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THE TEMPERANCE HERALD,

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VOLUME IX.

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CANADIAN NEWS.

Progress of the Good Cause.

Scott Act Enforcement—Public Opinion—
A Cranky Judge—Anti Outrages—
Action in Parliament.

A Scott Act Town.

THE Barrie *Gazette* states that a careful search has been made into the Police Court records of Barrie for the last six years by two competent gentlemen—one of whom is a lawyer—with the following result: There were for the years 1882, 1883 and 1884 under license 243 drunks. For the years 1885, 1886, and 1887 under Scott Act only 81 drunks, 182, less drunks for the three years under Scott Act than under license.

A Big Haul in South Ontario.

Mr. John Ferguson, license inspector for South Ontario, had a big batch of cases before the County Police Magistrate on Friday last. He proved most of his charges and obtained convictions, and the imposition of fines as follows:—J. W. Ray, Ottawa, \$50; Pat Croighton, \$50; J. M. Brooks, \$50; Michael Finegan, \$50; Jas. Black, \$50; John Leslie, \$50; E. Armstrong, \$50; C. E. Ray, \$50; Joseph A. Bandle, \$100; W. Foy, \$100.

A New Society.

A Christian Temperance Union has been organized at Thebes in the Algoma District, and is pushing Gospel Temperance work in that far-away locality with commendable energy and encouraging success. The *Algoma Advocate* reports a recent meeting which was well attended and full of enthusiasm. The officers are:—President, R. Sparling; Secretary, F. Leighfield; Treasurer, T. Buchanan; and a committee of management consisting of the following members—R. Garson, W. Thompson, W. W. Bennett, Miss Brandon, and Miss Ewans.

North-West Opinion.

Regina, N.W.T., has a mock parliament, which has created a great deal of interest and been characterized by marked ability, showing that there is the right kind of stuff among the North-West friends. A debate in this parliament recently took place favoring complete prohibition in the North-West Territories; several amendments were moved to it, but were all voted down, and after a spirited discussion the prohibition proposal was adopted by a vote of 53 to 22. This may be a little thing, but it shows that the settlers in our new country appreciate their privileges.

A Judicial Crank.

There are some curious judges. A report comes to us that one of these learned gentlemen down at Charlottetown, P.E.I., has actually quashed a conviction against a Scott Act violator who was guilty of selling beer. The offender appealed against the conviction, claiming that beer was not an intoxicating beverage, on account of the small amount of alcohol contained in it. The Judge quashed the conviction, and went so far as to express his doubts of the legality of the Scott Act, inasmuch as it did not define any precise percentage of alcohol which would make drink sold under it an unlawful article of merchandise.

Anti Scott Act Outrage.

AN outrage upon a Scott Act official is reported from Yarmouth, N.S. It appears that recently, between one and two o'clock in the morning, six persons went to the premises of Mr. Joseph Burrell, inspector of licenses, and threw stones into six different windows of his house, first attacking the bed-room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Burrell, who were awakened by the crash. Altogether 19 panes of 18x16 glass were broken. The stones were from one to four lbs. in weight. Mr. and Mrs. Burrell very narrowly escaped injury. Mr. Burrell had no firearms in the house for the protection of his home and family. As soon as possible he proceeded to town and notified the police of the outrage. He says he knows the perpetrators. Mr. Burrell is the inspector who has been charged by a witness named James Lambert, under rummy for perjury, with helping him to cover falsely. Mr. Burrell's explanation is this:—“Lambert came to me and informed me that he would give evidence that would convict certain parties of selling intoxicating liquors, and he gave me the particulars of his purchase of liquor from them. This information he repeated, unsolicited, to another party, and that party informed

me of what Lambert had told him, the two statements agreeing in every particular. I then subpoenaed Lambert, and his evidence given in Court before the stipendiary magistrate agreed exactly with his previous statements. I never thought of using him as a witness, nor did I have any idea of summoning him to give evidence, until I received the information mentioned from him and the other party referred to. It will be noticed that in his statement before Wm. V. Brown, Esq., he does not say that he did not buy liquor from McCallum and Mrs. McDonald. The influence that was brought to bear upon him to induce him to say that I paid and offered and promised to pay him to convict the parties named, will be made known to the public at the proper time. In the meantime I wish to repeat most emphatically that Lambert's statement, in so far as it refers to me, is false in every particular.”

The temperance lodges of Yarmouth have passed resolutions approving of Mr. Burrell's course.

The Scott Act in Beaverton.

One of our good friends and earnest workers in the town of Beaverton, gives us the following facts relating to the progress of our cause in that little Scott Act town.

Through our W.C.T.U. and Y.P.C.A. the public sentiment is being kept awake and cultivated. The former body has organized a Band of Hope, which meets at the public school building each Friday evening after four. It has now upwards of one hundred and fifty members, holds interesting meetings, and receives additions every week. They have purchased an organ and contemplate holding a public entertainment soon.

Rev. M. L. Pearson, of Lindsay, gave a very interesting and practical lecture on prohibitory legislation a week ago, under the auspices of the Y.P.C.A.; and the W.C.T.U. have secured the services of Rev. Wm. Galbraith, LL.B., of Orillia, to address a public gathering about the last of April.

Scott Act enforcement is pressed, although one of our hotel-keepers is still delinquent; though if the law had been enforced to the letter he would have been before this in Whitby goal, for only since last August he has been fined four times—\$100 twice and \$50 twice.

Mr. Horne, our Police Magistrate, has taken a position which we hope will put a stop to the bogus leasing of bars to irresponsible parties. The Government instructions to him are to regard all leases with suspicion when the lessee occupies the same building with the licensee. And he now demands corroborative evidence as to the bona fide character of the lessee; failing to secure this, he will convict, and if the bar-tender be produced he will likely be held in reserve and get the sentence the landlord otherwise would have got.

Last Friday Mr. Horne made convictions on this ground. Theo. Roach, of Bruchin, had been up for violation of the Scott Act. It was proven that liquor had been sold on the premises. He produced lease as proof that he had no interest whatever in the violation of the law. Corroborative evidence was asked for, and the case was adjourned to give him an opportunity to bring the desired evidence. Last Friday, no farther evidence being forthcoming, conviction was made of \$100 and costs, and another of \$50 and costs, these being at least third and fourth convictions.

The men who are most successful in evading the law are those of considerable wealth and political influence, and to those it has scarcely been so far, even a high license law. Whatever will be made out of it in this locality time will tell.

SCOTT ACT AMENDMENT

Second Reading of the Jamieson Bill.

On Wednesday last Mr. McCarthy moved the second reading of his Bill, to change the form of ballot in Scott Act repeal contests. Mr. Tisdale moved an amendment to this Bill providing that the Scott Act should be null and void in the different counties within thirty days of its repeal. Mr. Fisher moved an amendment declaring that no revoking Order in Council should be submitted to vote earlier than fifteen days before the expiration of three years of Scott Act operation. Both the amendments were carried after a stirring debate.

Mr. Jamieson moved the second reading of his Scott Act Amendment Bill. The discussion that followed had too much of a personal character, to the total ignoring of the question at issue. Conservatives and Reformers abusing each other without stint. The Bill, however, was read a second time.

SOUTH OF THE LINE.

The War our Friends are Waging.

Law-making—Liquor-Drinking—Riots, Conventions, and Curious Court Cases.

An Amendment for New York.

The New York State Assembly has adopted a resolution, providing for the submission to a popular vote of a Prohibition Amendment to the State Constitution.

They Can't Get out of It.

The Supreme Court of Dakota has decided in favor of the Local Option Law recently passed, and prohibition will reign from this time forward in the 84 counties of the State which voted in favor of it. In all probability there will be early campaigning in the remaining 21 counties.

One More Gone Dry.

BARREN county in the State of Missouri has carried prohibition by nearly 600 votes. Thirty-five of the United States have enacted legislation prohibiting the advertising of lotteries. What about personal liberty now? Trenton in Missouri had two saloons, each paying a license fee of \$1,000, but they were too mischievous to be tolerated, and the people of the town have voted for prohibition.

Another Rum Riot.

A terrible catastrophe occurred in connection with a strike of railway laborers at Cumberland Gap, in Tennessee. The men who had quit work were unfortunately supplied with whisky, and while intoxicated they made an attack on some other workmen, who had taken their places. A fight ensued, in which five men were killed and more than a dozen badly wounded.

Tremendous Consumption.

Col. Switzer, Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics, estimates the consumption of liquor in his country during 1887 as being 70,000,000 gallons of distilled liquor, 21,000,000 gallons of imported wines, besides all that is manufactured, and 604,000,000 gallons of beer. 7.2 per cent. of this is consumed in arts and manufactures, and the balance is drunk.

Rhode Island on the Road.

The Republican Party has carried the State of Rhode Island, which was previously held by the Democrats. The Prohibition Party polled a good vote, although less than what they secured at the last State election. The State Legislature of 109 members has only 25 Democrats. George W. Benington, of Exeter, was elected as an out and out Prohibitionist, and the *Voice* claims that at least 12 other representatives owe their seats to endorsement by the Prohibition Party.

Missouri Going Dry.

Local Option is having a run of success in the State of Missouri. County after county is going dry, and the liquor party is in consternation. Already 82 counties have voted, 49 of them have carried prohibition, and 13 of the others are already under total prohibition through the operation of a very high license. Twenty towns and cities have voted, and 13 of them have outlawed the liquor traffic. The net State majority for Prohibition so far polled is 8,126.

The Breweries Must Go.

The decision of the United States Supreme Court is bearing good fruit. The brewers Seibold & Hagelin, who took the appeal against the Kansas Prohibition Law, have had their establishment permanently closed as a nuisance. It was the last of the Kansas breweries that existed, and the State is now free from the manufacturers as well as the sale of intoxicating beverages. Four years ago the State of Maine had ninety-nine breweries; their business, however, fell off, until lately there were only fourteen in operation. The Supreme Court's decision has killed them, and now there is not one running in any part of the State.

A Slander.

It would seem from some recent occurrences that the illicit liquor traffic in the State of Maine is in shocking bad repute. A case was recently tried at the S. J. Court before Judge Walton, in which Marshall H. Shaw prosecuted Asa C. Palmer for slander, Palmer having in the presence of some other persons called Shaw a rum-seller.

It seems that Palmer had appeared before the Governor and Council in the matter of law enforcement, and stated that he had the names of persons who were believed to sell liquor contrary to law. The jury awarded the plaintiff \$18.00 damages with the cost of the suit.

A Colored Convention Talks Out Strongly.

The State of Georgia has had a remarkable gathering in the form of a State Convention of colored people to discuss the position of their race, and take steps for their advancement. The meeting was very large as well as thoroughly representative. One of the most notable features of it was the sound position taken by the colored men on the question of the liquor traffic. The following is one of the resolutions adopted:—“Believing that God looks with disfavor upon the use of liquor, and that the habit of liquor drinking is ruinous to the best interests of any people, destroying manhood, homes and families, defenceless women and children, yes, the very life-blood of the nation, and especially our race, we deem it our imperative duty to set forth our position to the people of Georgia upon this most important subject. We pledge our support to this great reform, and recommend that every man in Georgia lend his support to the suppression of the evil.”

Law Enforcement.

There may be liquor sold in Portland, Maine, but the law violators do not sleep on any bed of roses, and that they have difficulty in carrying on their unlawful work is pretty clearly evidenced in the following clipping from the *Portland Herald* of April 14th:—“Last week the liquor deputies made 27 seizures. This week the police made 5 on Sunday, 3 on Monday and 5 on Tuesday. About 100 barrels and half barrels, containing various amounts and kinds of liquor, have accumulated in the corridor of the city building. The liquor has been found in various out-of-the-way spots, as well as in the notorious places of George Keeley, Jim Welch, and Pat O'Connor. Much of the liquor is distributed in the night, and some of the officers have had an exciting time in intercepting some of this. Three barrels of beer were captured in a team on Brackett street, Sunday morning about one o'clock, and another team with a quantity of liquor was overtaken in the same vicinity, at four o'clock Tuesday. One of the three occupants was young John Sullivan, who was afterward arrested, and Wednesday morning, was fined \$50 for illegal transportation and \$20 for fast driving.

Un-Pacific Prohibitionists on the Pacific Coast.

THE California Prohibition Convention was held at San Francisco on the 4th and 5th insts. There was a good attendance of delegates from every part of the State. Hon. J. P. St. John was present and stirred the convention to great enthusiasm. Among the prominent speakers were Rollo Kirk Bryan, Rev. J. H. Hector, (colored), and Dr. W. R. Goodwin. General John Bidwell presided over the meeting, and Rev. George Morris acted as Secretary. Colonel Sam Fowler, of Tulare, a gentleman measuring in height 6 feet 9 inches, stated that he had attained that growth without ever drinking a drop of whisky. The platform adopted declared the legalization and toleration of the liquor traffic a crime, demanded its extinction, pledged the delegates to give their votes and influence only to persons or parties committed to this plank, acceptance of which was stated to be the only test of party fealty. Prohibition was demanded by legislation, prohibiting the manufacture of all alcoholic liquors, except for medicinal, mechanical, and scientific purposes. The platform also favored the enactment and enforcement of intelligent and rational Sunday legislation, universal and enforced education, woman suffrage, and government control of railways and telegraphs.

ACROSS THE SEAS.

Two Millions Sterling Incr. Use.

The liquor bill of Great Britain for the year 1887, has been estimated at £124,063,680. This is an increase of about two million pounds over the preceding year.

The New Licensing Proposals.

British Liberals are taking decided ground in opposition to the license clause of the County Government Bill. Objection is made to the proposals both because they provide no method of actual local option for which frequent demands have been made; and because they approve of discarded liquor sellers being compensated out of the fund. The principles embodied in this obnoxious clause will be strongly opposed in the House of Commons.

The Licensed Victuallers' Parliamentary Committee has been sitting in judgment on the bill, and will offer it determined opposition, because it gives the County Councils power to close public houses on Sunday. Unless the Government consents to let this part of the scheme drop, the whole liquor traffic will relentlessly fight the bill.

Some other points in connection with the proposals the victuallers have left for further consideration; their chief objection at present being that the Government Bill makes it possible to have Sunday closing.

Worth Having.

HAVE you not noticed that some women seem to possess a great fund of general information? and yet these women do not appear to be great bookworms. Now this information must come from somewhere, and after carefully looking into the matter we have come to the conclusion that this "somewhere" can be no better found than in a first-class Family Magazine; and what has particularly brought this matter to our mind is the receipt of *Demorest's Monthly* for May, which truly exemplifies the model Family Magazine. No one can read it through each month without recognizing that it is up to the times on almost every subject. In fact it contains in a nutshell a great deal that a family wants to know; and its illustrations are simply immense! Every one will instinctively exclaim upon seeing the frontispiece "The Two Frogs," this month, "I want that!" Even if you do not purchase it, be sure and see it if you want a good laugh. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York. Single copies, 20 cts. Yearly \$2.00.

"Put on a Ribbon of Blue."

Oh, we have formed an army, an army for the Lord,
And we are marching onward with banner, shield, and sword,
To fight a great destroyer, who spoils our Fatherland,
Come brother and come sister, and join with heart and hand.
Chorus—Come take the pen and sign the pledge,
We are praying and longing for you;
Look to the Lord of Hosts for strength,
And put on a ribbon of blue.
No men we kill, no blood we spill, our soldiers good and true,
Our sword is truth, our shield is faith, our banner a ribbon of blue;
The dreadful foe we march to fight is like a fearful flood,
The drunkard's drink which spreads a blight of bitter tears and blood,
Come you who listen, take the pledge,
We are praying and longing for you;
Look to the Lord of Hosts for strength,
And put on a ribbon of blue.
Dear Christian brother, come, and in Jesus' strength be true,
Come join our band and lend a hand, there's work for thee to do;
See drink-bound slaves in habit's chains with wretched homes and wives,
And helpless girls trained up in sin, and boys with hopeless lives,
To aid them, come and sign the pledge,
We are praying and longing for you;
Look to the Lord of Hosts for strength,
And put on a ribbon of blue.
And you who know the adder's sting, and feel the serpent's bite,
Who are prostrate in despair through drink's malignant night,
We come to give you hope, friend, and we offer you our hand,
Trust in the Lord, take heart again and join our noble band.
Come take the pen and sign the pledge,
We are praying and longing for you;
Look to the Lord of Hosts for strength,
And put on a ribbon of blue.
—John Hilton, in *Gospel Temperance Monthly*.

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL, 27th, 1888.

AN EXPLANATION

We had a specially large edition of the CANADA CITIZEN last week, and this, in connection with some other important changes in our work, which will enable us hereafter to reach our readers more promptly and expeditiously, has thrown us behind this week, and we have therefore reduced the size of our paper, merely for this one issue. We deemed that getting out a paper thus reduced in size would be more agreeable to our friends than leaving them without any. We feel confident that hereafter they will find the CANADA CITIZEN improved in every respect, and even more worthy of the kind appreciation which they have so warmly manifested in the past.

IN A HURRY.

The promptness with which the Dominion House of Commons adopted Mr. Tisdale's proposal to amend the Scott Act so as to allow license to come into operation immediately in counties where it has been repealed, is in striking contrast to the persistent refusal of the same House to make the Act workable by the adoption of the Jamieson amendment.

It is worthy of note, however, that the prospects are good for the adoption of Mr. Jamieson's Bill during the present session, when the hang-back policy of our legislators has done the Scott Act about as much harm as it could possibly do it, and when any further persistence in the same line of action would be apt to do more harm to the politicians than to the Prohibition movement.

LAST WEEK'S CONTESTS.

From all over the country we are receiving letters and messages relating to the recent Scott Act defeat, and we are gratified to find that there is no discouragement among our friends, that all thoroughly recognize the fact that the vote taken three years ago was on the principle of Prohibition, and that the vote taken last week was on the practicability of local option.

The vote first polled remains unaltered; the people in this country believe in and have declared for the prohibition of the liquor traffic. In several counties they have now declared that they do not believe in any half-way measures. The Scott Act was taken hold of as a means of showing to our legislators what public sentiment is. When the demonstration was complete, our legislators should have responded by the enactment of Prohibition.

Temperance men will look eagerly for the vote on Mr. Jamieson's resolution in favor of Prohibition, and will shape their subsequent actions accordingly. An overwhelming majority of the electors of Canada are solid for Prohibition, and recent events will only make them more united and more determined in working for the speedy attainment of their object.

WHO ARE TO BLAME.

The fact stated as to the expression of public sentiment does not alter the other frequently-asserted fact, that the authorities who failed to make the Scott Act a workable measure by needed amendments, and the authorities who failed to do their duty in securing its enforcement, are to be jointly and severally held responsible for the deplorable condition of affairs, which has led to the repeal of the Scott Act in seven counties in this Province. The Dominion Parliament has dealt with the law in a whisky-favoring fashion that is absolutely inexorable. Over and over

again measures of needed reform have been buried, and Parliament has practically refused to make practicable legislation in favor of which the people have emphatically declared. The Dominion Government by Orders in Council, by fixing voting at such times as to make the temperance vote the weakest, or least available, did all that could be done in that direction to defeat the Act. The enforcement of the law by Provincial officers under the direction and control of our Provincial Government, has in many places been a disgraceful farce, and it is almost unavailing, that notwithstanding these difficulties, we achieved through the Scott Act such remarkable results in the lessening of drunkenness and diminution of crime. The years of Scott Act enforcement in Ontario will always stand out as a green spot in the dreary desert of the long period of iniquitous toleration by law of the unrighteous liquor traffic.

Sound Common Sense.

The Christian Guardian, the ably edited organ of the Methodist Church, is as sound on the prohibition question as the Church it represents. In a recent issue the editor states the cause for prohibition in the following forcible sentences.

"The people who are engaged in this business may have no desire to injure their fellow-men. They only want to make money by the sale of intoxicating liquors. But an increase in the sale of intoxicating liquors means an increase in the quantity drunk; and an increase in the quantity drunk means an increase of drunkenness and its accompanying evils. Hence, it is truly said: 'If the liquor interest is to maintain itself, according to the natural demands of an industry or a trade, it must make itself a corrupting and demoralizing force in society at large. It must do more than this. It must combine its forces, regardless of all other interests, to secure such municipal and legislative measures as shall strengthen and aid the objects it is seeking to accomplish. No form of legalized traffic can deliver from the tyranny of such a combination. As Prof. Tucker forcibly shows, the saloon is becoming intolerable, not merely as a public temptation, but still more as a public menace to society.

"In the face of dangers so formidable, it is childish trifling to talk about Prohibition interfering with the sacred rights of men to get drunk. It is against the privilege of making drunkards that Prohibition is specially aimed. If places for the sale and drinking of intoxicating liquors are hurtful and demoralizing, it is preposterous to argue that they should be legalized for the convenience of those thirsty tipplers who are 'men of strength to mingle strong drink.' To hear some people talk, one might think that to prevent liquor being sold was on a level with preventing bread to be sold. Nearly every one will admit that if all the people of a country were to become total abstemious, no special calamity would result. It would not injure industry, morality, or religion. But if this be true, ceasing to give special facilities for obtaining strong drink cannot be a very serious privation. If the views expressed in the foregoing remarks as to the relation of the liquor business to the moral and social interests of the community are sound, as we firmly believe they are, then all true patriots of every Church and party should do all in their power to enlighten and mould public opinion, and promote the success of every measure which is adapted to hasten the suppression of a traffic which works so much evil to our country."

My Position.

I am a little Temperance man, Cold water only drinking. And now I am going to tell you what I have of late been thinking.

I'm totally opposed to beer, I hate both wine and brandy. And ahun the danger lurking in All kinds of wine-filled candy.

I am opposed to all saloons. I look with detestation On every one, no matter where; They curse the entire nation.

If alcohol will make me strong, I'd like at once to know it; Both time and platform I'll divide With any who can show it.

I think it's best to totally Abstain from gin and whisky; To drink at all of such vile stuff Is dangerous and risky.

I think if we are only firm In this our one endeavor, We'll live to see the drunkard's drink Cast out and that forever.

The harvest soon we hope to reap; And in its full fruition, We'll raise in thanks our voices high, For Total Prohibition.

—Union Signal.

PORTAGE.

A Pennsylvanian Mining Town Lady Bountiful The Child-smoker Eviction of a Saloon-keeper. Prosperity without the Drink.

Up in the Allegheny Mountains, 200 miles west of Philadelphia, and a hundred miles from the great manufacturing city of Pittsburgh, may be found a little town which sprang into being nineteen years ago, and now contains between three and four thousand inhabitants. The Alleghenies display some of the finest scenery in the United States; and Crystal Springs, only nine miles distant, is one of the most fashionable and popular of resorts. It has not always been blest with railway communication. The early part of the century saw stage coaches, later came canal transit of goods to the foot of the mountains. These rose to a height of 2,500 feet without intersecting valleys. The laden canal boats were lifted on frames and hauled up by five engines on to five different levels or planes. On the other side they were carefully let down into another section of the canal.

The district was famous for smugglers, who made great profit out of whisky that was not taxed, and which could easily be stored in caves. Chief among the smugglers was John Mulholland, of whom more anon.

The wealth of the mountain chain lies in its coal. The yearly output in the United States is more than a hundred million tons, of which the State of Pennsylvania provides nearly sixty million tons. The freight of this gives employment to many thousands of men, and the Pennsylvania Railroad is the largest corporation in the world, its capital amounting to \$600,000,000. Sunday is a special day for moving coal trains, and part of the line from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia has four tracks. Yet it is hardly able to compass the task of carrying all the coal that is mined. Its capacity, at least, is not equal to the transit of all the coal produced in the little town of Portage, some of which—from its semi-bituminous character—is in great demand for ocean steamers, which even carry it as cargo to England.

Portage town, through which the railroad runs, is high up on the mountain side, and the mountain needs only to be pierced laterally to get at the rich vein of coal present in the tract of 6,000 acres owned by Mr. John C. Martin. No need to sink shafts, but every need to keep engines constantly at work pumping the water which flows from countless springs. Solid pillars of coal are left as the miners proceed, lest there should be the repetition of a disaster which occurred in North-east Virginia, where, from insufficient support, the roof fell in and buried fatally 45 miners.

Formerly, in the Portage mine, mules and boys were employed, but the proprietor has banished boys under 15, and instead of mules an endless chain moves the wagons to the mouth of the heading. But the young folks of the neighborhood find a perfect "bonanza" in the summer time, for they gather on the mountains cranberries, wild strawberries, red and white raspberries, and various other fruits, which are packed in baskets yielding fifty or sixty cents apiece to the children; as many as seven or eight hundred being sent every day in the season to Pittsburgh by train. The miners themselves are paid by the piece, the maximum in the district has been two shillings per ton, but at Portage several years ago was granted an additional three cents. The daily limit is ten hours, and the earnings vary from \$6 to \$25 per week.

Dr. Bradbury, of New York City, lost his wife when his daughter Emily was very young, but she became to him an inseparable companion. At five years of age she knew something of his instruments; she disliked school, but followed him readily to his college lectures, and presently, to the wonderment of friends, herself studied medicine. It was after her father's death that she became the wife of John C. Martin, and they entered upon the task of ruling their little kingdom with a division of labour and a sincerity of purpose that more powerful sovereigns might envy. But the kingdom had to be created, the subjects to be found. There was the whisky smuggler and the distillery on the one side, and a strong section of Romanists on the other. The young wife intended to reside at Crystal Springs Hotel, and to drive or ride down to her domain, but she presently took apartments in a house the inmates of which exchanged rooms according to the direction of the wind, for the roof were not weather-tight. But it was clean, and the housewife was sensible. Mr. Martin called on Squire McC., an Irishman who received her so graciously that he offered her,

like old Herod, even to half his kingdom. But she asked only a small boon, the key of the school house, which she believed to be the key to the minds and hearts of the work-people. It was granted, and a meeting called for Saturday at two o'clock. The lady dusted her feelings as she looked around the mountain side and saw dotted here and there a little shanty, and wondered if any and what possible audience would assemble. When the hour came the little building was crowded by perhaps a hundred persons on the desks, on the window sills, and outside the doors. She had printed "Rock of Ages" on the blackboard, and taught them to sing it. The Welsh put in a good many extra semi-quavers, the Irish sang out lustily; one boy had a flute and an ear for music, and another brought a violin. So a beginning was made, followed by the announcement of other meetings next day, Sunday. It was all wonderfully novel, and the meeting adjourned. The month was May—to the open air, where, standing on a little knoll, our Joan of Arc told them she had "come to stay," and wanted to lead them to better lives.

In such a spirit has the work been conducted. As new workings have been opened, seven school-houses—small, of course—have been opened, and in the town itself is a school of more pretensions. As new facilities came, strongly-built houses were put up for the workmen to buy and enlarge and furnish as their means progressed. Railway employees were encouraged to live in the same town, with opportunity to purchase the houses and lots. There are some French families who breed fowls and are generally thrifty; there is a large Welsh colony, and a good sprinkling of English. Mrs. Martin puts on a rough gown and strong shoes, visits the houses, helps the mother to set dinner or minds her baby; and is a friend and confidant of all. A general store is maintained by her husband, whose manager is a man in sympathy with the people. Good, wholesome provisions are retained at a reasonable price to all comers, but a discount is allowed to those connected with the mines. One special kind of cooking stove is on sale and in use in all the houses.

My interest in the work of this Lady Bountiful was aroused by some practical observations made by her at a women's meeting in the week of unattractive prayer, to which I had been invited. She had almost startled me by the prompt response she had made to the request, "Let us pray," and pointed indeed were her petitions. She presently told of a boy who had induced his mates to join a band, pledging themselves not to swear. No I asked of this boy Harry, and here is the story.

At the very first meeting Mrs. Martin noticed a little fellow of four years of age, whose mother was smoking. She asked to have the care of him for a month. This little fellow himself smoked; he had developed such an appetite for whisky that he could not go to sleep without a teaspoonful. The mother promised to do without tobacco so long as Harry went without. His new protector tried all sorts of means to break the little boy's bad habits, and successfully. She was helped by the fact that the mother sent for her because his baby sister, but a few months old, was at the point of death. There was then no physician in the vicinity. Mrs. Martin went, saw the child was suffering from poison, and asked what had been given her. The reply was, "Nothing," but it appeared that the old pipe thrown away by the mother had been given to her as a plaything. She had sucked it, hence the ailing. Remedies were administered and the child, who had been named after the lady, recovered. It was the use of this pipe as an object lesson that enabled the little Harry to understand the evil effects of tobacco. It had nearly killed his sister. As the boy grew up he naturally was devoted to Mrs. Martin's plans. The father, who was now a foreman in the mine, suffered greatly from an irascible temper, but after seventeen years' watching and prayer was a reformed man, and is doing his utmost to guide the men about him into holy living. John Mulholland, the whisky-distiller, was Harry's grandfather. Mrs. Martin was able to prolong his wife's life, and when he desired to express his thanks, she begged him to close the distillery. And he closed it.

Let me give one more instance of her daring. Saloons were excluded from Portage, but it was not easy to keep them off the borders. In one spot was a hotel kept by a man named Keil. It was his boast that none dare turn him out of the house. It was proverbial that if every nail could speak it would tell of some new crime. A beautiful girl from New England

had been stolen, half adopted, and trained in every villainy. The owner of the property could get no rent, and was glad to sell it to Mrs. Martin. She gave Keil notice to quit, and for eighteen months visited the house and as often as she went on Sunday allowed to bring the girl to church. At last she summoned the miners to her help, and with sheriff's officers, and legal warrant, proceeded to an eviction. The scores of men who accompanied her set to work, and completely demolished the house, they bound Keil, and put him, his wife, and the young woman into a cart, which, accompanied by two officers, was driven to a neighbouring town, where a little house had been completely furnished. As he sank into a chair Keil exclaimed, "Mrs. Martin has delivered me from hell." He died soon after but the two women still live, and are supplied with work from the Portage store.

Mr and Mrs. Martin spend May, June, and July in the town, and in the winter pass a few days in each month there. No man is excluded because he is a Catholic, but a local train takes Catholics to the nearest town where lives the priest, and brings them back after service. The chief holy days desired by the priest are observed. There are no knights of labor, nor adherents of any other trade organization. And when all is going on well at Portage, Mrs. Martin is busy in Philadelphia in Sunday School teaching and Temperance work, and in all kinds of philanthropic effort. JOHN STUART.

A Child's Kiss.

In a prison at New Bedford, Mass., there was a man whom we will call Jim, who was a prisoner on life sentence. He was regarded as a desperate, dangerous man, ready for rebellion at any hour. He planned a general outbreak, but was "given away" by one of the conspirators. He plotted a general mutiny or rebellion, and was again betrayed. He then kept his counsel, and, while never refusing to obey orders, he obeyed like a man who only needed backing to make him refuse. One day in June a party of strangers came to the institution. One was an old gentleman, the others ladies, and two of the ladies had small children. The guide took one of the children on his arm, and the other walked until the party came to climbing the stairs. Jim was working near by, sulky and morose as ever, when the guide said to him,

"Jim, won't you help this little girl up the stairs?"

The convict hesitated, a scowl on his face; and the little girl held her arms out to him and said, "If you will, I guess I'll kiss you." The scowl vanished in an instant, and he lifted the child as tenderly as a father. Halfway up the stairs she kissed him. At the head of the stairs she said, "Now you've got to kiss me, too."

He blushed like a woman, looked into her innocent face, and then kissed her cheek, and before he reached the foot of the stairs again the man had tears in his eyes. From that day he was a changed man, and no one in the place gave less trouble. May be in his far Western home he had a Katie of his own. No one knows, for he never revealed his inner life; but the change so quickly wrought by a child gives hope that he has forsaken his evil ways.—The Experiment

Tell Your Mother

I wonder how many girls tell their mothers everything? Not those "young ladies" who, going to and from school, smile, bow, and exchange notes and cards de caste with young men, who make fun of them and their pictures, speaking in a way that would make their cheeks burn with shame if they heard it. All this, most incredulous and romantic young ladies, they will do, although they gaze at your fresh, young faces admiringly, and send or give you châtains, bouquets or bouquets. No matter what other girls may do, don't you do it. School-girl flirtation may end disastrously, as many a foolish and wretched young girl can tell you. Your yearning for some one to love is a great need of a woman's heart. But there is a time for everything. Do not let the bloom and freshness of your heart be brushed off in silly flirtation. And above all, tell your mother everything. "Fun" in your dictionary would be indiscretion in bers. It would do harm to look and see. Never be ashamed to tell her, who should be your best friend and confidant, all you think and feel. It is strange that so many young girls will tell every person before "mother" that which it is most important she should know. It is very sad that indifferent persons should know more about her fair young daughter than she herself. Have no secrets that you would not be willing to trust to your mother. She is your friend, and is ever devoted to your honor and interest. Tell her all.—Fanny Fern.

Tales and Sketches.

How They Found Bennie.

Dr. Wilder stood on the porch, talking with his wife, when John, the hired man, drove out of the barn in the new carriage, with Bennie sitting by his side.

had left in Mr. Downs' yard, and totally forgotten from that moment. Of course there was but one thing to do, and that was to drive back again to Mr. Downs' and get him, though Mrs. Wilder's heart was full of anxious forebodings.

An Appeal for Help.

THE Sons of Temperance in Manitoba are energetically pushing their work, and hiding the load they carry pretty heavily, they have applied to friends of the Order elsewhere to give them financial assistance.

KITCHEN CLIPPINGS.

Marjot Mutton. Take a scrap of mutton, make some good gravy with parsley, thyme, and winter savory, sliced carrots, onions, and shallots and celery, some turnips well boiled and mashed, and a crust of white bread, stew together; then put in some steaks of a neck or loin (broiled first), and stew them in thyme, season to your taste; strain it off, and put in some carrots, broiled separately for that purpose.

BITS OF TINSEL.

"Mamma, asked little Carrie one day, 'Can you tell me what part of heaven people live in who are good but not agreeable?'"

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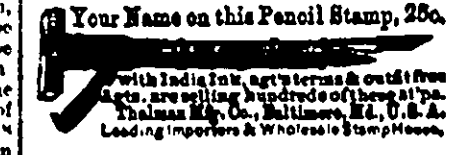
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Literary Record.

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the rise in value and were bitterly disappointed. Thousands of innocent people invested
their all in the stock, or placed the savings of a lifetime in the savings bank branches, on
account of the expectation of better returns than could be given by the sound and well-
established banks. Now that the five young banks have failed these people, and a good
many others, can see clearly that they did wrong, and as a result, in putting their money
at risk in those new, untried, experimental affairs. Their eyes have been opened since the
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But it was just as foolish for them to put their money there upon the expectation of
greater value for it than the older and richer banks could give before their eyes were so
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