

# The Canada Citizen

## AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

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F. S. SPENCE, - - - MANAGER.

TORONTO FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2nd, 1883.

REV. THOMAS GALES.

The friends of Temperance all over the Dominion will learn with deep sorrow of the death of this active and successful worker in the cause of Prohibition. The sad event was not unexpected, as Brother Gales has been suffering from severe illness for a long time. He died at his home in Montreal on Wednesday last. He had been Secretary of the Dominion Alliance for the suppression of the liquor traffic ever since the formation of that organization, and was identified with various other societies working towards the same great end. His loss will be painfully felt by his many fellow-workers, who have always held him in the highest esteem.

### THE COFFEE HOUSE MOVEMENT.

This Modern department of Temperance enterprise is having a career of most remarkable success. It is based upon the common-sense idea of supplying what the public requires, without associating with this supply dangerous and powerful attractions towards what is ruinous and vile. The effort to accomplish this has met with a hearty response from thousands who highly appreciate the benefits that have thus been conferred upon them, and the scheme has proved not merely a philanthropic enterprise, but a profitable financial undertaking.

The Toronto Coffee House Association has just closed the first full year of its operations, and is, we understand, in a position to declare a fair dividend on the invested capital. We congratulate the management upon what they have achieved, and wish them even greater success in their future efforts.

The saloon and tavern have a strong hold upon a certain class of men in the provision they make for gratifying social tastes and instincts. There is an enormous population in our cities and towns who live in lodgings and boarding houses, where they are entirely deprived of the comforts and associations of home. In their craving for companionship and social intercourse they are impelled towards the drinking resorts that shrewdly make provision for the gratification of these desires, and so draw within range of their unholy temptations thousands who would never enter a saloon if some other place offered them the same social privileges and enjoyments. Here is a direction in which our Coffee House Association may find a wide field of usefulness and even of profit. Thus far they

have done comparatively little for the public beyond the supplying of refreshments. They could and should do much in the way of ministering to the social instinct. Reading-rooms, conversation-rooms, rooms for games and entertainments, facilities of every sort for innocent recreation and rest might be provided at an outlay that would soon be repaid in the increase of business that would be secured and then the Coffee house would really be in a position to compete with the drinking places that find it pays to furnish all this and a great deal more. We are pleased to learn that some such scheme is being considered, and earnestly hope the T. C. H. A. will see that it is its duty and interest to do more than has yet been done in this direction. It is also to be regretted that accommodation is not supplied for horse as well as man, so that people driving in from the country may be under no necessity to visit liquor selling taverns. For a similar reason it might be well if sleeping accommodation were also provided.

We gladly publish on another page part of an exceedingly interesting account of the movement in this city which was written by Rev. P. McF. Macleod, to whose energetic and self-denying efforts much of the success of the T. C. H. A. is due.

### TEMPERANCE INSURANCE.

We published a couple of weeks ago an article upon temperance insurance, in which it was stated that nothing of the sort had yet been done in Canada outside the various temperance beneficiary societies. Since then we have received a letter from Mr. F. Santcliffe, of Montreal, Manager of the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, in which he states that the company named is doing business precisely on the lines indicated by us. We are pleased to learn that such is the case. A temperance section will soon be an indispensable feature of every life-insurance organization that has total abstainers among its policy holders. The best lives will not continue paying high rates for the benefit of the worst, and companies cannot afford to do business with the worst lives only. Why can we not have a company on a temperance basis? If a temperance section is good, would not a temperance company be better, cheaper for insurers, and more profitable for the promoters? Meantime we wish our Montreal friends every success, and shall be happy to publish any facts they can give us in relation to the success of their enterprise.

### THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY IN CANADA.

INTERVIEW WITH ONE OF THE LEADING SPIRITS IN THE MOVEMENT HERE—THE PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY'S OPERATIONS—MAKING VOTES FOR PROHIBITION—PLANS AND PROSPECTS.

A representative of THE CITIZEN called the other day on Dr. Snelling, the well-known barrister of this city, to learn of the progress of the work, which that gentleman, for some few months past, has been undertaking in connection with the Church of England Temperance Society.

In June last, Dr. Snelling began a series of letters to the press in various parts of the Province, as well as in Toronto, with the object of stirring up the heart and touching the conscience of the public, particularly aiming, however, to reach and influence members of Christian Churches to form local associations and Bands of Hope for the children, in connection with the Church of England Temperance Society. Reference was made in THE CANADA CITIZEN some weeks ago to the attention which had been aroused by one of the Doctor's letters in the *Globe*, and which had drawn forth quite a large number of personal replies strongly in favor of prohibition of the liquor traffic.

"What has been the effect of your published letters?" the CITIZEN asked.

"I have been astonished at the results," replied Doctor Snelling. "I have been laid aside by illness for a couple of weeks, but I am informed that of the 102 parishes within the Anglican Diocese of Toronto quite a number have reported the organization of branches

of the C. E. T. S., and information is being constantly received of the intention of other parishes to follow suit—and from what is going on, it may reasonably be expected that the majority of the parishes will have their associations well organized and delegates chosen to attend on the 22nd of Nov. in Toronto—when the Diocesan Association of the C. E. T. S. is to be inaugurated. The Bishop, who takes the most hearty interest in the movement, tells me that the results, so far, are most encouraging. I have written about forty letters to various newspapers on the subject of organization and the work to be done, and many of these have been copied into other journals, not only in this Province, but in the other Provinces and in the United States."

"What platform have the societies adopted?"

"We have three distinct pledges—one of total abstinence; the second not to treat; and the third not to drink intoxicating liquor, except at meals. We thus secure co-operation from Christian men of various views, and as a matter of experience, we find that the members soon become total abstainers when they join, by adopting one of the other pledges."

"What is your attitude towards prohibition?"

"I am working for prohibition in the most practical way. You can never obtain a prohibitory law until you send men to Parliament in such force as to secure the passage of such a law. You cannot send such men unless you have voters who will elect them; and you cannot get the voters unless you educate them. Partyism must be put out of sight. The consciences of men must be reached; Christian men must be urged as Christians to vote for men who will legislate to stop the manufacture of intoxicants; there must be neither Grit nor Tory in the matter. The Temperance Societies which work outside the Church lines are doing a good work; but as the majority of their members are young men, or women, who do not possess the franchise, the work must be slow in its results. I believe the most direct, as well as the more correct plan, is to appeal to Church members as such; to make the temperance question a Church question; and then the result will be immediate, and you will not hear the cry of political parties raised, for men will vote, as in the sight of God, caring nothing for parties."

"Has not the time arrived, Doctor, for the organization of a third political party—a Prohibition Party—who will ignore the existing parties unless they adopt prohibition as a plank in their platform?"

"No," replied the Doctor, emphatically. "You have not yet got the voters. You may think the sentiment in a community is strong in favor of prohibition, but if you rely on the votes of men as voters simply, or as politicians, you will be disappointed. Get their co-operation as Christians, and you can rely on their votes."

"You believe, then, in making temperance a part of church life and church work?"

"I do, most certainly. I believe that church members should be taught to deny themselves for the sake of the suffering, and to exercise their franchise in the removal of the curse of the liquor traffic; and that the young should be trained into habits of abstinence. In the matter of church temperance organization I was somewhat surprised to find that the Church of England is in advance of all the others; but I have written to the *Christian Guardian*, and intend to write to the *Canada Presbyterian* and *Canadian Baptist*, urging that those denominations should take up the matter on lines similar to those of our communion, and I hope that some good may result. The success of our efforts in Toronto Diocese has led to the adoption of our Constitution by the other Dioceses, where similar branches are being organized. I have received quite a number of letters from clergymen and influential laymen in these other Dioceses asking for information and papers, and such other assistance as I could give to enable them to start their local associations or branches of the Church of England Temperance Society, and I have been asked to visit various parts of the Province and deliver addresses in connection with the work of organization. The movement is extending rapidly, and will be very important in its development, for each branch society will represent an average of seventy-five members, most of whom are voters. We have been discussing the question of an organ, and a depot for the supplying of temperance literature to these branches. There is another view of this work, added the speaker. "It means a long step in the direction of Christian union. This is a social question, not a doctrinal one, and clergymen of all denominations may sit on the same platform in discussing it. High Church, Low Church, Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians,—all have common cause here; and when the consciences of the Christians of this City and Province are thoroughly roused, we shall be able to hold a grand Union Convention, as large, as united, and as enthusiastic as the Reform Con-

vention which crowded the Horticultural Gardens Pavilion last January."

"I sincerely hope your health may be spared, Doctor, so that you may have the pleasure of such a sight," remarked the CITIZEN representative.

[We reprint on page 208 from the *Christian Guardian* the letter sent to that journal by Dr. Snelling.]

### Selected Articles.

#### COFFEE-HOUSES IN TORONTO.

Our first house, East Market Square, was opened on the 15th of Feb'y, 1882, by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, the ceremony being preceded by a meeting in the chamber of the City Council, at which speeches were delivered by the leading clergy and some of the most distinguished laymen of the city. Among others Archbishop Lynch spoke most favourably of the movement, and (doubtless through his influence) our Roman Catholic fellow citizens have proved warm friends and patrons of our houses, and to meet their requirements special attention has been paid to providing fish on Fridays. Our stay at East Market Square was not long, as our neighbour, the proprietor of the Albion Hotel, purchased our building and offered us favourable terms for the remainder of our lease. By this step valuable service was done to the Coffee-House Movement, as our moving into the building now occupied next to the Cathedral on King Street led to a very large increase in the volume of our business, an increase that still advances. Last Autumn we opened a second house at Shaftesbury Hall, which has also done a good business, and promises splendidly for the future. The following facts with regard to the numbers supplied each week at the two houses will prove of interest:—

1883.	Customers Served	1883.	Customers Served
Week ending		Week ending	
Jan. 6.....	5295	Feb. 10.....	5295
" 13.....	5293	" 17.....	5452
" 20.....	5049	" 24.....	5435
" 27.....	5035	Mar. 3.....	5941
Feb. 3.....	5328	" 10.....	5835
Mar. 17.....	5830	June 2.....	6800
" 24.....	5300	" 9.....	6554
" 31.....	6319	" 16.....	6665
April 7.....	6046	" 23.....	6660
" 14.....	6242	" 30.....	6817
" 21.....	6386	July 7.....	6555
" 28.....	6145	" 14.....	7432
May 5.....	6542	" 21.....	7571
" 12.....	6441	" 27.....	7807
" 19.....	6510	Aug. 4.....	7838
" 26.....	6263		

As some have doubted if we were reaching the class specially before our minds when beginning this movement, I wish to give here an estimate, by the manager, of the proportion of the various classes supplied on one day at the St. Lawrence House.

Merchants, Lawyers, Judges, Bankers, &c.....	125
Clerks in stores and offices.....	200
Ladies (supposed to be shopping).....	40
Mechanics and Labourers.....	225
People from the country.....	70
Girls from stores.....	40
Lads under 15 years of age.....	50

From this list it will be seen that we are not only reaching the poorer classes but are doing a work that is calculated to have far reaching influences upon all classes of society, and to do much towards solving grave social problems which lie before us in this democratic country. During last winter we provided entertainments in the evenings for the people, charging only a ten cent refreshment ticket for admission, and we hope in the future further to develop this means of attracting the young from the many questionable entertainments to which they are enticed in our city. The question of providing smoking rooms and reading rooms is at present under consideration, and we believe these adjuncts are most important in connection with the philanthropic aspect of the movement. As to the financial results of our work I may say, that our first full year will end with this month, and that our directors are looking forward with confidence to be able to give at our annual meeting in November a good account of the condition of the Company, accompanied with a fair dividend on the invested capital. I am glad to state that the example we have set is being energetically followed in other places, that Brockville has now a flourishing Coffee House, and there is every prospect of Brantford, Peterboro and other towns following suit. We wish these enterprises all success, and our indefatigable Secretary, Mr. Baker, will always be ready to give to any friends entering upon this work the benefit of his experience and thorough knowledge of the business.—Rev. P. M. F. McLeod.

## ONE MORE EDITOR SETS HIS STAKE.

We believe in the total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating (alcoholic) beverages of every kind, just as we believe in the total prohibition of murder, theft, or forgery. We do not expect that such prohibition against the liquor traffic will ever be absolutely enforced any more than the prohibition of other evils is now enforced. However, because people do now and then commit murder, that is no reason the law against murder should be repealed, and the undoubted fact that liquor would still be drunk, if its manufacture and sale were prohibited, is no argument against the right of prohibition. If the liquor traffic is a public injury, it should be prohibited, and what other business in the world to-day can be mentioned that does the harm to body, mind and soul, that the drinking of liquor does. And the harm is not confined to the drinker, but extends to everyone with whom he comes in contact—his family, his friends, the merchant he buys his goods from, the community in which he lives, and his country. We all know how he injures his family; how he abuses his friends; how the merchant who trusts him is likely to lose what is due him; how the community is injured by the unlovely and often squalid home of the inebriate; how the country is robbed of its manhood and compelled to support inebriate and insane asylums, prisons and dungeons, as the result of the use of alcoholic beverages. If these facts could be gainsaid, then an excuse might be found for the non-prohibition of this devastating business; but, as it cannot be denied that it is the great curse of civilization to-day, we cannot see how any reasoning mind can find any other way to get rid of the evil than by Prohibition.—*Antioch Ledger*.

## "THE CHURCH AND PROHIBITION."

Under the above heading Mr. N. F. Thompson, of Savannah, a prominent worker in the Catholic Church, furnishes to the *Catholic World* an important and valuable article showing the status of the church on the question of prohibition. It is an able article and deserves serious consideration. He says:

"What the state may do is to say that the liquor-traffic is the prolific source of certain evils and inimical to the general welfare; and public authority being specially organized to preserve and not destroy, it cannot be a party to the destruction of its own existence by permitting the continuance of so destructive an agent. The State has the power to do any and all things needed to fulfil the end of organized society—viz., the preservation of the general welfare of the people. If the State comes to regard the liquor-traffic as a disorganizing agent, or as destroying its members or otherwise rendering them unable to fulfil their part of that mutual relationship and obligation which exists between the citizen and the State, then the question of prohibition stands forth plain and simple as one for state settlement. Viewed thus, the church could find nothing in prohibition to oppose. For instance from judicial statistics it is ascertained that a very large percentage of crime originates from frequenting liquor-saloons; this fact alone is enough to place prohibition on the list of preventives to be used against crime—a basis which the church could not and would not oppose, since the State has a right to prevent as well as to punish crime. Again, equally as large a proportion of pauperism and lunacy, which demands State aid to provide for, is traceable to the convivial drinking commonly practised in liquor-saloons; that may fairly place prohibition among the preventives of pauperism. Now, the church could not say it was otherwise than right for the state to seek relief from these burdens, which right might be extended to prohibition without infringing in the least upon the province of the church. It will thus be seen that prohibition, when it appears in politics, should be treated as a question of public policy, one of a variety of means for procuring the well-being of the State, the discussion of which by no means necessarily involves a conflict of religious principle between the parties for and against it."—*National Temperance Advocate*.

## THE RESCUE SECTION.

The Church of England Temperance Society, not a fanatical body at all, has two sections, one for total abstainers and one for moderate drinkers. But when it organizes a rescue section, and sends agents down into the slums to recover drunkards, it insists always that these men shall take a pledge of absolutely total abstinence. I say that not only every preacher, but every church member, rich or poor, especially if his position as an employer of labor makes him a trellis-work over which many lives run, should be a member of the rescue section of society.—*Joseph Cook*.

## TEMPERANCE AND RELIGION.

Temperance is not religion, but it is one of the virtues of religion. A man may be a temperance man without being a religious man; but he cannot be a pious or religious man so long as he remains an intemperate man. Temperance is an aid of religion; the ally of Christianity, preparing the mind and the heart to receive the truth of religion. It casts the devil of drunkenness out of the man; sweeps the temple of the soul with the pledge of abstinence, and fits it to receive the holy influence of true piety. There is no antagonism between temperance and religion, for the former prepares the way for the latter. Temperance societies are the nurseries of the church; temperance tracts are the leaves which are intended for the healing of the nations; temperance lectures are the voice of John the Baptist in the wilderness. Drunkenness is a physical disease, breaking out in blotches upon the face, and sapping and mining the foundations of health and life. The pledge is a panacea which never fails to cure the disease when it is taken in time and kept inviolate. Drunkenness is also a moral malady, and religion is the remedy which is sure to cure it when it is taken from the hand which offers it. Those men who trust to temperance for salvation are like the carpenters of Noah, who built a ship for other folks to sail in, and yet were drowned themselves at last. *National Temperance Orator*.

## LIFE INSURANCE AND TEMPERANCE.

The law of average, as exhibited in the experience of life assurance companies during the past forty years, has once for all triumphantly justified the temperance principle of total abstinence. When I was in London I took much pains to ascertain exactly the facts as to the experience of British life assurance societies in making a distinction between moderate drinkers and total abstainers. Every one knows or ought to know, that for nearly half a century now many of the best life assurance societies of England have insured moderate drinkers and total abstainers, in separate sections, and that a bonus has been paid to the section made up of total abstainers of seven, thirteen, seventeen, and, in some cases, twenty-three per cent. over that paid the section of moderate drinkers. Here is a commercial view of the largest philanthropic significance.

Where is the church, where is wealthy society, where are our circles of culture and advanced thought, where are our serious and intelligent young men, that they are not awake to these stern facts of mere business? I have been citing to you not temperance documents, but the reports of life assurance societies. They are not fanatical organizations; they are not governed by this or that pet theory as to temperance reform. Here is a cool, stern business sagacity applied to one of the most complicated commercial matters, and the outcome we have in this great proposition, sustained by the most exact application of the law of averages, that nearly twenty-five per cent. bonus must be paid to total abstainers above what is paid to moderate drinkers. Of course, many of these total abstainers have not been such for all their lives. Their health may have been injured in many cases by early indulgence. By and by, when these societies come to have sections filled by men who have been total abstainers from birth, the averages of bonuses will be higher to the temperance sections. You ought, also, to keep in mind constantly that the section not totally abstaining is not a section of drunkards, but a section of those who are merely moderate drinkers, respectable men, most of them only wine drinkers.—*Joseph Cook*.

## BITTERS.

We see some of our temperance exchanges are advertising Hop Bitters, Hostetter's Bitters, and other quack nostrums, the vile concoctions of alcoholic liquors. It is a very questionable business for them to be engaged in, to say the least—it smacks unequivocally of "stealing the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in." Nor are the temperance journals alone guilty in this particular, but many religious papers sell their space to the drunkard-making business of advertising "bitters," which is but another name for intoxicating beverages in many instances. The young, the inexperienced, and the thoughtless seeing these advertisements in the *Grubbing-hoe of Truth* or in *Peter's Club to Break Beelzebub's Head*, they naturally conclude that these are good, harmless medicines, and the more they take of them the more they like them and imagine that they cannot do without their stimulating and soothing effects, until in course of time they make the discovery that any man-trap, doggerly or rum-hole in the land can mix up a dose that will answer all their purposes as well as one from the higher priced, fancy-labelled bottles from the drug stores. It is to be hoped that all true religious journals and all honorable temperance papers will discard all advertisements of bitters and alcoholic nostrums, that are likely to develop an appetite for the strong drink of the drunkard. The few dollars that go into the pockets of publishers, is a very small consideration for the incalculable damage done by fastening the alcoholic appetite upon trusting and unsuspecting readers.—*Tennessee Good Templar*.

## THE TEMPERANCE PROBLEM.

To the Editor of the *Christian Guardian* :

DEAR SIR,—Since the last session of our Anglican Synod of the diocese of Toronto, held in June of the present year, I have been writing a series of letters on temperance, addressing myself directly to the subject of organizing branches of the Church of England Temperance Society, with the accompanying Bands of Hope, in each of our 120 parishes and missions in that diocese. Having, as I believe I have, through the kindness of the provincial press, reached the people of every town and village in this important diocese, I trust some effective work has been done by our Church people in the way of organization, but very much remains to be done. I am satisfied that a great wave of temperance feeling is going over this Province of Ontario, and in our diocese of Toronto in particular.

The temperance movement, however, to be promoted with success, as I have repeatedly claimed, must be essentially a religious work, and its success must be achieved through the churches. Its great instrument of power must be the power of the Christian Church; and when I say the Christian Church I do not mean any one denomination in particular, but all the Christian Churches in our country. However they may differ upon points of doctrine or passages of Scripture, there can be no doubt in the minds of any of the pious and earnest men connected with those Churches, that it is in the interest of all the Churches, and of all the pious and earnest men who form their congregations, to promote, if possible, a reformation in our country upon the question of drink; and, therefore, I have claimed that we must discourage the spirit of sectarianism, which is death to any movement like ours. We must be faithful for the Lord's sake, and keep the movement in the presence of God, who is blessing it every day.

In this view I am urging all Christian Churches to take the matter into immediate consideration, that each congregation of every denomination of Christian Churches shall at once set about the formation of Church Temperance Associations and Bands of Hope for the children, in every city, town and village in Ontario.

There should be no difficulty in their adopting one constitution for all the associations, and the constitution of the Church of England Temperance Association could, I am persuaded, be readily accepted by all, and the pious and earnest men connected with the Churches will, I feel sure, be so advised.

These associations when formed will find plenty of work to be done. There should be no indefiniteness of aim, nor lack of union in the work. The mere determination not to drink is scarcely a sufficient bond of association. Each loyal society might form itself into so many sections of working committees—one for enlistment of new members, one for visiting and for circulation of literature, one for making arrangements for fortnightly meetings by preparation of readings and securing external help of lectures, addresses, and speeches; and the members, or such as can, should join the Dominion Alliance, to which body may be confined the work of looking after legislation, and licensing law, and in fact the vigilance work that has to be undertaken to secure the desired end. For our people in due time must have the opportunity of voting whether they will have the drink traffic or not, or rather whether they will have prohibition or not. You cannot obtain legislation until you get public sentiment. Law rests on that, and it is imperative that we do not get in advance of public opinion.

There is no doubt but that seventy-five per cent. of the lower degree of poverty has drink for its cause; it is equally clear that seventy-five per cent. of the crime committed is traceable to drink, and it is beyond dispute that an equal percentage fills our lunatic asylums with inmates from a similar cause. It surely need not be argued that the use of these intoxicants which are so hurtful—hurtful in their own nature and in every degree—ought to be prohibited. That eminent statesman, Richard Cobden, said, "Every day's experience tends more and more to confirm me in the opinion that the temperance cause lies at the foundation of all social and political reform." Another said, "We are convinced that if a statesman who desired to do the most for his country, were thoroughly to enquire which of the topics of the day deserved the most intense force of his attention, the true reply—the reply which would be exacted by due deliberation—would be, that he would study the means by which this worst of plagues should be stayed."

We invite the zealous exertions of every Christian man from the support of one cause. We call for their aid and co-operation in this movement in the name of Christianity—that word the mere sound of which has so often been a charm in men's ears, and a stimulus in men's hearts, engaging them in enduring conflict with the world—that Christianity which was sent to bless the world, not less than to glorify its Creator—to glorify Him in blessing the world and in augmenting the sum of human happiness here, while it unfolds to us the bright hope of endless being and boundless happiness hereafter.

It is on this ground that I make my appeal, that at once may be formed a Church Temperance Association in active work in every Christian congregation in Ontario; that the army of temperance workers may be augmented for the public good and for a blessing to our country.

Your obedient servant,  
RICHARD SNELLING.

Toronto, Oct. 13th, 1883.

—*Christian Guardian*.

## Temperance News.

## SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Rev. James Scott organized ten divisions in the Province of Ontario in September, and two or three divisions have recently been organized in the neighborhood of Ottawa by members of the divisions in that city.

The Grand Division of Nova Scotia met in Annual Session in the Division Room, National School Building, Argyle St., Halifax, on Tuesday evening, 30th Oct., at 8 o'clock. We hope to have a full report next week.

Bro. Ed. Carswell has commenced a series of meetings in the County of Lincoln, Ont. We wish him much success.

The thirty-sixth annual session of the Grand Division of New Brunswick was held at St. John, commencing October 3rd. The Grand Scribe's report showed a net gain during the year of eight divisions and 650 members. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: G. W. P., Robert Wills, St. John; G. W. A., W. W. Graham, Milltown; G. S., S. B. Paterson, St. John; G. T., H. H. Pitts, Fredericton; G. Chap., Rev. Job Shenton, St. John; G. Cond., William Anslow, Newcastle; Gr. Sent., Z. O. Wilson, Cambridge; P. G. W. P., W. J. Robinson, Moncton. A public meeting was addressed by Sir Leonard Tilley, P. M. W. P., Benj. R. Jewell, Esq., M. W. P., and Rev. Messrs. McFarland, Shenton and Beman.

The new Grand Division of North Carolina held a pleasant session at Pigeon River commencing October 2. Judge James L. Henry, of Asheville, was elected Grand Worthy Patriarch, and William G. Candler, of Hominy Creek, Grand Worthy Associate; P. A. Cummings, of Asheville, was re-elected Grand Scribe, and Hon. R. B. Vance, M. C., retires to the post of honor, the Past Grand Worthy Patriarch's chair. Prof. W. F. McCarrin, of Tennessee, is to work in North Carolina for a month or more, and plans have been matured for a vigorous pushing of the Order and its work during the Grand Division year.

The Grand Division of Kentucky met at Petersburg on the 10th instant, with a full delegation representing an increased membership. Rev. F. A. Stine, of Newport, was elected G. W. P., and Will. McGinnis, also of Newport, G. S. Much good work was planned and promised for the ensuing year.

The Grand Division of Western N. Y. held its annual session at Fulton, N. Y., during the present week. There was a large attendance of delegates. Rev. M. E. Dunham, D. D., was elected G. W. P., and J. G. Jenkins, Oswego, G. Scribe.

The Order in Connecticut is alive and pushing, with the expectation of reporting an increased membership for the year 1883 of at least 800. Gain last year, 326.

We are indebted for some of the above items to our esteemed contemporary *The American Reformer*, a worthy advocate of temperance and prohibition, 59 Tribune Buildings, New York.

## GOOD TEMPLARS.

## THE GRAND LODGES.

The following Grand Lodge reports are taken from *The Canada Casket* published at Napanee, Ont., and devoted specially to Good Templar Work.

## CALIFORNIA.

The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of California took place at San Francisco on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of October. There was a full attendance of members. The G. W. Secretary's report shows that 10,805 members were initiated during the year and 1,065 admitted by card; total, 11,870. The losses from all causes amounted to 11,744, leaving a net gain of 126. Present member-

ship, 18,873, of which (make a note of it Canadians, and learn one of the secrets of California's success in temperance work) 11,850 are full degree members. Present number of lodges, 378; gain, 19. Of these lodges 52 own halls valued at \$43,428; 96 own pianos or organs valued at \$11,259. The lodges own other property valued at \$27,391, and have cash in their treasuries amounting to \$11,633. Only 10 lodges are two quarters behind in paying their tax. The Grand Lodge revenues for the year amounted to \$41,780, and the expenditure was \$43,614. Of the expenditures, \$9,400 was for lecture work, which brought an immediate return of \$5,250 from charter fees and collections. The expenses of the Orphans' Home amounted to \$17,238, and this with \$3,000 paid for additional land purchased, and the cost of repairs, improvements, etc., brought the outlay on this monument of practical Templary up to \$23,684. The receipts for per capita tax during the year amounted to \$17,500. The G. S. J. T. reported 211 juvenile organizations at work, a gain of 19 in the year; membership, 12,785. J. L. Coles, G. W. C. T.; Geo. B. Katzenstein, G. W. S.

## COLORADO.

The Grand Lodge of Colorado met in Denver on the 12th of October. Representatives were present from nearly all the lodges in the jurisdiction. The Grand Lodge degree was conferred on twenty new members. No particulars are contained in the notice received as to the character of the statistical reports presented, but the impression is conveyed that the Order though weak is in a hopeful condition. Col. J. J. Hickman, P. R. W. G. T., was present at the session and is now at work in the jurisdiction. Steps were taken to immediately inaugurate and carry on vigorous aggressive work.

## INDIANA.

The Grand Lodge of Indiana held its twenty-ninth annual session in Indianapolis on the 16th and 17th inst. There was a large and satisfactory attendance of representatives and others. The G. W. S. reported seventeen new lodges organized and four dormant once reorganized. Four lodges surrendered charters, one suspended, and thirteen failed to report during the year. This leaves a net gain of three in the number of lodges, and the net gain in membership is reported at 340. The report of the G. W. Treasurer was the best that has been presented for several years. The Grand Lodge was out of debt, and there was a balance of about \$50 in the treasury. Eli Miller was re-elected G. W. C. T.; Sister Amanda Way, well known to many Canadian Templars, was elected G. W. C.; Sister Mannie Wheeler, G. W. V. T.; G. G. Long, G. W. S.; Isaac Underwood, G. W. T.; Mrs. A. A. Brookbank, G. S. J. T. The members of this Grand Lodge feel happy now the body has got out of debt, and it is confidently expected that they will make things pretty lively for the liquor men in the prohibition fight that is opening up in Indiana.

## NEBRASKA.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska was held at Crete on the 10th, 11th and 12th of October. Glowing reports were presented by the Grand Officers. A sturdy fight has been going on in this jurisdiction against whisky, in which our Order has taken the lead and gained strength from the effect. The reports show a gain of 24 lodges and 1,100 members in the past eight months. The old administration was fully endorsed and re-elected by the Grand Lodge, notwithstanding a determined effect to upset it. Plans for an active aggressive campaign were perfected, and the fight for prohibition will be hot during this next year. The Order in Nebraska was never more thoroughly united or better organized than at present, and is in fine condition to make a grand record during the year. The Good Templars of Canada extend their warm congratulations to those of Nebraska. F. J. Sibley, Lincoln, G. W. C. T.; M. Weaverling, Beatrice, G. W. S.; Representatives to R. W. G. L., F. J. Sibley and Rev. George Scott.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of New Hampshire took place at Keene on the 3rd and 4th of October. There was a good representation present from all parts of the jurisdiction, and the reports from lodges showed the Order to be in a flourishing condition and accomplishing much in the line of aggressive work. Twelve new lodges have been organized during the year and one re-organized. The Hon. Geo. A. Bailey, of Manchester, was re-elected G. W. C. T., and Miss Emma P. Whittier, Lake Village, was re-elected G. W. S. The annual sessions are to be held hereafter alternately in Manchester and Concord.

T. D. Kanouse, Esq., one of the strongest and most devoted workers in Wisconsin, after twelve years of hard labor at the head

of the Good Templars, has resigned and gone to Dakota for his health under the direction of his physician. He carries with him the good wishes of the entire Templar Order and a host of outside friends.

## GENERAL.

The Nova Scotia Branch of the Dominion Alliance is in session this week at Halifax. We hope to give our readers a report of its proceedings at an early date. The following is an extract from the circular calling the meeting:—"All organizations in the Province are requested to send delegates; and all temperance men friendly to the objects of the Alliance are invited to attend. It is of importance that there should be a large gathering of friends at the meeting, in view of two important measures needing careful consideration, viz.: "The Canada Temperance Act, 1878," (known as the Scott Act), and the "Dominion License Law, 1883." Friends from the country by attending the meeting will doubtless gain desirable information respecting the working of the two laws, and by cordial united action with the Alliance, may be enabled to save considerable of the financial outlay to which they are now subject, owing to each county paying its own legal expenses. In order to have the Scott Act, and new License Law worked vigorously, and *honestly*, it is advisable that the best method of attaining that end should be known. It is necessary, therefore, that the premises of both laws be thoroughly understood. Much and useful information will no doubt be imparted if care is taken to have each county in the Province well represented. Corresponding secretaries and other officers of the Nova Scotia Branch, who may receive blank circulars from the secretary of the Dominion Alliance, will please be careful in filling up the same, and give us as full information as possible. When filled in, the said circulars are to be sent to the undersigned without delay. Friends are also requested to furnish me with reports, as to the progress of the work in the several counties, and full information in relation to the enforcement of the Provincial License Law, and the Scott Act."

PAT. MONAGHAN,

*Secretary N S Branch Dominion Alliance.*

Address Box 379, P. O., Halifax.

At one of the large Republican meetings held in Iowa last month, where thousands of people congregated, a school-house on wheels was marched through the streets drawn by four horses, and preceded by a brass band, and in the house a school-teacher was teaching the children. This was followed by a saloon fitted upon wheels with a representation of a bar, drunken men, and a bar-keeper tempting boys to drink. These were accompanied by a banner, on which was inscribed, "Look on this picture, and then on that." The people decided for the home and against the saloon by twenty-five thousand majority.—*N. T. Advocate.*

The Wisconsin Protective Association of brewers, saloon-keepers, liquor-dealers, etc., at their annual meeting last month, adopted the following among other resolutions:—"We, the brewers, saloon-keepers, and cigar-dealers of Wisconsin, in convention assembled, declare that as free citizens, who pay heavy taxes, and obey the laws, we have the same rights in our business that men in other branches of business have in theirs. We declare that drunkenness is due more to a lack of the proper training of youth than of the influence of saloons." The *New York Sun*, in commenting on the last part of the above resolution, says:—"It would be instructive if those saloon-keepers would clearly set forth the exact degree of education that a man must attain before he would cease getting drunk. It has been the impression that there isn't any limit."

It is not generally known, but it is said to be a fact, that Georgia and Mississippi are the strictest temperance states in the union. There are eighty-seven counties in Georgia where a man can't buy, beg or steal a drink of whisky, and none can be bought in the whole state except in the larger cities or towns. In Mississippi they tax billiard tables \$1,000 apiece, under belief that they are a device for the encouragement of drinking.

The report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue (for Great Britain) just issued calls attention to the fact that England and Scotland, with an increased population, show a marked decrease in the quantity of liquor consumed; while Ireland, with a decreasing population, shows an increased consumption for the fiscal year of 245,667 gallons.

# THE HANDFULL OF EARTH

COMPOSED BY


C. G. LOCKWOOD.

PIANO.



Musical notation for the piano introduction, consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef) in 3/4 time, featuring a key signature of one flat (Bb).

1. Its sail - - - ing I am, at the dawn of the day, To my  
2 And won't the poor lad, in his ex - - ile be glad, When he



Musical notation for the first vocal line, corresponding to the lyrics above.



Musical notation for the piano accompaniment, consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef) in 3/4 time, continuing the key signature of one flat.

bro - ther that's o - - ver the sea..... But its  
sees the brave pres - ent I bring..... And




Musical notation for the second vocal line, corresponding to the lyrics above.



Musical notation for the piano accompaniment, consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef) in 3/4 time.

little I'll care, for my life a - - ny where, For its  
wont there be flowers, from this treasure of ours, In the



Musical notation for the third vocal line, corresponding to the lyrics above.



Musical notation for the piano accompaniment, consisting of two staves (treble and bass clef) in 3/4 time.

break - ing my poor heart will be..... But a  
 warmth of the beau - - ti - ful spi ing..... Oh!....

treasure I'll take, for ould Ire - - land's sake, That I'll prize all be  
 E - rin Ma - chree! tho' its part - - ing we be, Its a blessing I

long - ing a - bove, Its a hand - - full of earth, from the  
 leave on your shore, And your moun - - tains and streams, I will

land of my birth, From the heart of the land that I love.....  
 see in my dreams, 'Till I cross to my coun - try once more.....

## General News.

## CANADIAN.

Latest reports show that crops in Ontario are considerably below the average. Wheat has suffered badly from rust, and the first crop is small.

Toronto and Kingston have adopted the new standard of time.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company has decided to erect a new station at Windsor for the Great Western Division. Plans have been accepted, and the structure will cost \$40,000. Contracts have been let and work on the new station will be commenced at once.

A movement is on foot for the establishment of a city hospital at Brantford.

An effort is being made by influential citizens of Guelph to have a branch of the Credit Valley Railway built in their city.

The first skeleton of a mastodon found in Canada has been unearthed on the farm of Mr. George Crumblin, near Woodstock.

The Edison Incandescent Electric Light Company of Hamilton has received the contract to light the House of Commons, Ottawa, the work to be completed and in working order for the meeting of Parliament next January. This system has been tested several times at the J. H. Killey & Co. Iron Works and pronounced a decided success. The light can be easily distributed, is regular in brilliancy, and easy on the eyes.

Laval University has conferred upon the Marquis of Lorne the degree of Doctor of Laws and Languages, in recognition of his services in the cause of Canadian education.

The strike of the plasterers at Toronto still continues without any prospect of an immediate settlement.

Last Thursday evening a fire broke out in *Grip* office, Toronto. It was extinguished after much damage had been done. The loss is fully covered by insurance, and our enterprising contemporary will manage to keep business moving on as usual in spite of this sudden interference.

Fires have occurred during the past week at Durham, Millbrook and Napanee. There was a good deal of damage to property but no loss of life.

The Executive Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of Canada held its annual meeting at Shaftesbury Hall, Toronto, on Saturday afternoon. Mr. V. S. Cole, Travelling Secretary who has recently returned from England, presented a most encouraging report. It was arranged to hold conferences at Sherbrooke for the Province of Quebec, November 15 to 18; Perth, for Eastern Ontario, November 30 to December 1 and 2. A third conference, for Western Ontario, will be held at some time and place yet to be agreed upon.

The Quebec Field Battery, commanded by Major Crawford Lindsay, has been awarded the Governor-General's cup for general excellence.

There was a big turn-out at Quebec to witness the departure of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise per steamship *Sardinian*, although the weather was wretched, and the streets were lined with umbrellas. All vessels in port, as well as those passing on the river, hoisted their flags, and rockets went up incessantly. The river was comparatively smooth as the *Sardinian*, carrying with her the ex-viceregal party, steamed off for England.

A brakeman named Thomas Howe was killed at Windsor on Sunday. His train was passing under a low bridge, and he did not notice his danger in time to stoop.

Henry Russell Greenwood and Henry Harding for the murder of William Maher, are sentenced to be hanged on the 12th of December next.

Wm. Leavitz, a wealthy farmer near St. Thomas, in a fit of insanity, committed suicide by forcing a walking-stick down his throat.

An old man named Wm. McIntosh was choked to death by a piece of meat while dining at the Albion Hotel, Niagara Falls, on Tuesday.

On Sunday, the youngest child of Mr. Daniel Frank, of St. Thomas, fell into a barrel of water and was drowned.

On Saturday evening, conductor Mayne, of the G. T. R., who resides at London, was brutally beaten and afterwards robbed by a gang of roughs. He is dangerously ill.

An accident occurred last week on the Grand Junction Railway at Foxboro'. A passenger train collided with a ballast train and both were badly wrecked. Several persons were seriously injured.

At Cornwall, a boy named Frank Simpson, aged eight years, was riding in a cart when the side board gave way throwing him to the ground. The wheel of the cart passed over his head killing him instantly.

Last week a large number of persons at Mississippi, on the line of the K. & P. railway, were seized with sudden sickness. A city physician was summoned, when it was ascertained that they were suffering from the effects of poisoning. The injurious substance had been eaten with canned lobsters and salmon.

In Toronto, on Wednesday night, a serious fire occurred on the premises of the Liquor Tea Co. The loss is about \$15,000. Insurance, \$30,000.

The Earl of Cork, who is at present travelling in Canada, was the victim of an extensive robbery at Montreal, on Saturday last. It appears from his complaint to the chief of police that his pocket-book containing a circular note from his Lordship's bankers in London for £1,000 sterling, \$150 in Canadian bank bills, and some invaluable papers have mysteriously disappeared. The detectives are engaged on the case.

George M. Sterling, M. P. P. for Sunbury, New Brunswick, is dead. He was a brother of Sheriff Sterling, of York county, and was the second son of the late Mr. George H. Sterling.

James Holmes and William Bracken, the Halifax dynamiters, have been committed for trial in the Supreme Court for having dynamite and dangerous explosives in their possession. Bail for them was refused.

## UNITED STATES.

The International & Northern Telegraph Company, with a capital of \$5,000,000 has been at New York.

The President has appointed Thursday, the 29th November, a day of national thanksgiving.

The Interior and Naval Departments have decided to adopt the new time standard of November 18th.

The Utah commissioners had an interview with the President on Friday. They are divided in opinion whether to recommend a government for the territory by legislative commission or by a commission like that in the District of Columbia. There is no difference of opinion as to the fact that polygamy cannot be destroyed under the Edmunds law. One of the commissioners, however, says that under the operation of that law information has been obtained which will be a guide to legislation that will destroy polygamy.

The negroes of Virginia are holding meetings and adopting resolutions asking the Mahone candidates to pledge themselves to secure the passage of State laws to protect the social rights of the coloured race.

The general freight depot of Michigan Central Railway at East Saginaw was destroyed by fire on Monday, with the official books and papers. The Saginaw Valley & St. Louis Railroad loses one car and the Detroit, Lansing & Northern two cars loaded with feed. The approximate loss is \$18,000, on which there is no insurance, as the company carries its own risks.

Last week, at Greenfield, Ohio, John Daggert, bartender, was attacked on the way home by an unknown person, shot twice, and instantly killed. Some coloured men saw the murder, but failed to catch the murderer.

There have been several deaths from diphtheria at the Blind Institution, Worcester, N. Y.

Two very destructive cyclones occurred at Paris, Ky., Sunday night. The first demolished a house, killing four negroes. The second caused destruction of property, but no loss of life. A great number of buildings were damaged throughout the path of the cyclone in the country.

A cyclone also passed over Catahoula and Texas parishes in Louisiana. Eight houses on the plantation were blown down and four negroes wounded on another. One house was lifted and carried half a mile into the woods. The negro church was turned half around. Houses and cabins on several other plantations are reported demolished. Many negroes were injured. Mrs. Bowman's house in Catahoula parish was blown down. She escaped, but her three children have not been found since.

A large saw mill, two salt blocks, and two drill houses, the property of Bliss, Brown & Co., six miles from East Saginaw, Mich., were totally destroyed by fire last week. Loss, \$65,000; insurance, \$43,000.

An explosion occurred on Sunday afternoon in the Pennsylvania Coal Company's shaft No. 7, three miles from Pittston. Thirty men



were in the mine. Five have been taken out badly burned, one dead, and the fate of the others is yet unknown. A gun has been found near the scene of the explosion, and it is supposed that one of the victims discharged it, the concussion causing the dynamite to explode.

One of the Mexicans implicated in the murder of the four men near Gardner, Col., was overtaken by armed citizens. A rope was placed round his neck, the other end fastened to the saddle of a horse, who was then frightened into a run, dragging the culprit over rocks and stumps until dead.

Fourteen persons in different families in the western portion of Cincinnati have been poisoned, it is thought by food bought at a grocery. One child died and a number of others are seriously ill.

Unknown parties fired a volley into a circus tent during a performance, at Kingsland, Ark. C. De Cillenburg, a contortionist, was killed. The seats were crowded, and the bullets passed through all sections of the audience. The miscreants escaped.

It is estimated that the surplus of the United States Treasury for this financial year will amount to \$60,000,000, against \$145,000,000 last year.

### BRITISH.

Canada Pacific railroad stock advanced 10 per cent on Monday on the report that the Government had guaranteed 3 per cent. interest.

Moody and Sankey's revival missions in Cork have been largely attended and very successful. They have gone to Waterford to continue their labors.

Canada was awarded 27 gold and 30 silver medals at the Fisheries Exhibition.

The Steamship Owners' Association have written Earl Granville urging the cutting of a second canal across the Isthmus of Suez.

The *Contemporary Review* contains an article by the Marquis of Lorne on Canadian Home Rule. He discusses the Chief features of the Federal Government of Canada, and dwells upon the danger which must arise should one member of the Confederation become strong enough to oppose the will of the Central Government. He states that it is all important that no province should be organized in such strength as to be able to formulate a policy leading to a conflict with the rest of the country.

A Dublin despatch says that the National League Meeting near Loughrea has been proclaimed. The Nationalists announce an intention to hold a meeting near Belleek, county Fermanagh. This has greatly excited the Orangemen, who have issued a manifesto, calling upon their order to assemble in thousands, and bidding the Nationalists beware of their just anger. A meeting of Nationalists at Castle Lion, Cork, has also been proclaimed.

An ammunition train, escorted by a company, stopped temporarily at Limerick Junction on Tuesday. After the journey was resumed it was discovered that a case of gunpowder and a package containing 500 cartridges had been stolen. All efforts to trace the theft have thus far been unsuccessful.

London had a startling sensation on Tuesday night. Two explosions took place almost simultaneously. Two tunnels of the underground railway fell. In one many people were injured. In the other great damage was caused. The first impression was that explosions of gas had caused the disaster, but later enquiries tend to show malice. The general opinion of the railway officials and of experts is that the disaster was caused by some explosive material. A searching enquiry is proceeding. It is believed about forty persons were injured, some dangerously.

The *Times* says that since the explosion at the Local Government Board nothing has occurred which is so calculated to excite public alarm as the explosions last night. It is evident the occurrence was not an accident. The explosives were of the most powerful nature. It is hoped the authors will speedily be brought to justice.

The steamer Holyhead came in collision with the German ship Alhambra, bound for Liverpool to New York, when twenty-five miles off Holyhead. Both vessels sank. Thirteen of the Alhambra's crew and two of the Holyhead's were drowned. the remainder were rescued.

### FOREIGN.

The international conference for the protection of submarine cables has unanimously signed the draft of the convention for the protection of telegraph cables. The question of their protection in time of war is reserved for diplomatic discussion.

The International Labour Conference met at Paris on Monday. The English delegates were warmly received. The Conference adopted an address expressing sympathy with the interests of the workmen of all countries, and protesting against wars.

Cardinal Rouenchose died at Rome on Sunday from the effects of injuries received by falling from the steps of a railway station in Paris a few days ago.

The Paris *Temps* says it is rumored that the King of Portugal, being weary of the Liberal agitation, thinks of abdicating the throne.

General Steinmann, the Prussian recently appointed commander of the troops at Oldenburg, having grossly insulted the soldiers and people, received a challenge from an Oldenburg officer. The men met and the challenger was gravely wounded. Steinmann's house was afterwards partially demolished by a mob which had to be dispersed by the troops. Martial law has been proclaimed at Oldenburg.

A new German expedition, consisting of eight persons and including three officers of the Swedish army, will soon leave for the Upper Congo country.

Owing to the virulence of small-pox in Seiskow, a suburb of Prague city, a double cordon of sentries has been placed around it.

From St. Petersburg it is learned that owing to the spread of Nihilism the Ministers have recommended to the Czar that the heads of the universities hereafter be appointed by the Government.

A Constantinople despatch reports another shock of earthquake at Smyrna. The wall surrounding the town, the aqueduct, and mosque were damaged. At Vourla 169 persons were seriously and 60 slightly injured. Seventy-nine are in the hospital.

Twelve deaths occurred from cholera on Saturday in Alexandria.

One of the sharpest shocks of earthquake ever felt in Bermuda occurred on the afternoon of October 20th, at Hamilton. The oscillation continued ten seconds. The roar and tremor caused people to run out of their houses. No damage was, however, done.

### Ladies' Department.

#### FACTS.

Miss L. J. Robinson, a lawyer of Boston, has been nominated by Governor Butler as a special commissioner to take depositions and administer oaths.

At a meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University Sept. 24, it was proposed by a Brahmin that in the regulations the pronoun "he" and its derivatives should be deemed to denote either sex. An Englishman seconded the motion, which was carried without a division. Many Hindoos, Parsees, and Mohammedans were present. This will have the effect of throwing open the learned professions to women in the Western Presidency.

Sometime since the Chicago organ of the Liquor Dealers published the following with regard to the then pending election in Nebraska: The Prohibition party is attempting to force upon the State a Woman Suffrage Amendment, which, if it is ever adopted, will be the death knell to the liquor traffic in Nebraska. Our friends there have formed a strong alliance, and contribute freely of their money to their campaign fund; let us hope they will be successful in defeating the woman suffrage humbug.—*Amendment Herald*.

Miss Frances E. Willard, of Chicago, President of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, before the United States Senate Labor Committee, stated that the Union, with its thirty-one auxiliary State and two territorial Unions, was the largest Society ever composed exclusively of women and conducted by them. As a general estimate, the returns being altogether incomplete, she thought that the number of local unions was about 3,000, with a membership of about 50,000 and a large number of juvenile organizations. The Society was the result of the great temperance crusade of 1873-4, and was a union of Christian women among all the churches for the purpose of educating the young, forming a better public sentiment, reforming the drinking classes, transforming by the power of Divine grace those who were enslaved by alcohol, and removing the dram-shop by law. Their methods were preventative—educational, evangelical, social, and legal.

#### OPINIONS.

"All I have done for negro suffrage I will do for woman suffrage."—*Ex-Vice President Wilson*.

"I earnestly desire to see a more rational basis for the political future of our sex."—*Elizabeth Stuart Phelps*.

"A man could not argue against woman suffrage five minutes without repudiating the principles upon which this government is founded."—*U. S. Senator Hoar*.

## Campaign Songs.

## FOR THE HOME.

AIR—"Sweet Bye and Bye."

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

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

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

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

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

—Des Moines Register.

## STRIKE FOR PROHIBITION.

Strike for Prohibition;  
Ask for nothing less;  
Labor for its triumph;  
Pray for its success.

Put it in your school books;  
Teach it to the young;  
Let it be the key-note  
Of the Nation's song.

Sound it from the pulpit;  
Through the public press;  
Speed it on its mission;  
Every home to bless.

With its holy incense,  
Burthen ev'ry breeze,  
From Ontario's waters  
To the Northern Seas.

Onward let the echoes  
Roll from shore to shore,  
Heralding the demon  
Banished evermore!

—Selected.

## Tales and Sketches.

## PRAYING FOR PAPA.

A few nights ago a well-known citizen, who has been walking for some time in the downward path, came out of his home and started down town for a night of carousal with some old companions he had promised to meet. His young wife had besought him with imploring eyes to spend the evening with her, and had reminded him of the time when evenings passed in her company were all too short. His little daughter had clung about his knees and coaxed in her pretty, wilful way for "papa" to tell her some bedtime stories, but habit was stronger than love for wife and child, and he eluded their tender questioning by the special sophistries the father of evil advances at such times for his credit fund, and went his way. But when he was blocks distant from his home he found that in changing his coat he had forgotten to remove his wallet, and he could not go out on a drinking bout without money, even though he knew that his family needed it, and his wife was economizing every day more and more in order to make up his deficits, and he hurried back and crept softly past the windows of the little home, in order that he might steal in and obtain it without running the gauntlet of either questions or caresses. But something stayed his feet;

there was a fire in the grate within—for the night was chill—and it lit up the little parlor and brought out in startling effects the pictures on the wall. But these were as nothing to the picture on the hearth. There, in the soft glow of the firelight, knelt his little child at her mother's feet, her small hands clasped in prayer, her fair head bowed, and as her rosy lips whispered each word with childish distinctness, the father listened, spellbound to the spot.

Now I lay me down to sleep,  
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;  
If I should die before I wake,  
I pray the Lord my soul to take.

Sweet petition! The man himself, who stood there with bearded lips shut tightly together, had said that prayer once at his mother's knee. Where was that mother now? The sunset gates had long ago unbarred to let her pass through. But the child had not finished; he heard her "God bless mamma, papa, and my own self,"—then there was a pause, and she lifted troubled blue eyes to her mother's face.

"God bless papa," prompted the mother, softly.

"God bless papa," lisped the little one.

"And—please send him home sober,"—he could not hear the mother as she said this, but the child followed in a clear, inspired tone.

"God—bless papa—and please—send him—home—sober, Amen." Mother and child sprang to their feet in alarm when the door opened so suddenly, but they were not afraid when they saw who it was, returned so soon; but that night, when little Mammie was being tucked up in bed after such a romp with papa, she said in the sleepest and most contented of voices:

"Mamma, God answers most as quick as the telephone, doesn't he?"  
—Selected.

## SIR WILFRID LAWSON, BART., M. P.

The genius of the late Lord Beaconsfield in the way of epigram is universally admitted, and he was never more successful than when on one occasion he spoke of the subject of our present sketch as "the honorable baronet with the gay wisdom." For it will be at least considered by members of Parliament on both sides of the House, that Sir Wilfrid deserves the reputation of being the wit of that assembly, and by a considerable number he will be equally credited with political ability and forethought. Whether in sympathy with his teetotal principles or not, the people of England are his friends, and there is no home where his name is not a household word, for he has made for himself a wide and honorable reputation among his countrymen.

Sir Wilfred was born at Brayton Hall, Aspatria, Carlisle, on the 4th of September, 1829, and has every reason to be proud of his ancestry. His grandfather, whose name was Wyberg, had all the vivacity inherited by his famous descendant, and belonged to an old Yorkshire family. He subsequently went to live in Cumberland, and married Miss Hartley, the sister of the wife of old Sir Wilfred Lawson, who resided at Brayton Hall. The estates and name were left to the father of the present baronet, who married the daughter of Sir James Graham, member of Parliament for the county. The subject of our sketch, on the death of his father in 1867, succeeded to the large and valuable family estates. His father was a fine example of the English country gentleman, fond of out-door sport, kind and generous to the poor, with the additional virtue, not too common in those days among his class, of being a total abstainer. His son, whose famous career is under our notice, never went to a public school, but was educated by a private tutor, and although it was said that he missed some of the advantages of university associations, he also was preserved from those temptations which beset and too often deface the lives of our young students. But he gained by this a positive advantage, for under the judicious care of the Rev. J. Oswald Jackson, his mind and heart were impressed with deep religious principles, and the influence of that pious home training has borne good fruit in his stirring after career. When he essayed to enter Parliament, in 1858, as a candidate for West Cumberland, his earnest and able speeches produced a great impression, and although then unsuccessful, people recognized in him a politician who would do great things in the years to come. In the following year he was returned for Carlisle, and has with a short interval continued to represent that city ever since.

He may be said to be a man whose powers have been focussed upon one great aim, and that has been the successful reform of the Licensing Laws. On the 4th of March 1864, he first moved for leave to bring in his famous measure known as "The Permissive Bill." The purport of this was "to enable the rate payers to state in a regular and legal way, whether they desired the traffic in intoxicating liquors amongst them; and if they did not they were to be permitted to prohibit the sale, or in other words, to inform the magistrates they must not grant the licenses." On the second reading, after a debate of about three hours, the bill was defeated by a majority of 257. But the ardent spirit of the man who introduced it underwent no change, save a still more earnest endeavor, year by year, to bring the House to a better mind. He told the people at Newcastle-on-Tyne not to lose heart but to have faith in their cause. "He did not stand there to prophesy any thing. He might have gone the way of all flesh, but

he felt like the poor soldier, who, when he went into a fight, was willing to fall and let those who followed him march over his prostrate body to success. If their cause was the cause of error, no doubt it would fail, but if it was the cause of truth then all the powers of evil and darkness could not stop its onward and conquering career.

"If right is right, and God is God,  
The truth is bound to win,  
'To doubt would be disloyalty,  
'To falter would be sin."

He asked them not to falter until they obtained that success which beyond a shadow of doubt awaited every movement calculated to promote the glory of God and the happiness of all His creatures."

With such noble words he encouraged his friends far and wide, and in the decreasing majority against him every year there was hopeful evidence of future success. It is now a matter of history that his celebrated Local Option resolution was, in 1880, carried by a majority of 26, which, in 1881, increased to 42; and lately the House definitely expressed its approval by a majority of 87; and the government promised to accept the principle. But all this persistency has drawn upon the honorable baronet a shower of hard names. In that respect, of course, he is not singular. He said to his friends at Stockport, some time ago, "What I want to point out is, that the drink-sellers are terribly alarmed at what is going on now. I read all their papers. They are the most interesting reading I have. There's nothing that cheers me up so much as reading the *Morning Advertiser* or the *Licensed Victuallers' Guardian*." In politics it is scarcely necessary to say Sir Wilfrid is a Liberal, and is frequently found in the lobby voting with many of the more advanced members of that party. While a loyal supporter of Mr. Gladstone, he does not hesitate to resist anything which will not square with the highest moral principles, and for that reason is a courageous member of that small but noble band known as the Peace Party in the House. Like Mr. John Bright he has rebuked and warned the Government, whether Liberal or Conservative, when a resort to arms has been recommended, and on other great social and moral questions he has not failed to speak earnestly and effectively in favor of purity and righteousness. He stands before the public as the unflinching enemy of strong drink, as a lover of peace, as a patriotic friend of the people, and above all, as a Christian politician who desires to serve his God by serving his fellow man. We heartily wish for him a prolonged life and greater victories in the cause of truth and liberty.—*Christian Commonwealth*.

### ON THE STREET.

BY A LONDON CURATE.

"And what was the first step which led you astray?" was a question addressed by me to a pale-faced, intelligent girl, at a "Midnight meeting for the fallen," a few nights ago. "I was obliged to leave home, and I had no clothes and nowhere to go."

Urged by a felt necessity, this poor girl had left the path of virtue, and for eight months past had been walking the streets of London. Sick at heart, she had accepted an invitation to our meeting, if, perchance, she might find a temporary asylum and obtain assistance in returning to the path she had left.

Does my reader ask for any explanation of the threefold necessity stated above—"no clothes"—"obliged to leave home"—"nowhere to go"? The answer shall be given.

For several years she had been in domestic service, and on changing situations, went home for a holiday; taking with her both money and clothes. Her father soon succeeded in obtaining her money for drink, and by-and-by her clothes too, until at length she had only the clothes she stood upright in. Thus reduced, she was no longer welcome at home, and being without clothing, not prepared to return to service. What could she do? The answer came in the form of a powerful temptation: she yielded and fell?

Not is this a solitary case. It is only one of thousands. Out of the three hundred thousand known fallen females in England, not a few have, either directly or indirectly, been introduced to their present course of life by drink. I say introduced, because the fact is patent to all, that drink has to do with sustaining the evil, but comparatively few are aware of the extent to which drink is responsible for its creation. This giant evil not only stands in immediate association with the drink, but is fed by it. Dissociate it from the drink, and the social evil, deplored by every true heart, would be shorn at once of its outward hideousness and diminished in reality fifty per cent! Oh! I know nothing more mournful than the fact adduced above: a father diabolised by drink, the agent of his own daughter's ruin! Had he stained his hands with her blood, that crime, foul as it is, would not equal this in enormity. The course to which he has compelled her, will entail perhaps years of shame and misery upon one at the least, and in all probability upon many more, for the seduced in turn become seducers, and drag others down to their own shameful level.

When will parents—CHRISTIAN PARENTS!—see and act upon the necessity of not using, under any pretence whatever, intoxicating liquors in their families? The bare possibility of being the means of tripping up my own child in the path of virtue, should not only send a thrill of horror through my heart, but prove an argument sufficiently potent for me to banish at once and for ever, the intoxicating cup from my home!  
V. T. C.

### Our Casket.

#### JEWELS.

#### DREAM OF THE BEREAVED MOTHER.

She sits in the falling twilight  
When the sounds in the street grow still,  
And thinks of the little darling,  
Whose grave is on the hill,  
And of the sorrowful shadows  
That fell on that summer day  
When the world was bright with beauty  
That whispers of decay.

She thinks how a ray of sunshine  
Came out of the radiant west,  
To kiss the loved one sleeping,  
With his hands upon his breast;  
How they placed in the little coffin  
Some pansies and golden-rod,  
And kissed him—weeping softly—  
And gave him back to God.

The spring-time brought its blossoms,  
And from the grave each day  
She gathers one, a message  
From the dear one gone away.  
And she fancies when she sees them,  
That they are her darling's eyes,  
Smiling in winsome beauty  
On her from Paradise.

But since her child has left her  
Heaven does not seem so far;  
God's angels now come near her,  
And the gates are left ajar.  
And she thinks in those quiet moments  
When earth and heaven meet,  
That she is an angel mother,  
And the thought is, oh, so sweet!

Sometimes as she sits in the twilight,  
She can feel him in her arms;  
And she kisses him, cooing softly,  
With all an infant's charms.  
And she counts his cunning dimples,  
And strokes his yellow hair,  
And whispers the pet names over  
Again, as he nestles there.

And then as she wakes from dreaming,  
By her mother-love beguiled,  
To find that she holds on her bosom  
Only a shadow-child.  
And weeps, for her arms are empty,  
And the house is, oh, so still!  
And her heart cries out in sorrow,  
As the hearts of mothers will.

Some day, O lonely mother,  
You will find the child you miss,  
And your heart will feel the rapture  
Of touch and voice and kiss;  
And when mid fields of glory,  
You greet your child once more,  
Earth shadows will have vanished  
In the light of that blest shore.

—Canadian Baptist.

None but God and the poor know what the poor do for each other.

True merit is like a river, the deeper it is the less noise it makes. A good and true woman is like a Cremona fiddle—age but increases its worth and sweetens its tone.

Poverty is a bully if you are afraid of her, or truckle to her. Poverty is good natured enough if you meet her like a man.

A man has no more a right to say an uncivil thing than to act one; no more right to say a rude thing to another than to knock him down.

## BITS OF TINSEL

Died in the Wool—Mary's famous little lamb.

The latest thing in evening dress—a night-dress.

*Inquisitive boy*: "Been fishin,' eh; did you catch anything?"  
*Second boy*: "Not until I got home."

"We're very proud of our ancestry, you know." "Yes; but how would your ancestry feel about you!"

A French lady, on her arrival to this country, was careful to eat only such dishes as she was acquainted with; and being pressed to partake of a dish new to her, she politely replied, "No, thank you; I can eat only my acquaintances."

It is wrong to laugh at the crooked legs of the young man in tight trousers, but it is perfectly proper to laugh at the tight trousers upon the man with crooked legs.

A little Scotch boy, about four or five years old, was ill of fever, and the doctor ordered his head to be shaved. The little fellow was unconscious at the time, and knew nothing of it. A few days after, when he was convalescent, he happened to put his hand to his head, and after an amazed silence, shrieked out, "Mither! mither! my head's barefoot!"

Theodore Hook, after having been frightfully crammed at an Aldermanic feed, being asked to be helped again, replied, "No, thank you, I don't want any more, but I will take the rest in money, if you please."

## A BRAVE BOY.

BY EBEN E. REXFORD.

I like to read of heroes. I like to see men who have done heroic deeds. I feel strengthened by thinking of what they have done. It acts as a tonic to one's moral nature.

Not long since I saw a hero. I was a witness of his brave deed, and I felt a warm glow at my heart a hundred times since at the thought of it. But the deed of bravery was one the papers said nothing about. They would not have considered it worth mentioning, I suppose; but I do, and I am going to write it down to help others who may be tempted as this boy was. For my hero was only a boy; but there is the making of a strong man in him.

It happened in this way: I was walking down the street and stopped in front of a saloon to talk with a friend. As we stood there two boys came along.

"Come in and have something to drink," said one of them.

"Thank you," was the reply, "but I never drink."

"Oh! temperance, are you?" said the other, that had a suspicion of a sneer in it.

"Yes," answered the boy bravely. "I don't believe in drinking liquor."

"Well, you needn't drink liquor if you don't want to," said his companion. "Take some lemonade."

"Not in a saloon," was the other's reply.

"Why not?" asked his friend. "It won't make you drunk because they sell whisky over the same bar, will it?"

"I don't suppose it would," was the reply. "But saloons are bad places, and I don't believe in patronizing them."

"What a moral young fellow you are!" said his friend, with contempt in his words. "Do you intend to preach when you get to be a man?"

"No, I don't expect to," was the reply. "But I intend to make a man of myself; and I never knew a fellow to amount to much who got into the habit of frequenting saloons."

"I haven't asked you to hang about saloons, have I?" demanded his friend angrily. "One would think from what you say that I asked you to get drunk."

"You didn't ask me to get drunk," was the reply, "but you *have* asked me to take the first step in that direction. If I drank now, I would probably drink again. How long would it be before I got the habit formed of drinking liquor?"

Some other young fellows had come up by this time, and the one who had invited his friend to drink, turned to them and said:

"You've come just in time to hear a temperance lecture. Go on, Bob; maybe you can convert these chaps." Then they laughed.

But Bob did not get angry. He looked them bravely in the face and said:

"I suppose you think I am 'soft' because I won't drink. I know *you* think it foolish because I refused to go into the saloon and have a glass of lemonade" (to his friend); "but I don't, and I am not afraid to stand up for what I think is right. If you want to drink, you will do it, I suppose, in spite of anything I could say against it, but you can't coax or laugh me into doing it. I want to have my own respect, and I shouldn't have it if I drank, for I don't believe it is right to drink whisky. *You* think, I suppose, that I am a coward in not drinking, but *I* think I should prove myself a coward in doing it."

Wasn't I glad to hear the boy say that? I couldn't help going to him and telling him so.

"Thank you," said he, looking pleased at what I said. "I mean to be a man, and I know I shouldn't be if I got to drinking."

He was right. God bless the young hero! I wish there were thousands more like him.—*Youth's Temperance Banner*.

## WHY HE DID IT?

At the age of seventy-two years, Mr. P. T. Barnum is as active as a young man, and carries on a peculiarly difficult business, involving an expenditure of a million dollars per annum.

Thirty-five years ago he was in danger of dying prematurely and shamefully. He was a hard drinker. Not that he became intoxicated. He merely drank, as other men than drank, a great deal of strong liquor every day.

He told an interviewer lately that he had probably used as a beverage more intoxicating liquor in his lifetime than any other man in Bridgeport, although for the past twenty years he has been a strict teetotaler.

About the year 1847, when his show business had become large, and he had opportunity to observe a good deal of human nature, he began first to notice the curious effect of alcoholic drink upon the judgment of persons who used it. He saw business men commit ruinous mistakes when only slightly under its influence.

He noticed that one glass of liquor often made men say *Yes*, when they could only escape failure by saying *No*. Alcohol in the brain can make a prudent man sanguine, and a confident man timid. No brain can be trusted when it is under its influence.

The acute Yankee saw this, and he was well aware that in the show business, a single mistake might bring ruin upon the best enterprise. He began to check his propensity, and after some time stopped drinking strong liquor altogether, and took merely a little wine at dinner.

In 1853, he invited the late Dr. Chapin to lecture upon temperance at Bridgeport, when the orator made so convincing an argument for total abstinence that Mr. Barnum could not get away from it.

He tossed all night upon his pillow thinking of the subject. The next day he threw away all the wine he had in the house, and signed the pledge, which he has kept ever since.

"And now," said he, "there is not in the country a healthier youth than I."—*Youth's Companion*.

## HEART'S EASE.

"Now, which would you be, my darling,  
Of all the flowers that blow?  
A rose, or a waxen lily,  
With petals as pure as snow?"

"A pansy, a cheerful daisy,  
A pink-and-white sweet-pea,  
Or a turf of fragrant clover—  
If you might, which would you be?"

She paused—it was only a moment—  
Her brows knitted tight in thought,  
While she inwardly conned the lessons—  
The winds and the flowers had taught.

Then she spoke in her own quaint fashion,  
And her words so true were these:  
"Why, just what *I am*, dear mother,  
Your own little bright heart's-ease."

—Selected.