

# CANADA CITIZEN

## AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG.

VOL. 5.

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### OUR GREAT PROHIBITION PAPER THE CANADA CITIZEN AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

Sixteen Pages, Weekly, on Fine Toned Paper.

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F. S. SPENCE, Manager.

#### WHAT EVERY TEMPERANCE MAN WANTS.

No one can overestimate the value of the weekly visit to the domestic circle of a fresh, clean, inspiring journal of progress and reform. That the people of Canada are prepared to appreciate and sustain a paper of this character, we have the strongest proof in the kind reception and support that have been accorded to THE CANADA CITIZEN. From all quarters come encouraging words of endorsement and approval. Our efforts to supply what temperance workers in Canada felt was an absolute necessity to our cause, have been crowned with the most gratifying success; of this, our rapidly increasing subscription list is only one of many evidences, and we now confidently appeal to the public for an extension of this welcome support. We believe our enterprise will commend itself to all who are desirous of aiding us in the determined warfare we are waging against the terrible evils of intemperance.

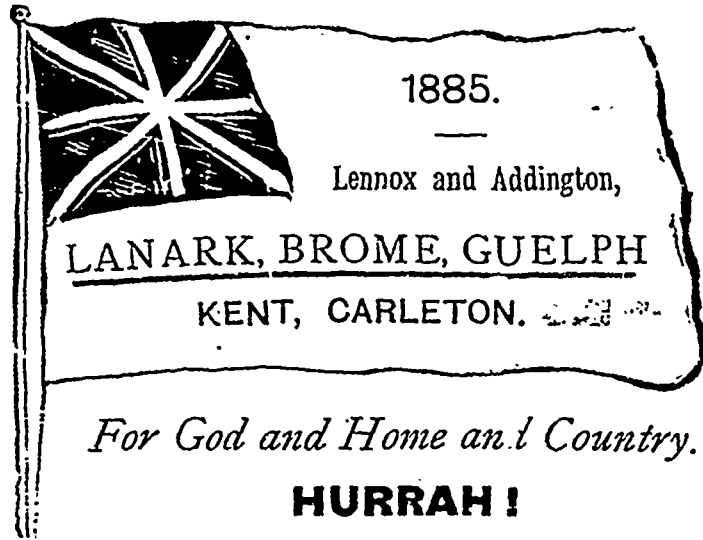
Considering the typography, size, quality of paper, and general mechanical finish of THE CANADA CITIZEN, we believe it to be the cheapest Temperance paper in the world, and we ask the public to judge as to the character and tone of the matter it contains.

We are at a crisis in the Temperance history of Canada, and no person who wants to be abreast of popular opinion on this great question, can afford to be without the journal that gives the fullest information in reference to every phase of the work, and that is the recognized organ and advocate of Temperance and Prohibition.

During the Scott Act campaign our columns will be of special interest, containing comprehensive accounts of what our friends and foes are doing in every part of the country. In addition to this we will furnish our readers both editorially and in carefully selected articles with the fullest and strongest facts and arguments in support of our movement. We will also have departments of the purest and best family literature, including tales, sketches, illustrated biographies of our prominent temperance workers, choice poetry, a casket of literary gems of beauty, worth, and fun, and a summary of the most important items of general news.

As a further inducement to new subscribers we make the following liberal offer:—

The CANADA CITIZEN will be sent to any ten addresses till the end of 1885 for six dollars.



The Grand Council for Ontario, R. T. of T., held a very successful meeting in Toronto last week. We give details in another column.

The *Scott Act Herald* for February is a splendid number, and ought to be widely circulated in every county that is getting ready to vote. For specimen copies, and remarkably low prices for free distribution, write to the office of the CANADA CITIZEN.

The Supreme Court has declared the Dominion License Act *ultra vires* so far as it provides for the issue of saloon, shop and tavern licenses. The licenses therefore, that have been issued by the Dominion Commissioners are utterly valueless, yet the licensees keep on selling and nobody interferes. We would like to know the reason of this.

Another county has been heard from. Haldimand is getting ready for the fight. A convention has been called for Hagersville for the 5th March. There are now, in the Province of Ontario, but four counties and two cities that are not enlisted under the banner of Scott Act agitation. They will soon be in line with the rest.

It is specially requested that all persons who have taken, or who will take, in hand the circulation of petitions against mutilation of the Scott Act, will push the matter through as vigorously and speedily as possible. Petition forms will be forwarded free to the address of any person desiring to participate in the good work. Apply to F. S. Spence, 8 King St. East, Toronto.

#### POLLINGS FIXED.

Durham and Northumberland, Ont.....	February 26	Lampton, Ont.....	March 19
Drummond, Que.....	March 5	Missisquoi, Que.....	March 19
Elgin, Ont.....	March 19	St. Thomas (City), Ont..	Mar. 19

## THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Much of the success of our Scott Act campaigns, in some counties, has been due to the co-operation and support of this organization, comparatively new, but already wonderfully extensive, influential and successful.

The Church of England is conservative, independent and practical. Hence it was slow to fall into the line of temperance reform, and when it did act, its mode of action was unique, and carefully adapted to the circumstances and character of the people with which it had to deal. A movement on an absolutely teetotal basis, would not have enlisted in its ranks, the steady-going community that had long been accustomed to the habitual use of stimulants without having been aroused to a realization of the terrible evils of intemperance; nor would it have been supported by those moderate drinkers who believe themselves safe and do not feel called upon to practice self-denial for the benefit of others. Without the assistance of these large sections of the community the movement would have had a class character, and a more limited sphere. These parties would have been compelled to either practically condemn a total abstinence movement by remaining outside it, or profess views that they did not entertain by joining it; conservative, moderate-drinking, unroused churchmen, (unless they were moral cowards and simply afraid of public opinion) would not have been affected either by its novelty or popularity. Then it was desirable to convince these people of the rightness of the temperance cause, and this could be more effectively accomplished without either blaming them or claiming any virtue or wisdom superior to what they were supposed to possess. All could unite in condemnation of the evils of temperance, and it was resolved to enrol against these evils an army of all who were willing to work for their suppression, regardless of whether the recruits stood in the admittedly safest position of abstaining from all intoxicating drink, or practised temperance by abstaining from what they considered excess.

The results of this policy have proved its wisdom; the dual basis of the society has secured for it a membership that it could not have attained if conducted more exclusively. The working power, the numerical extent, the social status, and the financial strength of the organization, all testify to this. The abstaining section in nearly every case has been unexpectedly large, and the moderate section has rendered material help in many useful lines of work, its members have come within range of temperance addresses, associations, arguments, facts, and other similar shot that would never have struck them had they remained (or been kept) outside, and as a result the moderate section of the society has been in many cases an academic class from which the scholars have graduated into the higher position of total abstainers; and there has been a vast accession to the avowed and active working temperance forces. In the Scott Act campaigns the C. E. T. S. has formed one of the most reliable and serviceable detachments of our great army, doing noble and effective service in circles to which other agencies would have failed to find access.

In a recent number of the *Church of England Temperance Chronicle* the dual basis of the C. E. T. S. is strongly advocated by Rev. H. Edmund Legh, and from his carefully written article we make the following extracts:—

**It is Wise.** It is the part of true wisdom to rally our forces, and combine in one army all who are honestly willing to help us in any way. True, we do not want large numbers of half-hearted or inauthentic people, who wish only to have the credit of taking part in the movement, without exerting themselves in its behalf. But we do want large numbers; and we ought to be glad, rather than sorry, when our ranks are sometimes recruited out of those who are unwilling to become Total Abstainers. Even if different lines of action are adopted by the members of the two Sections, the various lines may all converge to one point, viz., National Sobriety. It is eminently unwise, by violence in stating our case, to alienate anyone who is at all willing to co-operate with us in Temperance work.

**It is Logical.** If intemperance proceeded from one set of causes, viz., those which are entirely under the control of the individual drunkard, then it would be logical perhaps to meet the evil by only one line of action, viz., personal abstention from the immediate source of the evil, strong drink. But this, we know, is far from being the case. Dr. Norman Kerr (in his famous Inaugural Address to the members of the "Society for the Study and Cure of Inebriety") has told us that intemperance is often due to physical constitution, to hereditary predisposition, to multiplicity of temptation, to peculiar circumstances of private affairs or of public business, and so on. Hence it is logical to deal with the evil in various ways, such as Dual Basis may lead men to devise, and such especially as members of the General Section may adopt equally with Total Abstainers.

**It is Churchman-like.** Members of the Church of England belong to a branch of the Catholic Church of Christ. The best Churchmen are not narrow-minded, but ready to include within the pale all those that are in general accord with the principles and fundamental truths which the Church has adopted. Now we cannot unite all Churchmen together on the platform of Temperance in any way so well as on the Dual Basis.

**It is Successful.** Even our allies, or competitors (call them which you will) in this great conflict acknowledge our success. We may not be able to prove that our success is due to the fact of our having the Dual Basis; but it is impossible to prove the converse, and the significant fact remains that, with the Dual Basis in full force, we have gone on increasing until half a million members, in over 2,300 Branches, belong to our Society. Possibly the General Section does not increase relatively as fast as the other Section, but this is partly due to the fact that the Dual Basis is still imperfectly understood, and coolly advocated, while the Total Abstinence Section numbers hosts of warm supporters on every platform. It is now perfectly true, as Bishop Temple stated at Liverpool, that it has become much harder to enlist members in the General Section than in the other. But perhaps we may fairly assume that very many persons, who will not join us in fact, go a long way with us in spirit, when we state our views with moderation.

**It is Attractive.** Since 1872, our ranks have been largely recruited by men of intelligence, high culture, and good position, while at the same time we have increased our hold upon the working classes. As a consequence of this the Coffee Tavern movement has grown to maturity; remedial legislation has been, to a certain extent, obtained; and social customs have been largely transformed. The best Branches now (with few exceptions) are those in which the Dual Basis is in vogue.

**It is Useful.** The great usefulness of the Dual Basis may be inferred from much that has been advanced already. If it be attractive, religious, and successful, surely its usefulness is all but proved. But positive facts exist to confirm this presumption. Very many hearty workers in the Church Temperance cause have entered the Society through the General Section; in other words, they are (as a matter of fact) in our ranks to-day because of the Dual Basis. It is immaterial to the present question to enquire to which of the Sections they now belong.

**It is Necessary.** Yes! Perhaps some one would say, It is a necessary evil, because all men will not go the whole length of becoming Total Abstainers. Be it so, so long as it is acknowledged to be necessary. But this we may affirm:—It is, at all events, a remedy (though only a partial remedy) for an unnecessary evil—that of Intemperance. By means of the Dual Basis we can enlist in our ranks all who see the necessity of doing something or other to check this evil. And if the arguments adduced in this paper should have the effect of persuading any, who now stand aloof from us, to join us, or of encouraging many of those who already belong to the General Section to do some real work in this good cause, then my object will be gained. But, so long as some members of the General Section (by inaction or lukewarmness) suffer the General Section to be deemed unnecessary, it will remain an open question—with many minds—whether or no it was a wise step which the Society took twelve years ago in establishing the Dual Basis. It ought not to be possible to say that all the enthusiasm, and most of the effort, in Church Temperance work, is to be looked for among members of the Total Abstinence Section. And if to one like myself—a Total Abstainer by conviction and by practice—the abstract value of the General Section is so apparent, surely it behoves members of that Section themselves to show in action that they are a necessary part of the machinery to be employed in the Temperance cause.

We warmly wish our friends of the C. E. T. S. in Canada, the largest measure of success, and we shall take great pleasure in publishing from time to time, in THE CANADA CITIZEN, such reports of the progress of this grand enterprise, as its friends and promoters kindly forward us.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,  
Ring out the false, ring in the true,  
Ring out a slowly dying cause,  
And ancient forms of party strife.  
Ring in a truer nobler life,  
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

—Tennyson.

## ALTOGETHER OPPOSITE ENDS.

When good citizens find out precisely what  
**THE DRINK SELLERS DO NOT WANT,**  
They will have a pretty correct indication of what  
is good and right to adopt for the welfare of society.

**VOTE SCOTT ACT!**

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

-OF-

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE

Held in Ottawa, February 5th and 6th, 1885.

The Council of the Dominion Alliance met, pursuant to the call of the Executive, in the City Hall, Ottawa, on Thursday, February 5th, 1885, at ten o'clock, a.m.

Senator Vidal, the President, called the meeting to order.

Prayer was offered by Rev. A. P. McDiarmid.

On motion of Rev. John Wood, Rev. A. P. McDiarmid was appointed Recording Secretary.

The President appointed a Committee on Business, consisting of Messrs. J. J. McLaren, J. R. Dougall, S. A. Fisher, M.P., F. S. Spence, and W. H. Allison, M.P.

The President then delivered a brief address, alluding specially to the great victories that had been gained in the cause of prohibition during the past year.

On motion of Mr. G. M. Rose, seconded by Mr. J. W. Manning, the minutes of the last annual meeting were taken as read.

The Secretary, Mr. F. S. Spence, then read his annual report, which on motion of Rev. J. Wood, seconded by Rev. Mr. Jamieson, was adopted.

The following is the

ANNUAL REPORT.

Ottawa, Feb. 5th, 1885.

Mr. President and fellow-members:

Your Secretary respectfully submits the following statement of work done since last annual meeting:

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

met immediately after the close of the Convention. It was ordered that an annual announcement should be at once issued calling upon our friends in the different parts of the Dominion to open a vigorous campaign for the adoption of the Scott Act in their respective localities. The committee also ordered the preparation and publication of a year book for 1884.

Hon. Messrs. Ferrier, Vidal, and Girard, and Mr. Foster were appointed a committee to prepare a form of prayer to be used at the annual meeting.

The Secretary immediately prepared and sent out, as instructed, 5,000 copies of the following:

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT, FEBRUARY, 1884

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Council of the Alliance, held at Ottawa, on January 31st and February 1st, a resolution was adopted in favor of an immediate agitation for the adoption of the Scott Act in every county of the Dominion in which such action has not already been taken.

This course was decided upon for the purpose of (1) Securing in every part of the Dominion the thorough discussion of the temperance question that invariably proves a powerful means of developing and stimulating public sentiment in favor of sorely needed reform, (2) Securing a substantial expression of the strong feeling that undoubtedly exists against the whole liquor system—this would be practically a demand for total prohibition that Parliament would be obliged to recognize, (3) Securing immediately the extension, over as much territory as possible, of the operation of the Scott Act, which already in some places has produced incalculable good, greatly diminishing the evils of intemperance.

At the same meeting a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Dominion Government, and urge the desirability of providing for the simultaneous polling of the different counties that may petition for the submission of the Act.

In view of the above detailed action the Executive of the Alliance requests all friends of the temperance movement in every part of the Dominion to at once set to work unitedly, determinedly and vigorously for the circulation in their respective localities of petitions praying for the submission of the said Act. The time is opportune; the necessity for some check to the terrible ravages of drink is daily becoming manifest and imperative; and the loyal workers who have hitherto upheld the cause so nobly and unflinchingly are earnestly called upon to rally again in support of this movement. It has been decided upon, after mature deliberation, as the only hopeful course now open, and the most certain to secure real progress towards prohibition.

To succeed in this work it is specially desirable that there should be formed, at once, in every county and city, a strong central committee of active temperance workers, including representatives from the different local organizations, to plan and direct combined energetic action. It is also desirable that there should be formed in every locality a branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. This Society has proved an invaluable agency for the work in every part of the Dominion.

Further information, directions for procedure, forms of petitions for signature, etc., may be procured from the secretaries of the Provincial Branches of the Alliance, who are as follows:

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

It is expected that during the present Session of Parliament there will be introduced in the House of Commons a resolution in favor of total prohibition, and it is requested that electors everywhere will urge upon their respective representatives their duty to give it a cordial support.

Signed on behalf of the Dominion Council.

A. VIDAL, President.  
J. R. DOUGALL, Chairman of Executive.  
F. S. SPENCE, Secretary.

N. B.—It is requested that newspapers will kindly give publicity to the above circular, and that all friends of the temperance cause will aid in giving it a wide circulation.

THE RESPONSE TO THIS CALL

was unprecedented in extent and vigor. Agitation was begun in a large number of counties and energetically pushed to a successful issue. Fuller details of this movement will be laid before you in the reports from the different provinces. The anti-temperance party endeavored to check the progress that was being made by bringing on in five Scott Act districts

AGITATION FOR REPEAL.

In every one of these cases the Act was sustained.

THE TOTAL VOTES

polled on the Scott Act during the year, the dates on which the pollings took place, and the aggregate result of the voting are shown in the following table:—

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED		MAJORITIES.		DATE OF ELECTION.
	For	Ag'nst	For	Ag'nst	
Prince County, P.E.I.	2939	1065	1874		Feb'y 7, 1884
Yarmouth, N.S.	1300	96	1204		March 7, "
Oxford, Ont.	4073	3298	775		March 20, "
Arthabaska, Que.	1487	235	1252		July 17, "
Westmoreland, N.B.	1774	1701	73		Aug. 14, "
Halton, Ont.	1947	1767	180		Sept. 9, "
Simcoe, Ont.	5712	4529	1183		Oct. 9, "
Stanstead, Que.	1300	975	325		" 9, "
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	755	715	40		" 16, "
Dundas, Stormont, and Glengarry, Ont.	4590	2884	1706		" 16, "
Peel, Ont.	1805	1990		194	" 23, "
Bruce, Ont.	4501	3189	1312		" 30, "
Huron, Ont.	6012	4357	1655		" 30, "
Dufferin, Ont.	1804	1109	795		" 30, "
Prince Edward, Ont.	1528	1653		125	" 30, "
York, N.B.	1184	601	523		" 30, "
Renfrew, Ont.	1748	1018	730		Nov. 7, "
Norfolk, Ont.	2781	1694	1087		" 11, "
Compton, Que.	1132	1620		488	" 29, "
Brant, Ont.	1690	1088	602		Dec. 11, "
Brantford (city).	646	812		166	" 11, "
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	5058	4384	674		" 18, "
Kent, Ont.	4368	1975	2393		Jan. 15, 1885
Lanark, Ont.	1995	1581	414		" 15, "
Lennox and Addington, Ont.	2047	2011	36		" 15, "
Brome, Que.	1224	739	485		" 15, "
Guelph, Ont.	680	511	169		" 22, "
Carleton, Ont.	2440	1747	693		" 29, "
Total	68620	49413	20180	973	

Total number of contests..... 28  
Carried in favor of Prohibition..... 24

In favor of license..... 4  
Net majority for the Scott Act in the 28 contests..... 19,207

RESOLUTIONS IN FAVOR OF PROHIBITION

were brought forward in the House of Commons at its last session, in accordance with a resolution passed by the Alliance at its last meeting. On March 5th, Professor Foster moved

"That the object of good government is to promote the general welfare of the people by a careful encouragement and protection of whatever makes for the public good, and by an equally careful discouragement and suppression of whatever tends to the public disadvantage.

That the traffic in alcoholic liquors as beverages is productive of serious injury to the moral, social and industrial welfare of the people of Canada.

That despite all preceding legislation, the evils of intemperance remain so vast in magnitude, so wide in extent, and so destructive in effect, as to constitute a social peril and a national menace.

That this House is of the opinion, for the reasons hereinafter set forth, that the right and most effectual legislative remedy for those evils is to be found in the enactment and enforcement of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes."

These resolutions were seconded by Mr. Fisher, and supported by other members.

On March 26th, Mr. White (Cardwell) moved the following amendment:—

"And this House is prepared, so soon as public opinion will sufficiently sustain stringent measures, to promote such legislation, so far as the same is within the competency of the Parliament of Canada."

This amendment was accepted.

Mr. Robertson (Shelburne) moved the addition of the following:—

"And that this House is of opinion that the public sentiment of the people of Canada calls for immediate legislation to that end."

The amendment was negatived on a division—Yeas, 55; Nays, 107.

The original resolutions with the first amendment were carried on a division—Yeas, 122; Nays, 40.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE ALLIANCE YEAR BOOK

was delayed until near the end of the year, it being found inconvenient for special reasons to have it issued earlier. The full report of the debate in the House of Commons was then added to other matter usually printed, and the whole forms a document of permanent interest and value.

THE LIQUOR PARTY ISSUED PETITIONS

in the former part of the present winter, and circulated them widely for signatures, praying the Dominion Parliament to so alter the Scott Act that its benefits could only be secured by counties and cities giving a three-fifths vote in its favor. It was also learned that movements were in progress with the object of attempting to have

other mutilations of the Act made at the forthcoming session of Parliament. A meeting of the Alliance Executive was at once held in Toronto, and it was unanimously decided to at once get up and present to Parliament a petition praying that the Scott Act be not in any way impaired, and also asking for a law of total prohibition. This was done and petitions sent out to all the provinces for signatures. Many of these have already been laid before the Houses of Parliament, many are now in the office of your Secretary, and others are coming to hand in large numbers every day. This petition movement promises to be a great success.

#### REPORTS FROM THE PROVINCES

have not yet been received by your Secretary but it is expected that they will be laid before this meeting.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. S. SPENCE, Secretary.

The Rev. D. V. Lucas, Secretary of the Quebec Provincial Branch, read the report on the work in his Province.

It was moved by Prof. Foster, M.P., and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Morrow,

"That the report be referred to the Secretary, with instructions that he incorporate a summary thereof in his annual report for publication."—Carried.

On motion of Prof. Foster, seconded by Rev. Mr. Jamieson, the Secretary was instructed to obtain reports from each of the Provincial branches, and to embody summaries of the same in his annual report for publication.

The Business Committee rendered the following report, which was adopted:—

#### I. COMMITTEES:—

1. *Legislation*.—Messrs. J. R. Dougall, J. J. McLaren, Q. C., and all Senators and Members of Parliament who are members of the Alliance.

2. *Nominations*.—Rev. J. Wood, N. Shakespeare, M.P., W. W. Buchanan, S. A. Fisher, M.P., Thos. Robertson, M.P., Prof. G. E. Foster, M.P., M. Auger, M.P., S. A. Abbott, Jos. Jamieson, M.P., Geo. M. Rose, and Judge MacDonald.

3. *Credentials*.—Rev. D. V. Lucas, J. K. Stewart, Rev. Mr. Jamieson, and W. E. Smallfield.

4. *Resolutions*.—J. W. Manning, Rev. W. Scott, A. H. Gillmor, M.P., Wm. McCraney, M.P., Rev. B. B. Keefer, Senator Girard, and Rev. J. A. Nownham.

5. *Finance*.—Geo. M. Rose, Geo. May, J. A. Kirk, M.P., J. M. M. Duff, G. G. King, M.P., W. W. Buchanan, J. Scriver, M.P.

6. *State of the Work*.—Rev. C. R. Morrow, W. G. Fee, Rev. D. V. Lucas, Prof. Foster, M.P., Geo. Haddon, A. C. McDonald, M.P., Rev. B. B. Keefer, C. Burpee, M.P., Dr. Ferguson, M.P., and Jas. Dobson.

7. *Literature*.—Prof. Foster, M.P., Rev. J. Wood, J. R. Dougall, J. T. Moore, Thos. Bengough, W. W. Buchanan, Rev. J. A. Nownham, and W. H. Allison, M.P. The President and Secretary to be ex-officio members of all committees.

#### II. HOURS OF SESSION.

From 10 a.m., to 12.30 p.m. From 2 p.m., to 5.30 p.m. Evening Session, if held, 7.30.

#### III. SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED.

1. The Enforcement of the Scott Act, at 3.30 p.m., Thursday, to be introduced by Mr. J. J. McLaren, Q. C.

2. Alliance Work, at 11 a.m., Friday, to be introduced by Prof. Foster, M.P.

3. Additional Legislation at 3.30 p.m., Friday, to be introduced by Mr. S. A. Fisher, M.P.

The Council then adjourned to meet at 3 p.m.

#### THURSDAY, 3 P. M.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved. The Secretary read the reports of the Ontario and Nova Scotia Provincial branches. The Treasurer's Report was read, and referred to the Finance Committee. On motion of the Rev. B. B. Keefer, the reports of the Provincial branches were referred to the Committee on the State of the Work.

Mr. J. J. McLaren then opened the discussion on "The Enforcement of the Scott Act." This interesting discussion was participated in by Rev. B. B. Keefer, Wm. McCraney, M.P., W. G. Fee, J. W. Manning, Prof. Foster and others. It was moved by J. R. Dougall, seconded by Rev. Mr. Nownham, and carried:—

"That this question of the enforcement of the Act be referred to a Special Committee, consisting of J. J. McLaren, Q. C., Prof. Foster, Wm. McCraney, M.P., Thos. Robertson, M.P., and Rev. B. B. Keefer, to report to this Council."

The President read a communication from the W. C. T. U., inviting the members of the Alliance to a reception to be held in the Dominion Methodist Church, on this Thursday evening, at 9.30 o'clock. On motion of J. W. Manning, this invitation was accepted with thanks.

Moved by F. S. Spence

"That when we adjourn, we stand adjourned till 10 o'clock Friday morning."

The Council adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

#### FRIDAY, 10 A. M.

The minutes of Thursday afternoon's session were read and approved.

It was resolved on motion of J. W. Manning, seconded by W. McCraney, M.P.

"That the Executive Committee be instructed to arrange in future for a public meeting on the evening of the second day of the Council's session."

Mr. J. R. Dougall rendered the following report on behalf of the Committee on Literature:—

1. We learn with satisfaction that during the year just passed, a very large amount of Temperance Literature has been distributed through the agencies of the Alliance, the Scott Act Associations, and the W. C. T. Unions. This literature has been of the very best service in the promotion of both the special work of the year, and the advancement of the general sentiment of Temperance and Prohibition.

2. We mention with special pleasure the *Canada Citizen paper and publications*, the *War Notes*, *Messenger*, and leaflets of John Dougall & Son, and the valuable series of Temperance tracts by Prof. Foster, and recommend the still wider use of these very efficient instrumentalities.

3. We recommend each Provincial Alliance to adopt or establish a paper to serve the double purpose of an advocate of its principles and methods of work, and of a bond of union among its membership, and that such paper be given to each subscriber of a certain sum and upwards, to the funds of the Alliance.

4. We recommend the continuation of the publication of the *Alliance Year Book*, and that it be issued at least sixty days from the date of the annual meeting.

(Signed)

G. E. FOSTER.

This report was on motion received and considered clause by clause. Each clause being only adopted, the report as a whole was adopted.

The Committee on Nominations rendered a partial report recommending that in future years the Vice-Presidents of the Alliance consist of the Chairman of each Provincial Alliance, *ex officio*, and two other persons to be nominated from each Province. Rev. J. Wood moved the adoption of this recommendation. Mr. Robertson, M.P., moved in amendment that the recommendation be made applicable to the present year as well as to the future. It was moved in amendment to the amendment that the partial report be referred back to the Committee with the recommendation that the system hitherto existing should be continued. The amendment to the amendment was carried.

The discussion on the subject "Alliance Work," was then opened by Prof. Foster. Mr. J. R. Dougall, Mr. W. G. Fee, and Rev. W. Scott, took part in the discussion.

It was moved by Mr. Fee, seconded by Rev. W. Scott,

"That the suggestions made by Prof. Foster *in re* Alliance Work be submitted to the Special Committee appointed to consider, and report on the enforcement of the Scott Act, and that said Committee report to the Council this afternoon." Carried.

On motion the names of W. G. Fee, S. A. Fisher, M.P., and J. R. Dougall were added to the above-mentioned Special Committee.

Prof. Foster presented the Report of the Committee on Legislation, which was as follows:—

The Committee on Legislation beg leave to report,

"That in view of the recent decisions of the Supreme Courts *in re* The Liquor License Act, 1883, maintaining the constitutionality of those clauses which look to the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, this Alliance would strongly urge upon the Government the necessity of having the Act strictly and impartially enforced."

"That the Alliance desires to impress upon the Government the advisability of having all officers, whose duty it is to look after the enforcement of the Canada Temperance Act, persons whose sympathies shall be in favor rather than against the principle and methods of the Act."

"That it is the opinion of the Alliance that in the consolidation of the Dominion Laws now going on the clauses of the Liquor License Act, 1883, which relate to the enforcement of The Canada Temperance Act, 1878, ought to be consolidated with and embodied in the said Canada Temperance Act, 1878."

"That certain amendments, as outlined, are considered necessary for the more perfect working of the Canada Temperance Act, and that these and whatever others we consider necessary be referred to the Committee on Legislation, which shall continue to act with full power during the session of Parliament, that this Committee take measures to have them incorporated into the Canada Temperance Act."

"That we recognize with great satisfaction the success which attended the policy last year inaugurated by this Alliance of instituting a vigorous campaign for the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act in all parts of the Dominion, and we reiterate and re-affirm our convictions that for the present year this same policy be vigorously carried out. Let our motto for the year be 'A poll for the Canada Temperance Act in every possible constituency of Canada.'"

The Report was on motion adopted.

The Report of the Committee on the State of the Work was read by Rev. D. V. Lucas, and on motion adopted.

The Report was as follows:—

1. The Committee is gratified in being able to report encouragingly from every part of the Dominion. The wonderful progress made since our last council meeting is known to all temperance workers. The Province of Ontario has carried the Canada Temperance Act in 15 counties and one city. The Act will be on the 1st of May next in force in 9 counties. The Act has been and continues to be most thoroughly enforced in the county of Halton. In all those counties in which the Act will come into force in May, the temperance people seem to be fully alive to the necessity of its proper enforcement. With only a few exceptions all those counties in the Province where the Act has not been carried, are taking steps towards securing its adoption. The Province has never been so fully alive as now to the work of prohibiting the liquor traffic.

In Quebec the Act has been adopted in three counties, and will come into force in all three in May next. Five counties are now preparing for submitting the Act to the

electors. The Catholic population are beginning to take hold of the work. Some of the French papers give expressions of their delight whenever a Scott Act victory is announced. The growth of public sentiment may be seen in the County of Stanstead, where the Act was lost three years ago by 200, but now during the past year was adopted by 325 of a majority.

The Province of British Columbia desires to join fully and heartily in the great prohibitory movement of the day, but has been hindered by the fact that the province is divided into electoral districts and not counties. An amendment to the Act will be sought during the present sitting of Parliament, and it is hoped that our Pacific Province may then take an honorable place among her sister provinces in this national movement.

Manitoba is moving onward. The Act is shortly to be submitted to the electors of the city of Winnipeg, and to those counties which have not yet adopted it.

The Maritime Provinces, which took the lead in the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act, have labored under the difficulty of having had in that part of the Dominion, the constitutionality of the Act questioned, which rendered it difficult to enforce for some time. The friends of the Act, however, have manifested their utmost confidence in the Act, as seen especially by their efforts to prevent its repeal, in every instance being successful.

We are glad to learn that the temperance friends of the Maritime Provinces are taking steps to secure the enforcement of the Act.

We would recommend to all the Provinces the appointment of agents who can give their time exclusively to the work of the Alliance.

We would also repeat the recommendation of last year, to hold Conventions and picnics in various parts of the several Provinces for the purpose of keeping up the agitation now going on with an ultimate view of securing total prohibition.

The meeting then adjourned.

#### FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The Council re-assembled at 2.30 p.m. The minutes of the morning session were read and confirmed.

Prof. Foster reported on behalf of the Special Committee to take into consideration suggestions made regarding "the Enforcement of the Scott Act," and "Alliance work." The following is the report which, considered clause by clause, was adopted:

Your committee appointed to take into consideration and report upon the suggestions made by Mr. McLaren with regard to Scott Act enforcement, and by Prof. Foster upon Alliance work, beg leave to report.

1. That these gentlemen be requested to prepare a summary of their addresses for publication in the Year Book.

2. That with reference to the former we recommend:

(a) That the people have a right to expect that the machinery appointed under the provisions of the law be strictly and impartially applied, and made to prove equal to its full and efficient enforcement, and that by representation and remonstrance they seek to remedy any laxity or failure that may take place in the same.

(b) That the Temperance people co-operate in every possible way with the officers appointed to carry out the provisions of the Act.

(c) That to this end in every county or city which has adopted the Act, an active and thorough organization be maintained, with strong central power, and effective vigilance committees for the double purpose of securing informations against offenders, and keeping watch over the proper enforcements of the Act.

(d) That in the event in any locality of non-enforcement of the law, private enforcements shall be resorted to, and these be made as efficient as means and wisdom can make it.

(e) That in all counties and cities, the Associations interested avail themselves of the best possible legal talent.

3. With reference to the second, we recommend:

(a) That an Alliance supper and re-union be held on the evening of the first day's session of each annual meeting.

(b) That a public Alliance Demonstration be held on the evening before the day of the first session of the Alliance.

(c) That the first business meeting of the Alliance take place at 9 a.m.

(d) That the Corresponding Secretary shall in addition to his secretarial duties be constituted the Ottawa Agent of Dominion Alliance work, and that his duties in general be: To supervise, publish and distribute the Year Book; to carry out in conjunction with the Executive Committee the resolutions of the Alliance and the interim work of the same. To make full arrangements for the annual meeting, notify all delegates specially and the public generally of the date, sessions and business programme of the annual meeting, invite all members of Parliament in sympathy with our aims to take part in our deliberations, and in general to so arrange that the annual meeting shall be a successful and useful one. To take charge of all Scott Act petitions which may be forwarded to Ottawa, and watch their progress to completion. To be the medium by which all points of dispute in reference to the Canada Temperance Act be brought to the attention of the Government. That the salary for this year be put at \$— and that the Executive Committee be charged with the duty of raising the same.

On motion it was voted to reconsider the resolution passed at the morning session instructing the Executive to arrange in future for a public meeting on the evening of the second day of the Council's session.

F. S. Spence moved, seconded by Rev. J. Wood, the adoption of the following resolutions:—

*Resolved*.—1. That while this Alliance believes that the carrying out of the various recommendations made at this meeting would materially tend to the effectiveness of existing legislation, this Convention emphatically re-affirms its confidence in total prohibition as the only right means of dealing with the liquor traffic;

2. That the time has come when Parliament ought to pass such legislation;

3. That this Convention heartily thanks the members of Parliament who so ably supported the policy of prohibition at the last session;

4. That this Alliance looks to the members of Parliament who have already so loyally stood by the cause of prohibition to take whatever steps may seem to them most wise to bring about the result aimed at as soon as possible.

These resolutions were laid on the table to be considered later in the session.

On motion Rev. B. B. Keefer was appointed convener of the Committee on Resolutions.

The business of the Alliance was suspended for a short time for the purpose of receiving the representatives of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The Chairman introduced Mrs. Youmans, President of the W. C. T. Union, and Mrs. Buell, Corresponding Secretary of the National W. C. T. Union of the United States, who both gave short addresses. On motion of Prof. Foster it was

*Resolved*.—"That we reciprocate the sentiments of the W. C. T. Union expressed through their representatives, and thank them cordially for their kindly visit."

The Committee on Finance rendered their report which was laid on the table for consideration later on.

Mr. S. A. Fisher, M.P., then introduced the subject "Additional Legislation" in an interesting address.

The resolutions of Mr. Spence, laid on the table, were then brought up for consideration and action. The first was adopted. Mr. G. M. Rose moved the adjournment of the debate on the second.

The Council adjourned to meet at 7.30 p.m.

#### FRIDAY EVENING.

The Council reassembled at 7.45 o'clock. The minutes of the afternoon session were read and confirmed.

After a lengthened debate on the second of Mr. Spence's resolutions, Rev. W. Scott moved the previous question which was carried. The main motion was then put which was carried, the yeas numbering 13 and the nays 9. The third was put and carried. The fourth was also adopted. Mr. F. S. Spence presented the following memorial from the Ontario Provincial Branch, which was on motion referred to the Committee on Legislation:—

*Resolved*.—"That this Convention expresses great satisfaction with the success of Northwest Territories Act, in promoting sobriety, prosperity and a regard for law and order; that we view with alarm the petition of the Northwest Council praying for an amendment by Parliament to permit the introduction of a license law; that we enter an earnest and decided protest against any impairment or mutilation of the present excellent Act which prohibits the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors in the broad territories of the new Northwest: that we memorialize the Dominion Alliance to take active steps to oppose in Parliament any effort to introduce the license system into the Northwest."

The Nominating Committee presented the following report, which was on motion adopted:—

We beg to nominate the following list of officers and executive for the year 1885-86:—

#### PRESIDENT:

Hon. Alexander Vidal, Senator, Sarnia, Ont.

#### VICE-PRESIDENTS:

Hon. S. H. Blake, Q. C., Toronto.	Dr. Ferguson, M.P., Kemptville, Ont.
Right Rev. Bishop Bond, Montreal.	J. T. Forbes, M.P., Liverpool, N.S.
Right Rev. Bishop Baldwin, London, Ont.	Judge Jones, Brantford, Ont.
Sir S. L. Tilley, M.P., Ottawa.	Judge Macdonald, Brockville, Ont.
Sir A. T. Galt, Montreal.	E. McLeod, M.P.P., St. John, N.B.
Hon. James Ferrier, Senator, Montreal.	Rev. Dr. Dewar, Toronto.
Hon. R. W. Scott, Senator, Ottawa.	Rev. Dr. Moore, Ottawa.
Hon. M. A. Girard, Senator, St. Boniface, Man.	Rev. A. A. Cameron, Winnipeg, Man.
Hon. A. R. McLellan, Senator, Hopewell, N.B.	Rev. Dr. Clark, Toronto.
Hon. D. Wark, Senator, Fredericton, N.B.	Rev. Jos. McLeod, Fredericton, N.B.
Hon. T. R. McInnes, Senator, New Westminster, B.C.	Rev. E. Robson, New Westminster, B.C.
Hon. S. Creelman, M.L.C., Halifax, N.S.	Rev. D. Frazer, Victoria, B.C.
Hon. J. W. Sifton, Brandon, Man.	Rev. J. M. Cameron, Toronto.
Hon. G. W. Ross, M.P.P., Toronto.	Rev. John Shaw, Peterboro', Ont.
Lieut.-Governor J. C. Aikins, Winnipeg, Man.	Rev. W. Scott, Ottawa.
Hon. A. Gayton, Argyle, N.S.	Rev. Dr. Burns, Halifax, N.S.
Hon. Wilfred Laurier, Quebec.	Rev. J. L. McFarland, St. John, N.B.
A. H. Gillmor, M.P., St. George, N.B.	Rev. G. W. Hodgson, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
W. McCraney, M.P., Oakville, Ont.	Rev. N. McKay, Summerside, P.E.I.
J. Seriver, M.P., Hemmingford, Que.	Rev. D. L. Brethour, Milton, Ont.
J. Jamieson, M.P., Almonte, Ont.	Rev. Archdeacon Lindsay, Waterloo, Que.
C. Burpee, M.P., Sheffield, N.B.	Rev. Dr. Potts, Montreal.
G. G. King, M.P., Chipman, N.B.	Rev. E. W. Sibbald, Belleville, Ont.
T. Robertson, M.P., Barrington, N.S.	T. S. Brown, Montreal.
James Reid, M.P., Cariboo, B.C.	F. W. Hales, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
W. H. Allison, M.P., Newport, N.S.	Jos. Burrell, Yarmouth, N.S.
David Irvine, M.P., Wicklow, N.B.	W. H. Howland, Toronto.
Prof. Foster, M.P., Apohaqui, N.B.	J. R. Douglass, Montreal.
N. Shakespeare, M.P., Victoria, B.C.	J. H. Flagg, Mitchell, Ont.
S. A. Fisher, M.P., Knowlton, Que.	J. W. Manning, Almonte, Ont.
M. Auger, M.P., Roxton, Que.	W. H. Lambly, Inverness, Que.
John A. Kirk, M.P., Glencol, N.S.	G. M. Rose, Toronto.
A. W. Ross, M.P., Winnipeg, Man.	J. T. Moore, Toronto.
A. C. Macdonald, M.P., Montague Bridge, P.E.I.	Andrew Cushing, St. John, N.B.
J. R. Kinney, M.P., Yarmouth, N.S.	J. Parsons, Halifax, N.S.
	Patrick Monaghan, Halifax, N.B.
	Richard Snelling, Toronto.
	Jas. Dabson, Toronto.
	John Macdonald, Toronto.

*Chairman of Executive*—Prof. G. E. Foster, M.P., Apohaqui, N.B.

*Solicitor*—J. J. McLaren, Q.C., Toronto.

*Treasurer*—George May, Ottawa.

*Corresponding Secretary and Parliamentary Agent*—Rev. John Wood, Ottawa.

*Recording Secretary*—Rev. A. P. McDiarmid, M.A., Ottawa.

*Committee*—The members of the Executive of the General Provincial Branches of the Alliance, with the Rev. F. W. Farries, Rev. Dr. Moore; Messrs. E. Storr, J. G. Howe, J. K. Stewart, J. B. Halkett, W. Hay, H. Alexander, J. B. Smith, S. A. Abbott, E. Butterell, J. M. T. Hannum, and John Lamb, all of Ottawa, with power to add to their number.

The following report of the Finance Committee which was laid on the table was then taken up for consideration:—

Your Committee on Finance beg to submit that on the 31st Jan., 1884, there was a balance due to the Treasurer of .....\$ 307  
And in addition there have been since incurred liabilities as follows, viz:  
To the Treasurer for postage, etc..... 10 00  
To the Citizen Publishing Co. for printing, circulars, Petitions, etc..... 300 75  
Making in all the sum of \$314.42 due by the Alliance; in addition to which the current expenses of the year should be provided for.

We find that no funds have been received by the Treasurer since our last meeting here on 31st Jan., 1884; and consequently, under the old system, the various provincial branches might be called upon to contribute their proportion of the amount of money that is required. We therefore recommend that an assessment be made as follows:—

Ontario Branch.....	\$150 00
Quebec Branch.....	112 50
New Brunswick Branch.....	00 00
Nova Scotia Branch.....	60 00
Prince Edward Island Branch.....	30 00
Manitoba Branch.....	30 00
British Columbia Branch.....	30 00

\$472 50

But it may well be questioned, whether this be the best way of carrying on the work; and whether some plan should not be adopted of adding in another way to the sinews of war at our command.

We find at page 84, of the Alliance Year Book, for 1883, some remarks on this very point; and we respectfully recommend that the whole question should be carefully and thoroughly considered.

If an amendment were made to our Constitution, so that individuals might become life-members, by payment of a sum to be agreed upon; and if, in consequence, a number of life members could be got, this would likely result in giving a permanence and cohesiveness to our organization, which would be very desirable and which could not easily be attained in any other way.

Also it might be considered advisable to provide that the responsibility of seeing that the various provincial assessments be regularly paid to the Treasurer, shall be laid on the Vice-Presidents of each Branch, so that the Executive should not be troubled about ways and means; and that the work laid upon the Executive may not be hampered.

The whole is respectfully submitted.

Ottawa  
6th Feb., 1885.

GEO. MACLEAN ROSE, *Chairman*.  
J. M. M. DUFF, *Secretary*.

It was on motion adopted, and referred to the Executive Committee.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following resolutions:—

*Resolved*, That we rejoice in the wonderful growth of the Temperance and Prohibition sentiment in this Dominion, as evidenced by the general submission of the Scott Act, and its almost invariable adoption by very substantial majorities. While recognizing the very valuable aid rendered the cause by the various Temperance organizations throughout the Dominion, this Alliance would place on record their obligation to the women of this country, who through the Women's Christian Temperance Unions in the several Provinces, and by individual effort, have contributed so largely to securing these triumphs, and would specially commend the W. C. T. U. to the sympathy and support of the various branch Alliances throughout the Provinces, and respectfully urge upon the Executive having charge of respective campaigns, the advisability of working the co-operation of the W. C. T. U. in conducting such contests.

This Alliance heartily congratulate the W. C. T. U. upon the formation of a Union for the Dominion, and accept the same as a prophecy of their extended and growing influence.

2. *Resolved*,—“That the thanks of the Alliance be presented Mr. F. S. Spence, of Toronto, for his valuable services as Corresponding Secretary of the Alliance, and that Mr. Spence be requested to continue to act as agent for forwarding the petitions to Parliament respecting amendments to the Canada Temperance Act for the present session.”—Carried.

3. That as it is of vast importance in the interest of religion and public morality that the Churches of Canada should manifest increasing favor toward the Temperance Reformation, the Council of the Alliance respectfully and earnestly request the ministers of all denominations to preach a sermon on this grave subject on the second Sabbath in December of the present year.—Carried.

4. The Council of the Alliance having again the satisfaction of meeting in the City Hall, of Ottawa, for the transaction of its annual business, desires to return its most sincere thanks for the accommodation afforded, and to W. P. Lett, Esq., City Clerk, for his attention to the convenience of the members assembled, who is also desired to convey our thanks to the City Council at its next meeting.—Carried.

5. The thanks of the Alliance are hereby tendered the various railways for the facilities granted the delegates in attendance at this Council.—Carried.

6. This Council desires to place on record its deep sense of gratitude to the Rev. John Wood, for valuable services rendered the Council, as Recording Secretary, in which capacity he has gratuitously served the Council for several years.—Carried.

All unfinished business, including the fixing of the salary of the Corresponding Secretary, was on motion referred to the Executive Committee.

The Council then adjourned.

A. P. McDIARMID,  
Recording Secretary.

## ROYAL TEMPLARS.

### ANNUAL SESSION OF ONTARIO GRAND COUNCIL.

The fourth annual session of the Royal Templars of Ontario, in Grand Council, was held in the Temperance Hall of Toronto, commencing on Tuesday morning of last week, and lasting until Thursday morning. It was one of the most important meetings ever held in connection with the order in Canada, on account of the Canadian Independence question, and great interest was manifested in it. All the officers were present at the opening, and also the three principal officers of the Supreme Council of the United States. There are nearly two hundred select Councils in the province, each entitled to a delegate, and the number not represented was exceedingly small.

The Grand Councillor, Rev. John Kay, presented a long report, much of it devoted to the Independence question, indicating that he was not in thorough harmony with the formation of the Dominion Council, but rather favorable to the Grand Council of Ontario, assuming the work of Independence. He referred in a very pleasant strain to the relation the order bore to other temperance organizations, and its growing aggressiveness in prohibition work.

The Grand Secretary pointed to the remarkable growth of the Order, which during the year had made great strides reaching from Newfoundland on the East to British Columbia on the West.

“Reaching from the western wave,  
To where the rosy dawn inflames the sea.”

He advised uniform capita tax, the perfecting of the District Council system, greater attention to the Sick Benefit department, and a reconsideration of the plan of representation to Grand Council, as he considered the present plan of giving each Council a representative was not only unfair to large Councils, but it made the Grand Council unwieldy. He referred with pride, to the part taken by Royal Templars in the battles and victories of prohibition.

The Grand Treasurer's report was very satisfactory, shewing a balance on hand of \$876.02 after an expenditure during the year of \$3,515.47, exclusive of benefits.

The Committee on Temperance Legislation presented an excellent report which brought out a vigorous and enthusiastic discussion. They recommended the centralizing of effort for the present in the Scott Act agitation, advising the select Councils to enter into earnest alliance with all temperance societies in the prosecution of Scott Act campaigns and Scott Act enforcement. A resolution protesting against any effort to mutilate the Scott Act was unanimously adopted.

On the question of Canadian Independence, in addition to matter contained in the reports of the Grand Councillor and Grand Secretary, addresses were given by the Supreme Councillor, Supreme Secretary and Supreme Treasurer, also a report from the representatives of the Ontario Grand Council in the Dominion Council. The whole matter was referred to a special committee, composed of J. H. Flagg, Mitchell; W. W. Buchanan, Winnipeg; Dr. Ough, Millbrook; W. Ross, Port Perry; Rev. Geo. Young, Trenton; A. B. Walker, Waterford; and J. Dunlop, Toronto.

Briefly stated this important question arose from an agitation for making British North America an independent jurisdiction of the Order, recognizing the Supreme Council of the United States as the parent body, and maintaining with it uniform work and fraternal union. It was ordained by a former union with the United Temperance Association of Canada, that in the establishment of this independence a new grade of Council should be formed, to be the head of the Order in the jurisdiction, and that it should be made up of representatives from the various Grand Councils. A couple of years ago this was objected to by some of the Ontario members because there were no other Grand Councils in Canada, and it was contended that the Grand Council of Ontario could do all the business. Since that time, however, Grand Councils have been formed in New Brunswick and Manitoba, with Nova Scotia soon to follow, and a good start made in British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and Newfoundland. A clear majority, even of the Ontario members granted the necessity of the national body, and it was a few months ago instituted in accordance with legislation provided

by the Supreme Council. It had hardly entered upon its work, however, before the Supreme Councillor suspended the dispensation under which it was working on the ground of a violation of the principles of the Order. The items objected to were the reduction of the age limit of benefit members from 60 to 50 years, the fixing of periodic or monthly assessments in the life assurance department instead of the old plan of calling them when required. The Dominion Council contended that their existence involved the right to make such laws as suited their own people, and they appealed to the Supreme Council against the decision of the Supreme Councillor. The Dominion officers also justified themselves in the change made, by the fact that a majority of the members in Canada had asked for the monthly assessment plan. The withdrawal of the dispensation from the Dominion Council had the effect of deterring some members in Canada from casting in their allegiance to that body, and as all these Councils were in Ontario and in good standing in the Grand Council, it became necessary at this meeting to find a solution to the difficulty. The committee named, was appointed by the Grand Council and four of the seven were members who had not yet taken certificates under the Dominion Council. The findings of this committee were approved by the Grand Council without amendment almost unanimously, and those relating directly to the question at issue were:

"That having examined the resolutions of the Supreme B. of D. granting a dispensation to the Dominion Council, and the Act of Incorporation, making the Dominion Council a legal incorporated body under the laws of Canada, we believe that the said Dominion Council is a legally constituted body under the above laws, although its laws are not in harmony with the beneficiary law of the Supreme Council.

"That we approve of the Dominion Council law which fixes the maximum limit of age for accepting beneficiary members at 50 years.

"That we recommend, that the monthly assessment plan of the Dominion Council, be considered and voted upon by this Grand Council, and subsequently be submitted to the membership in Canada; that if the Grand Council and a majority of the membership disapprove of the plan, the Dominion Council be requested to change it; that if this Grand Council and a majority of the membership approve of the plan it shall be considered finally approved."

The monthly plan was then submitted to the Grand Council and approved, and will on the 3rd of March be voted upon by the membership, when a similar result will undoubtedly be shown.

"The 'Royal Templars' Advocate' the former organ of the Grand Council, was discontinued, and the 'Canadian Royal Templar' the organ of the Dominion Council unanimously adopted.

The officers for 1885 are:—Mr. J. H. Flagg, Mitchell, Grand Councillor; Rev. W. Burns, Cannington, Vice-Councillor; Rev. T. Kay, Thorold, Past-Councillor; Rev. J. R. Gundy, Ridgeway, Chaplain; Mr. J. H. Land, Hamilton, Secretary; Mr. J. Cornell, Lynden, Treasurer; Rev. Geo. Young, Trenton, Herald; Mr. W. Ross, Port Perry, Dep. Herald; Mr. F. Buchanan, Wingham, Guard; Mr. J. McKinney, Thornbury, Sentinel; Rev. A. M. Philips, B.D., Galt; Mr. Jas. Hughes, Toronto; and Mr. J. G. Y. Burkholder, Hamilton; Trustees. Dr. C. V. Emory, Hamilton; Grand Medical Examiner.

### Campaign Everywhere.

LANARK.—The Association of this county, which has been augmented by a large number of temperance people from all parts of the county, has organized for the enforcement of the present liquor law, and the Scott Act when it comes in force.

FRONTENAC.—Rev. W. Rylands writes us of a meeting of the workers in Pittsburg township, in Birmingham, to receive reports from the canvassers. The returns showed that more than one-fourth of the electors of the township had signed the petitions. People are getting ready for earnest and hard work, and believe that they will win.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—The friends of the cause in this city have already subscribed \$2,000 towards the funds of their Scott Act Association. The Act when submitted here before recorded a tie vote, but now with the great advance of temperance sentiment and organization since that time, we can state with all confidence that the Scott Act will soon be an established fact in St. John.

ANNAPOLIS, N.S.—An attempt has recently been made to enforce the Scott Act in this county. A constable in executing a warrant for the collection of a \$50 fine, seized a horse belonging to Glencoss, of Bridgetown, who, with a number of his sympathizers, resisted the officer, and considerable excitement ensued. And yet we presume the very man who has been systematically violating the law since its adoption, and who flourishes his revolver in the face of an officer in the discharge of his duty, would be ready to sneer at the Scott Act as being a fraud and a humbug if it were allowed to remain a dead letter upon the statute books. The opponents of the Act sneer at it if it is not executed; they resist with loaded revolvers (or some of them do) when it is enforced.

HUNTINGDON, QUE.—Rev. D. V. Lucas, of Montreal, is working up this county. On Wednesday evening last he arrived at Huntingdon. An informal meeting was held in the basement of the Methodist Church, on the Thursday afternoon following, when after full discussion as to the desirability of the submission of the Scott Act to the voters of this county, it was resolved and passed that a Special Committee be appointed to issue circulars, and fix the time and place for a County Convention of delegates from all the municipalities therein, where will be more fully discussed the matter in all its bearings. In the evening of the same day Mr. Lucas addressed quite a large and respectable assembly in the same place. Temperance, and the Scott Act generally, were his main topics on the occasion.—*Athelstan Sun*.

HALIFAX N.S.—Those who are looking for the final triumph of the temperance cause have reason to become encouraged. Public opinion is turning strongly in favor of aggressive warfare against the whiskey demon, and those who presume to raise the voice against the onward march of prohibition are too evidently actuated by selfish motives to awaken popular sympathy in their favor. Every week brings news of some Scott Act victory from other parts of the Dominion, and now the Act is to be submitted even in whiskey-soaked Halifax.

Some temperance people oppose the adoption of the Act because of its inefficiency in suppressing the liquor traffic, and loss of revenue. We hold that it is better to have a good law on the statute book even though it be not rigorously enforced, than to legalize an evil such as the rum traffic,—the parent of many vices and the foulest blot on the fair page of civilization.

As to the revenue—a revenue raised at the expense of wasted lives, of desolate homes,—a revenue burdened with women's wailing, and the cries of children made worse than fatherless—let us have none of it.—*Wolfville, N.S. New Star*.

DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.—At the regular quarterly meeting of the Walton street Methodist church, held on the 4th inst., G. H. Copland, the pastor, presiding, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: Moved by Mr. George Hill, seconded by Mr. Thomas Wickett,—“That believing the 'traffic in strong drink' to be the pronounced enemy of social happiness, moral progress, and our country's weal, in general; and believing the time has come when every true patriot, philanthropist and Christian should fall into line, and catching the inspiration of an enlightened sentiment, co-operate in the great and ennobling enterprise of removing the terrible curse of intemperance, beneath the tyranny of which humanity groans; and believing the Scott Act to be the best available means for lessening the enormity of this gigantic evil, we hail with pleasure its submission to the constituencies of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham in the near future; and we hereby pledge ourselves to a hearty support of the Act, and would earnestly urge all the members and adherents of our church to use their influence and franchise in the interest of the same; and further, that this resolution be read from the pulpit next Sunday.”—*Port Hope Weekly Guide*.

Large Scott Act meetings were held in Hampton and Newtonville last week, for their respective townships. The people are very enthusiastic on the question. Another meeting was held in Bowmanville, a report of which we clip from the *Statesman*:—

“A meeting was held in the Town Hall last Monday evening in the interest of the Scott Act. The chair was filled by Mr. Berber, Vice-President of the Central Committee. Rev. Mr. Calder gave an eloquent address, answering very forcibly the arguments usually brought against the adoption of the Act. On account of the incle-

ment weather the audience was not large, but those who attended, felt well repaid for having turned out to hear the rev. gent'eman. Other public meetings will be held before polling day, to which a cordial invitation is extended to friends and foes alike."

TORONTO.—An unusually large number was present at the regular weekly concert held on Saturday night in Occident Hall by the West End Christian Temperance Society. A good programme was provided. An enthusiastic experience meeting was held Sunday afternoon, Mr. A. Farley in the chair. A number of stirring addresses were delivered, among those who spoke being the Chairman, and Messrs. Ward, Hall, Boyle, Thomson, and Bengough.

A very interesting temperance meeting was held in Parkdale Town Hall on Saturday evening, under the auspices of the Good Templars Lodge, Mr. James Johnson in the chair. An eloquent and thoughtful address was delivered by Col. Hickman, of Kentucky, who will visit Toronto again next month, after a tour in the eastern part of Ontario.

The sixteenth anniversary of St. John's Lodge, I.O.G.T., was celebrated in the hall, corner Yonge and Alice streets, on Friday evening. After tea a choice programme was ably carried out by some excellent local talent. The chair was occupied by Mr. James H. Macmillen.

The annual meeting of the Temperance Electoral Association, of St. John's Ward, was held Tuesday evening, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:—President, J. A. Proctor; 1st Vice-President, Henry Jackman; 2nd Vice-President, William R. Holmes; Secretary-Treasurer, S. C. Beckett; Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, H. Brines; Delegates to the Electoral Temperance Union, Messrs. Homes, Jackman, Wilson, Brines, and Barnes; Executive Committee, Messrs. Jordan, Brines, Wilson, Howes, Henley, Simpson, Brown, Williamson, Barnes, Eastman, Sutcliffe, Campbell and Toole.

A largely attended meeting of the Temperance Reformation Society was held Tuesday evening, in the basement of the Temperance Hall. The President, Mr. I. Wardell, occupied the chair. The report of the Hall Committee was read by the Secretary, Mr. J. B. Marshall. The Committee had adopted plans for alterations and extensions to the Temperance Hall, which were submitted to the Society. The report was adopted and the plans approved of. The hall will be extended seventeen feet to the west, and completely remodelled. There will be two circular galleries. When completed the hall will seat 1,400 persons. The alterations will cost \$10,000. Another flat will be put on top of the building, which will be laid out for lodge rooms. It is expected the alterations will be completed by September. The money will be raised among the friends of temperance in Toronto, and Mr. James French heads the list with a subscription of \$1,000.

HASTINGS.—Rev. C. R. Morrow, of Strathallan, who has just returned from the campaign in this county, writes us as follows:—

DEAR CITIZEN,—I have just returned from a two weeks' visit to Hastings County. The county is long and narrow, reaching from the Bay of Quinte over a hundred miles back north. It has twenty-four townships, three incorporated villages, and one town. The leading religious bodies are Methodists, 21,000; Catholics, 9,000; Episcopalians, 8,300; and Presbyterians, 5,500. There are about 2,000 people divided among the other denominations, making a total population of a little over 45,000 in the county—not including Belleville city. The people of Hastings are fully alive to the great importance of the temperance question. Nearly everywhere large audiences greeted me, anxious to learn all they could about the Act and its working in other places. They will be ready in a few weeks to hang up the petitions. The people are speaking with a trumpet voice—"this traffic must go." The county Orange Lodge for South Hastings passed a resolution in favor of the Scott Act by a unanimous vote. The county Lodge of North Hastings passed a similar resolution by a vote of 43 for to 5 against. All classes of the community are taking hold of the matter. Some of the municipalities have completed the canvass, and have secured from 50 to 75 per cent. of the voters names on the petition. Two liquor sellers have signed the petition. There was a vote taken at all the meetings, and in only two places did any one vote against the Act. At one place, after nearly every one in the house had voted in favor of the

Act, two persons got up against it. I then related an incident that took place in Lincoln county. When holding a meeting there some time ago a vote was taken, when only one voter got up against the Act. As soon as the people saw who it was they burst out laughing. I reproved a friend of mine for laughing. He replied that if I had known who the fellow was I would have laughed too. Why, said I, who is he? Why he is our *grave digger*, and he is afraid if we pass the Act he will lose his occupation. It so happened that both of those fellows in Hastings county who voted the wrong way were grave diggers. The people laughed very heartily at them. I believe that every municipality of Hastings will—if properly worked—give a majority for the Act. While in the county I heard of an incident that took place in Prince Edward county. A widow who had two sons, voters, got them to vote against the Act for fear they would not get as much for barley if the Act passed. In celebrating the defeat of the Act one of her sons got drunk and was brought home while in that condition. This was the first time he was ever seen drunk. It is needless to say what she would do if the question were to be voted on again. But I must not make my letter too long.

Yours for the Right,  
C. R. MORROW.

### Literary Record.

"THE NOVELIST."—The *Novelist* is the characteristic title of a new paper just started in New York, by John B. Alden, the "Literary Revolutionist." The price, also, is characteristic—only \$1 a year. It is not intended to enter into competition with the high-priced, but low-character, story papers which darken the country like a pestilence, but will be devoted almost entirely to *high-class* fiction, such as finds place and welcome in the best magazines of the day, and the purest homes of the land, making the paper an unrivalled (as to cost, certainly,) source of mental recreation for the weary, and of entertainment for all. During the year there are promised serial stories by William Black, Mrs. Oliphant, James Payn, Hugh Conway, B. L. Farjeon, and others—certainly a good variety, as well as good quantity for the dollar. It is printed in large type, and is a handsome paper. For free specimen copies address the publisher, John B. Alden, 393 Pearl street, New York.

GRACE GREENWOOD'S NEW BOOK.—"Stories for Home Folks, Young and Old," is the attractive title of a pretty volume by this famous author, just published. It starts out with "A True Story of President Lincoln," which with other war reminiscences that follow will waken a patriotic glow in the hearts of readers both old and young; there are stories of travel in this and other lands, stories of famous people, of "My First Love-Letter," "Almost a Ghost Story"—in all twenty-nine stories, which being written by Grace Greenwood, who is so well known as one of the most graceful and captivating writers, will find joyful listeners everywhere. The volume is equivalent in size and appearance to the author's other works heretofore sold at \$1.25, but being published by the "Literary Revolution," John B. Alden, 393 Pearl Street, New York, it is sold for 50 cents. Mr. Alden sends a 100-page catalogue, descriptive of his immense list of standard and popular works, free to any applicant.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.—For many years the name of James Vick has been familiar to the people of this country. He was among the first of those who have built up here an extensive business as seedsmen and florists. The reputation of the firm for prompt and honest dealing was soon established, and all over the land it was soon held to be safe to invest money in the articles offered by James Vick. A few years ago the business was extended so as to include flowering plants, shrubs, bulbs, etc. All varieties of flower and vegetable seeds are sent out, as usual, by mail, and express, all warranted to be as good as can be produced, and now orders for plants and bulbs are filled with the same certainty that the purchasers will receive what they order. The new catalogue for this year is very attractive. It describes every variety of plant and flower one would wish to cultivate in garden or house. The prices are reasonable. The price of the *Floral Guide* is 10 cents, which will be remitted to those who give an order for seeds or plants. Address James Vick, Rochester, N.Y.—*Gospel Banner*.



# 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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TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20TH, 1885.

## MEN, WOMEN, AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

The reverse sustained by English arms in Africa in the fall of Khartoum, has been followed by the death of General Earle in an attack on a strongly entrenched Arab post up the Nile from Wolseley's headquarters at Korti. Three distinguished men have thus lost their lives on account of General Gordon's self-sufficiency in cooping himself up in Khartoum, and Mr. Gladstone's fatal blunder in accepting him at his own estimate of himself. Col. Stewart was entrapped and killed some time ago. Col. Burnaby was killed in General Stewart's sharp fight with the Arabs on his way across the desert to Gubat from Korti. General Stewart has himself been severely wounded, and now General Earle has been killed. Any one of these four men was as good a man for the public service as Gordon, and all have been sacrificed to his ill-regulated enthusiasm. Moreover, the lives of thousands of British soldiers will be lost in the war with the Mahdi, which must now be one of conquest. He is at the head of a fanatical crowd of Arabs, who believe in his prophetic character, and are less likely to desert him in his hour of even partial triumph, than they were in his time of difficulty.

One of the Australian Provinces has, it is said, offered to raise, equip, and pay the expenses of a regiment of soldiers to serve in the Soudan and a Canadian militia colonel has offered to raise men, but not to equip or pay them. Such offers are absurd. No volunteer or hastily raised regiment would be allowed to take part in a difficult and dangerous expedition, where officers are left at the mercy of the enemy unless they have troops on whose steadiness, as well as fidelity and bravery they can depend. In spite of General Wolseley's cable despatch, the War Office is not likely to be drawn into any scheme of this kind. If Canadian or Australian recruits are accepted at all, it will be for garrison service at home or in Egypt, to take the place of the trained regulars withdrawn for active work. Such a life offers few attractions for the class of men who would enlist here, and for this reason, if for no other, the scheme is likely to end in a fizzle. Canadians have no interest in the war. If they go at all they go as adventurers, not as Canadians, and any proposal to pay their expenses would, if submitted to the Dominion Parliament, soon meet with a quietus. In point of fact England has no business to be in the Soudan at all with an armed force, unless to put down the slave trade, and she has not yet proclaimed this as her object.

Attorney-General Mowat was asked a few days ago by Mr. Robillard, member for Russell, whether he intended to appoint, or give counties power to appoint, interpreters for the purpose of enabling French witnesses to give their testimony in courts of law. Mr. Mowat stated that some general plan would be adopted for the appointment and payment of interpreters in localities where they are needed, whether by French, German, or Gaelic speaking witnesses. There is something to be said against making such appointments as well as for it. There is nothing to hinder the French or German people from learning English, which is the only official language of this Province, and any measure of relief of this kind will take away part of the incentive to them to do so. It is a good thing to have two languages at command, even when the mother tongue is English, and it is exceedingly desirable that every citizen of this Province should be able to speak, read, and write the latter, whatever his mother tongue may be. The time is coming when the virtually French and German schools must be so conducted as to compel all boys and girls to learn English.

The necessity of having a French interpreter, which is pleaded, is a matter of great significance. The existence of German settlements in different parts of Ontario, is the result of immigration from Europe or the United States. The existence of French settlements along the Ottawa is the result of an overflow from Quebec. The French people are increasing in numbers in their own Province more rapidly than the English. They are spreading themselves over the Eastern townships, the English retiring as they advance. They constitute a large proportion of the population of Glengarry, Stormont, Dundas, Prescott, Russell, and the city of Ottawa, and are beginning to settle in Carleton. In Prescott they are in a majority, and in Russell they number one-third of the whole people, and one-fifth of the electors. These are the facts; what is the inference? Clearly that this overflow is likely to go on until a large part of Eastern Ontario is, like the once English part of Quebec, solidly French. It is impossible for the two races to either extensively intermingle or maintain a stationary position in relation to each other. The French Canadian's standard of life is lower than the English Canadian's. He and his family make their own clothes, grow their own tobacco, make their own sugar, live on coarser fare, and work for smaller wages. The Canadian French are a very proline race. Families of from fifteen to twenty-five children are not rare, and families of a dozen are quite common. They, as a rule, stick close together, and watch their chance of buying land, when it is offered for sale by some Englishman, who wants to move to some place where he can have his children educated amongst other English children. Many of the young Frenchmen who go to the United States to work, send home their earnings to be devoted to the purchase of land, on which they intend to live, and land can always be had from discontented and disgusted English neighbors.

This ethnical movement, which is going on in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Western Ontario also, is full of significance for the political future of Canada. It is viewed with alarm by thousands who have watched it going on silently but irresistibly for years. It is a matter for exultation with the political leaders of the French people on each St. Jean Baptiste anniversary. The avowed policy of both the lay and the clerical guides, and advisers of the French in Canada, is to re-capture the country and make it French. And they are doing so. Whether for better or for worse, this is the tendency of events, and their course is far from slow. The working classes of English nationality, who do not like to live in the style of the French *habitant*, must come to his standard or go, just as the Chinese are driving the English-speaking workmen out of California and British Columbia, as the Italian and Hungarian laborers are replacing Americans in the mines of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and as the emancipated negro is driving out the white laborer in many districts of the Southern States. Whatever the lesson to be learned from these social phenomena, it would be as foolish for us to shut our eyes to their existence, as it is for the ostrich to hide its head in the sand. The problems involved—political, social and ethnical—must be faced, whether they admit of a solution or not.

The Young Liberals of Toronto interviewed Mr. Mowat last week on the suffrage question. They wanted the franchise so fixed

that all respectable men, who are not paupers, should have the right to vote in any locality where they have resided for a given time. This is manhood suffrage in the ordinary sense of that term. One of the delegates spoke in favor of woman suffrage also, but in this he was speaking his own sentiments. That manhood and womanhood suffrage are coming, any thoughtful person can see. Whether it is worth while to prolong the agitation by refusing them now, is a good subject for the Government to consider. From a statesman's point of view the policy of Mr. Gladstone in making the franchise as comprehensive as possible, is a sound one, whether his party is to gain by it or lose. If Mr. Mowat will undertake to deal with the matter in the same broad spirit, he may trust his party's interest to the intelligent and patriotic public. Meanwhile, if women wish to get the privilege of voting at political elections, they should make use of the school and municipal franchises which they already have.

The terms "farmer," "crofter," and "cottar," which occur so frequently in the accounts of the land movement in Scotland, are easily distinguishable. A "farmer" is a tenant who pays more than thirty pounds of rent per annum for his holding. A "crofter" is one who pays less than thirty pounds. A "cottar" is the occupant of a cottage, for which he pays no rent, and to which he has no title—in short, what is called in America a "squatter." The owner of the pet lamb in the Winan's deer-forest case is a "cottar," and public sympathy has been shown him by the crofters and cottars of the locality, who organized lately something like a charivari march through Winan's deer forest by way of bravado. At a recent meeting of crofters at Portree, in response to a landlord's meeting at Inverness, a resolution was carried declaring that "leases between landlord and tenant for crofts would be evidence of the power of landlords to still oppress those who cultivate God's earth." At a pro-crofter meeting in Glasgow, it was resolved "that all men being equal in the sight of God, all are equally entitled to the use of the land on which he has called them to live." At the same meeting the Rev. Robert Thomson, of Glasgow, addressed his hearers as "fellow-citizens," adding that that would be the good word by and bye, "when there would be no dukes or earls, or anything of that kind"—a sentiment which was received with cheers and laughter. From these and similar indications it would seem that the encroachment on the territorial influence of the landed aristocracy is likely to proceed step by step with the encroachment on the hereditary legislative powers of the House of Lords.

If all the members of the British aristocracy were like the Countess of Aberdeen, the crusade against lords and landlords would be harder to arouse. Her Ladyship has in full operation in the vicinity of several of the public schools in Aberdeenshire, institutions at which the children can have a warm dinner for a penny a day, the amount being reduced to a half-penny for a second member of the same family where there is one. At one school, where 100 pupils dine daily, the balance of receipts over expenditures on the year's operation was one pound. The institutions are intended to be self-sustaining, but Lady Aberdeen pays for those children whose parents are too poor to afford them a dinner.

Amidst the too prevalent adulation of Robert Burns it is satisfactory to get now and then an opinion from an admirer who is candid enough to tell his hearers that their idol had serious faults. Prof. John Stuart Blackie, of Edinburgh, in a recent public address said that "however much we may excuse or palliate our neighbor's faults we cannot dethrone our ideal of moral sense and conduct without doing permanent injury to ourselves. Burns rose by the strength of his own genius and fell by force of his own passion. If his character had been as great as his genius he would not have blundered and wrecked his life as he did, for his life was a tragical wreck—a brilliant blunder. He had many fine elements in his character. He was a man of great generosity and great gratitude. He was a man of manly pride and high self-esteem. He had a great mind and high intellectual ambition. But the defect of his character was a sad want of volition and of purpose as to his work." If there were more of this candid talk there would be a more prevalent, as well as a sounder appreciation of Burns amongst readers of his poems.

ONLOOKER.

## General News.

### CANADIAN.

Railway traffic throughout the Dominion was greatly interfered with by Sunday's snowstorm. The storm was felt at its worst in Western Ontario, where traffic was blocked for a long time.

At Kingston, a few days ago, some thieves entered the house of a man named Kelly, and stole bank receipts to the value of \$500.

The number of deaths among Roman Catholic citizens of Montreal since the 1st January reaches the alarming total of nine hundred.

Rev. Timothy O'Connell, of London, Ont., was dismissed by the Bishop of Huron, on account of his scandalous and disorderly conduct in frequently drinking to excess, and being seen in different places in an intoxicated condition.

Mr. Wm. Aikens, of Seaforth, was found frozen to death in a snowbank about five miles from the town on 17th inst. He had evidently got into deep snow with his horse and cutter, and becoming confused, lost his way. There were farm houses quite close at hand.

**FIRES.**—At Hagersville, on 16th, a fire broke out in a barn owned by Benjamin Jaques, and quickly laid it in ashes. Two valuable horses, five cows, a mower and reaper combined, and other implements, about 1,200 bushels of grain, and fifteen or twenty tons of hay were destroyed. The loss is very heavy.—At Port Rowan on 16th inst., the residence of Mr. H. W. Dimon, which was the largest and considered the finest residence of the town, was totally destroyed by fire.—At Cornwall, on Feb. 17th, a fire broke out about 7 o'clock at the residence of A. Corriveau, East Cornwall, caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. The house is a total loss, and was valued at \$1,200; contents, \$800. Partly insured.

### UNITED STATES.

No less than seventy-five thousand men and women, in the city of New York, are said to be out of employment.

The Michigan House of Assembly, in Committee of the Whole, agreed to a constitutional amendment prohibiting the liquor traffic.

One man was killed and ten seriously burned or injured by a gas explosion in the Fanhill coal mines, at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

A bill has been introduced into the Michigan Legislature making it a crime for teachers or pupils to chew tobacco in the public schools.

Every saloon-keeper in Galesburg, Ill., and several in the towns adjoining, have been indicted for selling liquor to inebriates and minors.

Two stock trains collided at Conemaugh, Pa., on Monday morning. William Keeler and Joseph Erb, drivers, were killed, and a tramp was badly hurt.

A dispatch from Salt Lake City says that the town of Alta has been nearly wiped out by an avalanche. It has been snowing for a week, is twelve feet deep on the level, and is still storming hard. On the night of the 13th a tremendous volume of snow swept down over the Emma mine works. Then it struck the town, crushing about three-fourths of it, but fortunately many of the houses were deserted for the winter. Tucker's boarding house was swept away, and his hotel crushed. A large portion of the lost were in the boarding-house and hotel. Twenty-eight were buried. Twelve were dug out alive the following morning. The rest undoubtedly are all dead. Men from Salt Lake formed a digging force to get out the bodies. Three were taken out at last accounts with much difficulty, and in a heavy storm and severe cold.

**FIRES.**—The town of Wickford, R.I., was saved from destruction by fire on Monday night by a change in the wind. The loss was \$20,000.—Five buildings including Percival block, at Jacksonville, Fla., were burned Sunday morning. Loss, \$50,000.—Nearly all the business portion of Ovid, N.Y., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Abram Covert, the wealthiest merchant in the village, became demented over his losses and cut his throat, but may recover. The total loss is about \$140,000.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Archbishop Croke, is spoken of as the probable successor to the Archbishopric of Dublin vacated by the death of Cardinal McCabe.

Earl Derby, Colonial Secretary, has received official advices from New Zealand confirming the report that Germany had annexed the Island of Samoa despite the protests of the English and American Consuls.

The Russian troops are making advances on Herat, in Afghanistan, and a seizure of that town is reported to be imminent.

King Milan, of Serbia, is reported to be anxious to procure a divorce from his Queen, in order to espouse one of the Austrian princesses.

Fresh shocks of earthquake have again been felt at Granada, Velez, and Motril. No damage was done.

A boiler on the sugar estate of Santa Clara, Havana, exploded recently, killing twelve and wounding twenty. The building and machinery were demolished.

Admiral Courbet, on Saturday morning last, opened fire on three Chinese men-of-war, which took refuge in the Ningpo river. The further result of the attack is unknown, as a dense fog prevailed.

An official despatch states that the French loss at the taking of Langson was 30 killed and 222 wounded.

The news of an Arab revolt in Yemen has just reached London. The Arabs massacred the Turkish outpost garrisons. The Governor of Sana has massed the remaining 2,500 Turks, and has appealed to the Porte for 4,000 reinforcements.

At Wolseley's request, Hassan Bey, brother of the Khedive, has assumed command of the Egyptian troops in the Soudan, with the title of Governor-General. The plan is expected to have a good effect upon the Soudanese, showing that England does not desire a conquest of Egypt.

The Government intends to hasten the construction of a railway from Suakin, and the line will probably be made permanent. Col. Brackenbury, who succeeds Gen. Earle, has been made a brigadier-general. Gen. Stewart's condition is growing worse from the effects of his wound. It is believed he will not recover.

Gen. Gordon's trusted messenger George has arrived at Abu Klea. He says almost all the native accounts agree that General Gordon on finding himself betrayed made a rush for the magazine near the Catholic mission building. Finding the rebels already in possession, he returned to the government house, and was killed while trying to re-enter it. The rebels were admitted to Khartoum at 10 o'clock on the night of the 26th of January. Another account says Gen. Gordon rushed toward the magazine intending to explode it and prevent the ammunition falling into the hands of the enemy. The Arabs realized his intention and shot him dead.

## THE SCRIPTURAL ARGUMENT FOR PROHIBITION.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE TORONTO MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION ON  
MONDAY 22ND DECEMBER, 1884.

BY REV. R. WALLACE.

During more than forty years it has been the earnest and anxious study of the writer of this paper to ascertain the mind of God on the use of intoxicating liquors, being deeply impressed with the many and great evils resulting from this cause. I believe that if we only fully examine the subject, we shall come to the conclusion that the Scriptures give no countenance to the modern drinking usages, and that the fundamental principles of the New Testament require Christians to deny themselves that which has become a snare to the human family. Reason has been given to guide mankind in the path of duty and safety. Merely of information have been put within our reach, and as a part of this, the experience of others is often a great help in seeking to arrive at right conclusions. A lesson thus learned is that many things are practised by men which are ruinous to themselves and others. The source of this is set forth in the inspired word: "God made man upright, but they have sought out many inventions." One of these was the art of distillation by which alcohol was extracted from fermented grain by the Arabian alchemists. It was first recommended as a medicine

by Arnoldus de Villa, a physician of the South of Europe, in the 13th century. Distillation may have been in the East long before that time, but it was only since then that it attained anything like its present dangerous position. Thus the good creatures of God are changed by fermentation before we get alcohol. It is not the custom of the Bible to speak of an object before it exists, and the most common way of obtaining alcohol is by distillations, or brewing—modern invention. I do not say that drunkenness began with distillation, yet it has thus been greatly increased and aggravated, by rendering more accessible the means of producing this great evil, and augmenting the injurious effect which the excessive use of liquor entails on society in modern times.

We admit that intoxicating wines were in use from the earliest times; but the question that imperatively demands an answer is this: "DOES THE WORD OF GOD GIVE ANY ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE USE OF INTOXICANTS?" Now we must take into account the circumstances in which each portion of Scripture was written. Thus, for instance, we find more frequent reference to the use of wine and stronger prohibitions, or warnings against it, in some portions of Scripture than in others. The reason of this is to be found in the fact which contemporary history corroborates, that the tendency of intoxication is greater at some periods than others. Thus, there is little reference to this evil in the early pages of Jewish history, because, like most Nomad Eastern tribes the Hebrews were a temperate people. As wealth and luxury increased during the days of Solomon and afterwards, intemperance—through the use of fermented or drugged wines—became more prevalent, hence we have more frequent and severe prohibitions of the use of intoxicants in the Proverbs of Solomon and in the writings of the prophets. It was as the result of similar luxury and corruption that cases of it are recorded in the early ages of human history. Evidently from the prevalence of intoxicating drink before the flood sprang the drunkenness of Noah on one occasion. The human family were corrupted by improper eating and drinking, and the revelry and violence which proceed from this, until the judgment of heaven came upon them and destroyed them. The daughters of Lot were misled by witnessing similar luxury and sinful indulgences in Sodom. The lapses of the people of Israel into idolatry were also accompanied by an increase of intemperance and kindred evils among them. Heathen idolaters were much addicted to intoxication and revelry, in connection with their religious ceremonies. Hence the frequent reference in the prophets to the association of drunkenness with music, dancing, and impurity. Thus in Isaiah, 5th chapter, we are told that the ungodly Jews delighted in scenes of carnal excitement, but forgot God their Maker, Benefactor, and Redeemer, and the great end for which they were created, to serve, honor, and obey God. By their long and severe captivity the Jews were cured of idolatry, and to a great extent of intemperance. So that when our Lord was on earth it was not a national vice or prevalent evil—hence the few references to it in the Gospels. But after many converts had been gathered in from among the heathen who had been previously addicted to this vice, it is not to be expected that the tendency would all at once disappear. In the case of some of the heathen converts drunkenness was their *early besetting sin*, by which they brought suffering and sorrow upon themselves and the Church of Christ. Hence the apostles in their letters to these converts use frequent warnings against this special source of danger. "Thus Paul says, Many walk of whom I have told you often and now tell you even weeping that they are the enemies of the Cup of Christ WHOSE END IS DESTRUCTION, WHOSE GOD IS THEIR BELLY, and who glory in their shame." Jude calls such persons, "Spots in your faith of charity." And believers are warned to separate from them and to abhor their practices as crucifying the Lord afresh.—Rom. 13, 12-13; Eph. 5, 18; 1 Cor. 6, 9-10—19-20; Gal. 5, 21; 1 Pet. 4, 3-4; 2 Pet. 2, 20 2 Thess. 3, 6-14-15. But does not God allow and approve of the use of wines that were intoxicating? We hold that the use of intoxicating wine is never spoken of with approval in the Word of God. God may have tolerated the use of such among His people for a time, just as He tolerated polygamy, divorce and slavery; but He never approved of it. On the contrary He held forth examples of warning against it, as in the case of the fall of Noah through it, the divine judgment on the sons of Aaron because of it, and the solemn prohibition of the priesthood to touch wine when engaged in sacred duties, and also by putting special honor upon the Nazantes,

(Levit. 10, 9.) total abstainers, who with the priesthood were typical of the Christian Church, when all believers are required to be a royal priesthood, abstaining from everything that can defile them or unfit them for the service of God. 1 Pet. 2, 5 9. When the Bible speaks of intoxicating wine it everywhere speaks with disapproval and when it speaks with approval of the use of wine, they are not intoxicating. That acute and profound scholar, Professor Moses Stewart, of Andover, writes on this subject:—"My final conclusion is, that whenever the Scriptures speaks of wines as a comfort, a blessing, or a libation to God, they can mean only such drink as contain no alcohol, but in those passages in which they denounce wine and prohibit it and connect it with drunkenness, they can mean only the alcoholic intoxicant." This is quoted with approval by Rev. Dr. Cuyley, of Brooklyn, and many other great scholars and able writers hold the same view. Observe in some cases wine is spoken of as a blessing, in others as a crime. It will not do to say that it is the abuse that it disapproved of for it is the wine itself that in some passages is described as a blessing, in others as a curse. Can any candid Christian believe that the wine by which Noah was dishonored and defiled, which caused prophets to err, and priests to stumble, (Is. 28, 7 8) which is "a mocker," and causes "wounds without cause," is the same as that which the Divine Word says, "makes glad the heart of man," which the Divine Mercy mingled and which the Jews were enjoined to drink freely before the Lord as an act of worship? That it is the same thing that is a symbol of the mercies of salvation and of the outpourings of the wrath of God,—that is an emblem of the pleasures of piety and the pleasures of sin? Would God call a thing a mocker, and then press that mocker to men's lips? Such a supposition is an insult to Jehovah and a mockery of human reason. Would God exclude men from the Kingdom of Heaven for a vice, without being opposed to that vice and every temptation to it? The conclusion to which we are irresistibly led is that there was difference of character in the wines, and that those which God's Word commends were innocent and unintoxicating, while those that it condemns were injurious *because intoxicating*. When we read in one place: "Can there be evil in a city and the Lord hath not done it?" and in another place, "He is of purer eyes than to behold evil," we conclude that the term "evil" in these places applies to different things. So it is in the opposite statement of the Word of God in regard to wine.

(To be Continued.)

## Tales and Sketches.

### PLUM PUDDING.

John B. Gough tells us a story, which we venture to reproduce here, with the object of adding to the suasion which we ourselves urge.

"We know well what men will do to gratify this appetite, what they will sacrifice, what they will suffer. And when the pinch comes—oh, the battle! I love to see a man fight, don't you? It is a grand thing to see a man struggle. I like to whisper in his ear, 'Courage, my brother.' I like to lay my hand on his shoulder, if by laying it there I can give him sympathy—can give him strength of arm to fight. It is a grand thing to see a man fight; and I tell you my heart's sympathy goes out to the drunkard when he makes up his mind that he will fight. He will have to fight. Ah, yes! I want to go to that man, and say to him, 'You *must* fight. It is not as easy a thing for you to give up the drink as it is to turn your hand round. *You must fight!*'—and some men are fighting all the days of their lives.

"A minister of the Gospel said to me, 'I was once a sad drunkard, and I signed the pledge. Many times I had been in the ditch. When I became converted, I made up my mind I would study for the ministry. I was a student. I had no desire for the drink. I had an idea that my religion had driven all that out of me. The grace of God had taken away the appetite for, and the love of Jesus had taken away the love of drink. I thought myself perfectly safe. I was invited out to dinner. If the gentleman had asked me to take a glass of wine, it would have been 'No,' or a glass of ale, 'No;' but he gave me some rich English plum pudding, pretty well saturated with brandy, and with brandy-sauce over it. I thought nothing of it. I liked it. I ate freely. I sent up my plate for a second helping. On returning to my study I began to want drink. *I wanted it.* The want began to sting and burn me. My mouth got dry. *I wanted it.* 'Well, surely, if I go now and have some—I have not had any for six years—certainly if I take just one glass now, it will allay this sort of feeling, and I shall be able to attend to my studies. No; I thought of what I had been, I thought of what I expected to be, 'and now,' I said, 'I will

fight it.' I locked the door, and threw away the key. Then commenced the fight. What I did that night I do not know, I know I was on my knees a good deal of the time, but what I did I do not know. Some one came in the morning about eight o'clock, and knocked at the door. 'Come in.' 'The door is locked.' I hunted about, found the key, and opened the door. Two of my fellow students entered. 'Why,' said one, 'what is the matter with you?' 'What do you mean?' 'Why, look at your face!' They took me to the glass, and my face, I saw, was covered with blood. In my agony, I had with my nails torn the skin from my forehead—*look at the scars now!*—in my agony of wrestling against the desire for drink that cried through every nerve and fibre of my system. Thank God, I fought it, but it was forty-eight hours before I dared to go into the street.

"You say, 'That is a rare case; such cases are very rare.' I wish they were. See to-day what men are sacrificing for the drink. See what they are giving up—home, friends, reputation, ay, even life itself; and that which is better than life, hopes of heaven,—dissolving the Pearl of great price in the cup, and drinking away their very hopes of heaven at a draught. Oh, it is awful when we go among them, and see them! What will they not do? What will they not sacrifice? What will they not give up? Do you say it is because they are weak-minded? No; it depends more on the temperament, constitution, and nervous organization of a man whether, if he tries to follow your example, Mr. Moderate Drinker, he becomes intemperate or not—more than it does on what we call his strength of mind."—*Public Coffee-House News.*

## Our Casket.

### BITS OF TINSEL.

A provident Irishman had his life insured so that when he died he could have something to live on and not be dependent on the cold charities of the world as he once was.

Jones said, "My wife's hair is so long, that when she lets it down it falls in wavy tresses to her waist." "That's nothing," said Lee. "When my wife lets hers down it falls to the floor."

"My dear uncle, I hear that you have made your will; permit to ask if you have remembered me in it?" "Of course I have, knowing you to be a spendthrift I have left \$200, payable after your death, in order to insure you a decent burial."

He had an auburn haired girl and proposed to take her out riding. She met him at the door when he drove up, and he exclaimed, 'Halloa! ready?' She misunderstood him, and they don't speak now.

"Po, what is poetic license?" "Well, my boy, as near as I can learn, poetic license is something which enables a man to say things in verse which would incarcerate him in a lunatic asylum if worked off in a political meeting."

An Irishman who wanted a divorce from his wife, who had deserted him on account of his poverty, was asked by his lawyer if it was a case of incompatibility. "No," said Pat; "it was a case of want of income-Pat-ability."

"No, sir—no, sir," he said, as he buttoned his overcoat and prepared to leave the car, "there should be no such word as 'can't' with a young man like you." "Of course not," growled a man in the corner, neither with an old or a young man the proper word is 'cannot.'"

A youngster while warming his hands over the kitchen fire, was remonstrated with by his father, who said: "Go away from the stove, the weather is not cold." The little fellow, looking up demurely at his stern parent, replied: "I ain't heatin' the weather, I am warming my hands."

"Truth" of London advertised for an original proverb. Many hundreds were sent in. Here are some of the best. A white lie often makes a black story. It's a poor musician who can't blow his own trumpet. He who would eat the egg must first break the shell. Every back has its park. Pens and ink out of reach avoid many a breach. Look after your wife, never mind yourself, she'll look after you. The present is the child of the past and the parent of the future. The want of money is the root of much evil. Egotism is an alphabet with one letter. If you'd know a man's character follow him home. Better a line of sense than a page of nonsense. The surest road to honor is to deserve it. Only whisper scandal and its echo is heard by all. It's not the clock with the loudest tick that goes the best. Sighs are poor things to fly with. Home is the rainbow of life. Don't complain of the baker until you have tasted his bread. They who live in a worry invite death by hurry.