

THE CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

Freedom for the Right means Suppression of the Wrong.

VOL. 4.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 9th, 1884.

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The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 9th, 1884.

Selected Articles.

THE LICENSE SYSTEM.

BY REV. DWIGHT WILLIAMS.

I.

Selling wrong and vile abuses,
 Throwing open dykes and sluices,
 Till the land with evil surges
 And the flood at last submerges
 Dainty street and filthy alley,
 Sweeping down from mount to valley,
 See the great oppression thriving,
 Sordid, cruel, and conniving;
 'Tis a bald, unblushing cheat,
 Tare amid the nation's wheat,
 O'er the land with peril driving.

II.

Is the law but in the letter?
 Is an evil deed the better
 If it come by State permission?
 Has the wrong a right condition?
 Can you regulate the evil?
 Taking tribute of the devil?
 Is he less a fiend abiding,
 In the council chamber hiding?
 Hear him shout Aha! Aha!
 In the shelter of the law,
 On a wave of triumph riding.

III.

Would the world's barbaric ages
 All might pass in rapid stages,

When the license system scouted
 Shall from Christendom be routed;
 Ring alarms from all the steeples!
 Sound the battles to the people!
 Till the taunts of heathen shaming
 As they hurl at us there blaming
 Cease as we the wrong dethrone,
 Thence to move rejoicing on,
 Freedom to the land proclaiming

THE FOUNTAIN-HEAD OF EVIL.

Recent exposures of municipal abuses have emphasized the degradation and corruption for which the government of this city has long been notorious. Our citizens smile grimly over the cartoons in the comic papers representing our local rulers as a gang of ruffianly rum-sellers, low-browed, heavy-jawed, ignorant, greedy, shameless in rapacity. The influence of the saloon in politics is a theme so familiar as to be trite. Against that influence efforts are being continually made to array the intelligence, public spirit and conscience of the community. Temperance societies struggle courageously with the gigantic evil of drunkenness. Preachers denounce and protest against it. But it shakes off all the elements ranged against it, and continues to poison, debauch, brutalize all who come in contact with it. The truth is that the nation has not yet taken this tremendous evil with sufficient seriousness. The early advocates of temperance were looked upon as bigots and fanatics. Now the cause has become respectable, but still popular apathy prevails. Reformers, both political and social, begin, as a rule with the secondary instead of the primary causes of corruption. To remove the abuses which choke healthy progress in all our large cities, it is necessary to do more than change parties or modify governmental methods or shift responsibilities. Municipal corruption, crime, poverty, ignorance, immorality, all flourish rankly because the people tolerate Rum. At the bottom of nine-tenths of all the evils from which modern society suffers, this cause is to be found.

It is not confined to the lowest classes. It weakens the purpose of educated men. It palsies the energies of benevolent men. It breeds allies for the powers of evil in almost unsuspected quarters. It generates a spirit of indifference which is as effective against reform as active friendship for intemperance. The ill effects of drink are known to all: noted by scarcely any. The daily journal presents its perennial records of political abuses, of the franchise marketed, of venal ignorance swamping enlightened patriotism, of plundered treasuries and systematic official chicanery and theft, of private defalcation and bankruptcy, of murders and assaults, of divorce and desertion, of profligacy, destitution, suffering and shame in myriad forms, and behind each and all these calamities and evil deeds may be seen intemperance as the prime cause. It is everywhere. It marks and mars in every relation of life. It pursues thousands from the cradle to the grave. It reinforces every malign influence and agency. It baffles all efforts at better things. Yet the public do not regard it as an enemy to be fought with uncompromising and persistent hostility; they even sometimes seem to think that it is better to let it alone altogether.

But there must be much deeper and more general realization of the necessity for radical reform in this matter. The popular conscience

must be stirred and roused through the popular intelligence. It is but a few days since a body of rum-sellers in this State solemnly and officially declared: "That as citizens and taxpayers we have in common with our fellow-citizens the advancement of the interests of the whole people." These same men further declared their business "to be legitimate and worthy of protection and support." These expressions show to what extent of audacity, toleration and indifference naturally lead. The public are required to "support" the men who are engaged in the most evil and corrupting and degrading occupation the world has ever suffered from, and it is impudently announced that the "advancement of the interests of the whole people" is sought by these venders of poison and manufacturers of crime and ruin.

The national conscience, must indeed need rousing, when such hardy insolence and brutal defiance of decent public opinion passes almost unnoticed. Some influence stronger and more rapid in its operation than the slow process of evolution is required to set in motion effective reform sentiment. The curse of modern civilization may else become its destroyer before a remedy is applied. Let it be remembered that there can be no true freedom with a venal and degraded franchise; that the best devised government institutions are useless when corruption excludes from their control the fittest members of the community; that it is futile to alternate churches with saloons, leaving the weakest elements of society at the mercy of the most powerful temptation.--*N. Y. Tribune, March 19, 1884.*

GRANDLY SAID.

We have seen nothing of late more to the point or more worthily uttered than the following extract from an address by Chief Justice Davis, Chickering Hall, New York; on the 26th ult. It is refreshing to read such words from such a man, in these times, when we are having so much twaddle from would-be leading divines of the Gladden type, and so much space given by prominent magazines and some religious weeklies, to the utterances of those who are violently opposed to Prohibition. But hear Judge Davis:

"If I have a hope I desire to see realized it is that I shall live to see the day when no man, under the sanction of law, shall put a drop of intoxicating liquor to his neighbor's lips. That hour is coming. * * * I read in the newspapers that the prophet of the Soudan sends before him the simple message: 'I am coming: be ready.' I hear in the air and on every hand the same message to the temperance people of this country. I heard it last fall in Ohio, when 320,000 people of that prudent child of the West marched to the ballot-box, and voted for Prohibition in the constitution. I heard it in Kansas and Iowa as it is now being heard in Maine, and, despite all prediction and argument and criticism, I say it is coming with speedy steps everywhere, for it is borne on the hearts and best morality of fifty millions of people.

"God's and man's law prohibits murder, yet scarcely a week passes but some murder, horrible and horrifying, is committed. Shall we abolish the prohibition of murder on the plea that Prohibition doesn't prohibit? We prohibit burglary and larceny, yet every day those crimes are committed, not only by men who pick your pocket, but by men who have taken solemn oaths to obey the law, and yet steal and plunder the taxes in the public treasury. Shall we, therefore, abolish our prohibition of larceny? No, we will maintain the law as far as possible, and struggle to raise the public standard of morality so that all living agencies of hell shall be closed absolutely, and we will enforce it so far as human skill can. * * * My twenty-nine years' experience as judge has taught me that of all the causes of sin and misery, of sorrow and woe, of pauperism and wretchedness, intoxicating liquors stands forth the unapproachable chief. Within the last three days a poor, weeping mother came to me to ask my help in getting her son pardoned out of State prison. I told him that if he would give me the name of the man who sold him the rum which led to his crime I would remit a large part of his sentence, and would impose the severest penalty the law would permit upon the poisoner who served him with the rum. Shall I be mealy-mouthed when I speak of such men? I

will denounce the rascality that sells liquor to men, women and children with as much violence as God gives me power to utter!

"I can't stop the sale of intoxicating liquor here—no body of men can—but the hour is coming when we can. * * * My mouth never shall be closed against the evil that my position shows to be the chief source of all the evil that drags my fellow-men down, and opens the gates of hell upon them."—*Morning and Day of Reform.*

PERSONAL LIBERTY.

Exceedingly erroneous ideas are often entertained as to how much personal liberty a man has, rightfully, in the matter of his own actions. It is a common allegation, on the part of those who are abusing their own powers, of squandering their own possessions, or foolishly wasting their own substance, that it is nobody's business—that they have a right to do with themselves and their possessions what they will. Especially is this true of those who are wasting time, bodily powers, and money in the saloon through indulgence in strong drink. Such assert boastfully, defiantly, as if it were beyond the possibility of denial, that it is nobody's business when they drink, or how much they drink. One of our honorable Assemblymen, not long since, stood up in his place and virtually advocated this idea by declaring that he would not submit to any man's telling him what he should eat or drink. And yet this assertion, so loudly and confidentially proclaimed, is without any valid basis in fact. In many instances the law now steps in to prevent men from doing injury to themselves or to their friends, and it would be vastly better for society and for families if the law did this in many more cases.

Hence we find that personal liberty in the use of intoxicating drinks is narrowed down to very close limits. It only extends so far as their use will interfere with no one, bring unjust burdens upon no one either by unfitting the drinker himself for the discharge of his duties to his family, to society, to the State and the nation or by consequences flowing out upon the public. Within these limits we do not enter upon any controversy with the drinker, but the moment he goes beyond these limits, we have a right to meet him with censure, with condemnation and with the restraints of law. We have a right to say to him here, Forbear; tread upon this ground upon your peril; and if he persists, we may justly use all lawful compulsion of restraint. And here is where we find our authority for the opposition we are making to the use of intoxicants as a beverage. Not one in a hundred who indulges in strong drink, keeps within the limits of personal liberty in the matter. They quickly pass beyond and trench upon the rights of others, make of themselves an offense to the public, a disturbing element to society, an enemy to the general good, a cancerous sore to the body politic, a blight and blot to humanity, which it is both the right and duty of the guardians of the public welfare to remove. It may sound very well in the bar-room for a tippler to stand up and swaggeringly talk about his personal liberty—his right to drink when he chooses, where he chooses and as much as he chooses—but outside of the bar-room such talk is the prating of foolishness born of the silliest folly. No man has a right to indulge in strong drink to the detriment of any human being—not even of himself; and the very moment he passes this limit his personal liberty is forfeited and he becomes amenable to the restraints of law. He injures others at his peril, and has no just cause for complaint when the guardians of the public welfare say to him, Forbear; nay, when they take his drink from him or put him from his drink. Compulsory abstinence for the individual will yet be acknowledged as right and just.—*Living Issue.*

ANTI.

We have received a copy of "The Anti-Scott Act News, being a journal devoted to the disproof of Prohibitionist fallacies and the explanation of the real issues involved: Vol I., No. 1. Circulation 15,000." This is the imposing title of the organ which is to advocate license against prohibition in Kent. We look in vain to discover who are the printers, publishers or projectors of the sheet, and finding none, conclude that all are alike ashamed of putting themselves in print in connection with it. But in lieu of this useful information we have the very mugwumpian title to handle it by, but as it is, also, too big for general

purposes, in future we shall lop off the superfluous words and call it the *Anti*. We think this word embraces all its significance. It is against everything that is high, noble and of good repute. It is against the amelioration of half the woes which mankind suffer from. It is against the progress of Christianity. It is against the promotion of sobriety. It is against the welfare of the State and the individual. It is against the peace of wife and child, of father and mother, of son and daughter. It is over against the fallacies of prohibition; although a compendium of fallacies in itself. These we may deal with from time to time as the *Anti* may reach us.

The *Anti* is greatly afraid of the coercion by that "accidental majority of voters which may at the final struggle command a majority at the polls." Accidental majority is a good way to put it a few months ahead of the poll. It shows who is afraid of the right and the result. But our little contemporary desires to be just and fearless. Having carefully "weighed both sides of the question, it has been forced to the conclusion that the Scott Act is an unjust and tyrannical invasion of the liberties of the people." Just think of it! The *Anti* weighing both sides! We see them in imagination putting the tears of the widow and orphan in one measure with the cost to the nation in crime and the destruction of property by the victims of the traffic; the waste of food material; the expenses of gaols, lunatics and police. On the other side they dump in the selfishness of a few moderate drinkers, clothed in a few well worn sophistries stolen from a popular clothing store called the "Liberties of the people." But that is not enough, so they pop in their own enormous profits, and the fact that numbers of them would have to turn to and work for their daily bread. Down goes the scale on their side and up goes the other. Thus have they weighed both sides of this question. How could an impartial verdict be obtained when the jury and the criminal are one?

This is only one fallacy for the repudiation of fallacies. There are more to be dealt with again.—*Chatham Tribune*.

THE SCOTT ACT.

We have all along, during the progress of the temperance movement that has been spreading over Ontario, been studying out the merits of the cause with as much precision as was possible with the resources and under the circumstances and surroundings that are at hand. We have been aware, for some time, that the Scott Act, or Canada Temperance Act, was to be submitted to a vote in Lanark County, provided a petition to that end received sufficient endorsement. We believe that such a petition would to-day receive such support simply on its merits as a temperance manifesto. It is true that there are many ways of looking at the subject—every one, perhaps, who reasons out the matter for himself may have some standpoint of his own, from which to view it, or to him may be presented some integral phase of the temperance question. Many will argue, without regard for the merits of the Scott Act, that, simply because it is a measure for temperance, it must be a good undertaking, and with this argument in its broad sense, we agree, but then the anti-temperance element, bound together by its own ties of strength and self-organization, will meet that point by a proposition which is, to its adherents, of equally positive force—*viz.*, that temperance is more favorably carried into effect under the present restrictive License Act than it could be by a prohibitive measure. Upon this argument—for such is the argument of the liquor interests—we may be allowed to speak. In the first place, to revert to the broad principal of temperance (that is, the principal opposed to intoxicants), can it be proven to the electors that the liquor traffic is of benefit to either the local community or to the Province? We say it cannot, and that, on the contrary, it is a means of both social and commercial depreciation. Why is there a "license" charge put upon the traffic? Is it for the purpose of raising a revenue, or is it for the purpose of restricting the general use of alcoholic beverages? The answer of the liquor interests is, "It is for both purposes." Well, as to the raising of revenue, it is a fact beyond contradiction, as has been witnessed in every district where the Scott Act has been enforced, that the revenue that was lost by the abolition of the public liquor traffic has not been one half as large as the amount gained by the public exchequer from decreased expenditure on account of the absence of drunken crime. This is no sentimental statement,

but a positive fact than can be substantiated by the public records. Therefore, the liquor traffic is not licensed for revenue. It must be that the license fee is placed upon the sale of liquor in order to check the general use thereof, and this, of course, is evidence to all that its social effect is injurious. This brings one to the question as to whether it is advisable for the electors to use their power in an attempt to remove a social evil by the means that is granted them by the Government for that purpose. Just here we would say that we think there are some temperance advocates who dispose of this question in an irrational manner by condemning and even abusing the men who conduct trade under the Liquor License Act. This in no way helps the temperance cause. While the liquor trade is legally licensed, let such, as a constituted act of law, be regarded as the people's permissive will. The Scott Act is now the instrument constitutionally placed in the hands of the people for the expression of their wills as to license or no license. We think that, to place the question fairly before the people, the simple, straight and satisfactory solution is: Temperance people should and will support the Scott Act; those who oppose temperance will not vote for it. At the same time, it would be well for every voter to study the matter carefully, and become fully acquainted with the Scott Act in all its bearings. The main thing for the temperance people to obtain is a prohibitive measure that can be enforced.—*Carleton Place Herald*

THE AUDACITY OF UNTRUTH.

There is a final declaration which all friends of the liquor traffic make use of when arguments fail—"Prohibition does not prohibit." Last week the *Albany Evening Journal* and the *Philadelphia Record* repeated it, and besides these, we suppose, a score or two of lesser political authorities. The declaration is made with no real knowledge of, or no honest regard for, the truth. It is made in the face of contrary testimony which would convince any impartial court and satisfy any jury honestly drawn. It is made deliberately, and as deliberately reiterated, in columns wherein this opposing testimony finds place. It must be made for the one purpose of stopping the application of a great principle by prejudicing masses of men against it as ineffective. What are the facts?

Take Maine, for that state is always cited when the enemies of prohibition assail prohibitory law—as Dio Lewis lately cited it. Take the chief cities of Maine, for it is these which are specially singled out for derogatory reference. In Portland there are 33,810 population, and the ratio of liquor sellers to the population in New York State, also in New Jersey, would give 187 in that city. The U. S. Revenue returns show 156—31 short of the quota; all by the vigilance of government detectives reported, and all selling more or less secretly. But Portland is the main source of supply for all Cumberland County, there are but sixteen dealers in that county outside the city; and this being the fact, we have but 172 dealers for 83,360 people, whereas New York State would call for a quota of 463. In the adjoining county of Oxford there are but five liquor dealers for 32,618 people, and Portland is the natural source of supply for at least half that county, giving a total of 177 dealers, where in New York and New Jersey we should have 531.

In Lewiston and Auburn, with a population of 28,639, there are 57 persons, including druggists, who paid the U. S. tax the past year, yet there is not a single open dram-shop in those cities, whereas a like population in New York would call for 159. In the whole fourteen cities of Maine, with a population of 144,863, there were last year but 493 secret and open dealers, including about 150 druggists, who paid U. S. tax, or one to about every 300 inhabitants; whereas in sixty license cities of other states there was one dealer to every 155 inhabitants, all selling openly, and each selling, on an average, at least twice as much liquor as his law-defying brother dealer in Maine.

So much for the cities. In the entire state there were 813 dealers last year, including nearly 300 druggists, so called, because they paid the U. S. tax, which no secret dealer escapes or evades. Taken altogether, they counted but one to every 800 inhabitants, and all these, excepting the druggists, who did not sell for beverage purposes, as a rule, were secret dealers outside of seventeen places, all selling at the greatest possible disadvantage, and as a rule selling little. In 420 towns and plantations of the state there is but one dealer to every 2,000 inhabitants, and the revenue returns show that in 355 towns and plantations there was last year not a single dealer to pay the tax. Furthermore three mills, while in the entire union,

including maine, it averaged \$1.71 per capita. And, still further, there is not a distillery or a brewery in the entire State.

In 1881 the *Toronto Globe* sent two reporters into Maine to find out the facts. One was a prohibitionist in principle, the other an anti-prohibitionist; neither were total abstainers. The anti-prohibitionist, after saying that "in the cities the law has been a partial failure," reported "that this failure has been greatly exaggerated by quoting exceptional places or periods as typical of the whole State, and by the ingenious perversion of statistics;" "that the facilities for drinking are not presented in such a form or under such surroundings as to tempt those who have not acquired the drinking habit to do so; and that in the rural portions of the State the Maine law has suppressed open drinking and reduced secret drinking to a minimum, and may therefore be considered as effective as any other measure on the statute book."

But prohibition is on record outside of Maine. In Vineland, N. J., Greeley, Colorado, and Pullman, Illinois, there is not a liquor seller. Saltaire, Yorkshire, England, has had prohibition for years, without a beer shop or an alehouse. Bessbrook, Ireland, has 4,000 people, but no grog-shop, no poor-house, no police station. Tyrone County, Ireland, has sixty-one square miles of territory and 10,000 people, but no liquor-sellers. In Liverpool there is an area one and one-half by two miles, in extent without an open or secret liquor-dealer. Whole counties in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Georgia, Tennessee, Missouri, North Carolina and other states are proofs, by years of trial, that prohibition prohibits. And now Gov. St. John, writing from Kansas, under date of January 19, says: "Prohibition is a grand success. There are not 300 saloons in Kansas to-day, and we are blotting them out constantly. Nearly everybody is for prohibition now. By the next election there will be but little opposition."

We challenge the *Evening Journal* and the *Philadelphia Record* to print these statements and to refute them.—*American Reformer*.

COMPENSATION.

AN EXTRACT FROM THE REV. M. C. CAMERON'S OXFORD SPEECH.

(ELECTOR.) Would you not compensate hotel-keepers for their loss?

I would only on one condition. Ladies and gentlemen, are you in favor of indemnifying hotel-keepers for the loss sustained by the operation of this law? We touch no property. It is the same after the adoption of the law as it was before it. Friends, if there must be compensation, I pray that it may be mutual. Is there not something we should claim to be restored, even more precious than choice gold? Have they not depreciated property? The very existence of a dram-shop reduces the rental of immediate stores. Let a store be walled up by groggeries and it will only bring a fraction of its previous rental. It might stand for years without a tenant—which is the case not seldom but often. Look at the once beautiful farm now grown wild with obnoxious weeds, and in a most delapidated condition. What took away its beauty? The traffic! The exceptions are very few. The proprietor induced the farmer to indulge in his unholy wares. He does, and the consequence is, he leaves the tone and beauty of his rural home in the till of the saloon. Will that farm bring as high a price in the market now? Certainly not. Compensate to the wife and children for this depreciation of property and make this indemnity mutual. Are there no other demands to be made? There are those which cannot be bought for money. Give the employer back the genius of his factory, who was to him worth annually hundreds of dollars and restore to the congregation her intellectual and wealthy members. Give that sister back her only brother—kind and true—her only support and consolation, who lost his life by this destroying traffic. Give that woman back the happiness she lost by a loving husband being changed into a great tyrant, and brought to a premature grave. Restore to that mother her only son, whom she expected to be her support and comfort in old age, with his tender heart, just as he was when he returned from his father's burial, uncorrupted and undefiled, walking to the house of God with a weeping mother leaning on his arm. O, sirs! give me back my son? Give that man back his brother, as innocent and happy as when they raised their matin and vesper prayers to God, bending over the same, fond Bible. Restore the rose and glow of health to the cheek, the song and joy to the bosom of your broken-hearted wife as she sits wringing her hands in grief with tears of sorrow dropping through her jewelled fingers and with a heavy heart

causing the lines of sorrow to be drawn prematurely on her noble intellectual brow—weeping for her darling little children because hungry and cold they are turned out into the gilding storm of want and suffering, roofless, penniless and hopeless. Give me back my comrade who graduated with the highest honors the college could bestow—the same graceful form and gigantic intellect which he possessed on that memorable day. I asked him to be restored the same as he was when he left the college hall. Note his sad history. He began to trifle with this water of death in the most respectable house in the town. He falls once, twice, thrice! Three years pass by, and not a sober week hardly to be found. Respect and honor give place to appetite and passion. He dies a drunkard's death on a cold, shivering morning in one of the lowest and meanest groggeries of that town. The student's course is upwards—from the school to the college; the drunkard's is downwards—from the fine mansion to the lowest saloon. Oh! how my heart fills with grief and sorrow as I look at that once noble form, and wrap him in a Christless shroud, place him in Christless coffin, and lower him down into a Christless grave. I believe it to be an international law, that when a king causes a subject of another country to be put to death unlawfully he is required to pay the penalty or make a proper indemnity. King Alcohol in Canada is slaying four thousand souls annually without making any compensation. Is it right to humanity to allow this tyrant to go unchained by law? Let the traffic settle the debit side of this bill and we will agree to make a mutual compensation. This is the only condition on which I am willing to indemnify hotel-keepers.

IT DON'T PAY.

It don't pay to hang one citizen because another citizen sells him liquor.

It don't pay to have one citizen in the county jail because another citizen sells him liquor.

It don't pay to have one citizen in the lunatic asylum, because another citizen sold him liquor.

It don't pay to have fifty workmen ragged, to have one saloon-keeper dressed in broadcloth, and flush of money.

It don't pay to have ten smart, active, intelligent boys transformed into thieves, to enable one man to lead an easy life by selling them liquor.

It don't pay to have fifty working men and their families live on bone soup and half rations, in order that one saloon-keeper may flourish on roast turkey and champagne.

It don't pay to have one thousand homes blasted, ruined, defiled and turned into hell of discord and misery, in order that one wholesale liquor dealer may amass a large fortune.

It don't pay to give one man, for \$15 a quarter, a license to sell liquor, and then spend \$5,000 on a trial of another man for buying that liquor and committing murder under its influence.—*Selected*

Scott Act News.

DURHAM.—From the West Durham *News* we learn that agitation for the Scott Act is making rapid progress in this county. A meeting of workers was recently held in Bowmanville. A large number of leading temperance men met in the Sons' Hall. They came from Orono, Newcastle, Clarke and Darlington as well as Bowmanville. The feeling exhibited in favor of the Scott Act was very encouraging. A Central committee was appointed for the west riding of Durham, and it was resolved to hold public meetings at prominent points, of which due notice will be given. One of these was held in the same town on Wednesday of last week. Able and strong addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Young, Shepard and Little, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That the primary object of all good government is to promote the welfare and happiness of the masses of society, by the suppression of whatever tends to the public injury and national loss, and the enforcement of whatever improves the morals of the inhabitants, increases the happiness of the people, and adds to the material welfare of the country.

That the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is of incalculable injury to the best interests of our beloved land; and that all the partial efforts of the past to suppress this gigantic evil have failed to eradicate the curse from our midst.

Wherefore be it resolved that as our Dominion Government has placed upon its Statute Books, a temperance enactment, properly known as the Scott Act, which where passed, virtually amounts to prohibition, and as during the last five years since this Act has been in force, it has been carried in 34 counties or cities of our Dominion, and has been found to be a decided success, and as its validity has been affirmed by the highest court in the empire, viz, the Privy Council of England—we are of the opinion that the time has come, when, for the increased security and happiness of our homes and country, this Act should be passed in these counties.

SIMCOE.—On Friday evening of last week the Anti Scott men held their first meeting in the Barrie Town Hall. The large building was crammed to the doors. Before the hour for opening the meeting parties opposed to the Act were privately admitted to the hall while the door of the main entrance was kept locked, the general public, including a large number of ladies, being compelled to stand in the street till after the time at which it was announced that the meeting would commence. Notwithstanding these precautions, the audience that speedily filled the hall after the doors were opened was fully two to one in favor of the Scott Act. The bills calling the meeting announced Mr. Dodds as the speaker and invited discussion, but Mr. Dodds refused to speak until all others who took part had spoken, thereby completely preventing any reply to his address. The chair was occupied by the Mayor of the town. Mr. T. J. Bell, of Dundas, spoke in opposition to the Scott Act and was replied to by Rev. C. R. Morrow, of Dundas.

Mr. F. S. SPENCE, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, was the next speaker, and after him Mr. Dodds addressed the meeting. The enthusiasm that greeted the temperance speakers showed plainly that a great majority of the meeting favored their opinions. Barrie expects to give a heavy vote for the Scott Act.

The *Mail* gives the report of a meeting at Collingwood: "An enthusiastic meeting was held on Saturday night in the Music Hall for the purpose of discussing the Scott Act. The Mayor occupied the chair, and in his opening remarks stated that the contest opening was a contest of temperance against intemperance. An invitation was extended to any who wished to speak against the Act. None responded. Rev. C. R. Morrow, of Otterville, then addressed the meeting. He proceeded in a few well chosen and pointed statements to picture the crime of poverty and suffering caused by the liquor traffic. Disclaiming any malice against those engaged in the liquor traffic, he showed that an evil such as this could only be met by some stringent prohibitory measure, and gave many illustrations of the beneficial working of the Scott Act in those constituencies where it has been adopted. The following resolution was then moved by Dr. Aylesworth, seconded by Councillor Cascaden, and carried unanimously by a standing vote. Resolved, 'That in the opinion of this meeting the time has come when decided action should be taken to have the Scott Act carried in our own county and throughout the Dominion, and that we pledge ourselves to united action and earnest effort to secure the result.' A vote of thanks to the Mayor and Mr. Morrow brought the meeting to a close."

The Anties held a meeting at the same place on Monday evening, addressed by Mr. Bell in opposition to the Act, and by Mr. Lewis and Rev. Mr. Bosworth in its favor.

ONTARIO.—A convention was held at Brougham on Tuesday. The gathering was large, enthusiastic and thoroughly representative. Among those present were the Rev. Chas. Langford, Claremont; P. Flint, Claremont; Rev. Mr. Birt, Rev. Thos. E. Bartley, Brougham; Rev. Wm. Forrester, First Deputy-Reeve of the township; F. S. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, Wm. Burgess, of Toronto, &c.

Mr. Forrester, was called to the chair, and Mr. Christopher Dale, Pickering, was appointed Secretary.

Mr. SPENCE was called upon to give a statement on the nature and character of the Act. In a clear and lucid speech he explained the marked improvement of the Scott Act over the old Dunkin Act. The Act, he said, had not been generally tested in the Province because of the reaction occasioned by the failure of the Dunkin Act, and the uncertainty which existed in the minds of the temperance people until all the technical objections had been removed by the Privy Council declaring the constitutionality of the Act. It had now been adopted in twelve counties in Nova Scotia, nine counties and one city in New Brunswick, two counties in Manitoba, two counties in Ontario, and the whole of P. E. Island.

The majorities of the contests in these places make a total aggregate of 21,159 majority for the Act.

Rev. Mr. FLINT moved, "That in the opinion of this meeting the present is an opportune time to submit to the electors of this county what is known as the Scott Act." The resolution was seconded by D. B. Nighswander, of Green River, and almost every delegate expressed a strong approval of the resolution and strong conviction that the Act would be carried.

Mr. WM. BURGESS, of Toronto, as a Member of the Alliance Executive, addressed the Convention, pointing out a number of circumstances which are combining to strengthen the prospects of carrying the Act in all the twenty-one counties now preparing for a contest. He regarded the movement of the Episcopal Church Temperance Society and the Salvation Army as strong alliances in the campaign. The resolution was carried unanimously, and the Convention resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole for organization. Mr. Wm. Forrester was elected President of the Pickering Township Association and Mr. C. Dale, Secretary. Canvassers were also appointed to take charge of the petitions for each of the eleven sub-divisions in the township.

In the evening a public meeting was held in the Town Hall. The attendance was large and very enthusiastic, the proceedings lasting until after 11 o'clock at night. The principal speakers were Mr. F. S. Spence, who gave a lengthy, exhaustive and eloquent exposition of the Act, contrasting it strongly with the license system. By means of a blackboard he excited great interest in the statistics which he gave. Mr. Burgess spoke in reply to the assertion that "prohibition does not prohibit," and urged the young men especially to come forward into the campaign. A very pleasing programme of music and ecitation enlivened the proceedings, given by some young people from Claremont. Votes of thanks terminated the proceedings.—*Globe*.

YORK.—The various municipalities of this county are getting their organization perfected and will shortly have petitions in the hands of their canvassers. A meeting at Parkdale on Tuesday evening, presided over by Rev. E. Clement was very successful. Mr. W. G. Fee, late Secretary of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance, is superintending and assisting in the details of organization.

PEEL.—A very enthusiastic convention was held at Brampton, on Wednesday, of which the *Globe* gives the following report:—"Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, rain falling more or less all day, and the busy season in the rural parts, a large and enthusiastic convention of prominent temperance workers from the different parts of the county assembled in the Canada Methodist Church here yesterday to consider the propriety of submitting the Canada Temperance Act to the electors of this county. The convention was called by the authority and under the auspices of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance. Among the delegates present were the following: Mr. F. S. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, Toronto; Mr. W. H. Howland, Toronto; Rev. D. L. Brethour, Milton; G. H. Kennedy, Georgetown; T. Neelands, editor of the *Georgetown Herald*; Rev. J. F. German, Rev. R. Large, Rev. T. Griffith, Rev. E. D. McLearn, Rev. C. C. Johnson, Rev. M. P. Campbell, Robert Smith, ex-M.P.; D. L. McKinnon, Public School Inspector, D. Bell, S. Aikens, Rev. W. T. Hicks, H. Paskerville, J. R. Rice, A. Bonesfield, George Graham, W. Tomalin, W. Noble, J. W. Baynon, L. Cheyne, J. W. Main, W. J. Wright, J. C. Snell, T. Halthby, R. M. Fleming, Rev. W. McFadden, Capt. Blain, Dr. Pattullo, T. H. Dickin, L. W. Tye, Brampton *Times*, C. W. Grogan, A. Agar, J. Echlin, W. McBride, E. Stone, James Graham, John Hunter, J. Hussy, W. Smith, E. Stonehouse, F. S. Mason, George Broddy, R. J. Ford, J. Nixon, W. James, Wm. Mills, D. McKinly, Geo. Greene, J. Bell, Geo. Dawson, J. Daly, F. Winters, J. Cooney, W. Wallace and W. Dickson. At 2 p.m. the pastor of the church, the Rev. Mr. German, called the meeting to order. The Rev. Mr. McFadden led in prayer. Robert Smith, ex-M.P. for the county was elected chairman, and D. J. McKinnon, Public School Inspector, was appointed secretary. The chairman then introduced Mr. F. S. Spence, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, who in a brief address sketched the history of the Canada Temperance Act, giving its leading features, how to submit it, and the success which has attended its enforcement in those counties and cities where it had been adopted. The Act had been submitted to the electors of forty counties and cities, thirty-three of which had adopted it. The total vote in the forty contests gave a majority of 22,159 in favor of the Act. So far it had never been repealed in any city or county where it had gone into force.

The Rev. D. L. BRETHOUR, Secretary of the Halton Alliance, spoke of the success which had attended the adoption and enforcement of the law in that county. The temperance people were satisfied with the law. In some respects it had done more than they expected. There never was a time when there was less liquor sold in that county than at present. Even the opponents of the Act acknowledged that it had lessened crime. Last year there were only seven persons committed to the county jail for drunkenness, and four of these came from an adjoining county. This year there had been but two persons committed. The county constables have nothing to do; one, whose fees for the year previous to that in which the law went into force, amounted to \$70, has not received a dollar during the past two years. Magistrates' courts were unknown outside the towns and incorporated villages. The marked improvement on county show days, when compared with those of former years, had converted scores of opponents into friends and supporters of the Act. Men who at first violated the law had now a wholesome dread of it, and many of them had left the county for the county's good. A comparison of the sixteen months preceding with the sixteen months following the enforcement of the law showed a decrease of 70 per cent. in the crime of the county. A majority of the leading business men of Milton, Georgetown, Acton and Burlington declare that the Act has not injured business, and in some instances they state that their trade has largely increased. Mr. Kearns, M.P.P., a leading merchant at Burlington, says: "The enforcement of the law has not injured business, and I would recommend other counties to adopt it." Many men who opposed the Act when it was submitted are now its warmest supporters. Among others, he mentioned the name of Wm. McLeod, of Georgetown, Warden of the County, who recommended the electors of Oxford to adopt it. Mr. Brethour concluded a telling speech by recommending the electors of Peel to work and vote for the Scott Act.

Mr. NEELANDS, of the *Georgetown Herald*, urged the Convention to take immediate steps to submit the Act, and recommended the appointment of an enthusiastic and energetic central committee and thorough organization.

Mr. G. H. KENNEDY, of Georgetown, spoke of the success of the Act in Halton, and recommended its adoption in Peel.

The following resolutions were then adopted:—

1. That this Convention, believing that the legalized liquor traffic is a moral wrong, and is injurious to the community, financially, socially and morally; and believing that it is not the duty of Government to realize and regulate this traffic, but to prohibit it; and having in our statutes "The Canada Temperance Act of 1878," otherwise known as the "Scott Act." Therefore resolved:—That in the opinion of this Convention arrangement should be made as soon as practicable for the submission of the Scott Act to the electors of this county.

2. Resolved, That this Convention form itself into a Scott Act Association.

3. Resolved, That the officers of this Association be a president, secretary, treasurer, and one vice-president in each municipality.

4. Resolved, That the general committee of this Association be composed of the county officers, together with the municipal officers, and all ministers of the gospel in the county.

5. Resolved, That a sum of not less than \$1,500 be raised at once to carry on the campaign.

The following officers were then elected:—J. C. Snell, President; J. R. Rice, and D. J. McKinnon, Public School Inspector, Secretaries; T. Holtby, Treasurer.

At this stage of the proceedings W. H. Howland, of Toronto, entered the room, and amid much applause was introduced to the Chairman.

After the appointment of Vice-President in each municipality the benediction was pronounced and the meeting adjourned.

MASS MEETING.

At the mass meeting held in the C. M. Church this evening stirring addresses were delivered by the Rev. D. L. Brethour, of Milton, Mr. F. S. Spence, and Mr. W. H. Howland, of Toronto. The last-named gentleman in an able and eloquent address effectually disposed of the barley objection so often advanced by the opponents of the Act. He urged the audience from medical, financial, and moral considerations to prohibit the sale of liquor in their county. He claimed that no country with a population of four millions could afford to waste one hundred million dollars annually in strong drinks.

ONTARIO.—The preliminary organization for South Ontario was effected at a meeting in the lecture room of the Methodist Tabernacle, Whitby, on Wednesday afternoon of last week. The resident ministers of the town were present, as also representative temperance workers from various points in the riding. The North Ontario Scott Act Association was represented by their president, Rev. Mr. Bishop, and Mr. A. W. Wicks, of Uxbridge. These gentlemen explaining some important points connected with the work of the campaign, and giving encouraging reports of the outlook in the North. The reports from all parts indicate the carrying on of the Act in the county by a large majority. The meeting adjourned to assemble again in Brooklyn, at 2 p.m., Tuesday, 13th inst., when a very large gathering of delegates is expected.—*Whitby Chronicle*.

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.—A large gathering of the friends of temperance was held in the town hall, Spencerville, on Wednesday, the 23rd April. There were several leading representative men present from nearly every municipality in the riding. James Miller, Esq., Reeve of Edwardsburg, was called to the chair, and Rev. S. D. Choun, of Kemptville, appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting, as stated by the chairman, was to take into consideration the matter of bringing the Scott Act before the electors of the county. After some conversation on the subject the following resolution was proposed and unanimously carried: "That in view of the very great evils resulting from the liquor traffic, and the beneficial effects of prohibition, it is the opinion of this convention that immediate action should be taken, in order to secure the required number of petitioners, so that the Scott Act may be properly and legally submitted to the ratepayers of the united counties of Leeds and Grenville, at as early a period as practicable, and that this meeting pledges itself to do all in its power to secure as large a majority as possible in favor of said Act."

The meeting was a very pleasant and harmonious one, and all appeared to be encouraged with the prospect of success.—*Witness*.

Editor CANADA CITIZEN:—

OXFORD.—Your many readers will be pleased to learn that the temperance enthusiasm in Oxford has in no degree abated with the passing of the Scott Act. We are fully determined that having passed the Act we will also enforce it. In our pulpits, Bible classes, Sabbath-schools, on the platform and through the press, the evils of the liquor-traffic are being discussed as also the various methods proposed for lessening or removing these evils.

I write to tell you that we have just commenced a Blue Ribbon Movement in Woodstock, which promises well. Last Sabbath a meeting for organizing such an Association among the young was announced in our Sabbath-schools. The result was that on Monday at 4:15 p.m. more than 500 children assembled in the C. M. Church. Rev. Mr. Williams, Joseph Rippon and myself gave short addresses explanatory of the object of the meeting. The organization will undoubtedly be 1,000 strong here in a few weeks. It is intended to have an immense temperance pic-nic here on Dominion Day, Hon. G. W. Ross, Hon. S. H. Blake and others are expected to speak. Cheap railway fares from all points of Ontario have been secured, and arrangements will be made for the accommodation of 6,000 persons that day. Come on friends, and Oxford will give you a right Highland welcome, and no whisky either.

Woodstock, Apr. 29th, 1884.

W. A. MCKAY.

Temperance News.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

A new lodge with 61 charter members was instituted in Marshville, on the 29th April, by Bro. W. H. Rodden, P. D., assisted by Bro. R. M. Effrick, P. D., and by Sister Mrs. Elizabeth Effrick, W. V. T. of Triumph Lodge, Fenwick. It is to be known as Marshville Lodge and will meet on Tuesdays. The following are the charter officers: B. H. Campbell, W.C.T.; Mrs. Rosanna Simpson, W.V.T.; Geo. Disher, W.S.; Lizzie Haymes, W.A.S.; John Simpson, W.F.S.; Gertrude Brawn, W.T.; John Flick, W. C.; W. C. Brawn, W.M.; Mary Shaunts, W.D.M.; Maggie Leader, W.I.G.; Roward Latimer, W.O.G.; Maggie Phelps, W.R.S.; Jessie McOnit, W.L.S.; Wm. Ellsworth, P.W.C.T.; Edmund Barrick, L.D.

In Fenwick, on the 28th April, a new lodge to be called Triumph Lodge was instituted by Bro. W. H. Rodden. It will

meet on Wednesdays. The charter membership gives assurance of good progressive work in the cause. The principal officers are as follows: Henry Stringer, W. C. T.; Mrs. Elizabeth Effrick, W. V. T.; R. M. Effrick, W. S. and L. D.; Mrs. Maggie Effrick, W. T.; Rev. Ezra Adams, W. C.; Allan Rice, W. F. S.; Elisha Brawn, W. M.; C. Sloat, W. I. G.; Harry Diffin, W. O. G.; Wm. Effrick, P. W. C. T.

We clip the following items from the *Grand Lodge Official Journal*:

One hundred and thirty-eight new lodges have been instituted in the State of New York during the past seven months.

Brudersband Lodge No. 2, located at Ringsted, Schleswig, Germany, has been instituted during the past month.

Samuel Tufts, Esq., the Grand Secretary of New Brunswick, writes us "that the Order is flourishing in that province as it never did before."

Eight new Lodges were instituted in Virginia during the month of March. The Order in that state is making excellent progress this year.

Col. T. B. Crews, of South Carolina, who did so much to make the Charlestown session so pleasant for all, writes: "Good Templary is on rising ground in this state. The next report to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge will be the best one made for years. It is the same in other states in the South."

Dr. F. B. Robinson, of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, being about to visit Germany to remain there for some time, has been commissioned District Deputy for Germany, vice Herr Ferdinand de Ron, recently removed.

Alfred O. Crozier, Esq., of Ann Arbor, Michigan, who has been visiting in Europe for the past six months, has been doing excellent work for the Order in London and vicinity during that time, and is highly spoken of by the Grand Lodge officers there.

Grand Secretary N. B. Smith, of Texas, writes: "We now have two lecturers in the field, and they have organized seven new lodges since the session of the Grand Lodge, and all these lodges are on the increase. We have fully doubled our membership since the meeting of the Grand Lodge." This jurisdiction, it will be remembered, is one of those visited by Col. Hickman last fall on behalf of the R. W. G. Lodge, and built up so finely.

Neptune Lodge No. 3, located on board the U. S. S. Richmond, so long stationed at Shanghai, China, reports thirty-five members in good standing this quarter. Bro. David Webster, the Lodge Deputy, writing from Shanghai, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that our Lodge is in good working order, and not a few of us will bless the day we joined the Order. Our ship is ordered to New York, and my next quarter's returns will be sent you from there."

The representative of the Grand Lodge of the Empire of India to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, is now on his way to the United States by way of London. This Grand Lodge, it will be remembered, has not been represented in the R. W. G. Lodge since the session of 1876. We shall be glad to have India's representative with us.

In scanning the proceedings of the session of the Grand Lodge of South Africa, held at Queenstown last July, G. W. C. T. Reuben Ayliff presiding, we came across the following, which well illustrates the extent of the I. O. G. T.: "The G. W. Secretary, J. B. Walton, made allusion to the inconvenient winter month appointed for the assembling of the Grand Lodge. He referred to the usual inclemency of the weather, discomforts and difficulties of travel in mid-winter (July), and suggested a change in the month and season." The matter was taken under consideration.

There is great activity manifested this year by the Grand Lodge of Oregon in fully occupying the state, two lecturers and organizers, Bros. Webb and King, being employed the entire time. The same liberal methods characterize its management as obtain in California, and its membership to-day is over \$5,000, and constantly increasing. Bro. J. E. Houston, the Grand Secretary, is the animating spirit of it all, and under his capable leadership Oregon is building up one of the strongest Grand Lodges in the Order.

We are pained to announce the death of Bro. John Campbell, Past Right Worthy Grand Treasurer, which occurred at Moberly, Missouri, in January last. Bro. Campbell was elected R. W. G. Treasurer at the Richmond session of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge in 1868, and was continually re-elected to that office until 1872. He had also been the G. W. C. T. of Missouri, in which

state he was for many years a prominent and faithful worker.

A great National Temperance Convention, attended by 1,500 delegates from 200 towns and villages, and representing nearly every Lodge, temperance society, and organization in Scotland, was held at Edinburgh on March 4th. The utmost enthusiasm and unity prevailed. Resolutions were adopted declaring the traffic in intoxicating liquors was utterly opposed to the general prosperity and well-being of the community, and calling upon the government to pass a measure conferring upon the ratepayers in parishes, burghs and other districts, the full legal power of controlling the drink traffic, and also prohibiting it, where a majority decides that the traffic should not exist. Amongst the speakers who supported the resolutions were Sir William Collins, Principal Cairns, Professor Blakie, Sheriff Guthrie Smith, Rev. Dr. Adamson, Dr. A. G. Miller, ex-Bailie Lewis, Mrs. Kirk, and others. A large public meeting was held in the evening. This convention was one of the largest attended and most important ever held in Scotland.

IRELAND.—The R. W. G. L. Official Circular for January contains a vast amount of cheering news and encouraging information in reference to Good Templary throughout the world. Naturally we look for gigantic work to the birthplace of our Order, and the publication before us would satisfy the most craving appetite. New York and its 27,000 members, with its motto—work! work! WORK! has organized 160 new lodges in the Grand Lodge year ending last August, and since then to 1st January has supplemented this herculean achievement by an addition of seventy-seven. Massachusetts in past two years has increased its numbers by 50 per cent., and that purely by membership co-operation, unaided by lectures. California gives its membership as 19,000 adult and 14,000 juvenile, with a G. L. income of over £800 per annum. Georgia proclaims the formation of a Joint Stock Company to carry on a regular publishing business in the interests of the cause. Tennessee boasts of its "four-mile-law" legislation, and hopes for early prohibition. Minnesota announces a growing membership, twenty-four new lodges up to November, whilst Kentucky is as ardent and determined as ever, led on by Bro. Daniel Gober, M. D., who proudly points to his "local prohibit" of the use of alcohol in the Kentucky penitentiary. Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, and Mississippi are bright, cheerful and sanguine. Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Isle, Quebec, and Manitoba are doing a good work, with every promise of still greater success. Denmark is making a gallant struggle against great odds. South Africa and India seem, unfortunately, wasting too much energy on sentimental grievances; and strange to say, our friends on the other side of St. George's and North Channels are the most despondent of any of the Grand Lodges who have contributed to the R. W. G. L. "Budget." The G. L. of Ireland does not appear in the list of contributors, which is a pity, as it would have been one bright gleam in the otherwise dark landscape painted by the British Isles correspondents. We are advancing steadily, numerous new Lodges being organized, membership enthusiastic, and finances satisfactory.—*The Irish Templar.*

TORONTO.—Mr. T. H. Barker, secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, and Mr. Wm. Hoyle arrived in this city on Monday last. Both these gentlemen hail from Manchester, England, and both are world-known workers in the temperance cause. Mr. Hoyle is a member of the Alliance Executive Committee, he is an extensive writer and is everywhere recognized as the most reliable and exhaustive authority upon statistics in reference to the liquor question. The sojourn of these welcome visitors in our city was very brief. They are making a tour through the United States and Canada, and the objects of their visit may be partly ascertained from the following extract from the account of an interview with Mr. Hoyle by a *Globe* reporter.

"Has your visit to this country any connection with temperance work?"

"Yes: one of our objects is to examine into the working of the different liquor laws in force on this continent."

"Will you kindly state the result of your enquiries so far?"

"We have been through many of the Western and Southern States. We found local option laws working well among the rail-splitters in Western Virginia. In Kansas we found a prohibition law, which with few exceptions was well enforced, and the results were satisfactory. In Nebraska there is a local option law which has been applied to such an extent that there is prohibition in nine-tenths of that State. The people are now agitating for a constitu-

tional amendment bringing the whole State under a prohibitory law. A similar amendment is being sought in Dakota where a considerable portion of the State through the medium of local option is under a prohibitory law, and a similar agitation is going on in Maryland. Wherever there was a local option law we found it working well. In a talk which we had with President Arthur he expressed himself very warmly in favor of our objects."

"I believe you have written a work upon the drink bills of the United Kingdom. Could you state briefly some of the results of your enquiries into the subject?"

"For the last twelve years," said Mr. Hoyle, "the drink bill for the United Kingdom has averaged \$680,000,000. At the beginning of that period it was \$655,000,000. It rose until 1876 it reached \$735,000,000. From that time until the present it has almost constantly fallen, and last year it was \$627,500,000."

"To what do you attribute this reduction?"

"Partly to depression in trade, but mainly to the efforts of temperance workers in legislation and in moral suasion. I may remark here that the years of the greatest consumption of liquor have been the years of the greatest crime. In the year 1860 the drink bill was \$430,000,000, and the total number of crimes amounted to 255,000. In 1876, when the drink bill was \$735,000,000, the number of criminals was 520,000—more than double the number in 1860."

"Is there any other feature of the movement to which you would like to refer?"

"The commercial classes in England are beginning to see the injurious effect upon trade of the enormous waste of material involved in the liquor traffic, and to feel that the continued degeneration in trade is owing to this waste of the nation's resources."

General News.

CANADIAN.

The last rail has been laid upon the Ontario and Quebec railway and it is expected that trains will be running shortly.

Mr. Patterson, of Essex, is pressing the claim of the Wyandotte Indians of Essex, who are about to take steps to complete their enfranchisement. This is the first instance of an entire band aspiring to the rights of full citizenship.

The affiliation of the Kingston Women's Medical College with Queen's University has been agreed to.

The Commissioners for enquiring into the conspiracy case, appointed under the Act last session, have been named by the Ontario Government. The Commissioners are:—Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot, of the Court of Chancery; Judge Scott, of Brampton, and Judge Senkler, of St. Catharines. The Commission will probably enter upon its work early in July.

A Newfoundland sealing schooner was wrecked on the east point of the Magdalenas last week. The crew were saved. The telegraph wires are all down, and it is impossible to get more particulars.

During the last month 760 immigrants arrived at the Toronto depot, 633 English, 90 Irish, 28 Scotch, 32 Germans and one Frenchman. 560 remained in Ontario, 200 went to Manitoba and 30 to the Western States.

John McGuire, a cattle drover from St. Louis, fell from a car on the Canada Southern Railway, near St. Thomas, and was instantly killed, his head being severed from his body.

Lieut.-Colonel White, secretary of the Postoffice Department, will command the Wimbledon team this year. Captain Bosse goes second in command.

The necessary financial arrangements have been made by which the work of construction on the Manitoba and the North-western railway will be proceeded with. This year it is expected fifty more miles will be built.

At Toronto last week John Maguire had a quarrel with his landlord, Charles Heber, about arrears of rent. When Maguire got home he complained to his wife of not feeling well, stating that Heber had kicked him in the lower part of the stomach. He then took to his bed and died.

The Guion steamer *Nevada*, from New York, 29th, for Liverpool, collided on the 3rd inst. with the steamer *Romano*, of Hull bound for Boston, which latter vessel sank. The crew and passengers, two in number, were safely transferred to the *Nevada*, and next day were, together with the *Nevada's* passengers, transferred to the French steamer *St. Laurent* for Havre. The *Nevada* got

into St. John's, Nfld. Her stern is completely driven in, and her bows generally, much damaged.

A fire at Lansdowne, Ont., on Saturday, did a great deal of damage. Robert Cornell lost about \$1,500; J. D. W. Darling, \$10,000; Rev. Sterne Tighe, a stable and coach-house, and George Dean \$100.

The ship *Alantine*, of Drammen, in Norway, was wrecked last week, in a north-east gale and sleetstorm, five miles east of Wolfe Island Station, Magdalen Island. She broke up immediately. Nineteen lives were lost. The second mate is the only survivor.

At Shelburne, a fire broke out in the Royal Hotel stables, which spread so rapidly that the whole of the valuable premises known as the Royal Block were soon in flames and speedily burned to the ground.

At St. John, N. B., the Custom House at Point Duchene, a large wooden building, partly occupied by Mr. Harney as a store, has been burned.

At Halifax, in the Supreme Court, Judge Thompson ordered the dynamiters, James Holmes and William Brackin, to be arraigned for sentence. They were brought up in the Criminal Court-room and sentenced to six months' imprisonment each.

The Northern and North-Western Railway Station buildings at Milton, were burnt on Sunday. Cause of fire unknown, but supposed to have been incendiary, as no trains had passed for about six hours. Loss about \$2,000, the buildings having been constructed of wood and very plainly finished.

Sir Charles Tupper has resigned his seat in Parliament and in the Cabinet. In an interview with Sir John Macdonald, on Saturday, he stated that the condition of his health was such that he could not do justice to both the positions he has been holding. Sir John gave him his choice, and Sir Charles Tupper stated that, availing himself of the kind offer of the Premier, he would choose the high commissionership. Sir Charles will continue Minister of Railways till the 24th May. Hon. Mr. Pope will be Acting Minister during Sir Charles' absence, between now and the 24th, on which date he sails for Liverpool.

The steamship *Titania*, from Glasgow, has arrived. She has twenty-four of the crew of the steamship *State of Florida* on board, the said steamer having gone to the bottom through a collision with a barque in mid-ocean. Out of 167 persons only 44 were saved and of the barque's crew only the captain and two men. One hundred and twenty-three men went down with the steamer and twelve with the barque, making the total loss of life 135. The survivors have been landed at Quebec.

UNITED STATES.

The Marine National Bank has suspended. It is said that U.S. Grant is interested in it.

The steamer *Thetis* has sailed for the Arctic from New York, The steamer *Tallaposa*, with several Cabinet officers on board accompanied her down the bay. The *Thetis* was cheered by the people along the shore.

At Williamsport, Pa., John Martin and Edward Gray were drowned while crossing the river. Samuel Cook, John Johnson and Jacob Getchy were in the boat but escaped. It is claimed that Cook purposely overturned the boat.

At Elmira, N. Y., seventeen small dwellings, both stores and a quantity of cut timber in the coal mining town of Arnot, Pa., were burned. They were ignited by forest fires raging in all that section.

Forest fires are raging in Pennsylvania. At Sterling Run a number of buildings of the Tannery Company were burned. Two families are reported lost. It is feared the loss of life will be great.—Two mills were burned at Swissmont, and a large quantity of lumber destroyed.—The forest fires in Cleveland and Center counties continue. Hundreds of miners' dwellings have been destroyed. Over 3,000 people are homeless and destitute.

There is no doubt but that an attempt was made to burn Gainesville, Fla., on Saturday, when three suspicious characters were arrested. The citizens and militia are guarding property. The loss by Saturdays fire was \$100,000.

At Prairie city, Iowa, eleven buildings, occupied by twenty persons and firms, were burned on Sunday last.

At Medicine Lodge, Ks., the men who attempted to rob the Medicine Valley Bank were overtaken and brought to jail. A

crowd gathered and attacked the building. One of the robbers was shot and killed and the others were hanged.

At Detroit, the large mill of Frost's woodenware works was burned on Tuesday. The building measured 300 feet by 60. The torrents of water poured into the burning building by the fire department seemed to have no effect. The estimated loss on it was \$20,000, and the loss on stock \$25,000. The loss on the building was from \$8,000 to \$10,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Five of the crew of the ship Iron Cross, which recently arrived at Queenstown, died of cholera on the voyage from Java.

The London branch of the Ceylon Company has suspended owing to the failure of the Oriental Bank; liabilities £3,000,000. The Ceylon Company owe the Oriental bank £2,000,000.

A Constantinople despatch says a plague is raging at Bedra, in the Province of Bagdad.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Henry Broadhurst introduced a bill providing for marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and it was carried by a vote of 238 to 127.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the Ministers will do nothing unless Gen. Gordon simply executes his pacific mission. Acting on quaker principles they refuse to spend a penny or to fire a shot to encourage Gordon to resist El-Mahdi, whom Downing street regards as a possible "prophet of God." The *Gazette* recommends the immediate creation of a national defence fund to save the national honor from an intolerable stain.

The marriage of Princess Victoria of Hesse to Prince Louis of Battenburg took place last week. The streets were profusely decorated with flags and were thronged with sight-seers. After the performance of the civil marriage the bride was led to the Palace chapel by her grandmother, the mother of Grand Duke Louis. They were followed by a procession composed of royal guests, Queen Victoria leading, followed by the Prince and Princess Imperial of Germany, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Prince William of Prussia, and Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, the brother of the bridegroom.

The evidence taken by the Egyptian Transport Committee shows that the flour of the commissariat was adulterated with plaster of paris, the hay rotten, and two-thirds of the mules useless.

Everything is reported safe at Khartoum. Trade, it is asserted, will be carried on with Mahdi's men in case Khartoum is taken. Greek merchants are corresponding with El Mahdi with a view to the establishment of regular commerce.

Admiral Hewett has sent back his escort of 200 Bashi-Bazouks, as the King of Abyssinia has refused to allow them to cross the frontier.

For Girls and Boys.

STELLA'S ORNAMENT.

Mrs. Gleason had been out shopping, and in her effort to make one dollar take the place of two, she had become very weary and showed it in her gait, as she came slowly up the path to the door, where Stella, her oldest daughter and most efficient helper stood to welcome her.

At sight of Stella's sympathetic face and the neat, cheery room beyond, her own face brightened, and her step grew more elastic.

"How are the children, dear?" asked Mrs. Gleason anxiously.

"All right, mother. I told stories and kept them amused until a few minutes ago, and then set them at the new play in the dining room, when I thought it near time for you to come."

"Thank you, my dear, you are always thoughtful."

Stella felt happy to have gained her mother's approval, but only said, "Let me take your things, and then satisfy my curiosity in regard to those bundles."

So Mrs. Gleason sank into an easy chair, while Stella relieved her of wraps and packages.

"Did you get the dresses for Clara and Pearl?" asked Stella, as she returned from the clothes-press where she had deposited her mother's wraps.

"Yes," answered Mrs. Gleason, hesitatingly, "but they are not what we planned. I found that the delicate blue, and the rich garnet in cashmere cost too much."

"Oh!" exclaimed Stella in a disappointed tone. "I am so sorry, Pearl looks so sweet in light blue, and Mrs. Carey said the other day that Clara was a real beauty, and a rich garnet would bring her to perfection."

"I am sorry too," sighed Mrs. Gleason, "but I had only so much money, and just so much to get. After all, I think the girls will look pretty in the suits I have planned for them."

"What are they?" asked Stella eagerly.

"They are in that largest bundle—cheap goods, but prettily made, and worn with becoming colors, they will do."

"Oh, yes!" cried Stella as she untied the bundle.

"This brown goods is for Clara, with red ribbons, and the grey is for Pearl, with blue. Yes, they will be pretty, I am glad I don't need a new dress this winter."

Mrs. Gleason smiled, as she wondered how many girls of fifteen would make such a remark.

"In my hand-bag there is a little package for you, dear. I couldn't resist buying it."

"For me, mother? I didn't expect anything to-day," cried Stella, as she opened the paper. Out dropped a pretty flimsy lace collar and a fresh rose-colored ribbon.

Stella was a girl who appreciated every favor done her, and she warmly thanked her mother, and then discussed the remaining purchases with girlish interest.

At last she said: "But I forgot to ask you if there was any mail. I ought to have a letter from cousin Dell."

"Sure enough, there is a letter from Dell, and here is a drop-letter for you too, Stella," said Mrs. Gleason, producing two white missives from her pocket.

"Who can this be from?" questioned Stella, as she took up the drop-letter. She tore it open and read the few lines it contained, and then exclaimed delightedly:

"Oh, mother, it is an invitation to Maud Vernon's birthday party for next Thursday evening! The new collar has come just in time."

The party was discussed, and cousin Dell's letter read, and then the children Clara, Pearl and Bert were called in to see the new things, after which came supper and evening duties.

This was Saturday.

On Sunday all the Gleason family went to church, and nothing was said or thought of Maud Vernon's party, but on Monday it was the principal theme of conversation, and Stella came home from school with a dissatisfied expression so foreign to her usually happy face, that her mother noticed it immediately, and said anxiously: "What can be the matter, Stella? You don't look like yourself."

Stella looked ashamed and said nothing, but her mother insisted. "Can't you confide in me my child? Something troubles you, and it will be better to let it out."

"Oh mother!" cried Stella impetuously, "I guess I better not go to that party at all. The girls are going to dress so nicely that I shall look very plain in my black cashmere, even in my new collar, she added."

Mrs. Gleason looked grave.

"You see," continued Stella "all the girls frizz their hair and bang it but me, and that makes me conspicuous, and you have no idea what a dressy affair it is going to be. It seems that Maud's rich uncle from Boston is there on a visit, and he is going to take her home with him for the rest of the winter, and this is a sort of farewell."

Still Mrs. Gleason plied her needle in silence, and Stella went on: "Bertha Willis is going to wear her new garnet velvet and pearls, and some will dress in white. Nina Forest has a white grenadine embroidered with rosebuds and leaves on the ruffles, and she has a lovely sash!"

Stella's voice was taking an unconscious fit of envy.

Mrs. Gleason looked up and said quietly: "Please hand me your Bible, my dear."

Stella complied, thinking with relief that her remarks had been lost, she was getting ashamed.

Mrs. Gleason opened the Bible at 1st Peter, third chapter, and asked Stella to read aloud the third and fourth verses.

Stella read: "Whose adornings let it not be that of outward adornings of plaiting the hair, and of wearing gold, or of putting on of apparel. But let it be the hidden man of the heart, in that which is not corruptible, even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is in the sight of God of great price."

She stopped reading, and Mrs. Gleason said: "You see, Stella, it is said in Corinthians, that a women's hair is a glory to her, and I think long, smooth, luxuriant hair is a great feature of beauty in a woman, but these girls who bang and frizz their hair will hardly be able to overcome the dry, rough and stubby material left them in a few years. Besides it seems a pity to hide the forehead, which is shaped by thought.

Here, too, you see St. Peter says: "The ornament of a meek and gentle spirit is of great price in the sight of God. Cannot my Stella get herself this priceless ornament, and adorn herself with it, and make herself beautiful with it for the party, and for time and eternity?"

Stella's eyes were full of tears as she raised them and said, humbly: "I'll try mother. It is the gift of God, and can be had for asking."

She dashed away the tears, and continued, brightly: "I'll go to the party, and have a good time, too. Maud would not like me to stay away."

Thursday evening came, and as Stella stood ready to go to the party, Mrs. Gleason thought she was a lovely girl, with her bright, intelligent eyes, her healthful complexion, and her smooth braids of chestnut color, but she was too wise to speak her whole thought, and only said:

"Indeed, Stella, your dress looks very stylish and pretty. The lace and ribbon are becoming to you, too. Just keep on the ornament, my dear, and you will do."

Stella smiled and turned away satisfied, as Mrs. Vernon's carriage came up for her.

Mrs. Gleason had retired when Stella came home, but next morning she heard a detailed account of the games, the supper, the dresses, the visiting uncle and all, and the story ended with, "I am so glad I went, mother, for I had a splendid time; everything was elegant, and although most of the girls wore lovely dresses, they were kind enough to say I looked well, too. And Maud's uncle asked me to play and sing, and he liked my simple music very much. Only think of that—after Boston!"

Mrs. Gleason laughed, and Stella kissed her and ran gaily off to school.

As Mrs. Gleason sat down to her mending, about ten o'clock that morning, a carriage drove up and Mrs. Vernon and a strange gentleman alighted and came up to the house.

Mrs. Gleason admitted them, and was introduced to Mr. Vernon from Boston. When seated in the parlor, after a little chat on common places, Maud's party was mentioned, and Mr. Vernon said, eagerly:

"I was so delighted with your daughter, Mrs. Gleason! She was dressed much more becomingly for her age than the others, and her pleasant ways and simple, unaffected manners charmed me. I have come to beg you, as a great favor, to let her go with Maud and me to Boston. I have a daughter near her age, a good, kind-hearted girl, but getting too airy and affected to suit me. I want her to associate for awhile with one I consider a model girl.

Mrs. Vernon smiled at her brother-in-law's enthusiasm, and at Mrs. Gleason's changes of expression, but she said nothing at once, and he continued:

"She shall see all that is worth seeing in and around the city, and take vocal lessons at the Conservatory—she has a fine voice."

"You are very kind," murmured Mrs. Gleason, in a confused way, "both in your praises of Stella, and in your offer. She is a good, Christian girl, and a great help to me. I should miss her in every way, but I shall not let that hinder her from going, if her father does not object. I feel as if we ought to accept."

After a little more talk the visitors left, and soon afterward Stella came home.

Her mother told her of the visit and of the offer. Stella was enchanted.

"To go to Boston and study music! How did he happen to offer it to me?"

"He liked your new ornament, my dear," replied Mrs. Gleason. And Stella did not forget to thank God.—*The Standard.*

FIRST AND LAST.

They laid him down with happy smiles,
In his tiny curtained bed;
They gently smoothed the pillow fair,
Where reposed the little head,

And loving words from everyone
Gave greeting of joy to the first-born son.

They watched around him day by day,
Till the little limbs grew strong;
They taught in simple childish words
Of the ways of right and wrong;
And loving hearts kept record sure
Of each baby action, so sweet and pure.

They laid him down, with faces grave,
In his coffin, cold and dread!
No loving hand to spread the pall
O'er the strangely silent dead.
No word of hope—in speechless awe
They gazed at the face they should see no more.

Far, far from home in foreign soil,
He was hid from mortal eye;
No record of his life on earth,
But 'tis written up on high—
The story of a drunkard's shame,
His wasted life and his blighted fame.

—Selected.

BE TRUTHFUL.

"Harry!" said little Annie one day, after working a long time over her slate, "won't you tell me just what this means? I forgot what Miss Acton said about it."

"I can't," replied Harry. "I've got lots to do to get ready for my lessons to-morrow. I shall not have a minute to myself all the rest of the day."

"Oh, dear!" sighed Annie, as she bent her little tired head over the slate again.

Just then Edward Ellis came rushing into the room.

"Come on Harry," he said, "we're all going off to Mr. Jones' woods for nuts. You've got time to go along, haven't you?"

"All right!" cried Harry, springing up and flinging his books aside. "I'll put off studying my lessons until this evening," and within five minutes he was on his way to the woods.

Should you call Harry a very truthful and generous little boy that afternoon?—*Christian Intelligence.*

SOMEBODY'S BOY.

A gentleman walking along the wharves of the city of Buffalo came to an aged lady richly dressed, and having the air of great culture and refinement, who was bending over the prostrate form of a young man who was insensible from the effects of intoxication, with his clothes ragged and his features bloated and disfigured. The tears were streaming from the old lady's eyes, and the gentleman said to her: "Is the young man a relative of yours? I see you are weeping." "Oh, no, sir," said the lady. "He is no relative of mine, but he is some mother's boy. He was so far gone I could not talk to him. All I could do was to pray for him."

It was the same spirit who prompted the writer who wrote:

"No matter how wayward
His footsteps have been,
No matter how deep
He is sunken in sin,
No matter how low
Is his standard of joy,
Though guilty and loathsome
He is some mother's boy.

That head has been pillowed
On tenderest breast,
That form has been wept o'er,
Those lips have been pressed;
That soul has been prayed for
In tones soft and mild;
For her sake deal gently
With some mother's child.

—Selected.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT!

VICTORY! VICTORY! VICTORY!

22,159 MAJORITY.

“THANK GOD AND TAKE COURAGE.”

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

PRESENT STATE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		<i>New Brunswick.</i>	
Annapolis,	Cape Breton,	Albert,	Carleton.
Colchester,	Cumberland,	Charlotte,	Fredericton, (city),
Digby,	Hants,	King's,	Northumberland,
Inverness,	King's,	Queen's,	Sunbury,
Pictou,	Queen's,	Westmoreland,	York.
Shelburne,	Yarmouth.		

<i>P.E. Island.</i>		<i>Ontario.</i>		<i>Manitoba.</i>	
Charlottetown, (city),	Kings,	Halton,	Lisgar,		
Prince,	Queen's.	Oxford.	Marquette.		

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

<i>Ontario.</i>		<i>Norfolk,</i>	
Stormont, Glengarry, and Dundas,	Ontario,	Perth,	
Russel and Prescott,	York.	Lambton,	
Carleton,	Peel,	Huron,	
Leeds and Grenville,	Simcoe,	Bruce,	
Lennox and Addington,	Grey,	Brant,	
Prince Edward,	Brant,	Elgin,	
Northumberland and Durham,	Elgin,		

Quebec.—Arthabaska.

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

SUMMARY.

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

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

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

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

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

Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, none of which have adopted the Act.

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

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

List of Alliance Secretaries :

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

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR.

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED.		DATE OF ELECTION.	
	For.	Against.		
Fredericton (city), N. B.....	403	203	October	31, 1878
York, N. B.....	1220	214	Dec'r	28, "
Prince, P.E.I.....	2062	271	"	28, "
Charlotte, N.B.....	867	149	March	14, 1879
Carleton, N.B.....	1215	96	April	21, "
Charlottetown (city), P.E.I.....	827	253	April	24, "
Albert, N.B.....	718	114	April	21, "
King's, P.E.I.....	1076	59	May	29, "
Lambton, Ont.....	2567	2352	May	29, "
King's, N. B.....	798	245	June	23, "
Queen's, N.B.....	500	315	July	3, "
Westmoreland, N.B.....	1082	299	Sept.	11, "
Megantic, Que.....	372	841	Sept.	11, "
Northumberland, N.B.....	875	673	Sept.	2, 1880
Stanstead, Quebec.....	760	941	June	21, "
Queen's, P.E.I.....	1317	99	Sept.	22, "
Marquette, Man.....	612	195	Sept.	27, "
Digby, N.B.....	944	42	Nov.	8, "
Queen's, N. S.....	763	82	January	3, 1881
Sunbury, N.B.....	176	41	February	17, "
Shelburne, N.S.....	807	154	March	17, "
Lisgar, Man.....	247	120	April	7, "
Hamilton (city), Ont.....	1661	2811	"	13, "
King's, N.S.....	1477	108	"	14, "
Halton, Ont.....	1483	1402	"	19, "
Annapolis, N.S.....	1111	114	"	19, "
Wentworth, Ont.....	1611	2202	"	22, "
Colchester, N.S.....	1418	184	May	13, "
Cape Breton, N.S.....	739	216	August	11, "
Hants, N.S.....	1028	92	Sept.	15, "
Welland, Ont.....	1610	2378	Nov.	10, "
Lambton, Ont.....	2988	3073	Nov.	29, "
Inverness, N.S.....	960	106	January	6, 1882
Pictou, N.S.....	1555	453	January	9, "
St. John, N.B.....	1074	1074	February	23, "
Fredericton, N.B.....	293	252	October	26, "
Cumberland, N. S.....	1560	262	October	25, 1883
Prince County, P. E. I.....	2939	1065	February	7, 1884
Yarmouth, N. S.....	1300	96	March	7, 1884
Oxford, Ont.....	4073	3298	March	20, 1884
Total,	49,103	26,944		

The Total Vote in the Forty Contests stands :

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

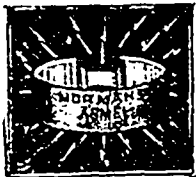
Majority for the Act.22,159

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Death Claims paid..... 4,946,021.25

Gain in 4 Years - - - \$1,070,344.87

Interest on Funds, 1878, 1879, 1880, and 1881..... \$6,517,823.14
Death Claims paid..... 4,835,931.04

Gain in 4 Years - - - \$,681,892.10

Interest on Funds, 1882, and 1883..... \$3,321,448.07
Death Claims paid..... 2,399,888.55

Gain in 2 Years - - - \$921,559.59.

SOLID PROGRESS DURING THE LAST 19 YEARS.

Yrs.	Assets.	Yrs.	Assets.
1866..	\$2,036,823.05	1875..	\$20,657,603.56
1867..	4,401,833.86	1876..	22,092,734.32
1868..	7,538,612.35	1877..	23,357,648.95
1869..	10,350,512.22	1878..	24,141,125.70
1870..	13,089,837.80	1879..	25,120,804.24
1871..	15,061,529.12	1880..	25,636,195.41
1872..	16,640,786.24	1881..	26,403,440.68
1873..	18,077,541.66	1882..	27,055,884.76
1874..	19,204,787.02	1883..	28,102,886.79
		1884..	\$29,080,555.99.

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AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER TO GOOD AGENTS

We want Live, Energetic and Capable Agents in every county in the United States and Canada, to sell a patented article of great merit, on its merits. An article having a large sale, paying over 100 per cent profit, having no competition, and on which the agent is protected in the exclusive sale by a deed given for each and every county he may secure from us. With all these advantages to our agents, and the fact that it is an article that can be sold to every house-owner, it might not be necessary to make an "Extraordinary Offer" to secure good agents at once, but we have concluded to make it to show, not only our confidence in the merits of our invention, but its salability by any agent that will handle it with energy. Our agents now at work are making from \$2.50 to \$7.00 a month clear, and this fact makes it safe for us to make our offer to all who are out of employment. Any agent that will give our business a 30 days' trial and fail to clear at least \$100 in the time, show all expenses, can return all goods unsold to us and we will refund the money paid for them. Any agent or General Agent who would like to see more counties and work them through sub-agents for 90 days and fail to clear at least \$750 above all expenses, can return all unsold and get their money back. No other employer of agents ever dared to make such offers, and we are the first who did not know that we have agents now making more than double the amounts we guaranteed, and that but two sales a day would give a profit of over \$125 a month, and that one of our agents took 18 orders in one day. Our large descriptive circulars explain our offer fully, and these we wish to send to everyone out of employment who will send us 3 one cent stamps for postage. Send at once and secure the agency in time for the boom, and go to work on the terms named in our extraordinary offer. We would like to have the address of all the agents sewing machine solicitors and carpenters in the country, and ask any reader of this paper who reads this offer to send us at once the name and address of all such they know.

Address at once **BENNER MANUFACTURING CO., 249 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.**