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TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 18th, 1884.

THE SCOTT ACT AND BUSINESS IN HALTON.

BY REV. D. L. BRETHER.

"Has the Scott Act injured business in the County of Halton?" This is a question which has been often asked lately, and the inquiry will be oftener made in the near future. Many business men outside of Halton are afraid if the Scott Act were to pass in their counties it would either paralyze trade, or drive it out of their towns and villages into counties where liquor could be obtained under tavern licenses. The advocates of liquor are very careful to repeat this declaration over and over again, as if it never had been answered, or were unanswerable. In all places where local option prevails in this country or the United States, the cry has been proved to be false. It is one of the few assertions left to the liquor sellers, which they are in haste, regardless of facts, to terrify business men with. But, like every argument they use, and assertion they make, on examination it proves to be empty and false. No one knows better than these men who use it, the worthlessness of all such assertions. As Halton is the only county in this province where this law is in force, business men everywhere are looking to it for an answer. I will try and supply this answer from evidence of the best and most reliable kind.

But first let us look at the claim this licensed liquor traffic makes when it declares so imperiously that it helps the legitimate industries of our country.

The amount of business done in any community is determined by

two things. FIRST, By the necessities of the people forming that community, and, SECONDLY, By the amount of money they earn, which will represent their purchasing power.

If a very limited quantity of goods is purchased, either the necessities of the people have been lessened, or their purchasing power has been interfered with. Anything that interferes with the money earning power of the workers, that diminishes or wastes the wages earned, must be a loss to the whole community. Every member of society is just to that extent the poorer. For example, here is a town of 2,500 people. The number of wage-earners will be about say 500. All the money brought into each family treasury per day is just the amount each worker in that family earns. A large per cent. of each day's wages must go for bread, meat, groceries, shoes, clothing, books, &c., and what balance is over will be laid away against "a rainy day." Suppose

A Grog Shop

is opened in that town, and the trade in whisky selling prospers. Any one can see that the liquor business thrives just in proportion as the working men spend their money in the bar room. The amount of money spent for liquor so far lessens the ability of the family from whose little store the money is taken, to purchase home supplies. Or, if it is not taken from the sum necessary to keep the house, it must utterly destroy the small surplus which was laid away against a time of sickness. We know that not only the surplus of wages is destroyed, but also in many cases almost all the money earned, and in some cases all, will go for drink. What can follow in such instances but a lessening of the wage-earners' ability to make money, and a partial or complete destruction of the means wherewith to purchase goods. The last step then is to tax the sober, industrious citizens to supply the needs of the destitute, and to help build poorhouses for the wives and children, and jails for too many of the husbands and sons made criminals by the use of liquor. Who cannot see that the saloon, both directly and indirectly, injures the shoemaker, grocer, dry goods merchant, clothier, milliner and book dealer, &c., &c.? It is an ulcer on the body politic—which must be destroyed or the body will die a vampire sucking the life blood of society and remaining a vampire forever. The liquor traffic is an enemy of every business and trade in the nation, and every business man and mechanic should, in self-defence, if from no higher motive, destroy the accursed thing. If business has been destroyed in Halton it is not because the necessities of the people are less now than under license. Nor is it because there are fewer workers in the field, store, shop, or factory than at other times. Nor because there has been a great exodus of people from the county since the Scott Act came into operation. The people certainly eat as much bread and meat, drink as much tea and coffee, use as much groceries, wear as much clothing, boots and shoes, and read as many books and papers as in anti-prohibition days. Nor is it because our farmers and mechanics have less work than at other times. No factory has closed its doors and dismissed its workers. No farmer has ceased to produce because there has not been a market for its products. No employer of labor says his men are more idle and drunken than in former times, but many say they are more sober and industrious and regular at work than in other days.

If these things are so, "How then has business failed in Halton?" How is it that Anti-Scott Act men say the towns and villages are ruined

in the county by the Scott Act? I might answer these statements in a few words by saying our towns and villages are not destroyed, but are as prosperous as they were two years ago, and some of them much more prosperous. That the statement regarding the failure of business in the county cannot be established, but the contrary; and if business in some cases is not as good as in former years, it can be accounted for by the operation of other forces entirely aside from the Scott Act. The general depression of trade all over the Dominion will account for loss in Halton as it does for failures in all other counties. But there is no allowance made for failure of business because the crops were very short last year, except the hay crop. Everything adverse to business and calamities generally are laid at the door of the Scott Act, and if any prosperity is seen, or even a hopeful sign of better things, of course the Scott Act has had nothing to do with it.

The commercial standing of the Halton merchants is as good as it ever was, and in some cases better than at any past period. There have been as few failures in Halton during the last two years as in any county in the Province in proportion to its population. I might answer these statements in this way and rest my case upon it, but I do not choose to do so. I have abundant testimony on the question which will satisfy any reasonable mind, and which I now proceed to give.

About the middle of October, 1883, the Rev. Mr. Robinson, pastor of the Congregational Church, Georgetown, County Halton, called on fifteen of the business men, merchants, manufacturers, &c., and asked them, among other questions the following, "What effect has the Scott Act had on your business?" With but one exception they said that business was just as good as in licensed times. Georgetown is a place of more than 1,500 inhabitants, and is within a very short run, by G.T.R., of Brampton, the County Town of Peel. How easy it would be for the Georgetown people to go down to Brampton to do their trading, but very few if any go. The Brampton merchants are not aware of any difference in the amount of goods sold, because of the supposed "exodus" from Halton. One of the manufacturers of Georgetown said, the idea of the Scott Act hurting business was thoroughly exploded. Besides, Georgetown has added to its wealth during the past year in new buildings and improvements over \$20,000. But if it were true that the business of Georgetown did suffer, the merchants consider such deficiency in trade a light infliction compared to a licensed liquor traffic, with its open bar-rooms and public drinking. They are so thoroughly aroused to the great evil connected with public grogshops that they will never give consent again to their existence.

SEVENTEEN of the business men of Acton, including merchants, manufacturers, etc., have recently declared, amongst other things, that the Scott Act "Has in no way injured business in our municipality." Acton is a village of over 1,000 people, and is very near the boundary line between Wellington County and Halton, and within a short run of the City of Guelph, by G. T. Railway, where plenty of "accommodation" (?) in licensed whisky can be had, but the people of this thriving town are satisfied to trade with their own merchants. Within the last six months between thirty and forty families have moved into the village. This does not look like decaying prosperity. The only business which has been injured in Acton is the liquor business, and that has been quite ruined.

Kilbride and Cumminsville are two small villages adjoining each other in the south-eastern part of the county, about one mile and a quarter from the line dividing Wentworth county from Halton, and about two miles and a half from the village of Carlisle, in the former county. A few miles further in is the large village of Waterdown. In March of this year (1884) eleven out of thirteen of the business men mechanics, &c., of Kilbride and Cumminsville declared that if business had been affected at all by the Scott Act it had been affected favorably. These villages would be among the first to suffer by the destruction of trade, if shutting up the liquor-shops in the county, as alleged, injured the business of the county.

The merchants in Milton, the county-town, doing the largest business, declare their trade has not been injured by the adoption and enforcement of the Scott Act. The trade of some of them is in advance, and of others, largely ahead of licensed liquor times. It is true some

of the Milton merchants say their business has fallen off to a limited extent, but this can be most satisfactorily accounted for without reference at all to the Scott Act. They themselves will not say the Act being in force is the cause of such decrease in their trade. The farm produce in the county last fall, excepting hay, has been nearly, if not quite two-thirds less than in former years. With that reduction is it surprising that trade generally in the county should be less. Surely no one will blame the Scott Law as being the cause of short crops. Mr. Henry Carrique, of Palermo, one of the most intelligent opponents of the Act in Halton, said to the Police Magistrate in the Temperance House, Milton, about the first of March of this present year, in my presence, in answer to a question by Mr. Young, that the business of the county was not injured because the Scott Act was in force.

At a public temperance meeting held in the town of Oakville on the 24th of October, 1883, the following resolution, written by Isaac Warcup, Esq., one of the leading millers of that town and of the county, was unanimously passed: "Resolved, That having had eight months experience in the working of the Scott Act in the County of Halton, our conclusion is that it has done more to suppress the traffic in intoxicating liquors than any act heretofore on our statute books. Crime has been lessened, pauperism decreased, morality improved, and business more prosperous."

W. Kerns, Esq., M. P., is a merchant in Burlington, and carries on a large business in that place. Burlington is within half a mile of Wentworth county. Two railroads run through it to Hamilton city, which is only a few miles away. If the absence of licensed liquor would injure trade, the trade of this earnest Scott Act supporter would be injured, but it is not. Here is what he says to the electors of Oxford on the 12th of March, 1884: "I would advise the electors of Oxford to adopt the Scott Act. Its adoption in Halton has to a great extent prevented the sale and use of liquor. It has not injured business."

We have a similar testimony from W. McCraney, Esq., M.P., who is a lumber merchant, doing an extensive business, and employing a large number of men. He telegraphed his opinion from his place in the House of Commons on the 12th March, 1884. "The Scott Act works well in Halton. It has not injured business. Drinking has been greatly reduced. The law is well ministered and respected."

"Wm. McLeod, merchant, of Georgetown, is Warden of the County of Halton. He was at first opposed to the Act, but now testifies that it has decreased drinking, and he recommended the electors of Oxford to pass the Act.

Besides these testimonies, there is the testimony of the Reeve and Deputy-Reeve of Nassagaweya, the Deputy-Reeve of Nelson, the Sheriff, Jailer, Turnkey, Police Magistrate, Clergymen, Farmers, Justices of the Peace, the Public School Inspectors, Teachers, &c., &c., who with an almost unanimous voice declare the same things.

It may not be necessary for me to claim that the Scott Act is the cause of the improvements in Georgetown, of the increase of the population of Acton by immigration, of the increase in the business of those whose trade is better than in licensed liquor days, &c., but because the enemies of the Act say it has worked adversely in these particulars, I have given those facts as stated in this tract. The Act is in force in Halton, and ruin has not come to the county, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding. The best men in Halton recommend every County in the Province and Dominion to pass the Act. First, because it is a good law in itself and can be enforced, and secondly, because by doing so it will show the feeling of the people to be in favor of prohibitory laws for the liquor traffic; and then will come prohibition for the Dominion. Good men say, "Speed the day." And I believe it can be substantiated that we have had fewer failures in this County than in any County in the Province, in proportion to population, notwithstanding the Scott Act has been in force, and the crops very poor last season.

Selected Articles.

HIGH LICENSE IN NEBRASKA

A correspondent of the *West Virginia Freeman*, T. Marcellus Marshall, Esq., a former resident of West Virginia, in a letter dated Omaha, March 8, 1884, writes:

"Here we have the highest of high license. All cities *must* levy a tax of one thousand dollars on each saloon. They may, and in some places do, go far beyond that modest (?) sum. In country towns and places the minimum is five hundred dollars per year.

"Omaha, two years ago last month, started off with some sixty-five licensed saloons paying one thousand dollars each. But the number of licensed places have steadily increased till we now have one hundred and one in full blast, besides twenty-two drug stores with permits.

"The total outlay for license, rents, help, etc., must reach nearly four hundred thousand dollars in this city, and this too for what directly brings no return; hence capital and profit must be added to this enormous sum to fully represent the magnitude of the wasteful traffic in Omaha.

"Houses of ill-fame are about as numerous as saloons—for they are twin sisters to them.

"Our city is free from street drunkenness, but the relief committee and the county commissioners know of indescribable want in thousands of instances—want in one of the most thrifty and prosperous cities of the world; yes, want where the commonest laborers get from one dollar and a half to two dollars a day, and can have work for about nine months in the year.

"There is a cloud like a man's hand rising; high license will be lost during the storm."—*N. T. Advocate.*

HELP IN THE STRUGGLE.

As an aid to men desiring to break away from their appetite for strong drink, the *Philadelphia Ledger* suggests the following: "For such let the house mother always have on hand something hot, or tonic, or refreshing to tide over for the hour the agonizing demand of the body for stimulation. Hot drinks—coffee, sometimes tea, cocoa, either ground or in the form of shells or cracked cocoa. This is nutritious as well as satisfying. Hot broth, beef tea, or beef essence can be bought, but are far better made at home; hot milk, and ginger tea, etc. Aerated drinks—lemon soda, zoedone, and lemonade, can be kept in the house, and are harmless, the tang being by fixed air. Refreshing drinks are cold milk, buttermilk, whey, drinks of lemon and other acid fruits, and what is just as effectual and cheaper, dilute phosphoric acid. A few drops in water, sweetened, makes a pleasant drink, and ten cents worth will last for months. Oatmeal water, just a handful in a pitcher of water. This is both refreshing and strengthening, especially in summer. In the Baldwin locomotive shops, where about 5,000 men are employed, this is kept on hand in large quantities, and strange to say, even drinking men grow fond of it. They say that when they drink it they don't seem to care for their beer. Juicy fruits—apples, oranges, melons, etc. The surest way to bring up children not to care for alcohol is to accustom them early to liking all sorts of fruit."—*Rescue.*

A NEW DANGER.

BY O. P. GIFFORD.

Again, the Prohibition movement is largely a clerical one. The clergy are among the principal advocates. Leading quiet, secluded lives, they have little chance to see and realize the physical and mutual necessities of their fellow men, and none at all to observe the workings of these laws. They only see a great evil, destructive to body and soul, and know of no other course but to march direct upon its work with the sword of Prohibition, regardless of all obstacles that lie in the way. Far be it from us to condemn the ministers of our souls when working in their true calling, but the tendency of such work is to unite Church and State, and we should never forget the teachings of history in this regard. To go no further back than the early days of the American colonies, when old and young women were burnt as witches in New England, and Quakers and Baptists were judicially murdered by its courts, we find the chief persecutors and prosecutors were a bigoted ministry, controlling the action of the State. There is danger to liberty when demagogism, charlatanism, and bigotry are combined in a crusade against the wine trade.

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursel's as ithers see us!
It wad frae many a blunder free us,
An' foolish notion."

The prayer of Burns, the poet, is answered. We can see ourselves as others see us. In the above clipping, the *New York Retailer*, a liquor organ, holds the mirror up to the Prohibition movement. It may be a "warped mirror to a gaping age," but it is the best we have, and although it may distort us, we can at least see ourselves as we appear to others.

Note the danger. "Far be it from us to condemn the ministers of our souls when working in their true calling, but the tendency of such work is to unite Church and State." The ministers of souls have a true calling, working in the liquor traffic cannot condemn them, but the tendency of such work is to unite Church and State. Then the liquor traffic does not condemn the ministers' true work, though it tend to unite Church and State. The curse of a united Church and State is one from which the governments of the Old World are slowly working free, and there is a mighty influence in this country that has gone far enough not to condemn the working of a great class of public men, when the tendency of such work is to repeat the blunders and perpetuate the crimes of the past.

To be sure we cannot see just how the ministry of souls tends to the union of Church and State, but that it does there can be no doubt after such a free and frank acknowledgement. Really here is a danger, Civil Service Reform and even Prohibition, sink into insignificance beside it. Christening children, baptizing adults, marrying lovers, preaching religion, leading to repentance, burying the dead, all these and other spiritual offices of the ministry are so many strands in the rope by which the Church and State are bound together.

But let us see again. "The clergy are among the principal advocates of Prohibition," therefore, "the Prohibition movement is largely a clerical one." Let this be preserved as the confession of one, who, feeling slightly unwell, would fasten the cause of his sorrow on some one else. A few years from now, when both political parties are reaching after the prohibitory principles as eagerly as the great fish reached after Jonah, to bear them on to the Nineveh of success, certain ones will be found to say, "the Church was asleep, the clergy slept; this movement was in spite of Christianity, not because of it." We hail with delight this would-be stigma; the saloon feels the power of the Church; it does not welcome it as a fellow-worker in its infamous traffic; it knows its enemy. As Michael the Archangel contended with the Devil, disputing about the body of Moses, so does the Christian Church contend with the Satanic Saloon for the home. The clergy are indeed among the principal advocates of Prohibition, and are glad to be recognized as such by the common enemy of the home and the church.

One of three attitudes is possible on the subject. First, to ignore the traffic altogether, go by on the other side as the Priest and the Levite went by the man who had fallen among the thieves. Second, join hands with the traffic and thus defend an infamy. Third, smite it on every possible occasion. He who refuses to use his eyes soon loses the use of them. He who refuses to use his powers aright soon perverts them. The clergy cannot pass the traffic by silently, cannot indorse it, must denounce it, or follow Samson to the Philistine prison pen, and blinded grind grain for heathen.

Just how quiet and secluded lives unfit men to pronounce judgment on political questions is not clear. The engineer rides well forward on the locomotive, secluded from all cinders, the pilot rides in a house secluded from the chatter of the cabin and the dingy light of the engine room. In all walks of life quiet and seclusion tend to clear judgment. Cream never rises on the milk that is being churned, nor sound ser in the minds of men who are confused by contact with wrong.

"The physical and mental (?) necessities of their fellow-men" are quite as well known to the physician in the quiet of the sick-room, where a patient is suffering from a drunken debauch, or to the lawyer holding conversation with a criminal through prison bars, or to the pastor hearing a prodigal's confession, as to the man whose capital is invested in the cause of sickness, crime, or prodigality, or the man who ministers to those behind the bar.

A student of moral and political economy is quite as good a judge of the workings of the law as the average liquor dealer or his legislator.

Note the confession of this article. "They (the clergy) only see a great evil, destructive to body and soul, and know of no other course but to march direct upon its works with the sword of Prohibition, regardless of all obstacles that lie in the way."

A great evil, destructive of body and soul, is what they see. As ministers of souls it is their business to attack the evil, and if possible, lessen the misery. The physician fights diphtheria, but does not

noglect or license the defective drain-pipes. He is not to question obstacles; they are not to be taken into account. He who aims at the bull's-eye will probably hit the target; he who aims at the outer circle will miss everything and lose his arrow. No man knows better than the writer of this article in the *Retailer* the destruction of body and soul that comes from the use of liquors; if he wished to prohibit the destruction he would prohibit the traffic; as he does not he cries license!

"There is danger to liberty when demagogism, charlatany and bigotry are combined in a crusade against the wine trade." No doubt of that. But what these three most dreadful things have to do, singly or in combination with the clergy, we fail to see. If "the ministers of our souls" are demagogues, charlatans and bigots, then they have no true calling ministering to souls or bodies. They ought to be objected to and banished; if they are fit to be ministers of souls they do not become demagogues and charlatans and bigots by advocating Prohibition.

We do not see what the wine trade has to do about it anyway, unless under the guise of that term he proposes to imitate Noah, and gather things clean and unclean, creeping, crawling, walking and flying things.

The *Retailer* admits, what we never claimed, that the wine trade is a great evil, destructive of body and soul. This evil we see; this evil we try to prohibit. The crusade is by this article against the wine trade. There is another great danger to liberty, and that is when Appetite, Avarice and Ambition combine in a crusade against the Church and the Home, the souls and the bodies of men. Against this crusade let all who love "God and Home and Native Land" array Prayer and Pledge and Prohibition.—*American Reformer*.

THE WORK GOES BRAVELY ON.

BY J. K. GOODIN, KANSAS.

Kansas, with her prohibitory constitutional amendment, and statutory enactment enforcing the same, is taking noble strides in the direction of the accomplishment of the purposes of the temperance element therein, and towards satisfying her sister States that "prohibition will prohibit."

In 1880, the people of that young commonwealth so amended their constitution, by a *direct vote*, as to "prevent the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors with the State, except for mechanical, medical and scientific purposes." In February, 1881, the Legislature passed an act enforcing that amendment, and regulating the manufacture and sale of alcoholics for such *excepted purposes*. The act took effect May 1, 1881. The law is very stringent, and its provisions radical, perhaps, to the extreme, because of its lack of concessions in any direction. It has had to pass through the ordeal of misconstruction, misrepresentation, open attacks, and wanton violation in some of the larger cities.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, in the interest of the Kansas brewers, is now testing in the Supreme Court of the United States about the last objection that can be urged against the law (the Supreme Court of Kansas having disposed of the many others by overruling them), and that is: the question whether the law is not unconstitutional in that, by prohibiting the manufacture and sale, it destroys or makes valueless properties erected, organized and fitted up for such businesses, and hence suitable for none other.

Notwithstanding all the ordeal and foray which have been made upon the amendment and the law, as also upon men of pronounced prohibition principles, the work moves steadily and gloriously along. The last Legislature refused to re-submit the amendment to the people, or interfere, or in anywise disturb the enforcing law. Our readers will remember that it was suggested by one of the contributors to the November issue of *THE CHRISTIAN HOME*, that "even stringent sumptuary laws have their benefits, because they act as educators. The people become habituated to them and a healthy atmosphere after their existence for a period. The plane of thought and action becomes more pure and elevated, and results in making it almost impossible to get their consent to drop down again into the fog and stench of beer-guzzling, wine-bibbing, or rum debauchery," with the consequent followings.

A recent and careful compilation from sixty-six of the eighty-one organized counties of the State of which we are writing, shows that in May, 1881, three months after the approval of the enforcement act, there were 708 saloons, while now there are only 313, a

decrease of 395. One hundred and sixty, or over one-half of these remaining saloons, are in the city of Leavenworth, leaving only 153 in the remainder of the State.

Since this gathering of statistical information on this subject, Leavenworth and Atchison have been the basis of operations on the part of temperance men and women, and it is only a question of time when the rum power must succumb to the law.

Four hundred and sixty cases in the District Courts have resulted in 351 convictions, and in 542 cases in Justices' Courts there have been 378 convictions. In District Courts there have been 46 acquittals, and 62 hung juries; in Justices' Courts there have been 75 acquittals, 59 hung juries. Thus, there have been 735 rumsellers convicted, and 81 of these law-breakers sent to jail to work out their fines, and \$95,200 of fines, imposed in less than two years. Rumsellers are running out of Kansas like rats from a ship on fire, and during this time the population of the State has increased 10 per cent. The fines, under the constitution, go to the school fund, and will be expended in teaching the rising generation that drunkenness is a sin against God; that the trafficker in rum in any of its forms is a criminal in the eye of the law, and an enemy to mankind, and as such cannot, neither will be tolerated.

We are glad to be able to note such encouraging words concerning the operation of the prohibitory laws of Kansas, as we know they will cheer the hearts of our readers, many of whom may have imbibed the pronounced falsity, that "no progress in reform ever came from law."

Under the law in that State public sentiment is having a steady, level-headed, healthy and remarkable rapid growth that is so characteristic of her, as she "never does things by halves."—*Christian Home*.

THE WHISKY POWER.

On a Chicago street corner, the other day, we saw a jam of wagons, carts and carriages. The policeman ordered this cart that way, backed up that, ordered progress here, commanded a halt there, and did thoroughly the duty for which he was stationed at the street intersection. Finally he seized the bit of one span of horses, but was instantly paralyzed by the driver's sharp command. "Let go. Keep your hands off or I'll fix you!" Looking to find what emperor or potentate could thus defy the unity and authority of him who was ordained to keep the streets clear and dissolve the gorge of vehicles, we saw a boy driving an elegant wagon, which was drawn by two magnificent horses, with harness splendid enough for a czar. Meantime, the policeman belabored others, but he paid marked respect to the behests of the boy driver. Coming closer, in wonder, we discovered that the wagon was heavily loaded with splendid large barrels, and all were marked "Such and such a distillery." The wonder grew not, but abated, since we had full proof of the power of whisky over the poor subordinate policeman, who would have lost his place had the arrogant boy driver complained to his master, and had the master denounced the policeman. The little incident illustrates the swing of things very clearly. Whisky can command its right of way in all lines, from Congress to Chicago street corners. Its chariot wheels roll unquestioned over the hearts, lives, fortunes and peace of millions.—*N. W. Christian Advocate*.

THE PERILS OF MODERATE DRINKING.

At the annual meeting—the first anniversary—of the Wanstead branch of the Church of England Temperance Society, held on the 6th inst., Dr. Francis said, referring to the danger attendant upon moderate drinking: "I have known the civilian, high in office, and much esteemed amongst the aristocracy of India, overcome with what for him was excess at a dinner party of distinguished guests. I have known officers, with sterling military and social qualities, and full of laudable ambition, come to bitter and unexpected ends, owing to their independence upon this treacherous ally. I have known a minister of religion so unfit, on entering the reading desk, to continue the service that the congregation left in a body, and yet no clergyman could preach more affecting sermons, nor, when sober, be more active in his work. I have known the sailor, otherwise a fine fellow, lose his ship off a well-known coast on a fine moonlight night, he being at the time officer of the watch, and to use a nautical expression, 'half seas over.' I have known the merchant, successful in his speculations, indulge freely day after day under a tropical sun in the social congratulatory glass, until at length, after a period of nervous excitement and tremor, he succumbed to a severe attack of delirium tremens—three times re-

peated. I have known a medical practitioner, one of the most eminent and popular in his profession, utterly unable from intoxication to attend upon a poor woman in her hour of travail. Did time permit I could tell of many such cases where, in all grades of society, the moderate drinker has, at some time or other, taken just a little too much, and risked, if not lost, his reputation and position in life, and with them the means of providing for those who looked to him for support. In truth, no one is safe. Trusting in his own power of refraining from more than what he believes will do him no harm, the moderate drinker, standing on the so-called higher platform of moderation, points to himself as an illustration of what temperance should be. Ah! let him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall."—*Temperance Record*.

Temperance News.

THE SCOTT ACT.

IN PARLIAMENT, OTTAWA APRIL 16TH.—Sir JOHN MACDONALD moved the second reading of the Act to amend the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 as passed by the Senate. He explained that under the prohibitory by-law it was to come into force within a certain period after the expiring of licenses. In counties where no licenses had been issued it was therefore impossible for the Scott by-law even to come into force. The bill now before the House would remedy this, by providing for cases where no licenses had been issued. Then the second part of the Act should come into force after thirty days from the issue of the Order in Council to that effect. The bill made similar provisions where the order in Council was already issued.

The bill was read a second time.

MR. MACKENZIE asked if the amendment was made at the instance of the temperance people.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said it was.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. IVES drew attention to what he considered was an anomaly in the application of the local option provisions of the Act so far as passing a prohibitory by-law was concerned. It could be done by the smallest municipal organization known in any province. But local option for the purpose of a prohibitory by-law had not been so far given to any smaller jurisdiction than a county or city. He believed that in this particular those who were promoting prohibitory by-laws had a great advantage over those who did not believe in prohibition, and that the principle of local option had been inequitably extended much farther in favor of prohibition than in favor of the well-being with respect to the repeal of the prohibitory by-laws. He moved an amendment to the effect that where after the prohibitory by-law has come in force in a county, a town has been incorporated and made a separate municipal entity, the town or county may severally without linking in the other repeal the by-law and that where a separate municipal entry has been created before the passing of a prohibitory by-law either the remainder of the county or the incorporated town may pass such a prohibitory by-law.

Mr. FOSTER thought the amendment would kill out the Canada Temperance Act in many of the counties of the Dominion and stop the efforts of the temperance people in the organized efforts they were making to carry the Act in various municipalities.

Mr. Foster spoke amid great uproar, which rendered his remarks almost entirely inaudible.

Mr. IVES replied amid similar disorder.

The amendment was lost on a vote of 46 to 45.

Mr. IVES then introduced an amended providing that the municipal council of Richmond, Q., might pass a by-law repealing the Temperance Act within the limits of such municipality, providing that such by-law be approved by the majority of electors.

He spoke briefly upon the subject, but amid such confusion it was impossible to understand what he said. He was understood to represent that this Act was to a great extent a dead letter in the town and should be repealed.

Mr. OUMET said he would vote against the amendment because this Parliament had no power to interfere with the municipal franchise. The motion was lost on a division.

Mr. CAMERON (Victoria) rose amid great noise and confusion which continued during his speech. He said in effect that he had an amendment to propose which he was sure would be received with favor, seeing that the greatest temperance authority in the

House, the Finance Minister (Sir Leonard Tilley), was in favor of it. His amendment was to the effect that a three-fourths majority vote should be necessary to bring the Scott Act into force.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY said he had for a long time been strongly in favor of a three-fifths majority in permissive prohibitory Acts such as this, but when a similar amendment was proposed two years ago he declared he would be the last man to vote in favor of interference with the provisions of the Scott Act. He favored the three-fifths principle, but as the law provided that the fall of the Act in any county should be decided by the majority, he certainly would not vote for a change.

Mr. CAMERON spoke evidently with some indignation, but the noise and interruptions were too great to enable more to be heard than a statement that the Finance Minister was by his own words pledged to vote for this motion.

The amendment was put and lost on a division.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD then moved that the bill be read a third time.

Mr. IVES re-introduced his first amendment and called for a division.

The amendment was lost; yeas, 55; nays, 93.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

SIMCOE.—A Convention was held at Barrie on the 15th inst. It is generally admitted that a detachment of the Salvation Army which pitched its tents in this town not long ago have done much to promote the growth of temperance sentiment and encourage the temperance people to enter upon their present energetic campaign for the adoption of the Scott Act in Simcoe. This convention of the friends of temperance in the county, from King to Muskoka, was held to-day to discuss the advisability of submitting the Act to the electors, and to devise means to carry out their object. The meeting was convened in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall. There was a very large attendance of the most enthusiastic workers in the cause. Rev. W. L. Scott was chosen Chairman of the Convention, and Mr. D. Murray, Editor of the *Orillia Times*, Secretary. The following resolution was unanimously carried:—

"That in view of the unmitigated evils from the traffic of intoxicating liquors, a traffic protected by the licensing system of the country, which we believe to be a great moral wrong, and inasmuch as the Dominion law gives us the power to spuil this traffic of the right of its strength, this Convention feels that the people of this county would be recreant to the best interests of all concerned if they did not take immediate steps to have the Canada Temperance Scott Act of 1876 submitted for adoption."

It was decided that a number of printed petitions be prepared to circulate throughout the various municipalities of the county, to be signed and sent to the Governor-General, praying that the Act be submitted to the ratepayers for their vote.

Valuable suggestions were given to the Convention by Mr. F. S. Spence of Toronto, and Mrs. Youmans. The meeting organized itself into a Scott Act Committee, and at the afternoon meeting appointed the following officers: President, Mr. J. G. Strong; Honorary Vice-President, Rev. Canon Morgan; Secretary, Mr. George Scroggie; Assistant do., Mr. R. J. Fletcher; Treasurer, Mr. A. Lang. Vice-Presidents from each municipality in the county were also appointed, whose duty it will be to organize local committees and call conventions in their respective localities to agitate in favor of the passage of the Act. Judge Ardagh was at first proposed as President of the Committee, and a deputation was appointed to wait on him and to ascertain if he would accept the position, and report to the Convention. The deputation subsequently reported to the Convention that Judge Ardagh had told them while he was in the deepest sympathy with them in the attainment of their object, it would be inconsistent for him as one of the License Commissioners under the McCarthy Act to be at the head of an organization that was formed to prevent any license being granted in the county, while in his official capacity he went about the county granting licenses to hotel-keepers.

It has not yet been decided when the Act shall be submitted, but it is likely that the campaign will last the summer and the Act will be voted on in the autumn.—*Globe*.

BRANT AND BRANTFORD.—A Convention was held at Brantford on Monday. The various delegates unanimously agreed that the city and county should work together with regard to the proposed submission of the Scott Act. Committees and officers were appointed with regard to the matter, both for the city and county, with the Rev. F. R. Beattie as General President, and a President

and Secretary were appointed in each of the Townships of Burford, Oakland, Brantford, Onondaga and South Dumfries, together with the town of Paris and in Tuscarora, an Indian reserve settlement. It was decided to immediately appoint a general travelling agent in the cause, and, if found necessary, to issue campaign sheet. A large amount of discussion arose as to whether the votes polled in both county and city could be summed together in the aggregate, it being finally decided to refer the matter to Toronto for legal decision. Altogether there was a great deal of enthusiasm manifested and it is plain that the temperance party here will fight matters through to the bitter end.

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.—This union of counties is making rapid progress. Mr. Flynn is holding meetings in many places and with great success. A convention meets at Spencerville, on the 23rd inst. At a church meeting at Farmersville, on the 7th inst., Rev. W. Blair tested the feeling of his congregation in regard to the Scott Act, with the following result:—Total number of ballots cast, 322; in favor, 306; against, 16. Of the 306 in favour, 94 are Dominion voters and 212 non-voters. Of the 16 opposed, 3 are Dominion voters and 13 non-voters. The meeting was most emphatic in its condemnation of the proposed legislation at Ottawa permitting certain intoxicants to be sold as beverages in counties where the Scott Act is or may be in force. Such trifling, it was averred, with the churches and temperance organizations of this Dominion would raise a storm the issue of which it was not difficult to foresee.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.—A very large and enthusiastic convention was held at Napanee on Saturday last. The chair was occupied by Mr. Bowerman, and the Town Hall was filled with men from all parts of the county. Mr. F. S. Spence, Secretary of the Alliance, explained the provisions of the Act and the methods of procedure for its submission. A resolution in the favor of submitting the Act was carried, and a county association for the carrying on of the necessary work was at once formed. The following officers were elected: President, Rev. E. L. Pearson, Napanee; Secretary, Dr. Meachem, Odessa; Treasurer, Mr. F. Burrows, P. S. Inspector, Napanee. Vice-Presidents were appointed for the different municipalities in the county, and arrangements were made for entering upon an immediate and vigorous campaign.

ONTARIO.—On Friday evening last a Mass Meeting was held at Claremont. Mr. Geo. Flint, of Toronto, presided, and the attendance was very large and enthusiastic. Mr. F. S. Spence, Secretary of the Alliance, delivered an address explaining the Scott Act, and urging the claims of the prohibition movement. Revs. P. Flint and C. Langford also delivered addresses. A Convention has been called for May 24th. The north riding of the county is already organized.

YORK.—This county is rapidly raising itself for earnest and determined work. A Convention has been summoned to meet at Richmond Hill, on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 10 a.m. A large attendance is looked for.

LAMBTON.—Organization in this county is now thorough and complete. A committee has been formed in every municipality and the prospects for a great victory are growing brighter every day.

GENERAL.

The citizens of Toronto are taking active measures to avail themselves of the power given them by the amended Crooks Act to prevent the issue of new licenses.

THE TORONTO ALLIANCE BRANCH MERGES INTO THE PROVINCIAL ALLIANCE.—A special meeting of the Toronto Auxiliary Branch of the Dominion Prohibitory Alliance was held Tuesday evening in the Committee Room of Shaftesbury Hall, the chair being occupied by the Rev. John Smith. After prayer the minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Secretary, Mr. James Thomson, and sustained. The Chairman then rose to explain the object of the meeting. He stated that there were at the present moment in existence in the city three distinct organizations, namely, the Provincial branch of the Dominion Alliance, the Toronto branch, and the Committee recently organized to carry out the work in connection with separation of the liquor licenses from the grocery business. The Toronto branch, he said, had been organized owing to the fact that at one time the headquarters of the Provincial branch were at Hamilton, but this city being now the headquarters of that branch there was no further need of the two organizations—indeed they would clash with each other in many matters. It

was now proposed that the Toronto branch should be merged into the Provincial branch of the Alliance, and that the committee which had acted in reference to the matter of grocers' licenses should take up the work of the Toronto Auxiliary branch under the title of The Toronto Temperance Electoral Union. A somewhat lengthy discussion ensued, in the course of which Dr. Snelling and Mr. Caswell brought forward what appeared to them to be very strong reasons for opposing the motion. The general feeling of the meeting was, however, strongly in favor of allowing the Toronto branch to merge into the parent Alliance, and the proposed Electoral Union being formed. The motion was eventually put as follows:—"That having been requested by the Provincial branch of the Alliance to retire, with a view to facilitating the work of the Alliance, and preventing confusion by appealing to the public for funds, the Toronto Branch are willing to merge into the Provincial Alliance, with the understanding that provision be now made for carrying on the work in Toronto." The motion was carried with one dissenting voice. It was then moved by Mr. McLean: That the treasurer be instructed, after meeting all liabilities, to hand over all funds in his possession to the Treasurer of the Dominion Alliance. Carried. After some further informal conversation the meeting dispersed.—*Globe*.

The following amendment to the State constitution will be voted upon by the people of Maine on September 8th:

The manufacture of intoxicating liquors, not including cider, and the sale and the keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, are and shall be forever prohibited. Except, however, that the sale and keeping for sale of such liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes and the arts, and the sale and the keeping for sale of cider, may be permitted under such regulations as the Legislature may provide. The Legislature shall enact laws with suitable penalties for the suppression of the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors, with the exceptions herein specified.

According to the Bureau of Statistics, 84 per cent. of all the crimes and criminal expenses in Massachusetts comes directly from intemperance.

The Guernsey States have passed a law abolishing after the 1st January, 1886, the retail wine and spirit licenses granted to grocers. Hitherto the two trades have been largely combined in the island, only in a comparatively small number of cases have grocers been allowed to sell retail for consumption on the premises. Unfortunately it is not to be anticipated that the new law will very considerably decrease the number of houses where intoxicating liquors are sold. Many of the license holders are publicans first and grocers afterwards, and if they elect to give up groceries and keep to wine and spirits, most of them will probably be allowed to retain their licenses, as the Royal Court is always very chary of touching "vested interests." The new law gives power to publicans to require customers to leave their premises after being there half an hour, and imposes a penalty on persons who refuse to go. This clause will not have much effect. Guernsey publicans are very much like publicans elsewhere, and it is hardly to be expected that they will eject a customer who has money in his pocket so long as he can stand up.—*E. Churchman*.

The *Inter-Ocean* publishes an article on the temperance movement in Germany, translated from a German paper by Max Eberhardt. In it is this paragraph:

Dr. Stark, the director of the insane asylum at Stephensfield, near Brumath, in 1880, submitted to the Medical Hygienic Society of Elsass-Lothringen an account taken by him during a period of six years, touching the cases of more than a thousand insane patients. Among the 553 men there were 163, or more than 29 per cent., drunkards, while there were 5 per cent of the patients whose ancestors were known drunkards. Among the 562 women there were only twenty-eight drunkards or about 5 per cent.; but from 10 to 11 per cent. of the number of insane women were the offspring of drunkards. As to every sixth or seventh woman, and every third man, of the total number of insane patients, the origin of the disease could be traced to excessive drink.

MAINE.—Sixty-six indictments for liquor selling were found at the late term of S. J. Court at Lewiston. Fines were paid in open court. The County Treasury was enriched \$700 in the first half hour's work. Judge Walton remarked in fining T. P. King that it was only by an accident that his fine had not been made \$100 and 100 days in jail. Remember, said the court, that if you come under suspicion again the sentence of the court will be 300 days in jail.

To another the court said liquor selling and law breaking is a hard road to travel. I never knew of a case when it didn't end in the poor house or the jail. He also said that liquor sellers in Lewiston are getting nearer the work shop than they are aware of. I am thoroughly in sympathy with those citizens in the two cities who are determined to see the law enforced. I have intended to be severe in my sentences. If not sufficiently severe, they must be more severe. They must be stopped. It is a great evil in the community.—*Temperance Record.*

JOSEPH LIVESSEY'S 90TH BIRTHDAY.

The "Father of Teetotalism" entered upon the 91st year of his life on Wednesday the 5th ult., being born at Walton-le-Dale, on March 5th, 1794. When Mr. Livesey attained his 80th year, there was a public celebration of his birthday, attended by deputations from all parts of the kingdom; but annually since that date his birthday has been kept up in a private manner by deputations visiting him at his own house—the Preston Temperance Society, year by year, presenting him with an address. On Wednesday, a deputation from the Society waited upon Mr. Livesey, and presented him with an address got up in a superior style, and in a massive gilt frame, of which the following is a copy:—

To Joseph Livesey, Esq., President of the Preston Temperance Society, and one of its Founders.

Honored Sir,—The Committee of the Preston Temperance Society desire to present their hearty congratulations and sympathetic regards on the completion of your NINETIETH YEAR.

You have been spared to see the first fruits of an abundant harvest from the Temperance Reformation, with whose beginnings and earlier progress your honored name is inseparably associated. No longer able, owing to your advanced age, by tongue or pen to personally advance its principles, you live anew in the utterances and writings of those who, inspired by your example and teaching, continue your work. In your retirement you were never more active or influential than you are to-day.

May heaven's blessings enrich your remaining days, and crown your labors with an abundant and enduring reward.

We are in the good cause.

[Here follows the signatures of the Vice-Presidents, Committee and Officers of the Preston Society.]

Temperance Hall, Preston, 5th March, 1884.

The deputation found Mr. Livesey looking remarkably hale and hearty, but giving evidence of increased feebleness, compared with last year, which of course could only be expected. His face is as ruddy as ever it was, and innocent of a single wrinkle—so mercifully has "Father Time" dealt with his outward appearance. His eyesight is excellent, but being very deaf lengthened conversation is not easy, and so the interview on Wednesday was brief. An address was also received by Mr. Livesey from the Preston Band of Hope Union, and one from the Preston Branch of the Women's Temperance Mission. Several addresses came by post from Societies in various parts of the kingdom; also letters and telegrams of congratulation from many of the prominent Temperance Reformers in the kingdom.

Mr. Livesey is the oldest tradesman in Preston, having commenced business in 1817—sixty-seven years ago. He has also filled nearly every public office in that borough, and been connected with every important movement, especially such as were of a philanthropic character. In the days when Preston had a Select Vestry he was one of that body, and not one of his colleagues are now alive; the same story may be told of the Improvement Commissioners, of which he was a most active member. Again, as a member of the Town Council, all those who constituted the Council in 1835, only one besides Mr. Livesey are now alive, and about the same may be said of the Board of Guardians of the period he was one of them. He was one of the founders of the Preston Institution for the Diffusion of Knowledge in 1828, and not one of the Committee or any of the Officers, except himself, are living. He has been President of the Preston Temperance Society since 1832, now fifty-two years, and out of the forty-one members of the first Committee of that Society, Mr. Livesey is the only one remaining. It will be remembered that he drew up the first teetotal pledge in England on September 1st, 1832, and is of course the oldest pledged teetotaler in the kingdom. Of the notable "seven men of Preston," two besides himself still survive, but as we have already named not one of the first Committee except himself is alive.

THE LATE AVARD LONGLEY.

Copy of minutes of the executive of the Nova Scotia Branch of the Dominion Alliance, on the death of Avard Longley, Esq., of Paradise.

"It is with feelings of deep sorrow that this branch of the Dominion Alliance refers to the trying dispensation which an allwise Providence has been pleased to inflict in the sudden and unexpected removal of our highly respectable and esteemed brother, the late Avard Longley, Esq., from the stage of such activity and usefulness in the work in which we are engaged, as but few of those left behind can lay claim to.

"Our departed friend, as a public man, had the honor of occupying both in church and state, many important positions, the duties of which he discharged with great credit to himself as well as with profit to his brethren in religious sentiment and his fellow subjects in the community.

"Mr. Longley, as a temperance worker, was classed a head veteran—one whose actions were ever in strict conformity with his professions—one of the few of our Legislators who invariably eschewed the intoxicating cup upon festive occasions.

"He was an active advocate of the temperance movement over forty years, and enjoyed the high satisfaction of seeing a great revolution in the habits and customs of society. A Son of Temperance some thirty-five years, he occupied the position of Grand Worthy Patriarch during the years 1860 and 1862, became a member of the National Division in 1862, was a member of our executive since the organization of our Branch, and Vice-President of the Dominion Alliance, in all which offices he discharged his duties faithfully, fearlessly and with ability.

"In the legislature he was ever the unflinching advocate of our interests and principles, and bore an honorable and important part in obtaining most valuable amendments in our license laws.

"Ever prevenient at the annual meetings of the Grand Division and other important temperance assemblies, he will be sadly missed in all departments of the work.

"The voice which comes to us from this sudden bereavement is "watch and be faithful to your obligations."

"We desire to tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved widow and family, feeling assured that "they sorrow not as those who have no hope."

SAMUEL CREELMAN, PRESIDENT.

PATRICK MONAGHAN, Secretary.

Campaign Songs,

ON TO VICTORY!

REV. JOHN A. McMILLAN.

Tune:—"Scots Wha Ha'e."

O, ye sons of liberty!
Ye who would your country free,
From its hated enemy,
On to victory!

Now's the day and now's the hour!
Stand like men who never cower!
See the cursed rum-fiends power,
Worse than slavery!

Who would be a party slave?
Who would be a traitor knave?
Who would dig a drunkard's grave?
Let him turn and flee!

Who's for God and native land?
Who for home and hearth would stand?
Who would now the traffic brand?
Let him vote with me!

See oppressions, woes and pains!
See your sons in servile chains!
See! the curse our life-blood drains!
But we shall be free!

O'er our homes must ruin gloat!
Rise and grasp the monster's throat!
Liberty's in every vote!

On to victory!—*Patriot.*

General News.

CANADIAN.

Reports from all parts of Western Ontario continue to speak favorably of the wheat crop.

A rich strike of gold has been made near Silver City, North-West Territory, equal to any in America. There is great excitement.

The British Columbia representatives at Ottawa have formally protested against the disallowance of the anti-Chinese Bill.

It is reported that an opening was made in the earth by an earthquake about seven miles north of Trenton on Tuesday.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has conferred the municipal franchise on widows and unmarried women.

An association of the members of the expeditionary force to the Red River in 1869, under Col. Wolseley, will be formed.

The work of surveying for the western extension of the Credit Valley Railway is being actively prosecuted.

A patient of Beauport Lunatic Asylum, Quebec, named Canten, died on Saturday night while taking his tea, being choked by a piece of bread.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has passed a measure giving the children of colored citizens the same school privileges as those of white citizens.

A man named Laporte was choked while eating a beefsteak at a Lower Town (Ottawa) saloon Monday evening. He was addicted to drink.

The majority for Mr. Gaudet, the Conservative candidate, in Nicolet county, is 175, with four places to hear from which favor him. It is believed his majority will reach 300.

A body was found drowned in a large ditch near Cottam, Ont. supposed to be that of Richard Merritt, a farmer supposed to have been insane.

At Kincardine, Ont., about two o'clock Tuesday morning a fire broke out in a stable and dwelling house on Huron Terrace, owned by S. Splan. They were completely demolished. The loss was about \$2,000. The buildings were insured for \$1,100. The cause of the fire is unknown.

At Dunville, April 16th, a fire broke out in the bakehouse of J. A. McIndoe and rapidly spread to his fancy grocery establishment adjoining, and to Stone & Thewlis' grocery store. The fire had gained considerable headway before being noticed. The buildings were owned by Reeve Montague. Total loss, \$3,500. All were fully insured.

A fire occurred at Renfrew on Tuesday in a large building on Main street, owned by John Smith. The cause of the fire is a mystery, but is considered to be the work of an incendiary. It was insured for \$2,500, which will probably fully cover the loss, as the walls are still standing.

In St. John's Nfld., at Carbonear, a man named Brennan fired at an Orangeman. He was arrested. A man named Hayden, now under arrest, shot at but missed Janes, the brother of the Orangeman killed in the Harbor Grace riot. This followed by a general turnout of the Orangemen, who kept marching through the streets all night. The streets are all deserted save by the crowd in arms.

On Tuesday, at Niagara Falls, Coroner Elsheimer, of the Suspension Bridge, was notified that a suicide had been committed in a wheat field a short distance from the Falls. Going up he found that a man named Pripser, a Prussian farmer, aged about 47 years, had committed suicide by hanging himself in the barn loft. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

A piece of land about 300 yards long, 100 yards wide, 70 feet high, and covered with full-grown trees, along the south side of Grand River, near Buffalo, about two miles from here, slid into the river causing the river to overflow the flats. The bank was nearly straight above the river, and it is supposed the late high water undermined it and caused the slide. It has shaken the abutment of Cockshut bridge, and traffic over it at present is suspended. Some few years ago about two acres of ground disappeared in a slide in the same section a short distance lower down the river, and it is feared there may be more to follow.

UNITED STATES.

The bill repealing the local option feature of the Scott Liquor Act has become law in Ohio.

Queen Pomare V., of Tahiti, arrived in New York *en route* for San Francisco. She refused to see visitors or reporters.

The Panhandle express was wrecked near Xenia, Ohio, last week. Engineer, fireman and baggage master reported killed.

At Cleveland, April 16th, Dr. John Tobin, a prominent young physician, suicided with morphine. Cause unknown.

The building 92 and 94 Green street, New York, was damaged by fire to the extent of \$40,000. It is occupied by hat manufacturers.

Near Watertown, N. Y., Jas. Chaumont, aged 80, was killed on the Utica and Black River railroad bridge.

An explosion of dynamite occurred at the stone quarries at Franklinton, N. C., last week, killing Dock Robinson and wounding five other colored men, one fatally.

At Shamokin, Pa., Thos. Harper was killed and Frank Glistrick fatally injured by a fall of rock in the Excelsior colliery.

A boiler explosion at a mill on Middle river, fifteen miles south-east of Des Moines, killed Henry Spencer, and fatally wounded his brother, Davis Spencer, and a boy named Cleghorn.

At Wadsworth, Nev., a fire started on Wednesday under the platform of the railroad depot. A high wind was blowing, and in two hours the whole town, except a few private dwellings, was destroyed. The town had a population of 500.

At Peoria, Ill., the plough works caught fire and were totally destroyed. Loss, \$100,000.

At Pensacola, Ala., the Louisville & Nashville freight depot, European Golay Mills, Robert Transfer Stable, the Hoffman House and several other buildings were burned last week. Loss, \$65,000.

At Mount Carmel, Pa., by a sulphur explosion in the Pennsylvania colliery, Peter Entruit and Michael Mexwould, miners, were fatally burned, and several others seriously injured.

A freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was wrecked on Saturday near Lancaster, Pa. Sixteen cars and the engine were demolished.

Berry Johnson (colored), at Shreeveport, La., choked his wife to death by filling her mouth with snuff.

Miss Georgie Baker, of New Jersey, who was visiting at Lawrence, Mass., cut her throat after returning from church Wednesday evening, and cannot recover. Cause unknown.

While a little girl was playing some distance from her home, near Beaver, W. Va., a bear seized her and carried her off. A large pursuit was instantly instituted, but no trace of the child has been found.

A dispatch from Pittsburg, Pa., says an explosion occurred two miles from the mouth of the pit in the coal mine of Wood & Co. Painter, Stevison, and a man named Underwood, were killed. Miners half a mile away were prostrated by the force of the shock. It is impossible to get into the mine, the after-damp being suffocating.

At Gloucester City, N. J., there is a scarlet fever epidemic. The rapid spread of the disease was caused by an undertaker throwing ice which had been used on a scarlet fever corpse into a stream near a school. The ice was picked up and eaten by the children.

Eight prisoners confined in the gaol at Gainsville, Ark., assaulted the gaoler and escaped. They secured arms from the gaoler's house. A posse of 50 citizens started in pursuit and a pitched battle occurred in which 100 shots were fired, and one prisoner killed. Three prisoners were wounded and secured, the remainder escaped. The gaoler received dangerous wounds.

At Prospect Park, Niagara Falls, on Thursday of last week, Thos. Vedder and N. R. Pierson drove on Goat Island about five o'clock in the afternoon. As they had not returned at a late hour search was made for them, and about two o'clock in the morning Pierson's body was found on Luna Island. His head and part of his body were in the water, and ten feet from him Vedder's clothes were found lying on the ice. An examination of Pierson's body showed that he had been shot through the head, the ball entering behind the right ear and coming out on the forehead just over the left eye. The horse and buggy were found tied to a tree on Goat Island, but no trace of Vedder has yet been discovered.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

It is estimated that 10,000 laborers in the Tyne shipyards are out of work.

The Manchester and Oldham Bank at Manchester has failed. The debts are small and the assets ample.

Queen Victoria will arrive on the 17th inst. at Darmstadt, where she will have an interview with Emperor William on the 21st. It is supposed the interview will relate to family affairs.

The stonecutters, masons and glassworkers of Saxony are out on strike.

Messrs. Ghislain, bankers of Charleron and Antwerp, have failed. Liabilities \$3,200,000.

The Porte having decided to put a new tariff into effect on June 6th, the German, Russia, Belgium and United States Ministers have informed the Porte they will not consent to the abolition of their commercial rights under capitulation.

The French are making extraordinary efforts to suppress slavery in Morocco. The French Minister at Tangier has issued a decree declaring that henceforth French subjects and Mussulman proteges of the French Ministry must neither buy, sell, nor hold slaves in that country. The proclamation was issued on account of the recent revival of the traffic.

A dispatch states that the Dutch fleet has blockaded the west coast of Acheen, Sumatra, for the purpose of compelling the Rajah of Lenom to release the crew of 25 men of the wrecked steamer, Nisero. The Rajah demanded a ransom of \$310,000 for the prisoners.

Several members of the Chinese Privy Council have been publicly degraded by the Empress at Peking, and stripped of all their honors for their incapable conduct of affairs in Tonquin.

The alliances among the rebel tribes on the Blue Nile and White Nile are breaking up. The tribes that surrounded Saleh Pasha have quarrelled and dispersed. Marauding bands continue to interrupt communications between Khartoum and Berber, but there is no unity in their operations.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Khartoum, April 7, says the people are heartsick hoping for English relief. The town is now in the centre of an enormous rebel camp. Our Krupp munition rather short; the situation is critical; the rebels have frustrated the attempt to send a steamer to Berber. General Gordon will probably be driven to retreat by Central Africa. Retreat to Berber is impossible.

A Cairo despatch says that there are 138 men, women, and children of all ages in the infirmary at Tourah, living like wild beasts in indescribable filth and neglect. Among the inmates are several raving madmen who are sometimes unchained. There are other inmates in every stage of the most loathsome diseases. Two black men walk about entirely naked.

Advices from Peking denote that the dismissal by the Empress of Prince Koung, President of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tsoung-Li-Yamen), and four of his colleagues, will be followed by a vigorous foreign policy. A number of the most prominent Annamese courtiers have gone from Hue to Hung-Hoa to escape the dominant French influence at the capital. It is officially given out that Hung Hoa will be defended to the uttermost. An interview with an ex-Governor of French Cochin China is published, in which opinions are expressed that a milliard francs would not suffice to keep in subjection to the French protectorate the treacherous Tonquinese. Annamites state that Hung-Hoa has been evacuated. General Negrier last week bombarded the villages before Hung Hoa. The enemy forthwith began to evacuate the town without resistance. The Chinese, after evacuating Hung-Hoa, set fire to the town, which is now in flames. *Liberte* publishes the condition of peace between France and China which Patenotre, the French Minister, is charged to offer at Peking. It is stipulated China shall accept a limited French protectorate over Tonquin. No demand for indemnity is mentioned.

Yellow fever prevails at Vera Cruz. Thirteen deaths occurred in one day last week.

For several days rumours have been rife that the threatened revolt throughout Mexico was assuming a tangible shape. The causes of discontent are the large moneyed concessions granted to American railroads, ordering nickel coin to be funded and then repudiating the certificates of deposit or the return of nickels, requiring

a 12 cent stamp on all articles offered for sale, notwithstanding the exorbitant custom house tax, the failure to pay the soldiers of the regular army, resulting in the demoralization of the troops, those at Monterey throwing down their arms and deserting in squads because they were starving in garrison. Charges of corruption are urged against the President. He is now worth four millions, but was poor when he went into office four years ago.

Official advices from Cuba say that Agüero, in his eight days' march from the coast to Puerto Principe and the old revolutionary district of Bogamo, was joined by a number of men. His force is now 1,400 strong. In the district of Santo Espirita the insurgents were received with acclamations in the villages, where the freed slaves joined the column after having set fire to four plantations and sacked the safes of the receivers of taxes. The receiver of Trinidad making his rounds, accompanied by the ordinary escort, fell into the hands of the insurgents, who overpowered and took from him several thousand dollars. Agüero and his army will reach early in the week the mountains of Las Lunas, the seat of the late insurrection. The Captain-General holds two councils of war a day.

A band of 42 insurgents, under Duran, who intended joining Agüero, were attacked by troops and 38 killed.

Tals and Sketches.

HEROIC LITTLE JIM.

The broad Mississippi, down which the noble steamer was gliding, gleamed in the moonlight like a pathway of molten silver, the far-away shore on either hand had faded from sight altogether, and the deck was deserted.

Creeping like the dreaded hydra, now with lifted curling crest, then lying closely to the bales of goods, and writhing slowly between barrels and bags, there came toward the open hatchway a little thread of smoke—the boat was on fire!

Suddenly there came a cry, a few hurried orders rang out, the great whistle sounded with a loud shriek, and the captain, officers, and crew gathered in fear and haste. "Where did it begin?" "Can it be overcome?" "Is there a chance to save the steamer?" The question was in every mouth.

"We can only fight it, hoping for the best. Call the passengers, head the boat toward shore, and let every man work for his life," and the captain set the example by throwing off his coat and springing to the force pump that supplied water to the long hose. "Who will go below with the hose?"

A dozen brave fellows sprang forward; one was chosen, and a rope about his waist, he descended into the hot, whirling cloud, his companions meantime throwing buckets of water upon him to keep his clothes from burning while he directed the stream from the force-pump upon the fire. In ten minutes he was drawn out, blackened, singed and strangling, and another took his place. But the flames raged on. From behind great piles of freight the forked tongues of flame leaped out, scorching the workers hands and faces; from barrels and hogsheads of tar the dense black smoke rolled up and suffocated them, while the half-subdued war of the angry element came to their ears with a hoarse, exultant sound! The steamer was doomed.

And now the seams in the upper deck began to swell and part, little puffs of smoke oozed out, and thin blue flames danced and flickered above them. The crowd of frightened and half-naked passengers crept further and further forward, to avoid the stifling heat, until they struggled in one dense mass at the very bow; some crying, others praying, and a few silently watching the onward progress of the boat toward the shore, for the pilot stood manfully at his wheel, in spite of the whirling sparks and the drifting embers; the engines were yet working, and twenty minutes more would save the passengers and crew.

But even while they spoke of it, when hope was dawning again, and preparations were being made to save what they could, there came a hideous roar, a dull explosion, a rush of flame, and through the blood-red glare spread around, they saw the wheel-house was empty and the fire alone, held possession there—the roof of the cabin had been blown off, and the helmsman was gone! At almost the same instant the boat entered a swift-running-eddy, her bow swung sharply away from the longed-for shore, and she swept out toward the open waters again, blazing fiercely.

"Unless someone can lash that wheel astarboard, we are lost. Will any man volunteer?"

The captain's voice sounded strangely hoarse and dull. A shudder ran through the listening crowd. There was a chance for life even yet, remaining where they were; to enter that blinding cloud, to brave those leaping flames, was certain death; and no one moved forward.

"Will you die like cowards? Is there no man among you?" cried the captain.

"Yis, massa; dar is!"

As the clear tones rang out over the heads of the people, a little black figure darted forward, nimble hands seized a rope, sure feet found the ladder, and before a word could be spoken, before anyone could prevent the lad Jim stood half revealed in the fiery furnace of the pilot-house, the great steering-wheel was in his grasp, and the noble ship yet obeying her rudder turned back again, headed toward the bank once more, and ploughed her rapid way toward life and safety! Then a mighty column of curious, writhing smoke swept forward, the flames leaped to the upper works and rigging, the *New Orleans Belle* became a glowing, blazing mass, and boy, and wheel-house, and everything upon the hurricane deck, was blotted out of sight!

"How de moonlight twingles fro' de leaves, don't it, missus? an' de little stars 'pears like dey was winking to me. No, dare's no pain now; 'tis all over, an' I reckon I'll git well. But it did burn in that pilot house, missus!"

"Hush, Jim; don't talk now. You were brave, too brave for us, my boy. Oh, you must not go!" And Mrs. Sloan lifted the boy's head higher upon her shoulder, and gazed with half of love and half of awe into the little black face, now blistered and scarred in many a cruel seam.

Every one had been saved except the pilot, and here beneath the great live oaks, hung with festoons of living moss, and bending tenderly like pitying giants, they had brought their hero—the colored boy who had given his life for theirs—brought him here to die.

"Missy, do you know God?"

"Yes, Jim."

"De same God, missy, dat my daddy used ter pray to? And His little boy Jesus. Do you know Him, missus? Daddy used ter say dat Jesus loved little childrens, dat He'd carry 'em in His arms, like the lambs, you know. Will He, missy? Oh, will He take me some time?"

There was silence for a moment. The great, rough captain had knelt at the child's side, and with uncovered head and tear-dimmed eyes was leaning over him. Flitting through the forest came the last waning light from the burning wreck, stranded on the shore. Overhead the leaves began to whisper together of the coming morning, and the group of passengers standing between the trees looked ghastly and dim. Suddenly the boy sat upright.

"Oh, missy! I'm glad dat ye all got to de shore. 'Twas a right bad place for me, dough, in dat smoke and fire! Oh, see! see, missy, de mornin's comin'!" and he leaned toward the dim east, gazing intently into the faintly reddening sky. "Im glad, for I's so tired, I want to rest a bit;" and he sank slowly back. "De New Year's comin'," he continued, in a low, half-whisper "an He shall take de lambs in His arms an' carry 'em in His bosom! I'm so glad. Good-night, missy;" and, without a moan, the smoke-blurred eyes closed, the fire-scorched hands dropped peacefully, and the child's pure spirit fled away through the chill, grey dawn of the coming morning, to find its place in the Saviour's loving arms.—*Christian at Work.*

FATHER'S OLD SHOES.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

Benny C. — was sitting in the room with his mother and little sister. By looking at his sad and thoughtful face, one would have taken him to be ten years of age, yet he was but six. No wonder! For four years this almost baby had been used to seeing a drunken father go in and out of their little cottage. He scarcely remembered anything from him but abuse and cruelty, especially towards his kind and loving mother. But now he was dead! The green sod had lain on his grave a week or more, but the terrible effects of his conduct were not buried with him. The poor children would start with a shudder at every uncertain step on the walk and at every hesitating hand upon the latch. On the day mentioned above Benny's mother was getting dinner.

"Will my little son go to the woodshed and get mother a few sticks to finish boiling the tea-kettle?"

"I don't like to go into the woodshed, mamma," said Benny, looking down.

"Why, my son?"

"Because there is a pair of father's old shoes on the beam out there, and I don't like to see them."

"Why, Benny, do you mind the old shoes any more than you do father's coat and hat upstairs?"

"Because," said Benny, the tears filling his blue eyes, "they look as if they wanted to kick me."

Oh! the dreadful after influence of a drunken father on innocent children!—*Temperance Buzzer.*

For Girls and Boys.

BERTIE'S THANKSGIVING.

BY L. R.

Bertie's hands were cold, and his little bare feet were blue and pinched. Mamma warmed them in her apron; then she set him down in his little chair and gave him the tortoise shell kitten—the only thing he had to play with. Bertie had been out gathering sticks for the kitchen fire, and while out he heard the neighboring children talk about Thanksgiving and the good cheer already preparing in their homes, and the visitors expected, and the presents, sleds, skates and jack-knives. With his little red hand he stroked the back of his kitten and looked gravely. At length he looked up into his mother's face and asked eagerly:

"Mamma, if Thanksgiving is for presents and things, why don't we have some?"

His mother explained that Thanksgiving was a day appointed so that all the people could with one accord give God thanks for the good they had received during the year.

"But folks have lots to eat, and everybody's grandpa and grandma comes to see them and such times! Burt Hazlewood said so this morning."

"The Hazlewoods have a great many relations," said Mrs. Markley, doing her best to keep back tears.

"And we an't any; only father, and he an't much relation."

"Why, Bertie! You must not say this of papa."

"What's relations but them that gives you something? Papa never does."

"Papa works hard and has not much money," returned Mrs. Markley, now really alarmed lest the child had heard something to his father's disparagement.

"I know why father never has money to give us anything. Bob Stiles told me. Bob's father goes to the 'Three Swans,' and so does papa; that's what makes him fall down. He ain't sick. Bob says he ain't. No danger of his dying; wish he would some time."

"Never mind what Bob said; we were talking of Thanksgiving," said Mrs. Markley. And she began to enumerate the things for which they must be thankful.

"Don't care a bit 'bout 'em all," stammered Bertie. "If God cared for us He'd make papa stay at home nights. I've heard you ask him to do it a great many times. I just don't believe God. Bob says he don't. Bob's got a mother that asks Him."

"Bertie must not feel like this," lifting the child in her arms and rubbing the still blue feet with her hands. "God does hear mamma, and when mamma's little boy asks God will hear."

"Sure!" starting up with energy.

"Yes, sure."

"Then let us ask God now. I want it for Thanksgiving this time."

Kneeling by the side of his mother, Bertie asked God to make his father stay with mamma nights, and would he be pleased to give them everything they wanted for Thanksgiving?

That night Robert Markley and Andrew Stiles were led to the meeting. Some one was praying as they went in that God's spirit might work in the heart of the inebriate and the fetters of strong drink be broken. At the close the pledge was circulated.

"I will sign it, if you will," Markley said to his companion.

"Done!" cried Stiles. "And that whosoever"—tell us more about it," he said to the minister.

An hour was spent in the pastor's room, and these two companions in drink and kindred vices went to their homes new men in Christ Jesus.

Bertie's Thanksgiving was indeed a happy one. God had heard his cry and sent his blessing. There have been Thanksgivings since, and never has Bertie forgotten to go to God with his needs.

How many of us are ready to follow Bertie's example?—*National Temperance Advocate.*

BILLY MYERS' MARE.

One day, Mr. Hunt the temperance lecturer, was making a hard assault on rum drinking, in a neighborhood where a Dutch distiller named "Billy Myers" was a sort of king. This man was present and continually interrupting the speaker by saying in a loud voice: "Mr. Hunt, money makes the mare go!" At first this raised a laugh which Mr. Hunt took in good nature.

At last he stopped for a personal colloquy with his tormentor, and said :

"Look here, Mr. Myers, you say money makes the mare go, and you mean that I lecture on temperance for money, don't you?"

"Yes, that is what I mean, Mr. Hunt."

"Well, Mr. Myers, you carry on a distillery, and you do it for money, don't you?"

"To be sure I do, Mr. Hunt; money makes the mare go."

"And so, Mr. Myers, you say I have a mare, and you have a mare also; suppose we trot them out together, and see how they compare?"

The meeting was in a grove, and the sharp lecturer knew a thing or two, and so the old distiller found out; for Mr. Hunt pointed to a young fellow who was quite drunk, and was steadying himself by a tree, and said :

"Mr. Myers, who is that young fellow?"

The distiller started as if stung, as he answered :

"That is my son."

"Your son, is he, Mr. Myers! He has been riding your mare and got thrown, hasn't he?"

"And who is that young fellow sitting so drunk on that log out there?"

The distiller uttered an exclamation of real pain, as he said :

"That is my son, too."

"He is, is he?" said Mr. Hunt; "I guess he has been riding your mare, also, and she has kicked up and thrown him over her head, hasn't she? Your mare must be a vicious, dangerous brute, isn't she, Mr. Myers?"

The distiller could not stand it any longer, but said :

"Look here, Mr. Hunt, I won't say another word if you will let me off."

Billy Myers' mare is a very dangerous beast. She steps off very gaily at first, but she is sure to kick up before you are through with her. The man who starts out on that beast is pretty sure to come home on foot, if he comes home at all, which is by no means certain. Don't ride Billy Myers' mare.—*Boston Christian*.

Our Gasket.

Doctor—"There, get that prescription filled and take a table-spoonful three times a day before meals." *Pauper Patient*—"But, doctor, I don't get but one meal in two days."

Papa : "Yes, Harry, it is supposed the moon is inhabited, and is largely populated." *Harry* : "Mus'nt the people be dreadfully crowded," specially when its new moon?"

An Effective Temperance Lecture.—An old negro at Weldon, North Carolina, at a recent lecture, said : "When I sees a man going home with a gallon of whisky and half a pound of meat, dat's temperance lecture enuff for me, and I sees it ebery day. I know's dat ebery ting in his home is on the same scale—gallon of misery to ebery haif pound of comfort."

A Connecticut story is told of a widower preacher who proposed to a young lady and was rejected. Following this a young widow of his congregation sent him this text to preach from : "You ask and receive, not because you ask a miss." With this it seems as if the preacher might have taken the hint and the widow also.

The Germans call a thimble a "finger-hat," which it certainly is, and a grasshopper a "hay-horse." A glove with them is a "hand-shoe," showing evidently that they wore shoes before gloves. Poultry is "feather cattle;" whilst the names for the well-known substances, "oxygen" and "hydrogen" are in their languages "sur stuff" and "water stuff." The French, strange to say, have no verb "to stand," nor can a Frenchman speak of "kicking" any one. The nearest approach, in his politeness, he makes to it is to threaten to "give a blow with his foot"—the same thing probably to the recipient in either case, but it seems to want the directness, the energy of our "kick." Neither has he any word for "baby," nor for "home," nor "comfort." The terms "upstairs" and "downstairs" are also unknown in French. The Hindoos are said to have no word for "friend." The Italians have no equivalent for "humility."

Why is an orderly school master like the letter C? Because he makes lasses into classes.

"I fear no man!" he said. And about that time his wife came along and led him off by the ear.

Bob Burdette says that his invalid wife has made him all that

he is. "That's it," mutters the *Woman's Journal*, "blame it all on your wife."

"Is your mother in?" asked a visitor of a little Mormon boy who opened the door. "No, ma'am," the little boy replied, "but my brother's mother is in."

The Rev. Miss Oliver says that every time a young man spends five cents for a glass of beer, he takes seven bricks from the pile of a snug little home.

There are some marriages which remind us of the poor fellow who said : "She couldn't get any husband, and I couldn't get any wife, so we got married."

"Girls should have more gum-shun," said the principal, as he reproved a young lady for chewing spruce.

A good husband, like a good base-burner, never goes out nights. Because, like a base-burner, he knows he'll get a good shaking if he does.

They tell us, said John B. Gough, that alcohol gives strength and nourishment. No, it does not, it gives stimulus. You sit down on a hornet's nest, and it may be quickening but not nourishing. A man once said to a friend of mine : "You are fighting whisky. Whisky has done a great deal of good. Whisky has saved a great many lives." You remind me," said my friend, "of a boy who was told to write an essay about a pin, and in his boyish way he said : "A pin is a very queer sort of thing. It has a round head and a sharp point, and if you stick them in you they hurt, and women use them for cuffs and collars, and men use them when their buttons are off. If you swallow them they kill you. For five cents you can get a packet of them, and they save thousands of lives." The teacher said : "What on earth do you mean? How have they saved thousands of lives?" "By people not swallowing them," answered the boy.

MET HIS MATCH.—Anderson, the wizard, met a Scotchman who stole a march on him after the following pattern : Enter Scotchman : "I say, are you Professor Anderson?" "Yes, sir, at your service." Weel, you're a smart man, and I'm sumthin' at a trick, too, you know." "Ah, indeed, and what tricks are you up to, sir?" asked the Professor, amused at the simple fellow. "Weel, I can take a shilling and change it into a gold piece." "Oh, that's a mere slight-of-hand trick; I can do that, too." "No, you can't. I'd like to see you try." Well, hold out your hand with the shilling in it. This is your shilling is it?" "Sure it's nothing else." "He'd on to it tight, Presto! change. Now, open your hand." Scotty opened his fist, and there was a gold sovereign on his palm. "Weel, you did it, I declare; much obleeged to you!" and the Scotchman turned to go out. "Stay," said the Professor, "you must leave my sovereign." "Yours! wasn't that my shilling, and didn't you turn it into this 'ere yellow thing, eh? Good-bye!" And as he left the room he was heard to say. "I guess there ain't anything green about this child."

Literary Record.

The *London Advertiser* has been enlarged and improved. It is now an eight-page daily, printed in fine form and gotten up in first-class style. The *Advertiser* is one of our best Canadian dailies, and one of its many good qualities, not by any means the least, is its soundness and outspokenness on the temperance question.

The *Law and Order Advocate* is the title of a new monthly, the initial number of which we have just received. It is published at Belleville by Rev. W. K. Barr, M. A., and A. H. Brintnell, who are its editors, and it announces an unusually large and talented staff of contributors. The first issue is certainly a creditable production in both matter and style. The range of subjects that it discusses is a very wide one, and the originality and ability that are displayed in treating its varied topics promise well for the future of the enterprise. We wish our new friend a hearty God-speed, and commend it cordially to the favor of our readers. The *Advocate* will be issued monthly, printed on good paper, consisting of twenty-eight pages, devoted to the following subjects : Law and Order, Theology, Science, Temperance, Poetry, General Literature, News of the Day, Farming in all its branches, Advertising, &c. Price—\$1.00 per annum.

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,	King'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),	Kings,	Halton,	Lisgar,
Prince,	Queen's.	Oxford.	Marquette.

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

<i>Ontario.</i>		<i>Lambton.</i>
Stormont, Glengarry, and Dundas,	Ontario,	Lambton.
Russel and Prescott,	Simcoe,	
Carleton,	Grey,	
Lennox and Addington,	Brant,	
Prince Edward,	Norfolk,	
Northumberland and Durham,	Elgin,	

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 eleven 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. Forms of circular 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	2352	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, Man.....	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