

# The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

Published Every Friday by the

**CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY.**

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## CLUB RATES.

The Canada Citizen is published at an exceedingly low figure, but as some of our friends have asked for Special Club Rates, we make the following offer:—We will supply

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F. S. SPENCE. - - - MANAGER.

TORONTO FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9th, 1883.

## TEMPERANCE LITERATURE.

One of the necessities of the Temperance cause in Canada today is the circulation of carefully prepared literature, relating to the different phases of our great movement. The printed page is one of the most powerful allies of any social reform. It is the sharpest weapon that has ever been wielded by the uncompromising foes of tyranny and wrong; and it has awed despots into submission more speedily and effectually than loaded cannon and flashing swords. Of all forms of literature, the newspaper is probably the most powerful, either for evil or good. Through its columns we reach the public easier, quicker, and to a far greater extent, than we can by any other agency. The newspaper is everywhere, and read by everybody. Herein it has potencies that, used aright, are the greatest and most blessed that man is permitted to control; and on the other hand, when perverted, are the most ruinous and terrible that curse communities and homes.

There is not enough vigilance exercised over the character of the journals that we daily admit to the sacred privacy of our homes, and which exert their influences whose results reach as far as eternity itself. There are parents, who would shudder at the bare idea of bringing home, as a guest, some leprous libertine to associate with the innocent-minded children that they are endeavoring to train in purity and goodness; and yet they will carelessly allow these same boys and girls to have the most intimate companionship with a periodical literature that, by its sensationalism, exaggeration and indelicacy, is actually vitiating and depraving their whole moral nature.

In reference to this evil, we believe that grave responsibilities rest not only upon the parents, who should most carefully scrutinize every publication that asks for admission to their family circle, but also upon those who undertake the important office of providing the literature that makes this request. Editors and writers ought to have not merely the highest abilities, but the purest motives and the keenest power of discrimination. With these qualifications the newspaper worker has an influence for good that no other human-being possesses, and his earnest efforts ought to command the warmest sympathy and the heartiest support of every Christian woman and man.

A properly conducted newspaper will not often leap into popularity and circulation all at once. The people that it relies upon

for support are, naturally and rightly, careful and deliberate in testing its worth, but we believe such journals will ultimately succeed. True merit is sure to meet with appreciation and success, but it always has uphill work at first. And after all there is not enough of readiness to assist such an undertaking on the part of the Christian and temperance portion of the community. There is a great deal of truth in the following extract from the Chicago *Lever*:—

"The work of publishing a temperance paper is a thankless task under the most favorable circumstances. It requires an amount of personal sacrifice and hard work of which those who have never undertaken such an enterprise can form no just estimate. We speak confidently on this point because we have been through the mill or at least part way through. We say it without any fear of successful contradiction that the same amount of energy and pluck that has been expended on *The Lever* would have yielded ten-fold more, so far as the goods of this world are concerned, if they had been expended on almost any other kind of a paper. If we had catered to the whims of everybody and filled our columns with the common blood and thunder slush of the day instead of trying to correct a corrupt public sentiment we might have secured dollars where we have not secured cents. The fact is, too many people who despise the liquor traffic and who believe that to license that traffic is of the devil, are not doing all that they ought to be doing to overthrow that traffic. They subscribe for and read more license than anti-license papers. Comparatively they are indifferent in regard to the success of the cause which, they will tell you, is the grandest cause on earth; and this indifference on the part of professed temperance men and women makes the work of the temperance journalist an exceedingly thankless task. Only those who know no defeat should undertake such a work."

In spite of these discouraging considerations we have faith in our enterprise. The managers of THE CANADA CITIZEN started with the determination to make it good and keep it clean no matter what might be the consequences, and the response of the public to their efforts has so far greatly exceeded their anticipations. Our circulation is rapidly increasing; we are getting kind words and encouragement from every quarter; and we desire to express to our many friends our sincere gratitude for their appreciation and support.

As soon as our financial position will enable us, we will extend our work by publishing and circulating books, pamphlets, tracts, and every other form of the best temperance literature that can be obtained. The plan of our company's organization provides for the establishment of a publishing house and book-room. We are working towards this end, believing that it will be both a mighty agency for good and a safe financial undertaking. We appeal earnestly to our many friends for assistance; our stock-book is still open and new names are being added to it every day. We do not promise to our shareholders any great bonanza; we do not want any of them to subscribe for large amounts, but we claim that our undertaking will enable stock-holders to do a great deal of good with their money, and will in a short time pay such a dividend that this money may be considered as profitably invested. To all those who are not yet acquainted with the details of our enterprise, we will be happy to send circulars and give full information if they will kindly send us their names and addresses.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN TORONTO.

We ask particular attention to the report, on another page, of the reception by the Toronto City Council of the deputation of the C. W. S. A., and of the subsequent action of the Council in response to the petition of the deputation. The able address of Mrs. McEwen is specially worthy of notice, but the point to which we wish more directly to refer is the composition of the minority that

upon that occasion voted against fairness and common sense. We feel thankful that only five votes could be secured by the anti-justice party. It is well known that the liquor interest dreads the advent of women's suffrage, in the certain knowledge that women will rid us of the curse of the drink-traffic as soon as the ballot is placed in their hands, and we do not wonder that those who live by this unholy business should oppose what is certain to lead to its overthrow. Two of the five opposers of the resolution are brewers, one is an hotel-keeper, and they did as might have been expected; but we were not quite prepared for the action of the other aldermen who voted with them. We are sorry that any citizen outside the liquor-traffic should have so far forgotten what is due to society and right. One of the aldermen referred to was looked upon some time ago as a temperance advocate. He took public part in a temperance meeting, and, strange to say, since then, in alliance with the other party he has assisted to burke the bill to separate the sale of liquor from that of groceries, and now votes against a resolution in favor of giving women a power that he knows they would use in the interests of morality for the abolition of the money-making iniquity that supports his new allies. We earnestly hope that both of the gentlemen will see the mistake they have made in associating themselves with the liquor-party in a vain effort to retard the progress that society is steadily and certainly making towards the utter demolition of all institutions whose existence means the debasement of the community for the enrichment of a few.

The day is fast approaching in which the whole liquor influence will not be strong enough to keep the franchise from women, and enfranchised women will then be strong enough to put out of power the whole liquor influence.

### THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO.

#### GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS—EVENING SOCIAL—A GOOD TIME.

According to announcement, a meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the office, 8 King Street East, Toronto, on the 1st inst. The President occupied the chair. The success and prospects of the company were stated to be exceedingly encouraging. The subscription list is increasing very rapidly, and advertising patronage as well. All present were much gratified at the progress that has been made. A by-law was unanimously adopted, authorizing the directors to raise money on the company's behalf in anticipation of payments upon subscribed stock. The meeting then adjourned.

In the evening a tea-meeting was held at Shaftesbury Hall in the rooms of the Coffee House Association.

Among those present were Mr. Joseph Tait, President of the Company; Mr. T. Bengough, Vice-President; F. S. Spence, Manager; Rev. Messrs. J. M. Cameron, East End Presbyterian Church; H. D. Powis, Zion Congregational; P. McLeod, Centre Presbyterian; T. Sims, Primitive Methodist; Dyson Hague, St. James' Cathedral; Messrs. R. Snelling, LL.D.; P. H. Bryce, M.A., M. D., Secretary of the Provincial Board of Health; Mr. Wardell, President of the Temperance Reformation Society; W. J. Bird, Chaplain of the West End Temperance Society; R. J. Fleming, President of the East End C. T. S.; J. Impey; L. S. Elphick; Mrs. D. McEwan, President C. W. S. A., and many others.

After a tea that did credit to the Coffee House, letters of apology for absence were read from Sir L. Tilley, W. H. Howland, Wm. Harty and many others. Mr. Howland's letter strongly endorsed the company's enterprise, and hoped the meeting would subscribe at least two thousand dollars of stock for its support. If this was done he would subscribe one hundred dollars of the amount in addition to the stock he already held.

The Chairman called upon the Rev. P. McF. McLeod, who referred to the success of the Coffee House movement as a financial investment, and expressed the conviction that the enterprise which was being carried on by the CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY would be equally successful. There was great need for the work, and he hoped that all necessary aid would be given in carrying it forward. He expressed a desire that the paper would be on a broad financial basis, and that it should be conducted on broad temperance principles, appealing not simply to prohibitionists but to temperance men of all grades, classes and creeds. It should be made a first class family paper: he was greatly gratified with the manner in

which it was got up at present, and in the respects which he had mentioned it was a model. He thought the Editor, Mr. Spence, deserved great credit for the make-up of the paper.

The President then asked the Vice-President to give details of the scheme. Mr. Bengough outlined the history of the movement for establishing a temperance newspaper and publishing house for the Dominion. The paper now in its third volume was started in the midst of opposition and in spite of the protests of temperance men who said that nothing in the form of a temperance paper could be made to pay. It is a fact that in this city of Toronto there had lived and died about twenty-five temperance newspapers. Those who were opposed to the present undertaking pointed to this fact, and predicted failure because of the former failures, reasoning that where twenty-five had failed the twenty-sixth could not be a success. The speaker differed most emphatically from this view of the case as did also the other promoters of THE CITIZEN. The fact that so many papers had lived and done their work was an argument in favor of the sustenance of a paper at this time, for during the past half century there had been a marvellous progress of temperance sentiment in this country. Moreover there had not been a paper among all those referred to, with the exception perhaps of one, which had been started as a proper business paper. They were generally originated and carried on by enthusiastic temperance men, whose fund of enthusiasm was far in excess of their financial capital and who succumbed to fate within a short period after their first issue. In the present instance, however, the basis of operation was entirely different. The CITIZEN COMPANY has obtained from the Ontario Legislature a charter authorising a stock of \$10,000. The payments of stock extend over a long period, the first payment being 10 per cent. on the amount subscribed by each individual shareholder, and the subsequent payments 5 per cent. per month; thus temperance men in all parts of the Dominion can take stock.

There is no one so poor as to be unable to take at least one share, which involves a payment only of one dollar on allotment and fifty cents per month. A weekly newspaper was not the only feature of importance in the scheme; a matter of great importance was the publishing department and book-room for the supply of temperance literature to all temperance advocates and societies throughout the Dominion. At present there was no temperance publishing house in the Dominion, with the exception of that of John Dougall & Sons, in Montreal, which has been a financial success. There was urgent need for a publishing house and supply depot, as supplies at present were largely purchased from New York. The scheme had been presented to the Dominion Alliance at its council meeting in February last, endorsed by them, and in one day in Ottawa immediately after the meeting of the Alliance stock had been subscribed to the extent of seven hundred dollars, the President of the Alliance leading the list with ten shares. The movement is national, and so broad in its principles as to include in its list of shareholders men of both political parties and of all creeds and shades of opinion on the temperance question. The paper itself the speaker believed to be the neatest, cleanest, and best temperance journal ever published in Canada, and he was acquainted with a large number. This paper had come to stay, and he had every confidence that the scheme would be successfully worked out.

MR. F. S. SPENCE, Manager of the Company, was then called upon, and said that he had become interested in the company as a shareholder in its early days, that he had done so in order to help the enterprise, but that he had looked upon the amount of his stock subscription as a donation; his opinion, however, had been very much changed, and he now looked upon it as a substantial and sound investment. The change had come from actual experience in the working of the Company. In July last he had entered upon his duties as manager, and every week had shown signs of substantial improvement and progress. Last week there came in subscriptions to the paper to the number of over sixty, and this week the number would be increased. He showed from figures that with a subscribed capital of \$7,000 and a circulation of 4000 the paper could pay a handsome profit. This was irrespective of the publication and book sales departments.

The REV. J. M. CAMERON said that as a subscriber to THE CANADA CITIZEN he had great pleasure in giving expression to his views, and wished the enterprise God speed. He especially admired the make-up of the paper, it was clean and artistic typographically, which was a point of great importance in a paper visiting families from week to week. He thought that temperance men should unite in the suppression of unlicensed houses, and should

a far more temperate city than it is to-day. He was very glad this paper had been started in Toronto, for since he had been here he had felt that we should have a first-class temperance paper. He believed that the temperance question of to-day was so strong that we should have a paper whose one aim is this one thing and only this one thing. There is room and scope enough for it, and he believed there were enough temperance people to take it if called upon, to make it a paying venture. A great majority of his congregation were staunch teetotalers. In his Sabbath School of nearly 400, nearly all the young men and women were teetotalers. He was happy to support the enterprise in any way in which he could help it.

MR. W. BURGESS, originator and former editor of THE CITIZEN expressed his gratitude that so many had come to do honor to his baby. He thought that the paper should be devoted to the special subjects of temperance and social reform. He was pleased to say that THE CITIZEN had exerted considerable influence in the past having closed the worst den which had ever existed in the city, worse than any he had ever seen in Glasgow or London or Edinburgh. It was an article in THE CITIZEN, or rather a series of articles which called the attention of Mayor McMurrich to the matter of the existence of a low class variety theatre on King Street West. He thought that THE CITIZEN should root out social sores that other papers would not touch. There was no reason why a temperance publishing house should not be established in this country where temperance literature of every kind could be got.

The President at this stage introduced Mrs. McEwen, member of the Board of Directors, remarking that the temperance question was essentially a woman's question.

MRS. MCEWEN, who was received with applause, expressed her opinion that the paper should discuss all questions of social reform. She liked to go into anything of that kind—it was one of her hobbies. There was no voice so mighty as the voice of the ballot. When we have the franchise and can use it as true, intelligent, christian women we can help temperance as we can in no other way. She hoped that each one would have sufficient interest to strive to obtain subscribers to the paper. Wherever we go let us give a good word for it. She wondered at the temperance organizations in this city not going forward and taking stock in the paper more liberally than they had done.

REV. T. SIMS remarked in opening that he did not possess the franchise himself; he could not say with William Arnott, who once said in Glasgow, I stand here with a vote in my pocket and a tongue in my head. Though he didn't possess a vote, still he had a tongue in his head, and he was glad to use it in expressing pleasure at the improvement that has been manifested in THE CITIZEN during the last few months. It is a very admirable temperance paper, the articles manifest a good deal of both crisp and strong sentiment, while the manner of putting them was very excellent. He found it a great treat sometimes after poring over matter that was rather dry.

He was happy to say that Primitive Methodism had from its first inception been on the side of temperance. He believed that the very first total abstinence meeting held in England where teetotalism was formulated, was composed by three or four Primitive Methodists. He believed that Dickey Turner the author of that word was a Primitive Methodist. His church had exerted a good deal of influence over her ministers; no minister can go on preaching year after year unless he is an abstainer, from the fact that when the April quarterly meetings are held the question has to be answered. "Are you an abstainer from intoxicating drink?" and it would be utterly impossible for a man to remain in the ministry unless he was able to answer that question in the affirmative. It had sometimes occurred to him that the authority which is exercised over the ministers on this question might fairly be brought to bear on the laymen; he believed that a layman is a minister's equal if he be a good man, he didn't see if a minister is asked to answer in the affirmative the question mentioned, why the minister in turn should not require the layman to answer it. He believed that temperance would soon come to be a part of the churches' discipline, not only for drunkenness, but for that use of liquor which is sometimes called moderation.

MR. IMPEY expressed his admiration of the paper for the creditable way in which it is brought out; it is a most creditable paper at a small nominal cost. He would do what he could to aid the enterprise.

MR. R. J. FLEMING heartily sympathized with the object, but would like to see that \$2,000 worth of stock subscribed so as to realize upon Mr. Howland's magnificent offer. He would start the

ball rolling by pledging himself to take five shares of capital stock. (This announcement was received with applause).

REV. DYSON HAGUE remarked that he had read in a recent English paper a statement that the amount of revenue in England had been decreased by the sum of five millions sterling on account of the temperance agitation which had been created there. If we could have items of that kind being published from week to week in THE CITIZEN our people would soon be stimulated.

MR. W. J. BIRD said that he represented one of the largest temperance societies in this city, and would do his utmost from the impetus received to-night to bring this paper before the people there. He would canvass the neighborhood. He was well acquainted with the Alliance news, which had great power in enlightening the masses of Great Britain on the temperance question.

MR. IMPEY said he would follow the lead of Mr. Fleming and take five shares.

THE PRESIDENT spoke warmly of the movement, and proposed to aid the \$2,000 fund by adding five more shares to the twenty-five he already held.

MR. MORTON had had experience of temperance papers, having been connected with *Pure Gold* some years ago, and having increased the list of that paper from 500 to 2,000. THE CITIZEN had now passed through the stages of babyhood, and it would no doubt grow to be a healthy child. He had concluded to take stock and announced that he would take five shares.

MR. EDWARD BECKETT expressed his strong sympathy with a movement dear to his heart, and of such vital importance to all. He would subscribe for ten shares in his own name, and for five more in the name of his little boy.

REV. MR. POWIS strongly endorsed the enterprise, and promised it the assistance of his personal co-operation and support.

The stock-book was then opened, and a large amount of stock was subscribed upon the spot.

#### THE SCOTT ACT IN OXFORD COUNTY.

"Onward" is the motto of the Temperance party in Oxford. More than a year ago a strong association was formed consisting of all the clergymen in the county and at least one prominent layman from each municipality in the county. This association went to work quietly but with determination and vigor. Similar associations were formed in the various municipalities of the county, working under the direction of the County Association. Numerous meetings on behalf of prohibition were held throughout the county, and petitions circulated asking for the submission of the Scott Act to a vote of the electors in the county. These petitions were signed by no less than 3,064 of the electors, a far greater number than absolutely required by law, and they are now before the government at Ottawa. It is expected that the voting will take place before many weeks. The prospect is bright and the temperance men are confident of a glorious victory. The lack of funds is, however, sorely felt, and an appeal is made for financial help by the Woodstock Lodge of I. O. G. T. to the friends of temperance outside the county. The tavern-keepers of Oxford are spending large sums, and are backed by the whole power of the License Victuallers' Association of Ontario. We hope the friends of humanity and of God to whom this appeal may come will promptly and generously come to the help of their brethren in Oxford who are making a noble effort to rid their county of the liquor curse. The President of the County Association is the Rev. W. A. McKay, B. A., of Chalmer's Church, Woodstock; the Secretary and travelling agent is the Rev. C. R. Morrow, of C. M. Church, Otterville; and the Treasurer is M. Cody of the Baptist Church, Embro. Moneys sent to any of these gentlemen will be acknowledged in THE CANADA CITIZEN. We have made arrangements by which our readers will be duly informed from time to time of the campaign in Oxford.

Mr. Francis Murphy, abroad for two years, reports much gratifying success in his work. In Dundee, out of a population of 155,000, 33,000 signed the pledge. One-third of the little city of Spalding, with a population of 7,000, took the pledge. In Stockton-on-Tees, 5,000 men and women did as much; in Sunderland 3,000 joined the ranks. Forfar, too, impregnable as it was, the most dispirited town in Scotland, yielded. In Ireland, where Mr. Murphy left his son, Mr. Thomas E. Murphy, 100,000 people took up the cause.

## Selected Articles.

## THE FIRST PLEDGE.

*We agree to abstain from  
All Liquors of an intoxicating  
Quality, whether Ale, Porter,  
Wine, or Ardent Spirits, except  
as Medicine.*

*John Graham  
Edu<sup>d</sup> Dickinson  
Geo. Broadbent  
Geo. Smith  
Joseph Livesey  
David Anderson  
Geo. King.*

We take much pleasure in presenting our readers with a *fac-simile* of the first total abstinence pledge, with the signatures of the "Seven Men of Preston." That there have been teetotalers in every age of the world, no one doubts; here and there teetotalism had been put forth by individuals, but it was at Preston it first took "a form and shape;" at Preston it was that the first organization of forces was made for the dissemination of the true temperance principle of personal abstinence; it was from Preston that the first Apostles of Teetotalism set out to convert the people of the Mother Country, and the world, to the belief that all intoxicating liquors, as beverages, are not only unnecessary but injurious. It had soon been discovered that the liberty to take ale and wine in moderation, was a fatal source of backsliding, and hence arose a fierce controversy, which lasted for some time, as to the pledge. Many, who had become thorough abstainers, maintaining that all the liquors containing alcohol should be alike excluded; to others at that time, and especially among the middle classes, this was considered a dangerous doctrine and likely to break up the Society. The temperance reformers of the present day have no idea of the conflict that was kept up on this subject. To forbid wine and beer was declared an innovation upon both English and American temperance orthodoxy. The veteran Joseph Livesey, with many others, felt that there was no safety without this, and were determined to bring about the change. "On Thursday (Aug. 23, 1832)," writes Mr. Livesey in his autobiography, "John King was passing my shop in Church street, and I invited him in, and after discussing this question, upon which we were both agreed, I asked him if he would sign a pledge of total abstinence, to which he consented. I then went to the desk and wrote one out (the precise words of which I don't remember). He came up to the desk, and I said, 'Thee sign it first.' He did so, and I signed after him. This first step led to the next, for in the course of a few days, notice of a special meeting was given, to be held in the Temperance Hall (the Cock-pit), the following Saturday night, Sept. 1st, at which this subject was warmly discussed. At the close of the meeting, I remember well a group of us gathering together, still further debating the matter, which ended in seven persons signing a new pledge, it being opposed by others. To us, at this day, there seems nothing striking in such a pledge, but at that time there were many that thought it unsafe to advance so fast. These, then, were the 'seven men of Preston' so often referred to; but, it is but justice to say, that though their signing, no doubt, gave a great impetus to the cause, there were many others who did more to forward its interests and secure its success than some of these seven." We believe the *Packet* is the first paper on this side of the ocean to publish the *fac-simile* of this interesting pledge, a privilege we have through the courtesy of Mr. Wm. Livesey, who is carrying on vigorously the work which his respected father is, from advancing years, becoming too feeble for.—*Orillia Packet*.

## THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Some of our uncompromising friends have looked with disfavor or at least with little hope upon the Church of England Temperance Society, because it admits to its membership two classes, total abstainers and moderate drinkers. Not so the *Rescue*; while hoping for little aid from the example or counsel of those who drink at all, it has always rejoiced at every help that comes, and has declared steadfastly that those who once embark in the temperance reform in earnest will in good time arrive at the stand taken by those of longer experience.

This Society is now one of an immensely numerous and influential membership. One of its most useful influences is its protest against the defeat of the local option movement in England by Mr. Gladstone. The Executive Committee of the Society have notified the Home-Secretary that the proposed action of the government will be consented to by no temperance party, and they submit, "that the legislature should not stop short of an entire repeal of all former licensing Acts and following the precedent of the Educational Act of 1870 should then secure, within such limits as the legislature may lay down, such an administrative power with people of each locality as may enable them to deal effectually with the evils of which they complain." Thus says the *Evangelical Churchman* "does England still hold fast to the ancient charter of her rights, "government by the people for the people," and thus wisely and temperately, yet boldly does the Church of England through its temperance society assert and ratify its position as guardian of the people's moral well-being."

The Parliament of England has twice voted that the people of any district should be clothed with the power to prohibit by vote the issuance of any license to sell liquor in their localities. But Mr. Gladstone proposes to entirely defeat the will of the people and perpetuate the evils which he declares are worse than those of war, famine and pestilence, by passing an act to create a new style of licensing board.

The action of Mr. Gladstone justifies the often repeated assertion that temperance legislation can never be properly enacted or enforced by officers opposed to it.—*Rescue*.

## THE RIGHT HON. JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., ON TEMPERANCE.

Christianity proves its superiority over all other systems of religion and morals in many ways, but in none more clearly than in the means it employs for the conversion of men. The followers of Mahomet employed force—the followers of Christ work by love. The believers in false systems feel little or no anxiety for the conversion of mankind generally; a belief in the true religion is always accompanied by a strong desire that the whole human family should become partakers of its blessings. Hence the great efforts which are made to convert the heathen by missionary enterprises, for the support of which very large sums are annually and voluntarily subscribed by the various religious bodies in Great Britain. Hence the rapid increase of schools in every corner of the land, also supported by voluntary contributions; hence the establishment and successful working of the Bible Society, by whose means almost every cottage in the kingdom is provided with a Bible. Every pious man is interested in one or more of these or similar institutions, and the prayers of thousands are oft ascending that the blessing of Omnipotence may prosper the good work. Whilst we pray for their success, are we doing our part to remove the obstacles which obstruct the progress of the Gospel? What is the chief obstacle to the evangelization of the heathen? Hear the report of the Missionaries:—Through the drunkenness of British and American seamen, and the extensive introduction by them of ardent spirits amongst the natives, many of the little churches gathered upon the heathen strand—the pledges, as we have accustomed ourselves fondly to regard them, of the world's conversion—have been broken up; the labors of the missionaries thwarted, and their lives endangered; the beautiful islands which gem the bosom of the Pacific, in peril of being flung back into the scathed and blighted desolation of spiritual death.

What is the greatest obstacle to the diffusion of education amongst the masses of the people of this country? Their love of strong drink! How many thousands of innocent children are deprived of instruction, and

reared in contact with vice and every debasing influence, through the drunkenness of their parents? What chiefly prevents the good which a general distribution of the Holy Scriptures is calculated to produce? The drunken habits of the people! Look into the pawn shops and you may see loads of Bibles and ask who brought them there—the answer will probably be “a wretched woman, reduced by extreme want through a husband's intemperance!” The missionary societies, the school societies, the Bible societies, and every benevolent institution, utter the same complaint. “Our path is before us, but a monster obstacle is in our way; strong drink, ale, wine or brandy, by whatsoever name the demon is styled, in whatsoever way it presents itself, whether in the beer-house or dram-shop, in the dining-room of the man of the world, or on the table of the serious professor—this, this prevents our success. Remove this one obstacle and our course will be onward; and our labors will be blessed ten thousand fold.” Reader! do you support any of these societies by your labors, your money or your prayers? Are you sincere in your wishes for their prosperity? If sincere, you can surely give up something for their advancement? You may be rich—to give a subscription is an easy thing; you may have leisure—to give a little time or labor is no great sacrifice; but can you give up a practice, which, though sanctioned by almost universal custom, clearly and directly contributes to defeat your own exertions to benefit your fellow-men? Are you afraid of being thought less hospitable by those who only value you for your mistaken hospitality? Can you bear to be singular? Can you resign a little paltry gratification of the senses, that you may not stand in the way of a great reformation? If you are religious, if you value your privileges if you feel any emotion of gratitude for the blessings bestowed upon you, reflect without bias, if you can, upon this question. Ask yourself, are you doing all you can for the glory of the Creator, and the happiness of His creatures? Examine how far you are causing “your brother to stumble;” compare your conduct with that of the Apostle, who says, “If meat maketh my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth, lest I make my brother to offend.” (1 Cor. viii. 13;) and again he says, “It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak.” (Romans xiv. 21.) Consider well these passages—they are of solemn moment; and recollect, that as you will have to render an account of your actions at a bar where trifling excuses will not avail, and where every heart will be laid open, so will you be held responsible for the employment of your influence, and for the proper use of your example.

To drink deeply—to be drunk—is a sin; this is not denied. At what point does the taking of strong drink become a sin? The state in which the body is when not excited by intoxicating drink, is its proper and natural state; drunkenness is the state farthest removed from it. The state of drunkenness is a state of sin; at what stage does it become sin! We suppose a man perfectly sober who has not tasted anything which can intoxicate one glass excites him, and to some extent disturbs the state of sobriety, and so far destroys it; another glass excites him still more; a third fires his eye, heats his blood, loosens his tongue, inflames his passions; a fourth increases all this; a fifth makes him foolish and partially insane; a sixth makes him savage; a seventh or an eighth makes him stupid, a senseless degraded mass—his reason is quenched, his faculties are for the time destroyed. Every noble, and generous, and holy principle within him withers, and the image of God is polluted and defiled. This is sin, awful sin! for “drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God.” But where does the sin begin? At the first glass—at the first step towards complete intoxication, or at the sixth, or seventh, or eighth? Is not every step from the natural state of the system towards the state of stupid intoxication an advance in sin, and a yielding to the unwearied tempter of the soul? Reader, think of this—think of your own danger, for who is so strong that he may not fall? Think of the millions who lie bound in the chains of this “foul spirit,” and ask yourself, are you all doing your duty in discountenancing the cause of so much sin and misery? If you cannot say “Yes!” with a clear conscience, rise superior to foolish and wicked customs, and join your influence and your example to the efforts of those who have declared war against the causes of the sin of drunkenness, which will only terminate with their extermination from the surface of the earth!

## Temperance News.

### CANADIAN.

The Scott Act has been carried in Cumberland County, N. S. by a splendid majority. In Amherst, the county town, the vote stood 298 for the Act and 9 against it. “Our cause is rolling on.”

Mrs. Youmans has been lecturing in Ottawa County, Que., with much success. A correspondent of the *Montreal Witness* writes as follows:—

Mrs. Youmans paid a visit to Aylmer on Friday, the 19th October, and held a mass meeting of the children in the Presbyterian Church in the afternoon. In the evening a public meeting was held in the same place. The attendance was good considering the state of the weather. The chair was taken by the pastor of the church, Rev. Geo. Jamieson, who, after a few opening remarks bearing upon the subject before the meeting, introduced Mrs. Youman's, the speaker of the evening. Mrs. Youmans spoke with her usual earnestness and power, and held the attention of the meeting for about an hour. At the close of the meeting quite a number came forward and signed the pledge. A temperance social was held at Cantley, in the Presbyterian Church there, on Monday evening, 22nd ult. The attendance was good. Mr. A. L. Gardiner in the chair. The speakers were Rev. Messrs. Findlay, Jamieson and Mr. Blackburn. The spirit of the meeting was excellent, and at the close forty-three signed the pledge and took the blue ribbon.

The Nova Scotia Branch of the Dominion Alliance met in Halifax on Tuesday morning, the 30th ult., at 10 o'clock. After preliminary business had been completed, Rev. Dr. Burns and P. Monaghan, Esq., Secretary, were appointed to prepare a Resolution in connection with the death of Rev. Thomas Gales, the late Secretary of the Dominion Alliance. Considerable discussion took place on the work and aim of the Alliance. Another session was held next morning at nine o'clock. The committee appointed on the previous day presented the following minute, which was adopted and ordered to be placed on the records, and a copy transmitted to the family of the deceased:

“In the death of Rev. Thomas Gales, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, the cause in Canada has sustained an almost irreparable loss. Those who knew him personally or by reputation, will feel unfeigned sorrow at the removal from the wide field of his love and labor of so earnest, energetic and useful a worker, who, by his courtesy, sincerity and tact, won the esteem of all classes in the community.

“We retain a grateful recollection of his visits to our province and of the benefit we received from his wise counsels, and indefatigable labors.

“We would be stimulated by the taking away in mid-time of his days of so good and faithful a servant, to do with all our might whatsoever our hand findeth to do in a cause which, living or dying, was dear to his heart.

“While bowing reverentially to the Divine Will in this mysterious dispensation, we desire to commend the bereaved widow and family to Him who is the father of the fatherless and husband of the widow in His holy habitation.”

(Signed)

R. F. BURNS,  
PAT. MONAGHAN.

Other business being completed the election of officers for the ensuing year took place, with the following result:

*President*—Hon. Samuel Creelman, M. L. C., Halifax.

*Vice-Presidents*—Rev. R. Alder Temple, Halifax; Rev. J. Murray, Sydney; Joseph Burrill, Yarmouth.

*Secretary*—Patrick Monaghan, box 379 P. O., Halifax.

*Treasurer*—William C. Silver, Halifax.

*Executive Committee*—Avar Longley, Paradise; Rev. Dr. Burns, Halifax; J. T. Bulmer, Halifax; H. A. Taylor, Halifax; Rev. J. D. H. Brown, Halifax; James A. Haliday, Halifax; Rev. W. G. Lane, Halifax; John Eckersley, Halifax; Bowman Corning, Yarmouth; J. E. Lackwood, Cornwallis; J. N. Freeman, Liverpool. Norman J. Layton, Truro; Samuel Archibald, Watervale, Picton; Wm. F. Cutten, Amherst; J. Parsons, Halifax.

*Corresponding Members*—D. P. Allison, Windsor; Henry Lovitt, Kentville; Rev. I. Strothard, Granville; Francis Hutchison, Digby, Thomas B. Crosby, Yarmouth; Thomas Robertson, M. P., Barrington; S. T. R. Bill, Liverpool; Charles Smith, Chester; Firman

McClure, Truro; Hon. J. Hiram Black, Amherst; Peter A. McGregor, New Glasgow; Thomas M. King, Antigonish; H. R. Cunningham, Guysborough; D. McLennan, Sydney; John A. Campbell, Port Hawkesbury; Alex. Campbell, M. P. P., Broad Cove; W. F. McCurdy, Baddeck; E. E. Binet, Arichat.—*Watchman*.

On October 30th Mr. P. M. Pattison organized at Claremont a large and promising Council of the Royal Templars of Temperance. This makes ninety-nine councils now in active operation in this province.

A Lodge of Independent Order of Good Templars was instituted in Derry West, in the County of Peel, on the 2nd inst, by Bro. W. H. Rodden, Special Organizing Representative of the Grand Lodge of Canada. It is to be known as the "Derry Star," and meets on Friday evenings. A new charter was issued and 21 charter members enrolled. The following are the charter officers: Wm. Tilt, W. C. T.; Agnes Moore, W. V. T.; Francis Brown, W. S.; Mrs. Geo. Wilson, W. F. S.; Geo. Wilson, W. T.; Joseph Moore, W. C.; Josiah Wedgewood, W. M.; Lizzie Loughheed, W. I. G.; Frank Russell, W. O. G.; F. J. Manning, W. I. M.; Jas. Tilt, W. A. S.; Emily Chisholm, W. R. S.; Nellie Moore, W. L. S.; Robt. Elliott, P. W. C. T.; Joseph Moore, L. D.

The temperance meetings in connection with Excelsior Lodge I. O. G. T., North Toronto, were resumed last Sabbath afternoon, when an eloquent address was delivered by the Rev. B. O. Johnston, of North Toronto Primitive Methodist Church. The hall, on Davenport road, was well filled, Bro. John Knott occupied the chair. These meetings will be continued every Sabbath afternoon.

The following circular has been issued by the Toronto Band of Hope Union:

22 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

October 24, 1883.

DEAR FRIEND,

The work of our Union consists of laying plans for aiding existing societies, by means of Speakers, Lecturers, Literature and other supplies, necessary for an efficient carrying on of our work and also to start societies in such Sunday Schools as have not yet begun in the work of educating the young in the principles of total abstinence from strong drink, tobacco and profanity. In order to carry out this end, funds must be had, and to help in this direction we have made arrangements for a sale of Fancy Goods, to commence about November 15th, at the Misses Elliott's, 458 Yonge Street, (five doors north of the Avenue), to whom donations of work can be sent, with selling price attached. We hope that our lady friends will help us, both by making useful and ornamental articles, which can be sold in aid of our funds, and also by speaking to their friends to ask their help, either in donations or in purchasing the goods when ready for sale. If more convenient, goods can be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer as above.

The Committee invite correspondence regarding the work, and will make arrangements for speakers for special meetings and for delegates to Conferences, to assist in extending Band of Hope work in Toronto or elsewhere. We have adopted "The Canadian Band of Hope" published in London, Ont., as our official organ, and special rates for supplies of this or any other periodicals and requisites for Bands of Hope or Sunday Schools can be had on application at our office. Commending the work to your kind consideration,

I remain, Yours sincerely,

ROBERT RAE, Secretary-Treasurer.

A very successful Band of Hope is conducted in Chestnut Street Mission Church, Toronto, by Mrs. E. Potts. At the last meeting there were 139 children present. One of the little ones brought her father, an old tavern-keeper, and he was induced to sign the pledge. A Senior Band of Hope in connection has also a large and increasing membership.

We make the following extracts from an interesting and encouraging letter from Rev. C. Watson, of Victoria, B. C.:

"Please find enclosed P. O. order for two dollars, for which send me one copy of THE CANADA CITIZEN from the beginning of the present volume, if possible, and for the other dollar if you will be kind enough to procure and forward me whatever it will purchase of "The Lesson of Statistics," by Rev. Wallace, you will greatly oblige.

Temperance work is making progress here. The Good Templars, Blue Ribbon, W. C. T. U. and Band of Hope are in full blast.

I wish you all success in your enterprise. We need in temperance work facts and figures in relation to the Dominion, tabulated and calculated in all sorts of relations and comparisons, in order to bring the liquor business within popular comprehension, and make its facts appreciable."

## General News.

### CANADIAN.

During last month 725 immigrants arrived at the Toronto depot, 427 being English, 134 Irish, 122 Scotch and 43 Germans.

Mr. John Smith, an old and highly respected farmer of Dereham, was killed instantly by a stumping machine falling upon him. Mr. Smith resides at Hyde Park, near Toronto.

The inquest on the body of the prisoner Scott was held at the prison, in Toronto, when the jury returned a verdict that the guard was fully justified in the act of shooting Scott. The jury earnestly recommended that greater precautions be taken to prevent escapes, and suggested that when prisoners are sent outside the prison grounds they should be chained together while passing to and from work on public highways.

A preliminary meeting was held at Toronto for the purpose of taking steps to celebrate the centennial anniversary, next June, of the settlement of Upper Canada by the United Empire Loyalists. It was thought desirable to hold the celebration during the semi-centennial week of the city, and after discussing different modes of commemorating the event the meeting adjourned at the call of the chairman.

The 29th inst. is fixed for nomination day in Lennox, and the election will take place on the 26th. The 10th inst. has been fixed as nomination day in West Huron, the election to take place on the 17th.

The Canadian Pacific Railway works are building twenty-one new locomotives.

An accident occurred at Midland on Friday afternoon by the breaking of the circular saw at the British Canadian Lumber Company's mill, causing the death of Wm. Lowery, head sawyer, some hours later. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his death.

Last June, Rachael Babcock, a girl employed at the Ontario Cotton Mills, Hamilton, struck a fellow employee, George Mitchell, aged 14, on the head with a large file. The boy has been ill ever since, and his death is now feared.

The Canadian Rubber Company has reduced work to nine hours per day instead of the usual ten.

A deep ditch is being dug in Dorchester township for the purpose of lowering the level of Forest Lake five feet. The lake is situated one mile and a half north of Avon, covers about forty acres, and is seventy feet deep.

The windows of the Roman Catholic Church in Midland have been pelted with stones lately, inflicting considerable damage, as some of them were valuable memorial ones.

On Saturday three men from St. Aubert, Que., started on a spree, and when on their way home one of them named Henri Chouinard fell from the vehicle intoxicated and was left on the public road by his companions. Yesterday fears were entertained as to his whereabouts, and a gang of men went in search of him. He was found next morning lying dead, and was taken to his residence at St. Aubert. An inquest will be held.

On Tuesday afternoon Mr. Nutter Gray, employed on the Ontario and Quebec railway, at Peterboro, was killed. He was staking cars, when the plank on which he stood slipped, and he fell between the cars, and receiving such injuries that he lived only two or three hours. Deceased was perhaps the oldest railway employee in the province, and was known everywhere in railway circles, where he was very popular as "Nut Gray." He was thirty-nine years of age, and leaves a wife and three children living in Port Hope.

Thomas Harkley, a resident of Midland, was drowned off his yacht, near Boasley island, on Friday night or Saturday morning. An Indian living on the island, whom he was in company with, reports that he left him to watch the boat while he went on shore for the night. On returning in the morning, no trace of Harkley could be found. The report reaching here, a party went out and searched the vicinity, and after a long search found his body near the shore in about two feet of water. It is supposed, as he is well advanced in years, that he missed his footing and fell overboard.

Saturday night Arthur Tomlinson was accidentally shot by Dildine Phillips, in Chandos township, Peterboro Co. While the two were walking together Phillips drew and fired his revolver to test the weapon. He was about to fire a second shot, but the revolver went off prematurely, the ball entering the right side of Tomlinson's chest. He died next day.

A Canadian Pacific Railway freight train, going east on the Port Arthur branch, bore down the heavy trestlework at Hawk Lake and precipitated the entire train, except the engine, into the immense gorge beneath. No lives were lost. The Dominion Government has prohibited the running of trains on this branch.

Five men of the schooner Betay, of Newfoundland, wrecked on Guyon Island during a terrible storm, arrived in Sydney, Cape Ereton, on Saturday, and were sent home by the Department of Marine.

## UNITED STATES.

State elections this week took place as follows:

## CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut elected one-half the Senate and a full House of Representatives. In the old Legislature there were 151 Republicans and 121 Democrats.

## MARYLAND.

Maryland elected a Governor, a Comptroller, an Attorney-General, one-half the Senate and a full House of Delegates.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts elected a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Auditor and two full Houses of the Legislature. There were five State tickets in the field, viz., Republican, Democratic, Butler-Greenback, Anti-Butler-Greenback and Prohibition.

## MINNESOTA.

Minnesota elected a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Railroad Commissioner, and voted upon three amendments to the Constitution of the State, which provided (1) that the general elections shall be held hereafter in November in each even year; (2) that the Secretary of State, the Treasurer and the Attorney-General shall serve two years, and the State Auditor four years; and (3) fix the terms of service of the Judges and the Clerk of the Supreme Court and of the Judges of the District Court of the State. There were three State Tickets in the field, viz., Republican, Democratic and Prohibition.

## MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi elected members of both houses of the Legislature. The old Legislature contained 18 Republicans, 135 Democrats, 4 Independent Democrats, and 2 Greenbacks.

## NEBRASKA.

Nebraska elected a Justice of the Supreme Court and three Regents of the State University. There were two tickets, Republican and Democratic.

## NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey elected a Governor, six Senators and a full Assembly.

## NEW YORK.

New York elected a Secretary of State, Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Engineer and Surveyor, and both branches of the Legislature, and voted upon a proposition to abolish contract labor from the State prisons. There were four tickets in the field.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Pennsylvania elected an Auditor-General and a State Treasurer. There were three tickets—Republican, Democratic and Greenback.

## VIRGINIA.

Virginia elected half the Senate and a full Assembly. In the old Legislature there were 81 Readjusters and 59 Democrats.—*Family Herald*.

A fire has occurred in Savannah which has destroyed 300 houses. Three lives have been lost.

A disastrous accident occurred at four o'clock on Monday morning on the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railroad, three and a half miles east of Flint, Mich. A freight train bound east broke in two near the scene of the accident, and before the disconnected portions could be joined together again another east bound train rushed into them from the rear, causing a terrible wreck. The cars of the forward train caught fire from a stove in the caboose, and were totally destroyed with the contents. Five cars of the colliding train were literally reduced to matchwood. The engine of this train lost its smoke-stack and cow-catcher. The track was cleared in the afternoon. Traffic was delayed nearly ten hours. No definite information has yet been received as to amount of the damage.

A serious riot occurred on Saturday at Danville, Va., between a crowd of whites and negroes. Walter Holland was shot, supposed mortally. Five negroes were killed. It is supposed many more are wounded. The fight began by a citizen beating a negro who abused another. The report reached a number of white citizens who were attending a meeting that a conflict was going on in the street. They came out in a body and both classes formed separate crowds. One white called out "Fire," and the firing began. The negroes returned the fire and ran off. All the stores were closed immediately and the alarm bell was sounded. The people came out with arms, but the town-sergeant soon appeared with a military company and commanded the people to go home. The streets were soon cleared, and the city is now under the supervision of the military and mounted police. Political excitement has been intense.

It is estimated that the surplus of the United States Treasury for

this financial year will amount to \$60,000,000, against \$145,000,000 last year.

The New York Grand Jury made a presentment on Friday, calling attention to the practice of granting licenses to notorious thieves and criminals. They censured the Excise Commissioners, and recommended that all such licenses be revoked.

The Manitoba Railroad which opposes the construction of the Fargo and South-Western road, refused on the 31st ult. to deliver eleven car loads of material consigned to the latter road. The South-Western workmen forcibly seized the cars, but they were recaptured to-day by 300 Manitoba men. One man was seriously injured in the fight. The matter has been taken to the courts.

A golden eagle was shot by Mr. Castleman while hunting deer in the vicinity of the Casselman station, on the line of the Canada Atlantic, last week.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Bishop of Rochester, England, has written a letter expressing hearty approval of the mission of Moody and Sankey, and urging the clergymen of the Established Church to assist them in their work.

A man handed a parcel to a policeman in Londonderry, on Friday night, and requested the official to deliver it to another constable. The parcel was placed in the dockyard and subsequently it exploded.

Mrs. Wolseley, the mother of the General is dead.

An explosion of nitric acid occurred on board the steamer "Empress," in the Humber, killing three of the crew.

A disastrous fire in Glasgow, Scotland, is reported to have caused the destruction of over \$2,000,000 worth of property and several lives, while many persons are reported injured and missing.

Mr. Pierce Joyce, J. P., a very popular Galway landlord, is dead.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that at the next session of the Imperial Parliament the Government will introduce a Household Suffrage Bill to apply to both town and country in all parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

The deafness of the Princess of Wales has been relieved. She now drives about town daily with her daughters.

The ringleader of the Orange riots at Coatbridge last summer has been sentenced to two years, and another active participator to nine months in prison.

Hollinshead, Tetley, & Co., cotton brokers, have suspended, with liabilities estimated at £90,000 to £100,000. John Carver Darbishere & Co., merchants, of London and Manchester, have failed. Liabilities £120,000.

Brigands have captured the Duke of Castellamar, at Tripani, Sicily, and demand a high ransom.

The Russian revenues from January to August decreased 11,000,000 roubles compared with last year; the expenditures increased 18,000,000 roubles.

Princess Alberta, daughter-in-law of the Crown Prince of Prussia, was thrown from her carriage while driving in Berlin recently. One of her legs was broken, and she was otherwise badly injured.

The French have occupied Kouang Yen, 40 miles north-east of Hai Phong, and Ninh Binh, 70 miles south-west of Hai Phong. French Messengers have gone to Hue with presents and decorations for the King of Annam. A transport with troops left Singapore on the 19th ult. to reinforce the army at Hai Phong. The differences between the French civil and military officers in Tonquin continue. Admiral Courbet demands that he have absolute command. Marquis Tseng says that in case of war Annam will be an ally of China, and that the French will require 40,000 troops to have any chance of success. No orders have yet been received at Paris for the withdrawal of the Chinese embassy.

The forces of the False Prophet of the Soudan have been defeated and dispersed by Hicks Pasha, and the Prophet himself has disappeared.

Muscat, in Arabia, is besieged by the brother of its present ruler, the latter refusing the former a portion of the dominion to which he asserts a claim.

A despatch from London states that the French Admiral at Gaboon has received instructions to annex the coast and all the southern ports as far as the Congo River.

Six Algerian engineers who have been consulted by M. de Lesseps on the inland sea scheme, report that the cutting could be made within five years, at a cost of \$30,000,000. An average width of eighty or one hundred feet would be sufficient, as the current would widen the canal; and since it would be nearly in a straight line, the navigation would be devoid of difficulty. A vast tract of country, lacking only moisture to become very productive, would thus be brought under cultivation.

## Tales and Sketches.

## AT THE REFUGE.

No, dear, I cannot be merry, my heart is heavy to-night ;  
I've been to the Refuge, Charlie, and seen such a woeful sight :  
A sight that will haunt my dreams, dear, and many a waking hour,  
And oh ! I have had to listen to such words of scathing power  
From lips that were pale with the pallor and dry with the drought of  
death—

Words rather gasped than spoken, faint with the failing breath,  
Words in my heart that will echo for many a day to come,  
When the voice that so feebly spoke them, in the silence of death is dumb.  
Of course you remember Alice, the neat little parlour-maid  
We brought with us here to Alcolton, so innocent, mild, and staid .  
So pretty too, ah, too pretty, for one in her humble sphere.  
My fears were too well grounded, her beauty has cost her dear.  
You remember the way she left us, I cannot forget that night  
When she came not, and anxious waiting deepened at length to fright,  
When morning brought no tidings, though every means in vain  
We tried, as you know, no trace of the missing one could we gain ;  
From that Sunday night when she left us no word heard I ever more  
Of the lost girl, truly mourned for, till to-day at the Refuge door,  
Yes, 'twas she, little Alice Moran, so innocent once and gay,  
I saw to the Refuge brought from the county gaol to-day.  
As I came to the door I saw the prison van standing there,  
And a feeble old woman, as I thought, helped out with cautious care.  
It was dear Mrs. Stanley brought her ; I hastened to lend my aid,  
Between us we managed to get her on the Board-room sofa laid.  
I thought she was dying surely as I looked on the haggard face,  
So wan and drawn, that of beauty or youth retained no trace.  
It pained me to see the suffering of any one brought so low,  
Though that I had ever seen her, I did not, I could not know ;  
But she knew me, and 'twas seeing me suddenly, unprepared,  
That the spark of life from the feeble frame had so nearly scared,  
For at last she revived a little, and to thank us the poor thing tried,  
But the weak words were choked with sobbing as like a child she cried,  
Then who she was, when she told me, I could not believe at first—  
"No wonder," she said—no wonder indeed, for the thing accurst  
Had murdered another victim, had ruined just one life more.  
It was only the common story, told often and often before ;  
Vanity, company-keeping, dress, drinking, temptation, fall,  
Desertion, starvation, the streets, and the prison ending all.  
"And oh, ma'am," she gasped, as she whispered with pain and heart-  
rending tale,

"The first drop of drink that I tasted was where you sent me for ale ;  
Mister Perry himself, the owner of that handsome corner shop,  
With 'Licensed to sell' above it, first pressed me to try a drop  
Of cherry brandy one cold day, he said 'just to make me warm,  
A drop on a lump of sugar, that much could do no harm.'  
I tasted it, liked it, loved it soon with a burning crave,  
And spent on it every penny that from my dress I could save.  
You remember, ma'am, how untidy, how careless and dull I grew,  
What trouble I often caused you—the reason you little knew ;  
How I used to dress out in the evening, so slovenly all the day,  
And when you sent me on errands how long I would be away !  
But most on the Sunday evenings, when so kindly you sent me out  
'For a walk'—oh, those Sunday outings, what ruin they bring about !  
Oh, ma'am, 'tis the spirit-grocers and the Sunday cake-shop treats  
That bring so many a girl like me to be walking the streets !  
More harm is done on God's day, ma'am, than in all the rest of the week.  
Oh ! well, too well I know it—from bitter experience I speak."  
Then she told me her own sad story. I listened with face that burned  
And heart that ached as she told me it was in my house she learned  
To love that which caused her ruin, the ruin of body and soul ;  
And I vowed as I listened that none over whom I possessed control  
Should on errand of mine ever enter a shop where strong drink is sold.  
And that is not all, dear Charlie, there is something else to be told.  
I made poor Alice a promise—a solemn promise—to-day  
That I would become an abstainer—I'm sure, dear, you won't say nay ;  
I said I would sign the pledge for the tempted weak one's sake,  
And to show I'm in thorough earnest the blue ribbon I mean to take.

ABSTINENTIA, in Temperance Record.

## EVA.—A TRUE STORY.

BY MRS. E. J. RICHMOND.

So, Kate, you are bound to marry the handsome young fellow who has  
been haunting you of late ? Dare you ?"

"What do you mean, Eva Weller ?"

"Will you marry Sternberge ? Dare you ? Do you understand me  
now ?"

"Yes, Eva, I will and I shall. Do you comprehend that ?"

"Yes, darling ; but—but—"

"But what ? you provoking little tease."

"I am afraid for you, my Kate, I love you so ; and if any evil should  
come to you, it would break my heart."

"What harm can come from my marrying the man I love ?"

"I am afraid that he loves wine better than he does you, Katie."

"Nonsense," said Kate, though the flush on her cheek deepened. "And  
I had come over this very morning to ask you to be my bridesmaid. I am  
to be married next week, Eva. And I love Hermann so much, that I  
would marry him if he were blind, a cripple, or a drunkard in the ditch."  
And her dark eyes flashed with a fire that said plainer than words, "The  
die is cast."

Eva sighed as she answered, "Of course I will be your bridesmaid, my  
Kate. Nothing shall ever disturb our friendship."

"And Hermann wants Max Reifenberg for groomsman. Has my Eva  
anything to say against this ?"

"No, Kate ; children should be allowed to have their own way at this  
one important period," said Eva, with a vivid blush.

"The wedding day was a cloudless one. Sunshine and flowers bright-  
ened it, and Eva forgot her fears in the devotion of her handsome attend-  
ant. Indeed more than one of the guests whispered, "We shall have an-  
other wedding soon, sec."

And for once the gossips were correct. Six months later, Eva Weller  
gave her hand to him who already had stolen her heart. Max Reifenberg  
was young, handsome, with a noble form and a snug little fortune.

Eva was a beauty ; everybody admitted this ; but her beauty was not  
her greatest charm. There was an indescribable grace about her that en-  
thralled you, while the spirit that flashed from her beautiful eyes said plain-  
er than words, "I am not to be trifled with." There was a flash in this  
spirit when her handsome young husband came in a few weeks after his  
marriage and said :

"I have bought a fine hotel property with my money, Eva. We will  
make money hand over hand, and you shall ride in your carriage, my dear."

Eva's only answer was : "Oh, Max, how could you ?"

"What do you mean ?" he asked.

"I mean that I had not dreamed of my home being fixed in such a  
place, Max—a place where drunkards are made and men are fitted for all  
sorts of crimes."

"What has come over you, puss ? I never drink liquor, you know, and  
I will only sell to those who can control themselves," he answered.

"How long will this last ?" she said, under her breath. Aloud she  
said : "I will try and do the best I can, Max," but there was a sorrowful  
quiver in her voice.

He kissed the rosy, dimpled face as he said :

"My own dear wife, I will never do anything to grieve you."

Vain promise ! The first few years of hotel keeping were prosperous.  
Money came in plentifully. A beautiful little son came into the hotel home.  
Eva Reifenberg was a model landlady. Her home was so neatly kept, her  
table so richly spread, that the Reifenberg House was the most respectable  
hotel in the country. But gradually a change came over the scene. Bills  
were sometimes presented, and no cash was ready to meet them. Max  
Reifenberg began to carry a red face and his breath to smell of whisky.

Eva suffered on in silence for a while, till she heard her little boy lisping  
profane oaths, which he had caught in the barroom. Then she spoke.

"You are not doing well in your business, Max ?"

"I am running behind a little," and here came in an oath.

"Your breath smells of whisky," his wife replied.

"Yes, wifey. The boys taunt me for not drinking my own liquors.  
That will never do, you know."

"And Rupert is learning the barroom slang and profanity. We must  
get out of this, Max. I can stand it no longer."

"What ? and lose all my property ! I can't begin to save what I put  
in here, Eva," he answered with energy.

"I shall be glad to get out alive and whole. Let the place go," Eva  
answered. "Think of poor Kate. Her husband is a drunkard and she  
has five little children. He has mortgaged her beautiful home, and she  
takes in washing to try to redeem it. Think of that."

"Don't get excited, my dear," Max answered coolly.

Mrs. Reifenberg drew up her queenly form. She was a grand-looking  
woman, and Max thought he had never seen her so beautiful as now.

"You loved me once, Max," she said. "Now you must choose be-  
tween whisky and your wife. You can't have both. I will give you one  
week to decide." Then she went away to her busy tasks again.

"She can't be in earnest said Max ; and he took a glass of whisky to cheer  
his drooping spirits. He did this day after day. Eva looked him calmly  
in the face. She knew all, but said nothing.

One week later Max found on her dressing-table this note :

"Farewell my once-loved husband. If you should ever come to the  
conclusion that you have made an unwise choice, it may not be too late."

And she was gone, she and the little flaxen-haired Rupert. Only two  
Irish girls were left in the great house, from which the light and sunshine  
seemed to have fled forever.

Max raved and tore his hair, but he did not drink any more whisky.

"It had cost me my wife and boy," he said, and a few days later he  
found that the thousands invested in the fine hotel property returned only  
hundreds. For he sold the hotel, which was henceforth hateful to him,  
and bought a pretty cottage in his wife's native village.

Eva meanwhile was located in far away Kansas, giving music lessons—for she was a fine musician—and carrying on a millinery establishment, which was the finest in the city. She made money as fast as she cared for, but her thoughts often went back to poor Max and his Eastern friends. When, at last, a letter came from her husband, saying: "Come back to me, my Eva. I have never tasted of strong drink since you went away, and I have a home for you now," she gave up her lucrative business and hastened homeward, and no happier family can be found in all Norwood than the Reisenburgs.

A sad message came to them not long after they were reunited. Kate Sternberge cast herself into the cistern with her baby in her arms, as a refuge from her brutal husband. The papers were full of the "sad casualty," which was attributed to insanity. The "insanity" was the direct result of overwork and the abuse of a drunken husband. Eva's beautiful eyes were filled with tears; while Max said devoutly, "Thank God for a wife who took her own way to bring me to reason. Whisky will destroy love unless love drives out whisky."—*National Reformer.*

### Ladies' Department.

#### FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

A deputation from the Canadian Women's Suffrage Association waited upon the Council last Monday evening with the object of getting its support to their petition to be shortly presented to the Ontario Legislature for the extension of the municipal and parliamentary franchise to women. The deputation was composed of Mrs. McEwan, President of the Association, Mrs. McMaster, Mrs. T. B. Wylie, Mrs. W. I. Mackenzie, Mrs. Adam Miller, Dr. Emily H. Stowe, Miss McMaster, Mrs. Kerr, and Mrs. W. B. Hamilton.

Ald. BAXTER stated that considerable attention had been given by the press of late to the question of extending the franchise to women. At present the women who were possessed of property were disfranchised, and their property was not represented. This question was not at all new to the Council, as it came before the members last year, and he believed that the Council was favourable to the extension of the franchise to women. He had always been of the opinion that property should be represented. He had thought that it was unjust to disfranchise women of property who paid taxes which added to municipal revenue. The President of the Association had sent him a letter stating that the ladies were moving in the matter, and they intended to present to the Ontario Legislature at its next session a petition embodying their views. He moved, seconded by Ald. Love,—"Resolved, that in the opinion of this Council the municipal and parliamentary franchise should be extended to women who possess the qualifications which entitle men to vote, and that His Worship the Mayor be requested on behalf of this Council to sign the petition now being prepared to be presented to the Legislature at its next session."

#### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mrs. MCEWAN was then introduced by Ald. Baxter, and that lady on coming forward was received with loud applause. She appeared before the Council because she believed she was performing a duty to all women. They might wonder at her going before them, but if the gentlemen whom she addressed were a little more forward in granting to women those things which were simply just, she and her friends would not have required to come before them in that way. (Hear, hear.) She came, as the President of the Canadian Woman's Suffrage Association, to ask the Council to bestow upon those women who possessed the necessary qualifications the municipal and Parliamentary franchise. She believed that it was unnecessary to enlarge upon the municipal franchise before such a powerful body of men who were conversant with the matter. There were many women in this city who owned property in their own right, and who took as deep an interest in all things which pertained to their city's welfare as the members of the Council did, and who would like to have some little say in matters which come before the Council, for instance with regard to sanitary and educational matters, and all moral questions. They were now barred from doing so in the only way which was weighty—the exercise of the franchise. She was right, and the members of the Council knew it. (Hear, hear.) With reference to their asking the Parliamentary franchise, she did not need to remind them that the Premier of the Dominion had made this a most respectable question, and the City Council, in assisting them in their petition to the Ontario Legislature would help them in laying their cause before Hon. Mr. Mowat, Premier of Ontario. His hands would be strengthened by the Council giving them a unanimous vote in favour of supporting their petition. (Loud applause.)

Ald. WALKER said this was a very important question. It had the effect of changing the constitution of the country. He thought

the members of the Council had not had sufficient time to look into the matter; and he moved, seconded by Ald. Davis, that Ald. Baxter's resolution be referred to the Committee on Legislation.

Ald. DOWNEY, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, thought Ald. Baxter was taking the wind out of his sail. This matter had come before the Council in February last, when it was referred to the Legislative Committee, and it was intended to have reported upon the matter at the next meeting of the Council. However, he was a strong advocate of the franchise for women.

Ald. RYAN was not in favour of sending the resolution to the Legislative Committee, as a matter of this kind was very simple, and could be decided at once. They were simply asking that the franchise be extended to women the same as it was to men. They had no time to lose in the matter, not even two weeks. They should do it as strongly as possible, as he believed that the extension of the franchise to women would be of the greatest benefit to the people socially, morally, and in every other good sense.

Ald. BAXTER denied the charge made by Ald. Downey that he was taking the wind out of the worthy alderman's sail. He had only received the letter from Mrs. McEwan in the morning, and was acting in good faith. No doubt if the Council supported the petition of these women other municipalities would follow their example, and it would strengthen the ladies very much when they approached the Legislature. This was why the president of the society was anxious that no time should be lost.

Ald. HALL could see no reason why the matter could not be delayed for two weeks.

Ald. TURNER thought the Council could take the initiative in the matter, as they were not bound by the Legislative Committee.

Ald. DAVIS considered that it was a very serious question, and objected to their being asked to vote upon it on five minutes' notice. He thought the proper place for the resolution was in the hands of the Legislative Committee.

Ald. CLARKE explained that the ladies were not only asking for the municipal franchise, but they were also asking for the Parliamentary franchise. What they were asking was nothing new as they had been voting for some time upon municipal affairs in England, and they were agitating for the higher franchise. He had no doubt but they would have it in the course of a few years. He had seen by the demonstration just given by Mrs. McEwan that there were some women sufficiently intelligent and sufficiently acquainted with public affairs to be entrusted with the franchise. He was quite willing to make an admission of that sort. He did not know how he was going to vote on the question. The ladies were fighting for equality. Women now exercised the franchise in the election of school trustees. If they had manhood suffrage and womanhood suffrage, he did not know what the consequences would be. He did not feel inclined to support Ald. Baxter's resolution at the present time, and did not think that either men or women could exercise the franchise intelligently without being educated to it.

Mrs. MCEWAN felt sore at Ald. Clarke's remarks when he twitted women with having no knowledge of public affairs, and being unable to cast an intelligent vote. She reminded Ald. Clarke that the bestowment of the franchise would to a large extent be an educator for women. It was not so many years ago since Great Britain extended the franchise to all men. What had been the consequence? How much had it educated the people to become better citizens? She held that in bestowing the franchise on women they did away with frivolity in their characters. This would educate women to be the noble and earnest companions such as they required. (Hear, hear.) She was a citizen of Canada as much as any man who sat around the Council Board. She had always taken an earnest interest in everything that had to do with her country's welfare; had taught her children to do the same. (Hear, hear.) When woman was represented their Governments would be representative Governments. She worked hard last year in the getting up of a petition bearing upon women and education, and obtained a grand petition, which was duly presented at the House of Parliament, but that was the end of it. If women had had the franchise that petition would not have been laid aside.

The division was then taken with the following result:—

YEAS.—Ald. Baxter, Blevins, Carlyle, Crocker, Denison, Downey, Evans, Hall, Hastings, Irwin, Leslie, Love, Millichamp, Murray, Pape, Piper, Ryan, Saunders, Steiner, and Turner.—20.

NAYS.—Ald. Allen, Clarke, Davies, Sheppard, and Walker.—5.

Ald. RYAN then moved, seconded by Ald. CARLYLE, "That the following be a deputation to present the petition of the Council in favour of women suffrage:—Ald. Downey, Carlyle, Hall, Turner, and the mover." Carried unanimously. The deputation withdrew.

# GIPSY'S WARNING.

Arranged by H. A. COARD.

1. Do not trust him, gentle la - dy, Tho' his voice be low and sweet, Head not him who kneels be - fore you, Gent - ly plead - ing at thy  
 2. Do not turn so coldly from me, I would on - ly guide thy youth, From his stern and withering pow - er, I would on - ly tell thee  
 3. La - dy, once there lived a maid - en, Pure and bright, and like thee, fair, But he wooed, and wooed, and won her, Filled her gen - tle heart with  
 4. Keep thy gold I do not wish it! La - dy I have prayed for this, For the hour when I might foil him, Rob him of - ox - pect - ed

*a tempo.*

fect, Now thy life is in its morn - ing, Cloud not this thy hap - py lot, List - en to the gipsy's warning, Gen - tle  
 true, I would shield thee from all dan - ger. Save thee from the tempter's snare, La - dy shun that dark eyed stranger, I have  
 care; Then he heed - ed not her weep - ing. Nor cared he, her life to save, Soon she per - ished now she's sleeping, In the  
 bliss; Gen - tle la - dy, do not won - der At my words so cold and wild, La - dy, in that green grave, yonder Lies the

*a tempo.* *rit.*

la - - - dy, trust him not, Lis - ten to the gip - sy's warn - ing, Gen - tle la - dy, trust him not.  
 warned thee, now be ware, La - dy, shun that dark - eyed stran - ger, I have warned thee, now be - ware.  
 cold and si - lent grave, Soon she per - ished, now she's sleep - ing, in the cold and si - lent grave.  
 gip - sy's on - ly child, La - dy, in that green grave, yon - der Lies the gip - sy's on - ly child.

Our Gasket.

JEWELS.

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.

Among the beautiful pictures  
That hang on memory's wall,  
Is one of a dim old forest,  
That seemeth the best of all ;  
Not for its gnarled oaks olden  
Dark with the mistletoe ;  
Not for the violets golden  
That sprinkle the vale below ;  
Not for the milk-white lilies  
That lean from the fragrant hedge,  
Not for the vines on the upland,  
Where the bright red berries rest ;  
Nor the pink, nor the pale, sweet cowslip ;  
It seems to me the best.

I once had a little brother  
With eyes that were dark and deep—  
In the lap of that olden forest  
He lieth in peace asleep.  
Light as the down of the thistle,  
Free as the wind that blows,  
We roved there the beautiful summers—  
The summers of long ago.  
But his feet on the hills grew weary,  
And one of the autumn days  
I made for my little brother  
A bed of the yellow leaves.

Sweetly his pale arms folded  
My neck in sweet embrace,  
As the light of immortal beauty  
Silently covered his face :  
And when the arrows of sunset  
Lodged in the tree-tops bright,  
He fell, in the saint-like beauty,  
Asleep by the gates of light.  
Therefore, of all the pictures,  
That hang on memory's wall,  
The one of the dim old forest  
Seemeth the best of all.

—Alice Carey.

Grim war has slain his millions,  
Plague filled his myriad graves,  
And thousands have gone down to death  
Beneath the ocean waves.

The mountain-rending earthquake  
Hath many, many slain,  
And fire and famine seized their prey  
In city, town and plain.

But Drink, that arch-destroyer,  
Has slaughtered more by far,  
Than earthquake, famine, fire and flood,  
And pestilence and war.

Scandal will rub out like dirt when it is dry.  
Bad temper is its own scourge. Few things are bitterer than  
to feel bitter. A man's venom poisons himself more than his victim.

Never hold anyone by the button, or the hand, in order to be  
heard out ; for if people are unwilling to hear you, you had better  
hold your tongue than them.

There is little pleasure in the world that is true and sincere  
besides the pleasure of doing our duty and doing good ; I am sure  
no other is comparable to this.

BITS OF TINSEL.

Our babies—with all their faults we love them still ; not noisy.  
Has it ever occurred that a milk pitcher is generally a good fly  
catcher ?

Some one who believes that " brevity is the soul of wit," writes:  
" Don't eat Q cumpers. They'll W up."

It is a singular thing, but the most pleasing period of a dentist's  
life is when he looks down in the mouth.

Recently a Paris lady abruptly entered her kitchen, and she saw  
the cook skimming the soup with a silver spoon. She said to her :  
" Francois, I expressly forbade you to use silver in the kitchen.."  
" But, madam, the spoon was dirty."

" Dar is many a rule," says Uncle Sam, " wat won't work bofe ways.  
Whisky will produce a headache, but a headache won't produce  
whisky."

" Wush you'd take these pale ingoins away from here," said a  
rural Arkansaw man, pointing to a vase of celery, " an' fetch some  
that's got some " git up an' git" in 'em."

Several ladies lost their house plants by freezing last winter  
There is no excuse for such negligence. Three tons of coal at eight  
dollars per ton will carry a dollar's worth of house plants through  
the winter safely.

Two gentlemen were talking the other day about their success  
in life. One remarked that when he came to Baltimore, just after  
the war, he didn't have a second shirt to his back. " That's noth-  
ing," replied the other. " When I came to Baltimore I did not have  
any shirt to my back at all." He was born there.

A lady had in her employ an excellent girl, who had one fault.  
Her face was always in a smudge. Mrs. — tried to tell her to  
wash her face without offending her, and at last she resorted to  
strategy : " Do you know, Bridget," she remarked in a confidential  
manner, " it is said if you wash your face every day in hot, soapy  
water it will make you beautiful ?" " Will it ?" answered the wily  
Bridget ; " sure it's a wonder ye never tried it, ma'am."

GOOD RESOLUTION

THE TRIAL PLEDGE.

BY God's help, I am determined to ABSTAIN from  
all kinds of INTOXICATING LIQUORS, as a  
beverage, for the space of \_\_\_\_\_ and  
at the end of that time I shall consider whether I should  
renew my promise.

(Name) .....

(Residence) .....

Date ..... 188

P.S.— After thus recording your Resolution, you should enquire where and when the  
Temperance Meetings are held, and attend them. If you don't make the teetotalers your  
companions, and avoid your old drinking associates, you will be in great danger of again  
falling into your drinking habits. J. Liversy Preston.

BETTER RESOLUTION

THE PLEDGE OF SAFETY.

BY God's help, I am determined to ABSTAIN PER-  
PETUALLY from all kinds of Intoxicating Liquors,  
as a beverage, and to do all I can to promote the cause  
of Temperance.

(Name) .....

(Residence) .....

(Date) ..... 188

P.S. Signing this Pledge, if you keep it, will be the best day's work you ever did in  
your life.

For Girls and Boys.

THE BEAUTIFUL LAND OF NOD.

BY ELLA WHEELER.

Come, cuddle your head on my shoulder, dear—  
 Your head like the golden-rod—  
 And we will go sailing away from here  
 To the beautiful land of Nod.  
 Away from life's worry and hurry and flurry,  
 Away from earth's shadows and gloom,  
 We will float off together to a world of fair weather,  
 Where blossoms are always in bloom.  
 Just shut up your eyes and fold your hands—  
 Your hands like the leaves of a rose—  
 And we will go sailing to those fair lands,  
 That never an atlas shows.  
 On the north and west they are bound by rest.  
 On the south and east by dreams.  
 'Tis the country ideal where nothing is real,  
 But everything only *seems*.  
 Just drop down the curtain of your dear eyes—  
 Your eyes like the bright blue-bell—  
 And we will sail out under starlit skies  
 To the land where the fairies dwell.  
 Down the river of sleep our bark shall sweep  
 Till it reaches that magical isle  
 Which no man has seen, but where all have been,  
 And then we will pause awhile.  
 I will croon you a song as we float along  
 To that shore that is blessed of God.  
 Then ho! for that fair land, we're off for that rare land.  
 The beautiful land of Nod!

—Harper's Young People.

KEEPING HIS HEAD CLEAR.

A noted operator in stocks declined on invitation to take a glass of wine. "Why, you used to drink," remarked his friend. "I did when I was in the dry goods business; but since I have gone into Wall street I find that I must keep my head clear, and I can't do it and drink," was the reply.

The following story shows that another great operator has the same opinion, and puts tobacco among the things not to be used:

William H. Vanderbilt was a great smoker in his youth. One day in 1853, as the family was on the way to St. Petersburg, on board the steam yacht "Northern Star," the father and son were walking on deck. The latter was puffing away his afternoon cigar.

"I wish you would give up that smoking habit of yours. I will give you ten thousand dollars if you do," said the commodore, abruptly.

"You need not give me any money, your wish is sufficient," answered the son, throwing the cigar overboard. And he has never smoked since.

The command which Mr Vanderbilt has always had over himself in matters of this kind is quite remarkable. He was, for example, like his father, very fond of a game of whist, and, like him, considered himself to be one of the best of players.

When he removed to New York and became connected with the Harlem railroad, he used to spend three or four evenings in a week at the Union Club. But he noticed that tobacco smoke and midnight hours interfered with the clearness of his head next morning, and he at once gave up both club and whist.

The same happened to wine. He likes a glass of champagne, but having discovered that his head felt it next day, he never touches wine now, not even at public banquets and dinner parties at his own house. As to spirits, they were out of the question with him.—*Ex.*

THE TIME TO BE PLEASANT.

"Mother's cross!" said Maggie, coming out into the kitchen with a pout on her lips.

Her aunt was busy ironing, but she looked up and answered Maggie. "Then it is the very time for you to be pleasant and helpful. Mother was awake a great deal in the night with the poor baby."

Maggie made no reply. She put on her hat, and walked off into the garden. But a new idea went with her.

"The very time to be helpful and pleasant is when other people are cross. Sure enough," thought she, "that would be the time

when it would do the most good. I remember when I was sick last year I was so nervous that if any one spoke to me I could hardly help being cross; and mother never got angry nor out of patience, but was just as gentle to me. I ought to pay it back now, and I will."

And she sprang up from the grass where she had thrown herself, and turned a face full of cheerful resolution toward the room where her mother sat soothing and tendering a fretful, teething baby.

Maggie brought out the pretty ivory balls, and began to jingle them for the little one.

He stopped fretting and a smile dimpled the corners of his lips. "Couldn't I take him out to ride in his carriage, mother? It's such a nice morning," she asked.

"I should be glad if you would!" said her mother. The little hat and sack were brought and the baby was soon ready for his ride.

"I'll keep him just as long as he is good," said Maggie; and you must lie on the sofa and get a nap while I am gone. You are looking dreadfully tired."

The kind words and the kiss that accompanied them, were almost too much for the mother.

The tears rose to her eyes, and her voice trembled as she answered: "Thank you, dearie; it will do me a world of good if you can keep him out an hour; and the air will do him good, too. My head aches badly this morning."

What a happy heart beat in Maggie's bosom as she trundled the little carriage up and down on the walk!

She had done real good. She had given back a little of the help and forbearance that had so often been bestowed upon her.

She had made her mother happier, and given her time to rest. She resolved to remember and act on her aunt's good words, "The very time to be helpful and pleasant is when everybody is tired and cross"—*Canadian Baptist.*

THE BEST LIQUOR.

"Give us a glass of your *best* liquor," said a hard drinker, as he entered a shop. The shopkeeper filled a glass and gave it to him. The toper, without noticing it particularly, dashed its contents down his throat. He soon began to taste, and taste, seemingly not exactly satisfied.

What's the matter, my friend?" said the shopkeeper. "Wasn't it good?"

Why, yes, it was good enough, but it seems to me it wasn't very strong. What kind of liquor was it, master?"

"Cold Water," was the reply, "that's the *best* liquor we have in the shop, and I believe it is the best in the town. As for any other kind, we have not got any, for I left off selling strong drink some time ago. So you've saved your twopence, and you'll feel better for it afterwards."

"Well, said the toper, "if this isn't a regular take in. But, I believe, sir, you're right, for all that. And as you don't charge anything for your liquor, I have a good mind to be your customer, and see if I can't get rid of headache and sore eyes."

The shopkeeper who was a warm-hearted Christian as well as a zealous temperance man, kindly encouraged the man never to drink anything but the *best* liquor in future. "God's beautiful, bright, sparkling water was the drink of Eden."—*British Workman.*

BOYHOOD OF FATHER MATHEW.

He never joined in any cruel sport, or willingly inflicted pain upon a living thing. Coursing and snooting and ferreting, in which his young companions indulged, he detested with all his heart. Once he witnessed, with horror and compassion, the agony of a poor hunted hare in her breathless struggles with the fierce dogs, and from that moment he held the spot in abhorrence. The sight of a shattered wing or a blood-stained breast of a bird filled the heart of the boy with a sense of pain; for his impulse was to succour and befriend, not to persecute and destroy. . . . At another time, a grand entertainment was given to Father Mathew on the Island of Innisfallch (Killarney), when a stag hunt was arranged for his gratification; but he was not happy so long as the chase lasted, and only enjoyed real pleasure when the gallant stag plunged into the lake, and was thus saved from the fangs of the hounds.—*Father Mathew: a Biography.* By J. Francis McGuire.