

CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG.

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OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

JAMES DOBSON, Esq., J.P.

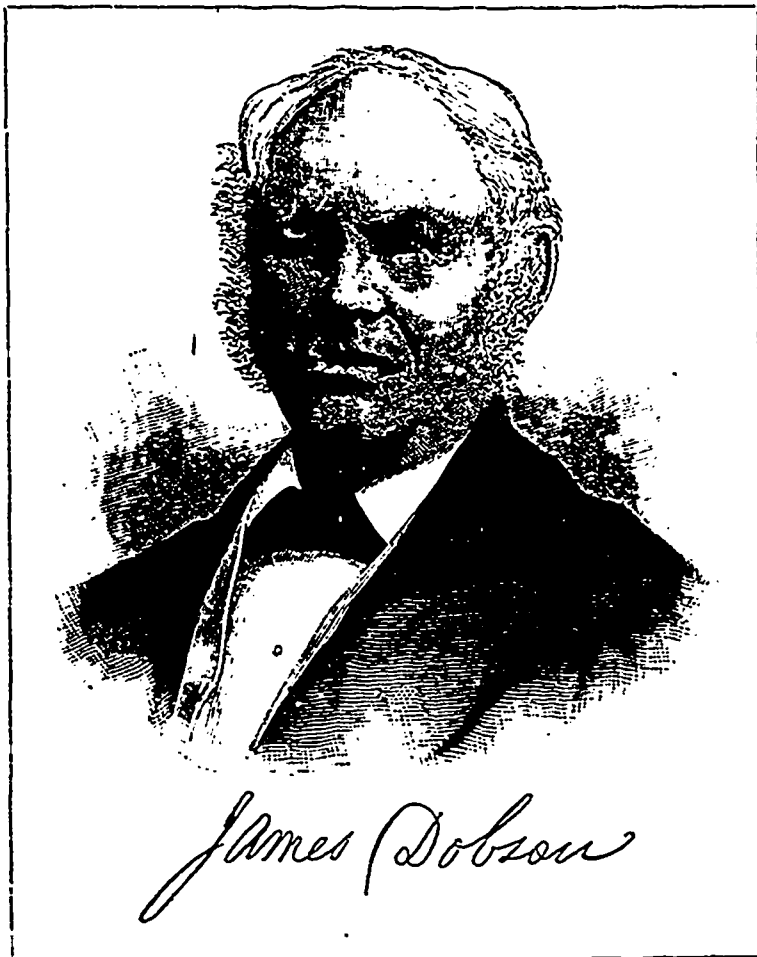
The venerable and esteemed brother, whom we have the pleasure of presenting this week to the readers of THE CANADA CITIZEN, is one of the best known and most highly respected of Toronto's veteran temperance workers. His whitened locks and genial face are always central and always welcome, when our ranks are rallying for some new battle or meeting to celebrate and return thanks for victory and progress. Whenever a crisis comes, those of us who are younger and less experienced, instinctively turn to our no less zealous senior, whose thoughtful advice and kind encouragement are ever at our disposal, and whose prompt liberality never fails us when we are in need of the "sinews of war," to help on our campaign.

Saturday, of the present week,—the day on which this paper reaches most of our readers—is the seventy-fifth birthday of our worthy friend, and we earnestly pray that he may be spared to celebrate many more anniversaries. He has often expressed a desire to live to see total prohibition the law of our whole Dominion, and we trust that he will yet join in the song of victory with those whom he has so often cheered and aided in the conflict.

Mr. Dobson is of Irish parentage and birth. He came to Canada at twenty-five years of age, having previously served an apprenticeship, and became a qualified architect and builder. He made himself a home a short distance north of Toronto, and subsequently, when that locality became a village, he was chosen its first Reeve, and remained for many years a member of the Council. To his energy and perseverance was due much of the early success of the new municipality. Yorkville has since been annexed to Toronto, and our friend is now a fellow-citizen. His home was for long the centre of religious and temperance work, he being an active member of the Methodist Church, and one of the first leaders of the Canadian temperance reform. In the rebellion of 1837, he carried arms to sustain the

government of the day, believing in the maintenance of order and law, although he ever has been, and is still, a stern denouncer of the oppressive rule that led to that unhappy outbreak. In 1840, he was married to Miss S. A. Moore, and his home life has been as happy as his business career has been successful; and sons and daughters have grown up to do credit to the Christian training that they have received. Many marks of esteem have been bestowed upon Mr. Dobson by those with whom he has been associated in both public and private life, and to-day he enjoys a reputation for integrity, manliness, gentleness and nobility of character, such as few have the happiness to attain.

The earliest temperance society that was formed in Toronto counted James Dobson as one of its members. Subsequently, he was an active worker in both the "Good Templars," and the "Sons." When the Dunkin Act was carried in the County of York, and became an actual law Mr. Dobson was called upon as Justice of the Peace to take an active part in its enforcement, and he did his duty so well that the liquor traffic was crushed for the time, though it stored up against the fearless magistrate a hatred and malice that are not yet exhausted. The cowardly trick of boycotting has been practised against him ever since, but no opposition or ill-treatment could ever make the grand old man waver for even a moment in his adherence to the cause of morality and right. An active Blue Ribbon movement in North Toronto, owes much to the assist-



ance of our earnest brother's zeal; he has worked hard for the Temperance Electoral Union; the Toronto Temperance Christian Mission counts him among its cherished supporters; indeed, there is scarcely a temperance enterprise in Canada to-day that has not enjoyed the benefit of his co-operation and generosity. For many years he has been a Vice-President of the Dominion Alliance, and rarely misses a meeting of the Executive Council of that important organization.

The portrait that we have secured falls far short of doing justice to one who has made himself a home in all our hearts, and

whom every temperance worker in Toronto loves and reveres. In his consistent and blameless character, and his noble life work, may be read and seen his true personality, as it could never be presented with pencil or pen. Fervently and cordially we wish him "Many happy returns of the day."

The Grand Lodge of the I.O.G.T., for Ontario, meets in Hamilton, commencing on Tuesday of next week. The Order has had a very successful year, having received a special impetus from the recent meeting in Toronto of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge. The coming session is expected to be very large and interesting.

The various church bodies that are meeting in annual session in different parts of the Dominion, are speaking out in very emphatic terms against the Senate's mutilation of the Scott Act. Probably never before in the history of our country was there so general a condemnation of proposed legislation, by the religious and moral leaders of the community. It can hardly be possible that the House of Commons will refuse to listen to these unhesitating and unmistakable pronouncements.

We go to press too early to give reports of the voting in Perth, Middlesex and Lincoln, but the prospects, at the present writing, are for victory in all three counties, with almost certainty of success for Lincoln and Middlesex. Perth will take harder work, but our friends there are in earnest, are doing their duty manfully and well, and will, we trust, also come out on the winning side.

At our present rate of progress but a very short time will elapse before the whole Province of Ontario will be under prohibition.

We have extended till June 30th, the time for receiving subscriptions and renewals on liberal terms offered in the May supplement of THE CANADA CITIZEN. Subscribers and others, desiring to avail themselves of that remarkable offer, will please remit without further delay.

POLLINGS FIXED.

REMEMBER THE WORKERS IN YOUR PRAYERS.

Guysboro', N.S.	July 2.	Ontario,	July 16.
Hastings, Ont.	" 2.	Halimand, Ont.	" 16.



WHAT IS THE REASON?

The Scott Act mutilation measure has not yet come before the House of Commons, and a large section of the public is getting suspicious of the delay. It is no secret that agents of the liquor party have been for a long time actively at work among the members endeavoring to influence them in favor of the proposed outrage, and delay is of course favorable to the whiskey interest, giving more time for lobbying, which is what the liquor men want, and lessening the opportunities for fair and full discussion in the House, which of course they desire to lessen.

Besides this, as the session grows late, many members are compelled to go home to look after their long-neglected business, the House is already getting thin, and consequently any solid party, determined to push a measure through, and staying at Ottawa for that purpose, will be left proportionately stronger, as other members drop off, and a measure may be forced through at the close of the session by a number of persistent men who are really a minority of the whole House.

From the emphatic protests that are being made all over the land, it is evident that the people are decidedly opposed to the mutilation proposed, and there should be no delay, either intentional or otherwise, that is likely to interfere with a full discussion by the people's representatives of the whole question, or that will give the whiskey men an unfair advantage if the measure comes to a vote.

CARRYING OUT THEIR THREATS.

The liquor power, in its reckless and suicidal insanity, is actually going on to carry out the lawless threats made some time ago. Already, in several parts of the Province, the men who are working for the enforcement of the law are being made the objects of most malicious outrage.

We were warned to "look out for the axe and the torch of the avenger," if we persisted in pushing the prohibition movement. Very few people believed that the threatened atrocities would actually be perpetrated, but the record of the past few weeks has opened the eyes of many to the real character of the foe with whom we have to cope, and has shown that the liquor power will stop at nothing in its vindictive attempt to wrong the men who are working for its extermination.

Halton was the first scene of this outrage; but the arrest and punishment of the fire-bug Sidey, who has been committed to the penitentiary, put a stop to incendiarism there. It is much to be regretted that while the tool of the greater criminals met merited punishment, the instigators of his crime escaped justice by flight. In another column Rev. Mr. Mordy gives some account of the late outbreak of malicious violence in the town of Kincardine. Mr. Joseph Barker, a fearless magistrate, determined to do his duty, unawed by rowdy threats, imposed the penalties provided by the Scott Act upon parties who had undertaken to defy its prohibitions. The menaced destruction of his property followed in due time, and so far the incendiaries have escaped detection. Mr. Barker will have the sympathy of all honest and well-disposed citizens. We have no fear of his being driven from the path of duty by anything that the whiskey power can do. He is a gentleman of sterling principle, widely known, and as widely respected; a brother of T. H. Barker, the esteemed and efficient Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance. But sympathy and respect will not repay the financial loss he has sustained.

It is well that this matter should be understood clearly and fully and at once. If the liquor men think they can coerce or terrorize Scott Act workers into abandoning the war against their villainous traffic, they are making a great mistake. The fight will go on till the power of our lawless enemy is completely crushed.

Monied wire-pullers, irresponsible Senators, barn-burners, home-desecrators, drunkard-makers, are not able to stop the onward march of moral reform. The good sense of the Canadian public will prove more than a match for the prejudices of would-be legislators; the warm heart and sound morality of our young community will overcome the cupidity, heartlessness and cunning of brewers and distillers; and the fiendishness of slanderers and fire-brands will be dealt with by the strong hand of relentless justice. It must, however, be distinctly understood that it will not be enough that tools and accomplices only are punished, while the greater criminals go free. If ordinary police agencies will not suffice for the securing of justice, there must and will be such extraordinary organization as will make this country too hot for such scoundrels as have recently been at work in Kincairdine.

A THIRD PARTY.

We publish, in another column, a letter from an earnest temperance advocate, who feels justly indignant at the evident unwillingness of either of our present party leaders to deal straightforwardly and courageously with the prohibition question. Our correspondent favors an immediate and definite independent political organization with prohibition as the main plank of its platform, believing that such a movement would command the support of prohibition voters to an extent sufficient to make it presently influential and ultimately triumphant.

We believe that the liquor traffic is the most dangerous enemy that to-day wages war against society, and that its prohibition would be the greatest political blessing that could be given to our country. The question for temperance reformers to consider is simply this: What is the best means of attaining that end? If prohibition can be secured most speedily and effectually through either or both of the existing political parties, by all means let us avoid anything that would prevent the accomplishment of that result; but if prohibition can only be secured by a third party, let us have a third party at once.

The time is rapidly drawing near when this question must be settled. The Senate amendment (?) will be considered in the House of Commons. The attitude assumed towards that amendment, by leaders and parties, will show temperance workers what are the prospects of success on present lines and with present methods, and will go far in determining our future action.

Many loyal friends of our cause are anxious to avoid any disruption of their present political connections, and would prefer victory through the adoption by Government of a consistent prohibitive policy in harmony with clearly expressed public opinion,—a policy that would have the support of the best men on both sides of the House of Commons. But these men are true to the temperance reform, and if they cannot win as they would, then they will win as they must.

BEATEN.

The liquor men have been thoroughly beaten in the field of public controversy and fairly driven off the platform of public debate.

County after county is being carried for the Scott Act, but no advocate is sent out to oppose it as of yore. What is the reason? The funds of the whiskey power are not all spent; they have plenty of cash for certain purposes. It can hardly be that the crowd of stumpers, who recently swarmed into every contest, have refused to take the money, and do the work for which they were lately so eager. No! The men are still available, the money is still on hand, but the anti-Scott wire-pullers have learned by sad experience that there are in our Canadian communities intelligence and discernment enough to see through and despise the miserable falsehoods and

sophistries that were retailed as facts and arguments by anti-Scott Act orators.

Besides this, Canadian audiences love fair play, they insist upon free discussion, and the liquor men dare not allow free discussion, knowing that it must invariably ruin their weak and immoral cause.

"He that doeth evil hateth the light." We ask our readers to consider carefully the fact that the liquor men dread and evade the light that fair and free investigation always sheds. They have not withdrawn their advocates through mortification at their ignominious failure, as some of these were ready to bear the humiliation of constant defeat for the sake of the fees received. They have simply given up all platform work, because platform discussion enlightens and instructs, and enlightenment and instruction are deadly foes to the unholy traffic in intoxicating drink.

We congratulate the Canadian people upon the fact that this liquor power dreads their intelligence and power, and is driven to a policy of contemptible trickery, seeking by smuggled legislation to thwart the public will, and cheat our electors out of the righteous law for which they have worked and voted.

Contributed.

To the Editor of THE CANADA CITIZEN,

SIR,—Now that the Senate has emasculated the Scott Act, and the Commons are likely to adopt the amendments, there are indications of a general uprising among the friends of prohibition, regardless of party allegiance.

This uprising threatens to be one of the most powerful and demonstrative that Canada has ever witnessed.

The tacit pledge that was given by Parliament years ago, and the distinct promise repeated in the house of Commons last session, have put the friends of the movement everywhere throughout the Dominion, but especially in Ontario, on the alert.

Now that so much time, energy and money, have been expended in carrying the Scott Act in the counties, those who have borne the brunt of the battle are determined not to be deceived or delayed in the accomplishment of their purpose.

There is little doubt that a pledge was given secretly by the Government during the winter to the liquor party. If any proof were wanting of this, the fact of the division in the Senate on party lines, together with the fact that Sir Alexander Campbell, a member of the ministry, and the talked-off successor to Sir John Macdonald, introduced the measure in the Senate, are evidence that should be satisfactory to any unprejudiced person.

With the passage of the amendments in the Commons,—which, to my mind, is a foregone conclusion,—there should be, and I trust will be, a pronounced demonstration by the prohibitionists.

Every man who votes for the emasculation of the Scott Act, and for annulling the efforts of the past years in the direction of prohibition should be a marked man. It is not sufficient that he should be called to account by his constituents for his conduct. No explanation that he could offer should be accepted as satisfactory, but both Grit and Tory prohibitionists should unite against him and support a candidate who could be relied upon to vote solid on all prohibition questions.

We are on the eve of an entirely new phase of the agitation, and however much the old party men may desire to cling to their allegiance, they will be forced to come out squarely on the prohibition platform, regardless of party.

What will force them? The conviction that neither of the present political parties will give us what we ask. The action of the party now in power is proof enough that they have chosen to identify their interests with those of the liquor party. The Reform party, on the other hand, has coquetted with the prohibitionists, but it is well known, Mr. Blake, though personally sympathetic, would not assume the responsibility of making the total prohibition of the liquor traffic a plank in the platform of the party of which he is leader.

The young men who are now in the prohibition movement care little for party. They are far more interested in the success of

prohibition than they are in that of either Grit or Tory faction. They recognize that Sir John must be very near the end of his political career as leader, and they look upon Mr. Blake as a leader who has thus far given evidence of a lack of some qualities which are essential in keeping a party together for any lengthened period.

The time seems to be ripe for the advent of a prohibition leader. He must be a man of sagacity and political experience, thoroughly drilled in the tactics of political warfare, with youth and vigor on his side, with time and energy at his command, a man who is not closely identified with either of the existing parties, but who is willing to take his chances on the prohibition plank.

I hope to see at the head of your editorial column very soon the name of such a man, in bold type, standing as the representative of a new order of things. Yours for progress,

June 6th, 1885.

PROHIBITIONIST.

A BURNING QUESTION.

The burning question of to-day is how to put a stop to the burning of buildings and other destruction of property by those who are burning with rage on account of the enforcement of the Scott Act. We learn from the columns of an anti-Scott Act paper and other sources, that the burning of buildings with almost every species of crime, not excepting murder, is part of the programme for fighting the Prohibition movement, and facts are not wanting to show that efforts are now being made to carry this programme out.

The *Bruce Reporter*, of June 4th says: "The work of the incendiary was begun on the 25th of April, when the torch was applied to R. T. Walker's store house. A month later, to a day, Joseph Barker's stable and driving house met with a like fate. And now a week later still, on Monday night last, Mr. Barker's office, containing the whole of the papers of the Division Court, was set on fire and burned to the ground." In Walkerton shortly after the trial of the liquor cases, Mr. Smyth's windows were broken in with stones in the middle of the night, and the most diabolical threats have been made with a view to terrorize every person who has made any efforts to enforce the law.

The question now is whether the people of Bruce are to be ruled by lawless rowdyism or by the statutes enacted by its proper representatives. If the burning policy succeeds, it may be adopted in defence of other lawless practices, as well as selling strong drink. Any band of scoundrels who have shocked the country by crimes, which outrage every sense of propriety, has only to bid defiance to the law, leave a coffin at the door of the constable, threaten to burn up the judge or magistrate, who will dare to sit on their case, and then smash in the windows of any man who disapproves of their conduct.

Are the people of Bruce to be cowed into submission by fiendish threats and lawless outrages? No. If it costs not only the property, but the life of every person who interferes, let no stone be left unturned to put a stop to this disgraceful business. Many precious lives have already been sacrificed in the North-West rebellion which has not caused one-tenth of the misery caused by the liquor traffic. The first thing which the Town Councils of Kincardine and Walkerton should do, is to offer a liberal reward for information which would lead to the conviction of the guilty party, and the second thing is to make good the loss sustained from the outrages; if the men who employ these incendiaries know that they must pay their share of the damage done, they would not be so ready to seek revenge in that manner.

Splendid generosity was manifested by the Councils of different municipalities, as well as by private individuals, on behalf of the volunteers called out to quell the rebellion in the North-West, but we have rebels in Ontario whose treachery and cowardice are far less excusable. Will the civil authorities sit and look complacently on, while the law is being outraged, without any attempt to convict the criminals, or protect their victims? Will the people of Bruce sit still and see those men victimized who have come nobly to the front at a critical time, and who in the midst of a storm of persecution, are endeavouring to secure respect for the law, which a majority of the electors have asked for at the polls?

If the proper authorities will not look after the matter, let meetings be held in every locality, where means may be devised to protect those who are striving to enforce the law, and let a subscription sheet be passed around, that all who believe in liberty of speech, and the impartial administration of justice, may have an opportunity of sharing with these families the loss sustained on account of services rendered for the public good. J. MORRY.

Campaign Everywhere.

HASTINGS.—The organization of the Scott Act campaign is being pushed vigorously. Arrangements have been made for addresses by Mrs. Youmans, Mrs. Peck, F. S. Spence and others. Mrs. Youmans is expected to address a mass meeting in Stirling on the evening of the 21st inst.—*Stirling News-Argus*.

HALTON.—The Halton Temperance Alliance will hold its annual meeting in the Methodist Church, Milton, on the 22nd of this month, commencing at 10 a.m. It is expected that the convention will be very largely attended. The amendments that have been or are about to be made to the Scott Act will, it is expected, receive the bulk of attention.

MIDDLESEX.—The *St. Mary's Argus* says:—London had two Scott Act lectures last week. One on Wednesday, whereby a sixteen-year-old girl was drowned because she and her companions capsized a boat in their drunken revelries. The other on Friday evening, when a drunken brute stabbed a woman, who lived with him as wife, five or six times with a jack knife, from the effects of which she died the next day.

STORMONT.—Before the Scott Act came into force, the town of Cornwall found two policemen scarcely sufficient to look after the drunk and disorderly. Since it came into force they have discharged one of these officials, thereby saving the town \$540, and the only policeman has little or nothing to do. Some people think the Scott Act a failure. Is not this just the kind of failures we want?

WATERLOO.—Mr. Young, Police Magistrate of Halton, delivered a lecture on the Scott Act, in the Town Hall, Berlin, on Sunday afternoon to a large audience. Mr. Jac. Y. Shantz occupied the chair, and briefly introduced Mr. Young, who entered at once upon his subject. He showed by criminal statistics and other figures that crime had been greatly lessened in his county since the Act was in force. From this he argued that there must be proportionately less liquor drunk. He entered upon the working of the Act, and showed wherein the difficulty of enforcing it consisted. He strongly urged the people of this County to support the Act, and thought it could be fairly well enforced.—*Berlin News*.

HALDIMAND.—Petitions from all over the country against the wine and beer amendment passed by the all wise (?) Senate, are pouring into the House of Commons. All the conferences, synods, and leading religious organizations of the day are bringing all their influence to bear against it. Haldimand is not behind we are glad to know, and over one hundred petitions are now circulated throughout all parts of the country, and a vigorous effort is being put forth to show how the citizens of Haldimand feel toward the liquor question.—*Uagersville Times*.

SIMCOE.—It is now over a month since the Scott Act came into effect in Simcoe County, during which time not a single prisoner has been committed to Barrie gaol for drunkenness. A decided improvement both in business and moral respectability is plainly to be seen on every side. Men now attend to their business with promptitude, and leave the town early, just as if they felt an interest in their own as well as their families' welfare. Even should no further progress be made, the county will feel itself well repaid for all the trouble and expense incurred for stopping the flow of the poison thus far.

HURON.—The County Council on Thursday, by a vote of 27 to 21, agreed to memorialize the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a police magistrate for the county to enforce the Scott Act, on condition that the House of Commons throw out the Senate's amendment to the Scott Act. A motion to petition the House of Commons not to pass the proposed wine and beer clause was carried by a majority of 18.

The Scott Act here, although not enforced with the rigor it should be, is proving a success. Liquor is undoubtedly sold, but not the quantities formerly consumed. Drunken men are seen occasionally on our streets, but those are men who have no care for their reputation. Every drunken man is noticed, thus the number is magnified and utterly false reports circulated as to the number of "drunks" here. Is it extremely hard to get a drink now, and we think ere long it will be a much more difficult matter than at present, and drunken men are certainly not so numerous.—*Wingham Times*.

ONTARIO.—The polling day being fixed for this county, the Executives of both the North and South Riding held meetings simultaneously, the former in Uxbridge, and the latter in Whitby, when steps were taken towards prosecuting a vigorous campaign. The friends in this county expect to roll up a splendid majority for the Scott Act.

The *Whitby Chronicle* says:—

"Whatever may be the issue of the proposed amendments they will not stay the popular voice in expressing its approval of the measure in which this and other counties—as with those who have already done so—will shortly vote. The reason would seem indeed to be the more urgent to make the majorities even larger than the more sanguine friends of the cause might anticipate, not alone as an amendment of the principle of prohibition, but as an indignant protest from the independent electorate against this unheard-of stop of the Senate in interfering with public rights.

GREY.—A monster meeting was held in Owen Sound on the 7th inst., in the Town Hall, in the interests of temperance, and in reference to the proposed amendments to the Scott Act by the Senate. The hall was packed full, so that

all available standing room in both the aisles and gallery was taken up, and numbers had to go away. A large number of the ministers attending the Conference of the Methodist Church were present, the platform speakers being Rev. A. Phillips, of Galt; Dr. Griffin of Guelph; and T. M. Campbell, of Goderich. Mr Phillips' speech was a masterly review of the question. He went on to show that prohibition would prohibit; that if the interest of the community demanded it any public nuisance had to be removed, no matter how long it had been there; that it was not a question as to what persons had rights, but whether the community had rights. He pointed out the danger to the State in what he termed an irresponsible set of men having power to thwart the wishes of the people, as the Senate had. Dr. Griffin followed in a speech no less powerful.

KINOSTON.—Below are the correct figures of the recount of the Scott Act voting in this city. The majority against the Act reported by the sheriff in the first place was 57; but throwing out the numbered ballots, the result is as follows:—

No. 1 Sub-division	For.	Against.
1	49	39
2	42	57
3	11	20
4	27	41
5	34	57
6	41	32
7
8	85	57
9	32	66
10	46	60
11	54	44
12	46	65
13	76	41
14	55	44
15	77	43
16	66	35
17	46	46
	787	747
Against the Act.....		10

RENFREW.—On Saturday last, Mr. Peter McGregor, —whose name is well known as that of an earnest temperance worker, —was assaulted at Ashdad, by men under the influence of liquor. They charged him with having giving the information which led to the conviction, some time ago, of Scollard, of that place, for selling liquor. Mr McGregor denied that he had done so, but they continued to abuse him, and finally assaulted him, destroying some of his property, and threatening his life. At first, Mr. McGregor was inclined to let the matter drop; but after consultation with his friends he decided to prosecute; and accordingly on Tuesday laid information of the affair before Police Magistrate Mitchell. On the following day Constables Cook and Hollingsworth proceeded to Ashdad, and made a number of arrests. It is said a liquor case also, will probably grow out of the affair.

There is quite a ripple of excitement in town over the first local alleged infractions of the Scott Act, which have been brought to trial. On Wednesday, Mr. E. Kelly, of the Exchange Hotel, was served with notice of four charges against him of selling liquor contrary to the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act. Being brought before police magistrate Mitchell at Pembroke on Thursday, Kelly was fined \$50 each in two cases, and \$26.60 costs; in all \$126.60; and Inspector McKimm withdrew the other two cases.

On the same day Thomas Holmes, of Dacre, was also brought up before Police Magistrate Mitchell, charged with selling liquor contrary to the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act. Two cases were entered, in which Edward Ryan and Gilbert Goda were witnesses. One of the cases was proved, and Holmes was fined \$50 and costs, which he paid forthwith. On the same afternoon, Richard Graham and H. Smiley were brought before the same magistrate on the same charge. It seems that the two had started a shanty or "hotel" for the sale of liquor on Cushing's Island, about two miles from Pembroke, fancying that all the islands were in the Province of Quebec, and therefore exempt from the operations of the Act. Some of the scenes and events on this island under the influence of flowing liquor were of a most disgusting character. Chief License Inspector McKimm, or his solicitor, visited the registry office, and found that this island was in the township of Pembroke. Action was at once entered against the two proprietors. They were fined \$50 and costs each, or six months in gaol at hard labor. The morning after the trial they had not paid the fine, but it was expected they would find somebody to do it for them. At Arrnprior, the adjourned cases against McPhee and Dowling were brought up on Friday. From the fact that the witnesses had been improperly served—the summons having been only read to them, instead of handed to them,—the case was further adjourned until Tuesday, 16th inst. James Dowdall, of Almonte, and J. E. Thompson, of Arrnprior, appeared on behalf of the hotel-keepers, and T. Deacon, Q. C., on behalf of the temperance prosecutors.—*Renfrew Mercury.*

TORONTO.—Mr. Fax was again present in Occident Hall, at the concert of the West End Christian Temperance Society, on Saturday evening last. His comic singing was much appreciated, especially the piece entitled "The Market on Saturday Night." Mr. L. H. Wood, the Society's pianist, gave his second reading on "Louis Riel," and on "The Manners and Customs of the People of the North-West." Miss Flint favored the audience with a well-rendered song. Miss Mansfield performed a couple of well-executed solos on the piano, and little Master Gooder made every one feel at home in reciting a humorous piece entitled "My First Cigar." In the absence of the President, Mr. Farley, who was unable to be present at the meeting, Mr. James Miller occupied the chair. The programme was under the management of Mr. George Ward.

At the regular Sunday afternoon meeting of the above society, in Occident

Hall, the audience had the pleasure of listening to eloquent and stirring addresses from Rev. Mr. Young and Mr. Allen, of Manitoba, who are at present attending the Conference of the Methodist Church in this city. There was a good attendance, Mr. Farley, President, in the chair. The choir of the Society, under the able leadership of Mr. George Ward, was also present, in full force, and rendered excellent music at intervals. Rev. Mr. Young spoke for upwards of an hour, and gave a graphic and interesting description of his travels as a missionary among the Indians in the great North-West. Their fierce love for alcoholic liquors, to obtain which the redmen were willing to sacrifice every thing they possessed; the curse of all curses which hindered the missionary in his work, and was destroying and depopulating the tribes in the Great Lone Land. Mr. Young has been a life long temperance man, and while he has power to use his voice and strength to walk to the polls, he is determined to use both in support of temperance and prohibition. Mr. Allen, of Brandon, followed in nearly the same strain as the last speaker, and urged upon his audience the necessity of united action in order to overthrow the citadel of strong drink, which could only be done by going manfully to the polls and recording their vote against the iniquitous system, irrespective of party or politics. Mr. James Miller also made a few appropriate and well-chosen remarks. A large number of strangers who were in the hall, and heard the eloquent and impressive addresses of the rev. gentlemen, came forward and signed the pledge.

"Queen City" Lodge I. O. G. T., held a very successful concert in Occident Hall, on Tuesday evening last. Under the careful management of Miss E. Mathews, a young lady of rare musical abilities, in the West End, the programme was carried out to the entire satisfaction of the audience.

SCOTLAND.—The annual meetings of the Scottish Temperance League commenced at Glasgow on Saturday afternoon by Band of Hope demonstrations in the City Hall and James Morrison-street Hall. Mr. John Wilson presided in the former, and delivered an address. He was followed by the Rev. Dr. Fergus Ferguson, of Montrose-street Church. Mr. James Johnston, of Longbank, presided in the James Morrison-street Hall. After a short address he was followed by Mr. David Fortune, who also spoke to the children. The addresses were varied by hymns and songs by the choir, the children occasionally joining.

On Sunday evening the annual temperance sermon was delivered by the Rev. George Gladstone to a crowded congregation in the City Hall. Temperance sermons were also delivered in a large number of the churches in the city and elsewhere.

The annual public meeting took place on Monday night in the City Hall, Sir William Collins in the chair. There was a large attendance, and the speakers included the chairman, Professor Lindsay, Rev. John Smith, Edinburgh; Mr. Cameron Corbett, Mr. Thomas Whittaker, Scarborough; and Mr. John Taylor (National Temperance League), London.

On Tuesday morning the anniversary services of the League were resumed with a public breakfast in the Trades' Hall. About 250 ladies and gentlemen were present, including a number of the local clergymen. After tea several short addresses were delivered.

The annual business meeting of the League was held on Tuesday forenoon in the Trades' Hall, S. Wm. Collins in the chair.

The forty-first annual report was submitted, and stated that the directors were glad to be in a position to announce that the membership, income, agencies, and operations of the association had all been well sustained. The membership of the League at the end of December, when the annual "Register" was issued, stood as follows: Adult members, 9,160; juvenile members, 2,507, total membership, 11,667. Affiliated societies and Templar Lodges, 425—showing, as compared with last year, a decrease of one society and seven adults, and an increase of eleven juveniles, or an increase of four on the total membership. The above membership does not include all total abstainers connected with the League by membership of affiliated societies, but only those directly subscribing to the funds of the League.

The Rev. Hector Hall, in a lengthy speech, seconded by the Rev. James Crawford, moved the adoption of the reports and abstract to Treasurer's account, which showed a total income of £7,202 18s. 2d., including £3,683 16s. 7d. from publications, £2,720 11s. 7d. from subscriptions, and £636 10s. 8d. from legacies.

The following resolutions were subsequently adopted. —

"That, while thankfully acknowledging the great progress and beneficent results of the temperance movement, this meeting, having regard to the manifold evils still resulting from the drinking customs and the liquor traffic, recognises the great importance of sustaining and extending the various agencies hitherto employed by the League, and anew pledges itself to support these by all needed sympathy, liberality, and effort."

"That, in view of the recent extension of the franchise, which places increased political power in the hands of the people, and the certainty of an early appeal to the new electorate, this meeting would earnestly urge upon all sections of temperance reformers the important duty of uniting in special efforts to educate and organize the electors by means of public meetings, conferences, deputations, the circulation of suitable literature, and otherwise, in order to extend, strengthen, and render available the rising sentiment of the country in favor of sound and thorough temperance legislation."

"As the Scottish Temperance League has always contended that the rate-payers in their respective localities should not only have the power of vetoing all the licences, but also the power of vetoing any number less than the whole, and even of preventing any increase of the number, this meeting hails with satisfaction the introduction into the House of Commons by Mr. McLagan, of the Liquor Traffic (Local Vote) Scotland Bill, which, for the first time in the history of temperance legislation, embodies all these principles, and, without pledging itself to all the details of the measure, earnestly calls upon temperance reformers to give the bill their utmost possible support."

In the afternoon a large tea party was held under the chairmanship of Mr. J. H. Martin, of Dundee, after which the proceedings finally terminated.—*Temperance Record.*

The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 19TH, 1885.

MEN, WOMEN, AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson, in one of his sensible articles on "Women and Men" in *Harper's Bazaar*, specifies some obstacles in women's way to useful and remunerative employment, which he regards as "removable." One of these is social pride. "A young man when he has his living to make, ordinarily puts his pride in his pocket; a young woman does not, and this is a very great difference. . . . It is a distinct advantage in employing a young man, that he can be called on for anything; he considers that he sells me his time and does not trouble himself to consider whether the service is menial or not; he is not sensitive as to what door he comes in by, or suspicious as to the manner in which the servants treat him. When a woman is thoroughly gifted with good sense the same is true of her. . . . Woman can never compete with man in the labor market except by putting social pride, as he does, into temporary retirement."

There is much truth as well as good sense in these remarks, as there is in most of what Mr. Higginson writes. His criticism is enforced by the statements of a Washington correspondent who recently investigated the working of the Civil Service there. In some of the Departments a qualifying examination is prescribed, and, on the testimony of a member of the Examining Commission, women stand this test on the average better than men do. On the other hand, the chief of one of the bureaus gives a number of reasons why men are generally preferred to women as clerks, in spite of the capacity of the latter for finer work in many lines, such as copying. Women, he says, lose more time by sickness than men do, and when they are ailing they elicit more sympathy and cause more work to be thrown on others. "Then you do not care to boss a woman around like you would a man, or scold her if she should fail to do her work. And then there are women who will not stand being reprimanded, and talk back to you savagely and then subside into a spell of the sulks that will last several days. All of this is very unpleasant, and it does not occur often with the male clerks. . . . Another reason is that women stir up more trouble in the offices than men; they gossip more and fall out more with each other, and at these times make themselves generally disagreeable to all the clerks in the room. Occasionally a lady clerk will throw the whole room in an uproar about some trifling thing that a man would never give

a thought to. Again, an occasional flirtation between the clerks will give us trouble." There are some obstacles in women's way that, as Mr. Higginson implies, are not removable, such as want of physical strength, the incumbrance of dress, etc.; but these are obstacles only in certain lines of employment. It is to be regretted that their usefulness in other lines, such as correspondence, book-keeping, copying, drawing, etc., should be marred by defects like those specified above. Time will, no doubt, eliminate these defects, but this process may be greatly hastened by judicious home training. Every mother should bring up her daughters to think that no labor, however menial, is undignified, and if she succeeds in doing this she will have given them a most valuable education whatever their other accomplishments may be. The position of a domestic servant is just as honorable, and should be as highly honored, as that of a governess or a clerk.

David Dudley Field has been making some curious calculations to show the amount of time and money wasted by unnecessary words in ordinary legal documents. Judge Fullerton, another eminent New York lawyer, takes the same view, and adds that any lawyer has a right to construct the simplest forms possible for legal instruments, their present tautologies and periphrases being simply worthless relics of a bygone age. Much has been done of recent years to simplify the language and form of legal instruments in Ontario, but much more might be accomplished. A layman is tempted to ask whether Judge Fullerton's statement holds good of this country as well as the United States.

An eminent promoter of the "Liberal Temperance Union" argues strongly, in a late number of the *Week*, in favor of requiring a majority of all the voters in a county for the adoption of the Scott Act. Speaking of the large number of people who do not vote at all he says:—

"Those who thus abstained from voting cannot have been in favor of the law; at all events they cannot have reached that degree of conviction which alone will justify a man in imposing a sumptuary law upon his neighbors."

There are only two ways of describing the position of those who call the Scott Act a sumptuary law: either they have never looked into the provisions of the Act, or they do not know the meaning of the term "sumptuary." The Act in question is not a sumptuary but a police measure, and is intended to protect the community against crime and pauperism, not to prescribe what men and women shall eat, or drink, or wear. It does not forbid a man to drink alcoholic liquors; it only enables the majority in a given locality to say to those in the traffic: "After a certain interval you shall not continue to sell in our midst a substance which by increasing pauperism adds to our burdens, and which leaves us at the mercy of men whom it has temporarily deprived of their reason."

It is possible under the Scott Act, for those who want it, to have all the liquor they can consume, but they must get it in some locality where the Act is not in force and must use it in private. This shows clearly that the law was not aimed at drinking *per se*, but at the public exhibition and sale of the liquor in places where other attractions lure the victim, and help to enthrall him. The Act may or may not prove effective for the purpose intended, without the correctness of the above description being liable to challenge. Its text speaks for itself, and so do all the efforts made to enforce it. A law against drinking would not be a sumptuary law unless the intention were to regulate the cost of living; but the Scott Act is not even a law against drinking. It is a law against selling.

M. J. C. Jeaffreson, who some time ago, explored the unsavory record of Lord Byron's life, has been doing a similar ungracious service for the memory of Shelly. He makes the poet out to be an outrageous liar, mean in disposition, base in his relations to women, and dangerous in his free-love teachings. It is needless to say that if this indictment is true it will induce many admirers of the ethereal poet to shatter their idol. It is doubtful whether work of the kind Mr. Jeaffreson is engaged in serves any useful purpose. The poet had better be left to impress himself on his reader through the medium of his works, and the author of the "Skylark," the "Sensitive Plant," the "Cloud," and above all the "Adonais," cannot have been entirely abandoned to evil. There are very few lives which will bear microscopic inspection, and it is not calculated to improve and elevate

humanity to have the faults, and follies, and vices of erratic geniuses like Burns, Shelly, and Byron dished up for the dictation of the prurient. Let these things be forgotten and only what is true, and beautiful, and good in their works remain. We may rest assured that only what merits these designations will stand the test of time.

The *New York Times*, one of the ablest and most liberal of American dailies, recently discussed the fisheries question in a spirit which did it infinite credit. The *Times* unquestionably speaks for the best part of the American people when it admits that the fisheries within the three mile limit are so clearly Canadian that American fishermen ought not to be allowed to trespass on them. What then is to be done? It is useless to expect the fishermen to take this view, and it is a costly undertaking to expel them from the fishing grounds, to say nothing of the danger of international complications growing out of disputes about distance and other matters of fact. The remedy suggested by the *Times* is a general treaty of reciprocity covering all the matters in which the United States and Canada have a common interest. It would benefit both countries to have a free exchange of products, and while it would benefit American fishermen to obtain access to Canadian waters it would benefit Canadian fishermen to obtain access to American markets. Let us, by all means, have a liberal reciprocity arrangement with our neighbors, and have it made for a long term of years so that periodical uncertainties may be avoided. If the customs frontier can be abolished and the cost of maintaining an army of preventive officers on each side saved, so much the better, provided Great Britain makes no objection. And why should she? The American tariff will probably soon be as low as our own, and she would under a customs union export to Canada quite as extensively as she would under such an arrangement as now obtains. The subject is well worthy of consideration, and thoughtful men everywhere are considering it. Let us hope that the result will be closer commercial and social relations with our kinsmen over the border, even though we persist in keeping up a separate political establishment.

ONLOOKER.

General News.

CANADIAN.

Rev. William Briggs has been elected President of the Toronto Methodist Conference.

The Anglican Synod of the Diocese of Montreal opened at Montreal on Tuesday, the Bishop presiding, and delivering the annual address.

Eight hundred miles of new telegraph will be constructed by the Government in the Northwest Territory this year.

The present season is reported to be the worst for fruit, and this month the irest known for twenty years in the Hudson River Valley.

On Friday night a bullet was fired through the window of the *Bruce Herald* office at Walkerton. The missile flattened out on the wall over the editor's chair, but the occupant was absent at the time.

William Tuttle, who killed Alfred Tenbroeck, his employer, in a quarrel at Grantham, near St. Catharines, last March, was yesterday sentenced to two years in Kingston penitentiary.

The nominations for the newly-constituted constituency of Eastern Algoma were held on Monday at Sault Ste. Marie, Mr. Harry Abbott and Mr. Lyon being the candidates to go to the poll.

A fire on Ontario street, Montreal, on Tuesday night burned the houses of Eugene Marin and six additional dwellings, besides a number of sheds with horses and cattle. A little girl of Marm's crept under a bed and was suffocated. The loss exceeds \$10,000; partially insured.

Silver deposits of marvellous richness have been revealed in the mining district on the north shore of Lake Superior. One deposit of native silver found at Silver Mountain, ten feet from the surface, is reported to have assayed from \$2,000 to \$24,000 a ton.

As No. 60 Atlantic express was approaching Ingersoll from the west, a young woman was observed by the engineer sitting on the bank overlooking the track. She suddenly stood up as the train came nearer, and ran down the bank, and threw herself across the rails less than three car lengths in front of the locomotive. Nothing could be done to save her, and almost before the occupants of the cab could realize the situation, the wheels had mangled the woman almost beyond recognition. She was afterwards recognized as Mrs. Wm. Choate, of Ingersoll.

The force in the Northwest are still engaged in the pursuit of Big Bear and his band. Latest despatches say that a project is being carried out by which the Indians will be surrounded and entrapped. The heat is being felt very much by the troops, numbers having been sunstruck, but not dangerously. The recent rains have also made the trails almost impassible. If this band is captured the campaign is ended. The citizens of Toronto are preparing a hearty reception for our boys on their return.

UNITED STATES.

The seventeenth-year locust plague has made its appearance in parts of New Jersey, the ground and trees in the infested localities being covered with the pests.

An order for forfeiting the bulk of the Maxwell land grant, which throws over a million and a half acres of land to public entry, has been issued by the United States Land Commissioner at Washington.

Smallpox has taken strong hold among the passengers on the steamships *Weaver* and *Polynesia*, in quarantine at New York. Forty cases have appeared since the vessel first arrived at New York, ten days ago.

A serious riot occurred in Springvale, Maine, on Thursday night, a mob of anti-prohibitionists armed with revolvers and stones attacking a number of houses and doing considerable damage.

General Grant, accompanied by his family and Dr. Douglas, left New York yesterday morning by special train for Mount McGregor, reaching there at 2.45 p.m. The General, on Tuesday, suffered considerable pain and fatigue from the severe jolting in the last stage of the journey.

Mrs. Wm. H. Diebold, of Temperanceville Pa., jumped into the Ohio River with a 4-months-old babe this morning. Both were drowned. Mrs. Diebold's mother suicided with "Rough on Rats" six weeks ago.

The Apaches killed four soldiers belonging to Capt. Lowden's command on Tuesday in Guadalupe Canon, Arizona. A Mexican was killed by another band at South Bisbee.

The great typhoid fever epidemic at Plymouth, Pa., is abating, but it has broken out with great violence at Warrior Run, near Naticake, and there are sixteen cases near Sugar Notch.

The fast freight train on the Pennsylvania Scranton Valley Railroad on June 12th, crashed into the rear end of a local freight at Spring Mill station. The engineer, conductor and firemen were killed.

On June 12th, a construction train on the Cincinnati Southern road was thrown from the track near the new river bridge at Somerset, Ky., by striking a cow. The caboose and seven cars were ditched. Five laborers were killed, and foreman O'Donnell and eleven others injured.

Reports have been received from over 800 points in Minnesota and Dakota, covering every wheat growing county of importance, and from 300 points in Northern Wisconsin and Iowa. One hundred and fifty-five reports say the condition now is good; 135 say the condition is better than last year at this time; 50 say it is 10 per cent. better; 50 say the condition is poor; 37 say it is not as good as last year, and 22 say it is from 10 to 15 per cent. worse. The bad reports are all from the old counties, where the ground is weedy and where the wheat was sown late.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Marquis of Salisbury, the new English Premier, is engaged at present forming a Cabinet. It is expected that Sir Stafford Northcote will be Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The steamer *Shakelall*, from Liverpool for Bombay, has foundered in a cyclone in the Gulf of Aden. There was only one survivor.

The Imperial Government ordered the payment of £100 to each widow of a Canadian voyageur in the Nile expedition. It is also ordered that the mothers of the lost voyageurs shall be paid £50 each.

A fire broke out on Tuesday in the South Kensington Exhibition, and the Indian annex, in which were placed the trophies collected by the Prince of Wales during his visit to India, was almost totally destroyed.

A despatch from Mallow, Ireland, states that a passenger train, while going rapidly, broke down between Mallow and Tralee. It is rumored that several persons were killed and many wounded.

Terrible gales, causing the loss of many fishing vessels with their crews, were experienced off the coast of Newfoundland last Sunday.

Prince Frederick Charles, the Red Prince of Germany, nephew of Emperor William, has just died in Berlin.

It is reported that Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, widower of the late Princess Alice, will soon marry Princess Hilda, of Hainault-Dessau.

In the French Chamber of Deputies the death of Admiral Courbet was announced. He died on his warship *Lagard* in China, from prostration brought on by over-work and mental anxiety.

A man named Albert Pel, a watchmaker of Montreuil, France, is at present undergoing trial on the charge of having murdered his mother and two servant girls in practising the effects of poisons, and subsequently two young girls, whom he married for the sake of their dowries.

At the trial of the murderer Albert Pel, the court was crowded with people listening to the incidents of the trial. When the people were leaving, immediately after the adjournment of the court, and were jammed upon the stone stairway leading to the street, the lofty staircase fell. The scene that followed was appalling. Immense masses of masonry crashed down upon the struggling people, grinding through their flesh and bones, and maiming and mutilating them horribly. Twenty-four persons were taken from the ruins dead. Over 160 were injured, many of whom are women, and their wounds are serious, in many cases perhaps fatal.

Eighty-seven persons were killed and 100 wounded in the recent earthquake at Serinagar, India.

Shocks of earthquake have re-occurred in Kashmir with increased violence. It is reported that 2,281 persons have perished in the district of Muzflurabad.

The town of Sikuch, in the Eastern Caucasus, was completely swallowed by an earthquake the other day, and the neighboring townships were damaged to the extent of several million roubles.

PROHIBITION IN IOWA.

ITS HISTORY AND ITS OPERATIONS.

Report of an Address delivered in Carlton St Methodist Church, Toronto, by Hon. E. R. Hutchins, Iowa.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—

I hardly need assure you that it is a great pleasure for me to stand under the flag of the Queen and to bring to you the greeting, warm and hearty, from your brothers and sisters in the Hawkeye State of America. The splendid theme which brings you here has bound the citizens of my State together during the past decade so strongly, that they stand now like an irresistible army against the direst curse that ever blotted history—the rum-power. For them—for my people, I congratulate you that there is a deep, and I believe, abiding interest in this great question among you, and I pray, God may speed it into complete victory.

THE HISTORY OF THE STRUGGLE.

I think no part of history is so replete with interest as that of reformations, and no reformation is so free of interest as that of temperance reformations, and I think I am not egotistic when I say that I have looked in vain for a more splendid history in this respect than that written by my own State of Iowa. Let us briefly review it. In 1858 the Legislature of Iowa passed the following law :

"Wherever the words intoxicating liquors occur in this chapter, the same shall be construed to mean alcohol and all spirituous and vinous liquors: *provided*, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to forbid the manufacture and sale of beer, cider from apples, or wine from grapes, currants, as other fruits grown in this State."

Thus the law makers of my State enacted a law which virtually said to our people. "You shall not make drunkards by the manufacture and sale of whiskey, wine, brandy, or gin, but all the drunkards you can make, all the homes you can ruin, and all the souls you can damn by the sale of ale and beer shall be legal and law shall defend you." And for twenty-six years they put in their deadly work. It is true that during these years the stronger liquors were sold illicitly, but the beer and the ale flowed from bar-room after bar room, on every hillside, and in every valley within our borders. What was the result? Drunkenness increased, crime increased, poverty increased, and sorrow in great black clouds hung over the homes of Iowa until her people staggering, under the evil effects of this free beer law, demanded to be heard.

At every session of the General Assembly, petitions and bills were presented for a prohibitory amendment to the Constitution. Finally, in 1879, the General Assembly adopted the following joint resolution, proposing to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage within this State.

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa :

That the following amendment to the Constitution to the State of Iowa be and the same is hereby proposed :

To add, as Section 26 to Article 1 of said Constitution, the following :—

Section 26. No person shall manufacture for sale, or sell or keep for sale, as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine and beer.

The General Assembly shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the prohibition herein contained, and shall thereby provide suitable penalties for the violations of the provisions hereof.

Resolved, further, That the foregoing proposed amendment be and is hereby referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election, and that the Secretary of State cause the same to be published for three months previous to the day of said election, as provided by law.

In his message to the Nineteenth General Assembly, Governor Sherman said :—

"In order to afford opportunity for expression, and in compliance with what seemed a very general desire of the people, the dominant political party in Iowa has solemnly declared in favor of submitting to a free vote of the people, the question whether or not a prohibitory amendment shall be engrafted upon the organic law. The last General Assembly passed the resolutions necessary to that end, and as required by the Constitution itself, the same has been referred to the present Legislature, and if there adopted, will be submitted to general vote. I am unequivocally in favor of like action."

There was not a State officer, from the Governor down, who was not publicly pronounced in opposition to the beer traffic, seeing in its results fully as great disasters as in the sale of the stronger intoxicants. Then came the mighty struggle. Then it was that out in the forefront of the battle, way out on the skirmish line, were seen the Good Templars, Finch,

Sobieski, Kanouse, Sibley and others, battling for the homes of Iowa. Upon the one side were the homes of my State with all their sweet and hallowed influences; side by side with them were the schools and educational interests of the State. By them stood the churches and Sabbath schools. The mothers and wives were there. The powers of prayer and song was there. The *brain and heart and conscience* of Iowa were there. Upon the other side were the 4,500 saloons of the State, with their army of employers and employees. By them were the breweries and distilleries, and surrounding these gathered the throng of gamblers and prostitutes, and the vile and sensual of the State, and into their treasury (already running over with ill-gotten gains), came a ceaseless stream of money from the treasury of the National Whiskey League of America. Thus they fought. I remember once during our unhappy war to have stood upon the quarter deck of one of Admiral Fanagnt's ships as the celebrated naval fight occurred in Mobile bay. It was a bright August morning, and as the great fleet moved towards the enemy's fortresses I noticed at the top of every mast there hung a little bundle no bigger than my fist, and I wondered what they could mean. Slowly we steamed on when the guns from Fort Morgan opened their mouths, and the shrieking shot and shell fell all around us. Then simultaneously—as if by magic—all these little bundles burst seemingly into pieces, and from each of them floated out in God's fresh morning air and sunlight the dear old starry flag of my country. I had never seen such enthusiasm as I saw then. From sailor and soldier, marine and officer alike, there rose one long loud shout for victory. I never saw enthusiasm like it until on the morning of June 28th, 1882—the morning after this fight for the homes of Iowa,—when mothers and fathers whose prayers had for so long gone up to God for victory, when wives, and sisters, and children, old men and matrons, young men and maidens, looked out from eyes filled with anxious tears and saw floating all over Iowa the snow white banner, and on it read IOWA FOR PROHIBITION BY 30,000 MAJORITY. It seemed to me then that that State had but one voice as all over its borders rose Godward "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

The Governor now issued the following proclamation :—

Whereas, the Eighteenth and Nineteenth General Assemblies of the State of Iowa did, in due form and according to the constitution, agree to add, as section 26, to Article 1 of the Constitution, an amendment in the words following, to wit :—

Section 26, No person shall manufacture for sale, sell, or keep for sale as a beverage any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine or beer. The General Assembly shall by law prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the prohibition herein contained, and shall thereby provide suitable penalties for violation of the provisions hereof; and

Whereas, Proclamation was made and said amendment was submitted to a vote of the electors of the State at a special election held throughout the State in pursuance of law, on Tuesday, the 27th day of June, 1882; and

Whereas, The official canvass of the result of said election, as made by the Executive Council, acting as a State Board of Canvassers, shows 155,436 votes for the adoption of the amendment, and 125,677 votes against, leaving a majority 29,759 votes for the adoption of the amendment.

Now, therefore, I, Buren R. Sherman, Governor of the State of Iowa, by virtue of the authority vested in me by law, and in the name of the people of Iowa, do hereby proclaim that the aforesaid amendment is adopted, and is a true and valid part of the Constitution of the State of Iowa, whereof all persons will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

BUREN R. SHERMAN.

Then beneath the shelter of that victory gathered the mothers with their darling boys clinging to them, thankful for the shelter. There stood fathers with hearts overflowing. The wife stood there joyous in the consciousness of husbands saved, and there gathered reformed ones. There once more, all hiding beneath the peaceful shelter of the long looked for victory. Then came sorrow again by a technical decision of our Supreme Court, the victory was overturned, and the shelter was taken from us, and we were left as before. Then both armies prepared to renew the battle. It became then a political question. The Democratic party met and pronounced in favor of a license. The Republican party met and pronounced in favor of the people's overwhelming voice at the non-partisan election in June, and both parties met with the campaign for the election of members of the Legislature upon their respective platforms. It was a desperate struggle. It was a contest between the home and the saloon, between right and wrong, between God and the devil, and bless His name, God won the victory.

The Legislature convened, and the Governor in his inaugural address said :—

"The duty remains to the law-making power, that the principle thus adopted by the people must be voiced in proper statutory enactments; and I confidently trust that ere your session shall end, the legal remedies will be provided whereby the people may protect themselves from further devastations caused by this unlawful traffic, destructive alike to present and future

generations. Partisan ties should be laid aside, and in consideration of this great question and forgetful of all else save the ultimate good to the State, let us vie with each other in perfecting the law in response to the public command. Nothing less should be attempted; nothing less will satisfy a thoroughly aroused people. No argument is necessary to establish the fact of the evil results of the traffic; that is conceded by every observer. We have differed only as to the best methods of dealing therewith. But now that the direct question, stripped of every appendage, has been passed upon by direct vote, and that after thorough discussion at every fireside, and where, too, deception was practically impossible, and the calm, deliberate judgment in favor of the principle of prohibition has been pronounced I can see no escape from the duty of enforcement of that decision."

The Republican party had two majority, but one was opposed to prohibition in opposition to the will of the people. Others were personally opposed to it, but were supposed to yield to the people's demand. Fifty-one votes were needed in the lower house to pass a bill, and the Republicans had fifty-one votes. But would they be true? Could they be trusted? One died, a special election was held and the money flowed into that County as freely as the beer from whence it was made, but again we were victorious. It was first thought that to simply repeal the law I have already called your attention to, an act by which beer and ale would be put upon the same footing as the strong liquors would be sufficient, and the first bill introduced in the Senate was this; "Wherever the words intoxicating liquors occur in this chapter, the same shall be construed to mean alcohol, ale, wine, beer, spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, and all intoxicating liquors whatever; and no person shall manufacture for sale, or sell, or keep for sale as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatever including ale, wine and beer. And the same provisions and penalties of law in force relating to intoxicating liquors, shall in like manner be held and construed to apply to violations of this act and to the manufacture, sale or keeping for sale, or keeping with intent to sell, or keeping or establishing a place for the sale of ale, wine and beer, and all other intoxicating liquors whatever." * * * "All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed." Thus was the sale of beer and ale prohibited.

The fight over this was intense, but our people proposed that this should not be all and our present law was introduced as a bill. I regard it as equal if not superior to any statute against the liquor traffic in any of the States. It is too long to prevent it here. I have a few copies which I shall be glad to give to those desiring them. When this bill was introduced there commenced the struggle greater than any in Rome's history. In the house where the vote was close as I have told you, every species of strategy and device were used by the meeting. So far indeed did it go that one night an enormous sum of money—it is said an hundred thousand dollars was counted out and offered to a member if he would not vote, but Iowa's timber isn't that rotten, and principle rose triumphant over financial need and temptation. Finally a vote was to be had; every available space in the house was filled. The Clerk commenced the roll-call. The enemy winced, filibustered, begged, threatened, but to no avail. Fifty-one men sat like Roman Senators, immovable for the right. Aye, Aye, Aye, resounded through the great hall, from lips prompted in utterance by manly hearts. The last named was called, and then arose a shout, a cheer irresistible, irrepressible and the fifty-one votes with one additional vote, one man loyal to the right from the enemy—were counted and the bill became a law to go into effect July 4, 1884.

(To be concluded in next week's CANADA CITIZEN.)

A case has recently been tried in England, *Mumm and Co. vs. Gurney and Others*, which shows what enormous profits may be made by the sale of alcoholic drinks. The defendants in this case had formed themselves into a syndicate for the purpose of chartering the Great Eastern steamship for a voyage to New Orleans during the proposed exhibition at that place. The plaintiffs, Jules Mumm and Co., the well-known champagne growers, had entered into an arrangement for the supply of champagne to the vessel and had paid the defendants £3,000 on account of a commission of 33 per cent. of the profit over and above certain fixed prices on all champagne consumed by passengers on board the Great Eastern, the syndicate agreeing that no champagne of any other brand should be sold on board the vessel. The Great Eastern not having sailed according to agreement, the plaintiffs sued for a return of the £3,000. A Divisional Court having given the defendants leave to defend on paying that sum into court, the defendants appealed. Their lordships were however, clearly of opinion that the order of the Divisional Court was right, and dismissed the appeal with costs.

Thirty-three per cent. of the profits on the sale of "gooseberry" during a single voyage to New Orleans, worth £3,000 "on account," besides the unnamed balance. No wonder that the champagne-traffic is so attractive, since fools enough to buy the stuff at fancy prices may be so surely reeled upon!

For Girls and Boys.

A WORD TO THE BOYS.

Whatever you are, be brave, boys!
The liar's a coward and a slave, boys;
Though clever at ruses,
And sharp at excuses,
He's a sneaking and pitiful knave, boys.

Whatever you are, be frank, boys!
'Tis better than money and rank, boys;
Still cleave to the right,
Be lover of light,
Be open, above board and frank, boys!

Whatever you are, be kind, boys!
Be gentle in manner and mind, boys!
The man gentle in mien,
Words and temper, I ween,
Is the gentleman truly refined, boys.

But, whatever you are, be true, boys!
Be visible through and through, boys!
Leave to others the shamming,
The "greening" and "cramming,"
In fun and in earnest be true, boys!

—Leisure Hour.

PUSSY'S BIRTHDAY.

"The little Sibbertons were as 'hardy as gipsies,' so their neighbors said; sturdy, healthy children, whom no weather seemed to hurt, who never had to be called indoors because the wind was in the east; rosy-checked boys, whose ages ranged from four to thirteen. But there was one exception. One child of the family was very fragile, and this was Alice, the pet of the flock—the only girl. She could not frolic or run about with her brothers, but only watch their games with her large blue eyes, that had a vacant, wondering look.

"Pussy" she was called, not from any playful, frolicsome ways, for she had always been delicate—strong neither in mind nor body. Poor little Pussy! And yet she needed no pity; she was very happy and contented, her brothers were generally kind and gentle with her, while her parents thought no sacrifice too great if it gave her pleasure.

She was nearly nine years old, but very small for that age.

Whitsuntide had almost come round again, and Whit Monday would be Pussy's birthday. Jack thought of it one afternoon.

"I say, Pussy," he began, "do you know your birthday comes Whit Monday this year? Aint you glad?"

She looked at him with a puzzled expression.

"Why?" she asked.

"Oh, I don't know, only 'tis a jolly day for a birthday, I should think. And you'll be nine years old too?"

"Shall I?"

"Aint it funny not to know how old you are?" put in little Walter. "Wonder what makes her forget so!"

"I do know!" retorted Pussy, while the color rushed to her face.

"Of course," said Jack, hastily; "if anybody asks you, Puss, say you'll be nine Whit Monday."

"Do you think dad'll give her a birthday present?" asked Harry, gravely.

"Oh, he's sure to! He'll ask her what she'd like. What shall you say, Puss?"

She considered a moment, then answered, "A new doll."

Harry turned up his nose. "I should think you'd got dolls enough now! I'd ask for something better."

"Don't I just wish he'd ask me what I'd like on my birthday!" said Walter. "But he seems to think we don't want no birthdays."

"We're well," said Jack, catching him up sharply; "there never was anything the matter with us that I've heard tell of, except measles and whooping cough, and everybody has them."

"When's my birthday, Jack?" asked Pussy, looking up into his face.

"Next Whit Monday, and you'll be nine then—don't forget!"

Pussy nodded, and moved her lips rapidly, saying over and over to herself, "Next Whit Monday, and I'll be nine years old."

Pussy could not go to school as her brothers did, nor did she learn at home; her mother had once or twice tried to teach her the alphabet, but although she would repeat the letters obediently enough, she could never remember them, and Mrs. Sibberton gave up the attempt with a sigh. Walter had one day called his sister a dunce, but she had cried so bitterly, and Jack took him to task with such severity, he never ventured to say such a thing again.

Pussy stayed with her mother through the long days, amusing herself with her toys, but never making a noise as other children do. She was a great comfort to her parents, in spite of her affliction; if her mother were looking sad she would put her arms about her neck, trying to comfort her by loving kisses, as she had done when a mere baby. Pussy was a baby still in all but years.

When the boys came in from school one afternoon they were talking of Whitsuntide and the holidays they would have then—a whole week.

"And we can take Pussy out in the pram, can't we, mother?" said Jack. "Won't that be nice, Puss, to look for flowers?"

Her face lit up with pleasure, for she dearly loved flowers, it was one of her greatest treats when Jack took her out in the old shaketty perambulator she had never outgrown (for Pussy could not walk).

"You must not forget to tell dad as Whit Monday'll be your birthday," said Walter.

Her brothers did not forget it if she did. When their father came in from work, Ben, Harry, and Walter exclaimed in a breath, "Whit Monday's our Pussy's birthday?"

"Is it?" he replied, taking her in his arms; "how old will the little woman be then?"

"Next Whit Monday and I'll be nine years old," she answered promptly.

He sighed, but asked again, "And what would you like on your birthday? Another doll, eh? Why you have a lot more than you can play with now, haven't you? But never mind, we'll see." And, as the boys said, "Dad's 'we'll see' meant she'd get it."

Whit Monday came—a warm, glorious day, and Pussy's face was bright with joy when Jack dragged out the old perambulator, and with his mother's help seated her in it, her birthday gift—a golden-haired doll—cuddled lovingly in her arms. But as her mother stooped to kiss her, Pussy felt a tear on her cheek, and glancing up into her face saw that she was looking sad.

"Mother's crying," she said gravely, as Jack pushed off.

"Yes, I knows why," and Ben nodded his head wisely, "dad's gone to club, you know."

"You shut up!" was Jack's inelegant rejoinder.

"I shan't! I knows that's what's the matter. Didn't I hear her say she wished they'd hold the club dinner anywhere but at a public-house?"

"Dad has his dinner there, don't he?" asked Harry with interest.

"Yes, and supper; he won't be home till ever so late I expect. I know that's what's upset mum."

"What's a club?" inquired Harry, after a pause. Ben did not reply, so Jack explained. Pussy listened intently, but did not seem to understand his meaning. Her face had clouded when she saw her mother's tears, but she soon forgot them in the unusual treat of a day in the lanes and woods, and the merriment of her brothers.

"Come to cricket, Jack?" shouted a young companion as they passed a meadow where he, with a number of others, was playing; he, although this was his favorite pastime, Jack resolutely shook his head. He must not desert Pussy. The boys seemed to vie with each other in paying her attentions. It was a happy day, and one they always remembered.

They had brought their dinner with them, and a reed that it was ever so much nicer eaten in the woods than at home.

The sun was setting by the time they reached home, and Pussy had grown a little tired, but she looked eagerly round the room.

"Where's dad?"

"He isn't come home yet, my darling." Mrs. Sibberton could not help the sad tone in which she spoke.

"What's to be done with your flowers, Puss?" asked Ben.

She eagerly held out her hands for them.

"Let's put 'em in water for you, Pussy," said Jack, "they'll wither if we don't."

She watched them while they did it, as she ate her supper. It was difficult to find jars, mugs, and jugs enough to hold all her treasures, but with their mother's help all were put in water at last. Mrs. Sibberton did not regard the flowers with favor, they "littered up the place so," and but for Pussy's sake she would not have had them indoors; but she could not bear to deprive her of them.

It was very late before Mr. Sibberton came home. The children had been in bed and asleep for hours; but Pussy seemed restless, and her mother was watching by her side. Alas! the father had been drinking heavily, and the strong liquor had made him irritable and quarrelsome, and his loud, angry voice awakened Pussy. She looked up into his face with an expression of terror, then covered among the bedclothes. Mrs. Sibberton saw it, and tried to quiet the intoxicated man, and at length induced him to go to bed. But when she returned to Pussy she found her sobbing bitterly. She soothed and comforted her tenderly, and presently she again fell asleep.

The next day the poor child had a dim recollection of something unusual having taken place, and the whole scene came over her when her father took her on his knee that evening, and she turned from him, holding out her arms to her mother with a piteous cry.

"Why, why, Pussy, what's the matter? Come to dad, my pet!"

But she only shrank the farther from him. The boys looked on in wonder; but their mother said, in a cold tone, "You frightened her last night."

A flush of shame overspread his face, but by dint of much coaxing and the promise of a new toy, he overcame Pussy's reluctance and installed her on his knee.

But Ben was determined to get at the bottom of the mystery. How had father frightened Puss? He asked her this at the first opportunity, but she was so terrified at the recollection that Jack, her champion, interfered.

"He'd had a drop too much at the club, I daresay, so don't you bother her, Ben."

"Was he drunk, d'ye think?" asked Walter, with wide-open eyes.

"Daresay he was, and you just let Puss alone."

The day after this Pussy was taken ill—very ill, and soon the boys were told that they must lose their little sister. Oh, how they cried about it! how they wanted to keep her! Harry waylaid the doctor and told him he *must* make her well. Pussy was just as quiet and patient as ever, she did not suffer very much; and one night, while her brothers were sleeping, she was called away.

Jack was the first up in the morning; the strange stillness of the house alarmed him; he hurried to the room where Pussy lay. How white and still she was. Oh, could she be dead! He bent and kissed her, her brow was icy. He gave a wild, heart-broken cry, and his mother came into the room. Although her eyes were red she was quite calm. She had a long talk with Jack; she told him that it would be wrong and selfish to grieve too bitterly for Pussy—that their loss meant heaven for her. She knew how sorely the child would be missed—no one better—but she could not be sorry the poor stricken darling had been called first.

"What did she say last?" sobbed Jack, child as he was, longing to hear her dying words.

"She was thinking of her birthday," answered his mother. "I heard her say to herself, 'Next Whit Monday, and I shall be nine.'"

Pussy's work was done. Yes, even she, weak as she was in both body and intellect, had had a work to do; the boys would not have been so gentle and thoughtful had it not been for her influence, while her father owed her a great deal. He could never forget the single occasion which she had shrunk from him, nor did he feel quite sure in his own mind that the fright he had given her had nothing to do with her illness. From this time he gave up the use of intoxicants altogether, and the children were also taught to do without them.

Pussy had faded with her flowers. How she was missed at home! But her friends knew that she was waiting for them where she would never "forget things" more, and "where the inhabitants never say I am sick."—*Louie S.*

THE SENATE AMENDMENT.

OUTBURST OF POPULAR INDIGNATION.

Honest People Everywhere Protest Against the Infamous Proposal.

Still we are receiving reports of strong and earnest denunciation of the action of the Dominion Senate. We have only space to give some of the resolutions in nearly every case adopted by overwhelming majorities.

Chatham.—At a great temperance demonstration held at Chatham recently to celebrate their glorious Scott Act victory, the following resolution was enthusiastically carried:—"That this meeting desires to enter an emphatic protest against the outrage perpetrated by the Dominion Senate in attempting to destroy the Scott Act in defiance of the moral sentiment of the country, treacherously breaking faith with the electors who have voted for the law, and endeavoring to force upon an insulted community the home-cursing traffic that has been outlawed by overwhelming majorities in the interests of progress and morality. 2. That we earnestly call upon the House of Commons to refuse its sanction to the iniquitous and disgraceful measure that has been transmitted to them for concurrence by a legislative chamber that we cannot reach by our votes, and that has refused to accede to our petitions."

London.—At the annual meeting of the London Methodist Conference, the Temperance Committee, in submitting their report, referred to the wonderful success in the passing of the Scott Act during the past year; to the prominent part the Methodist Church has taken in that work; to the large increase in the numbers in our Sunday schools who are reported as having the total abstinence pledge; to the necessity of continued and increased effort along the line of moral suasion, and to the action of the Senate in amending to destroy the Canada Temperance Act. The committee recommended the Conference to formulate and forward a memorial on the question. A resolution, moved by Rev. C. Clermont and seconded by Dr. Parker, was unanimously carried, protesting against the action of the Senate, and praying the House of Commons not to sanction the same.

The Middlesex County Alliance in recent session in London passed the following resolution:—"1. That we, the members of the Middlesex County Alliance assembled, beg to submit their protest against the action of the Senate in exempting wines and beer from the operation of the Temperance Act; and beg further to express the wish that said amendment may not receive the sanction of the House of Commons. 2. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to our representatives, with a request that the attention of the House be called to the above resolution."

Hamilton.—At the annual meeting of the Congregational Union held in this city, the following resolution was brought forward by Mr. H. J. Clark, of Toronto, and carried unanimously:—"That this union, composed of representatives, ministerial and lay, of the Congregational churches of Ontario and Quebec, has heard with deep regret of the amendments introduced into the Scott Act by the Senate of the Dominion. This union respectfully petitions the House of Commons not to concur in these amendments, as they involve a serious breach of faith with those constituencies which have voted upon the Act as it now stands, and by majorities exceeding in the aggregate fifty thousand have testified their approval of its provisions, while these amendments would practically nullify the Act, and rob the electors of the results of the exercise of their franchise. Further, this union finds that the experience of places where the sale of beer especially has been encouraged, shows that drunkenness, brutality, and immorality have greatly increased, and this union believes that any attempt to foster the sale in this Dominion would be followed by like lamentable results."

Winnipeg.—At the Methodist Conference held in this city the following resolution was adopted on motion of J. W. Sifton, seconded by Geo. F. M. Finn, the mover stating that it embodied the sentiments of every Methodist and every temperance man in the country:—"That we have learned with astonishment and concern of the action of the Senate of Canada, amending the Scott Act so as to legalize the sale of beer and wine where the Scott Act is in operation. We regard this amendment as practically neutralizing the Act, and as wholly destroying its value, and as calculated to discourage all further effort in securing its adoption and enforcing it where already adopted; and we believe, with pain and alarm, that the grave body using its influence to carry this amendment into statute book intended to destroy the Scott Act. In view of the immense majorities that have declared in favor of this Act during the past year, we regard this effort of the Senate to defeat the aims of these majorities as a menace against the liberties of the people of Canada, being an intimation that the majority must submit to the convenience and desires of the minority. We do most firmly and earnestly protest against such violation of the spirit of the principle of constitutional government, and hope and pray that the House of Commons will so wisely appreciate the gravity of the case as to withhold its sanction from this mutilation of a valuable Act." The mover and seconder, Rev. Stafford, and others made strong speeches in support of the motion and in condemnation of the Senate's action.

Hamilton.—At the regular meeting of the Central Labor Union, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—"Whereas the Senate of the Dominion of Canada, a body of legislators not responsible to the people, have passed a bill amending the Scott Act so as to allow the sale of light drinks, such as wine, beer, etc., thereby destroying the effectiveness of the Act; and whereas the Scott Act has been submitted to the people and carried in several constituencies, the amendments becoming law would be a direct attack on the rights and liberties of the people, as the majority of the electors in the aforesaid constituencies have supported the Act; and whereas this body believe in true liberty to be ruling by the majority of the people; therefore, be it resolved, That the Central Labor Union, the representative of the organization labor of Hamilton, utter their protest against the House of Commons passing these amendments, the passing of which we consider would be a betrayal of the trust reposed in them by the electors; and be it further resolved, That the Hamilton representatives, Messrs. Kilvert and Robertson, be asked to use their influence against the passing of these amendments, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to them to present to the Government; and be it further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to each of the city papers."

Hastings.—The presentment of the Grand Jury of the county of Hastings, referring to a visit to the County Gaol, states that of the 70 prisoners confined since the beginning of the year 43 were classified as intemperate, that of the 178 prisoners confined in the gaol during 1884, 112 were classed as intemperate, while many of those classed as temperate used intoxicating liquors. Reference was also made to the fact that of the 723 prisoners confined in the Central Prison last year 638 were classed as intemperate. The Grand Jury therefore declared:—"That the above statistics clearly show that the cost to the Province in prosecuting and maintaining these criminals must be very great, and also bear out the testimony of the various judges that at least three-fourths of the crime committed in the country is attributable to drunkenness. In view of the above facts we, the Grand Jurors of the county of Hastings, feel it our duty to place on record our regret at the course the Senate of the Dominion of Canada have taken in mutilating the Canada Temperance Act as to destroy the prospective benefits that might be derived therefrom, and we desire to express a hope that the House of Commons, when the matter comes before them, will deem it right and proper to reject the mutilation of the Act made by the Senate. (Signed) E. H. Coleman, Foreman of the Grand Jury."

Whitby.—At the annual session of the Bay of Quinte Methodist Conference, held at Whitby, the following resolution, moved by Rev. A. Browning, seconded by Dr. Ford, was carried unanimously, and the Secretary was directed to forward a copy of the same to each member of the Dominion Parliament:—"That we, the members, lay and clerical, of the Bay of Quinte Conference of the Methodist Church, having learned with alarm and indignation of the design of the Senate of Canada in so amending the Canada Temperance Act as to exempt from its operations the sale of porter, ale, lager beer, cider and light wines containing not more than 12 per cent. of alcohol, which amendments are now awaiting the sanction of the House of Commons, desire to express their opinion that such action is in direct violation of the solemn compact entered into by the Senate with the people of Canada when that honorable body passed the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, by which they undertook that any county or city which choose to adopt its provisions should be undisturbed in the possession of them for at least three years, and is such a total disregard and defiance of the popular will as expressed in the prayer of over 100,000 petitioners and the vote of seventy-five constituencies, giving a majority of 46,000 in an aggregate vote of 200,000, as merits their strongest and most emphatic condemnation. That the members of this Conference appeal with confidence to the representatives of the people in the House of Commons to withhold their sanction from this unrighteous attempt to defraud the people of their rights by utterly destroying the usefulness of the Act in question, to pledge themselves in every legitimate way to oppose the re-election of every representative who by his vote or influence seeks to counteract the will of the majority and perpetuate the injustice of the Liquor Traffic."

Belloville.—On Thursday of last week, there was a large and enthusiastic Scott Act meeting, held at Belloville, presided over by Rev. Mr. Sherman, and addressed by Mr. F. S. Spence, of Toronto, and Rev. D. Nichol, of St. George. At the close of the meeting the following resolutions were moved by Mr. Reavely, seconded by Mr. Kilborn, and carried unanimously:—"Whereas, it plainly appears that the 'Scott Act' is spreading consternation in King Alcohol's camp, as is evinced by the sturdy opposition to its passage by all the friends and allies of the drink traffic; and whereas the cause of temperance is liable to suffer most from its professed friends, who are really in league with the Traffic, we utter thus publicly a word of warning for the benefit of all true friends of temperance; and also in the following, do express our unqualified disapproval of the cause and action taken by certain dignitaries who 'pose' as friends of temperance, while really acting in the direct interest of its enemies; therefore resolved, That we, the citizens and friends of temperance, condemn and execrate the action of certain parties (members of the Dominion Parliament), who are working with might and main to so change the provisions of the 'Scott Act' as to render it non-effective. 2nd. Resolved,—That we will steadfastly oppose any and all changes to said Act, and will spot those members who are trying to mutilate it, and to the extent of our votes, will relegate them to private life. 3rd. Resolved,—That James Beatty, Jr., M.P., should be placed under ban of every friend of temperance for the silly, contemptible, and babyish speech made by him in the House recently, on partial prohibition, because while he poses as a Christian, a preacher, and a temperance advocate, his object is self evident, i. e., to defeat effective temperance legislation. 4th. Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to the CANADA CITIZEN for publication, and that the temperance people everywhere be asked to express themselves against these wolves in sheep's clothing, in a similar manner."

Toronto.—At a large public meeting, held under the auspices of the Toronto Methodist Conference, in the Metropolitan church, the following resolution was moved by Rev. J. W. Annis, of Barrie, seconded by J. B. Bonstead, J.P., of Toronto, and adopted unanimously by a standing vote:—"Whereas the evils of intemperance, the direct result of the common sale of intoxicating liquors, constitute a national peril of alarming magnitude, and the Dominion Parliament of Canada has placed in the hands of the people the power to prohibit by the Scott Act the retail sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes; and whereas 59 cities and counties have availed themselves of the power thus conferred, and voted for prohibition by the Scott Act, recording in favor of this law a majority of upwards of 50,000 votes; and the Scott Act having already come into operation in 42 cities and counties, and is doing much to remedy the terrible evils of intemperance and elevate the moral tone of the community; and whereas the Dominion Senate has passed legislation permitting the sale of beer and wines in the counties and cities where the Scott Act is in operation, and it having been demonstrated that such sale invariably leads to drunkenness, with all its attendant evils; therefore be it resolved, That this meeting desires to record an emphatic protest against actions so unwarranted, uncalculated, and detrimental to social progress and morality; that we strongly denounce the action of irresponsible legislators in attempting, in the interests of the liquor traffic, to force upon our country retrogressive measures in spite of the halloo protests of loyal citizens, and the earnest petitions of suffering women and children; that we call upon the House of Commons, as our chosen representatives, as guardians of our public interests, as the chosen protectors of our homes, as honest men, as true patriots, and as Christian legislators, to refuse their concurrence to the changes in the Scott Act proposed by the Senate."

At the Methodist Conference held in this city, the following resolution was moved by Rev. Dr. Dewar, seconded by Mr. Warring Kennedy, and unanimously adopted:—"That the Conference desires to take the earliest opportunity of expressing its profound regret at and dissatisfaction with the reprehensible action of the Senate of Canada in amending the Canada Temperance Act in a way that would destroy its value as a prohibitory measure, and render the successful efforts for its adoption in a large number of districts fruitless and unavailing; and we hereby declare our strong and earnest conviction, that if the House of Commons should so far forget its duty to the country as to sanction this impetuous and treacherous mutilation of the Scott Act, it would by doing so break faith with the people, greatly injure the cause of public order and morality, and show itself to be unworthy of the confidence of all who have at heart the social and moral progress of our country."

Collingwood.—The following resolution was passed unanimously at the annual meeting of the Toronto Association of the Baptist Churches, held at this town, June 9th and 10th, 1885:—"That while as an association we would feel grateful for the important and magnificent results of the Scott Act campaign, and for the large majorities by which it has been carried in so many counties, we would at the same time urge upon all our friends to aim at making these results permanent, and as far as possible increasingly effective." Further, as an association of Baptist ministers and delegates, representing a constituency of 12,000 persons, that we enter our emphatic protest against the recent high-handed action of the Dominion Senate in the attempt of that body to thwart or neutralize the wishes of the people so decidedly expressed at the polls; and that as an association we urge upon the House of Commons to reject the proposed changes, and to preserve the Act in its integrity."

Napanee.—At the quarterly meeting of Quinte District Lodge of Good Templars, held here on Saturday, the District Chm. Mr. Thos. Lawless, G.W.C. of Ontario, drew attention to the recent mutilation of the Scott Act by the Senate of Canada, and suggested that the matter was one calling for an earnest and vigorous expression of disapproval from all Good Templars. Before the meeting adjourned the following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously, on motion of Mr. Ira Hudgins, of Richmond, seconded by Mr. J. Williams, of Camden:—"Whereas a so-called amendment of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 has been adopted by the Senate of Canada, permitting under the said Act the sale of ale, beer, and light wines; and whereas the said Canada Temperance Act was passed in response to a petition signed by half a million of people; and whereas the House of Commons has since affirmed the principle by pledging itself to grant entire prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating beverages whenever by the adoption of the said Canada Temperance Act, the country has declared itself ready for such a measure; and whereas the country is rapidly giving unmistakable expression of such readiness by the adoption of the said Canada Temperance Act in more than three-fourths of the counties in which a vote has been taken, and by overwhelming majorities; and whereas it would be, on the part of our rulers, a most unfortunate and unwarranted breach of faith with the country should the House of Commons concur in said amendment, and particularly so in the case of those cities and counties which have adopted the said Canada Temperance Act, and also in those instances in which votes are impending, therefore *Resolved*, that this District Lodge, composed of representatives from the several lodges of the Independent Order of Good Templars in Lennox and Addington and East Hastings, embracing a membership of over six hundred persons place on record our emphatic protest against such action, and most earnestly entreat the House of Commons not to concur in and endorse the degradation of the said Canada Temperance Act as proposed by the Senate." *Resolved*, that the foregoing preamble and resolutions be embodied in the form of a petition, to be signed by the D. C. T. and D. S. of this District Lodge, and forwarded to the House of Commons; and also that copies be furnished to the press."

Chatham.—The following resolution was presented to the Methodist Conference on Tuesday last by Mr. W. J. Clarke, and adopted amid applause. In conformity with its suggestion, a memorial was drafted and forwarded to the Commons:—"Yet while in desiring to express our gratitude for the past, and congratulate ourselves on the success of our labors, we would call to remembrance the fact that there has never been a time in the history of temperance reform when there was greater need of earnest prayerful work and watchfulness. While prohibitory legislation is so largely occupying the attention of the community it is of importance that the moral suasion side of the great reform should not be overlooked. The Canada Temperance Act must be enforced. No law is self-active, nor can be truly successful where not sustained by a strong moral sentiment. Hence we would urge on our Ministers and Laymen the necessity for persistent effort to this end. Let pulpit and platform utter no uncertain sound. Let the success of the past be but a stepping-stone to greater, grander victories in the future. Let the moral sentiments of the people be still more thoroughly aroused until every home shall be a school for temperance, and every father an instructor in its principles. Let us be watchful, ever remembering that we are contending against a foe more to be dreaded than pestilence or war—an enemy deeply entrenched in the appetites of thousands, in the customs of society, in the commerce of our country, an enemy destitute of moral character, a subtle serpent-tempter, capable of the vilest tactics in order to accomplish its nefarious ends. It is with deep regret we feel compelled to deprecate the action of the Honorable body, the Senate of the Dominion of Canada, whereby they would so amend the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, as to allow wine, beer and cider to be sold in counties where said Act has become law, and otherwise interfering with the design of said Act, thereby rendering it worse than useless—having a name to live, while dead to its original purpose and principle, and thus under the name of temperance, opening the flood-gates of drunkenness and ruin. We cannot look upon the action of this honorable body otherwise than as an outrage on the rights and privileges of vast multitudes of our people, who by overwhelming majorities have adopted the Act with its prohibitory clauses. Your Committee would earnestly recommend this Conference to memorialize the House of Commons praying that said amendments of the Senate shall not be sanctioned and that legislation on the question shall be confined to such enactments as shall render it more stringent in its provisions and more successful in its enforcement."

Our Casket.

BITS OF TINSEL.

A Levant paper says they are cultivating sponges with success. We have great variety of indigenous "sponges" in this country, but we never think of boasting about them.

"Gentlemen of the jury," said a Tecumseh, Nebraska, lawyer, "there were just thirty-six hogs in the drove. Please remember the fact—just three times as many as in the jury box, gentlemen."

Willie (and five), and his little sister, squatting cross-legged on the rug—the latter, supposed to be a hen bird on her nest—says Willie, "I say, Nell, I'm a Turk, and you're a Turkey."

When Dr. Chapman was dining at an hotel he was served with what they called barley soup on the bill of fare. "That is not barley soup," said he to the waiter, "it is barely soup."

"Why," asked Pat, one day, "why was Balaam a first-class astronomer?" The other man gave it up, of course. "Shure," said Pat, "twas because he had no trouble in finding an ass to-roid."

This one comes by Jackson wagon, from the road: "This bod is too short," said the tall man, on being shown to his room. "You must remember," said the boy, "that when you are in, there will be two feet added to it."

"So you didn't succeed very well with your school in Illinois?" "No, I had to give it up at the end of the first month." "Did you use the blackboard much?" "No; it was too large. But I used all the other furniture about the room that wasn't nailed down."

The way clear.—Attorney: "My dear madam, I find that your estate is heavily encumbered. You will have enough left to live on, but you must husband your resources." Widow: "Well, my daughter Sal is my only resource now." Attorney: "Exactly. Husband her as soon as possible."

A young lady took her younger brother, a little boy of three or four years old, to church. The preacher was an earnest man and spoke very loud. During the sermon she saw the little fellow in tears, and asked him what was the matter. He sobbed out, "That man is hollering at me."

A Godorich school marm was impressing on the minds of her scholars the necessity of cultivating those moral qualities which would enable them to cope with the difficulties of this wicked world. "Now children," said she, "What have we to fight against in this world at the present day?" A little fellow promptly answered: "Indians and half breeds."

"We don't sell liquors," said a law evading grocer. "We will give you a glass, and then if you want a biscuit, we'll sell it to you for ten cents." The "good creature" was handed down a stiff glass, and swallowed it, and the grocer handed his customer a biscuit. "Well, no, I think not," said the customer, "you sell 'em too dear. I can get lots of 'em, five for a cent, elsewhere."

Many years ago, over the door of an inn, in London, hung a sign representing the four ruling elements of the Government. It was the picture of four men standing upon the shoulders of each other. At the top stood the king—on his breast was the legend, "I govern all." Under him stood the soldier, and on his breast the motto, "I fight for all," under him stood the clergyman, and on his breast the motto, "I pray for all," at the bottom stood the laborer, with brawny arms, every nerve strained to support the burden resting upon him, and on his breast was the motto, "I pay for all."

"Now then, madam, please look steadily at this place on the wall," said the photographer to good old aunt Elizabeth, when he had put her in position, and the plate in the camera. The dear old lady looked hard at the designated spot from her seat, then got up and walked across the floor and minutely inspected it, and then turning to the photographer, gently remarked, "I don't see anything there."

Royal Templars of Temperance.

GREAT PROHIBITION DEMONSTRATION IN JULY.

The great Prohibition Demonstration at Niagara Falls, on July 14, 15 & 16, promises to far exceed anything of the kind ever attempted on Canadian soil. It will be the temperance event of the season of 1885, and every one interested in the great cause, who can reach the camp, should make an effort to do so. Grand excursions will come over all routes reaching the Falls from the State of New York and Province of Ontario, and very low reduced rates on regular trains, have been secured for those who desire to enjoy the whole camp. Thousands will gather from both nations to celebrate the centenary year of the temperance reform, in full view of nature's great wonder the Falls of Niagara.

Twelve leading prohibition speakers of the American Republic are secured, among them the eloquent scientist, Dr. A. H. Purdy, of New York, who will speak on Tuesday, the 14th. Gen. Green Clay Smith, the great Southern statesman, soldier and orator, who will speak on Wednesday, the 15th, and Rev. C. H. Meade, the poet singer and evangelist, who will speak on Thursday, the 16th.

Twelve of Canada's first prohibitionists have promised to assist on the platform, a novel feature being a crayon lecture by J. W. Bengough—"Grip"—the celebrated cartoonist.

Lovers of music will have a great treat from the presence during the whole camp of the best military band of Canada, the popular 12th of Hamilton, and the magnificent choir under the leadership of Professor Newman.

There will be no admission fee to the Camp ground or to the Amphitheatre to hear the lectures, speeches and music. The whole ground will be open and free to visitors. Two large hotels on the park will offer entertainment at reasonable rates. Tents all ready for occupation may be rented from \$2 per week up according to size and convenience. The towns of Niagara Falls S. and Clifton, Canadian side, are immediately on either side of the Park within a few minutes walk.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND LORD LANSDOWNE,

the Governor-General of Canada, will be present at the opening of the National Park, on Wednesday, the 15th, when all the points of interest on the American side will be thrown open and free to the world. Visitors will be able to take in this great event as it will be within a mile of the Prohibition Camp. Come and enjoy the whole week. Don't miss this opportunity of a life time.

If you have not already done so, write for programmes and particulars to W. W. BUCHANAN, 97 James Street North, Hamilton, Ontario.

"I dare affirm that the American mother, who to-day being pressed on every side by the aggression of King Alcohol, confronts American men, the infant in her arms her only sceptre, the motherhood upon her brow her only crown, and cries to them for protection of her kingdom, the home, carries in her cry an ARGUMENT. — Miss Elizabeth Cleveland, Mistress of the White House."