

THE CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

Freedom for the Right Means Suppression of the Wrong.

VOL. 4.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 27th, 1884.

NO. 52.

The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

Published every Friday by the

CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY,

OFFICE, 8 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Subscription, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, strictly in advance.

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F. S. PENCE, - - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 27TH, 1884.

This number is sent to many friends whose names are not yet on our subscription list. Will they kindly aid our enterprise by forwarding their dollars and addresses? It is desirable to subscribe early, as we propose making every number well worth preserving for future reference and use.

THE CANADA CITIZEN.

The CANADA CITIZEN with this number completes one year of its history under its present management. The results of the year's work are in some respects very encouraging. Earnest efforts have been made to produce a paper that, while proving a determined and uncompromising opponent of the liquor traffic, would be a welcome and useful visitor to the family circle. We have kept our pages free from anything of a sensational or clap-trap character, we have indulged in no trickery, we have used no other inducements than the merits of our paper and the cause it advocates, to swell our subscription list, and yet we have received a support from a steadily-increasing constituency of appreciative patrons of which we cannot but feel proud, and for which we desire to express our sincere thanks. We have not yet attained to the position of being able to pay a dividend to our stock-holders, in fact we have not yet reached the point at which we can hold our own financially, but we have made enough progress in that direction to entirely discredit the often made statement that "a temperance paper can never be made to pay." Unless some unforeseen disaster gives a sudden check to our present steady rate of advance, we shall soon make our enterprise a profitable as well as a useful undertaking.

We leave the character and tone of all that appears in our pages, as well as their mechanical execution to speak for themselves. We promised the public a journal that would have no column sullied

by anything that any parent could hesitate to read to the girls and boys in his home; we promised a paper that would be the ready champion of everything pure and good no matter how unpopular or poor, and the fearless assailant of everything wrong no matter how firmly buttressed by position, wealth or popularity. The public can decide how far we have endeavored to redeem that promise, and how successful our endeavors have been.

We proposed to carry on our paper on the lines we have already followed. Every branch of the temperance reform will receive our advocacy and support. Special attention will be given to the freshest and fullest resume of temperance news from all parts of the world. In addition to the many departments that our pages contain, we propose adding several new features of attractiveness and interest. Much has been learned from a year's experience, and we hope to give our readers the benefit of all we have learned. We aim at making the CANADA CITIZEN the cheapest, the handsomest, and one of the best weekly temperance journals in the world.

We appeal to our many friends for a continuance of their support. Our subscription list ought to be many times as large as it really is. If our readers would frequently and kindly call the attention of acquaintances to the work we are doing, and say a few words in our favor, they would aid the temperance movement, confer a favor upon their friends, and materially aid us in the task we have undertaken.

THE CAMPAIGN.

At the close of the present week twenty-seven counties and cities in the Province of Ontario will have fallen into the line of Scott Act agitation; in Quebec four counties are organized; good work is being done in the Maritime Provinces; and from Manitoba comes the news that that Province is rousing itself for a hot campaign. From every part of the country we are receiving cheering reports of unexpectedly favorable results of canvassing, and daily brightening prospects of success. Already several petitions are completed, and a convention of county presidents has been called to meet at Toronto on the 3rd of July, to confer upon further action, and arrange for joint presentation of petitions to the Government as far as practicable.

The thoroughly frightened whiskey business is making desperate efforts to stay our progress, and frantic appeals for money with which to turn back the advancing tide—but efforts and appeals will be in vain. The indignant nation is sick of the oppressive curse of licensed wrong, and money will not check the onward march of moral reform. Right is triumphing, day is breaking, and soon we shall thank God that the hydra-headed monster of the unholy liquor traffic is under the heel of a righteous law.

THE TEMPERANCE AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

Previous to seeing any notice of the formation of a Company in this country similar to the "United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution of Britain," we advocated the formation of such a Company, and we are therefore gratified that a number of our most prominent business and temperance men have obtained a charter from the Parliament of Canada and are taking active measures to establish the above named Company. We are informed that a meeting of the Provisional Directors has been held, the Hon. Alex.

Vidal, President of the Dominion Alliance, in the chair. At this meeting the provisional officers and an executive was appointed and instructed to open a stock book and take all necessary steps to organize the Company. The stock book is now opened and a considerable amount of stock has already been subscribed, and as Life Assurance Companies stocks have proved an excellent investment in the past, there is no doubt that the guarantee stock of this Company will be quickly taken up and prove to be a profitable and safe investment. The experience of the "United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution of England" for the last seventeen years shows that the lives of total abstainers have been over 30 per cent. better than the lives of moderate drinkers.

It is therefore in the interest of total abstainers that this Company should be quickly organized so that they may receive the benefit which they are entitled to receive on account of their good habits. Why should we with our advanced temperance sentiment in this country be behind the mother country and Australia in this respect. As temperance men we should take a deep interest in the success of the Company and assist those who are promoting it by procuring stock and insuring in the Company. We are confident that the experience of this Company in this country will be more favorable to total abstainers than even that of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution. We take a deep interest in this Company, knowing that its organization and success must materially help the cause of temperance. We congratulate Mr. O'Hara on his appointment as Provisional Managing Director. And we wish him that success which energy and long experience in Life Insurance business and the management of agents deserves.

Scott Act News.

ARTHABASKA CO. QUE.—Writs have been received for the Scott-Act election in this county. Polls will be held in each municipality on Thursday, the 17th July next. The law will certainly be carried by a large majority; however friends of prohibition must not be idle, but use every effort to swell the majority to the highest figure possible.—*Alpha*.

SIMCOE.—On Thursday last there was a meeting in the Temperance Hall in the Anti-Scott Act interest. There was a large attendance, but the great majority seemed to be supporters of the Act. Mr. Fahey addressed the audience in the usual routine of those opposed to the temperance cause. His address, though able, did not seem to have much influence, as most of the electors in this place have made up their minds to give the Act a fair trial. Mr. H. L. Lovering ably replied, and his remarks being in unison with the feelings of most of those present, he was loudly applauded. It is said that there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and in mutually complimenting each other on their eloquence, both speakers took a step decidedly beyond the sublime.—*Orillia Packet*.

THE REPEAL IN HALTON.—The most remarkable feature about the Scott-Act repeal agitation in Halton is that the great mass of the prominent men who supported its submission are still favorable to the bill. If the law has been the failure it's opponent's claim and is injurious to business surely the business men of Halton who are working against the repeal movement must be blind to their interest? It is likely that if the claims of the Anti-Scottites were well founded these business men would favor the renewal of the Act.—*Ottawa Free Press*.

ALL friends of temperance, as well as the active supporters of the Act, will hope that the appeal will fail. Its success would undo much that has been done, and would throw a damper on temperance work in other parts of the province. Had Halton not been alone in its fight against intemperance by the instrumentality of the Scott-Act, so that it became the focus of attack from the liquor interest of the province, had it been surrounded by counties in which the Act was also in force, so that drink would not have been so accessible, this petition would never have assumed its present formidable proportions.—*St. Thomas Journal*.

The petition for the repeal of the Scott Act in Halton will be deposited in the Sheriff's office on Saturday, the 28th inst., where it will have to remain for ten days subject to inspection by any elector. It will be well for the anti-Scotts to strike off all the spurious names before depositing it in the office, else they may get into some trouble.

Is it not a little strange that when licensed liquor was King in Halton the sight of a drunken man or a crowd of drunken rowdies were seldom noticed? But now when old bummers get soaked and disturb the peace occasionally the whole blame is laid on the Scott

Act. Many people are apt to forget that these men learned to drink under a license system, and having formed the insatiable appetite are powerless to resist the craving when it comes upon them. Give the Scott Act as many years to reform the evil as a license law has had in creating it, and the chances are that drunkenness will be very rare.—*Halton News*.

LANARK.—An interesting temperance meeting was held in the town hall on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. Mr. S. Garrett occupied the chair, and after singing by the large audience present, and prayer, Rev. T. Luckins made a few pertinent remarks on the submission of the Scott Act to the people. He then called on Mr. J. R. Lavell as first speaker for the afternoon, who entered at once into the subject and discussed the objections to prohibition recently raised by anti-Scott Act letters. Mr. Avison, Almonte, followed him in a practical speech full of originality and force, and a most interesting meeting came to a close shortly after 5 by prayer, by Rev. Mr. Wilson. We were pleased to see the hall well filled by an appreciated audience. Owing to the issue shortly to be presented to the people of this and adjoining counties it is well that these discussions should be listened to. On Wednesday evening a meeting was held in St. Andrew's Church, Smith's Falls, in the interest of the Scott Act. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. Stirring addresses were given by Rev. Messrs. Wilson, Luckins and Crombie, and by the chairman, Rev. S. Mylne. It was decided to send delegates to the meeting to be held at Carleton Place on the 20th inst., and the following gentlemen were appointed: John R. Lavel, S. Garret, John Gile, Alex. Keith, James Ferguson (Dep. Reeve of Montague), and the speakers of the meeting.—*Independent*.

HALTON.—The largest and most enthusiastic Temperance Convention ever held in the county was convened in the Canada Methodist Church, Milton, on the 21st inst, for the purpose of organizing the temperance forces to oppose the Anti-Scott Act party in their efforts to repeal the Act. The great battle between the Prohibition and Anti-Prohibition parties of the province will be fought in this county. Both parties recognize the fact that the fate of the Act throughout Ontario will largely depend on the result here; and both are about equally sanguine of success. The opponents of the Act are said to be thoroughly organized and well supplied with means to carry on the campaign. As this is the only county in Ontario where the Canada Temperance Act has been tried, it is generally understood that the Provincial Association will concentrate its efforts here to repeal the Act. The temperance party are fairly organized, but not in a position (financially) to successfully cope with the combined liquor interests of the Province. They claim that as this contest is one of provincial importance, they are entitled to and should receive the assistance of the friends of the Act in every part of the country. A large majority of the names on the anti-Scott Act petition are said to have been signed nearly two years ago, or about three months after the Act came in force. If this statement be true, new petitions will have to be circulated before the writ for the election can be issued.

The following were a few of the many prominent temperance workers present:—Rev. M. C. Cameron, Milton; Rev. D. L. Brethour, Milton; W. D. Brothers, Milton; Rev. J. C. Willmott, York County; J. Peant, Freeman; Reuben Butchart, Milton; R. Marshall, Rev. D. McKenzie, William McCraney, M.P., D. Campbell, Rev. T. R. Earl, Norfolk County; Rev. M. Corkman, Trafalgar; Geo. Cotrell, T. I. Starret, editor *Halton News*; Geo. May, Alex. Reed, E. Hemphill, Georgetown; Dr. L. L. Bennett, Georgetown; A. Newell, Cumminsville; Geo. Prudham, James Menzies, Reeve of Nassagaweya; Andrew Seburn, Oakville; William Murray, Milton; James Harrison, Milton; Rev. R. D. Fraser, Rev. W. G. Wallace, Georgetown; W. H. Young, Police Magistrate, Oakville; M. L. Biggar, Oakville; John White, ex-M.P., Milton; Rev. Wm. Bryers, Acton; E. P. Moore, editor *Acton Free Press*; S. Centre, Milton; T. Mason, Trafalgar; Rev. R. R. Maitland, Lowville; Mr. Snell, President Peel Association; Mr. Rice, Secretary of Peel Association; David Vanfleet, Kilbride; Mr. Warren, Deputy Reeve, Esquesing; E. T. Earl, Kilbride; D. McGregor, J. Ireland, Palermo; James McPherson, Esquesing; Burge Gunby, Cumminsville; Wm. Centre, Esquesing; J. H. Harrison, Milton; J. Peddie, Nassagaweya; J. Ezard, Milton; Richard Corrigan, Nelson; and Dr. Robertson, ex-M.P.P.

At 10 a.m. the President of the Association, Rev. M. C. Cameron, called the meeting to order. The Rev. D. McKenzie, led in prayer. The chairman and secretary of the Association, Rev. D. L. Brethour briefly stated the object of the meeting, and gave an outline of the present phase of the work.

Rev. Mr. Meikle, Oakville, questioned the right of the anti-Scott Act party to bring on an appeal at this time. Understood than an agitation for appeal could not take place until after the 1st May, 1885. The Act was not losing ground in Oakville. A large number of names on the anti-petition had been received about sixteen months ago, or a few months after the Act came into operation. The spirit of the Act was—that no agitation should take place for three years, or until it had a fair trial. Did not think that any government would entertain it. Urged the convention to enter a strong appeal against this petition.

Mr. Taylor, Oakville, said that the Anti-Scott Act party of the province would use every means in their power to repeal the law in this county. To repeal the law here meant defeat in many of the counties now agitating for its submission. In Oakville the opponents of the Act will poll a larger majority than they did in the last contest. Satisfied that when the vote came the rural parts would give a large majority against the repeal. Many, who in the last contest worked and voted against the law, would now support it. Business had not been injured—his business had largely increased.

Rev. C. Corkman, Trafalgar, doubted if the opponents of the Act had any intention of bringing on a vote. Thought the petitions had been got up for use in the counties now agitating for the Act. Time was not completed when it was proper to bring on a repeal vote. If brought on every effort should be made to defeat it. Did not know one who supported the Act in the last contest who would now oppose it, knew several who voted against it that now work and vote against a repeal.

Rev. Mr. Fraser, Peel Co., said that he had come to this convention in order to receive information as to the success or failure of the Act in Halton. The petitions circulated in Peel, had, on the whole been well signed. In one polling sub-division only three men had refused to sign it, in another they had secured over two-thirds of all the electors. When the work was finished they would have more than the requisite number of signatures. The fact that the petition was so largely signed without public agitation were encouraging. The result in Peel would largely depend on the action of the people of Halton in the repeal vote. If the Act was sustained here it would be carried there.

Several gentlemen (leading merchants of Milton and Georgetown) reported that their business had increased rapidly since the adoption of the Act in that county.

At this stage of the proceedings much amusement was created in the convention by a delegate reading an article from the *Canadian Sportsman*, edited by Mr. King Dodds, to the effect that the merchants of Georgetown, Acton, and Milton were *cyrant* for the repeal of the Act.

W. P. Moore, Acton, reported that many of the business men of that village who opposed the Act during the last contest now freely admitted that it had not injured business. Many who opposed it would now vote against the repeal. Acton would give a majority of 25 or 30 for the Act. There were men in Acton who signed the petition that would vote against the repeal.

Rev. W. G. Wallace, Georgetown, stated that they had held a meeting in that village and organized for the campaign. Canvassers had been appointed for each ward, and they were now ready for the work. A public meeting had been arranged for Lime House; thought that part of Esquesing would give a good vote for the Act.

After the morning session had adjourned, the delegates were entertained to a sumptuous luncheon, by the ladies of the Milton branch of the W. C. T. U.

The early part of the afternoon session was taken up with reports from the various municipalities, after which Rev. Mr. Meikle, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted:—

1. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the working of the Scott Act in the County of Halton during the past two years has given satisfactory evidence of the following results:—(a) That the open sale of intoxicating liquors and the treating system have been altogether abolished. (b) Consumption of liquors has materially diminished and crime greatly lessened. (c) The enforcement of the Act has cost the county nothing—the fines imposed upon offenders being sufficient for that purpose. (d) That with very few exceptions the violations have been made by those who formerly sold under license. (e) The working of the Act has never attained that point which offenders most dread, viz., imprisonment. (f) That with the exception of the abuse made by doctors and druggists of the privilege granted them, the Act has been productive of as much good as could reasonably be expected by the friends of prohibition,

and is being more and more successfully enforced. The abuse above referred to is, in the judgment of this Convention, not likely to occur again.

2. That whereas we have lost no confidence in the Scott Act, but are confirmed in our opinion as to the good results of its enforcement, and also that it is an excellent stepping-stone to prohibition, we pledge ourselves to resist to the utmost of our ability any effort to repeal the law in this county.

3. Resolved, That the information received from the delegates attending this Convention from every part of the county justifies us in expressing our confidence that in the event of a repeal vote being taken the Act will be sustained by a large majority.

4. That this Convention desires to place on record their high appreciation and sense of gratitude, which they feel are due from every temperance man in the County of Halton, to the Rev. D. L. Brethour, Rev. J. Coutts, and other ministers, for their earnest and constant advocacy of the principles of temperance and prohibition during the past two years, and especially for having so successfully defended the Canada Temperance Act in this county from the false and unjust attacks made upon its workings by the various agencies employed by the interested forces, who have since its inception done their utmost to defeat the progress of the Act and to bring into contempt.

5. Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are hereby tendered to J. F. Starret, of the *Halton News*, H. P. Moore, *Acton Free Press*; Mr. Neelands, *Georgetown Herald*, and R. C. Orr, *Oakville Independent*; not only for their able and consistent advocacy of the principles of temperance, but for the honest and truthful reports given during the past two years for the working of the Scott Act in this county.

The following officers were then elected:—

Rev. M. C. Cameron, President, Austin Willmott, Treasurer; Rev. D. L. Brethour, Secretary; W. Brathous, Assistant Secretary; Executive Committee—Johnson Harrison, Rev. D. McKenzie, S. Centre, D. Hartley, and James Harrison.

A vote of thanks was then returned to the ladies of the Milton Branch of the W. C. T. U., for the entertainment which they had provided, after which the Convention adjourned.—*Globe*.

Sons of Temperance.

GRAND DIVISION OF ONTARIO.

The Semi-Annual session of the Grand Division of Ontario took place in Uxbridge on Tuesday and Wednesday, 27th and 28th May. There was a good attendance of representatives present. Among others from a distance were:—H. S. McCollum, of St Catharines, Most Worthy Scribe of the National Division of America; Robert Craig, Past G.W.P., of Quebec; J. W. Manning, of Almonte; Henry Alexander, of Ottawa; Rev. D. L. Brethour, of Milton; Thos. Webster, of Paris; G. M. Rose, Henry O'Hara, John McMillan, and W. H. Orr, of Toronto; P. Hinman, of Grafton; Helena Robins, of Orillia, etc. The Grand Worthy Patriarch, Mr. John McMillan, presided.

After the usual routine business, ten new representatives presented themselves, were duly installed, and took their seats, after which the officers submitted their reports. The G.W.P., Bro. John McMillan, after referring to the pleasure he had in meeting with the representatives, says:—

"I am pleased that we meet under such favorable circumstances, and that I am enabled to report the order in a very flourishing condition, old divisions increasing their membership, new divisions springing up into existence, and all full of life, vigor, and action, working together harmoniously for the advancement of the cause of temperance and prohibition.

Since my re-election to the office of Grand Worthy Patriarch, at the annual session held at Ottawa, I have pursued the same course of action which has already met with your approval. I continued to visit personally and to as great an extent as possible subordinate divisions and conventions, and also arranged during the winter for a large number of public meetings under the auspices of the order in various portions of the jurisdiction, which, I believe, were of considerable benefit to our cause.

I have carried on an extensive correspondence with my deputies and leading members of the order, with a view of cheering the active and earnest, and encouraging the weak or careless to more active exertion in disseminating our principles. So far as I can learn the order was never in a more healthy condition. The number of reports I have received from my deputies, and the encouraging nature of those reports, are a certain indication of the healthy spirit which animates the great bulk of our meetings."

Reference is made to the License Act as follows:—

Your executive, assisted by the executives of the I.O.G.T., and the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance, prepared a series of amendments which we desired to have made to the Crooks' License Act, in order to increase its efficiency as a restrictive measure. Those amendments were presented to the Attorney-General and the Hon. Mr. Hardy by a very influential deputation, with what success you are already aware. Suffice it to say that the Crooks' License Act as amended is as near perfection as license Acts are ever likely to be, and if our ultimate aim was the perfection of the license system we might congratulate ourselves on the attainment of our ambition. Happily for humanity, such has not been our aim; while we have been willing to aid in any legislation which would help to minimize the evil, we have never lost sight of the fact that prohibition is the only safe, sure and speedy remedy for the evils resulting from the use of intoxicating liquors. Recent events have shown unmistakably that no license law, however good or however well enforced, will satisfy the desire of the people of this province, and it is a gratifying proof of the intelligence of our citizens that so many of them are to be found ready to vote in favor of prohibitory legislation. Not the least of the indications of popular feeling is that shown by the recent vote taken by the ratepayers of Toronto, in order to secure the separation of the sale of liquors from groceries. The moral effects of the victory gained on that occasion has been felt in every portion of the Dominion.

The G. W. P. makes the following reference and suggestions in regard to the Scott Act:

In response to a call to action made by the Ontario Alliance at its last annual session, twenty-five counties in this province have taken the initiatory steps toward submitting the Scott Act to a vote, in their several municipalities, at as early a date as possible. And there are other counties willing to pursue the same course, if so desired, by the Alliance Executive. We have every reason to expect success in all the counties engaged in the contest at present, and nothing but gross mismanagement or criminal indifference on the part of the friends of temperance can defeat the measure in the several counties grouped by the Alliance.

I desire that the attention of the Grand Division should be given to this matter, and that such action may be taken by us now as will tend to strengthen the hands of the executive of the Ontario Alliance and enable them to carry out successfully the work they have inaugurated.

At no time in the history of the temperance cause in this country has there been a greater necessity for wise counsel to prevail at our deliberation. The whole power of the liquor traffic is in arms to oppose the passage of the Scott Act wherever submitted. A very large sum of money has been subscribed (by those interested in the traffic) towards a general fund in order to secure the defeat of the measure at the polls. The verdict is with the people, and it should be our duty to so educate them as to enable them to give an intelligent vote on the question when submitted.

I would recommend the following suggestion to the careful consideration of the members of the Grand Division, viz., that a sum of money be voted by this body to the Executive of the Alliance in order to enable them to carry out to a successful issue the work they have undertaken, and that the Grand Worthy Patriarch be authorized to issue a circular letter to the Subordinate Divisions urging them as a matter of duty to make a regular annual subscription to the funds of the Alliance. This is a matter which has, I think, been overlooked, and I believe only requires that the attention of our divisions be drawn to it in order to meet with a hearty response.

The report closes with the following remarks as to the duty of the members and the prospects for the future:

Briefly then, brethren, the present state of affairs in regard to temperance reform in the province is so very encouraging as to give us strong assurance that the good seed sown by the Order of the Sons of Temperance during the past thirty five years has not been in vain. And that when the reaping time comes it will be found that while the distillers and brewers have been making money, we have been making votes, and that the ballot in the hands of an intelligent electorate will speedily purge the country from all complicity in a traffic so thoroughly evil in all its influence, and demoralizing in its tendencies.

In the past the Order which we represent has been found ever foremost in the work of educating the people in favor of temperance and prohibition; for zeal and earnestness in the cause we have obtained an honorable record; and in the present crisis I feel confident that we will not bring discredit on the reputation we have obtained, but that each member will be found willing to do all that in him lays for the advancement of the good cause.

Mr. Thos. Webster, the Grand Scribe, followed with his half-yearly report which is necessarily of a statistical character. After referring to the progress of the order during the many years of its existence, he says:

"Since then public opinion, through the instrumentality of the Sons of Temperance and kindred societies, has blossomed out to such an extent that the question of total abstinence and the legal prohibition of the manu-

facture and sale of liquors have become the burning questions of the hour, and the time is rapidly approaching when we may approach the Dominion Parliament, and demand the passing of a Prohibitory Liquor law that will forever sweep the accursed drink traffic from our midst.

The returns made to the National Division is then referred to, showing an increase in membership for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1883, of over 1,200 members; the quarterly returns for the past four quarters are tabulated as follows:—

	1883 March.	1883 June.	1883 Sept.	1883 Dec.	1884 March.
Divisions making returns	116	129	140	144	162
No. of members report'd	5,140	6,087	6,184	6,449	6,768

Showing a net increase for the past year of 1,628 members.

About fifty divisions have failed to make returns for four quarters.

From the above it will be seen, that when compared with returns reported at our Semi-Annual Session last year, as well as for each subsequent quarter, there has been a large increase both in divisions making returns and also in the number of members.

Twenty-seven divisions have been organized during the first half of the present year, and two sections of cadets have been added to the juvenile auxiliary of the Order. Reference is made as follows to the lecture work:—

Our lecture work has been confined to the efforts of Sister Mrs. Susannah Evans Pech. As suggested in the supplement to my Annual Report, the services of this earnest and faithful advocate of our cause and order were retained during the winter months, and she held about sixty meetings in the counties of York, Ontario, Simcoe, Durham, Northumberland, Prince Edward, Peel, Halton, Wentworth, Waterloo, Brant, Lincoln and Welland. Her efforts were very successful and succeeded in creating a great interest in the work of the order. In most instances where arrangements had been made for meetings in localities where no Divisions existed Divisions were shortly afterwards organized. From letters received from members of the Order in places she visited, I learn that the labors of the sister were highly appreciated and her addresses well received. If her services can again be secured during the coming lecture season, I would recommend that such arrangements be made that she can visit as far as possible every county in the province, and lecture under the auspices of our District Division.

In concluding his report the Grand Scribe says:

Permit me to congratulate the Grand Division on the result of our labors during the first half of the present year. The membership has been largely increased, and a greater interest is manifested in the good work. Our prospects for the future are much brighter than they have been for many years past. The novelty of the new organizations is fast wearing away, and many who years ago abandoned the Sons of Temperance to join other societies are now coming back to their "first love."

Mr. Henry Alexander, of Ottawa, the Grand Treasurer, then presented his financial report for the past six months, from which it appears that the

Cash received (including that in hand, namely, \$494.04, on 1st January) amounted to.....	\$1,840 37
And the expenditure	\$1,507 61
Balance in hand	332 76
	<hr/> \$1,840 37

The officers reports were referred to appropriate committees, who subsequently reported on the several suggestions contained therein. The sum of fifty dollars was appropriated to the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance, and it was also recommended that as suggested by the G. W. P., the Subordinate Divisions be requested to assist the Alliance by an annual subscription in carrying on the agitation for the passage of the Scott Act in different parts of Ontario, and also the instructions to the executive in regard to the lecture work for the present year, and also the instructions to the Grand Scribe to take special steps to promote the juvenile work.

The Finance Committee made a report congratulating the Grand Division on its present condition, the receipts for the present year being in excess of those of the previous year.

The Lecture Committee endorsed the work in Ontario during the past six months of Mrs. Susanna Evans Pech, of New York. They recommended the pushing of the lecture work during the coming fall and winter, as well as the employment of agents for the organizations of divisions throughout the province.

The reports were discussed thoroughly and adopted.

The Grand Division closed the labors of the session on the evening of the second day to meet in Annual Session in the City of Kingston, on Tuesday, 2nd Dec. next.

The public meeting on the first evening was held in the Ontario Hall, which was crowded to excess, the G.W.P. Bro. John McMillan presided. The speakers were P.G.W.P. J. W. Manning, of Almonte, and the Grand Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Brethour, of Milton. At the close of

the speeches a unanimous resolution was adopted approving of the adoption of the Scott Act in the county, and pledging personal and united effort to carry out that object.

Selected Articles.

THE COMING STRUGGLE.

This year is likely to be specially noted for a deadly struggle between the Prohibition and liquor parties in Ontario. Prohibitionists are closing up the ranks of the various temperance elements, and as far as possible making their union perfect. They have been greatly encouraged by the measure of success which has attended the operation of the Scott Act in this county during the past two years, and are working with a spirit of vigor and earnestness unparalleled in the history of the temperance movement in this province. The overwhelming majority in favor of the act in Oxford county recently has also done much towards increasing their zeal and filling their breasts with brighter hopes for the future. This unanimity of thought and prompt responsive action seems to have awakened the liquor party to a lively apprehension of the danger in store for it, and the "sinews of war" have been thrown out before the public eyes with a flourish quite characteristic of the inwardness of the whole business. This premonitory symptom of a conflict between right, and principle, and the good of the human race on the one hand, and a lucrative though demoralizing trade on the other, is but the prelude to one of the severest and most uncompromising struggles ever known. Philanthropists appeal to the higher, nobler instincts of men's natures for their verdict upon the traffic now arraigned for trial, but the traffic appeals to what? Money! This constitutes their "sinews of war." A few thousand dollars are to be spent in each constituency for the purpose of fighting the Scott Act. No, not fighting the Scott Act; but fighting against the principles which elevate men, which lift them out of a bondage worse than slavery, and from a mental, moral, and social desolation appalling as it has been disastrous. In one end of the scale which justice, blindfolded, holds in her hands, we place (1) the sacred ties which bind men to home, family and friends; (2) virtue, honor, peace, prosperity, contentment, happiness; (3) every temperance organization in the land; (4) all the churches (with a few painful exceptions); and (5) the earnest, pleading heart-rending cries of the irreclaimable drunkard for liberty from a thralldom worse than death. What shall be put in the other end of the scale? What is there available that can be placed there? Nothing but money! This is the only portion of the assets which can be safely put in, the remainder is not comely to look upon. Money is the omnipotent thing, and is supposed by its devotees to outweigh the contents of the other end of the scale. What an estimate the liquor interest makes of the strength of its adversaries when it presumes to enter the conflict having for its sole weapon a few thousand dollars in money! Is this to be its sole argument? It indeed seems to be so. There is no doubt that were there anything better we would hear of it. But money was tried in Oxford and to little purpose save in the towns and villages. Much of it was used in corruptly influencing those who could be bought, and some was squandered on a few public speakers who were dear at any price. The liquor party anticipated a victory by a majority of four or five hundred, but were confronted on the night of the election by a majority of nearly 800 on the other side. So that the omnipotent influences they put to work there are hardly likely to prove any more powerful elsewhere.—*Halton News.*

THE SCOTT ACT IN HALTON.

"The second year of the Scott Act reign has expired, and during the past year it has been clearly and satisfactorily demonstrated that the Scott Act can be enforced so as to very greatly decrease the consumption of intoxicating beverages, and this fact is continually growing more patent to every mind. That the Act has in no way injured business, our merchants are (almost without exception) willing and ready to testify. Business has not left the country because whiskey is gone. Our farmers would consider it an insult if any one dared to say that because whiskey was banished they would go out of Halton and do business where it could be obtained. The

treating system, the curse of the liquor traffic, is entirely wiped out. It has cost the county nothing to enforce the Act, the fines being more than sufficient to meet the expenses incurred in its enforcement. The following results have already been achieved:—1. The Act can be enforced; 2. Business is not injured; 3. Treating system is killed; 4. There are no shebeens; 5. Costs the country nothing to enforce the Act; 6. Drinking and drunkenness very materially decreased; 7. The people of our county very generally satisfied with the Act. We are now entering upon the third year under the Scott Act, but we have not the slightest apprehension that it will be the last year. During the first six months after the Act came into force considerable was said about its repeal. Lately, however, nothing has been heard on that subject, and we feel almost satisfied that no further action will take place in that direction. But in case the matter is taken up, there is certainly no prospect whatever of a repeal of the Act. Where prohibition has once been fairly and practically tried, the people would almost as soon think of licensing murder or any other crime, as the liquor traffic, who, while asserting that prohibitory laws do not prohibit, yet in their own interests oppose prohibitory laws" *Acton Free Press*

"THE LIVING ISSUE."

BY REV. A. A. PHELPS.

Words are signs of ideas. A name often represents a significant fact. The above phrase is a grand heading for a reform paper for it calls attention to something radical and vital as distinguished from what is trifling and commonplace.

How sad the spectacle presented by the great political parties of the day—wasting countless treasures of time, talent, and money on technicalities and trifles, while humanity groans under its burden of unalleviated suffering and giant evils stalk forth with desolating tread!

Political orators have often felt the want of some great inspiration not supplied by anything in their party platform. They have longed for some living question to enthuse their hearts and electrify their lips. If the enthusiasm arising from their personal acrimony and secondary considerations were abstracted from political pugilists, the fire would go out for lack of fuel. What is more pitiable than a great organization or movement that has no vital principle—no grand issue—no soul to give sparkle and power to its utterances and actions?

But there is an issue that is as grand as it is vital, and it is taking on fresh importance every day. It is the stupendous question, whether rum shall rule and ruin the country, or whether our nation will arise in its majesty and throttle this ghastly desolator of human hopes and homes. This is emphatically a *living* issue, and it is destined to become more and more so for years to come. The question is up to stay. Political tricksters deplore the fact, but they have no power to suppress the rising tide. Public conscience is beginning to awake to the terrible criminality of legalized traffic in tears and blood. When it becomes fully aroused, look out for thunderbolts of an indignant people, falling in vengeful ruin upon the drunkard factories of our imperiled country.

What is the tariff question compared to this? Our legislatures spend months of time and millions of money in discussing rivers, harbors, forests, fences, lines, fish, birds, dogs, and a thousand other subjects, but they have seemed to be little concerned for the improvement of human stock or the protection of society against the most destructive foe that ever invaded the home circle. The liquor oligarchy has largely succeeded in buying up and scaring out the men who ought to have hurled their thunders against this arrogant destroyer. But, thank God, some heroic souls are rising up to grapple this giant foe, and their voices and votes are sending consternation among the ranks of liquorism.

The war has begun. Look out for lively times the next five years. Men and women are waking up to the magnitude of this question. Communities are waking up to appreciate the ravages of rum. Temperance societies are waking up to see that something more is demanded than glittering regalia and routine ceremonies. Churches are waking up to see that a religion which apologizes for rum is a sham religion. Editors, ministers and legislators are waking up to an issue that is every way worthy of them. State after state, province after province, county after county, will join a square issue, fight a hot battle; and achieve a signal victory. Let the agitation go on. It is both hopeful and helpful.

Here is an issue that touches us at all vital points. It calls for conscience and courage. It will yet enlist the noblest men and women of the land, irrespective of party affiliations. It involves the weighty considerations of personal health, domestic bliss, financial prosperity, and moral character. It ignores sectional lines, and demands the co-operation of all who prefer the home to the saloon. It has enough in it to inspire the orator with eloquence, and to make a campaign glow with an interest born of something better than partyism and blackguardism. The hour for action has come. The cause is just. Who will march to the music of Local and National Prohibition?—*Living Issue.*

HOW THE "SCOTT ACT" IS WORKING IN PRINCE COUNTY, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

(Correspondence of the Montreal Witness.)

During the last year about forty convictions have been obtained against rumsellers; several have paid the fines, others have gone to gaol and served two, three and four months. The result has been that at Tignish, a village where quite a number of dram shops were licensed formerly, not one place is left where liquor can be obtained.

Further East is Alberton, the second largest town in the county, where a large business had been done formerly,

NOT A PLACE IS LEFT

except one or two in which a little is supposed to be kept on the "sly." One man seemed determined to defy the law but as a number of convictions against him stand appealed to the Supreme Court in June it is expected that that will be the end of his career as a rumseller in that place at least.

Kennington, another flourishing village east of Summerside, did a large business but now not one place is supposed to sell illicitly.

Summerside, the capital of the county, had fourteen licensed houses and as many unlicensed, but now only a few places still sell from the back rooms slyly and are repeatedly convicted and will soon be

COMPELLED TO SEEK SOME OTHER EMPLOYMENT.

Some have left for parts unknown and some have turned to work for a living. One of the vendors of that town appears to have been doing a pretty good business, as was shown by evidence in a late trial of violating the Act, when witnesses swore to obtaining it upon certificate of unprincipled doctors, and drinking in such places as the said vendor's office, horsestable, warehouses, &c., &c. The case was, however, dismissed. And so the fight goes on.

The result of the election for the repeal of the Act shows a majority in its favor of 1874, and the sole conviction is that should one be held two years hence the majority would be increased fifty per cent. It has worked wonders for this county, and will do so in any place in which it is faithfully carried out.

HOW WILL IT AFFECT BUSINESS.

The above is a question that is frequently asked in reference to the Temperance or Scott Act. It is one of the bugaboos dangled by the whiskey men before the eyes of men who they imagine are not much given to thinking out a question of this kind for themselves. There are hundreds of business men to-day supporting the Act simply from a business standpoint; men who are not by any means temperance men, at least what is usually termed a temperance man. But these men are given to solve business problems in a business manner, and the result is that the Baker says that "if the man who spends the dollar in whiskey that should be used in buying bread to feed his children were prevented from buying whiskey, he (the Baker) would then get the trade that belonged to him, and the children the bread.

The Butcher says that were whiskey done away with he would be selling joints of meat to families that to-day have to be content with potatoes and point, (point the potato at a bone that has served perhaps a week's dinners).

The Shoemaker says that were it not for whiskey he would do a much larger trade in woman's and children's boots and shoes.

The Grocer says that were whiskey done away with, tea would be used as a substitute by the whiskey drinkers themselves, and of course along with tea would go sugar, and all the other concomitants that go to make an enjoyable meal.

The Tailor says that no whiskey would mean to his trade no rags, consequently more clothes.

The Furniture man says no whiskey more weddings. The man who is now content to put up with the soft side of a plank, would then begin to think he wanted something better and would buy beds and bedding.

The Barber says that the fellow who goes now with his face like a blacking brush, because he wants his ten cents for his whiskey, will want a clean face for Sunday. And so these men figure it, and who says they are not right in their calculations.

The only ones who seem to really imagine, with good cause, it will hurt their business, are whiskey sellers themselves.

The Constables say it will hurt their business, as only one half the number will be required that is required now.

The Doctors say it will hurt their business, (unless they go into the prescription business largely, and that they hold is dangerous) as it will do away with a fruitful source of disease.

The Undertaker and the grave-digger says it will affect their business, as whiskey furnishes them with one quarter of all business they do.

This is how it will affect business. Canadian electors, how do you like it? Whose business do you want to help, the butcher's, the baker's, the grocer's, shoemaker's, tailors, furniture dealer's, hardware men, &c., or the hotel-keepers, the undertaker's, the grave-digger's the constable's, &c. Which?—*South Simcoe Battle Axe.*

Campaign Songs.

PROHIBITION.

TUNE—"Tramp, tramp, tramp the boys are marching."

There's a movement strong and grand,
Spreading over all the land,
Giving hope of peace and gladness to the world;
'Tis a battle for the right,
And our boys are in the fight,
And our flag of "Home Protection" is unfurled.

CHORUS.

Work, pray, vote, the day is dawning,
Cheer up, comrades, never yield;
We are ready for the fray,
We shall surely win the day,
And we'll drive the liquor traffic from the field.
There's a tumult in the air;
'Tis the wail of dark despair,
Coming from the homes of drunkards far and near;
And shall we, the sons of sires,
Who have kindled freedom's fires,
See our homes and friends destroyed by rum and beer?

CHO.—Work, etc

Shall our birthright be denied?
Shall we see our laws defied
By a league of liquor dealers, who demand,
In a tone of bitter hate,
That within this Golden State
No law that checks their hellish trade must stand?

CHO.—Work, etc

No! the edict has gone forth
From the East, the West, the North,
From the ocean to the highest mountain domes;
With our fortunes and our lives,
We'll protect our sons and wives,
And defend the sacred altars of our homes.

CHO.—Work, etc.

—Adopted from Selection.

OUR SEMI-CENTENNIAL,

TORONTO, 1884.

For Voice and Piano.

Words by F. S. SPENCE.

From BEETHOVEN'S Septuor, Op. 20.

1. Let hearts and voices blend - ing, U - nite to day in thank-ful song, In joy and pride as -

ced - ing. An an - them glad pro - long; Tell ev - 'ry where, our re - cord rare, Of

fame and growth un-stained and free, Through roll-ing years still tend - ing Towards this great ju - bi - lee.

cres.

2.

Let bannered splendor o'er us
Float out on every breeze's swell,
In clanging, pealing chorus
Let all the joy bells tell.
Of great deeds done, of glory won,
Of wealth—hard labor's honest spoil,
And prospects grand before us,
All forged by sturdy toil.

3.

And still in strength abounding,
May true hearts guard our city fast,
As theirs—all fear confounding—
Who in her humble past
A home first hewed from forests rude:—
As theirs who built her civic fame:—
As theirs whose cheers resounding
To day her might proclaim.

General News.

CANADIAN.

The Grand Lodge of Canada Good Templars met in Toronto on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Bush fires have started in the vicinity of Elginburg, and the farmers are fighting the flames with water. It is anticipated that they will be able to prevent the fire spreading to the forest.

At Lynden, a deaf and dumb boy about sixteen years of age named John Dunham, while walking on the railway track to his work on the 20th inst., was struck by a passing train and instantly killed.

A young man named Alexander Strang, carpenter, engaged on the Summit House addition, was accidentally drowned while bathing on the 20th of June.

The Dominion License Commissioners at Brantford have instructed their inspectors to at once commence prosecuting transgressors of the liquor law. Three cases against city hotel-keepers at their instance are to be tried before the police court.

Stanley J. Weaver, who is serving a term for burglary in the penitentiary at Welland, Ont., broke gaol on Monday. He was captured at Buffalo by Detective Morgenstein, and returned to the authorities at Welland.

Contrary to general expectation, the opening of the Ontario and Quebec Railway has been postponed from the 1st July till about the 8th or 9th, to allow of a complete inspection by Government inspectors. Ballasting is about completed.

A runaway horse near Milford, Prince Edward county, on the 23rd inst., threw a young lady, daughter of James Williamson, violently out of the buggy to the ground. She sustained injuries which, it is thought, will prove fatal.

Albert Forsyth, aged about 50, a farm hand with Mr. Fell, four miles from Brantford, has committed suicide by hanging himself with a chain, used for tying cattle, to a rafter in the attic.

FIRES.—A fire at Maganettawan on June 21st destroyed Mr. Christopher Theodore's house and contents. No insurance.—At Belleville, on June 23rd, at 3 o'clock in the morning a fire broke out in a stable on Coleman street, in which were three valuable horses belonging to J. K. McCarger, and one horse owned by Mr. Lossee, all of which were burned. The flames spread to the house adjoining, tenanted by Mr. Lossee and owned by Mr. James Hill, which with its contents was destroyed. McCarger's loss is about \$2,000, on which he has an insurance of \$800; Lossee's loss, \$600, insured for \$200; Hill's loss \$1,400, insured for \$800.—About eleven o'clock last Saturday night, a fire broke out in Wilson's hotel, Evanville, caused by the explosion of a lamp. The fire spread rapidly, consuming the following buildings in the same block: Howard & Co.'s store, Brennan's hotel, the dwellings of R. A. Mathewman, solicitor, John Loughran, and Mrs. John Stack. The loss is not known, but will be considerable.—The loss by the Port Arthur fire is \$25,000; insurance, \$14,000. Only one man was burned, Mr. McPherson, a commercial traveler from Winnipeg. The guests lost a good deal of property, the fire breaking out at 3 a.m.

UNITED STATES.

There was a terrific hailstorm in the section of Moundsville, W. Va., on June 22nd, and crops and buildings were badly damaged.

Alice M. Wells, of Boston, while viewing machinery in a large grain elevator in Chicago on Friday last, was caught and crushed to death.

Monday night a mob battered down the doors of the gaol in Vincennes, Ind., took Oliver Canfield, who murdered Mrs. Mollie Gherkin, and hanged him to a telegraph pole.

The Arizona arrived in New York on Tuesday with a batch of 531 Mormons from Europe. Of these 26 are returning elders, and the remainder are converts, principally Scandinavians.

Tomatoes and cucumbers are so plentiful in Florida that hundreds of acres of them are being ploughed in, because they are not worth the cost of picking.

Not very long ago tomatoes were known as love apples, and regarded as poisonous. Last season the canning establishments of the United States put up 52,322,952 cans of tomatoes.

The strike in the Hocking Valley coal region is general, and serious trouble is feared. Thirty detectives have arrived from Chicago to protect railway property. It is believed the militia will be called out.

At Gretna, La., on June 23rd, while Catharine Barrett and Agnes Kerner were going to the cemetery in a boat the craft capsized. Miss Barrett was drowned, but Miss Kerner was rescued by a colored boy.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Mr. Childers, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will attend the Egyptian Conference as the representative of the financial interests of his Government.

The gallery began to creak during the service in the Methodist church at Anglessea, in Wales, on Sunday last, and a panic ensued. Scores of persons jumped from the high windows, many of whom were trampled upon and severely injured.

At a recent meeting of Orangemen in Armagh, it was resolved that the Orangemen of the whole country shall attend the anniversary meetings at Newry on July 12th.

Irish Nationalists are still agitating the question of providing a fund to pay a regular salary to Nationalist members of Parliament. It is proposed to levy a tax on all Nationalist voters.

The contemplated visit of the Emperor and Crown Prince of Austria to Pola to see the naval manœuvres has been abandoned for fear of dynamite plots.

It is said the Princess Wilhelmina will be proclaimed successor to the regency under Queen Emma in case of the King's death. The Cabinet has determined to refuse to share tutelage with any German branch of the royal family.

There are alarming reports of cholera at Toulon. It is said 200 deaths occurred on the 23rd, and the city is in a state of panic. The Government has ordered the barracks to be evacuated, and sanitary precautions are being rapidly taken.

The Porte has 15,000 men ready to send to Upper Egypt. It is intended they shall disembark at a port on the Red Sea. This is due to the news that there is imminent danger of the Mahdi's movement spreading into Hedjaz.

The river Vistula has risen sixteen feet, and the streets of Warsaw and of a hundred villages are flooded.

More than half the city of Pisagua, in Peru, is burned, including the commercial portion.

Tales and Sketches.

HOW SQUIRE LAWSON SIGNED THE PLEDGE.

BY MATTIE JEAN SUTTON.

When I hear men of respectability and influence arguing against the temperance pledge or prohibition of the liquor business, I think of the story of Squire Lawson and "Boozy Sal." The Squire lived in a small town in Ohio, in the early days of the temperance movement. He kept wines in his cellar, and was a moderate drinker. Himself and family were eminently respectable people, and his opinions were received by the villagers with proportionate deference. In the due course of events, a Good Templar Lodge was organized in the town, and rapidly increased in members. This produced much excitement, indignation and ridicule among those engaged in the sale of liquors, and those who drank, the Squire among the rest. This influence alone prevented many from joining the Lodge. "What the Squire says" and "What the Squire thinks" was heard on every side among the opposers of the reform.

On a certain evening a popular temperance lecturer spoke in the church. The Good Templars were out in full force. So were the opposite elements, and the house was full. In one of the side pews facing the pulpit and in full view of the audience sat Squire Lawson. The lecturer was eloquent, enthusiastic, pointed and scathing to the liquorites.

At the close many in the house were willing and anxious to take the pledge. Mr. Jones, a prominent Good Templar, laid it upon the table, and offered to all who had not signed the opportunity to do so.

"But before that is done," continued the lecturer rising, "I will extend to any one in the house the invitation to reply to anything or everything I have said this evening."

"Shiftless Dick," for years a drunken vagabond, but now "clothed and in his right mind," rose from his seat. "I did not rise," he said, apologetically, "to answer anything you have said; to my mind it is unanswerable. But I wish to help the cause along. I want to urge these young men to take

the pledge now and stick to it through life, that they may never be where Dick Walker has been." And then with bursting heart and overflowing eyes, he recounted his miserable experience as the slave of King Alcohol; but gloried in the fact of being once more a free man, and ended by entreating the young men to beware of the first drink.

While he still spoke, with all eyes riveted upon him, a strange figure stole in at the door, and passing hesitatingly through the aisles, looked on all sides for a seat. It was "Boozy Sal," a poor unfortunate creature wedded to her cups and having no particular home. She had not been drinking enough to stagger; but her gait was a little unsteady as she came forward, heeded by a few, and took a seat by the Squire, who, listening intently to Dick, was all unconscious of her presence.

As soon as the young man sat down, Squire Lawson rose to his feet. The temperance element began to look indignant, and the opposition gratified. They could well foretell the tenor of his remarks. "My friends and neighbours," he began deliberately, "I am again as you know, moderate in all things, hasty in nothing. I have used of the good things of life just so much as I have believed to be for my highest good and happiness. I partake of the luxuries sparingly and temperately. I wish particularly to emphasize the word. I wonder if these young people have thought carefully of its meaning—temperate—temprance—what do these words mean? That paper is laid out there, and you are asked to sign it as a temperance pledge? Nothing of the kind. Temperance is a moderate use of thing; but when you sign this, you pledge yourself to not use it at all. In other words, you acknowledge you are not man enough or woman enough, to drink a little wine in the way of a luxury without drinking too much, and therefore pledge yourself to take none. I am proud to be able to say," drawing himself up and speaking in a loud voice, "that I've used liquors forty years and was never intoxicated in my life. And I mean to drink as long as I live." "So do I, Squire, so do I," cried Boozy Sal, darting to her feet and patting the speaker on the back, "You're the man for me!" The Squire started as though a rattlesnake had bitten him, and giving Sal a fierce look, turned to the tittering audience with a confused attempt to resume his speech. "I don't—I—of course I am as much against drunkenness as anybody and would work for temperance, but not teetotalism. Why even Paul thought a little wine was good for the stomach." "And so it is, Squire, so it is," exclaimed "Boozy Sal," edging up and patting him on the shoulder, "You and me knows what's good for us, don't we?" Again the Squire moved forward a few steps and continued in defiance of the suppressed laugh. "I don't know" he said hesitatingly, "but what's it's well enough for a drunkard to take a pledge. He may need some such support. But I don't propose to join him. I'd consider myself insulted if any man offered it to me." "Now you're a' talkin'," cried "Boozy Sal" enthusiastically slapping his shoulder, "just what I told 'em last night. Says I, 'Taint 'spectable, 'cause Squire Lawson says 'taint.'" Nearly everybody laughed outright. The usher tried vainly to persuade the creature to sit down. Squire Lawson was furious. Moving hastily still farther from his unwelcome follower and nearer the table in front of the pulpit where laid the pledge, he exclaimed, "Yes, I want it clearly understood, that I claim no fellowship with such as *that* (waving his hand toward "Boozy Sal.") "All who choose may join hands with such wrecks as sisters and brothers. But I'll have none of it—I'm a respectable man!" "You are that," chimed in "Boozy Sal," "you are the best man we've got on our side. We all say that," and her hand clenched his shoulder. It was more than human nature could stand, and amid the roars of laughter the poor Squire tore himself from his tormentor, and snatching the pledge signed his name. "There," he exclaimed savagely, as he passed Sal on the way to his seat, "I'm not on your side now." The astonished and delighted assembly rose by common impulse and came forward to congratulate him. He hardly knew what to do with his new honors, but soon found work enough in the cause and fought a good and long fight. But he was ever fond of relating how "Boozy Sal's" approval made him "see the point" in less than ten minutes, notwithstanding a dozen lectures had failed to convince him.—*Temperance Review.*

"ONE OF IRELAND'S NOBLEST SONS."

Away to the sunny South! Let me again in thought revisit the scenes of Father Mathew's labors, and tell to thee, oh, Ulster Scott! what these eyes beheld in the ancient city of Cork.

Fresh from reading the Life of the Irish Apostle of Temperance, and also Sullivan's "New Ireland," I was beginning to feel within me an unwonted interest in the history of our country, and, therefore, the proposal of a tour in the South seemed to me doubly delightful.

To most of us Northerners that part of our native land is *terra incognita*. We go hither and thither for health or pleasure, but perhaps not one in one hundred has seen the purple glow on the Kerry mountains, or the lovely lakes of fair Killarney.

The Cork Exhibition, no doubt, drew many this past summer to the province of Munster, who would not otherwise have thought of going. But to me personally, the exhibition was of much less interest than the winding streets of the ancient city, the butter market, the curious looking cars, peculiar to Cork, the magnificence of the chapels, and the strong contrast

shown to them in the appearance of those who entered to pay their devotions.

On arriving at the railway station you cross St. Patrick's Bridge, and at once you feel your interest aroused by the sight of Father Mathew's statue. It stands on a broad pedestal, in the most conspicuous spot in Patrick Street, and is more than life-size. It is of bronze, by Foley, the sculptor, and was erected in 1864. I was told that sometimes people may be seen kneeling in the street beside it at their prayers. Let us not be in haste to blame them, that in their distress, when the heart is almost broken, and the board bare at home through the devastation of drink, their thoughts turn to one whose heart was large, and whose powers were all devoted to rescue victims of the whiskey, and, in gazing up into that noble face, they remember that there was one who loved his race, and spent his life in doing them service.

A hard battle had he to wage in life and in death there was none to take the standard from his weary hand. This much-loved apostle had no successor. No other noble capuchin arose to carry on the holy war. The personal influence of Father Mathew was immense; but the Irish character is notably unstable, so when their loved leader fell, and temptation came, there was a sad falling off. This fact is freely acknowledged by A.M. Sullivan. He says—"The circumstances under which the drink-curse arose anew amongst the Irish people are painfully reproachful to our law makers and administrators. There were scores, probably hundreds, of districts in Ireland from which drink shops had long totally disappeared; and had there been at the time any suitable conservation of this 'free soil' area, three-fourths of Father Mathew's work would have endured to the present hour. But what happened within my own experience and observation was this: When the Government relief works were set on foot all over the kingdom, close by every pay office or depot, there started into operation a meal store and a whiskey shop, nay, often the pay clerks and road staff lodged in the latter, and made it 'headquarters.' Only too well the wretched people knew what the fire-water would do for them; it would bring them oblivion or excitement, in which the horror and despair around them would be forgotten for a while. . . . In the track of the Government relief staff and specially 'licensed' by law, the drink shops re-appeared, and to a large extent conquered what they had lost. Not wholly, however. There are thousands of men in Ireland who 'took the pledge from Father Mathew,' and hold by it still. . . . The pure-souled and great-hearted capuchin has not lived and labored in vain."

The wave of temperance which swept over the land at length receded, and now the evil is among high and low.

On all sides in Cork it is most depressing to see the signs of declension in temperance. It is a proverb in the city that on each side of the street, immediately opposite Father Mathew's statue, there stand three or four public houses. These do a good business. You see a stream of men and women, dirty, ragged, and degraded, pouring in and out, and none seem at all rebuked by the silent sermon preached by that noble figure in bronze.

I have before me as I write, a little photo which, perhaps, may be familiar to many of you. The scene—Patrick Street, Cork. Here is the statue of our hero. His arm is outstretched, as if in the act of blessing, and he is looking down, with benevolence on his handsome face. In the background you see the irregular line of shops, and below the statue sits a poor woman, resting awhile from carrying her heavy basket. In the foreground stands Pat, as he is generally represented in pictures, but rarely seen in real life, with battered hat, ragged coat, and knee-breeches. He has a shille-leugh under his arm, and a short pipe between his teeth. He is addressing Father Mathew in the following strain—"Bedad, the judge dhrinks it, the clergy dhrinks it, I dhrink it, so does Sheela, a little, and likes it, too, so yer riverence was desaved entirely in the potheen!"

This little photo is supposed to be a take-off, something for the English and Americans to laugh at, and buy as a little remembrancer of the "poor Irish," but it is a stern reality. As to Judge, Sheela, and Pat, we suppose it is a true statement; but as regards the clergy, I regret to say, that in all the hotels where our party stayed, we failed to meet a follower of the good Father Mathew, and we came across a good many clergy. Afterwards I made bold to mention this fact to some intelligent people whom we met at Killarney, and they could not deny it. I did indeed hear, upwards of a year ago, of two Catholic clergymen in Dublin, who were earnestly endeavoring to save their people from intemperance. But I merely record my own observation as to not meeting any.

We made our way to Father Mathew's grave, in St. Joseph's Cemetery, what was formerly the Botanic Gardens, but converted to its present use by the worthy friar. His remains lie in the centre of the chief walk, have a headstone, and a simple railing enclosing them. On leaving I saw two or three poor people kneeling around. On the stone were placed some odd little china figures like dolls, and other objects. Our guide told me that people with various ailments came there on pilgrimage, and to pray, and are cured. They leave crutches, and so on, as testimony to the fact. I certainly saw no crutches, but perhaps the little articles I saw had some significance.

Father Mathew himself always disclaimed any miraculous healing power. Even in his lifetime, many of the people accredited him with it, but he was far too honest to allow such an impression to go abroad. Wonderful restorations to health, no doubt, there were, after signing the pledge,

and receiving the blessing, but these were due to the practice of total abstinence which followed.

In course of time, especially after Father Mathew's death, the medals which he had given to those who signed the pledge came to be regarded with somewhat of veneration by the more superstitious of the people. Love of relics seem natural to us. But in proportion to the ignorance of the owner was it accredited with wonderful virtue. Like a quack medicine, it would cure everything. An amusing story is told how, on one occasion, a medal was borrowed to put out a neighbor's fire.

We all know what enthusiasm has been in the North at blue ribbon meetings, and what good results have followed; but we fear the same success is not to be looked for in Munster. There the blue ribbon means to them Protestantism, and the meetings a means of proselytizing.

But while we recognize that individual or united efforts can work wonders, the law of the land is licensing the temptation to evil on all sides, and thus undermining the best efforts of the philanthropist. Fifty years hence, when all public houses are swept away, and houses of real refreshment provided instead, will not people hold up their hands in horror at "what used to be," and rejoice that their lot has *not* been cast in

"The good old times?"

—L. C. in *The Irish Templar*.

A THRILLING SCENE.

A few years ago, I was in company with a gentleman who just returned from the city of L——, in New England. He said he put up at the hotel, and for a time took his seat in the bar room.

The door opened suddenly, and a woman stepped in. She was the very picture of agony; her hair dishevelled, her dress negligent, her eye unsteady, and her movements eccentric. She seemed to hesitate at first, but at length gathering courage, she moved up to the bar and said—

"Landlord, don't sell my husband any more rum. You have already ruined us! You know that before he came to your bar he was a sober man. He was as kind a husband as any woman ever had. We had a good home, a good farm and every comfort. But you sold him liquors until he had no money to pay. Unknown to me you got a mortgage on his farm; you sold it, and turned me and my helpless children out of doors! My husband lost his health, his character, and reputation. He became cross and abusive to me, whom he once tenderly loved. He turned me out of our wretched hovel into the cold and storm! He comes home from your tavern infuriated like a demon. My once kind and amiable husband, and the tender father, is a madman when in liquor. He beats me and my children cruelly, and threatens to murder us! *Oh! don't give him any more liquor!*" and the tears gushed from her eyes, while the landlord stood speechless.

In the midst of these entreaties, which should have broken a heart of adamant, a man stepped into the bar room, and with the vacant stare of an inebriate, moved toward the bar.

Instantly the pleading wife threw herself between the man and the bar, and with one hand against his breast, and the other stretched out imploringly to the landlord, she said,

"On don't, my dear! don't drink! You'll break my heart!" and bursting with agony, she turned to the landlord, and said,

"Oh, don't let him have it! *don't!*"

And while this scene was passing, heart rending and awful beyond description, the landlord walked deliberately out from behind the counter, and taking the woman rudely by the arm, said, "This is no place for women;" and violently tore her from her husband and, pushing her out, shut the door against her.

The wretched inebriate staggered up and drank his dram, placed a piece of money upon the counter, the landlord wiped it off complacently into the drawer, and the drunkard passed out, maddened with the draught to renew his brutal attacks upon his defenceless wife and children. * *

No one defended such barbarous cruelty as this. No one apologized for it. All agreed to pronounce the landlord worse than a brute. But there was one fact deserving of special attention. The whole transaction was under the sanction of the law! For the sale of every glass of that ruinous liquor, which reduced an honest man and good citizen to the lowest degree of suffering and infamy, he could show a

"LICENSE!"

There was then no redress in law for that suffering woman. She had been robbed of her home, of her comfort, of her husband, and the blight of despair had been thrown over her whole family; but the law protected the destroyer, and left her to endure the anguish without the hope of relief!

The people of that State have changed the law on that subject, since then. They have now got the MAINE LAW; so that the liquor-seller cannot take away the home of the helpless, and ruin a man with impunity. *Have they done right!*—*American Paper*.

THE DRUNKARD'S WIFE.

In a hospital ward a woman lay,
Painfully gasping her life away;
So bruised and beaten you scarce could trace
Womanhood's semblance in form or face,
Yet the hair that over the pillow rolled,
In a tangled mass was like threads of gold,
And never a sculptor in any land
Moulded a daintier foot or hand.

Said one who ministered to her need:

"None but a coward could do this deed;
And what bitter hate must have nerved the arm
That a helpless creature like this could harm."
Then the dim eyes, hazy with death's eclipse
Slowly unlocked, and the swollen lips
Murmured faintly, "He loves me well—
My husband—'twas drink—be sure you tell
When he comes to himself—that I forgive;
Poor fellow—for him—I would like to live."
A shudder, a moan, as the words were said
And a drunkard's wife on the couch lay dead.

Oh, fathers who hold your daughters dear,
Somebodys daughter is lying here.
Oh, brothers of sisters! come and see
What the fate of your precious one may be:
Oh, man, however you love your home,
Be it palace or cottage, 'neath heaven's blue done,
This demon drink can enter in,
For law strikes hands and bargains with sin.
You may legalize crime, you have the gold,
Now hand them over, the sons you sold—
Keep pushing them forward. Drink, boys, drink!
Your fathers are paid for your souls they think.
And in the great marts where Mammon strives
Cheapest of all things are human lives.

—*St. Louis Cimeter*.

For Girls and Boys.

DOOMED TO FAILURE.

Fifteen years ago Harry Fowler—we do not use the real name—was a brilliant but nervous boy, in a preparatory school of one of our large cities. He entered college, and soon became noted for his essays in the literary club, which he joined.

He was not a thorough scholar, and his observation had been limited; but he had a happy faculty of expression, and could say "nothing" with a crisp vivacity which strongly resembled wit.

The college boys with one voice pronounced him a genius. He was the man—every college can boast of one—who "would be heard of in the world."

Harry was easily convinced of the truth of this prophecy. Why not assault fame now, he thought? Why spend years of drudgery in preparation for authorship? *Poeta nascitur, etc.*

He sent one or two articles to a daily paper. Unfortunately they were accepted. He left college, went to the city, and at nineteen began what he was pleased to call "a literary life." The boy had talent; immature, but attractive. A sketch or two was accepted by the magazines, and won praise. But there his success ended. He had neither knowledge, experience, nor poetic fancy to give to the world, and pleasing nothings do not long command a sale in publishing offices.

To support life he became a reporter on a daily paper, working all night to gain a pittance, which supported him. At the same time he besieged in vain every magazine and publisher in the country with novels, sketches, and poems. Made fitful and uncertain by his temperament and habits of life, he soon lost his position as salaried reporter, and became a sensational writer, a mere hack, furnishing accounts of murders, of prize fights, accidents, etc., at so much—or so little—a column.

Disappointment and irregular hours had soured his temper and wore on his nerves. He began to "need something to brace him up." There is no need that we should go down the miserable road step by step. A few weeks ago Harry Fowler committed suicide in his room,

leaving a letter behind, in which he arraigned the world as blind to his real worth, and God as unjust to him.

How many other young men and women are rushing into authorship, seeking to take the position of teachers of mankind, while as yet they have accumulated no resources of thought or of knowledge, have seen nothing of the world, and have not even learned how to work! The end for them may not be as tragic as in this case. But it will assuredly be disappointment, bitter and enduring.

"Do not," said Jerrold, to such an ambitious lad, "take down the shutters until you have something to put in the windows."—*Exchange*.

THE CHILDREN'S PLEADINGS.

BY E. C. A. ALLEN.

Get a number of cards about eight inches square, and have printed upon each one letter in bold large type. Attach a ribbon to each card, all of equal length. Enlist the services of thirteen little girls as near in height as can be got. These may remain in an ante-room, or may be seated at the back row of the seats on the platform. Each girl must have one of the cards hanging suspended by the ribbon from the neck. Each letter on the cards will be the same as the first letter of the verse the girl has to recite. Do not let the girls, if they have to be on the platform, sit in the order they have to recite, because that would inform the audience what was coming, and greater interest is excited if they do not know this. The girl with the card bearing the letter S comes first forward, placing herself at the right hand of the chairman, and, looking full in front of the audience, recites the first verse. The girl with I upon her card next comes and stands in a line with the first girl; the next with the letter G in the same order, and so with the letter N, etc.

"SIGN THE PLEDGE."

Enter First Girl.

See the little ones are coming
Forward in the temperance fight;
Hear our little voices pleading,
Oh! give up the drink to-night.

Second Girl.

In our songs and recitations
This grand end we have in view.
We ourselves are stanch abstainers;
Such we want to make you too.

Third Girl.

Gazing on us as we stand here,
Young and fair, from drink-chains free,
Which of us would you be willing
In the drunkard's ranks to see?

Fourth Girl.

"None!" we think we hear you saying.
But, O fathers, mothers, dear!
If we follow your examples,
Shall we shun or like the beer?

Fifth Girl.

Treading in your foot steps shall we
Sober, temperate, happy grow?
Will you not for our sakes banish
That which causes sin and woe?

Sixth Girl.

Hearken how the widows' wailings,
How the orphans' cries ascend!
Drink-made widows, drink-made orphans,
Will you still the drink defend?

Seventh Girl.

Earnestly your children ask you,
Join our noble temperance band!
Help to chase the fearful monster
From our devoted land.

Eighth Girl.

Put your names to our grand pledge-roll;
Vow you'll never taste again
That which fills sad hearts with anguish,
Homes with weeping, graves with slain.

Ninth Girl.

Let our pleadings be successful
As we earnestly beseech
All who hear us to consider
The great lesson we would teach.

Tenth Girl.

Every drunkard that we pity
As we meet him in the street
Once, like us, was young and happy
Till sin snared his heedless feet.

Eleventh Girl.

Dreadful truth! he did as you do—
You who take your little drop—
Drank at first in moderation,
Till he knew not where to stop.

Twelfth Girl.

God save us from ever tasting!
God help you, dear friends, to see
That alone in total abstinence
There can total safety be.

Thirteenth Girl.

Each has brought her letter with her;
Heed, oh! heed these words of light.
Drink with us heaven's sparkling water;

[*All Exclaim.*]

Sign, oh! sign the pledge to-night.

Youth's Temperance Banner.

Our Casket.

BITS OF TINSEL.

"I drop into poetry occasionally," as the office boy remarked when he tumbled into the waste basket.

An advertisement in a contemporary reads: "Wanted—A girl to cook."

A careless printer made a dancing master's card read: "I offer my respectful shanks to all who have honored me with their patronage."

"I don't see the bell," said a handsome woman at the front door of a house, to an Irishman shoveling coal. "Faith, ma'am, an' ye wud though av ye were to luk in the glass."

"Whe-e-w!" yelled the man, as the dentist jerked his tooth out. "I thought you extracted teeth without pain." "So I do—without pain to me."

"All our vacant rooms are taken," wrote a Dublin hotel manager, "and the accommodations we offer cannot be had." This is a Texas steer instead of an Irish bull.

"Why, Sammy," said a father to his little son the other day, "I didn't know that your teacher whipped you last Friday." "I guess," he replied, "if you'd been in my trousers you'd knowed it."

Some of the men who carry the most expensive watches never know when it is time to go home.

A new publication of recipes gives prominence to an "anti-spreec mixture," and tells people how to "relieve drunkenness."

"Oh, for a thousand tongues!" sang a little urchin who had crawled inside a huge sugar hoghead.

"Now, children," said the teacher, "What do you call the meal that you eat in the morning?" "Oat meal!" promptly replied a member of the class.

There is one thing about a house that seldom falls, but never hurts the occupant when it does. That is the rent.

An Irish lover remarked: "It's a very great pleasure to be alone, especially when your sweetheart is wid ye."

The Canada Temperance Act!

VICTORY! VICTORY! VICTORY!

22,159 MAJORITY.

"THANK GOD AND TAKE COURAGE."

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

PRESENT STATE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		<i>New Brunswick.</i>	
Annapolis,	Cape Breton,	Albert,	Carleton,
Colchester,	Cumberland,	Charlotte,	Fredericton, (city,)
Digby,	Hants,	Kings's,	Northumberland,
Inverness,	King's,	Queen's,	Sunbury,
Pictou,	Queen's,	Westmoreland,	York.
Shelburne,	Yarmouth.		
<i>P. E. Island.</i>		<i>Ontario.</i>	<i>Manitoba.</i>
Charlottetown, (city),	King's,	Halton,	Lisgar,
Prince,	Queen's.	Oxford.	Marquette.

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

<i>Ontario.</i>			
Stormont, Glengarry, and Dundas,	Peel,	Bruce,	
Russell and Prescott,	Simcoe,	Kent,	
Carleton,	Grey,	Middlesex,	
Leeds and Grenville,	Brant,	Dufferin,	
Lennox and Addington,	Elgin,	Wellington.	
Prince Edward,	Norfolk,	Halton, (Repeal.)	
Northumberland and Durham,	Perth,	Brantford (city).	
Ontario,	Lambton,	St. Thomas (city).	
York,	Huron,		
Essex,	Lanark.		

Quebec.—Arthabaska, Shefford, Stanstead.

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

SUMMARY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of Alliance Secretaries:

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

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR.

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED.		DATE OF ELECTION.	
	For	Against		
Fredericton (city), N.B.	403	203	October	31, 1878
York, N.B.	1229	214	Dec'r	28, "
Prince, P.E.I.	2062	271	"	28, "
Charlotte, N.B.	867	149	March	14, 1879
Carleton, N.B.	1215	96	April	21, "
Charlottetown (city), P. E. I. . .	827	253	April	24, "
Albert, N.B.	718	114	April	21, "
King's, P.E.I.	1076	59	May	29, "
Lambton, Ont.	2567	232	May	29, "
King's, N.B.	798	245	June	23, "
Queen's, N.B.	500	315	July	3, "
Westmoreland, N.B.	1082	299	Sept.	11, "
Megantic, Que.	372	841	Sept.	11, "
Northumberland, N.B.	875	673	Sept.	2, 1880
Stanstead, Quebec.	760	941	June	21, "
Queen's, P.E.I.	1317	99	Sept.	22, "
Marquette, Manitoba	612	195	Sept.	27, "
Digby, N.B.	944	42	Nov.	8, "
Queen's, N.S.	763	82	January	3, 1881
Sunbury, N.B.	176	41	February	17, "
Shelburne, N.S.	807	154	March	17, "
Lisgar, Man.	247	120	April	7, "
Hamilton (city), Ont.	1661	2811	"	13, "
King's, N.S.	1477	108	"	14, "
Halton, Ont.	1483	1402	"	19, "
Annapolis, N.S.	1111	114	"	19, "
Wentworth, Ont.	1611	2202	"	22, "
Colchester, N.S.	1418	184	May	13, "
Cape Breton, N.S.	739	216	August	11, "
Hants, N.S.	1028	92	Sept.	15, "
Welland, Ont.	1610	2378	Nov.	10, "
Lambton, Ont.	2988	3073	Nov.	29, "
Inverness, N.S.	960	106	January	6, 1882
Pictou, N.S.	1555	453	January	9, "
St. John, N.B.	1074	1074	February	23, "
Fredericton, N.B.	293	252	October	26, "
Cumberland, N.S.	1560	262	October	25, 1883
Prince County, P. E. I.	2939	1065	February	7, 1884
Yarmouth, N.S.	1300	96	March	7, 1884
Oxford, Ont.	4073	3298	March	20, 1884
Total,	49,103	26,944		

The Total Vote in the Forty Contests stands:

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

Majority for the Act.....22,159