

THE CANADA CITIZEN AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

Freedom for the Right means Suppression of the Wrong.

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1884.

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The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

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F. S. SPENCE, - - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31ST, 1884.

A few days ago in a New York police court a fine of ten dollars for drunkenness was imposed upon Miss Mary Hoyt, a lady of select society and the daughter of a millionaire. She had been arrested for disorderly conduct, creating a disturbance and assaulting the police. The trail of the serpent is everywhere; no social rank is free from the curse; and the law, that fines the already sorely-punished victim, sanctions and protects the horrible business that has wrought her degradation and shame. Such is our boasted licensing system.

The Chicago *Lever* gives an edifying account of the recent annual convention of the "Liquor-dealers' and Manufacturers' Protective Association" of Illinois. Among the decorations of the Hall in which the convention assembled was a silken banner.

"Attached to the cross-bar at either end were brass beer faucets. On one side of the banner was a picture of a young man in an intoxicated condition leaning against a telegraph-pole. A negro nurse was represented caring for a baby. The portrait of an elderly man and that of a lady were also represented. The parents of the intoxicated young man are seen entering a building over whose portals are inscribed the words "Temperance Hall." The inscription on this side of the banner, in letters of gold, reads,

'The only true gospel.

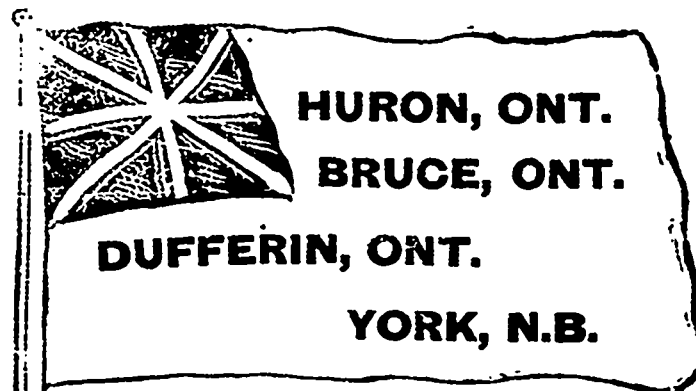
While my mother acted the pious model,
I was instructed in the use of the bottle.'

Mike McDonald, in explaining the meaning of the words to a delegate, said: "The scene represents a sanctimonious deacon, whose boy was kept away from beer, but who got full anyhow, because of his parents neglect. The other side," he continued, "shows a young man who was allowed to take a glass of beer with the family." The reverse side alluded to, pictured a glass of beer and a glass of wine in the right and left corners, respectively, a well-dressed young man standing in front of a beer saloon and holding aloft a glass of lager. In the doorway of the saloon the rotund form of the proprietor is represented in the act of kicking a drunken man from the place, and he lies prone upon the sidewalk, his hat in the gutter. The mother here is nursing her own baby, and the father looks healthy and well-to-do. The inscription reads as follows:—

'The only true gospel.

As mother has used me according to nature,
I eat, and I drink, and I feel like a major.'

Another Batch of Glorious Victories.



For God and Home and Country!

HURRAH!

Just as we go to press we receive the encouraging tidings of victory in four more contests. It is too soon yet to say what the aggregate majorities will be, but there is no doubt that all the counties above named have given majorities for the Scott Act.

Praise God from whom all blessings flow.

POLLINGS FIXED

REMEMBER THE WORKER IN YOUR PRAYERS.

Renfrew, "	Nov. 7	Lanark "	Nov. 20
Norfolk, "	" 11		

A Scott Act prayer and praise meeting will be held on Thursday, Nov. 7th, at the office of THE CANADA CITIZEN, 8 King Street East, Toronto, to receive reports from the field of fight, and ask God's blessing on our armies and our cause. All are cordially invited.

The petty meanness of the spiteful liquor-traffic was well shown in a recent malicious docking of the tail of a Methodist minister's horse at Mono Road, Ont., because the said minister had been active in the Scott Act campaign.

An exchange calls attention to the facts that our large Jewish population on the American continent is remarkably free from crime, and that none of them engage in the bar-keepers business. Among sixty thousand Jews in the city of New York there is not a single saloonatic. Many of these people have come here as refugees, driven from their homes by violence and mobs, in poverty and want, but they never sink so low as to attempt to enrich themselves by dealing out poison to their fellow-men. Should we not blush at the painful contrast presented by our professedly Christian Saxon race.

TEMPERANCE, LONGEVITY, INSURANCE.

— — —

"Smote by truth fall ancient errors,
Reared by power and propt by wrong ;
And Earth wonders when they perish,
How they held their sway so long."

— — —

There are few phases of the wonderful history of the great Temperance Reformation that so well illustrate the unsound basis and unjust operations of unreasoning prejudice, and also the astonishing progress in enlightenment that has recently been made, as does the remarkable change in the attitude, towards total abstainers, of Life Insurance Companies. The hard-headed business sagacity that directs these institutions is not very likely to be influenced by any merely sentimental considerations, and yet the companies, that some time ago looked with suspicion upon teetotallers, now seek after them as insurers with the utmost eagerness, and even offer them special inducements. Why do they do this? Simply because **IT PAYS**. Total abstainers, as a class, have longer lives and better health than moderate drinkers, and insurance companies can do with them a safer and more profitable business even at reduced rates. Not only is the physical health of the abstainer superior to that of his less careful neighbor, but he is much less liable to injury from those climatic and other accidents of common life that so frequently lay the foundation for disease and death. All his faculties and nervous safeguards against these causes of injury are also more on the alert, and the prudence that impels him to avoid or counteract them is more keenly active.

We might fill a volume with physiological evidence and expert medical opinion upon this matter, but we are confining ourselves now wholly to insurance facts, and even here the field is so extensive that we can only sample and condense the material that is at our disposal. We must again, however, call attention to the character of our witnesses. The managers of Life Insurance Companies are among our most reliable and experienced business men, and the insurance system has the endorsement of the best morality and the highest intelligence of our communities.

THE HISTORY

of temperance insurance though brief, is instructive. The *Detroit Indicator*, a leading insurance journal, epitomizes the early part of it as follows:—

"There was a time, not very long ago, when total abstainers from intoxicating drinks were looked upon by Life Insurance Companies in Great Britain as a class that ought to pay an additional rate for insurance on their lives. The Chairman of the United Kingdom Temperance Society in moving the adoption of the 40th annual report of the Society referred to the fact that he applied to three Life offices for insurance, two of which accepted him at the regular rates through the influence of friends, while the third charged him a considerable amount extra. When he asked for the reason, the reply was, 'You are a teetotaller; and the directors consider teetotal lives are worse than ordinary lives.' This was the view held by the majority of men in Britain in those days, the moderate use of stimulants being considered beneficial to health and longevity. The British Government, however, soon after commenced experimenting in this line, in the army, in the navy, in public institutions, etc., etc., and were not long in discovering the reverse to be true. In 1838, statistics were kept of the number of men belonging to temperance societies in the European armies, serving in India, admitted to the hospitals, and the number of those not temperance men admitted during the same time. The record was for the first six months of the year and was decidedly in favor of the temperance section. The strength of the temperance societies was 9,340, and of the remainder of the regiments 17,354. The relative proportions admitted to strength was in the former 1 in 16.47, and in the latter 1 in 7.28; the average duty percentage of men in the hospital being among the temperance 3.65 and among the others 10.20, or nearly three times as great. This and other experiments set the English

people to thinking on the temperance question, and revealed to them the fact that they had been entertaining fallacious views on this subject. The results of total abstinence were so favorable in other directions that a life insurance company called The Temperance and General Provident Institution was organized with the object in view of providing insurance for teetotallers in a class by themselves."

Since the formation of the above-named company many others have been instituted upon the same general lines, both in Great Britain and other countries. Among these may be specially named the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, the Whittington Life Assurance Co., the Emperor Life Assurance Co., the Scottish Life Assurance Co., the Blue Ribbon Life Assurance Co., the Temperance and General Life Assurance Co. of Australia, the Sceptre Life Assurance Co., and the British Empire Life Assurance Co. This last named has offices at Montreal and Toronto.

The special advantages that abstainers enjoy in this matter were soon noticed and made use of by that class of insurers who prefer the system of mutual insurance on the death assessment plan. A number of these societies sprang up, admitting only total abstainers. Of these, on the whole, the Royal Templars of Temperance has been probably the most successful; it now embraces in Canada alone a membership of over three thousand. Special mention may also be made of the National Mutual Relief Society connected with the Sons of Temperance, and a similar institution endorsed by the Ontario Grand Lodge of Good Templars.

A movement has been lately set on foot in Canada for the formation of a home company that would give to our citizens the full advantages of this system by affording them an opportunity of holding stock as well as policies in such a company. At the last session of the Dominion Parliament, a special Act was passed chartering The Temperance and General Life Assurance Company of North America. We publish to-day in the advertising columns of THE CANADA CITIZEN the prospectus of this new company. The names therein given of the principal promoters of the enterprise guarantee its success. Mr. O'Hara, who is working out the details of this scheme, is a well-known temperance worker, and P. G. W. P. of the Sons of Temperance, and he has had extensive experience in life insurance business. We heartily commend this institution to both investors and insurers.

We believe the experiment of an insurance company doing business with abstainers alone has not yet been made.

THE FACTS

in relation to temperance insurance and longevity, the records of the working companies already referred to, and the mortuary statistics of total abstinence societies, constitute an overwhelming mass of evidence in favor of total abstinence, as by far the safest practice in relation to all forms of intoxicating liquors. We have only space for a few summarized items, and in considering them, our readers will kindly bear in mind that no insurance company will take risks on the lives of men of the class usually called intemperate, and the comparisons made in their tables are all between moderate drinkers and teetotallers.

The obituary record of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance makes the following extraordinary showing:—

Of the male members in the year 1880-81, there were 8 deaths, and the average age of the deceased was 64 years and 4 months; in 1881-82 there were 12 deaths, at the average age of 71 years and 2 months; and in the year 1882-83 there were 10 deaths, at the average age of 71 years and 6 months. The three years' record gives 30 deaths, at the average age of 69 years and nearly 6 months. The showing for 1883-84 is even more favorable still, the average age of the members who died during that year being 72 years. The age of the oldest member who passed away was 92.

A circular recently issued by the "Sceptre Life Assurance Company, of Great Britain," shows that for the past ten years the deaths in the total abstinence branch of the company amounted to only forty-five per cent. of the number anticipated.

At the annual meeting of the Whittington Life Assurance Company, on the 21st of August of the present year, the following statement was made by the manager, Mr. Alfred T. Bowser:—

"One feature of interest I must not omit to mention—I refer to the temperance section. The report has told you that the mortality in that section continues to be favorable; I will tell you a little more exactly. Three years ago I stated that the death rate in the temperance section had, in the three years, been 23 per 1,000, against 50 per 1,000 in the general section. I have now the satisfaction of stating that the comparison is even a little more favorable for the temperance section during the past three years; it has been at the rate of 22 per 1,000, while in the general section it has been at the rate of 51 per 1,000."

The results obtained by the Temperance and General Provident Institution are stated as follows by the *Indicator*, the journal already quoted:—

"The results after a few years trial, were surprising and convincing. During the first five years of its existence the Temperance and General Provident Institution issued 1,596 policies, and the average death rate was but 7½ per 1,000, while it ranged from 13 to 26 in four other offices. There were, of course, other causes at work which helped to keep down the mortality, but these were not sufficient to occasion the whole difference. But this difference was made more apparent in the results in the two sections of this company itself, viz: the Temperance Section and the General Section. The records for seventeen years shows that in the former section the expected claims were 2,644, and the actual 1,861, a per cent. of 70, while in the latter the expected claims were 4,408, and the actual 4,339, a per cent. of 99, or nearly the full amount. This is an excess of 29 per cent. in favor of the Temperance Section."

THE OPINIONS

of experts in the business of insurance go to emphasize all that has been said in reference to even the moderate consumption of the milder alcoholic beverages. Some time ago we published in THE CANADA CITIZEN the following statement of

Colonel Green, President of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company:—

"I protest against the notion so prevalent and so industriously urged that beer is harmless and a desirable substitute for the more concentrated liquors. What beer may be, and what it may do in other countries and climates, I do not know from observation. That in this country and climate its use is an evil only less than the use of whiskey, if less on the whole, and that its effect is only longer delayed, not so immediately and obviously bad, its incidents not so repulsive, but destructive in the end. I have seen abundant proof. In one of our largest cities, containing a great population of beer-drinkers, I had occasion to note the deaths among a large group of persons whose habits, in their own eyes and in those of their friends and physicians, were temperate; but they were habitual users of beer. When the observation began, they were, upon the average, something under middle age, and they were, of course, selected lives. For two or three years there was nothing very remarkable to be noted among this group. Presently death began to strike it; and, until it had dwindled to a fraction of its original proportions, the mortality in it was astounding in extent, and still more remarkable in the manifest identity of cause and mode. There was no mistaking it; the history was almost invariable: robust, apparent health, full muscles, a fair outside, increasing weight, florid faces; then a touch of cold, or a sniff of malaria, and instantly some acute disease, with almost invariably typhoid symptoms, was in violent action, and ten days or less ended it. It was as if the system had been kept fair outside, while within it was eaten to a shell; and at the first touch of disease there was utter collapse; every fibre was poisoned and weak. And this, in its main features, varying of course in degree, has been my observation of beer-drinking everywhere. It is peculiarly deceptive at first; it is thoroughly destructive at the last."

This statement was recently published by *The Voice*, an American prohibition campaign paper, issued by Messrs. Funk & Wagnall.

of New York. The editors of *The Voice* have received and printed many letters confirming Colonel Green's opinions, and from the columns of that paper we take the following:—

From Thomas W. Russell, President Connecticut General Life Insurance Co.:

"I have no doubt the results are correctly stated by Col. Greene. Pneumonia, typhoid fever, inflammation of the brain, of the bowels, etc., are not unfrequently given as the cause of death, when it should be truthfully added—directly induced by the use of such beverages."

From George C. Ripley, President Home Life Insurance Co.:

"Our experience, as a rule, confirms that of Col. Greene. It indicates that malt liquor used habitually, even though moderately, causes an increase of mortality."

From T. H. Brosnan, President United States Life Insurance Co.:

"Our experience has been very much more limited than the experience of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., but, as far as it has gone, and to the extent of our own powers of observation, whether speaking officially or personally, we believe that Col. Greene's views represent the facts."

From J. B. Temple, President Southern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Kentucky:

"I cannot say that I have such wide experience as Col. Greene, but I do not doubt the correctness of his conclusions. In the case of moderate drinking either of malt or spirituous liquors, there is small hope that the habitual drinker will remain a moderate one."

From A. G. Bullock, President State Mutual Life Assurance Co.:

"I have not examined the subject as thoroughly as Col. Greene has, and cannot answer, therefore, with much confidence from personal knowledge. But generally, I will answer, my experience confirms that narrated by him. My experience is that the habitual use of beer, ale, etc., even by moderate drinkers, increases mortality."

From Stephen Ball, Secretary of the Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Co.:

"From our general observations, we should take it for granted that a careful examination of our mortality experience would not fail to confirm the experience of Col. Green."

From Samuel C. Huey, President of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Co.:

"My experience confirms to a great degree the experience of Col. Greene. I consider that malt liquors taken habitually by a moderate drinker, tend to increase mortality."

From J. H. Nitchin, Secretary National Life Insurance Co., U.S.A.

"In general, our experience justifies the conclusions expressed by Col. Green."

From Charles Dewey, President National Life Insurance Co.:

"Our experience confirms that of Col. Green, of the Connecticut Mutual Life. Mortality in our opinion, is increased by the habitual use of malt liquors—beer, ale, etc."

THE CONCLUSIONS

to be drawn from the above cited facts and opinions are too manifest to need anything more than mere mention. The duty of insurance has often been urged with earnestness and force. The *Canadian Royal Templar* in a recent issue makes the following interesting statements:—

"Not long since the Rev. C. R. Spurgeon, taking for his text: 'Take no thought for the morrow, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink, or wherewithal ye shall be clothed,' commenced his sermon by announcing the fact, 'I insured my life last week for £1,000

and have thus been able to carry out the injunction of the text, and not to be over anxious for the morrow, for much undue care and anxiety that I had is now laid aside, secure in the knowledge that my forethought has provided for my loved ones.' As a further practical proof of his opinion of the value of Life Insurance, Mr. Spurgeon induced all the young men of the Metropolitan Tabernacle to assure their lives, he paying half the premium for them for the first two years."

If provision for our families by insurance is a social and Christian duty, it must also be a duty to make that provision as complete and as secure as possible. When epidemics ravage a country they invariably make most havoc in the drinking ranks, and this fact makes the discrepancy between the respective positions of the insured abstainer and liquor-consumer even greater than what the quoted statistics indicate. It is the abstaining insurers duty to make his provision as cheap and as positive as he can, and he cannot do this in a company that makes him pay for the extra risk it carries in the moderate drinker's insurance. There is also manifest the duty of temperance capitalists to support an enterprise that gives even-handed justice to its patrons. In addition to these considerations the success of such institutions furnishes a powerful argument in favor of the great total abstinence and prohibition reform.

Our principal interest in this matter, however, lies in the established relationship of temperance to health and longevity. Here we have an unanswerable argument in favor of the cause we are laboring to promote, and to the interests of the public weal, we appeal to all true philanthropists to aid us in our course against the unholy traffic in the death-dealing drink.

BOYCOTTING.

In a number of cases that have recently come under our notice, attempts have been made by parties interested in the liquor business, to intimidate their opponents by threatening to suspend all commercial intercourse with them if they did not give up their opposition to the drink traffic. In some cases these threats have been carried out. Hotel-keepers have withdrawn their custom from temperance store-keepers, and have actually refused accommodation to that part of the travelling public that is fighting the whiskey selling business. Such methods of warfare show the desperateness of the party that employs them. They manifest the weakness of a cause that resorts to such weapons, and the low opinion that liquor men must have of an electorate whose votes they expect to influence by such tactics.

We have no doubt many honorable hotel-men will repudiate such smallness, and that business prudence will soon compel the perpetrators of this childishness to desist from their suicidal folly. Temperance men are strongly averse to the use of such weapons, but if our opponents compel us to use them in self-defence, they must be prepared to take the consequences. We are fighting for a worthy cause on the legitimate lines of political warfare. We appeal to the judgment, the conscience, and the benevolence of our electors, and if we cannot influence them in this way we do not expect their support. We do not want to have set before us any more selfish or ignoble considerations, but we have rights as citizens that we must and will defend. If society is to be broken up into exclusive classes, if the absolute heathenism of caste is to be revived, and the Jews are to have no more "dealings with the Samaritans," the responsibility must rest with those who have brought about this state of affairs, and they will also be the sufferers from the new order of things. Voting on the Scott Act so far shows that the temperance men out-number their opponents by nearly one hundred per cent., and if boycotting is to be engaged in, the advantage will certainly be in the hands of the party that embraces a great majority of the men, and nearly all the women in the country.

We trust that "our friend the enemy" will be too prudent to compel us to resort to weapons, which however effectively we

could use them, we should be very reluctant to adopt. At the same time it must be distinctly understood that the disagreeableness of any line of action will not deter us from it, as soon as it becomes our duty.

In every part of the civilized world the good cause is moving on. Sweden, that has been noted for drinking and drunkenness, now comes to the front with a Bill that has already passed both Houses of Parliament, providing for the total suppression throughout the land of Sunday liquor-selling.

Contributed Articles.

THE BARLEY QUESTION.

To the Editor of THE CANADA CITIZEN,

SIR,—From the earliest days of the total abstinence movement many have been the sophistries urged against it, and many a serious and plausible-looking scare-crow has been dangled in view of the temperance people by those interested in the liquor traffic.

Society said that temperance was vulgar and humiliating, and that strong drink was an essential by which to show kindness and hospitality. Commerce assured us that total abstinence would be ruinous, and that the drink trade must be sustained. Medicine made out that temperance was dangerous and that it must have liquor in almost everything. Governments suspected total abstinence, and declared that without the liquor traffic the nation must come to naught and the Commonwealth be destroyed. Religious professors raved at total abstinence as fanaticism, and declared that to frown on the drink trade or the drinking habit was a wicked heresy inasmuch as it was repudiating a good creature of God. These and all the rest of the host of champion scare-crows or arguments in favor of the liquor traffic have crumbled and vanished under the light of total abstinence truth from time to time as they have been put forward, and the splendid advance of total abstinence sentiment to-day is a worthy issue of the worthy parentage of the few comparatively humble but far-seeing men who, a few years ago, adopted its views regardless of the arguments of the learned old fogies, and of the sneers and opposition of the multitude.

One of the last scare-crows put together and hoisted up is called THE BARLEY QUESTION. By this the liquor dealers tell the farmers that if this temperance and Scott Act agitation goes on, the farming business will be badly damaged because of the consequent reduction in the demand for barley.

The liquor dealers might with equal correctness set up the plea that prohibition must be destructive to the interests of the iron trade because of the fact that without liquor there would be a serious falling off in the demand for purposes of making bars for jail and police court cell windows.

The liquor people evidently have an exceedingly low estimate of the intelligence of the farming classes to try their arguments upon them. They want farmers to believe that the land that will grow barley will not grow any other crops, or that barley is the most desirable crop to grow, and that the only use it could be put to is to make beer.

The truth is that the liquor dealers want to encourage and stimulate the growth of barley so as to keep the price down all they can, and as for their anxiety about injury to the farm business, it is perfectly clear that their anxiety is altogether on account of their own drinking saloon business. It does not require a very close examination of this last scare-crow—the barley question—to detect that although it is set up in a farmer's field it is supported by the significant prop—a brewers vat shovel.

I think that farmers as a class will take their stand on the high ground of truth and faith that the Almighty has not put the world and its interests together in such a manner as to require the nursing and fostering of any branch of that degrading agency—the liquor traffic—in order to secure the highest prosperity to society, commerce, religion, or agriculture.

The barley question sophistry or scare-crow must therefore disappear like the thousand others that have been made to do duty in trying to deceive people into the belief that it is necessary to sustain an influence demoralizing to the whole community in order that that same community shall have its health and happiness best advanced.

W. H. RODDEN.

Toronto, Oct. 1884.

Selected Articles.

SALVATION ARMY vs. STARVATION ARMY.

There are two armies waging a relentless war against each other, in this country—the Salvation Army and the Starvation Army. Their names tell what they are; the first tries to save man from vice and crime, and saving them it aims to save their households from want, and woe, and sorrow, to make them joyous, innocent, thrifty, prosperous, happy, as the early primitive Christians tried to do.

The other, the army of the dramshop and brothel, is engaged in a struggle to destroy men and decoy them into sin, vice, crime, and death. And the office of this army, many thousands strong, is to bring misery, suffering and starvation into the families and homes of all its customers.

One army preaches in the streets, alleys, by-ways, to the poor and halt and blind in sin, the gospel of purity, peace, honesty, gratitude to God, the giver of all good, and compassionate, affectionate love to all our fellowmen. It holds out a promise of better life here and better life hereafter; it harms, assaults, insults, accuses no man; seeks ill to none, but the highest good of all here, and invites all to partake of the wondrous gift, the priceless boon of eternal life.

And for this, the people whom this army tries to serve—revile, insult, assault and stone their would-be benefactors. The Priest and Levite and the Temperance man pass by on the other side; the Scribes and Pharisees stand aloof and jealously warn their followers against the fanaticism of these trespassers upon the patented domain of sanctity.

Verily, these intruders bear many of the marks which distinguished the founders of the Christian system. It is quite likely that John the Baptist's costume was an outrage upon the Oscar Wildism of his day; that Peter did not know how to spell; that none of the apostles had ever been to college. And so the Salvation Army is by no means a Nob Hill or a Fifth Avenue or a N.Y. Trinity Church outfit.

The Starvation Army holds out to its victims the poison cup of sin and Satan. Its promise, a constant, fiery torment of agonizing thirst; a delirium of frequent madness; a consuming inward fire of lust and disordered passion, malice, hate, crime and self-loathing; life a constant fleeing from hell present towards hell to come; the poorhouse, the police court, the gutter, the prison, the gallows, the morgue and the potter's field, are the stations, inns, hotels, waiting rooms, restaurants, resting places all along the route of the Starvation Army from the ticket office at the counter of the first beer shop or corner whiskey doggery to the final plunge of the ruined soul into the realms of perdition.

We don't stone this army; we honor it with all the distinction and homage that were lavished upon the idols of brass and gold and silver of ancient days. We let it name our legislators, and help to frame the laws for its own protection. We feed out to it our annual contribution of thousands of human sacrifices, human souls sent to perdition—our sons and daughters—and under the fostering hand of our license laws it seduces annually thousands of new victims from among our innocent boys and girls to take the place of its depraved and ruined victims.—*Patriot*.

BEER, BOYS AND BLUFF.

The man must be mad who cannot see, and will not confess, that public attention is concentrated upon the Liquor Traffic now as never before; that people are pondering its effects with serious and searching care; and that what shall be done with said traffic, in State and Nation, is everywhere admitted, with more or less frankness or hesitation, to be the greatest problem in American politics. Candidates may ignore it, a party press may belittle it, partisans may strive as they will to localize it and keep it out of the national contest, but this problem will not down. It rises continually, in the sight of honest men and a just God, as the great inevitable, unyielding, ever-assertive question which must be solved, and solved right.

And Beer, the alleged Temperance drink of our time, has had as much to do with compelling this sure solution as whiskey has. Our friends the brewers have helped on the inevitable immensely. It has been, and is, the great social and political demoralizer. Writing in a recent issue of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*—not by any means a temperance journal—about the

liquor business, Mr. George Alfred Townsend, the well-known special correspondent, very truly said of lager, the great Cincinnati beverage:

"This cheap and enlivening drink has probably done more to change the morals of the American people than anything, except the cotton gin. The Chief of Police of Baltimore, a very conservative and Democratic city, told me some ten years ago that he regarded lager beer as having done more harm to the boys of the United States than anything he had ever heard of. Said he, 'Boys were never seen in drinking places as long as whiskey was the standard. But after lager beer was introduced the boys would go to saloons, where games were prepared for them, such as bagatelle and pool, and in a little while you found drunken boys.'"

And to his recognition of the bad effect of beer on the boys of to-day, Mr. Townsend adds another important recognition, viz.: that drinking habits are not cured by a revenue tariff on the drink. He says:

"Drunkness, however, has not been affected by any public tax. I can remember the day when whiskey was five or six cents a glass, and ought to have been pure, and it was as fiery and intoxicating as it has been since, and played havoc in working families. The small towns where I spent my childhood all had the drunkards, their tavern loafers, their bar-room paupers, their spendthrifts, who, coming in possession of some farm or farms, began to drink up the property."

How well this keen-eyed newspaper writer sees the drift of public sentiment is shown in his concluding words: "As slavery bluffed too long, whiskey [meaning beer also, of course,] may bluff too late." And he might have added, with equal sagacity, that as the people tired of fooling with slavery, so they are now tired of party compromises and cohabitation with beer. Mr. Townsend once wrote of a new political force which he called "the Party of the Weary." It has grown marvellously since then. It will assert itself soon to the dumbfounding of politicians.—*American Reformer*.

DRINKING HABITS OF BUSINESS MEN.

No one at all familiar with New York life needs to be told that a vast amount of liquor drinking is done in nearly every rank of society. From the lowest den in the Five Points up to the first-class hotel and the fashionable club-house the stream of alcohol in some form flows in steady volume day by day from one end of the year to the other. Hardly a restaurant in the city but has its bar, while, as every one knows, the liquor-shops of all grades are numbered by thousands. The supply of liquor is illimitable; but so, apparently, is the demand for it.

Many men who but a few years ago, if they drank at all, would have been content with a glass of light wine at lunch or dinner, now freely take not only their claret and sherry, but their pony of brandy and glass of absinthe as a regular accompaniment of their mid-day meal. At the social, literary and political clubs the bar is ever an important and flourishing institution. And the men who patronise it are not the "fast" and free-living sort alone, but solid business men, leading citizens, the kind of men who give tone to society, and to whom the "rising generation" are accustomed to look for an example worthy to be followed.

All this has become so common as scarcely to excite remark. But, notwithstanding the growth of the drinking habit of late years, we experienced a sense of surprise and of deepened concern when reading some revelations of its shocking prevalence among the young business men of this city.

The habit of drinking frequently during the day, and of the strongest liquors, has become common among that great army of well-dressed and well-behaved people who live up town, and come down below Canal street to their work—brokers, merchants, clerks, editors, lawyers, reporters, and so on. Two reasons impel them to this course. The first is a supposed need of a stimulant to sustain the flagging energies under the hard brain and body taxing labors of the day; the second is the pernicious habit of "treating", which makes it imperative upon every man who drinks at all to drink with his friends whenever they meet. Thousands of men are compelled to drink wine or brandy when they do not want it, and would rather let it alone, simply out of a foolish deference to this absurd custom of treating, or, as they persuade themselves, on account of the fatigue resulting from overwork. They are not drunkards—perhaps never become so in the ordinary sense of the term; but every day of their lives they drink enough, not always to intoxicate, but certainly to make serious inroads upon their bodily and mental vigor, and to pave the way to permanent ill-health, if not a drunkard's grave.—*Steuben Signal*.

Campaign Songs.

ODE TO CANADA.

TUNE—"My Maryland."

The demon Drink broods o'er our land ;
 Canada, dear Canada.
 Trying to fix on her his brand ;
 Canada, young Canada.
 She surely will not let him gain
 A victory o'er her soul and brain,
 But drive the intruder back again.
 Canada, dear Canada.

He hee-leth not the widow's sighs ;
 Canada, dear Canada.
 Nor yet the hungry orphan's cries ;
 Canada, dear Canada.
 To truth and right a deadly foe,
 He floods our homes with shame and woe.
 O! patriots join to lay him low.
 Canada, dear Canada.

Then who would quaff the drunkards' drink ?
 Canada, dear Canada.
 O tempted brother! pause and think ;
 Canada, dear Canada.
 Its victims fill the prison cell,
 Asylums, workhouses as well.
 It curses earth and leads to hell.
 Canada, dear Canada.

God send us soon the happy day,
 Canada, dear Canada,
 When under Prohibition's sway,
 Canada, dear Canada,
 From East to West, from sea to sea,
 Our country young and fair shall be,
 From ruin's fell tyranny made free.
 Canada, dear Canada.

—W R. Watson.

FOR THE HOME.

AIR—"Sweet Bye and Bye."

Here's a thought for the fathers to-day,
 Here's a theme for the mother's fond prayer :
 Will our loved ones be tempted astray
 By the demon of drink to his lair ?

CHORUS—We will stand for the right,
 With its hope for the ages to come ;
 We will win in the fight,
 For we battle for God and the home.

Oh! drive back the dark shadow of night,
 That now lowers so darkly above ;
 Help the lost back again to the light ;
 Bring them home to the sunshine of love.—Cuo.

By one step that you take in the way,
 By one note that you sing in the song,
 You may lead back a brother astray ;
 You may pierce the frail arm of wrong.—Cuo.

There is more than a "man to elect,"
 There is more than a "party 'o win";
 There's a torrent of evil to check,
 There's a victory to gain over sin.—Cuo.

—Des Moines Register.

Campaign News.

BRANT.—The petition from this County for the Scott Act has been filed with the Sheriff. There are 1,425 signatures.

KENT.—At a meeting in George street Methodist church at Chatham, the chairman, Rev. W. R. Parker, announced that the number of signatures to the Scott Act petitions in the county exceeded the minimum required by 500, and that in the city the required one-fourth of the electors had signed the petitions.—*St. Thomas Journal*.

HASTINGS.—Mr. D. N. Booth, of Trenton, writes us an interesting account of a very enthusiastic meeting held in that town last week. The principal speaker was Mr. Thos. McMurray, who delivered an address on temperance and the Scott Act, rousing the immense meeting to an unusual pitch of enthusiasm.

DUFFERIN.—A meeting was held in the Town Hall, Shelburne, on Tuesday evening for the discussion of the Scott Act. The hall was comfortably filled. The Rev. Mr. Hughan occupied the chair. After a short speech by the Rev. Mr. Cade, of Orangeville, the chairman called on Mr. Burgess, of Toronto, who, in a speech of about an hour and a half's duration, thoroughly explained the merits of the Act. An invitation was extended to any who wished to present the other side of the case, but no one accepted it.

LAMBTON.—A business meeting of the Central Committee of the Lambton Scott Act Association was held in the Baptist Church, Petrolia, on the 21st inst., the pastor, who is President of the Association, presiding. Considerable business was transacted, the principal being reports of canvassers, the majority of whom reported their work unfinished, and asked an extension of time. Reports so far show nearly 2,000 signatures. The town of Petrolia reported nearly 50 per cent. of available voters as having signed the petition, and one-half of No. 2 to canvass. The townships reported three to one of the voters signing the petition. The time for closing the petition was extended until the 15th Nov. The Executive was instructed to employ J. J. McLaren, of Toronto, as solicitor for the Association, and to place themselves and the movement wholly under his instructions, and advice. A public meeting (not very largely attended) was held in the evening, the audience being very much interested and instructed in the discussion and explanation of the Scott Act and its working by the Rev. A. C. Baker, of Sarnia, followed by the Rev. Wm. McDonough, also of Sarnia. The united choirs of the Baptist and Methodist Churches enlivened the meeting with choice selections of vocal and instrumental music.—*Globe*.

MIDDLESEX.—The campaign goes bravely on in this county. The petitions will be placed in the Sheriff's office on Oct 31st. In the meantime the friends of prohibition are very active, holding meetings in various parts of the county. Last Friday evening a mass meeting was held at Thorndale, in St. George's church, and addressed by the President of the Convention, and Rev. W. S. Ball. The audience voted unanimously for the Act. The Township committees were organized, and West Nissouri will give a good account of herself on the day of voting. Crowded meetings were held in Centenary Church, McGillivray, on Monday evening, and at Sylvan, West Williams, on Tuesday evening, the latter under the presidency of John Dawson, Esq., which were both unanimous for the Act. East Williams holds a mass meeting at Navin on Friday evening, 24th inst., and the committee of London Township meet the same day for complete organization. The only regret we hear expressed is that we will not be able to get the vote in time to prevent the traffic from getting another year of grace, or rather of license. However, by that time the city of London will be in line. A committee has been formed in the city to co-operate with the county, and they have determined to take immediate steps to submit the Act in the city. Thus the tide rolls on.

BRANT.—On Monday evening last a well attended and highly influential meeting of the supporters of the Scott Act, was held in the Temperance Hall, Paris, Mr. W. J. Robinson, President of the local committee, occupied the chair, and Mr. Thos. Webster officiated as

Secretary. After singing "Hold the Fort" and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Hughes, the chairman explained the object of the meeting to be to perfect an organization in view of the early submission of the Act to a vote of the people, and it was desirable that every effort should be made to secure as large a vote as possible in the town. The Secretary followed, suggesting the propriety of ward organizations, and briefly referred to the preparations going on in the city of Brantford, with a view to the submission of the Act there at an early date, with every prospect of success. Rev. Mr. Grant followed with an earnest address to the friends to use every effort to carry the Act by a large majority, there was no doubt as to the success of carrying the Act, but the larger the majority the greater the aid would be to friends in the city. Committees were then appointed for the different wards. Arrangements were made to form a Ladies' Union to co-operate with committees, the Secretary intimated that arrangements were being made to secure the services of several prominent speakers to address public meetings during the next two weeks. The proceedings closed with prayer by Rev. Mr. Grant.—*Brant Review*.

DUNDAS, STORMONT AND GLENGARRY.—The following are the returns, by majorities, of the voting on the Scott Act, on the 16th. in these counties:—

Dundas County.		For.	Agst.
Williamsburg Tp.....	175	Roxborough Tp.....	120
Winchester Tp.....	291	Cornwall Tp.....	13
Matilda Tp.....	183		589
Mountain Tp.....	59	Maj. in Stormont...	568
Morrisburg village.....	63		
Iroquois village.....	28	Glengarry County.	
		Lancaster Tp.....	40
Majority in Dundas.....	749	Lochiel Tp.....	100
		Charlottenburg Tp..	244
Stormont County.		Kenyon Tp.....	100
	For.	Agst.	
Finch Tp.....	15		444
Cornwall town.....	46	Maj. in Glengarry.	404
Osnabruck Tp.....	423		
Summary.			
Dundas, Majority for.....			749
Stormont, " ".....			568
Glengarry, " ".....			404
Total majority.....			1721

SIMCOE.—A gentleman writes us from Orillia as follows:—Your correspondent has just visited the important points in this county, which has so recently scored such a grand victory for the Scott Act. The hotel-keepers of Barrie decided upon a tariff, which, in the judgment of the farmers at least in this county, did not meet with much success. As soon as the hotel-keepers learned that the Act was carried by such an overwhelming majority they agreed to put the tariff into immediate operation. The walls were plastered with posters announcing to the public the increased rates.

The Scott Act party claimed they owed to the farmers, who had come out so nobly in defence of the right, and declared by their votes they would no longer consent to a legalized manufacture of criminals and paupers out of the hard-working, industrious men of their county, and to allow them to be placed in their jails, and then to tax them to keep up such institutions, consequently sheds and stabling were offered, together with dinner, at the small cost of twenty-five cents.

Dinner was prepared at all the hotels for large numbers as it was market-day. Yet the yeomanry of Simcoe were determined not to yield to such oppression. The seige lasted just twelve hours, when boards could be seen at some of the different hotels announcing meals at 25c. and sheds free of charge.

LET THIS SERVE AS A WARNING

to hotel-keepers in other counties not to attempt to tyrannize over the electors.

Sheds and stabling and meals are yet supplied by private individuals, and large numbers of the farmers declare their intentions to patronize them, and the hotel-keepers are now to be seen upon

the market and streets soliciting farmers to come back again. The official recount gives the majority for the Act 1,183. Yours, for protection of the Home, Individual and Nation, Wm. M.

HURON.—The agitation in connection with the Scott Act continues in interest. The meetings are not only interesting but instructive, the various speakers evidently having their subject well in hand. Meetings have been held during the week at Dugannon, Benmiller, Belgrave, Wingham, Seaforth, Bl the, and Goderich. The prominent speakers so far have been Revs. John Smith, of Toronto; G. B. Taylor, Episcopalian minister, of Bayfield; T. M. Campbell, Methodist minister, of Goderich; A. McLean, Presbyterian minister, of Blyth; and John Gray, Baptist minister, Clinton; and Messrs. Thos. McGillicuddy, of the *Signal*, Goderich; W. T. McLean, of the *Seaforth Expositor*; J. McMillan, ex-M. P. South Huron; D. D. Wilson, of Seaforth; R. D. Bailey, of Clinton; D. E. Cameron, of Lucknow; James Somerville, M. P. for West Bruce; W. H. Kerr, of the *Brussels Post*, and Dr. McDonald, of Wingham. With such an array of speakers there are no fears as to the Scott Act cause being faithfully represented. On the other side the only speakers are Dr. Martyn, of East Wambanosh, and Mr. Geo. Moir, of Exeter. A feature of this contest has been the Sunday afternoon temperance meetings, which have been largely attended and productive of much good.—*Globe*.

A large and enthusiastic temperance meeting, in the interest of the Scott Act, was held in Duke's school house, Brussels, last Thursday. Long before the hour of opening, the house was crowded to its utmost seating capacity, and when seven o'clock had come almost every available space was filled in. After a few opening remarks by the chairman, Mr. Baylis, the Rev. D. Bickel, of Molesworth, was called upon to address the electors of Grey upon this most momentous question, namely, the Scott Act. The speaker opened his subject by stating a few simple truths, truths which no one could disbelieve, and upon these foundations he proceeded to uphold the Scott Act as a temperance measure, and for the space of one hour and a half he held his audience in breathless silence, carrying conviction to all. At the close of the address an opportunity was given to any who might wish to raise the gauntlet in defiance of the Act, but none were found who had the hardihood to do so. Then, in order to feel the pulse of the audience, a vote was taken which gave a return of unanimous for the Act, there not being one dissenting voice.

Teach us to shun the ways of vice
And loathe the place where scoffers sit,
Where appetites with mad device
Dethrones the conscience, poisons will,
And when the bowl
Consumes the life and stains the soul.

—*Brussels Post*.

KENT.—The battle between the liquor interest and the temperance men in Kent goes on. The most strenuous exertions are being put forth by the opponents of the measure, to delay it going before the people, whose verdict is a foregone conclusion. In spite of the evident unrighteousness of the claim of the liquor dealers, the powers at Ottawa seem loath to let the people decide the question, and contra y to their procedure in the matter of the repeal petitions, proceed as cautiously as if the ratepayers were not to be trusted with the exercise of their franchise in the matter.

Our readers are already aware of the fact that after a certificate from the Registrar had been furnished, according to the Act, specifying the total number of voters in the county, on August 23rd, to be 11,875, the Secretary of State required a supplementary certificate from the Clerk of the Peace. This Mr. Douglas furnished, declaring the number, exclusive of repeaters (voters whose names appear more than once), to be 12,984. This, Mr. Rankin, counsel for the temperance workers, refused to accept, and submitted that they already had declarations from the proper officer in each municipality in the county, to prove the figures of the Registrar correct. Mr. Douglas, solicitor for the Antis, went to Ottawa and filed his certificate himself, together with a number of objections, among them being the alleged withdrawal of 500 names from the original petition; names alleged to have been duplicated; a number alleged to have no votes; the omission of about fifty names by the binder, the same not being deposited with the Sheriff, etc., etc. The case came up before the Minister of Justice, and after argument all the objections were dis-

missed, and a decision in favor of the petition obtained. It then went before the Council, when it was anticipated that an order for a proclamation would be made. Instead of this, at Mr. Douglas' request, they consented to refer the matter of the cross-petition to the Supreme Court, which meets on October 28. It is said to be the first time such a question as the withdrawal of names has come up, and an authoritative decision is wished for. Such is the excuse offered for the delay, which, on the part of the opponents of the Act, is an attempt to prevent the enforcement of the Act, and thus secure another year's license. The time in which to decide the matter, so as to submit the Act this season, is short, but not so short as to render it impossible, if the Court is desirous of expediting matters.

The cross petition has a history. One of the signers says he was approached by a mutual friend of his and the village tavern-keeper, and a woeful picture presented to him of the result of the imposition of the Scott Act. His friend, the tavern-keeper, would be ruined. His reply was that the traffic had ruined its thousands. "But," was the response, "just help him to get out of it by staying it off for a year. In a year he can get out of it." He was then persuaded to sign the petition "to delay it for a year," it being folded so that he could see neither the heading nor the names before him, and he was assured no one would be permitted to see his name. Another illustration comes from Dresden, where a father and two sons had signed the Scott Act petition, and the boys, appealed to as before stated, had put both their own and their father's names on the cross-petition. The father demurred, however, and demanded that his name be withdrawn, which, after much objection on the part of the canvassers, was done, but the document was so folded as to enable him to see only the name erased.

It is but right that the public should be fully aware of how the Antis work. No language can be a stronger condemnation of their tactics than the recital of the methods employed, and of those the half has not been told.—*Chatham Banner*.

RICHMOND.—Those who are acquainted with our efforts for the cause of Prohibition will readily understand that our answer to the question of submitting the Scott Act to this county will be in the affirmative, with an exhortation to lose no time in doing so. The conflict of authority in the Town of Richmond, where we have the Provincial Government stepping in and overriding Dominion-Law, and creating in the minds of many an uncertainty, as to whether the Dunkin by-law should rule in the Town of Richmond or not, and let loose the unwholesome liquor traffic to demoralize more than the Town of Richmond. Its effects are to be seen in the neighboring townships; the people of which come to the town to do their trading and transact business generally. To stay its effects now, after the license it has received, by invoking the power of the Dunkin Act by-law is a well-nigh hopeless task, which, if entered on, is sure to end in long and vexatious delays, during which the traffic could still flourish and the temperance people become weary of their efforts. Nothing has proved so disastrous to the cause of Prohibition as these lawsuits and legal delays. Instead of entering on this course and running all its risks it appears to us to be far better to start upon a vigorous Scott Act campaign. The time spent in this would result in the Scott Act being carried, and a public sentiment created which would make the new law effective after its adoption. We say this would result from a *vigorous* campaign, not by half-hearted effort, but by right down solid work. The many sophistries about the law being a failure and more drinking being done under it than under a strict license law, would be exploded, and the people taught that if they pass a law, they must see to it that their Mayors and Municipal Councils do their duty in enforcing the law; they will also find that where they have done their duty, it has been done without costing the municipality a cent. Large numbers are acquainted with these ideas and facts; a vigorous campaign bringing the temperance workers into active canvass with the people would disabuse their minds of the many false ideas now passing amongst the anti-prohibitionists, which do not receive any check from earnest discussion with prohibitionists. Whether the Scott Act should be submitted at once, depends entirely upon Shipton and Danville. At present the eccentrics of these places are so charmed with their own immunity from the traffic under the Dunkin Act that they are indisposed to make an effort to make prohibition more effective. In the interests of our common humanity we would earnestly urge the people of Shipton and Danville to reconsider their position and see if it is not possible for them to go into a campaign. If they do, victory is sure to follow.—*The Times*.

TORONTO.—The opening meeting of the winter series of St. James' Cathedral branch of the Church of England Temperance Society was held in the parlor at the schoolhouse on Monday evening, Rev. R. W. E. Greene in the chair. After singing and a short address by the Chairman, Mr. O. B. Howland gave a reading from Lamb. Mr. S. H. Blake, Q.C. then gave a most interesting address, in the course of which he strongly advocated total abstinence. The Scott Act, he said, would pave the way to this, and after they had carried it the Government would give them prohibition, and they would be enabled to sweep even the places where liquor was manufactured, from the land. Speaking of the power of these church temperance organizations, he said the Scott Act would never have been carried in Simcoe if it had not been for the Church of England temperance societies. St. James' branch commences this season under most successful auspices with every prospect of increasing success.—*Globe*.

A ballot vote on the Scott Act took place in Messrs. W. J. Gage & Co's establishment Saturday morning, with the following result: For the Act, 51; against the Act, 13—majority for the Act, 68.

Rev. C. O. Johnson, of Yorkville, will deliver an address in connection with the West End Christian Temperance Society on Sunday next, in Occident Hall.

Pioneer Council No. 1, Royal Templars of Temperance, hold their sixth annual concert in Occident Hall on Thanksgiving eve, Nov. 6th. A first-class programme has been arranged by Mr. Geo. Ward, and no doubt a pleasant and profitable time will be spent.

The regular meeting of St. Stephen's Ward Electoral Association will be held on Thursday evening, Nov. 7th, at 51 Dundas street, Oddfellows Hall. A large attendance is requested, as business of considerable importance touching municipal matters, etc., will be transacted.

Court "Abstinence," Ancient Order of Foresters, lately established in the West End, will hold their first concert in Occident Hall on Monday evening, Nov. 10th. Some of the best talent in Toronto has been secured for the occasion, including the names of Messrs. Fax, Schuch, Davidson, Wood, and Miss Alice Scott; "Telephone ventriloquism" will be introduced for the first time in Toronto by Mr. Hoogs.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Thompson, Secretary of Toronto Central Electoral Association, addressed the members of the West End Christian Temperance Society, asking their co-operation for the organizing of an electoral association in St. Mark's and St. George's Wards. A committee was appointed, and arrangements are being made to hold a meeting next week in each ward, to be addressed by prominent temperance speakers on the Scott Act. It is hoped that organization will be completed by the 10th, after which the petition will be placed in the hands of the canvassers in the different wards. Expressions are the most favorable from all sides as to the campaign of the Act in Toronto when the time of voting is settled.

Sons of Temperance

OTTAWA.—The Sunday school building on McLeod street, Stewarton, used as a division hall by "Atlantic" Division, was tastefully decorated on Monday evening, and crowded, even to all the standing room, with members of the Sons of Temperance from sister divisions, and other friends of the temperance cause, who had gathered to assist "Atlantic" Division in celebrating the first anniversary of its inauguration. Among the visitors of distinction in the Order who were present were the Grand Worthy Associate of Ontario, Mr. William Stewart, and the Grand Treasurer, Mr. Henry Alexander; and the meeting was also honored by the presence of Past Most Worthy Patriarch, Sir Leonard Tilley, who took an appreciative interest in all the proceedings of the evening. One of the Grand Division officers who instituted the division last year (Past G. W. P. Hannum), and whose attendance was expected, had proceeded to Maxville to install the officers of the division there, which he assisted the deputy of "Atlantic" division in instituting last April. After Miss Minnie Hannum had opened the evening's entertainment by an admirably rendered performance on the piano, the chairman, Mr. Campbell, division deputy, G.W.P., welcomed in the name of "At-

lantic" Division, all the visitors who were members of the Order, as well as those whom they hoped to induce to join its ranks. In sketching the rise and progress of the division from a membership of 12 to 120, the speaker mentioned, as shewing that their interest was not confined to lodge-room work, that the Secretary of the Scott Act Association of Carleton county, Mr. James Macpherson, was an "Atlantic" member, and that when the Scott Act petitions were filed, five of the nine hands that prepared the papers were from the same division. A duet by Miss Higginson and Mr. Chisholm delighted the audience, and a song by Mr. M. Rogers was equally well received. A reading that had been promised by Mrs. W. McCuaig was necessarily omitted, as that lady was suffering from a severe cold. A song by Miss Crawford and Miss Mix was warmly applauded. Mr. George Stewart gave a pleasing variety to the entertainment by an admirable guitar performance; after which Madame Dauray sang a French rendering (by Mr. B. Sulte) of the song "Longing," which was pronounced the finest musical treat of the evening. Sir Leonard Tilley, whom many present had come purposely to hear, held the audience interested for forty minutes with an address which was received with hearty applause, in which he urged those favorable to the advancement of the temperance cause in the suburbs, to strengthen "Atlantic" Division by joining its ranks; an appeal which won over several prospective members before the evening closed. The Misses Rea then gave a song, the sweetness of which was greatly appreciated. The supper passed off admirably. The efforts of the lady members of the Division received strong expressions of commendation. A further round of songs, choruses and instrumental music was then proceeded with, until nearly 11.30, when "Auld Lang Syne" and "God save the Queen" wound up a most successful and enjoyable evening.—*Free Press.*

PARIS.—The following are the officers of Grand River Division No. 68, of this town installed for the present quarter:—T. A. Howell, W. P.; Mrs. W. D. Richards, W. A.; Helen Ballard, R. S.; Edith Widner, A. R. S.; Chas. Chissis, F. S.; Edmund Rowland, Treas.; Mill Gordon, Chap.; Grace Mercer, A. C.; Wm. Hicks, Con.; Mary McInnes, T. S.; Thos. Webster, O. S.; W. D. Richards, P. W. P.

The National Division of the Sons of Temperance was organized June 17, 1844, in the city of New York, and Daniel H. Sands was elected M. W. P. The membership of the Order at that date was about 6,000, and two years later, when Philip S. White was elected M. W. P., the membership was 40,000—a net gain in two years of 566 per cent. The net gain during Mr. White's administration was 273 per cent. Hon. S. F. Cary was his successor as M. W. P.; and the net gain during his administration was 55 per cent. John W. Oliver was his successor, and the largest membership ever reported was at the close of his first year's service, viz., 238,903 members; and the loss during the second year of his administration was so marked as to make the net loss for the two years 10 per cent.

John Benton O'Neill was the next M. W. P., and the loss in membership was 32 per cent.; the next in succession was Samuel L. Tilley, followed by M. D. McHenry, and each administration registered a loss of 35 per cent.

Upon the admission of lady visitors to the Order there seemed to be awakened a new impetus, and during the administration of B. D. Townsend there was a net gain of 46 per cent. This season of prosperity was followed by the Civil War, and the loss during the term of service of S. L. Condict was 33 per cent., and of his successor, S. L. Carlton 12 per cent.; and a loss of 2 per cent. was made during the administration of J. J. Bradford. Upon the election of John N. Stearns the membership of the order was 54,762, the smallest number since 1846. Large numbers of lady visitors became members during Mr. Stearns' term of service, and the net gain was 68 per cent. in members; his successor was R. M. Foust, and during his term the loss was only 1 per cent.

In 1870 S. B. Ransom was elected M. W. P., and a net gain of 2 per cent. was reported, O. D. Wetmore followed, and the loss during his administration was 13 per cent.; 8 per cent. was the gain during the two years service of F. Marion Bradley; and 20 per cent. loss was reported at the close of Gen. Louis Wagner's term of office. The net loss during the executive term of Geo. W. Ross was 27 per cent., and 5 per cent. loss was reported for the year ending Dec. 31, 1881, E. J. Morris, M. W. P. For the two following years the net gain was 36 per cent., Benj. R. Jewell in the executive chair.—*Temperance Cause.*

General News.

CANADIAN.

Toronto Sons of Temperance celebrated their 35th Anniversary on Monday.

The Supreme Court sat at Ottawa on the 28th. The first case taken up was the Scott Act dispute in regard to Kent and Perth.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has laid a track along the wharves at Montreal, and is discharging grain from its cars into vessels alongside.

The Grand Trunk road has notified the West Shore that it will be prepared to receive through freight in a few days.

The judges have not yet announced when the decision on the legality of the Dominion License law will be given.

The search which was made for the lighthouse keepers of Sandhead, British Columbia, who have been missing since the 7th inst., has proved fruitless, and the three men have undoubtedly been drowned.

According to a letter from Port Arthur, Michipicoten is completely at the mercy of a band of thirty armed ruffians, who have established themselves about two miles from the village. Stronger means than those at present adopted will be required to wipe them out.

Shortly before six o'clock on Monday evening a serious accident occurred at the Grand Trunk Station. As the Toronto train was coming to a stop in the station, an Italian jumped off while the train was in motion, and, falling, got under the wheels of the train, crushing one of his legs to a jelly. The man was picked up insensible, and was removed to the Hospital; between eight and nine o'clock the same evening the limb was amputated.

Dempery Denehey, who was arrested a short time since in connection with the Simcoe jewellery robbery and dismissed for want of prosecution, was caught burglarizing the residence of T. W. Fearman on the evening of the 28th in the East End, Hamilton. When chased by the police he drew a revolver. Constable Lowery sprang upon him, knocked the revolver out of his hand, and felled him to the ground. He had stolen clothing and other articles.

A collision occurred the night of the 26th at Montrose Station on the C.S.R., which resulted in the death of Conductor Herbert Thayer of St. Thomas, and the injury of several other trainmen. Special train No. 16, composed of empty cars, in charge of Conductor Thos. Reynolds and Engineer Carlton, reached Montrose at 5.30 p.m. from Victoria, and was mistaken by the switchman for a light engine and caboose. He switched it on a side track, upon which four cabooses were standing. The back of the train struck these. The jar upset a stove in the second caboose where several trainmen were seated, and they were thrown from their seats. The stove fell on Herbert Thayer, pinning him to the floor, and the caboose instantly took fire. All efforts to rescue Thayer proved abortive, and he had to be left to his terrible fate. William Thayer, brother of Herbert, had his leg broken. Brakeman Schofield was slightly hurt; Conductor McGregor had his feet badly burned. Three cabooses were completely burned. When Thayer's body was recovered it was charred to an unrecognizable mass.

UNITED STATES.

Mrs. Carrier Woodman has recovered \$7,500 from the Pennsylvania railway for injuries received by being thrown over a seat.

The last rail in the direct line of the New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk railroad has been laid, and the line will be open for business in a few weeks. The time from New York to Norfolk will be reduced to nine hours.

At Baltimore the jury in the case of Hazeltine, charged with the murder of Mamie Thorpe, of Toronto, rendered a verdict of manslaughter. Hazeltine was remanded to await sentence.

At Dawson, Ga., on 25th October, G. W. Cheeves, editor of the *Journal*, shot and killed T. H. Pickett, a lawyer. Cheeves was arrested.

In a quarrel in a liquor store in New York, on the 26th inst., Thomas Kraupe fatally stabbed Charles Bernard, and seriously cut two others. He was arrested.

Last night a passenger train on the Manitoba road, near St. Pauls, encountered a partially burned bridge. The engine went over all right, but the baggage-car and two coaches left the track but did not turn over. No one was hurt.

The white and coloured employees of Doriss' circus quarrelled on the train between Albany and Thomasville, and pistols and knives were freely used. The whites hurled the negroes from the train. Three were probably fatally hurt. About twenty fighters were injured.

Mrs. Johnson, married six months, called her three stepchildren to her side last night, shortly after their father left the house, and had them kneel and say their prayers. She then mixed arsenic and sugar, of which all partook but the eldest child, who ran away. Mrs. Johnson and two children are dead. It is supposed the woman was insane.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The wages of the cotton spinners of Oldham have been reduced five per cent., owing to the depression of trade.

An unsuccessful attempt was made on Saturday last to blow up with dynamite a lock gate near Coleraine, in County Londonderry.

A violent storm has prevailed throughout the British Isles. Houses have been demolished at Shields, vessels in the Clyde driven from their moorings, and many minor wrecks reported. Four vessels were driven ashore off Greenock. The incoming steamers report having encountered fearful weather.

An attempt was made on Tuesday by a medical student to shoot King Leopold II., of Belgium, as he was returning from Laeken to Brussels. The would-be regicide was arrested.

The official correspondence relating to Egyptian affairs, published with Lord Wolseley's instructions, stated that the object of the expedition was to bring Gordon and Stewart back from Khartoum. No further offensive operations than were necessary to secure this end were to be permitted.

Lord Northbrook, Commissioner to Egypt, has sailed from Alexandria for England.

Woosung River was barred on Monday, with the exception of a passage 260 feet wide for the ships of friendly nations.

Four transports are hurriedly loading munitions of war at Toulon for Tonquin. Orders have been sent to the arsenal to prepare a large quantity of stores, and to equip more transports for immediate despatch.

The British Government will reserve the right to question the blockade of Formosa by the French.

Further details of the great typhoon of Sept. 15 in Japan state that the storm came up so rapidly, and with such tremendous fury, that no precautions could be taken. The entire lower part of Yokohama was completely wrecked, not a house being left standing. The inhabitants fled for their lives to escape drowning from the rushing waters driven on land by the fury of the wind. In the higher portions of the city several of the largest and most substantial buildings were swept away, as if built of pasteboard. In that section 128 houses were destroyed and 390 damaged. The loss of life on shore is less than at sea. Out of 80 sailing vessels 53 were lost, with 223 persons. Twelve vessels with 120 persons are missing. The typhoon is the severest since 1870.

Tales and Sketches.

A FARMYARD PARABLE.

In a certain farmyard a large family of fowls had lived for many years. Few poultry yards could boast of more distinguished characters. There was old father White, who had aroused the whole neighborhood at day-break, every morning for the last ten years. So anxious was he to be the first to announce the dawn that he would often crow in the middle of the night, imagining that he saw a faint streak of light in the east. Captain Game had won trophies on many a hard fought battle-field, and on all great occasions his spurs were exhibited for the admiration and warning of all young cocks of military aspirations. Judge Black, of Spanish descent, settled amicably all disputes, without in the least compromising his own dignity. Young Feathertop had recently been purchased for a large sum of money (no one dared to say how much), and being a great favorite with the master, was, therefore, the occasion of some jealousy among the older residents. But as he was a well disposed rooster, no serious trouble ensued. Then there was old mother Brown, who "set" regularly three times every year, and raised more chickens than any other hen on the place. But time would fail if we should attempt to give even brief biographies of Dame Speckled, Madame White and all other celebrities of this famous yard.

Now the circumstances of this community were uncommonly favorable. They had a kind and provident master. An ample supply of grain was set apart for their use. No contagious disease had ever prevailed among them. Cyclones and tornadoes had passed by on either side, and they had been left unharmed. Their only anxiety was from the rats who had established themselves in their midst. The rats not only devoured large amounts of their portion of grain, but destroyed many young chickens. They would even attack half-grown chickens. Though they could not carry them off bodily they would bite them severely; and after a chick had once been bitten by a rat, he seemed quite crazy, and instead of avoiding the rats, would seek their society, only to be bitten again and rendered more miserable. And those who associated freely with the rats, when at last they came to die often suffered agonies too terrible for description. In their delirium they would imagine that they were wrapped in the coils of a deadly serpent, or that they were being devoured by spiders and scorpions. At the same time they were tortured by an unquenchable thirst, and called continually upon the rats to relieve them. It would seem that such suffering would be a warning to the rising generation, but, strange to say, the number of

chickens who placed themselves under the power of the rats steadily increased.

Now you will say those were foolish chickens. So they were. But then you cannot expect chickens to be so very much wiser than men. At last matters came to such a pass, that every respectable chicken declared that something must be done. The hens thought, that as it was a matter in which they were concerned, they ought to have something to say about it on election days. But the roosters were horrified at the mere suggestion, and declared that there is no place for a hen in politics; and that it would be a most unhenly thing for a hen to vote.

So the cocks met in convention to discuss ways and means. Judge Black took the chair and called upon Father White to state the object of the meeting. He reminded the assembly that he had seen more Winters than any other two cocks in the yard; that he had helped to frame and execute the laws of the commonwealth. He wished to have it distinctly understood that he was in favor of the free institutions of the yard. But he had observed of late the growth of a force which was opposed to all free institutions. When he was young, there seemed to be but little real danger from the rats. But as years had gone by, the rat power had increased, till it had assumed gigantic proportions, and threatened the very existence of the commonwealth. It therefore seemed expedient to take some measures to restrict this power, and the meeting was called for this purpose. He said further that he understood young Feathertop, who had been a great traveller, had made a study of the matter, and so might have some suggestions to offer, which they would all be glad to hear? Young Feathertop arose, and thanking Father White for his gracious introduction, said that he had lived in several different yards and in every one the ravages of the rats had caused more distress than all other evils combined. He had observed the workings of different plans for restricting their power, but in his judgment there was none that worked better than the one in operation on the Kansas farm. There a number of cats had been introduced which were quite a prohibitive of the rats. He therefore moved that three cats be procured to protect the community against the direful curse. At the end of Feathertop's speech a storm of indignation arose, such as was never before heard of. It was in vain that Judge Black called out, "Order, gentlemen, order!" One said such a plan would be inhuman as well as impracticable, "for haven't the rats as good a right to live as anybody?" Another shouted, "Feathertop is a fanatic." And the convention took up the cry, "Down with the fanatic, down with him!" Then they chased Feathertop, and pitched upon him with beak and spur, till they drove him out of the yard. Poor Feathertop, by this unlucky speech, lost all the favor he had earned by months of good conduct. Being well rid of the troublesome member the worthy assembly was finally reduced to order. A motion was then made to regulate the rat business by allowing only those rats in the yard who would pay a license of one hundred bushels of corn yearly. Professor Grey said the advantages of this measure were apparent. The business would be taken out of the low rat holes and put into the hands of big rats who could afford to pay the license. This would elevate the business and make it respectable. Treasurer Brown remarked that it would be very desirable to use some such means of increasing the public revenue, as since the rats had been among them, stealing not only life but provender, the supply of grain had not been equal to the demand.

Captain Game said he should like to be allowed to say a word in regard to that Kansas law they had heard about. He had been to the Kansas farm himself. He went on purpose to observe the workings of the new law. "And," said he, "fellowcockizens what do you think I saw while I was there? I will tell you what I saw. During my two weeks stay there, I saw as many as three lean looking rats, sneaking around under the fences. Now if that is not enough to prove that cats are a failure, I should like to know what it is." (Applause.)

Much was said in favor of high license, and it may seem surprising that when the question was put to vote it was lost by a large majority. The truth is many of the cocks secretly favored the rats, and wished to have them stay. The convention sat with closed doors for many hours. Many plans were brought forward and much eloquence displayed. It was finally declared that a compromise had been made with the rats. By the payment of a half bushel of corn yearly the rats were to be permitted to stay, and continue their depredations as in the past.

The hens were not at all satisfied with the proceedings and set up a terrible cackling.

"Why!" said one who could cackle louder than the rest, "the rats will steal that half bushel of corn from us and go on just as bad as ever." But then you know a hen never amounts to much in an argument.

However, it turned out as old Cackler said, and after a while a good many concluded that Feathertop's plan might be a good thing after all. The hens were quite decided on the subject, and though they could not vote, they were determined to keep up a cackling.

So they got together and formed a Wonderful Cackling Teetotaler's Union. As there was a law against rats carrying off young chickens they meant to see to it that the law was enforced. But as there were rats on the jury and some of the judges and lawyers looked very much like rats they found it a pretty hard thing to do. But they resolved to keep up their cackling whether or no; and they soon found out that they could do more

than they thought at first. They had the training of all the young chickens so they signed a solemn league and covenant to teach their chicks from the very dawn of reason to beware of rats. The pullets agreed to have nothing to do with the rats, or with any young cock who associated with rats. This was a great movement in the right direction. But of course all the hens did not join the union, so there were many chicks who grew up without proper training. And then where rats and chickens are together in the same yard, the rats are sure to capture some victims, as there are often foolish chicks even in the best of families. It is to be sincerely hoped that the cocks will become convinced of their error, and not only vote to try cats but see to it that they are kept in the yard and in sufficient force to overcome the rats.—*Sir Romada in Union Signal.*

A LIFE IN PERIL.

A life in peril! Yonder mighty ocean
Is lashed to fury; waves rise mountains high;
The seething, frothing foam is widely scattered;—
Woe for that storm-tossed ship! no help is nigh.
Even the lifeboat crew—with hearts nigh breaking—
Look on appalled; no boat may breast that tide;
And even as they gaze the sinking vessel
Is lost to sight, and o'er the waters wide
No trace remains; but still the wind and wave
Sing their wild requiem o'er the watery grave.

But see—what form is that which clings for safety
To yonder rock, washed by the salt sea spray?
"A man! a man!" they cry in tones awe-stricken,
Expecting soon to see him borne away;
But life is dear, and with a desperation
Born of despair he clings—is clinging still—
And the sight nerves with stern determination,
And volunteers say gravely, "Aye, we will,"
And launch the lifeboat. They will sink, or save
That life in peril from a threatening grave.

A life in peril! Yonder crowded city
Is wrapped in slumber, hushed each busy sound;
A respite brief after long hours of labor
The weary find—for darkness reigns around.
But, see, bright flames arise from that high building,
Wakening the sleepers in a sudden fright;
And soon the quiet street resounds with footsteps,
For far around gleams out that lurid light.
And "Fire! fire! fire!" rings on the cool night air
From myriad helpers who assemble there.

Quickly upon the scene the firemen gather,
And ply their engines with a right good-will;
But yet it seems the raging conflagration
Will baffle their united strength and skill;
Still they work on—when at a distant window
The white-robed figure of a child is seen;
She was overlooked amid the wild confusion,
Now, pale as death, they hear her frightened scream,
Yet, pausing not, one rushes through the fire
To save that life in peril, or expire.

A life in peril! Not one life, but many
Surely, aye surely, sinking 'neath the wave,
Stretch out imploring hands for your assistance
To save them from a dark untimely grave;
Hark! their sad cries are ringing all around you,
And will you heedless pass these victims by?
Shall alcohol still ply its deadly traffic,
Yearly lead sixty thousand out to die?
Yet, as "a good creature of God" be named,
Even while His own day by it is profaned.

Oh, ye who willingly your lives would peril,
'Mid flaming fire, or ocean's wind and wave,
Or fearless brave the coal mine's fearful dangers,
So that a fellow creature you may save—
Here is a field demands your highest labors,
A heroism—noble, grand, and true!
Will you not join in this great bloodless warfare,
And aid the glorious end we have in view,
Until at least the Sabbath day shall be
Free from this source of dark iniquity?

—*Arthur Estlin, in Temperance Record.*

For Girls and Boys.

THE FIRST FRUIT.

A little girl was once made the owner of some grapes upon a large vine in her father's yard. Very anxious was she that the fruit should ripen and be fit to eat. The time came.

"Now for a feast," said her brother to her one morning, as he pulled some of the beautiful ones for her to eat.

"Yes," said she, "but they are the first ripe fruit."

"Well, what of that?"

"Dear father told me that he used to give God the first fruit of all the money he made, and then always felt the happier in spending the rest; and I wish to give the first of my grapes to God, too."

"Ah, but," said her brother, "how can you give grapes to God? And if you were able to do such a thing He would not care for them."

"Oh, I have found out the way," she said. "Jesus said: 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me;' and I mean to go with them to Mrs. Martin's sick child, who never sees grapes, because her mother is too poor to buy them."

And away ran this little girl with a large basket of the "first fruit" of the vine, and other good things all beautifully arranged, to the couch of the sick child.

"I have brought Mary some ripe fruit," she said to Mrs. Martin.

"Dearest child, may God bless you a thousand fold for your loving gift! Here, Mary, see what a basket of nice things has been brought you!"

The sick one was almost overcome with emotion as she clasped the hand of her young benefactress and expressed her sincere thanks.—*Presbyterian.*

Literary Record.

THE OLD VICE AND THE NEW CHIVALRY.—We have risen from the perusal of this little book encouraged and inspired. The talented authoress, Miss J. Templeton Armstrong, has caught the true spirit of the great temperance reformation of the age. She has succeeded in graphically epitomizing a history of the great curse of civilization, placing before her readers the high motives and incentives that should impel them to moral heroism in combatting this terrible evil, and plainly and forcibly bringing home to them their personal responsibility for its existence, and their personal duty as citizens and Christians at the present crisis. It is emphatically a book for the times. It is replete with valuable information and written in a choice and chaste style that makes it as attractive as it is useful and good. We cordially recommend it to our workers. Published by Wm. Briggs, Toronto, in cloth binding, strong and tasteful, price 65 cents; or may be ordered of the Citizen Publishing Company, 8 King St. E., Toronto.

THE PROHIBITION SONGSTER.—The National Temperance Society have in press, and will issue about July 1, a new collection of words and music for Temperance Gatherings, Glee Clubs, Camp Meetings, etc., etc., with ringing Prohibition Songs and Music adapted to the Campaign just opening before us. It contains among other good things: "The River of Prohibition," by Edward Carswell; "Vote it out," by Dwight Williams; "The World is Moving on," by Robert Lowry; "There is a Curse in the Land," by Rev. C. H. Mead; "The Good Time Coming," by John W. Hutchinson; "The Coming Ship of State," "Rally for the Right," "We mean to vote as we Pray," "Song of a Thousand Years," "Save the Boy," "Ring it Out," etc., making 64 pages. Price 15 cents. Early orders solicited.

Address, J. N. STEARNS, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street New York.

The Canadian Royal Templar has changed hands, and is now published by the Dominion Council. It ought to be in the hands of members of the Royal Templar Order. Address 97 James Street, North, Hamilton.

The Canada Temperance Act!

VICTORY!

VICTORY!

VICTORY

20,588 MAJORITY.

"THANK GOD AND TAKE COURAGE."

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

PRESENT STATE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		<i>New Brunswick.</i>	
Annapolis,	Cape Breton,	Albert,	Carleton,
Colechester,	Cumberland,	Charlotte,	Fredericton, (city.)
Digby,	Hants,	Kings's,	Northumberland,
Inverness,	King's,	Queen's,	Sunbury,
Pictou,	Queen's,	Westmorland,	York.
Shelburne,	Yarmouth.		
<i>P. E. Island.</i>		<i>Manitoba.</i>	
Charlottetown, (city),	Halton,	Lisgar,	Arthaska
Prince,	Oxford.	Marquette.	Stanstead.
King's	Simcoe.		
Queen's	Dundas, Stormont, & Glengarry.		

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

<i>Ontario.</i>		<i>Quebec.</i>	
Russell and Prescott,	Grey,	Middlesex,	
Carleton,	Brant,	Dufferin,	
Leeds and Grenville,	Elgin,	Wellington.	
Lennox and Addington,	North-ck,	Renfrew,	
Prince Edward,	Perth,	Lincoln,	
Northumberland and Durham,	Lambton,	Brantford (city).	
Ontario,	Huron,	St. Thomas (city).	
York,	Lanark.	Guelph (city).	
Essex,	Kent,	Kingston (city).	
Bruce,			

Quebec.—Shefford, Brome, Chicoutimi, Missisquoi.

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

SUMMARY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of Alliance Secretaries:

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

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR.

PLACE	VOTES POLLED.		MAJORITIES.		DATE OF ELECTION.
	For	Ag'nst.	For	Ag'nst.	
<i>Fredericton (city), N.B. . .</i>	408	203	200		Oct. 31, 1878
York, N.B.	1229	214	1015		Dec'r 28, "
<i>Prince, P.E.I.</i>	2062	271	1791		" 28, "
Charlotte, N.B.	867	149	718		March 14, 1879
Carleton, N.B.	1215	96	1119		April 21, "
Charlottetown (city), P.E.I.	827	25	574		April 24, "
Albert, N.B.	718	114	604		April 21, "
King's, P.E.I.	1076	59	1017		May 29, "
<i>Lambton, Ont.</i>	2567	2352	215		May 29, "
King's, N.B.	798	245	553		June 23, "
Queen's, N.B.	500	315	185		July 3, "
<i>Westmorland, N.B.</i>	1082	299	783		Sept. 11, "
Megantic, Que.	372	841		469	Sept. 11, "
Northumberland, N.B.	875	673	202		Sept. 2, 1880
Stanstead, Quebec.	760	941		181	June 21, "
Queen's, P.E.I.	1317	99	1218		Sept. 22, "
Marquette, Manitoba	612	195	417		Sept. 27, "
Digby, N.B.	944	42	902		Nov. 8, "
Queen's, N.S.	763	82	681		Jan'r 3, 1881
Sunbury, N.B.	176	41	135		Feb. 17, "
Shelburne, N.S.	807	154	653		March 17, "
Lisgar, Man.	247	120	127		April 7, "
Hamilton (city), Ont.	1661	2811		1150	" 13, "
King's, N.S.	1477	108	1369		" 14, "
<i>Halton, Ont.</i>	1588	1402	81		" 19, "
Annapolis, N.S.	1111	114	997		" 19, "
Wentworth, Ont.	1611	2202		591	" 22, "
Colechester, N.S.	1418	181	1234		May 13, "
Cape Breton, N.S.	739	216	523		Ag'st. 11, "
Hants, N.S.	1028	92	936		Sept. 15, "
Welland, Ont.	1610	2378		768	Nov. 10, "
Lambton, Ont.	2988	3073		85	Nov. 29, "
Inverness, N.S.	960	106	854		Jan'y 6, 1882
Pictou, N.S.	1555	453	1102		Jan'y 9, "
St. John, N.B.	1074	1074			Feb. 23, "
Fredericton, N.B.	293	252	41		Oct. 26, "
Cumberland, N.S.	1560	262	1298		Oct. 25, 1883
Prince County, P. E. I.	2939	1065	1874		Feb'y 7, 1884
Yarmouth, N.S.	1300	96	1204		March 7, 1884
Oxford, Ont.	4073	3298	775		March 20, 1884
Arthaska, Que.	1487	235	1252		July 17, 1884
Westmorland, N.B.	1774	1701	73		Aug. 14, 1884
Halton, Ont.	1947	1767	180		Sept. 2, 1884
Total,	46,708	26,120	23,532	3,244	

The votes in the places printed in Italics are not included in the totals, as the Act has been voted on in these places twice.

The Total Vote in the Thirty-Eight Contests now stands:

For the Act.....	46,708
Against the Act.....	26,120

Majority for the Act..... 20,588