

The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

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F. S. SPENCE. - - - MANAGER.

TORONTO FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16th, 1883.

THE TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATIONS.

5.—THE UNITED TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

Inquiries are frequently made in reference to this society, and as one of its prominent members has kindly given us a short account of its history and present position, we take pleasure in placing the same before our readers.

On the 18th of November, 1858, there was organized in London Ont., a national temperance society known as the "British American Order of Good Templars," which rapidly extended throughout the Provinces of British America; and in the city of Montreal, January 18th, 1865, the name of the society was changed to "British Order of Good Templars," that its operations might be extended beyond these provinces. At a convention, held in St. John, N. B., August 2nd and 3rd, 1866, the Constitution and working of the Order were materially amended and the name changed to "British Templars." At this time there were over 40,000 members in the Order, which soon after was introduced into New Zealand, Australia, and the "Mother Country." At the annual session of the Most Worthy Grand Lodge, in 1872, at Montreal, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"That, whereas, it is most highly desirable, for the advancement of the temperance movement, that all its agencies be concentrated and consolidated, and more particularly those laboring in the same nation or country; therefore, be it Resolved, That this M. W. G. Lodge, in order to accomplish so desirable an end, expresses its willingness to make judicious and liberal concessions, whereby those nearly allied by constitution and government, may be united into one grand national organization for this whole empire." A circular, embodying the above resolution and setting forth the advantages of a united temperance society, was sent to the chief officers of the grand bodies of all the existing temperance organizations in the British Empire. Responses and terms of union were received from the Free Templars of St. John, in Scotland; Independent Order of Free Templars, in England; the United Templar Order of Great Britain and Ireland, and the B. A. O. of G. T. A basis of union was drawn up and accepted by each, which resulted in the formation of the United Temperance Association, the National Lodge of Canada being organized in London, Ont., August 2nd, 1876. At the formation of the National Lodge, the present simplified system of working was adopted with the under-

standing that a Degree System should be instituted and affiliated with the Primary Lodge to do special temperance work and provide a Mutual Relief System for sick and death benefits. All necessary blank forms and such like documents had been published, but the protracted illness of the secretary of the Board delayed the opening out of the work. In the meantime a Beneficiary Temperance Society had obtained a footing in Canada in the Royal Templars of Temperance. As the U. T. A. had always favored the uniting rather than the dividing of the temperance forces, and strenuously labored against the multiplication of temperance orders, the Directors felt that an effort should be made to unite with R. T. of T. Negotiations were opened up with the Supreme Council of that Order. A basis of union was drawn up, adopted by the Supreme Council of R. T. of T., and approved by the Directors and Executive of the National Lodge of U. T. A., which secured an affiliation of the two Orders, without any constitutional interference of one with the other. Subsequently it was felt that a closer relation, or an amalgamation of the two Orders would work more successfully and harmoniously than their mere affiliation. The National Lodge, at Toronto, 1882, having been petitioned by the Provincial Lodge of Ontario, to bring about such amalgamation if possible, on equitable terms, appointed a committee to negotiate actual union upon certain conditions. The result of the negotiations was the adoption of the following terms of union:

"That the united Order be known as the "Royal Templars of Temperance."

"That the R. T. of T. adopt the working of the U. T. A. for general temperance work, and that U. T. A. Lodges become subordinate Councils, or the Primary Degree of the Order.

"That the Select Councils become the Second or beneficiary degree of the Order, such degree to be represented in Grand Councils.

"That independent beneficiary jurisdiction be granted the Order in Canada, which shall have full power to legislate upon all matters pertaining to the beneficiary funds in the Dominion and Newfoundland."

The two Orders are now practically united, and the work of consolidation is being carried out, mainly through the efforts of the Rev. A. M. Phillips, St. Thomas, General Secretary for the Subordinate Councils or Primary Degree, from whom all information may be obtained concerning that department. It should be understood that the Subordinate Council or Primary Degree is simply a temperance society, and may be worked without any reference to the Select Council or second degree, which is beneficiary.

We purpose publishing shortly further notice of the Royal Templars of Temperance, with a directory of the Order.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION.

One of the most interesting and useful departments of modern temperance work is that of W. C. T. U., carried on as it is with unparalleled enthusiasm and success. We then need make no apology to our readers for taking up a great deal of our space (to the exclusion of some other matter) with a report of the Convention recently held at Detroit. We copy it almost exactly—with respectful acknowledgments—from our esteemed contemporary the *Chicago Lever*. The grandly eloquent and practical address of the president is held over for future publication.

The tenth annual meeting of the N. W. C. T. U. was held at Detroit, commencing Wednesday, Oct. 31.

Vice-Presidents were present from twenty five states, and delegates from thirty-one states and territories and Canada. After the appointment of the usual standing committees on Finance, Courtesies of Convention, Plan of Work and Resolutions, the President, Miss F. E. Willard, delivered her annual address. Some further routine business was then transacted and the session was closed with a devotional meeting conducted by Mrs. Hannah Whitall Smith of Pennsylvania.

After the adjournment the delegates were invited into the chapel, where an excellent dinner was served by the ladies of the Central Church.

SECOND DAY.

The committee on credentials reported 175 delegates present.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The annual report of the corresponding secretary, Mrs. Caroline B. Buell, of Connecticut, showed more rapid progress in temperance work during the past year than ever before in the history of this country. The successive steps of the various organizations for temperance work were mentioned, concluding with some details of the work of W. C. T. U. for the year 1883. An eloquent tribute was paid to the labors of Miss Willard, and at each mention of her name the delegates warmly applauded. Illinois leads the states in point of membership, having 7,849 members, while Ohio comes second. Iowa has the largest number of counties organized. Mrs. Buell referred briefly to the question of education, that is temperance education, and reported that the work among children had been carried forward unflaggingly during the year. In the publication department, also, there was much progress, work during the past year covering leaflets and other publications for use in foreign countries, as well as the usual home publications. The report closed with a number of suggestions, among which were the following: Reorganization of the whole plan of juvenile work; more accurate reports from local unions, especially quarterly statements from the latter to the state organizations; the adoption of a resolution providing for the holding of state conventions not less than one month before the national convention.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

showed the total amount received from 1876 to 1883 to be \$15,214.01, and the balance on hand \$919 17, being an increase of \$400 since last year.

THE UNION SIGNAL.

The report of the committee in charge of the *Union Signal* showed the paper to be in a prosperous condition. The corporation has a considerable debt hanging over it, and stock will be sold to raise the necessary funds.

The delegation from Iowa presented a beautiful basket of flowers to Mrs. Merrick, of New Orleans, and the delegation from Ohio made a similar present to John B. Finch, the Nebraska temperance advocate.

At the beginning of the afternoon session, Mrs. Emma Obenauer made a report of the

WORK AMONG GERMANS.

She said that contrary to the usual impression it was possible to induce the German to give up his beer. She had never found a total abstainer among the Germans, who was not also a Christian, although there were doubtless exceptions to this general rule.

Mrs. Ellen M. Watson, of Pennsylvania, reported upon her labors in behalf of securing a day for temperance in the

WEEK OF PRAYER.

She read the programme for the week of prayer in 1884, no mention being made in it of the subject of temperance. Miss Willard suggested that it might come in under the head of prayers for nations. Later it was stated, however, that the United Presbyterian general assembly had set apart the second Tuesday in January, and that day was adopted by the convention by a rising vote.

FRIENDLY GREETINGS.

The fraternal delegates from Canada were then introduced and cordially welcomed by Miss Willard, the delegates rising to their feet. Mrs. Youmans, president of the Canadian union, responded briefly in a happy vein. She said she had loved the stars and stripes ever since the stain of human slavery had been washed out of them, and she should love it still more when the blot of the legalized liquor traffic was washed out. She believed the time would soon come, because the women were engaged in the work, and she noticed that the women had to do all the real good washing of the world. At the conclusion of these exercises the vast congregation rose and joined in singing *America* and *God Save the Queen*, to the well-known air adapted to the words of both.

RAILWAY WORK.

Miss Jennie E. Smith, of Maryland, superintendent of the work among railway employees, reported that while the work was moving somewhat slowly she believed the progress made was sure and lasting. This branch of the temperance work was commenced in an old car belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio railway some years ago, and has resulted in the formation of several very efficient organizations. Miss Smith stated that her work extended to street-car men, and she also claimed the policemen. Detroit was the only city visited by her in which she had not taken a policeman by the hand, but she expected to make the acquaintance of some of them before she left the city.

POLICE STATIONS AND PRISONS.

The operations of the department of prisons and police stations were briefly detailed by Mrs. J. K. Barney. She said that, of course, not all prisoners who signed the temperance pledge kept it but many of them did. Temperance workers must be satisfied to hope that the pledge would be kept, and if it were broken other opportunities for working with the men might be secured. In view of the fact that Detroit is engaged in erecting

a new police station, Mrs. Barney was asked what steps should be taken to secure the services of a matron. She thought a petition should be presented to the common council. A lady from Chicago explained that in that city the appointment of a matron was secured by applying to the mayor and superintendent of police, the ladies at first paying the salary. Now the matron had become indispensable and the city provided her salary.

STATISTICS.

The report of Mrs. McCloud, of Maryland, on relative statistics of the liquor traffic was read by the secretary. Statistics of the liquor tax, the cost of maintaining prisons and workhouses, etc., in some of the more populous states were read, the general deduction being made that three-fourths of the pauperism and crime of the country were the direct outgrowth of the liquor traffic.

UNFERMENTED WINE.

Miss Mary A. West, of Illinois, reported on the subject of unfermented wine, recommending that in churches where fermented wine is used members of the union eat the bread at the communion table and let the wine alone.

LEGISLATION.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Clinton, Ohio, explained some points about her report as superintendent of the department of legislation, answering such questions as were propounded by the delegates. Mrs. Foster explained that the aims of the department of legislation were the following: 1. An intellectual knowledge of the province and scope of civil government. 2. A specific understanding of existing legislation concerning the liquor crime. 3. A clear comprehension of desirable and attainable ends and methods along the line.

In regard to existing legislation on the liquor traffic Mrs. Foster says in her report: "A marked feature in the legislation of the last year has been a popular demand for so called high license laws. The term is indefinite, the fees ranging all the way from \$50 to \$1,000 per annum. With the theory that these laws are right in principle or beneficent in result the W. C. T. U. has no sympathy. We believe they do not decrease the aggregate amount of liquor sold, and that they put the sale under more dangerous conditions. We have carefully studied this question and find that these laws do not reach the standard of either conscience or expediency. Tax laws in operation in Michigan and Ohio are similar in moral principle and practical result. Our judgment of them is also adverse. We are accustomed to hear the taunt of being impracticable, of refusing a half loaf because a whole cannot be had; to which we reply, we do not refuse a half loaf, but we never ask for anything less than what we want, and that is the whole loaf of Prohibition. The very asking is educational, and we believe the desired end soonest attained that way. We bid our opponents remember that a fewer number of saloons does not necessarily imply a less amount of liquor sold. We believe the facts support our supposition. While absolute Prohibition is the only plan which meets our approval, we regard this high license craze as a symptom of healthy agitation in the public mind."

In the evening addresses were delivered by Mrs. White, of Penn., Mrs. Woodbridge, of Ohio, and Mrs. Youmans, of Canada.

THIRD DAY.—FORENOON SESSION.

THE LUMBERMEN.

W. F. Davis, of East Saginaw, a missionary worker in the lumber woods, gave some facts regarding lumberman's employees. He said there were 40,000 men in the lumber woods, whose spiritual and moral condition was truly deplorable. He warned the ladies present not to send their sons and brothers into the lumber woods. He thought the chief trouble was greed of gain and neglect on the part of employers. The report of

THE KITCHEN GARDEN

department was presented by Miss Mary C. McClees of Yonkers, N.Y. It is the aim of this department to enlist the efforts of the young ladies in teaching by object lessons the household arts to poor girls, with a view to ameliorating the conduct of life in their homes, present and future, and preparing them to earn their own living as skilled servants. Specific temperance work is also incorporated with these lessons.

FLOWER MISSION WORK.

The work of the flower mission under the superintendence of Miss Jennie Casseday was read by Mrs. Newman of Nebraska. Miss Casseday is an invalid, confined to her home in Louisville, but by means of the telephone and the mails she manages to direct a very important branch of the temperance work, both in her own city and throughout the country. In the various cities where the work of the flower mission is carried on, Miss Cassiday aims to introduce temperance literature and pledges in connection with it.

WORK AT FAIRS.

The work among state and county fairs was reported upon by Mrs. J. R. Nichols of Indiana. She said that the work, during the four months she had been in charge of it, had knocked at the doors of fairs in every state in the union. She advocated the passage of a law in each state forbidding the sale of liquors on fair grounds.

At the devotional exercises which closed the morning session Mrs. Hallie Chapin pronounced a eulogy upon Mrs. J. C. Johnston, deceased, late president of the W. C. T. U. for the state of Tennessee.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

TEMPERANCE FANS.

Mrs. H. G. Greene of St. Albans, Vt., was introduced, and exhibited a temperance fan, which she presented to Miss Willard, on behalf of the young ladies of Swanton, Vt. A vote of thanks was ordered by the convention to be sent to the young ladies.

THE GERMANS.

Mrs. Henrietta Skoltan, of Illinois, presented the claims of the temperance work among the Germans. She was in favor of using vigorous arguments with the Germans, and herself tells them that beer must go, and that the women are going to close all the breweries in the United States. She thought if Martin Luther were alive to-day he would be a prohibition speaker, leading the women on to victory.

THE SOUTH.

Mrs. Hallie P. Chapin, of Charleston, S. C., addressed the convention on the subject of temperance work in the south, in charge of which she is. She reported great progress in all the southern states there being prohibition in many of the counties of her own state, as well as in those of many other southern states. Allusion was also made to the work among the colored people in the south; in her estimation the temperance movement there was at its height, and she expected great results in the near future. Mrs. Chapin said she had visited Texas and labored among the Indians. She recalled one old Indian chief who expressed great satisfaction at meeting her, because both were like idiots, neither could vote. The lady's remarks were embellished with many anecdotes, all pleasing and aptly illustrating her treatment of the subject in hand. Mrs. Chapin closed by introducing the delegates and visitors from the south.

EDUCATIONAL.

Mrs. H. Hunt, superintendent of the branch of scientific instruction, explained to delegates the sort of work to be employed in getting instruction into the public schools. She recommended a list of text books for the guidance of effort in this direction.

AMONG COLORED PEOPLE.

The work among colored people in the north was spoken about by Mrs. Charles Kinney of Port Huron, who made a strong appeal for more earnest labor among the colored people.

Mrs. Harper, a colored woman from Philadelphia, who is in charge of the work among the colored people there, gave a brief review of the labors in Maryland to secure local option, stating that out of 24 counties 14 were now under the operation of local option laws.

Mrs. Emily McLaughlin of Boston gave a report of her efforts to present the work of the union to Sunday Schools, educational, moral and other associations. The method is to endeavor through members of these associations to secure the passage of a resolution approving the work and committing the associations themselves to do all in their power in their respective fields to advance the cause of total abstinence and prohibition.

The convention voted to go out into the Grand Circus Park to-morrow noon and be photographed, after which adjournment until evening was taken.

EVENING SESSION.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mrs. Mary B. Willard, chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported a list of thanks, including everybody who had in any way contributed to the success of the convention and the comfort of its delegates. The declaration of principles began with a resolution in favor of total abstinence; condemned all license and tax laws; demanded the repeal of the internal revenue tax on liquors; favored a 16th amendment to the federal constitution providing for woman suffrage; pledging the aid of the union to that political party whose platform is the best embodiment of prohibition principles; favoring a clause in all deeds and leases forbidding the manufacture and sale of liquors on the premises leased or sold; urging employers of labor to employ only men who are total abstainers; asking railroads to prohibit the wine-list from the tables in their dining cars; in favor of prohibiting the sale of tobacco to minors; recommending that the work among the colored people be pushed to its fullest extent; urging that members of the union patronize as far as possible only those business men who are committed to the principles of total abstinence; and favoring citizenship for the Indian.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The woman suffrage question provoked a long discussion. It transpired that almost every woman in the convention was in favor of woman suffrage, but the expression was almost equally general that the W. C. T. U. ought not to commit itself to this matter at present. Several amendments were offered, but the trouble was finally obviated by laying the amendment on the table.

RAILWAY TRAINS.

Another long discussion followed on the resolution regarding the sale of liquors on railway trains. There was really no opposition to the resolution, but several of the ladies took occasion to relate anecdotes bearing on the subject, thus occupying nearly an hour. The resolutions were finally adopted with the exception, and the convention adjourned until morning.

FOURTH DAY—FORENOON SESSION.

THE NEXT PLACE OF MEETING, ST. LOUIS.

The decision was in favor of St. Louis. The report of the Executive Committee was then read and adopted.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mrs. Shields, of Colorado, took the chair while the election was going on. There were 238 voters in all, but 240 votes were cast. Mrs. Woodbridge received 2 votes and Mrs. Latham 1, the remaining 243 being for Miss Willard, the President. Mrs. Gov. Wallace, of Indiana, introduced Miss Willard in some touching remarks, and offered up an affecting prayer. God Save the Queen was sung with fervor, the sentiment referred directly to the their noble President.

Mrs. Angele Davis, of Cincinnati, Ohio, then stepped up to the newly elected President, and presented her with a basket of flowers having a white lily in the centre, emblematic, as the lady said, of her who "wears the white lily of a blameless life."

MISS WILLARD'S RESPONSE.

was a characteristic one. She referred to the assertion that public life was leveling, denying that such was the fact. Miss Willard referred to the probable expansion of the work in time to come. There is no doubt, she said, that it will finally develop into something nobler, affording woman an opportunity to move in her real sphere of doing benefit and creating new systems which will remedy many of the social flaws.

Mrs. C. B. Boell was re-elected secretary and briefly expressed her thanks.

The following resolutions of acknowledgment and declaration of principles were adopted:

THE PLATFORM.

Most gratefully we acknowledge the good hand of our God upon us as an organization during the year just ended, especially remembering the great advance of public sentiment along the lines of constitutional Prohibition, Prohibition principles embodied in party politics, and the widening of the effort for the prevention of the evils of intemperance. Realizing, however, that there is before us "very much land to be possessed," and that there is a vast amount of educational work to be undertaken and accomplished, we set forth the following as a declaration of the principles on which the work should be based:

1. Since total abstinence from alcoholic beverages underlies every department of our work, and is a part of the law of God written on the tissues of the human body as well as in His holy word, there should be a strong, persistent effort on the part of this organization to secure an intelligent and a more wide-spread adherence to this principle, not only among the drinking classes, but in society and among the Christian men and women of our churches.
2. Because total abstinence from all that intoxicates is both right in theory, and necessary to a pure, enlightened method of womanhood, Prohibition of the sale and manufacture of all that intoxicates follows as a logical necessity and should be the principle of our government in dealing with the liquor traffic. We especially condemn all license and tax legislation as a complicity and compromise with evil, not justifiable in a Christian government.

3. Believing that the internal revenues derived from the taxation of alcoholic beverages is wrong in principle, an outrage on the moral sentiment of the country, a legalization of a business that is a source of most of our poverty and crime, and a great hindrance to the entire removal of the traffic and its attendant evils, we ask abolition of this system of taxes and revenue.

4. As the strength of the liquor traffic is the law protecting it, and law is the result of sentiment expressed by the ballot, we, therefore, recognize it to be the Christian and patriotic duty of women to bend their energies toward securing the ballot, to the end of crystalizing their sentiment into law that shall protect the home from the encroachments of its enemies.

5. We will lend our influence to that party, by whatever name called, which shall furnish the best embodiment of Prohibition principles and will most surely protect our homes.

6. We greatly approve the insertion of a clause in the title and lease of property, prohibiting the sale or manufacture of alcoholic drinks on the premises under penalty of forfeiture of title or lease, and commend this thought to our women of property as well as to our business men.

7. Believing that a great power for work exists in the large corporation and manufacturing interests of the country, we must respectfully urge upon the managers of these institutions the requirement of total abstinence on the part of all employees, both for the public safety and private interests.

8. In consequence of the temptations and dangers directly placed before the traveling public by the sale of liquors on railway dining cars

and the consequent dangers to trains and passengers, we most earnestly desire and respectfully ask the managers and superintendents of railroads, to whom as individuals we are already much indebted, to abolish the sale of liquor at those places.

9. As soldiers who go to battle without cartridge box or ammunition, so we believe, are the temperance workers who go out to minister to the wants or overthrow the evils of a suffering land without a choice and well adapted supply of temperance literature, and we strongly commend the circulation of the publications of our literature department and of the National Temperance Society in tenfold greater ratio than has been our ability in the past, and we confidently look to a time in the near future when there shall be connected with our national headquarters a publishing house commensurate in capacity and performance with our needs and our society.

10. We will use our utmost endeavors to increase the circulation of our national organ, the *Union Signal*, believing it to be not only the best medium of communication between our societies, but a valuable educator of public opinion, and an inspiration to earnest, intelligent work.

11. Believing the standard of morals given by our Divine Ruler to be the same for men and women, we therefore consider it the religious duty of women to use their influence to develop and cultivate the sentiment of equality in morals for both sides.

12. Considering the tobacco habit pernicious in itself, and tending to develop a desire for unnatural stimulants, we believe in the prohibition of the sale of tobacco to minors, heartily endorsing the action of New Jersey and Mississippi in securing this legislation.

13. As a society of women we would be especially mindful of the needs of our unfortunate sisters, and ever rejoice in the establishment of measures and homes for their care and protection.

14. Recognizing the fact that the colored people exert an important influence on morals, particularly in the west and south, and also that they are a potent factor in politics, we feel it to be an urgent necessity to vigorously prosecute our work among these, especially the scientific and law departments, to more thoroughly impress them with the responsibility of citizenship and to give them a more elevated and refined standard of action and government.

15. Disapproving of all licenses, we especially condemn the grocers' license, as productive of insidious evil to the home, and recommend that our members show their disapproval by giving their patronage to those dealers who are not in any way affiliated with the liquor traffic.

16. We heartily sympathize with and endorse the efforts of our sisters of the Indian treaty keeping and protective association.

Finally, in endeavoring to prosecute faithfully the work committed to us, we would be not only diligent in business, but should remember that our efforts will be in vain unless accompanied by the fervency of spirit which is equally our Master's command; and in all and through all, we desire only to be ready instruments in the hand of Him whose word of promise is, "Not by might, not by power, but by My Spirit, saith the Lord of Hosts."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

MORE OFFICERS ELECTED.

The election which had not been fully disposed of at the forenoon session was again taken up and Mrs. Mary Woodbridge was elected recording secretary by acclamation; a basket of flowers was then presented by Mrs. E. J. Phinney to Mrs. Woodbridge, on behalf of the Ohio delegation. Mrs. Woodbridge responded with considerable emotion. Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens was chosen assistant recording secretary, and Miss Esther Pugh was re-elected treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A communication from Anthony Comstock, relative to the circulation of impure literature among the young, was read and approved. A motion was made and carried that the members of the union trade with grocers who do not deal in liquor.

A committee was appointed to reconstruct the constitution for the next annual meeting.

The report of the executive committee stated that the nominations of vice-presidents for North Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas are held open until suggestions are received from these states. The presidents of these, elected by state conventions, are ex-officio vice-presidents of N.W.C.T.U.

It was moved and carried that the superintendents who desire secretaries may nominate them, subject to the approval of the executive committee.

Mrs. Burnett requested that Miss Mary Whitall Smith, of Philadelphia, be made secretary of the department of heredity, and it was granted.

Mrs. Dr. Kellogg was made superintendent of the hygiene department, and Mrs. Mary Hunt, of Massachusetts, superintendent of the scientific department. Mrs. Hammer, of New Jersey, was made superintendent of juvenile work; Miss Julia Coleman, superintendent of literature; Mrs. E. T. Houch, Vermont, superintendent of press department; Mrs. Emily L. McLaughlin, superintendent on presenting the cause before influential bodies.

EVENING SESSION.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

recommended that each state consider at its next annual meeting the propriety of increasing the dues of the National W. C. T. U. to 10 cents a member, to be paid semi-annually. It was further suggested that the corresponding secretary prepare the outline of a programme for the occasion, and also a brief sketch of the history and aims of the N. W. C. T. U., to be used by unions desiring it. It was asked that each local union hold a public meeting with suitable exercises on December 23rd, and take a collection for the benefit of the N.W.C.T.U.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The report of the executive committee was then read. The department of relative statistics and the relations of intemperance and capital were combined, and Mrs. M. J. Nobles, of New Jersey, was made superintendent of the consolidated department. The matter of training schools was referred to the general officers. Mrs. H. W. Smith was appointed superintendent of the department of evangelic work, and Mrs. J. K. Barney superintendent of police and prison department, and all departments of foreign work will be under the charge of the national superintendent. Mrs. S. F. Chapin, of South Carolina, was made superintendent of the department of colored work in the south, and Mrs. Frances E. Harper of that in the north. Mrs. S. A. McClees was made superintendent of soldiers and sailors' work; Mrs. Geo. S. Hant, of Maine, superintendent of the department for securing the use of unfermented wine on the table of our Lord.

The general officers will memorialize the evangelical alliance for a day of prayer in the week of prayer.

Mrs. Ellen M. Watson was made superintendent of the department of work among foreigners, and Mrs. Gov. Wallace that of the department of franchise.

Mrs. Francis J. Barnes, of New York, was made superintendent of young women's temperance work; Miss Mary C. McClees of Yonkers, N. Y., superintendent of kitchen garden schools; Miss Jennie Caseday, of Louisville, Ky., superintendent of flower mission work; Mrs. Josephine Nichols of Indianapolis, Ind., superintendent of work for state and county fairs; Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, superintendent of legislation and petitions.

In the closing hours of the convention two resolutions of a political nature were submitted and passed, one to memorialize Congress in the interest of woman suffrage; the other to secure the call of a non-partisan prohibition convention before party nominating conventions are held in 1884, and that they adjourn to meet again after the last party convention is held, to take action relative to the said conventions on prohibition. Much interest was manifest in discussing the last resolution.

PRESENTATIONS.

A beautiful inkstand and pen were presented to Mrs. Mary B. Willard, editor of the *Union Signal*; a basket of flowers to Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, assistant secretary, from Maine, and an elegant travelling reticule, from the young ladies' temperance workers, to Miss Anna Gordon, secretary to Miss Frances Willard, the president.

It was resolved to organize a department of work against the social evil.

Miss Mary Way and Mrs. Buel were appointed delegates to the national convention of Good Templars.

The convention closed with singing "Blest be the Tie that Binds," etc., prayer by Miss Willard, the president, and benediction.

On Sunday many of the pulpits of the city were occupied by members of the convention, and a large and enthusiastic mass-meeting was held at the Detroit Opera House, which was addressed by Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, Miss Willard, Mrs. Judge Thompson, Mrs. Dixon and Mrs. Emily McLaughlin.

IT DON'T, DON'T IT!

The *Champion* quotes figures to show that "Prohibition does not prohibit," in which it makes out that the arrests in Portland, Me., for drunkenness are larger by considerable than in many other cities. It could not make a stronger argument in favor of prohibition. It is well established that the arrests for any crime are in proportion to the efficiency of the law and the faithfulness with which it is executed. The *Champion's* figures simply prove that the law in Portland is better and that it is more strictly enforced than in the other cities it names.

In another article in the same issue the *Champion* says:

"Our foes, those who seek the suppression of the liquor traffic, have thirty-two States and territories thoroughly organized and all contributing liberally to their campaign funds. They keep dozens of able speakers and

agitators in the field going from State to State, from town to town to enlist recruits for the prohibition armies, and collect money for war purposes. The result of their energy and work can be seen by the reports of the various State legislatures. The whole United States are ablaze with the beacon fire of the prohibition crusaders advocating prohibition, or extravagant high license, which is but the first step toward prohibition, and has become a political issue between the two great parties, the Republicans and the Democrats, not only in every single State, but in the halls of our national congress.

What are you liquor dealers and manufacturers going to do about it? Are you going to look on like the Mohamedan to the accomplishment of his destiny, of the fatalist to his final doom, or do you propose to fight for your rights, your liberty, your property and your existence? It is time you should awake to the sense of the doom which stares you in the face."

After reading this wail it is easy to see whether the whisky men think Prohibition prohibits or no. They go on whistling through the graveyard to keep their courage up, but all the same they know that the grave of the liquor traffic is being dug and that Prohibition is digging it.—*Id.*

SUNDAY CLOSING IN IRELAND.

Sunday-closing of liquor shops in Ireland commends itself by the good results which attend it. In five cities, exempted from the Sunday-closing act, a voluntary canvass has been taken which shows a large majority in favor of the measure. The following question was put to householders and heads of families: "Are you in favor of the entire closing of public-houses, beer-shops, taverns, and spirit-grocers on Sundays?" The answers were: In Dublin. Yes, 34,606, no, 8,117; majority in favor of Sunday-closing, 26,489. In Belfast. Yes, 23,958; no, 2,912; majority, 21,046. In Cork, Yes, 9,605; no, 1,870; majority, 7,735. In Limerick: Yes, 5,699, no, 550; majority, 5,050. And in Waterford: Yes, 3,495; no, 290; majority, 3,205. With such a preponderance of public opinion in its favor, it would seem that Parliament might very properly, without further delay, extend the measure to the whole country and make it permanent. It is an eminently creditable exhibit.—*National Temperance Advocate.*

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The liquor traffic is passing before the people to-day in its true colors. The press, temperance, secular and religious, is united in removing the tinsel from about it, while from pulpit and platform its naked deformities are daily and hourly exposed. Even its attempt at defence and its demands for recognition bring out, in still sterner relief, the malignity of its spirit and the fiendishness of its purpose. It defies the law, insults the expressed will of the people, and carries death and destruction before it.

It is grasping, merciless and tyrannical.

It enslaves the bodies and souls of men, and then jeers them for being held by the chains it has riveted about them. It is a blot upon the very name of liberty, and should be wiped out without mercy and without delay.—*The Lever.*

A MINISTER CONVERTED.

Rev. Mr. Burnett was the only minister in Iowa who opposed the prohibitory amendment. He was Secretary of the Amendment League, and was paid for his services in speaking and working against Prohibition. The Iowa Register of Sept. 4, with an editorial head, "And C. Compton Burnett, too," prints the following letter sent to it, which speaks for itself:

"IOWA CITY, Sept. 4,

"EDITORS REGISTER:—The saloons MUST GO! Although, from conscientious motives and as a strong temperance man, I have been a pronounced anti-Prohibitionist, and have done my best in four States to oppose the prohibitive movement, I am at length forced to the conclusion that our present saloon system is so utterly and irredeemably bad, and in its influence so terribly ruinous, that there is and can be no real and abiding temperance reform, no purification of our party politics, and no great moral progress except through a complete "overthrow and destruction" of that system. It cannot be reformed, it cannot be regulated, it cannot be held in check; it MUST GO."

"Respectfully yours,

"C. COMPTON BURNETT."

—*Home Protector.*

THE TEMPERANCE PROBLEM.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH DIOCESAN MEETING.

To the Editor of THE CITIZEN:—

Sir,—The 22nd November has been appointed by the Bishop of the Diocese of Toronto as the day of meeting to inaugurate the Diocesan Association of the Church of England Temperance Society. I trust the meeting will be largely attended. Considering the little we had done in the work which we were called upon to perform prior to the last session of the Synod, I think we should congratulate ourselves on the interesting event for which we are summoned—an event propitious to the cause of Christian truth—to the cause of temperance—and to the advancement and progress of our church and our holy religion. The work done by our parishes in the temperance cause during the past four months, has been work of congratulation, of encouragement, and of hope, to every worker in the movement. Our labors, however, have only commenced. There is work to be done, and much work to be done. We must persevere then with caution, but with fairness; with a zeal wise and moderate; but steady and inextinguishable. If we are animated with our past few successes we must look forward with hope to future enterprise. More than was expected has been accomplished since our last Synodical meeting, and in some instances we have realized what some of our delegates, clerical as well as lay, pronounced impossible. These, however, are not laurels in whose shade we may repose, but we may fairly prize them as the honorable trophies of the benevolent exertions of our church members, to be displayed as a triumphant refutation of doubts and objection, and used as incentives to continued and extended usefulness. Could we lead those who were averse to our temperance platform, our temperance Sunday, or temperance Associations, and our proposed temperance Convention, into some, ay into very many parishes, where our church temperance missionaries (if I may so call them) have labored, they would meet with arguments more potent than any that I can urge, that would compel them to unite with heart and soul in our great cause. Could they hear the father, the mother, the wife, the brother, or the sister, ay even the sufferer himself, rejoicing in the recovery of the lost ones from the sin—the grievous sin of intemperance—recovered perhaps after years of dreadful bondage—another in deep emotion blessing the God of love, whom formerly he had altogether forgotten, and yet a third anticipating a futurity in the social life, big with blessings; could they see numerous newly organized associations springing up in every Christian congregation, as zealous and liberal as the first Christians of Jerusalem in the application of their every effort to the works of benevolence and charity to their brethren and fellow men, surely then their judgments would approve, their hearts would warm, and they would one and all unite as fellow-members and workers with the Associations whose works they are—the Associations of the Church of England.

I trust very few indeed of our 102 parishes and rectories in the Diocese will fail to send their delegates to the Diocesan meeting. I hope that very few of these parishes have failed in organizing their local branch and their Band of Hope. I hope that the words of our Bishop in his pastoral on this subject, issued on the 3rd ult., have not been in vain. He said "I earnestly endorse the appeal of the Executive Committee, that if a branch of the Church of England Temperance Society is not already in existence in your parish you will at once take steps to form one, and also a "Band of Hope." This was addressed to the clergy and lay representatives of the synod of the diocese.

The cause needs not my endeavors to prove its utility—nor my persuasions to afford it the support of every Christian man or woman—but I pray that the impulse which it has received under the blessing of God, shall last and increase, till the existence of the evil shall be thoroughly rooted out, and depend upon it the time will come when full justice shall be done to the benevolence of the motives of all Christian workers in the cause, to the nobleness of their zeal and the utility of their exertions. Our children and their children in our advancing posterity will recognize the temperance laborers of to-day as workers for God and His Christ, in building up the walls of Zion, and for the promotion of the social well-being of His people. Let us not weary then in this great work, as Christian abstainers. We are only doing our duty as church members. The church needs the work, and the work needs the Church.

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant,

RICHARD SNELLING.

ONLY A DEAR LITTLE FLOWER.

Song and Chorus.

By FRANK HOWARD.

Andante con espressione.

mf

The piano introduction consists of two staves. The right hand plays a melody in G minor with a 6/8 time signature, starting with a half note G4, followed by quarter notes A4, B4, C5, and a half note G4. The left hand plays a bass line with a 6/8 time signature, starting with a half note G3, followed by quarter notes A3, B3, C4, and a half note G3.

1. On-ly a dear lit-tle flow-er,..... I treas-ure in mem-'ry of you;..... It brings back sweet mo-ments of
2. On-ly a dear lit-tle flow-er,..... When sad and a-lone gives me cheer;..... What mat-ter tho' now it is

The piano accompaniment for the first line of lyrics features a steady eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and a bass line in the left hand. The melody in the right hand is in G minor and 6/8 time, with lyrics written below it.

glad-ness,..... And whis-per of love fond and true. To - geth-er we roam'd in the
fad - ed,..... To me it will ev - er be dear. When far, far a - way from you,

The piano accompaniment for the second line of lyrics continues with the same eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and bass line in the left hand. The melody in the right hand is in G minor and 6/8 time, with lyrics written below it.

wood - land,..... And down by the brook's moss - y shore,..... We
dar - ling,..... And long - ing your sweet face to see;..... It

The piano accompaniment for the third line of lyrics continues with the same eighth-note accompaniment in the right hand and bass line in the left hand. The melody in the right hand is in G minor and 6/8 time, with lyrics written below it.

rall.

vow'd by this dear lit - tle flow - er,
fills me with hope for the mor - row,

To love and be true ev - er mine,
And tells that you're faith - ful to me

colla voce.

CHORUS.

Air.

On - ly a dear lit - tle flow - er,
That tells of our love fond and true; Oh,

Alto.

Tenor.

On - ly a dear lit - tle flow - er,
That tells of our love fond and true; Oh,

Bass.

Piano.

rall.

dear - ly this sweet lit - tle flow - er,
I cher - ish in mem - ry of you.

rall.

dear - ly this sweet lit - tle flow - er,
I cher - ish in mem - ry of you.

rall.

colla voce.

General News.

CANADIAN.

One of the most terrific gales that has occurred for a long time swept over Ontario, the Eastern provinces and the adjoining states on Sunday night. The wind at one time was blowing at the rate of one hundred and twenty miles per hour. Houses were unroofed, barns overturned, fences thrown down, and great damage done to property in all directions. The shipping losses are very heavy, but fortunately the loss of life so far reported is comparatively small.

Hon. A. M. Ross, Provincial Treasurer, was on Saturday elected by acclamation for West Huron.

The Cardwell Ont. and W. Middlesex, Ont., local elections have been voided on account of corrupt practices by agents.

The mail bag from Calgary for Winnipeg was recently cut open at Moose Jaw and many letters containing money stolen.

A little boy named Thomas Miller died at Winnipeg a few days ago in great agony, through having swallowed a bead some time since.

At the assizes at Owen Sound, Joseph Lambert, arraigned for the murder of his father in Holland township last May, was declared not guilty on the ground of being insane.

A barn belonging to Jacob Fry, near Selkirk was struck by lightning on the 9th and burned with its contents; loss, \$2,000.

A sad accident happened Saturday morning to Capt. J. C. Brown, of Kingsville. He had gone with a party of hunters to Romany Bush. While wiping out his gun it went off, shooting him behind the ear. He only lived about three hours.

On Sunday the body of an old man named Alex. Macdonald, of Marden Village, was found floating in the river at Guelph. He had been missing since Wednesday last.

In Hamilton last week Adrian Gerrard, an Englishman, aged 39 years, recently arrived out from Birmingham, was found dead sitting on a box, with his head resting on a chair, where he had evidently sat down, being attacked with heart disease, and expired.

In the same place on Sunday John Knapman, carpenter, while working on the telephone wires entering the top of a telephone building, fell head foremost from the top of the building named to the top of an adjoining building. Knapman never spoke, his skull and shoulder having been broken in by the fall.

Another York county pioneer has passed away in the person of Mr. Wm. Watson, of Weston, who died on Saturday last, aged 66 years. He was a worthy member of the Weston Methodist Church, and an active labourer in the fields of temperance, education and Sabbath school work.

A meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association at Toronto has decided to ask the Government to reduce the duty on wheat to 7½c per bushel, in order to assimilate it more to that on flour.

On Sunday morning a fire broke out in Mr. T. C. Collins' brass foundry, St. Mary street, Toronto, and before being discovered had made such headway that the whole building, with its valuable stock and machinery was destroyed. The loss is from \$16,000 to \$20,000, upon which there is some insurance.

The "North American Glass Co.," a new company, will shortly begin to manufacture glassware in Montreal, with a capital of \$100,000.

Dr. E. H. Trudel, Professor in the Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery, is dead. He graduated at McGill and commenced to practise in 1844.

Mr. G. de Weckert, Minister of the Netherlands to the United States, in passing through Montreal the other day, told a reporter that a much larger emigration from his country to Canada might be expected next year. At present the emigration figures stand about as follows: to United States 11,000, to Canada 1,000 to 1,500.

Archdeacon Lauder of Christ Church, in Ottawa, has been appointed Chaplain to the Senate, vice Canon Johnson, deceased.

The corner stone of the new Parliament buildings at Quebec was officially laid on Wednesday afternoon.

The election in Lennox is fixed for the 26th of November.

Mr. H. P. Dwight, General Manager of the Great North-Western Telegraph Co., has issued an order directing that on and after the 18th instant, standard time will be adopted at all offices of the Great North-Western Telegraph Co.

F. X. Lemieux, Liberal, and Joseph Roy, Conservative, were nominated at Levis on the 9th.

Considerable excitement prevails in Kentville, N. S., over the sudden and mysterious disappearance of J. W. King, private secretary of Peter Innes, manager of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, who has been missing over a week.

Alfred Johnston, who in September last seized a little girl on the road near Canterbury, tied her to a tree and attempted to murder her, has been tried at York County Court, and found guilty of attempted murder. He was sentenced to twelve years in the penitentiary.

A destructive fire took place at Toronto on Tuesday in the premises of the Railway Supply & Manufacturing Company, on Church street. The stock of the company consisted chiefly of cotton waste, three flats being filled with bales ready for shipment. The machinery in the building was considerably damaged. Mr. Pencher, who occupied the basement and ground floor for storing paints and linseed oil, will lose about \$10,000. The loss of the Supply Company is not yet known, but the loss on the building, which is owned by Mrs. Boulby, will be about \$6,000. Origin of the fire is a mystery. Insurance not yet known.

On Tuesday there was a heavy fall of snow in many places, and sleighing is reported as good in different localities.

UNITED STATES.

An exchange sums up the result of last week's elections as follows:

In New York the returns give about 73 Republicans in the Assembly and 55 Democrats; in the Senate, 28 Republicans, and 14 Democrats. Lowe (Rep.) was elected Mayor of Brooklyn, and Scoville (Dem.) Mayor of Buffalo. The Democrats carried the State ticket, except the State Secretaryship, Carr (Rep.) being elected by about 19,000 majority.

In Massachusetts Robinson (Rep.) defeated Gov. Butler by over 10,000; the vote stood about, Robinson, 160,161; Butler, 150,174. Both branches of the Legislature are strongly Republican.

In Pennsylvania, the Republicans carried the State and Philadelphia.

In Connecticut the Republicans have 65 majority in the Legislature on a joint ballot.

In New Jersey the Democrats have a majority on a joint ballot. Abbett (Dem.) was elected Governor by over 6,000 majority.

In Mississippi the returns give about 130 Democrats, and 25 Republicans and Independents.

In Maryland Governor McLane's (Dem.) majority was over 12,000. Senate 14 Democrats, 12 Republicans, House 63 Democrats and 28 Republicans.

In Virginia the Democrats have about 55 majority on a joint ballot.

In Minnesota Hubbard (Rep.) was elected Governor.

In Michigan the Republicans elected their ticket in Detroit and half the House.

In Nebraska the Republicans elected their ticket.

On Monday, at Shenandoah, a fire broke out in the United States Hotel, a large three-storey frame structure, corner of Main and Center Streets. The wind was blowing a hurricane at the time, and continued during the afternoon. The building was soon enveloped in flames, which communicated to adjoining buildings north of Center Street. The flames then communicated with the block on the opposite side of the street. At three o'clock sixteen street fronts had been destroyed, including the United States Hotel, Oddfellows' Hall, Academy of Music, Herald office, Row's Opera House, the Mining Herald and Saturday Evening News offices. Assistance was telegraphed for, which was responded to from Pottsville, Ashland, Girardville, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City and other places. Over 250 families are homeless, having lost everything. The loss is estimated at \$750,000 to \$1,000,000. It is impossible to give the amount of insurance, but it is supposed it will be large.

A further prorogation of the Imperial Parliament until the 19th of December is announced.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

At Charlestown, Wilbur's Clothing Manufactory, Robinson Taylor & Co's wholesale grocery, and Perkins's Hing Factory was burned on Monday. Loss \$10,000. Eight women and one boy, employed in the clothing manufactory, only escaped by jumping from the third story windows. Three of the women were fatally injured.

Seventy houses were destroyed and over 100 badly damaged by Monday's cyclone in Missouri. Few more deaths are reported, and several injured are not expected to live. The sufferers are mostly poor people and are destitute. A number of children injured in the Hazelton School House are in a critical condition.

On Saturday, at Pittsburg, a fire broke out in the East Liberty Stockyards. The loss is about \$40,000.

On Sunday night, near Sardinia, N. C., a negro and his wife went to church, leaving three children locked in the house. Three hours later they found the house a heap of ashes, and the children all burnt. The eldest was a girl of 15.

There are fifty cases of diphtheria at Racine, Wis., and an average of one death a day.

Peeney, who last September created some excitement in the British Consulate, New York, by discharging several barrels of a revolver, has been sent to the insane asylum.

The Texas cotton crop is estimated at 1,070,000 bales, against 1,565,000 last year.

A four storey building in process of erection in Buffalo, was blown down by a strong gale. Six persons were killed, and the list of the injured numbers ten persons, three of whom are so badly hurt that it seems impossible they can survive.

A large mass meeting of coal miners at Pittsburg, Pa., resolved to strike on the 15th for a distinct price of three cents per bushel, unless the operators agree to submit the wages question to arbitrators.

A fatal case of yellow fever has appeared at New Orleans.

Sheriff McGee attempted to arrest a drunkard named Parker, at Tichamingo, I. T., when the latter shot and killed him, and then kneeling beside the dead man, Parker blew his own brains out.

The Beaver line of steamers were sold at auction at Buffalo on the 19th to Robert Mott, of Montreal, for \$27,500. They were owned by Isaac May, of London, Ont., and held under libel by the United States deputy marshal.

At Norristown, Pa., Schenck Bros. oil works were burned on Tuesday, with 6,000 barrels of oil. Loss \$75,000.

At New York the boiler of a tug exploded. She had three schooners in tow. Flying pieces killed the helmsman on one. Seven persons were on the tug and four were killed, Capt. Paddis and wife, the cook, John Kelly, and Chas. Connors, deckhand. Chas. Kelly, the engineer, was picked up with his limbs broken. Two other men on the tug were thrown into the river, but were rescued uninjured.

At Niagara Falls, David Hadzley, while under the influence of liquor, fell from a street car, and was dragged a considerable distance. He died next morning.

At Akron, Ohio, R. P. Palmer's family are all violently ill. It is supposed to be trichinosis, caused by eating head-cheese. Two will probably die.

The tannery of J. C. Eddy & Co., Alleghany City, and a row of sixteen brick dwellings, belonging to the same firm, burned on Saturday. Loss, \$125,000.

The boilers in George Vandeley's sugar-house, New Orleans, exploded. The chief engineer, assistant overseer, and a coloured fireman were blown to atoms. The loss was heavy.

At Rochester a West Shore Railroad construction train was thrown from the track and three box cars, loaded with workmen, went down an embankment. All of them were more or less hurt, and several had legs and arms broken and skulls fractured.

Highwaymen at Milwaukee on Monday night attempted to steal the cash box of the street car. The driver whipped up the mules and the thieves shot him fatally. He remained at his post until the car reached the stable where he fell over the dashboard.

O. M. Chase, superintendent of the Michigan State fish hatcheries, and six others were drowned at Petoski by the capsizing of a small boat.

Heavy snow has fallen in some parts of England. Weather very cold.

It is rumored in London that the police have discovered proofs that the recent explosions on the underground railway were the work of New York dynamiters.

A proposal is under consideration for connecting Portsmouth, Eng., with the Isle of Wight by means of a tunnel under the Solent. The cutting will be chiefly through blue clay, and the distance three and a half miles.

It is expected that the withdrawal of British troops from Egypt will be completed within the next four weeks.

A terrible explosion, caused by fire damp, occurred in a colliery at Accrington, a town in Lancashire, nineteen miles north of Manchester. A large number of miners were at work in the colliery at the time of the explosion. The total number of deaths was sixty-seven.

The police at Woolwich have arrested Augustus Smith, who has been drinking and accusing himself of being concerned in the explosions of the underground railway.

Three young men belonging to Greenock were drowned near Helensburgh on a recent Sunday evening by the capsizing of a boat.

The trial of Pools for the murder of Kenney has closed. The case of Pools was given to the jury, which, after an hour's consultation, announced that they could not agree. The judge discharged the jury. Pools was remanded until Monday, when the case will be re-tried.

A teacher of a National School at Newmarket, County Cork, was found dead on the road at Boherbec with a large wound in his head.

Mr. Michael Monahan, a landed proprietor near Athenry, has been lodged in Galway Jail so undergo a term of three months' imprisonment for having ammunition on his premises.

A troop of lancers has been sent to Garristown to enforce, if necessary, the order prohibiting the Nationals and Orange meetings announced to be held there.

The steamer "Iris," from Cardiff for Port Said, has been lost off Cape Villano, Spain. Of the crew of 36 souls, all but one were drowned.

It is believed that an understanding exists between France and Italy for mutual action in Egypt in the event of Great Britain withdrawing from her present position in that country.

An explosion of benzine occurred at Robeaux, France, in a factory where 300 persons were employed. The escape of thirty women was cut off. They leaped from the upper windows, and forty persons were injured. The scenes of agony witnessed while the victims were being extricated from the ruins were dreadful.

The Pope is reported as decidedly opposed to the wholesale expatriation of the Irish from Ireland, and is outspoken in condemnation of the British Government for permitting Orangemen to commit outrages upon Catholics with impunity.

A mob attacked the Jews at Zalaloevoc, when the police were fired on by the mob and returned the fire, killing two and wounding several rioters. The mob then fled.

Servian rebels have been attacked by the Servian army under Gen. Niche, in Casta Brodica, and defeated. Seven rebels were killed and many wounded, and 200 prisoners captured. The commander of the rebel forces escaped across the frontier.

Intelligence from Madagascar confirms the report of the strangulation of the envoys who had been visiting Europe and America. An insurrection occurred at Tanivarivo, Oct. 6. The premier was murdered, and Taslaes, son of the former Queen, succeeds to the throne.

The cholera has virtually disappeared from Egypt. The German sanitary commission, under Dr. Koch, has completed its labors in that country, but intends to continue its researches in India.

Cetewayo has nearly recovered from his wound. He is under care and protection of the British Resident, Mr. Osborne.

The Hon. W. Anderson, Minister of Justice, Melbourne, Australia has died of heart disease.

The new Governor of Jamaica, is Lieutenant-Governor Sir Henry W. Norman, K.C.B., C.E.I., who saw much service in India at the time of the mutiny.

Jamaica papers say the British war steamer "Dido" effected a settlement of the steamer "Atlas" affair. Hayti will salute the British flag, and pay the Atlas S. S. Co. £500, as reparation.

A severe encounter occurred on October 22nd, between the Haytian Government troops and the revolutionary forces near Fort Gavy. The revolutionary general, Cleovil, claimed the victory.

A strike among the laborers and freight handlers on the Panama Railway has culminated in the wreck of a train. The strikers removed the fish plates and replaced the rails. A baggage and two passenger cars went down the embankment into the swamp, the first car containing laborers borrowed from the Canal Company. In the second was a guard of soldiers. The strikers fired on the train. Many of those on board were seriously injured.

After the revolt of Montero's troops in Arequipa Colonel Raygade opposed the mutineers and populace, killing 70, including the mayor of the city. General Canerva was killed by his own troops. The whole of the Chilian expeditionary forces are in Arequipa. The Bolivian army is concentrating near Oruro. Montero is now in Bolivia. The Bolivian envoy has gone to Tacna to treat for peace.

THE LATEST ITEMS.

Heavy snowstorms occurred yesterday in all directions. Sleighing has set in in many places.

A brakeman on the Intercolonial named Brillant has been killed by being crushed between two cars. He was a widower and father of five children.

A deputation from the Canadian Women's Suffrage Association waited upon the Hon. O. Mowat, Attorney-General on Wednesday to urge the Ontario Government to bestow upon women the right to vote at Parliamentary and Municipal elections.

A man named Petrault with his wife and two children were drowned by the upsetting of a boat during the storm on Sunday night at Mitchell's Bay.

A Democratic procession at Richmond, Va., was stoned several times by negroes. Several were arrested. In Lee county Charles Willoughby and Z. Yeary fought over the result of the elections. The latter was killed and the former shot through the breast. In the same county two men named Rutherford and Williams quarrelled. Rutherford shot at Williams, missed him, but killed James Carter, a bystander. Rutherford was gaoled.

At Norfolk, Va., a fire broke out in the freight warehouse of the Norfolk & Western Railway on Wednesday, and rapidly extended to another freight house, consuming seven thousand bales of cotton, fifty car-loads of lumber, twelve cars, and a quantity of miscellaneous freight. Loss estimated at half a million, covered by insurance.

The Royalist troops in Serbia have everywhere been victorious against the insurgents. Gen. Nicolic has subjected all the places which had been declared in a state of seige.

Tales and Sketches.

"A SISTER'S KISS."

"Now, Tom, what will you have to drink?" "Nothing more than I have Roland," and the speaker raised a glass of water to his lips as he looked toward the companion with whom he was dining at a first-class hotel.

"Nonsense, Tom; surely you will not refuse to take a friendly glass with me?"

"Of anything stronger than this, yes."

"But, Tom, you do not mean to understand that you never touch it; that you have not sufficient self-respect to touch it as only a gentleman should?"

"Roland, I have known stronger men than I, with just as much self-respect, who have yielded to the tempter and gone beyond the limits of a social glass, but even the knowledge of this might not have kept me from indulging."

"What was it, then?"

"A sister's kiss."

"Bah! sentimental nonsense! Did she bribe you with a kiss?"

"No; but listen. I have a sister coming into womanhood—one of the purest, loveliest women I think God ever made. I have always had, whether I deserve it or not, a large share of her warm, young heart, and every evening when I enter the house she puts her arms about my neck and kisses me, with a glad look of welcome in her eyes. Roland, there are many things I prize in this life, but I would give them all up rather than that evening kiss. I thought as you did once, that I could take a friendly glass and let it go so far and no farther, and even had the glass in my hand to carry it to my lips for the first time, when the thought of the evening kiss I would have that evening came into my mind. Could I take it if I drank the wine? I knew then that I must give up one or the other, and the glass was put back, for I could not give up the other, and then I registered a solemn vow that, if I could help it, no stain of that kind should ever soil my sister's lips. A few evenings after that we were out together where the social

glass was handed round. Now there was no one there who did not consider himself a gentleman, and who would not under any circumstances have kept within bounds before ladies, and yet I saw my sister shrink from any she had seen touch the wine, and when we went home she spoke of it, and laying her head on my shoulder, said, sadly:

"It makes me feel so sorry for their sisters, Tom."

"Then I made another vow—that I would never take to the house one who took even a social glass. Perhaps I was wrong to go so far, but I did not think of its being so hard. You see you are one of my oldest friends, one of the noblest and truest fellows I know, and one I am proud of knowing, and when I heard that you were coming here to live I made up my mind that our house should be like a home to you."

"Tom," said his companion soberly, "you have not gone too far—no, not even in excluding me from your home. I think I like you all the better for it. I am glad you have told me what you have. If I had a sister—"

"Would you have done the same? Then do it now. Stop for the sake of some other fellow's sister. Surely, the time will come when you will want another's sister for your own."

"I don't know, Tom," was the hesitating reply. "If I did stop for the sake of any other fellow's sister, you would be that other fellow. What you have said makes me a little envious. Suppose I were to stop and then grow very envious—"

"Roland," said his companion, looking up, "I must give her up to some one, I know, and there is no one to whom I would so willingly give her as to you."

"Then, Tom, you have my word for it that I will not touch wine again so long as I live. Your sister's kiss has saved me as well as you—from what? God knows."

Young men, there are other sisters in this world like the one I have told you of, and such sisters make wives such as a man may be proud of having won. For the sake of the one you may meet who would make your home so bright and cheerful that you would be glad to go to it, sure of a welcome—for her sake, I say, stop ere it be too late; bring no shadow of that kind into her life, but be strong to resist, that the time may come when she will put her hand in yours and tell you you have made her life a very happy one.—*Selected.*

FATHER MATHEW.

The ninety-third birthday of Father Mathew was celebrated the 10th October by the Catholic total abstinence societies of America with great enthusiasm. In Chicago, Cathedral Hall was filled to listen to the eloquent orator, Rev. James M. Hogan, President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of that city. He depicted in glowing terms the early life and devoted services of Father Mathew till millions were numbered among the converts. He closed his address as follows:

"In 1849 Father Mathew visited America. His approach had been heralded, and he was met and received in a manner that a conquering hero might have envied. His course through the country was, indeed, one continued ovation, and his journey little less than a triumphal march, for he not only received marks of a most distinguished consideration at all points, but what was vastly more grateful to his feelings, he added more than half a million to the list of those who pledged themselves 'to touch not, taste not, handle not' the intoxicating cup. After remaining in the country nearly two years and a half, his enfeebled constitution, still more exhausted by his herculean labors, admonished him that both his labors and his life were approaching their termination, and that, if he would die in his native land, he must hasten homeward. Accordingly he embarked in November of 1851.

"Reaching Ireland near the close of the year he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, from which he never recovered. He lingered till 1856, when, trusting in God, believing in Christ, and loving all men, his soul departed as consciousness leaves an infant that falls asleep.

"The spirit of Father Mathew lives, and will live on as the living, energetic, inspiring thought of successive generations.

"That spirit means that drunkenness will ever be looked upon as the degrading and debasing vice which perverts judgments, poisons habits, sways passions, sears consciences, begets endless wrongs and crimes, and crushes to the earth the spirit of patriotism and virtue.

"It means that the drunkard shall be branded and condemned by society as a human brute, an intolerable monster of impurity and crime, a vile blasphemer, a reckless murderer of domestic peace, a demon from hell let loose upon earth.

"It means that drinking customs shall be made odious, and the frequentation of saloons shall grow to be disreputable.

"It means that the liquor-dealer and saloon-keeper shall not take a place among the pillars of church and society.

"It means that the men chosen to enact and administer our laws shall not cringe through fear before saloon-keepers, receive their inspiration from them, and speak and act at the bidding of King Alcohol.

"It means that the Irish people, wherever they may be found, even at the farthest ends of the earth, will remain an active, a careful, an enterprising and clear-brained, a faith-bearing and God-loving people."—*National Temperance Advocate.*

Ladies' Department.

HOW TO SAVE BOYS.

Women who have sons to rear, and dread the demoralizing influences of bad associates, ought to understand the nature of young manhood. It is excessively restless. It is disturbed by vague ambitions, by thirst for action, by longings for excitement, by irrepressible desire to touch life in manifold ways. If you, mothers, rear your sons to that their homes are associated with the expression of natural instincts, you will be sure to throw them into the society that in some measure can supply the needs of their hearts. They will not go to the public houses at first for the love of liquor—very few like the taste of liquor; they go for the animated and hilarious companionship they find there, which they discover does so much to repress the disturbing restlessness in their breasts. See to it, then, that their homes compete with public places in attractiveness. Open your blinds by day, and light bright fires by night. Illuminate your rooms. Hang pictures upon the wall. Put books and newspapers upon your tables. Have music and entertaining games. Banish demons of dullness and apathy that have so long ruled your household, and bring in mirth and good cheer. Invent occupations for your sons. Stimulate their ambitions in worthy directions. While you make their home their delight, fill them with a higher purpose than mere pleasure. Whether they shall pass boyhood and enter upon manhood with refined taste and noble ambitions depends on you. Believe it possible that, with exertion and right means, a mother may have more control over the destiny of her boys than any other influence whatever.—*Appleton's Journal*.

SUFFRAGE NOTES.

The fourteenth annual Convention of the American Woman's Suffrage Association was opened in New York on the 9th inst., and was well attended. Among those who delivered addresses was Mrs. Elizabeth B. Chace, of Rhode Island, President of the Association, who is a motherly looking woman. "In this eighty-third year of the nineteenth century," said Mrs. Chace, "we are confronted by the spectacle of a great nation, calling itself a republic, proclaiming loudly its theory and practice of self-government, and its regards for the rights of man, wherein one half of the people are denied the rights which in its declaration are pronounced inalienable. The women of this land are held amenable to laws they have no voice in making, and are compelled to submit to the decisions of office-holders they have no choice in electing. When accused of crime, or when contesting the rights of property they are denied trial by a jury of their peers, and when taxed for the support of the Government they have no control over the appropriations of the money thus collected. Women are the only class of intelligent native-born citizens of this great country, outside of prisons, and poor-houses, and tribes of Indians, who have been deprived of the rights of citizenship within the last half century. There is so much in public affairs which requires the application and exercise of the qualities peculiar to women that they are not, and never can be, properly administered until women take part in their management. There is a wider meaning in suffrage than that of women's rights to the ballot. It means elevation and advancement, not only for women but for all humanity. It means the same moral standard for both sexes, and higher, better, finer living for all the wide world over."—*Globe*.

"Every year gives me greater faith in it, greater hope of its success and a more earnest wish to use what influence I possess for its advancement."—*Louisa May Alcott*.

There are some minds among politicians to whom the notion of a woman voting in the election of members of Parliament appears as wildly incredible and opposed to immemorial experience as the telephone appeared to those who first heard of its powers; but there cannot be the smallest doubt that when the franchise for women shall have become an accomplished fact it will quietly take its place among the agencies at work in the political and social world, and in an extremely short time be accepted as part of the common order of things which men will have ceased to regard as in any way exceptional.—*Women's Suffrage Journal*.

A meeting has been held at Liege, Belgium, to advocate universal suffrage. A resolution was adopted favouring the holding of a great public demonstration in Brussels in January next.

Our Gasket.

JEWELS.

People seldom improve when they have no other model but themselves to copy after.

We cannot right every wrong, but we can indeed wrong every right.

The weakest spot of any man is where he thinks himself the strongest.

Write down the advice of him who loves you, though you like it not at present.

Each day comes to us as a new leaf in the book of life, and we can write what we will on its pure white pages.

One of the most fatal temptations to the weak is a slight deviation from the truth for the sake of apparent good.

Be loving and you will never want for guiding.

It is an excellent rule to be observed in all disputes, that men should give soft words and hard arguments; that they should not so much strive to vex as to convince an opponent.

Earl Stanhope says: I claim, as a citizen, a right to legislate wherever my social rights are invaded by the social acts of others. If anything invades my social rights certainly the traffic in strong drink does. It destroys my primary right of security by constantly creating and stimulating social disorder.

Whenever you commend, add your reasons for doing so; it is this which distinguishes the approbation of a man of sense from the flattery of sycophants and admiration of fools.

BITS OF TINSEL.

VOICES OF THE NIGHT.

When bedtime comes, and curtains fall,
And round I go the doors to lock,
Ere lamps go out, my wife doth call—
"Remember, dear, to wind the clock!"

When boots are off, and for the day
All irksome cares seem put to rout,
I hear wife's voice from dreamland say—
"Be sure you put the kitten out!"

When stretched between the sheets I lie,
And heavy lids have ceased to wink,
From trundle-bed there comes a cry—
"I want a dwink! I want a dwink!"

The dentists will take the stump during the present campaign as usual.

Church music is not difficult to a choir.

There is always room for one more in the hay field.

Advice to wives: Man is very much like an egg; keep him in hot water and he is bound to become hardened.

Little Girl: "Oh! Pa, dear, I've dreamed such a nice dream, that you gave me a piece of cake. Give it me, and it won't make me ill." Papa: "Go back to bed, dear, and dream you have eaten it. It will save the cake and a powder too."

A little girl at Newport, seeing the willow phantoms for the first time, exclaimed,— "Why, mamma, everybody rides out in their clothes-baskets here."

A man's awkward shape ain't no argument agin his 'preciation ob de finer pints ob life. A ole black bear ain't putty, but he's powerful son' ob honey.

Uncle: "Now what would you say if I gave you a shilling apiece?" Master Jack: "I'd rather you gave mine to sis, uncle, and tell her to buy me a shilling cannon, as pa said the first money I got should go for that window I broke!"

Copy of notice on the beach at a fashionable French watering-place—"In the case of ladies in danger of drowning, they should be seized by the clothing, and not by the hair, which generally comes off."

"My dear," said a fond wife, "when we were engaged I always slept with your last letter under my pillow." "And I," murmured her husband, "I often went to sleep over your letters."

For Girls and Boys.

KINDNESS REWARDED.

Some time ago, a poor old widow woman lived on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, where it passes through a wild district of Western Virginia, in which are very few inhabitants. She had an only daughter. They lived in a log hut near a very deep gorge, which was crossed by the railway bridge. The widow and her daughter managed to support themselves by raising and selling poultry and eggs. In the summer season they gathered berries, and, with other little articles, carried them to market. But it was a long and weary walk to the town where she sold these articles. The railway passed by her cabin to this town; but she could not afford to ride, and so trudged contentedly along on foot. The guard of the train came to know this good old woman. He was a kind-hearted man. He had learned the lesson of gentleness, and loved to practise it whenever he had a chance; and so he often called to the old widow when she was in sight, and gave her a ride to, or from, the market town. This saved her many a weary mile. She felt very grateful to the guard for his kindness, and the object of this story is to show how profitable his kindness proved to him.

One spring, in the stormy month of March, heavy rains had fallen. Roaring torrents of melting snow and ice came rushing down from the mountains into the gorge near the old widow's hut. The flood arose in the darkness of the night, and she heard a terrible crash. The railway-bridge was torn from its place, and its broken timbers dashed against the rocks below. It was almost midnight. The rain fell in torrents. It was dark as Egypt. The storm was howling terribly. In half an hour the express train would be due. What could be done to give warning of the awful danger threatening that train? It was terrible to think of the destruction that awaited it. But what *could she* do? She had hardly a whole candle in her hut; and no light she could make, of this kind, could burn in that wild storm. Not a moment was to be lost. Quick as thought she resolved what to do. She cut the cord of her only bedstead, and shouldered the bedding, the bed-posts, the side pieces and head pieces. Her daughter followed with their two wooden chairs. They climbed up the steep embankment, and piled all their household furniture in the middle of the railway line, a few rods in front of the awful gorge, through which the wild flood was dashing. She kindled the fire; and the distant rumbling of the train was heard just as the dry, broken furniture began to burn. The bright blaze leaped up, and threw its red, glaring light a long way up the line. But the fire would not last long, and she had nothing more with which to keep it burning.

The thunder of the train grew louder. But it was still five miles distant. Will they see it in time? Will they put on the brakes soon enough? The thought almost makes her wild. What else can she do? She tears off her dress. She fastens it to the end of a pole, plunges it into the fire, and then runs along the line waving the blazing signal round her head. Her daughter seizes a piece of the blazing bedstead and follows her mother's example in waving it round. The next moment will decide the fate of a multitude of passengers. The ground trembles under the old widow's feet. The great red eye of the engine bursts upon her as it turns a sudden curve. The train is at full speed; but the driver sees that there is something wrong. A shrill whistle echoes through the hills. Its cry is—"Down brakes! down brakes!" The guard springs to his post, and bends on the wheels with the strength which desperation gives. The wheels move slower and slower, and the panting engine finally stops in front of the widow's fire. It still gave light enough to show the bridge gone, and the yawning abyss, where the train and its passengers would have plunged into death and destruction, too horrible to think of, had it not been for the good widow's signal fire.

The guard, the driver, and the whole of the passengers, came to see what was the matter. And when they saw the bridge gone, and the dreadful gulf, into which they had so nearly plunged, we can imagine how they felt. They did not thank the widow first; but kneeling down by the side of the engine, in the dim light of the burnt-out pile, amidst the rain, and wind, and pelting storm, they first thanked God, who had made use of the widow woman to save them from such a terrible death. And then, with many tears, they thanked her for what she had done. They then made a collection for her on the spot. Afterward the railway company, on hearing of her noble act, gave her money enough to make her comfortable for the rest of her life. This was right, and generous, and noble.—*From "The King in His Beauty."*

MEANWHILE.

BY KATE W. HAMILTON.

"I really cannot take the class," answered Mr. Nelson, with the reins hanging loosely in his hands.

"I am sorry; we need teachers," said the superintendent, disappointedly.

"Yes I suppose so. I am sorry too, but lack of time is the trouble. I haven't time to prepare the lesson each week.

Down the road, carrying a basket of flowers for the town market, and finishing his lunch as he walked, was Bob Greyson. The carriage overtook him, and Mr. Nelson, noticing the basket and guessing his destination, called out pleasantly:

"Jump in and ride, Rob."

Rob accepted with evident satisfaction, and answered cheerily all questions concerning the garden and farm; but when Mr. Nelson dropped the conversation, he drew a book from his pocket, and was soon deep in its pages. "A story," thought the gentleman, and smiled; but a second glance told him that it was a school-book.

"You are industrious," he remarked.

Rob looked up and laughed.

"This is one of my meanwhiles."

"A 'meanwhile?'" repeated Mr. Nelson, bestowing a more curious gaze upon the volume.

"Oh, the book is only a physiology, but I call it a 'meanwhile' this term, because I am just studying it in odds and ends of time," explained Bob. "I always have my 'regulars' and my 'meanwhiles'—things that there is a regular time and place for, and other things that I want to do you know, but can't unless I crowd them in around the edges. You see, the class is taking this study this term, and I didn't want to be behind them; but the garden takes a good deal of my time out of school. I thought I'd keep the book at hand, though, and work away at it when I had a chance. There are so many waiting times when somebody, or something isn't quite ready to go ahead, or a few minutes here and there when it doesn't seem worth while beginning anything, unless one has something like this all ready. But it is strange how much it counts in a day. I've kept up with the other boys so far."

"You are industrious," said Mr. Nelson again, but as if he scarcely thought what he was saying.

"Oh, it happens to be study this term, but sometimes it's only fun," answered Rob, with his eyes once more on his book. "My 'meanwhiles' are for any extras that may come along."

Mr. Nelson did not interrupt him. He was beginning to wonder whether it was not possible himself to find room for a certain "extra;" and he decided to stop again at the house on the hill, on his homeward way, and give the superintendent of the Sunday-school a different answer.

Rob saw a new teacher in the school next Sunday, but he did not dream that it was because more lessons than one had been crowded into his "meanwhile."—*Forward.*

THE LOOM OF LIFE.

All day, all night, I can hear the jar
Of the loom of life; and near and far
It thrills, with its deep and muffled sound,
As, tireless, the wheels go always round.

Busily, ceaselessly, goes the loom,
In the light of day, and the midnight's gloom.
And the wheels are turning, early and late,
And the woof is wound in the warp of fate.

Click, click! there's a thread of love woven in;
Click, click! another of wrong and sin.
What a checkered thing this life will be,
When we see it unrolled in eternity!

When shall this wonderful web be done?
In a thousand years, perhaps, or one;
Or to-morrow! Who knoweth? Not thou, nor I;
But the wheels turn on, and the shuttles fly.

Are we spinners of good in this life-web, say?
Do we furnish the weaver a thread each day?
It were better, O my friends, to spin
A beautiful thread, than a thread of sin.

—*Temperance Record.*