoxicants was drunk. One or two took in the money that was before taken in by half-a-dozen places under low licenses. More adulterations were made in the liquor; the better and the lower classes of society—for there is a distinction in all classes of drinkers—met at the same monopolistic carnival, and the results were naturally worse than they would be if the trade were carried on in a less centralized manner. There is no use in endeavoring to apply the condition of affairs in some American cities to the Province of Ontario. The city of Chicago alone, for instance, is under the curse of a larger liquor traffic than the whole Province of Ontario. Crime holds high carnival, night and day, as a direct result of the unrestrained sale of liquor. It is

therefore no wonder that temperance men hail with gladness a rise in the price of license there, and the consequent decrease in the number of saloons. But Ontario is not Chicago—let us be thankful for that. Our Dominion Government has already said that when this country is ready for prohibition, we should have it. The best prohibitive measure we have ever had the opportunity of testing is within our grasp, and shall we not give it a trial? Some will bring up the Dunkin Act in comparison. The Scott Act was passed in lieu of the Dunkin Act for the very purpose of remedying the deficiencies of the latter. It does it, too. There are few cases of exception where it does not. If you are not satisfied of this, obtain a copy of each Act, and compare them. Do not take for granted the statements of any man, whether he be a professed temperance ally or not, on this subject. It is one of too great importance to pass by without forming your own opinion on a clear, unbiased basis. We are more and more convinced, on studying the question of prohibition and license (high or low), that from the results already accomplished by the Scott Act, it is incomparably superior to the Dunkin Act, and its adoption in this whole Province—aye, in this whole Dominion—would bring the greatest good to the greatest number. At any rate, the duty of the temperance people is to press forward and obtain the adoption of the Act, and, also to obtain any amendments that may be advisable for the welfare of society: such amendments will not be obtained unless the people show their determination to first try the Act. Let the forces of this county and district combine and move forward.—*Carleton Place Herald*.

#### HIGH LICENSE.

"We are at a point where it is proposed to restrain liquor selling by compelling the liquor merchants to pay a high license of say, \$500 or \$1,000. This will have a tendency, it is said, to close up the small groggeries, and the money obtained from the few able to pay high license will help to support the poorhouses filled by the wives of men ruined by dissipation, don't you see it? It will help to build the jails where men are incarcerated who violate the law while drunk, don't you see? It will help support the Court of Oyer and Tremain, where they are tried for committing crimes to which they are driven by intoxication, don't you see? [Laughter.] How any intelligent man or woman can be so hoodwinked by this argument, which is the surrender of all that the temperance movement has been striving for during the past sixty years, is a source of amazement to me. The result of high license is to make rum selling and rum-drinking respectable, by closing the low groggeries and allowing a few gilded saloons to sell all the liquor. It is a proposition to close the rash on the body politic and gather together all the poison and all the pus into a few great carbuncles. [Laughter.] High license is the monopoly of abomination. Legalized rum-selling has made the ground of England, Ireland and America hollow with the catacombs of slaughtered drunkards.

"High license is a violation of the first principle of our government—equal rights. It allows one man who can pay \$500 or \$1,000 to sell sweetened dynamite [laughter] and denies the right to the man who can pay only \$100 or nothing at all. I plead for equal rights. High license allows a few men who sell extract of log-wood, strychnine and the blue vitriol and denies to others even the right to strike a lucifer match. It isn't fair. Why don't you apply the same principal to other trades? Why not license bakers and butchers and shut up the small shops and allow only a few large establishments which are able to pay for the high license to sell bread and meat? 'Oh,' it is said, 'that is different; selling bread and meat doesn't injure anybody.' Ah, my friends, you have surrendered the whole subject. If it is right to sell liquor all men should have an equal right to deal in it. If it is wrong, then a license fee of \$500 or \$1,000 is simply a bribe to the government. [Loud applause.]

"But it is said that we can't get prohibition and that it is better to take what we can get. Some say half a loaf is better than no bread at all. Yes, provided the half a loaf is not poisoned. A half a pound of butter is better than no butter at all, provided it isn't oleomargarine. [Laughter.] A midnight express train speeds across a bridge, one-half of which has been swept away by storm and flood; the train rolls over into the torrent below and 200 souls are landed into eternity. Is half a bridge better than no bridge at all?

"But it is said that a prohibition law cannot be executed. But there is not a law on the statute book that is perfectly executed. We have laws against murder, blasphemy, theft; yet murder, blasphemy, and theft abound. Then let us have a high license for theft. [Laughter.] We must put down these small thieves who make away with door mats, postage-stamps and chocolate drops. [Laughter.] Let us make the license high, say \$10,000, so that only a few can pay it. Then we shall put to flight the wharfrats, and all hail to the million-dollar rascals.

"A member of the New Jersey Legislature a few days ago made a speech so full of oaths and imprecations that the printers, who never swore, had to put blanks to indicate where the blasphemy came in. [Laughter.] Let us gather this precious group together and give them full sweep to blaspheme as they like, and then we shall extinguish the small swearers, who have no genius in blasphemy, and who never go beyond 'By George,' 'My Stars,' and 'Darn.' [Uproarious laughter.] Oh, you never can extinguish blasphemy, except by high license.

"If rum-selling is wrong, \$5,000,000 ought not to buy immunity [Applause.]—*T. De Witt Talmage.*

#### PROHIBITION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

South Carolina is living under prohibition in the country places, and in all but the incorporated cities, and in these they have local option. The *News* and *Courier*, of Charleston, wrote to the different counties to find out how the law was enforced; we publish the responses received, which show for themselves:—

Grenville County.—"It has worked great good in Grenville County; with the substantial people the law is very popular."

Union County.—"It has effected great good, and promises better in the future. It is pretty generally observed."

Abbeville County.—"It is regarded as a good law."

Clarendon County.—"Is very popular with most white men; altogether popular with women."

Caleton County.—"The law has reduced the percentage of crime fifty per cent., and is stringently enforced."

Richmond County.—"The effect is good where the law is observed."

York County.—"Effect good; generally enforced."

Marion County.—"Works well."

Lexington County.—"It is marked moral improvement where prohibition is enforced."

Newberry County.—"The prohibitory law outside incorporated towns is fully enforced; its morals being improved a hundred per cent."

Pickens County.—"The prohibition law works admirably, and has a most beneficial effect."

Spartansburg County.—"The law has been a success, and its enforcement has constantly become more stringent."

Marlborough County.—"Effect good, and generally observed and enforced."

Fairfield County.—"The effect has been beneficial, and it has been well observed in the county."

Williamsburg County.—"Generally enforced, and considered a very useful and beneficial law."

Edgefield County.—"The effect has been good, and the law generally observed and enforced."

Lancaster County.—"It has a good effect, and is generally observed."

Barnwell County.—"The prohibition measure is popular in Barnwell County."—*Temperance Review.*

#### WHERE THE VICTIMS OF INTEMPERANCE FIND RELIEF.

The late lamented Wm. E. Dodge, of New York city, was ever seeking for channels through which his vast benefactions might flow to alleviate suffering and misery, and to elevate humanity. The establishment of a home for sufferers from the alcoholic habit was in a great measure due to his earnest conviction that under proper conditions men might be permanently rescued from the domination of strong drink. Filled with this great purpose, he took the initiative in a movement, seconded by other wealthy philanthropists, which finally resulted in the erection of a noble structure on the north-east corner of Eighty-sixth street and Madison avenue, New

York city. The grounds and buildings, with all the appurtenances, and modern improvements, cost about \$125,000, and all is free from debt. Here men representing every profession and calling, and from all parts of the country, to the number of sixty and upwards, are assembled with one common object in view, viz. to rid themselves of the curse that has hitherto blasted their lives. The results attained in the reclaiming of men have been wonderful, and can be ascribed only to the power and blessing of the ever-living God in accompanying and vivifying the religious influences of the institution, and the spiritual teachings and ministrations of Charles A. Bunting, Esq., the Resident Manager. Those desiring to forsake their old habits and lead a sober, Christian life, are admitted free of charge, if unable to pay, and the annual expenses of the establishment, amounting to \$20,000, are met by voluntary subscriptions and the moneys received from inmates who are able to pay their board. About 1,300 men have been made earnest, sober, Christian men, during the past seven years, through the instrumentality of this haven of rest, and while its doors are ever open no unfortunate need despair.—*The Bayonne Times.*

#### Campaign Songs.

##### GOOD-BYE OLD BOTTLE.

BY REV. O. E. MURRAY.

Tune—"Good-bye, My Lover, Good-bye."

You hold a liquid fire within,  
Good-bye, old bottle, good-bye;  
That lights the way for darkest sin,  
Good-bye, old bottle, good-bye.

##### CHORUS.

Good-bye, old bottle,  
We will abstain,  
Good-bye, old bottle,  
We never will drink again.

Your glassy sides hold serpent's stings  
And reptiles coiled in slimy rings.

The brains of Scotia's bard you burned;  
Like stone the heart of Bryon turned.

You steal both character and wealth,  
Then reputation too and health.

From out your neck rank poisons foam,  
You soon destroy both peace and home.

We build our prisons by our door,  
And pay the tax to feed your poor.

With gnashing teeth your strong men bow,  
They sink in death with livid brow.

You break both wives' and mothers' hearts,  
From orphan eyes the hot tears start.

Your graves are oft unwept and lone,  
Unmarked by flower or stick or stone.

Your gilded bars are Satan's thrones,  
All built with tears and blood and bones.

Your license baits are but decoys,  
A thousand dollars a piece for boys.

O, why do men indulge this crime,  
The curse of our age, the shame of our time.

Repeat the chorus of our song,  
Good-bye, old bottle, good-bye,  
Till right shall reign in place of wrong,  
Good-bye, old bottle, good-bye.

## General News.

## CANADIAN.

The Scott Act will be voted on in Lambton county in February next.

The National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America will meet in the fortieth annual session in Halifax, N.S., on Wednesday, July 9th.

Russel, Everett & Co., wholesale grocers, Toronto, have assigned; liabilities estimated at \$40,000, chiefly in England and Montreal, assets said to be \$35,000.

A boy named John Conway went with some companions to swim in the canal at Montreal. The lad was seized with cramps and drowned before assistance could be rendered.

In Essex and Kent counties the farmers complain that the corn crop is being greatly damaged, and in some places totally destroyed by the cut worm. Some say that they have replanted their fields three times this season.

When the down freight train was shunting cars in the yard, at Victoria Harbor, a young man named Stephen Smith, on a box car, lost his balance and fell heavily to the ground, bruising his side and breast terribly. He died almost instantly.

At South Woodslee, on July 1st, a carpenter named Alex Fitzpatrick, employed by Messrs. C. A. Sweet & Son, lumber and stave manufacturers of this place, was accidentally shot dead by P. W. Black, the foreman of this firm, who was fixing a revolver in a vise in the room of the mill where Fitzpatrick was at work at his bench. He hails from Alvinston, Ont., where his mother and sisters live.

During a heavy thunderstorm which prevailed over the North-West on Thursday night a house at St. Boniface was struck by lightning and its owner killed in bed, a companion being temporarily paralyzed. Five other occupants of the house were also affected by the same shock, but received no injury.

**FIRES.**—At Copetown, the residence of Mr. F. J. Fay and a great part of the contents was consumed by fire on the 30th ult. Insurance on building, \$800, and \$500 on the contents in the Waterloo Mutual. —At Church Falls, Sandford's hotel was burned on the 30th ult. The fire was discovered in the kitchen, and had made such headway that nothing could be done to save the building. Loss about \$3,500; insurance not known. —A fire commenced on the 1st inst., in a wooden house on St. Madeline street, Que. The place was one of disrepute. One of the inmates, a girl named Labranche, was burned to death. The inmates and a number of young men were having a carouse, when one of them knocked over a burning lamp. It is supposed the whole party were drunk.

## UNITED STATES.

Latest U. S. crop estimates look for a full average crop.

The indications are that the peach crop of Southern Delaware and Maryland will be heavy.

Several negroes died recently under mysterious circumstances at Rome, Ga. Robert Homes, colored, practising medicine without authority, has been arrested.

Mary Kelly, a Philadelphia laundress, reproached John Caldwell for drinking. Caldwell picked up a rifle and shot and killed the woman. When taken to the police station Caldwell fell on the floor insensible from the effects of liquor.

At Charleston, W. Va. Bernard Shaver, of Pendleton county, has been beaten to death by Amanda Simmons, who claims to be his wife. Jealousy is the cause.

After an exceedingly hot day, a cyclone and hailstorm struck Ithaca, N. Y., on the 1st inst., flooding the streets, which were filled with fallen trees and huge limbs. There was great alarm, but no lives were lost.

At Tarentum, Pa., on July 1st, Edward Mitchell cut off his arm with the intention of committing suicide because a justice of the peace refused to issue a warrant for the arrest of his wife, with whom he had a quarrel. Mitchell's recovery is doubtful. He had been drinking.

A despatch has been received at the Interior Department at Washington, from large herders in Montana stating that 900 Comanche Indians from the Pine Ridge Agency in Dakota have left their reservation and are now on Rosebud, Powder, and Horn rivers in a starving condition. The stockmen fear depredations.

At Philadelphia, the wife of Geo. Burkley, manufacturer, cut her throat while preparing dinner, on the 1st inst. She imagined she was to be taken to an insane asylum. Death was almost instantaneous.

In consequence of the outbreak of cholera in France, and as precautionary measures, the Health Department of Chicago has commenced a systematic sanitary inspection of the city. Special attention will be given to the settlements on the outskirts populated by foreigners, many of which are in a disgraceful condition, and no money or labor will be spared to make them plague-proof.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

In the House of Lords to-day Earl Cairns gave notice that he intended to meet the second reading of the Franchise bill with a motion that the bill is incomplete.

In the case of the Crown against Bradlaugh for illegally voting in the Commons, the jury decided that Bradlaugh did not take the oath in accordance with the practice of Parliament. A verdict was therefore given for the Crown.

Lord Granville has received a despatch from General Gordon, giving assurance of his health and safety.

The reductions made in the rent of the Irish peasantry by land commission will amount this year to nearly £3,000,000.

The Orangemen have just celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne at Newry. After the procession an effigy was burned. The police dispersed the crowd of Nationalists which was stoning the procession.

News from Marseilles and Toulon is again alarming. Arrangements have been made to fumigate all travellers on arriving at the Paris railway station.

At Toulon, there have been 53 cases of cholera so far, of which 22 have resulted fatally.

Madame de Kalomine (Countess von Romrod), is to receive her annuity of £1,000 a year from the Grand Duke of Hesse even if she contracts another marriage. The Grand Duke contemplates abdicating in favor of his son, Prince Ernest, who is not yet sixteen.

Admiral Courbet has been instructed to deny a public apology of China, as well as an indemnity for the violation of a treaty by the Chinese at Langson, and that in case she refuses to grant this the French fleet will bombard the Chinese cities.

A special commission, presided over by the Grand Duke Vladimir, to suggest means to stop the progress of Nihilism in the Russian army and navy, report that the discontent existing among the officers is due to inadequate pay and the flagrant injustice of the system of promotion. A plan of reform has been submitted to the Czar.

## Clippings.

Milwaukee malsters propose to "boycott" prohibition barley from Iowa. What a pity.

It is estimated that St. Thomas spends \$200,000 per annum in intoxicants. Yet in that city during the last year the poor suffered for want of the necessaries of life!

Thirty-four liquor dealers in Rhode Island, who own their present stands, will be obliged to surrender their licenses on July 1st, when the 400 feet-from-a-school-house law, which has just been re-enacted, goes into effect.

New York city can support 12,000 saloons which only lead to death and the devil, while of all names it can only maintain 448 Sunday schools.

Wipe every saloon out of the land and not a soul would be injured. Cherish them and thousands will be ruined. Draw your own conclusions.—*Cimiter.*

In order to be a saloon keeper, it is not necessary for a man to stand behind a bar and sell two cents worth of adulterated whiskey for ten cents, if he upholds the business he is in substance a saloon keeper.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of Kansas removing a county attorney for neglecting to prosecute liquor sellers has created a panic among those officials who have winked at a violation of the prohibitory law, and rum-sellers are rapidly closing out their business in all the larger cities.

Lars Olsen Smith, the great "brandy king," has been converted, and will give up liquor selling. "I think it is better," he says, "to use the money I have gained in denoralizing and poisoning the people in undoing as far as possible, the mischief that unwillingly I created."

Intemperance is sadly on the increase in Belgium. The returns show a population of five and a half millions of souls consumes 80,000,000 of francs in liquor annually, being a proportion of 66 per cent. more than thirty years ago. Side by side with this is a terrible increase in insanity, which has proportionately more than doubled in the same time.

The anti-prohibitionists of Wichita, Kan., had a mass meeting to "emphasize the doctrine of free opinion in a free country." Late that same night the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, the pastors of which were total abstinence advocates, were set on fire, and the barns of several persons were destroyed.

Last year in New York there were 115,510 commitments for crime, the large proportion of which would never have been made had not the people thought it best to maintain 12,000 saloons and an army of lazy loafers and vicious teachers to rob men and women of their virtue, and then call the diabolical work enterprise and prosperity.—*Ex.*

The newly appointed Bishop of Killaloe, Dr. Chester, is an earnest temperance worker and abstainer of many years' standing. When presiding quite recently at a temperance meeting in the Methodist church, Farsontown, he said that he felt bound to do all that he could to put an end to intemperance, and came to the meeting to show what side he was on. We heartily congratulate Dr. Chester on his appointment. He is the first total abstaining bishop in the Irish Church.—*Irish Temperance League Journal.*

The temperance people of Essex county are doing much active campaign work for the Scott Prohibition Act, and claim that the prospects for the adoption of the act are certainly growing brighter. The liquor men are trying to look unconcerned. They say the act can never be carried, but that if it should be, they will sell out and go into some other business which is not hampered by unreasonable laws. A few hotel men who have talked about the matter threaten to move to Michigan, where the saloon-keeper has unlimited liberty, if prohibition compels them to close their bars.

The *Hamilton Spectator* says, "there is every indication that the attempt to repeal the Scott Act in Halton will be successful. The only indication which we, right on the spot, can discern, is considerable activity in liquor circles in anticipation of a vote being taken this summer. There are many indications that the act will not be repealed, and that the attempt to repeal it is a waste of time, means and energy which the liquor party might use to better purpose in those counties that are about to vote on the adoption of the Act.

The hotel-keepers of Norwich appealed against their assessment, on the ground of it being too high, now that the Scott Act has been passed in Oxford. The Court of Revision could not see it in that light, as the Act had not come into force, and therefore had not injured the value of their property, and the assessment was confirmed. Several hotel-keepers in this county went to work, almost in the midst of the Scott Act campaign, and erected larger buildings—they could not wait to see how the voting went, and now they grumble because the value of their property will be brought down on a level with other property.—*Tilsonburg Liberal.*

Greely, Colorado, is one of the many bright spots of prohibition. Founded under strict temperance principles, it has been a success from the hour of its planting. Not a drop of liquor can be obtained in the town unless sold by the druggist upon a physician's certificate. Should any land holder violate the provisions of the clause contained in the deed, it work a forfeiture of his ownership. The town has 2,500 population, no paupers, no city jail, no police magistrate, no poor house. As a further evidence, they have three newspapers, six churches, and a fine school house, which cost over \$30,000.—*Denver News.*

The *St. Petersburger Medicinische Wochenschrift*, of April 5, quotes from the Russian medical journals some interesting figures in respect to the number of cases of alcoholism in St. Petersburg hospital. Thus Dr. Nikolajew furnishes the results observed at five of the largest civil hospitals during eight years (1877-84)—including under the title alcoholism, delirium tremens, periodical drunkenness, and acute and chronic alcoholism. The entire number of cases amounted to 5,396, with a mortality of 61 per cent. the maximum number of cases occurring between July and September of each year. The cases rose as high as, 1,048 in 1877, and 1,092 in 1879 (the beginning and end of the Turkish war), and fell in 1881 to 590, to rise again in 1881 to 930. Dr. E. Bary, deriving his material from the Marien-Magdalenen Hospital, furnishes a table of 1,652 cases which were treated therein during thirty years, most cases occurring during the warmest months of each year, the maximum month being August. This circumstance Dr. Bary explains by the gains of the working classes being greater in the summer, while during the light warm evenings they indulge in greater excesses. Great differences in the numbers of different years are accounted for by variations in social and political circumstances.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

An Iowa minister in preaching upon the death of a man who was run over while intoxicated, by the cars, alluded to the saloon keeper who sold the unfortunate man the liquor, and his responsibility for the man's death. The sample business man thought to turn the

ministers' remarks into an advertisement for himself and saloon, and sent the parson a bottle of whiskey labeled the "pure article," as pay for advertising. This brilliant stroke pleased the "boys." The rev. gentleman promptly turned the whiskey over to a chemist. Result: Alcohol 25 per cent., fusil oil, 10 per cent., picrotoxine, 5 per cent.; acetic acid, 10 per cent.; coloring, 5 per cent., aqua (water) 45 per cent. And the "boys" are said to have their doubts whether after all, the saloon keeper got much the best of it.—*Ohio Temperance Journal.*

The sale of liquor in Nebraska for the year under which the State has issued a high license increased about 4,000 barrels. Now remember that many people are induced to favor this policy under conviction that it offers restraints to the traffic, reduces the evils, and is itself partial prohibition. The old fraud is patent when you read of the increased sales and consequent increased evils. In Kansas under prohibition the sales have decreased over 90,000 barrels, while all other business has increased. This is the conclusive expose of the utterly fraudulent imposition of high license. The more a man pays for his business, the more art he must resort to in order to realize the increased, and necessitated profits. High license will ruin more souls and beggar more families than free whiskey. Prohibition first, last, and all the time.—*Iowa Prohibitionist.*

In Johnstown, N. Y., a manufacturing town of some 16,000 inhabitants, the Excise Board has refused to grant licenses since May, 1882; and the Law and Order Society report as follows.—

From May 1, 1882, to January 1, 1883, 8 months, 39,520 gallons less of beer were sold than during the same period of the year before, under license. The sale of distilled liquors in the same period, were,—

Under license.....	10,200 gallons.
No ".....	1,160 "
During the same time the arrests for drunkenness were,—	
Under license.....	17
No ".....	3
The town criminal expenses were,—	
Under licence.....	\$2,475.00
No ".....	407.00
Number of places where liquor was openly sold,—	
Under license.....	32
No ".....	0
— <i>Rescue.</i>	

Several tavern keepers have given up the daily *News* because we gave a notice of the temperance meeting in the Town Hall on Sunday night. Their places have however already been taken by others who have subscribed for it, so that the loss will be easily borne. We have already treated the hotel keepers of Berlin as a class, just as fairly as any other business men—many of our best friends think a little too generously. We have all along tried to give the news as they occur, treating all classes fairly and courteously. If we find however that this paper is to be persecuted because we report religious and temperance gatherings, as well as the occurrences of an opposite character, the parties who engage in that diversion will find out their mistake; that's all for the present.—*Berlin News.*

\* \* \* \* \*

Don't you hear the muttering thunder, don't you see the lurid glare?  
 Don't you feel the storm is gathering? Mark the stillness of the air!  
 'Tis the storm of Prohibition coming with resistless power,  
 For the God of tempest's moving, and we hail the joyous hour.  
 Moving on the hearts and voices, on the senses of the soul  
 Of the people, and they're marching on to victory at the polls.  
 Can you grasp the raging waters as they leap Niagara's fall,  
 Or turn back the silvery moonbeams scintillating on the wall;  
 Can you check majestic Ocean riding in upon the tide  
 Or the God of Prohibition at whose feet the waters hide?  
 No! His power is resistless, and the war-cloud is His throne.

\* \* \* \* \*

Can you wonder at the muttering of the gathering storm at last!  
 'Tis but the crash of justice, 'tis the angels bugle blast.  
 —From the annual report of the R. W. G. T., Geo. B. Katzenstein at  
 R. W. G. L. of 1884.

## Tales and Sketches.

## BURIED ALIVE.

"I wish I were dead!" exclaimed Jack Porter, in an irritable tone.

"Why so?" asked a cheery voice beside him.

"Because I don't see any good in living if I've got to dig in the mines all my days. Some people seem to have all the good things in this world and others nothing but hard work. There's Ruff Hare, a lazy, stupid fellow at school, going off now to travel, with plenty of money to spend, and all the airs of a grand gentleman, just because his father had the luck to buy a bit of land with a rich vein of coal in it; while here I am toilin' and moilin' in the dirt from morning till night, when I might be something or somebody if I had the chance—"

"And were selfish enough to leave your mother and sister to take care of themselves. Well, now, suppose, like me, you were blind, and had not seen the sun for twenty years, and could earn only enough to keep soul and body together by slate-pickin' in the Breaker?"

"I couldn't endure such a life, and I don't see how you can always be so cheerful and contented," replied Porter, looking at his companion half-pitifully, half contemptuously, as one lacking the fine nature to feel privations as he did.

"I can hear the birds sing and feel the warm sunshine this bright May morning. I'm not as bad off as poor Jack Fossett, a helpless cripple, on his back, with no end of pains and aches," replied the blind man, in the same cheerful voice. "I'll tell you, young man, you better count your marcies, instead of bein' allers complainin', or sometime you'll find you've less to count."

Here the two parted to go to their separate tasks, but Porter went to his work with his heart full of discontent. There were several men digging in the vein of coal beside him. After an hour or two had passed they all noticed a rumbling and crackling which they thought came from the roof, and, fearing that would fall, they began examining it to see if any portion appeared disturbed.

But the noise soon became so violent that they ran into the heading. They had scarcely reached it when the floor of the vein heaved up, opened, and a volume of gas rushed out, filling the whole place.

Porter darted into a passage leading inward from the breast; the other men ran forward, and their lamps set fire to the gas, which instantly caused a terrible explosion. Porter being behind the explosion, which always takes an outward course, was stunned only, and slightly injured by being dashed against the coal.

When he recovered from the shock he was in total darkness, but on relighting his lamp he discovered that a dense wall of rock and coal had been thrown down, and effectually barred his escape to the shaft.

Still he felt quite sure he could find another passage out, and, turning up the tunnel, he walked on for a long distance, over shattered wood work and through narrow stoops, hoping at every turn to see light ahead.

It was a part of the mine he had never explored, it having been worked out and virtually abandoned. To his unspeakable horror, the tunnel he had been following led him to a large cell, from which there was no further advance. He searched round and round, but only the cold, dripping rocks and black dirt met his eyes.

He turned and began painfully to retrace his steps, thinking he might possibly have overlooked some other passage, but no other passage was to be found, and the fearful conviction was forced upon him that he was buried alive.

The air was so foul near the scene of the explosion that he could not breathe there; but he walked back and forth in the dark passage, shouting till he was exhausted, yet hearing only the mocking echo of his own voice. Hope of escape almost left him when he thought how long it might be before help could reach him, for it was impossible to make his position known.

How every circumstance of his past life rushed back to his memory, and especially the feelings with which he had begun that day. What would he give now for a gleam of sunlight, one sound of a living voice to break that deathlike silence!

The air was purer in the farthest cell, and there, at last, in utter despair, he threw himself down, praying that God in mercy would

let the end come soon. And unconsciousness did come, but it was the quiet sleep that exhausted nature demanded.

The light of the lamp flickered fainter and fainter, till all was total darkness, yet he slumbered as peacefully as when in his bed at home. But the waking came, and the reality of his position burst upon him with renewed horror. He found his pick was still at his side, and he resolved to grope his way back to the scene of the explosion and work at the wall till he died or escaped; anything was better than inaction.

As he turned to the wall and was feeling for the tunnel, in creeping round a projecting rock he saw a faint gleam of light, that seemed like a glow-worm.

He put his finger over the spot and felt cold air coming against it. Was it possible that this was an aperture that might be enlarged? Instantly yet cautiously he struck the spot with his pick, and after a few blows more light was admitted.

Hope now nerved him, and, scarcely stopping to take breath, he struck at the rock till the opening was so large he could pass through his hand and feel the warm sunshine upon it.

With a shout of joy he began to pick the earth again, but his random blows brought down more coal than he meant should come. He saw that all danger was not yet over, and that he must use caution where he struck, or he might yet lose his chance of escape.

Slowly now, hour after hour he toiled, bracing up the opening he was making as he worked, till it was large enough for him to pull himself through.

As his head emerged to daylight he looked eagerly about him to see where he was. To his surprise he found himself scarcely halfway up a deep hole, where the mine had caved in.

He remembered the spot, and wondered how he could reach the top; for there was nothing on the sides of the hole that he could cling to, to draw himself out of it.

Yet to feel the warm sunshine, see the green trees, and hear the birds was a pleasure in itself he had not expected to enjoy again, and some one would pass the opening ere long. After what seemed very weary watching, he heard a voice whistling in response to the song of the quails, and shouted aloud for help.

"What's the matter here?" shouted some one; and, looking up, Porter saw his blind friend.

"Don't come too close to this cave-in," he cried to caution him. "But go tell some men to bring a rope and haul me up. I've been buried alive in the mine, but have dug myself out so far, and now want help."

"Why, if it ain't Jack Porter! We thought you were killed in the explosion yesterday, with all the other poor fellows that were workin' in the vein. Any one else with you?"

"No; I jumped behind the fall, and I suppose that saved me. But you don't mean to say that it happened yesterday? Why it seems as if I had been buried for months."

"Yesterday morning at nine o'clock it burst like an earthquake; an' they're diggin' down there now, while yer mother an' sister are waitin' at the shaft, with the other poor women to see yer scorched body brought up, as all that's left of you; but I reckon yer glad you ain't dead, after all. Have you found out yet that there's anything worth livin' for?"

"I don't think you'll hear me complaining again. If I get out of this, I mean hereafter to work above ground, under the light of God's sunshine. But please get the men and help me out."

"Well, well, my keen hearin' served you a good turn, now I'll send those who have eyes to serve you another. It'll be a resurrection to a better life, if you have learned to count your marcies, and not be allers grumblin' over what you haven't got."—*Youth's Companion.*

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### For Girls and Boys.

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"YOU CAN'T COME IN, SIR."

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#### For Recitation.

If you would not be a drunkard,  
You must not drink a drop;  
For if you never should begin,  
You'll never have to stop.

The taste of drink, good people say,  
Is hard in driving out;  
Then, friends, in letting in that taste,  
Why, what are you about?

Out of your house to keep a thief  
You shut your door and lock it,  
And hang the key up on a nail,  
Or put it in your pocket.

So, lest King Rum within you should  
His horrid rule begin, sir,  
Just shut your lips and lock them tight,  
And say, "You can't come in, sir!"

—*Temperance Record.*

### THEIR WORK OF ART.

BY JESSIE E. WRIGHT.

"Georgie Bishop, do you believe that?" And Polly sat bolt upright, consternation and horror written in every line of her face.

Georgie shook her head solemnly. "It's awful, I know, but that gossipy Mrs. Tucker said so, and I guess she knows."

The two little girls sat facing each other, one on a flat stone, the other on a stump.

"You see," said Georgie, weighing every word, "you and I were afraid when he went to college that something would happen to him. You know there never was such a nice boy in this town. And now he has come back for vacation, and that old Mrs. Tucker says he was in trouble in college, went with dreadful boys and got drunk, and everything; and now, Polly, do you believe it?"

Very grave faces they both wore, and poor Polly never winked, she was so much in earnest.

"I don't believe it? I don't; but O dear! O dear! what shall we do?"

One would certainly have thought the responsibility of Tom's misdeeds lay entirely with our little friends, and they felt as though it did. Polly had heard of pledges, had a vague idea of what they were, and after much discussion they decided that the best thing to do was to offer Tom a pledge.

"We'll make it out and not tell anybody," said Georgie.

So they begged a sheet of foolscap, secreted some red and blue ink in the barn, and went to work on their pledge. Every word was changed several times, and they had some difference of opinion as to the form of it. At the top of the paper they printed in red ink, "This is a Pledge"—So he'll know," said Polly. Then in blue was laboriously written and printed: "Dear Tom:—Please sign this so you will be temperance. Don't do it any more, though we know you didn't. 'Wine is a mocker, and strong drink is raging.' Georgie Bishop and Polly Pennington made this pledge."

"Their Bible quotation was printed in red ink, as being in some way more impressive. A blue ribbon bought at the store tied up their pledge, and they were all ready for a visit.

So it happened that one afternoon, not long after Tom came home for the vacation, while he was writing in his sanctum at the top of the house, two very small girls with very grave faces and in very clean frocks came knocking at his door.

"Why, halloo!" said Tom, smiling as he opened the door. "How are you? Glad to see you! Here, do sit down in my two best chairs!" And he hurried around to make his little visitors comfortable. They looked so melancholy and so unlike the usual Georgie and Polly that he was surprised. "What makes you two so like a funeral anyway?" he said after a pause.

Georgie gave a gasp. "We heard you got drunk!"

Tom flushed and started. Polly was fairly pale and stammered out: "Oh! we don't believe it—O dear! Georgie, how could you? Tom, we know you didn't; but here is a pledge we made." A momentary look of triumph came over her face at the mention of it. "We do feel awful; but, Tom, don't look so!" Then Georgie explained, and Polly explained some more, Tom explained and till Tom, with a small girl on each knee, was presented with the pledge.

He never smiled at the blue and red ink. "You see," he said earnestly, "most of what Mrs. Tucker said wasn't true. I never did get drunk; but I am much obliged for this pledge. I'll sign it, and

I tell you up and down I'll keep it, and I'm much obliged to you for it."

Georgie and Polly were quite satisfied. Tom was positively nicer than ever they were sure; and as for their pledge, they modestly considered that as something beyond reproach—*Youth's Temperance Banner.*

### Our Casket.

#### BITS OF TINSEL.

How to drown a cat—in the water pitch her.

"I'd hate to be in your shoes," said a woman as she was quarrelling with a neighbor. "You could not get into them," sarcastically replied the neighbor."

"This is a suggestion of spring," said the rat, when the trap closed upon him.

A hollow mockery—a mismatched stovepipe.

When trains are "telescoped" the poor passengers see stars.

"I say, Jenkins, can you tell a young, tender chicken from an old, tough one?" "Of course, I can." "Well, how?" "By the teeth." "Chickens don't have teeth." "No, but I have."

"We do not dwell on that point," said the minister when he sat down upon an upturned tack.

A gentleman of Cork ordered his man to call him at six o'clock, but he woke him at four. Being asked the reason, he replied, "I came to tell you that you had two hours to sleep."

Don't forget, my snobbish friend, that you have got to die just the same as the rest of us, and you cannot bury yourself either.

An ill-tempered man in rebuking his son, for misconduct, said: "When I was your age my father would not let me go out at night." "A pretty father you had!" sneered the son. This maddened the irritable old man, and he vociferated: "I had a great deal better father than you have, you young rascal!"

"Are you having much practice now?" asked an old judge to an old lawyer. "Yes, sir, a good deal, thank you." "Ah, I'm glad to hear it. In what line is your practice particularly?" "Well, sir, particularly in economy."

Josh Billings says: "Most men concede that it looks foolish to see a boy dragging a heavy sled uphill for the fleetin' pleasure of ridin' down again, but it appears to me that the boy is a sage beside the young man who works all the week, and drinks up his wages on Saturday night."

"What is it that you like about that girl?" asked one young man of another. "My arm," was the brief reply.

"This is what I call capital punishment," as the boy said when he was shut up in a closet with the cakes and preserves.

A man was earnestly looking into the bunghole of a whiskey-barrel, as if in search of something he could not find. "What are you doing?" asked a bystander. "Why, I'm seeking my reputation in the place I lost it," was the mournful reply.

"Your language is wholly uncalled for," as the publisher told the author whose works failed to sell.

Never kick a man when he is down. It is cowardly. Never kick a man when he is up. It is reckless.

A young poetess says she "told her secret to the sweet wild roses." She was very imprudent. When the sweet wild roses "blow," she will wish she had kept her secret to herself.

"Did yez iver lind an egg to git the size av yer neighbor's moind, mum? Well, I did, thin. Mrs. McCarty kim along an sez she to me, sez she, 'hev yez a bit av an egg that ye'll be afther given me the loan av, till the day afther the morrow?' Ye see I had three eggs in a bag in the kitchen, two small bits o' wans, an wan that big I tho't there must be two or threy yallers in it! So sez I, 'yis mum, an' wilcom: go right in an help yerself.' Ye see I was that hurried a schrubbin me front door stips I didn't want to be thrupin in. Well, if ye'll belave me, she tuk the big wan. An this blissid mornin she sint that dirty chit o' he:n over wid the least bit of thing. 'Is that an egg ye hev there?' sez I. 'Yes un' sez he.' A real hin's egg? sez I. 'Yis un,' sez he. 'And did she cackie?' sez I. 'Yis un,' sez he, kind o'scart like. 'Thin,' sez I, 'tell yer mither that the hin that laid that egg must hev had a microscope to cackie by.'"

# The Canada Temperance Act!

VICTORY! VICTORY! VICTORY!

22,159 MAJORITY.

"THANK GOD AND TAKE COURAGE."

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

PRESENT STATE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

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

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

<i>Ontario.</i>			
Stormont, Glengarry, and Dundas,	Peel,	Bruce,	
Russell and Prescott,	Simcoe,	Kent,	
Carleton,	Grey,	Middlesex,	
Leeds and Grenville,	Brant,	Dufferin,	
Lennox and Addington,	Elgin,	Wellington.	
Prince Edward,	Norfolk,	Halton, (Repeal.)	
Northumberland and Durham,	Perth,	Brantford (city).	
Ontario,	Lambton,	St. Thomas (city).	
York,	Huron,		
Essex,	Lanark.		

Quebec.—Arthabaska, Shefford, Stanstead.

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

SUMMARY.

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

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

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

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

Ontario has thirty-eight counties and unions of counties, and seven cities of which two counties have adopted the Act, and in twenty-six counties and two cities agitation has been started in its favor.

Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, none 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, Point St. Charles, Montreal.
New Brunswick.....	C. H. Lugin, Fredericton.
Nova Scotia.....	P. Monaghan, P. O. Box 379, Halifax.
Prince Edward Island.....	Rev. Geo. W. Hodgson, Charlottetown.
Manitoba.....	J. A. Tees, Winnipeg.
British Columbia.....	J. B. Kennedy, New Westminster.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR.

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED.		DATE OF ELECTION.	
	For	Against		
Fredericton (city), N.B. ....	403	203	October	31, 1878
York, N.B. ....	1229	214	Dec'r	28, "
Prince, P.E.I. ....	2062	271	"	28, "
Charlotte, N.B. ....	867	149	March	14, 1879
Carleton, N.B. ....	1215	96	April	21, "
Charlottetown (city), P. E. I. . .	827	25	April	24, "
Albert, N.B. ....	718	114	April	21, "
King's, P.E.I. ....	1076	59	May	29, "
Lambton, Ont. ....	2567	23 2	May	29, "
King's, N.B. ....	798	245	June	23, "
Queen's, N.B. ....	500	315	July	3, "
Westmoreland, N.B. ....	1082	299	Sept.	11, "
Megantic, Que. ....	372	841	Sept.	11, "
Northumberland, N.B. ....	875	673	Sept.	2, 1880
Stanstead, Quebec. ....	760	941	June	21, "
Queen's, P.E.I. ....	1317	99	Sept.	22, "
Marquette, Manitoba. ....	612	195	Sept.	27, "
Lisgar, N.B. ....	944	42	Nov.	8, "
Queen's, N.S. ....	763	82	January	3, 1881
Sunbury, N.B. ....	176	41	February	17, "
Shelburne, N.S. ....	807	154	March	17, "
Lisgar, Man. ....	247	120	April	7, "
Hamilton (city), Ont. ....	1661	2811	"	13, "
King's, N.S. ....	1477	108	"	14, "
Halton, Ont. ....	1483	1402	"	19, "
Annapolis, N.S. ....	1111	114	"	19, "
Wentworth, Ont. ....	1611	2202	"	22, "
Colchester, N.S. ....	1418	184	May	13, "
Cape Breton, N.S. ....	739	216	August	11, "
Hants, N.S. ....	1028	92	Sept.	15, "
Welland, Ont. ....	1610	2378	Nov.	10, "
Lambton, Ont. ....	2988	3073	Nov.	29, "
Inverness, N.S. ....	960	106	January	6, 1882
Pictou, N.S. ....	1555	453	January	9, "
St. John, N.B. ....	1074	1074	February	23, "
Fredericton, N.B. ....	293	252	October	26, "
Cumberland, N.S. ....	1560	262	October	25, 1883
Prince County, P. E. I. ....	2939	1065	February	7, 1884
Yarmouth, N.S. ....	1300	96	March	7, 1884
Oxford, Ont. ....	4073	3298	March	20, 1884
Total,	49,103	26,944		

The Total Vote in the Forty Contests stands:

For the Act.....	49,103
Against the Act .....	26,944

Majority for the Act.....22,159