

# CANADA CITIZEN

## AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG.

VOL. 5.

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NO. 49.



We would call attention to the reports in another page of the universal outbursts of indignation with which the news of the infamous action of the Senate is being received.

We have extended till June 15th, the time for receiving subscriptions and renewals on liberal terms offered in the May supplement of THE CANADA CITIZEN. Subscribers and others, desiring to avail themselves of that remarkable offer, will please remit without further delay.

We have received a copy of the Alliance Year Book for 1885. It is a tastefully printed pamphlet of fifty-six pages, and is full of valuable information. Among other interesting matters it contains the full official report of the debate in the House of Commons, on the question of "Compensation," and a valuable summary of the Scott Act's history by Prof. G. E. Foster, M.P. Send for a copy to the Secretary of your Provincial Branch Alliance.

One or two of our friends, who subscribed for THE CANADA CITIZEN on our special offer to ministers, must have missed receiving the promised books. We have received from the post-office authorities some books off which the enclosing wrappers had accidentally been torn. The address being gone, we cannot tell for whom the books were intended. If those who do not receive the books sent them will kindly notify us, we will mail them new sets.

### POLLINGS FIXED.

REMEMBER THE WORKERS IN YOUR PRAYERS.

Lincoln, Ont. ....	June 18.	Guysboro', N.S. ....	June 28
Perth, " .....	" 18.	Hastings, Ont. ....	July 2
Middlesex, " .....	" 18.		

The friends of the Scott Act in Kingston have asked for a recount of the ballots cast at the recent election in that city. Our readers will remember that the Act was defeated by the small majority of 57. It has since been found out that some Deputy Returning Officers marked ballot papers in such a way that it could be subsequently ascertained how the electors voted. It is confidently believed that the rejection of these unlawful ballots will leave a majority of good votes in favor of the Scott Act.

### THE RIGHT WORTHY GRAND LODGE.

The meeting of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge in this city last week was one of the most successful ever held. Representatives were present from all over the continent, and communications were received from many other parts of the world. Encouraging reports were given of work accomplished, plans were laid for still further aggressive action, and some important alterations were made in the fundamental laws of the organization.

The whole proceedings of the session were characterized by the utmost cordiality and good feeling. The delegates went away well pleased with their visit, realizing more than ever the great object and scope of their mission, full of deep and strong fraternal sympathy, and carrying with them a zeal and inspiration that will tell for good in the work of the coming year.

One of the most important changes of policy decided upon, is the admission, to the meetings of the Order, of children under twelve years of age. Wherever Grand Lodges so decide, girls and boys, may accompany their parents to the subordinate lodge meetings taking a solemn obligation, specially prepared, but not being entitled to the private work nor permitted to vote. The advantage of this arrangement will be plain to all who are impressed with the necessity that exists for some agency to reach our juvenile classes in localities where there are no Bands of Hope or Juvenile Templars, and the desirability of meeting the views of those parents who want to have their children with them in the lodge. Work among children is the stronghold of the temperance reform, upon this we must depend for complete and permanent success. We look for good results from this new and prudent policy.

White regalia for subordinate lodge members has been practically abolished. This is another move in the right direction, and will be much appreciated by members of judgment and taste. The substituted badge will, we trust, meet the requirements of the case and be much more universally worn than was the now discredited and inelegant color. There is much to be said in favor of the proposal to establish a systematic course of study, with examinations and certificates for those successfully prosecuting it. More and better information on the fundamental facts and principles of our reform is just what is wanted by our young mem-

bers. It is to be hoped that the committee to which this matter is entrusted will act speedily and wisely. Its work is very important.

The new Executive is made of just the stuff that ought to be dominant in the councils of our Order. Heart and head, wisdom and zeal, prudence and energy, talents, acquirements, social position, kindness, will all meet in the council room of the new demonstration, in every member of which the whole Order has the fullest confidence.

Under God's blessing we look for a year of great progress and usefulness in the history of this important branch of the great temperance reform.

### INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION OF THE RIGHT WORTHY GRAND LODGE.

(Continued from last week.)

#### THIRD DAY.

The R. W. G. Lodge met for business at 9 a.m.

The salaries for the coming year were fixed as follows:—R. W. G. Secretary, \$1,000; Chief Superintendent of Juvenile Templars, \$300. The sum of \$500 was appropriated for the office expenses of the R. W. G. T.

An important amendment to the constitution was adopted providing for the admission to lodge meetings of children as visitors. Any child from eight to twelve years of age may be admitted, when accompanied by one of his parents, who is also a member of the Order. A form of obligation to be taken by such visitors, and certificates for their use, will be prepared under the direction of a Committee, consisting of W. D. Crandall, of Missouri, Alden Chester, of New York, and Dr. Oronhyatekha, of Ontario. No fees or dues will be required from the children, and they will not be entitled to vote.

The subject of Juvenile Work was then discussed. The R. W. G. L. lecturers were instructed to call attention to this work in their speeches during the year. Whenever and wherever it is deemed advisable in the several jurisdictions the secret work may be omitted, and the temples conducted as an open organization.

A report was read from the Committee on Centennial Temperance Celebration. Details of this proposal have already appeared in THE CANADA CITIZEN. The following is the principal part of the Committee's report:—

The Committee of the R. W. G. Lodge heartily concurs in the proposition, and recommends that the entire order of Good Templars unite in commemorating the completion of the first century of the temperance reform. They recommend:—1. That every Grand and subordinate lodge be requested to hold public meetings or centennial anniversaries on Monday, September 21, or, if not then possible, some other day in the week, with appropriate ceremonies.

2. That the R. W. G. L. elect seven delegates to attend the Conference at Philadelphia, the R. W. G. T. and R. W. G. Secretary being two.

3. That each Grand Lodge be requested to send seven delegates to the meeting, and every subordinate lodge at least one delegate.

4. That the R. W. G. T. be requested to prepare and cause to be published a brief history of the Order of Good Templars, for presentation to such conference as proposed by the National Temperance Society, and to be published in the memorial volume of that conference, if one is issued.

This report was adopted, and the R. W. G. T. was authorized to appoint the delegates.

Fraternal greetings were received from the Central W. C. T. U. of Cincinnati, and suitably acknowledged.

Immediately after the opening of the afternoon session a delegation, consisting of Rev. A. L. Phillips, P. D. C., W. W. Buchanan, D. V. C., and Dr. R. E. McKenzie, M. E., representing the Royal Templars of Temperance of the Dominion of Canada, visited the R. W. G. L., and presented fraternal greetings. Speeches were made by Messrs. Phillips and Buchanan, to which a fitting response was made by the R. W. G. T.

#### FOURTH DAY.

Lodge reassembled on Friday, 9 a.m. A good deal of business was transacted pertaining entirely to the private work of the Order.

In the afternoon the visitors were taken by the Ontario Executive, for a drive round the city, and the Lodge met for the closing session at 7.30 p.m.

The following resolutions were adopted, and the R. W. G. Lodge adjourned.

"As the representatives of the several jurisdictions of our world-wide organization, gathered in annual session, we desire in appropriate manner to express our appreciation of the courtesies and attentions shown to us by the Good Templars and citizens of the city of Toronto and by the Grand Lodge of Ontario, and to this end we direct the following entry to be made in the Journal of our proceedings:—It is the sense of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge that at no time in its history, extending over a period of 30 years, during which it has gathered in many of the foremost cities of this continent, and on one occasion in the metropolis of the world, have its members been placed under more lasting obligations for hospitable and courteous receptions and entertainments than they are now under, to the residents and local organizations of the citizens of Toronto, and the Province of Ontario. We, therefore extend our most sincere thanks to the resident Good Templars of Toronto, and particularly to the local committees of arrangements for the reception of this body, to many citizens who have rendered to them material assistance in their most successful efforts, and to the officers and members of the Grand Lodge of Ontario, for the royal reception we have received at their hands, and for the most hospitable and elaborate entertainment accorded to us during our sojourn in the capital city of Ontario."

Whereas the law of the United States authorizes the importation of alcoholic liquors from foreign countries into prohibition States, counties, and municipalities in the original package, and allows the same to be sold, so long as the package is unbroken, therefore,

*Resolved*,—That this law is unjust and undemocratic, and we ask the American Congress to repeal it and allow the States, counties, and municipalities, and towns to continue the alcoholic liquor traffic within their own civil jurisdictions until such time as the said Congress shall see fit to submit, and the State Legislators to adopt an amendment, to the national constitution, forever prohibiting the manufacture, importation, and sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage;

*Resolved*,—That a committee of five be appointed to memorialize Congress with reference to this subject, asking the repeal of the obnoxious and unjust law, and that the memorial be forwarded to Hon. A. H. Colquitt, of the United States Senate, and to the Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., of the House of Representatives, for presentation to the American Congress.

Moved by Rev. THOMAS DIXON, of Manitoba, and seconded by Rep. Christian, of Illinois:—"The R. W. G. L. of the I. O. G. T. in session assembled, being composed very largely of citizens of the United States of America, desire very earnestly to express our deep sympathy to the citizens of the Dominion of Canada in their successful efforts to suppress the rebellion in the North-West Territories, which has brought mourning and sorrow to our hearts. We congratulate the Dominion upon the fact that Canadian volunteers have nobly and fully sustained the prowess and prestige of British and Saxon arms. We desire especially to call the attention of the civilized world to the fact that by express and preemptory orders of the commander of the volunteer forces, the use of all intoxicating liquors was prohibited, and the rapid marches were made, the rigours of the climate were endured, and the splendid victories were won without the aid of intoxicating liquors.

"We also cheerfully concede that the hearty thanks of the whole temperance world are due to the gallant General Middleton, and the illustrious General Lord Wolseley for testing and demonstrating that total abstinents are competent to perform the most difficult, arduous, and dangerous duties of life."

Moved by Rep. CROZIER, of Michigan:—"Resolved,—That we heartily extend the thanks of this R. W. G. Lodge to the press of Toronto for the excellent reports of our sessions that have appeared in the several papers in this city during the present week."

"Whereas the Minister of Education of the Province of Ontario has very kindly placed the beautiful hall and its committee rooms in which the present session of this R. W. G. L. has been held at our disposal, free of charge.

*Resolved*,—That our grateful acknowledgement of the courtesy extended is hereby recorded, and that our sincere thanks are extended to the Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, for his kindness in the matter mentioned.

*Resolved*,—That a copy of the above be presented to the Hon. G. W. Ross, under the seal of the R. W. G. L."

### Parliamentary.

The Bill to amend the Scott Act and to permit the sale of ale, beer, wines, etc., in counties where that Act is in force, was finally passed by the Senate on Wednesday of last week. Mr. Scott argued at length in favor of striking out the amendments, which had been previously made to the Act by the Senate. Mr. Vidal's motion to refer the Bill back to Committee, was lost by 31 to 20, the division being as follows:—Yeas—Messrs. Alexander, Allan, Bellerose, Chaffers, Chapais, Flint, Ferrier, Girard, Grant, Haythorne, Leonard, McClellan, McInnes (B. C.), Miller (Speaker), Pelletier, Power, Scott, Stevens, Vidal, and Wark. Nays—Sir Alexander Campbell, Messrs. Smith, Almon, Armand, Baillargeon, Bolduc, Botford, De Boncherville, Carvell, Clemow, Cochrane, De Blois, Dever, Glazier, Guvreumont, Hamilton, Kaulbach, McDonald (B. C.), MacDonald, (C. B.), McKay, McKimdsay, McMillan, McInnes (Hamilton), Montgomery, Nelson, Northwood, Paquet, Porrier, Robitaille, Smith, and Turner. On motion of Sir Alexander Campbell, the Bill was then read the third time and passed by a vote of 33 to 19. One of the curiosities of division was the fact that Mr. Vidal, who introduced the Bill, and the other friends of temperance were obliged to vote against it after the Senators had amended it to suit their fancy. Of the twenty who voted to strike out the clauses permitting the sale of ale, beer, and wines, in Scott Act counties, eleven are Liberals and nine Conservatives. The majority was made up of twenty-nine Conservatives and two Liberals.—Globe.

The Campaign Everywhere.

**HONOLULU.**—It is estimated by close observers that not one-tenth the quantity of liquor is now consumed in Goderich that was daily swallowed under the license law. Every drunk is now magnified, but there are men here who are now clear-headed and decent looking, who never were braced up for a month at a time under the old law. Under license law Goderich spent at least \$30,000 annually in intoxicants.—*Huron Signal*.

**STURGEON.**—Notwithstanding the greatest gathering of people ever seen in Orillia, on Monday, the open sale of beer at the brewery, and the number who visited Athorley, not to mention any quiet selling in town, there was less drunkenness than on a Saturday under the license system. On such occasions, so soon after the change from licensed liquor selling, the benefits of the Scott Act will be appreciated.

It is the general impression that the provisions of the Scott Act are being faithfully observed by a large majority of the hotel-keepers of Orillia. They say they are bound to give the Act a fair trial. This is creditable to them. As was to have been expected, they have raised the prices for hotel accommodation, but their charges even yet are by no means unreasonable, and are not more than is a fair and equitable price to ask for the accommodation given. Of this none should complain. As we have often said, a man had much better pay ten cents additional for his dinner, than spend it for whiskey, and by so doing he will be better both physically and pecuniarily, at the end of the year, and besides he will have the consciousness of knowing that the system, although it may require him to exercise some self-denial, is not only benefiting himself, but is keeping hundreds of his weaker brethren from financial and moral wreck and ruin by over indulgence. The Scott Act is a good law, and if faithfully observed, we venture the prediction that few, not even excepting the conscientious hotel-keepers themselves, will, at the end of three years, regret that it has been passed. In order to accomplish this, however, it must be observed and enforced.—*Orillia Packet*.

**CHICOUTIMI.**—The following is the official return of the voting on the question of the Scott Act in this county :

	For the Act.	Against the Act.
Chicoutimi, town.....	74	26
"    parish.....	167	64
Bagotville ".....	77	13
Grande Baie ".....	83	3
Latterrière ".....	66	15
Tonquidre ".....	87	26
Canton Vromblay.....	84	13
St. Fulgence, parish.....	42	6
Canton St. Jean.....	32	3
"    parish.....	119	156
St. Jérôme, ".....	39	68
St. Joseph d'Alma ".....	36	37
St. Gédéon, ".....	34	32
St. Louis, ".....	35	19
Roberval village.....	26	5
N. Dou Lac St. Jean, parish.....	64	6
St. Prime, ".....	90	23
St. Félicien.....	37	13
Canton Normandin.....	8	—
"    Parent.....	17	1
	1157	529
Majority for the Act.....	628	

**MIDDLESEX.**—Mrs. Youmans, the celebrated temperance advocate, has commenced her work in earnest in the county of Middlesex, delivering lectures. A peculiarity of the lady's addresses is that she treats her subject on its true merits, sustaining her position by an array of plain indisputable facts, while ridicule is a thing unknown in her speaking. The lecturer yesterday was greeted with a large and attentive audience. Rev. G. W. Henderson, of Queen's Park Methodist Church, introduced Mrs. Youmans, and opened the meeting with devotional exercises. In beginning her address the lecturer referred to the scriptural statement: "Ye shall all know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." The truth, said the speaker, is not known, nor will it be known until the last day, when the trumpet shall sound and the souls of the hosts slaughtered by drink shall stand before the bar of God. In the battle it is not men we have to fight with—it is the traffic. God forbid we should hold malice against any man in the liquor trade, for when that degrading traffic is blotted out many of the men formerly occupied in it will take positions that will be a benefit to the people of the country. When 7,000 men of this Canada of ours go down a drunkard's grave every year, should not something be done? If we could see the 7,000 coffins in a row would we not be aroused to activity; if we could hear their cry of torment—for a drunkard shall not enter the Kingdom of Heaven—would not our hearts bleed? What we want is the knowledge of our heads in our hearts, and God speed the time when such will be the case. Billiards, said the speaker, another evil, go hand in hand with drink. Where you find billiards you find liquor; where you find liquor you find drunkenness; where drunkenness is there men find their graves through it.

This Scott Act is nothing else than home protection. The amendments of the Senate are nothing but Satan casting out Satan. Alcohol is the curse of all curses; it is the complete masterpiece of Satan. Moderation is not God's theory. He says: "Look not on the wine when it is red, when it giveth its color in the cup." The right wine is described in the Bible—wine as it is in the cluster, and if women can preserve fruits for years in jars, why cannot wine be

preserved in the same way for thanksgiving without the vile spirit of alcohol? The traffic cannot be regulated. If it is a public benefit, why not let it go free? If it is a public curse, blot it out. Doctors have discarded alcohol as a medicine; railroad men are not allowed to use it when on duty. You might as well try to regulate Asiatic cholera as the liquor traffic. Licensed dealers are not allowed to sell to Indians. Why should Indians be better protected than white men? The revenue will not suffer by the Scott Act, and, anyway, why should revenue stand in the way of a needed reform? Mrs. Youmans covered all the ground that presented any chance for argument, and by many striking illustrations showed the Scott Act to be a most beneficent measure which every Christian should uphold.—*Advertiser*.

**ENGLAND.**—The annual meeting of the Total Abstinence Section of the Church of England Temperance Society was held on the evening of April 29th, at Exeter Hall. The Bishop of London presided. The platform was occupied by prominent temperance advocates, and the great hall was densely packed with an enthusiastic audience.

The report was read by the Rev. G. Howard Wright, Superintendent, who read an abstract from the report. It stated that there were now 657,584 members of the society, being an increase of 104,432, or 19 per cent over last year. In Ireland the Church Temperance Society had 625 branches, with at least 85,000 members, or a branch in more than one-half the ecclesiastical parishes, and a membership of more than one-eighth of the Church population, after seven years only of organized work. The rev. chairman said he considered the prosecution of temperance work was one of the most important things which a bishop, of whatever diocese, could devote himself. (Cheers.) It was quite certain that the great proportion of the sufferings of the laboring classes was due to intemperance. He was, therefore, glad to see that this moving was making such satisfactory progress. The clergy, by setting an example, exercised a great influence over the people in their districts. It was no doubt somewhat of a sacrifice for men who had enjoyed their glass of wine or beer to give it up altogether, but, after all, it was a small sacrifice, and he did not doubt that, setting the total abstinents of the country against those who had refused to join their ranks, it would be found that the former were more than recompensed for their self-abnegation by various enjoyments, and that they found more pleasure in life than the non-abstinents. (Cheers.)

Addresses were also given by the Bishop of Bedford, Archdeacon Watkins, Mr. C. Hodson (composer), Dr. G. B. Morgan (of Sunderland), and Mr. C. E. Brooke.—*Alliance News*.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—The third annual meeting of the Massachusetts' Law and Order League was held in Meionan Hall, Boston, Wednesday, May 6th. Rev. E. H. Capen, D.D., president of Tufts College, presiding. The report of the secretary showed that the seventy-four branch leagues of Massachusetts had made it hot for many of those who had violated the liquor laws of the State. About one-third of the State is under prohibition, and here the League has done grand work. In the sections where the people voted for "license" it was the aim to compel those who did not take out a license to do so or take the consequences. Still, in spite of all the League could do, the president stated that more than one thousand of the four thousand liquor sellers in Boston alone were selling without license. In the county of which Boston was a part, there had been 177 arrests, 131 convictions, most of whom appealed and many of whom escaped in the higher courts. Judges, county attorneys, and other officials had done much to obstruct the prosecution of offenders against the license law, but still something has been accomplished. The secretary had received for his services, \$2,024; the attorney, \$1,051; clerks and agents, \$5,131; and other expenses were incurred, making a total of \$13,039 for the State League, an amount of money, if it had been used in Maine, sufficient to have swept every gallon of liquor into the Atlantic Ocean. The seventy-four branch leagues had also spent many thousands of dollars.

In the evening a public meeting was held in Tremont Temple, at which addresses were given by President Capen, Hon. C. C. Coffin, and Rev. H. C. Munson. Mr. Munson expressed surprise that Massachusetts should find such hard work in the enforcement of the license law, having more difficulty it seems in the enforcement of license than we in the enforcement of prohibition. The law, he said, was well enforced in Maine, and he gave facts and figures which were received with many rounds of applause.—*Portland Herald*.

Literary Record.

**PRIMARY TEMPERANCE LEAFLETS.**—These are two-page tracts of short words, large type, adapted to smaller children and illustrated with wood engravings; thirteen are already published. They are specially adapted for circulation among the colored people of the South. The illustrations are the same as in the Primary Temperance Catechism. The following are the topics: 1. The Burnt Stick. 2. What Cider Did. 3. Wine Makes Drunkards. 4. That Drink of Beer. 5. What Strong Drink can do. 6. Touch not the Cup. 7. What Hurts the Man. 8. Drink for School-boys. 9. What does it Cost? 10. A Little Girl's Speech. 11. The Drank Did It. 12. A Great Load. 13. Drink Water. Price \$1.50 per 1,000. Postage 20 cents per 1,000 if sent by mail. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

**"WORSE THAN WASTED."**—The National Temperance Society has in press and will soon publish a pamphlet entitled "Worse than Wasted," from the pen of Dr. William Hargreaves, author of "Our Wasted Resources." It gives facts and figures from the last census and other official documents, and presents an array of statistics and arguments important and indispensable to every friend of temperance. It presents the relations of the use of intoxicating drinks and the traffic in them to trade, labor, and the general prosperity of the country, showing the social, moral, and pecuniary evils inflicted upon our country. It will make nearly one hundred pages, and will be sold for twenty-five cents. Early orders solicited. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

## Contributed Articles.

## PETITIONS.

FROM J. R. McNEILLIE.

As so much appears to be made of the petitions presented to both Houses of Parliament in favor of the wine and beer amendments, I have taken the pains to go over the *Gazettes* to find how many names have appeared upon petitions to the Governor-General within this last seven or eight months, from Counties in Ontario, praying that the Scott Act as it is (not the abortion the Senate would feign make it) might be in force in the respective counties. I send you the result, and if petitions are to influence the Commons, let them contrast these figures with those upon the petitions in favor of the wine and beer, and let the voice of the overwhelming majority upon the pro-Scott Act petitions prevail. The first batch presented to the Senate, from 42 counties and cities, contained 35,000 names, an average of less than 840; names obtained in the promiscuous, unreliable manner in which petitions of that kind are usually signed. The list appended shews 66,787 names from 21 County Municipalities, an average of 3,180; every name that of a qualified elector, every name signed by the electors themselves, witnessed as shewn by the signatures of witnesses, and the facts attested by solemn declaration.

No intelligent, fair-minded man will dispute the statement that in order to shew the petition-power of the Province of Ontario in favor of the Scott Act, the average of 3,180 given above should, at least, be multiplied by 48, which I understand is the number of counties and districts in the Province, which would give 152,640, such a majority on petitions as would drown the antis, and put them out of sight forever.

## MEMO: SCOTT ACT PETITIONS TO GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Simcoe.....	5,267
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	4,419
Norfolk.....	2,898
Renfrew.....	2,058
Huron.....	4,762
Dufferin.....	1,817
Leeds and Grenville.....	4,259
Kent.....	3,410
Carleton.....	2,135
Lennox and Addington.....	1,534
Lanark.....	2,226
Northumberland and Durham.....	4,928
Elgin.....	2,583
Wellington.....	3,520
Lambton.....	3,589
Frontenac.....	1,311
Perth.....	3,285
Lincoln.....	2,127
Middlesex.....	5,099
Hastings.....	2,944
Victoria.....	2,616

21

66,787

## Selected Articles.

## THE SCOTT ACT AND THE HOME.

The good, true, pure happy home is about the sum total of earthly good, the crown of earthly happiness. We have a mutual interest in defending one another's homes, in increasing their health, intelligence and comfort. Small pox or typhoid fever in a neighbor's house is a danger to me. Poverty there is my tax, and ignorance my annoyance. Poverty there may slacken my own endeavor for comfort, and ignorance there may diminish any desire of improvement and love of knowledge. Just as the family is made up of individuals, so society is made up of families. A drunken father may easily have a drunken son; and the carousals of intoxication in our homes set the example and arouse the desire of such irregular pleasures in the other. It is one man's boy that induces another man's boy to leave the way of sobriety and safety. So social forces may drag downward. May

not social forces in like manner be invoked to lift upward? May not the law, which is society's oracle, direct many a family to the better way? May it not bring the stronger families to the support of the weaker; the better trained, as in our school system, to the guidance of those least formed? This is the design of law. It is the highest, best public sentiment we can get declared and made operative. If on this Temperance we could get at once entire prohibition of the liquor manufacture and traffic; that same entire prohibition is what we should strike for straight from the mark. But when we cannot get what we want, we take, in virtue's progress in a world of sin, the best we can get. This is the principle that governs free school men, and tax school men, that governs protectionists and freetraders. And society like the oscillating earth swings to and fro but goes ahead all the time—and this great reform swings on and returns and swings on again with mightier sweep, and bears down and leaves behind the opinions and prejudices of the improving generations of men. Society will yet see the day when it will look in amazement at its own derelictions in their hideous traffic, and its disregard, as in departed slavery and doomed polygamy, of the claims and rights of home. And our homes we will protect with a musket or even with a club till we can get a Minie-rifle.—*Canadian Patriot*.

## THANK GOD FOR PURE WATER.

Streams of pure water are the emblems of health, peace and happiness. Water, unmixed water, is one of God's best gifts, and the teaching of true temperance is to show the evil of mixing it with a rank poison called *alcohol*. The Creator gives us this cooling beverage, pure, sparkling, good, and free as air; yet discontented man is not satisfied, but by art and ingenuity turns it into beer and other intoxicating liquors. Water drinking is one of the common instincts of nature. Every organ of the human frame requires a supply. The skin longs for a splash, the stomach rejoices to receive its allowance, and indeed all the machinery of the body would be unworkable if water were withheld. Water we must have, for we could live longer without food than we could without this blessed gift. God gives us a constant supply, sending us "rain and fruitful showers, filling our hearts with food and gladness." Beer, alcoholic wine, gin, rum, brandy and whiskey are the products of man's invention; and, judging by their effects, they may well be called "the Devil in solution." All these intoxicating drinks are of human manufacture, just like guns or swords, cannons or cannon balls, and far more deadly in their general results. Every blade of grass, every flower of the field, every shrub and tree that beautifies the earth, is a genuine teetotaler. The fishes of the sea, the birds of the air, and the cattle upon a thousand hills, even the strongest, are all teetotalers. Their common instincts teach them to take the refreshing element, pure as sent from Heaven, but the folly of man leads him to mix it with *alcohol*, which then becomes the source of untold miseries. This alcohol stimulates the nervous system, and many are simple enough to believe that this lively feeling is real strength, whereas it is an effort of Nature to get rid of an intruder as soon as possible. There is no article but water that will quench thirst; if thirst be allayed by any kind of fruit, or by tea or coffee, it is by the water they contain that the effect is produced. As sent by Heaven, it is sparkling, pure, and cheap, and does immense good, but when made into beer, it becomes adulterated and costly, leading to innumerable evils. A quart of ale weighs 39 ounces, and 35 of these are water; the rest alcohol, carbonic gas, a little gum, and the extract of hop! No greater delusion ever existed than the idea that beer was a nutritious liquor. The country has been greatly deceived, and temperance people ought to do their best to enlighten the public upon this subject.

Reader! let me entreat you to stick to the well! There is nothing more natural than a nice glass of pure water. Why should we spoil it? Why mix it with alcohol or any other poison? Why pay good money for bad drink, while you can have the best for nothing? It is a thousand pities to make this good gift of our Heavenly Father into beer, porter, whiskey, and other liquors, by which our people inflict upon themselves the greatest misery. You should all be teetotalers, GENUINE TEETOTALERS. Most of the women drinkers would be saved if there was no glass of beer on the table to dinner and supper. It is the one glass at meals that creates a liking for more, and in this way many drunken mothers are made. God bless the temperance cause, and save the people.—*Joseph Livesey*.

# The Canada Temperance Act!

OVER 44,000 MAJORITY.

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR

<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		<i>New Brunswick.</i>	
Annapolis, Cape Breton,	Albert, Carleton,	Charlotte, Fredericton, (city),	
Colchester, Cumberland,	Kings's, Northumberland,	Queen's, Sunbury,	
Digby, Hants,	Westmoreland, York.		
Inverness, King's,			
Pictou, Queen's,			
Shelburne, Yarmouth.			
<i>Ontario.</i>		<i>P. E. Island.</i>	<i>Manitoba. Quebec.</i>
Halton, Renfrew, Charlottetown, (city),	Lisgar, Arthabaska		
Oxford, Norfolk, Prince,	Marquette, Stanstead.		
Simcoe, Huron, King's,	Brome,		
Dundas, Stormont, Brant, Queen's	Drummond,		
and Glengarry, Kent,	Chicoutimi.		
Bruce, Lanark,			
Leeds & Lennox &			
Grenville, Adding'n,			
Dufferin, Guelph (city).			
Carleton, Northumberland and Durham,			
Elgin, St. Thomas (city).			
Lambton, Wellington,			
Frontenac.			

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

<i>Ontario.</i>		
Russell and Prescott,	Hastings,	St. Catharines (city)
Ontario,	Waterloo,	Belleville (city).
York,	Middlesex,	Toronto (city).
Essex,	Welland.	London (city).
Grey,	Lincoln,	
Perth,	Peterboro',	
Victoria,	Haldimand.	

*Quebec.*—Shefford, Pontiac, Bellechasse, Beauharnois, Huntingdon, Argenteuil, Chateauquay.

*Nova Scotia.*—Halifax (city), Lunenburg, Guysborough.

*New Brunswick.*—St. John (city).

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

SUMMARY.

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

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

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

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

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

Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, five counties of which have adopted the Act.

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

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

List of Alliance Secretaries :

Ontario.....	F. S. Spence, 8 King Street East, Toronto.
Quebec.....	Rev. D. V. Lucas, 182 Mountain St., Montreal.
New Brunswick.....	C. H. Lugin, Fredericton.
Nova Scotia.....	P. Monaghan, P. O. Box 379, Halifax.
Prince Edward Island....	Rev. Geo. W. Hodgson, Charlottetown.
Manitoba.....	J. A. Tees, Winnipeg.
British Columbia.....	J. B. Kennedy, New Westminster.

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED		MAJORITIES.		DATE OF ELECTION.
	For	Ag'nt	For	Ag'nt	
<i>Fredericton (city), N.B.</i> .....	403	203	200		October 31, 1878
<i>York, N.B.</i> .....	1229	214	1015		December 28, "
<i>Prince, P.E.I.</i> .....	1762	271	1491		" 28, "
<i>Charlotte, N.B.</i> .....	867	149	718		March 14, 1879
<i>Carleton, N.B.</i> .....	1215	69	1146		April 21, "
<i>Charlottetown, P.E.I.</i> .....	337	253	584		" 24, "
<i>Albert, N.B.</i> .....	718	114	604		" 21, "
<i>King's, P.E.I.</i> .....	1076	59	1017		May 29, "
<i>Lambton, Ont.</i> .....	2567	2352	215		" 29, "
<i>King's N.B.</i> .....	798	245	553		June 23, "
<i>Queen's, N.B.</i> .....	315	181	134		July 3, "
<i>Westmoreland, N.B.</i> .....	1082	299	783		September 11, "
<i>Megantic, Quo.</i> .....	372	841		469	" 11, "
<i>Northumberland, N.B.</i> .....	875	673	202		" 2, 1880
<i>Stanstead, Que.</i> .....	760	941		181	June 21, "
<i>Queen's, P.E.I.</i> .....	1317	99	1218		September 22, "
<i>Marquette, Manitoba</i> .....	612	195	417		" 27, "
<i>Digby, N.B.</i> .....	944	42	902		November 8, "
<i>Queen's, N.S.</i> .....	763	80	681		January 3, 1881
<i>Sunbury, N.B.</i> .....	176	42	135		February 17, "
<i>Shelburne, N.S.</i> .....	807	154	653		March 17, "
<i>Lisgar, Manitoba</i> .....	247	120	127		April 7, "
<i>Hamilton (city), Ont.</i> .....	1661	2811		1150	" 13, "
<i>King's, N.S.</i> .....	1478	108	1370		" 14, "
<i>Halton, Ont.</i> .....	1483	1402	81		" 19, "
<i>Annapolis, N.S.</i> .....	1111	14	997		" 19, "
<i>Wentworth, Ont.</i> .....	1611	2109		598	" 22, "
<i>Colchester, N.S.</i> .....	1418	134	1234		May 13, "
<i>Cape Breton, N.S.</i> .....	739	26	523		August 11, "
<i>Hants, N.S.</i> .....	1082	92	990		September 15, "
<i>Welland, Ont.</i> .....	1610	2278		768	November 10, "
<i>Lambton, Ont.</i> .....	2857	2962		105	" 29, "
<i>Inverness, N.S.</i> .....	966	106	854		January 6, 1882
<i>Pictou, N.S.</i> .....	1555	453	1102		" 9, "
<i>St. John, N.B.</i> .....	1074	1078		2	February 23, "
<i>Fredericton, N.B.</i> .....	293	252	41		October 26, "
<i>Cumberland, N.S.</i> .....	1560	262	1298		" 25, 1883
<i>Prince County, P.E.I.</i> .....	2939	1065	1874		February 7, 1884
<i>Yarmouth, N.S.</i> .....	1287	96	1191		March 7, "
<i>Oxford, Ont.</i> .....	4073	3298	775		" 20, "
<i>Arthabaska, Quo.</i> .....	1487	235	1252		July 17, "
<i>Westmoreland, N.B.</i> .....	1774	1701	73		August 13, "
<i>Halton, Ont.</i> .....	1947	1767	180		September 9, "
<i>Simcoe, Ont.</i> .....	5712	4529	1183		October 9, "
<i>Stanstead, Quo.</i> .....	1300	975	325		" 9, "
<i>Charlottetown, P.E.I.</i> .....	755	715	40		" 16, "
<i>Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, Ont.</i> .....	4590	2884	1706		" 16, "
<i>Peel, Ont.</i> .....	1805	1999		194	" 23, "
<i>Bruce, Ont.</i> .....	4501	3189	1312		" 30, "
<i>Huron, Ont.</i> .....	5957	4304	1653		" 30, "
<i>Dufferin, Ont.</i> .....	1904	1109	795		" 30, "
<i>Prince Edward, Ont.</i> .....	1528	1653		125	" 30, "
<i>York, N.B.</i> .....	1173	655	523		" 30, "
<i>Renfrew, Ont.</i> .....	1748	1018	730		November 7, "
<i>Norfolk, Ont.</i> .....	2781	1694	1087		" 11, "
<i>Comp ton, Quo.</i> .....	1132	1620		488	" 26, "
<i>Brant, Ont.</i> .....	1690	1088	602		December 11, "
<i>Brantford (city), Ont.</i> .....	646	812		166	" 11, "
<i>Leeds and Grenville, Ont.</i> .....	5053	4384	674		" 18, "
<i>Kent, Ont.</i> .....	4368	1975	2393		January 15, 1885
<i>Lanark, Ont.</i> .....	2433	2027	406		" 15, "
<i>Lennox &amp; Addington, Ont.</i> .....	2047	2011	36		" 15, "
<i>Brome, Quo.</i> .....	1224	739	485		" 15, "
<i>Guelph Ont.</i> .....	694	526	168		" 22, "
<i>Carleton, Ont.</i> .....	2440	1747	693		" 29, "
<i>Durham &amp; Northumbland, Ont.</i> .....	6050	3863	2187		February 26, "
<i>Drummond, Que.</i> .....	1190	170	1020		March 5, "
<i>Elgin, Ont.</i> .....	4814	3335	1479		" 19, "
<i>Lambton, Ont.</i> .....	4458	1546	2912		" 19, "
<i>St. Thomas, Ont.</i> .....	754	743	11		" 19, "
<i>Missisquoi, Que.</i> .....	1142	1167		25	" 19, "
<i>Wellington, Ont.</i> .....	4516	3086	1430		April 2, "
<i>Chicoutimi, Que.</i> .....	1157	529	628		" 9, "
<i>Kingston</i> .....				57	
<i>Frontenac</i> .....			450		

\* The votes in the places printed in italics should not be included, as the Act has been voted on in these places twice.

# 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, JUNE 5TH, 1885.

## MEN, WOMEN, AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

Sir William Dawson, the learned and energetic Principal of McGill College, is finding out the absurdity of allowing young men and women to attend the same institution and at the same time trying to keep the sexes separate. While in Queen's College, and University College, women are allowed the full privileges of these institutions without a single attempt at restriction, in McGill College they are compelled to attend separate classes and communication between the sexes is forbidden. The consequence, as any experienced teacher might have foreseen, is that while in Queen's and University Colleges the authorities have no trouble, in McGill they are already in hot water. It has been found necessary, in order to prevent free communication between the sexes, to forbid them from playing lawn tennis together, and the effect of the prohibition is to make the institution and its authorities look ridiculous.

A writer in the New York *Nation* has brought to light some interesting facts about the cause of Gambetta's failure as Premier of France. When he took office he found in full blast what is called in America the "spoils system" of politics. Each member of the Assembly was elected by a single district, and he had, as members of Parliament have in Canada, control of the offices in his district. The Government had to appoint his nominees or count on his opposition in the Chamber. Gambetta sought to break up this system. He announced what in America is called a "reform" of the civil service, and sought to introduce a system of representation under which each department would elect several members. The opposition of a Chamber elected on the other system was too strong however, and Gambetta was driven from office. The same Chamber, quite recently adopted the very law he failed to carry, and did it at the instance of Premier Ferry. But before the law went for ratification to the Senate, Ferry was forced to resign on account of the failure of his Chinese war, and the *scrutin de liste* still hangs in suspense. It is morally certain now that reform in the civil service and reform in the system of representation will both be postponed to a more convenient season.

That a system of larger constituencies, represented by several members, would secure a better Parliament than one of single-membered

districts, seems likely enough. The matter has not been much discussed in Canada yet, but it has received a pretty thorough ventilation in England in connection with the redistribution of seats. Mr. Gladstone being personally opposed to multiple-membered constituencies has put off the day of change, but, in all probability, the coming Parliament will be more Radical than the present one, and that in it the advanced reformers of the representative system will be able to effect their purpose by degrees if not all at once. The small end of the wedge has been inserted in Ontario by giving Toronto three members and each elector only two votes under the Redistribution Act of last session. If the plan works well it can easily be extended to counties which have three members, like Huron, Bruce, Grey, Middlesex, and Simcoe.

The Parliamentary struggle over, the Franchise bill at Ottawa bids fair to become one of the most memorable on record, not even excluding the efforts of the Parnellites in the English House of Commons to obstruct business. Here it is a fair and square effort to block a single measure, which blocks all other legislation by being urged on from day to day by the Prime Minister. After four weeks of almost continuous discussion the Government have got less than one-fourth of the clauses through Committee, and the Opposition avow their determination to keep up the struggle. Additional interest is imported to the struggle by the near approach of the close of the financial year, when all supplies lapse. How the confusion resulting from an event of this sort is to be guarded against, is a problem for the solution of which the public will look with much curiosity. I advise all who want to be deeply interested to watch the Parliamentary proceedings very closely during the next four weeks. ONLOOKER.

## Our Casket.

### BITS OF TINSEL.

Child in the train, intently watching deaf old lady who is being spoken to through a speaking tube: "Mother, what has that old lady got the gas laid on for?"

What is the difference between a leopard and a Methodist minister? One cannot change his spots and the other must.

"So you say that walking sticks came into use very long ago?" "Not a doubt of it; don't we read that Adam had a Cain?"

A popular clergyman in Philadelphia delivered a lecture on "Fools." The tickets to it read "Lecture on fool—admit one." There was a very large attendance.

A man was selling a horse, and the would-be purchaser, inquiring as to his leaping powers, asked, "Will he take timber?" "He'll jump over your head," was the answer: "I don't know what you call that."

"Why don't you come in out of the rain?" said a good natured dominie to a ragged Irishman. "Shure, it's av no consequence, yer riverence," returned Pat; "me clothes is so full of holr they won't howld wather."

A Physician was lecturing lately on the ignorance of their own complaints, and said that a lady once asked him what his next lecture was to be upon, and being told the "circulation of the blood," replied that she should certainly attend, for she had been troubled with that complaint for a long time.

"My son," said a mother to her little boy, four years old, "who above all others will you wish to see when you pass into the spirit world?" "Goliath!" shouted the child, with joyous anticipation, "unless," he quickly added, "there's a bigger feller there!"

When little Milly was about four years of age, an old gentleman, a friend of the family, said to her, "I'll have your long curly hair," making believe to run after her. She retreated into a corner and said, "I know what you want that for." "Well," he replied, "what do I want it for?" She answered, "To cover that raw place on the top of your head!"

"I shan't!" said little Mary to her mother, when given some command. "Hush," said the mother, "you must not use those saucy words to me." A short time afterward, Mary and Russell fell into a dispute. "I s'ant do it!" exclaimed Russell. "Hush!" said Mary, severely, "You mustn't use those tea-cup-and-saucer words to me."

"Doctor," said a wealthy patient to his physician, "I want you to be thorough and strike at the root of the disease." "Well, I will," said the doctor, as he lifted his cane and brought it down hard enough to break into pieces a bottle and a glass that stood upon the sideboard. It was his last professional visit to that house.

An Irishman in the vicinity of Sunderland was advised to take shower baths. A friend of his explained to him how to fit up one by the use of a cistern and cullender. Pat set to work and had the thing done at once. Subsequently he was met by the party who had given the advice, and on being asked how he enjoyed the baths, exclaimed, "Bedad, but it was soine; I enjoyed it greatly, and kept quite dhry too?" Being asked how he managed to take the shower and yet remain dry, he replied, "Shure, now ye didn't think I was going to stand under the water without an umbrella?"

## General News.

## CANADIAN.

The debate on the Franchise Bill still goes on with unabated vigor, on both sides, in the House of Commons.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, meets in Montreal, on Wednesday next.

The farmers in the vicinity of Quebec are now busy sowing grain and cereals. The season is two weeks behind that of last year.

The Ontario Government has issued writs for the election of members to represent the new constituencies of East and West Algoma.

Two young citizens of Montreal, named John A. Fallon and Jno. Henry were drowned in the St. Lawrence, by the upsetting of their boat.

The torpedo launches lately purchased from the Chilean Government by the Imperial naval authorities, for the coast defence of British Columbia, have left Coquimbo for Vancouver's Island.

On Friday morning last a young man of Welland named McCoomb, aged 27, jumped over the precipice just below the new Suspension Bridge, at Niagara Falls, and was instantly killed.

The Montreal Conference in session at Kingston, passed a resolution to withhold support from any candidate for a public position, who is not in favor of temperance and preserving the sanctity of the Sabbath.

It is reported at Sault Ste. Marie that M. C. Connor, was drowned at Emerson, on Friday, while spearing fish, and that one of two Indians, who accompanied him, was also drowned. Connor was a lumber dealer.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Ontario, opened its semi-annual session in Picton, on Tuesday afternoon, and adjourned Wednesday evening to meet for the annual session in December, at Bowmanville.

During May 1,787 immigrants arrived in Toronto, 872 of whom remained in Ontario, 298 went to Manitoba, and the rest, principally Germans and Scandinavians, went to the Western States.

A young man named Olivier Gauthier, who was employed in the Grand Trunk Railway shops, at Montreal, fell from the rail of the steamer "Beauharnois," as she was returning from a trip to St. Vincent de Paul, and was drowned. The unfortunate occurrence happened in St. Mary's current, which is excessively swift, and the body has not yet been recovered.

On Monday last, in Toronto, were laid to rest the remains of Pte. Thomas Moor, 10th Royal Grenadiers, who was killed in the engagement with the rebels at Batocho. The body was buried with full military honors. The route of the procession, from the house to the cemetery, was densely thronged with spectators.

The excitement over our North-west troubles, which was fast dying out, has again been revived by the news of a skirmish between Indians under Big Bear and the force under General Strange's command. Strange, who was on his way to Battleford to effect a junction with Middleton's force, met the Indians, some twelve miles from Fort Pitt, in a strongly entrenched position, being girded on either side and front by a marsh, and in the rear by a dense forest. A four hours engagement took place, one man of the 65th being killed and two wounded. Our troops were at a great disadvantage, the enemy being completely hidden, and impossible to dislodge. The field gun did good service in silencing the enemy's fire. No further news of the engagement has been received, except that Strange retired upon Fort Pitt for the night, and was to resume the attack next day. On receipt of the news Gen. Middleton left Battleford for Fort Pitt, by the river steamers. His force consists of the 90th Battalion, 10th Royal Grenadiers, Midland Battalion, part of "B" Battery, Gatling gun, and some bodies of scouts.

## UNITED STATES.

Despatches from a large number of points in Illinois, comprising the corn belt, show a largely increased acreage and a fair condition of the plants.

The wheat crop of Maryland is being greatly damaged by an attack of the Hessian fly. The same pest has also nearly devastated the wheat valley in Kansas.

The Presbyterian General Assembly at Cincinnati, O., took action on the subject of divorce, reaffirming with increased emphasis that the only proper ground for divorce is adultery or wilful desertion.

The general prospects of the wheat crop in the United States for this year are poor, and are even said to be below those of the bad season in 1881. The acreage is less, owing to the low prices which prevailed last year.

Jeff Johnson and Henry Brown, negroes, of Americus, Ga., being jealous over the favors of a woman, met by agreement after dark near Mucklee, and fought with clasp knives, hacking one another until they both fell and expired.

A strange and fatal malady has attacked cattle in Alabama. Afflicted animals appear to be mad and blind, running against trees and fences or anything in their way. None of the cattle attacked recover. The malady resembles meningitis.

The boiler at Linsted's phosphato works, Chicago, exploded on the 3rd inst., killing two negroes, dangerously wounding a third, and wrecking the works. It is supposed the cause was unequal exhaustion of the boiler.

Philadelphia physicians report that there is great danger of the typhoid fever epidemic at Plymouth spreading unless speedy purification of the drinking water be effected. The authority of the Governor will be invoked in relation to the matter. The ward committees at Plymouth, Pa., report 732 persons sick, 471 seriously ill. There were 17 deaths and 31 new cases last week.

When the clerk entered Crawford's drug store, Hudson street, New York, Sunday morning, he found the door open and the dead body of the night clerk,

Richard Hand, in a sitting posture on a chair in the sleeping room. Hand's skull had been crushed with a heavy iron pistol, which lay beside him, his throat was cut from ear to ear, and other marks of violence were on his face. Thirty-five or \$40 had been taken from the till.

The Apache outbreak in New Mexico is assuming formidable proportions. The atrocities committed by these fiends are frightful. A large number of families have been brutally slaughtered. Several companies of national troops are after them, but up to the present they have evaded pursuit. It is authentically stated that the Apache outbreak was caused by whiskey. The Indians manufactured large quantities of tiswin and became intoxicated. Knowing that punishment would follow this infraction of the rules they went on the warpath.

Passenger train No. 6, on the Wabash railroad, arrived at Chicago on Monday, in charge of a madman. Out of twelve or fifteen officers and citizens who finally secured him, one officer is dead, shot through the body, another probably fatally wounded, several citizens injured, and the lunatic himself lies in the hospital mortally wounded with three bullets in his body. This man whose name is Louis Reaume, boarded the train at Kansas City. He had in his possession a bottle of whiskey, out of which he indulged vrotty freely. At El Pasco, Ill., he became violent, and drawing a revolver ordered the trainmen to cease making some changes in the make-up of the train. The passengers all left the chair-car, which the madman made his headquarters. No one dared approach the lunatic, and after he had exchanged several shots with the city marshal he ordered the train to proceed, and from there to Chicago his will was the only law obeyed. A despatch was forwarded to Chicago for the police to meet him at the station. As the train slacked up a large number of passengers jumped off and fled before the train reached the station. The madman shot officer Barrett dead as soon as he caught sight of him. He made sure of his shot although Barrett tried to dodge the ball. A fusillade now commenced between the police and Reaume, who took refuge in the smoking car. He afterwards rushed off the car and was finally captured after a hot pursuit and a hard struggle.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, is to be called to the bar.

A partial potato famine and a sharp rise in prices are threatened in England, and it is estimated that one-half of the English potato crop has been ruined by frost. Favorable weather has since made the crop outlook more encouraging.

The proposed visit of the Queen to Ireland has, it is said, been abandoned for the reason that the royal physicians fear the Her. Majesty's health is not robust enough to bear the strain of such a journey.

A terrible colliery explosion occurred at Durham, England, on 3rd inst. Over 300 men were in the mine at the time. With great difficulty they were all rescued except 22 men and boys who were instantly killed at the first explosion.

The ceremonies attending the funeral of Victor Hugo in Paris on the 1st inst., surpassed everything within the memory of the oldest citizen. The body was entombed in the Pantheon. Hundreds of thousands of people lined the streets and formed in the procession. Twelve cars, laden with floral crowns, preceded the hearse. Besides these, 800 wreaths were carried by various deputations.

Gibraltar experienced an earthquake shock on Friday.

The new ministry of Brazil has adopted a programme for the abolition of slavery. Indemnification will be made to slave owners in five per cent. policies in one-half the value of each slave, and service of five years in payment of the remainder.

The Columbian General Santo Domingo has defeated the revolutionists of Rafael Mendoza, in Purisima, with a loss of 35 killed and 30 wounded. A great many prisoners were taken.

A Panama despatch says a number of now and fatal cases of yellow fever are reported in Callao. Almost all the victims are foreigners.

A Lima despatch says:—The complete defeat of Caceres at Puan Cayo by Yglesias' forces is announced. A great number of prisoners were taken, and Caceres' artillery scattered. Caceres is wounded. He has returned to Pucara. Gen. Mas is in pursuit.

A terrific thunderstorm has occurred in Southern Hindostan. Several casualties were reported. Among others two officers of the Huzzars were killed at Hyderabad by lightning.

A despatch from Serinaguer, India, says the city was visited by an earthquake on Sunday. The shocks, which occurred at intervals of ten minutes, were of great violence. A great deal of property was destroyed, and the cavalry barracks are a mass of ruins. Fifty persons are known to have been killed and hundreds of injured have been already taken from the general wreck.

It is stated that Russia's acceptance of England's proposals practically and satisfactorily settles the Afghan boundary question. The Boundary Commission will settle the details. The following is the state of the Afghan frontier negotiations: The Amcer surrenders Penjdeh for Julficar. The question is unsettled whether Zulifcar Pass shall form part of the boundary or remain wholly in Afghanistan. Russia insists Meruchak belongs to Penjdeh. England objects, and makes the retention of Meruchak a *sine qua non*. This difference is now the main difficulty Gladstone has crowned his illustrious career by again rendering the country signal service. We must not forget, now that peace is secured, how near we came to a bloody and disastrous war, and we thank God that such a terrible conflict, as would be the case between these two powerful nations, has been happily averted.

# THE SENATE AMENDMENT.

## OUTBURST OF POPULAR INDIGNATION.

### Honest People Everywhere Protest Against the Infamous Proposal.

From every part of the Dominion come reports of strong and earnest denunciation of the action of the Dominion Senate. We have only space to give some resolutions that in nearly every case have been adopted by overwhelming majorities.

**Toronto.**—At an enormous mass meeting in the Metropolitan church on Wednesday evening, the 27th ult., the following resolution was adopted with enthusiastic applause: "That this meeting desires to enter an emphatic and indignant protest against the mutilation of the Scott Act proposed by the Dominion Senate, and earnestly calls upon the House of Commons to refuse its sanction to a measure framed in breach of faith with 100 counties that have carried the Scott Act, or are working for its adoption, in defiance of strongly expressed public opinion, and in the interest and at the instance of the Canadian traffic in strong drink."

**Uxbridge.**—The North Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance at its meeting last week unanimously resolved:—

"That this meeting express its surprise and indignation at the recent unwarrantable action of the Senate of Canada in passing amendments destructive of the Canada Temperance Act in total disregard of the strongly expressed public opinion embodied in numerous petitions and in overwhelming majorities at the polls; and that inasmuch as the said Act originated with, and was ratified by, this same Senate and accepted by the friends of temperance in good faith, we declare the radical amendments a stultification of the Senate's former action and a flagrant breach of faith with temperance people of this Dominion, and especially with those municipalities where the Act has been adopted and has yet to come into operation."

**Drayton.**—A meeting of the friends of the Scott Act was held here last week, and the following resolution unanimously adopted:—"Whereas, the Scott Act has been carried by a large majority of the ratepayers of the county of Wellington, and inasmuch as the Senate of Canada has seen fit to propose certain amendments to said Scott Act, allowing the sale of ale, beer, and wines. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting such amendments would destroy the Scott Act as a prohibitory measure. We therefore denounce in the strongest terms possible this uncalled for interference on the part of the Senate with the freely expressed will of the people, and declare our determination to resist in every constitutional way the said interference with the efficacy of the Act. We earnestly pray the honorable body of the House of Commons not to concur in this proposed amendment to the Scott Act."

**Norwich.**—At the Norwich Methodist district meeting it was resolved:—"That this Norwich district meeting of the Methodist Church hereby protest against the recent mutilation of the Scott Act passed by the Senate of the Parliament of Canada, and hereby call upon the friends of temperance throughout the Dominion to resist all such retrograde movements."

**Mount Forest.**—At the annual district meeting of the Methodist Church, concluded at Mount Forest on Wednesday last, a public anti-beer meeting was held, which was addressed by Rev. Mr. Lake, of Durham; Rev. Mr. Bielby, of Luther; and Rev. Mr. Charlton, of Gorrie. A resolution was passed condemning the action of the Senate in their attempt to mutilate the Scott Act by the insertion of the wine and beer clause.

**Milton.**—At the Milton district Methodist meeting a petition was presented praying the House of Commons not to pass the amendment of the Senate to the Scott Act to allow "beer and light wines" to be sold in counties where the Scott Act has passed. It was quickly signed by the members of the district, representing a membership of 2,449.

**Merritton.**—At the annual meeting of the St. Catharines district Methodist Church the following resolution relating to the Scott Act was passed:—"Whereas, The Senate acting in direct antagonism to the generally expressed wishes of the electors to whom this question has been submitted, have sent down to the House of Commons amendments to the Scott Act which, if adopted by that body, will completely neutralize the good effects of said Act. Therefore, the members of the St. Catharines district meeting of the Methodist Church, lay and ministerial, would hereby express their most emphatic disapproval of the action of the Senate, and humbly pray the House of Commons to resist with a strong hand the repeated attempts of the Senate to thwart the purposes and labors of the temperance people of this Dominion."

**Stouffville.**—The York District Division of the Sons of Temperance met May 20th, in Daley's Hall. There was a large attendance from different parts of the county. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—"We learn with sincere regret the fact that the Senate of this Dominion have amended the Scott Act by permitting the sale of light wines and beer where the Act may be brought into force, and believing that to thus alter the Scott Act, after it has been so generally adopted throughout Canada, is alike unfair to the counties that have adopted it, as well as to those moving in that direction. We, the District Division of the Sons of Temperance for the County of York, do most solemnly protest against such an unfair, unjust, and uncalled for amendment, and do hereby direct our executive to prepare and forward to the House of Commons a petition against the same becoming law in this county."

**Bellefleur.**—At a regular meeting of Royal Victoria Lodge, No. 3, I. O. G. T., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:—"Having seen by the Parliamentary reports to the daily press of this city that the Senate of the Dominion are proposing to amend the Scott Act as to destroy its usefulness,

*Resolved*, that this Lodge most earnestly protests against the proposed legislation, and that we call on the friends of temperance in the House of Commons to refuse their sanction to the amendments proposed by the Senate;

*Resolved*, that a copy of the foregoing resolution, be sent to Senator Vidal and to Professor Foster, M. P."

**Goderich.**—At the annual District meeting of the Goderich Methodist Church the following resolutions were passed anent the Scott Act and the attempt of the Senate to mutilate it:—"1st. That we, the members of the Goderich district meeting of the Methodist Church, view with alarm the recent action of the Senate of the Parliament of Canada in passing amendments to the Scott Act, calculated to defeat its intention and destroy its force, and inasmuch as this legislative body does not subsist by the electoral franchise of the people, we regard their course anent the Scott Act as an extraordinary abuse of their power, a violation of the true principles of responsible government, and an outrage on the moral sense of the country. 2nd. That a suitable memorial be signed by the members of this meeting and forwarded to the hon. the House of Commons, praying that they will not allow or pass any measure that will embarrass or limit the present scope or operations of the Scott Act."

**St. Thomas.**—At the St. Thomas Methodist District Meeting a petition was read and placed before the meeting for signatures praying the Government and Parliament to take such steps as may be necessary to defeat any and all amendments to the Scott Act that could in any respect lessen its prohibitory character or make more difficult its adoption and enforcement. To the petition was attached the following resolution, moved by T. R. Earl, and seconded by Walter Roberts, Esq., and unanimously *Resolved*,—"That this District Meeting is in full and hearty sympathy with the Temperance movement in our country, and especially with the purpose and design of the Scott Act. And while we earnestly pray that only such changes shall be made in connection therewith as shall tend to render it more stringent and more easily enforced, we strongly protest against the amendment of the Senate, by which light wines and other intoxicating beverages are to be rendered exempt from the action of the Scott Act, and also against all action on this question that is not in the direction of prohibition."

**Lindsay.**—At the Lindsay Methodist District Meeting the Temperance cause received earnest attention in the signing of a petition to the House of Commons asking them not to concur in the Senate's amendments to the Scott Act. A very strongly worded resolution was passed having reference to the speedy passage of the Act in the immediate counties, and also with reference to the Senate amendments to the Scott Act, as follows:—"At the same time we desire to express our grave disapproval of the proposed amendments to the Act providing for the sale of wine and beer of not more than 12 per cent. alcohol, it being our firm conviction that such exemptions destroy to a great extent the value of the Act. Also, that we desire the Conference to reaffirm its confidence in the Scott Act, and to impress upon all its members the urgent need of hearty co-operation in carrying out and enforcing it. And we pledge ourselves to use all legitimate means for the full enforcement of the Act, and by petition call upon the members of the Commons to refuse their sanction to legislation calculated to weaken or annul an Act which has received such hearty endorsement at the polls."

**Newmarket.**—At the last regular meeting of Star Lodge, No. 743, I. O. G. T., Newmarket, held on Monday evening, 25th ult., the following resolution was unanimously carried, and ordered to be forwarded to THE CITIZEN for publication:—"Moved by Bro. J. H. Johnson, seconded by Bro. W. A. Quitely that, "Whereas the Senate of Canada did pass in the year 1878 (in response to many petitions by the people of Canada) an Act for the promotion of temperance in the country, cited as the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, now commonly known as the Scott Act; and whereas the people of Canada accepted the Act in bona fide good faith, and have carried the Act in 65 counties and cities of the Dominion by a majority aggregating over 44,000, and have at the present time campaigns in progress in 29 cities and towns; and whereas the aforesaid Senate of Canada have, during this present session, caused the said Act to be so amended as to admit of the sale of beer and wine, containing not more than 12 per cent. of alcohol, in counties and cities where the said Act has passed, thus practically destroying the usefulness of the said Act and rendering it null and void: *Resolved*, therefore, that this lodge desires to enter an indignant protest against the action of the Senate in breaking faith with the temperance people of this Dominion in defiance of all respect for the principles of responsible government. At the same time we desire to express our warm appreciation of those hon. members who so nobly stood up for the cause of temperance and humanity, and have shown themselves worthy to occupy a prominent position in the councils of the nation."

**Bowmanville.**—At the Bowmanville Methodist District Meeting strong and emphatic words of dissent from the action of the Senate of the Dominion in their backward legislation, in their efforts to destroy the Scott Act, were uttered by many present, and all most cordially joined in signing a petition to the House of Commons to refuse to sanction the action of the Senate on this important question. There seemed to be a pretty strong sentiment among both ministers and laymen, of all shades of political feeling, that if the Senate persists in such obstructive legislation which is so manifestly opposed to the popular will of the country, as the late election in the Scott Act contest indicates, the sooner these venerable gentlemen "set their house in order" and retire into oblivion the better for them and the country. The statement was also made, and strongly commented upon, that of the twenty-one gentlemen last placed in the Senate by the Honorable Premier of the Dominion, eighteen are hostile to temperance legislation. The following resolution was submitted:—"That we view with regret and alarm the action of the Senate in its retrograde legislation on the subject of temperance, in its mutilation of the Scott Act, which legislation has already had an unhappy effect on the temperance movement in the country, and which, if ratified by the Commons, and carried into effect, would completely destroy the whole measure, and set at defiance the wishes of the electors, who in more than sixty counties have by the great majority of over forty thousand expressed their confidence in the Scott Act, and honestly desire to see it in active operation; and we earnestly and emphatically desire that the House of Commons will not sanction any legislation that will in any way lessen the effectiveness of any temperance enactment, no matter from what source such recommendations may come."—Carried unanimously.

**Kingston.**—At the annual session of the Montreal Methodist Conference, held in this city last week, the following resolution, moved by Rev. D. V. Lucas, and seconded by Rev. Dr. Douglass, was carried amid enthusiastic applause:—

"That we, ministers and laymen of the Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church, representing Methodism throughout the whole of the Province of Quebec and the eastern portion of the Province of Ontario, assembled in annual conference at the city of Kingston, being deeply impressed with the baneful effects of the sale of alcohol in the form of beverage, and always in sympathy with any measure calculated to restrict or prohibit the sale of such beverage, and having confidence in the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 as a measure wisely framed for this end, desire to express our very great regret that our legislation of the Canadian Senate should have passed a resolution looking towards the exemption of certain alcoholic compounds from the prohibitory operations of the said Canada Temperance Act."



"And we desire further to express our sincere hope that the House of Commons, composed of the people's chosen representatives, may not concur in the proposed change, which would in our opinion virtually destroy the Act as a prohibitory measure.

"Seeing the Canada Temperance Act has been so fully endorsed by the people of Canada as to have been successfully carried in 65 out of 75 contests, and to have received in its favor a majority of 45,000 out of an aggregate vote of 200,000, we would regard such a measure as provoked by the Senate, if concurred in by the House, as a direct thrust at the most valuable element of political liberty, viz., legislation in harmony with the will of the majority.

"For the reason stated and from a sense of duty to our country, our families, and those under our pastoral care, we pledge ourselves to oppose with determined purpose, and with all the power and influence we possess, any attempt made by our legislators or others to destroy or injure an Act in the adoption of which by so many counties and cities in Canada our people and ourselves have so largely co-operated at very considerable sacrifice of time and convenience.

"We cannot think that our representatives in Parliament will be so far forgetful of the duty which they owe to their constituents as to concur in the very objectionable measure proposed. If, however, such a calamity should befall our present temperance movements as their concurrence would bring, we shall feel that those who may have deliberately set themselves against to clear a manifestation of the popular will are unworthy of the honorable position of legislators for a free and enlightened people, and shall govern ourselves accordingly in the time to come."

In reporting these proceedings the *Christian Guardian* says—"On Friday afternoon there was a somewhat exciting time in the consideration of a motion presented by Rev. D. V. Lucas, and recorded by Dr. Douglas, referring to the Senate amendment to the Scott Act, which the motion declared would, if accepted by the Commons, destroy the Act. The Rev. Mr. Lucas, in supporting the motion, said he did not believe the House of Commons would endorse the action of the Senate, but having heard that the liquor men had decided not to pay orators and to save their money for use among representatives in Parliament, and a member of the House of Commons having said that the House had a surprise for the people, his action in moving the resolution would not be wondered at. Dr. Douglas, of Montreal, spoke eloquently, saying that there was a crisis pending regarding temperance reform, and all the emphasis the Conference could give in this connection was demanded by the state of affairs at Ottawa. A member of the Senate told him that he never saw such intense hostility to any movement as was shown to the Scott Act in the Senate, which, strange to say, passed by a large majority seven years ago. He referred to the leader of the Senate's opposition to the Act, and then said it was on the train that he (the speaker) proposed to Rev. Mr. Lucas to insert in the resolution the words 'determined resistance.' (Applause.) Their applause cheered his heart, as he interpreted it to mean determined resistance. The cheer meant mischief to the Senate. He was a loyal man, but he must raise his voice against a body that injured the greatest reform on this continent. Several members of the Conference followed with speeches, expressing indignation with the action of the Senate, but hoping that it would precipitate prohibition by exciting to more active zeal. Rev. Mr. Calbraith reminded the Conference and the country that there are 1,000 Methodist ministers, and 80,000 Methodist people in the Dominion who were almost a unit upon this question. Whatever action the Senate or the House took would hasten prohibition."

**Presbyterian Synod.**—The *Presbyterian Review* states that at the Synod of Ottawa and Montreal recently held at Cornwall, the report on Temperance was given in by the Convener, Rev. Prof. Day, of Montreal. According to it very marked progress had been made during the year in temperance reform. Among the causes for this named are temperance literature, women's societies, the secular press, and chiefly the Scott Act campaigns that have been carried on. A series of recommendations were made in the report, all of which were adopted by the Synod unanimously after being fully discussed, viz.:—Moved by Prof. Day, and agreed to unanimously:—

I. That this Synod reaffirms (1) its oft-repeated testimony against intemperance as a sin against God and a crime against society; (2) its conviction that the traffic in strong drink is one of the greatest hindrances to the spread of the gospel and destruction of the best interests of mankind, and (3) its desire to see this evil exterminated; and, II. That the Synod expresses its gratitude to God for this rapid spread of temperance and prohibition sentiment in our land during the past year. III. The third resolution is (1) that all our ministers and people seek by example and precept to promote total abstinence from intoxicating beverages; especially that they continue their earnest efforts to educate the young in this direction, and thus form a healthy public opinion; (2) that presbyteries, sessions, and congregations use their influence to secure the adoption and rigid enforcement of the "Canada Temperance Act of 1878," with a view to total abstinence.

The first section of this resolution was moved by Dr. Alguire, of Cornwall, and seconded by Rev. H. J. McDiarmid, of Kemptonville. The next section of the resolution was moved by Rev. Principal McVicar, of Montreal, and seconded by Rev. Mr. Currie, of Three Rivers. Dr. McVicar laid down five propositions in support of his resolution, (1) That drunkenness is a great sin against God, and a crime against society. (2) That good men, on religious and patriotic grounds, are bound to suppress and prevent this great evil. (3) For the suppression of the evils in question, the chief means to be used among others are the Gospel of Christ, the press, scientific and popular lectures, text-books for schools on temperance, such as those prepared by Dr. Richardson, and the ballot-box. (4) That public opinion thus formed should be formulated in a clear law for the suppression of this great evil. (5) That it is the duty of Christian and good citizens to enforce every good law designed to suppress intemperance. Mr. Currie, the seconder, spoke very favorably of the Scott Act where he resides.

The fourth resolution was moved by Rev. J. K. Baillie. IV. That this Synod expresses its strong disapproval of the recent unwarrantable action of the Senate of Canada in passing amendments destructive of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, in the face of a strongly expressed public opinion; and the Synod resolves to petition immediately the House of Commons not to assent to these amendments, and not to make any changes in the Act except in the direction of greater stringency.

The Synod adopted a petition, submitted by Rev. Mr. Ley, to the House of Commons, against the late action of the Senate in passing amendments destructive of the Scott Act. It nominated three members of the House of Commons to present said petition, viz., Dr. Ferguson and Messrs. Jamieson and Charlton; and Revs. Messrs. Armstrong, Clark, and Joseph White to convey said petition to the foresaid gentlemen.

Strongly worded resolutions, the text of which we have not yet received, were also adopted by the district meetings at Picton, Hamilton, Brampton, Norwich, Strathroy, Sarnia, and many other places.

## THE NATIONAL LIBERAL TEMPERANCE UNION.

AT IT AGAIN BUT THEY GET MORE THAN THEY WANT.

(Specially reported for the "Canada Citizen.")

There was a meeting held, on Thursday evening, the 28th ult., in Lorne Hall, by the Liberal Temperance Association, Prof. Goldwin Smith in the chair. The attendance was small. In opening the meeting Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH said that he desired the reduction of drunkenness, but, in trying to reduce drunkenness, we ought not to interfere unduly with commercial interests, nor with the right of private individuals, with regard to the use of beverages they thought harmless; that total abstinence and Prohibition as he understood them, interfered with both. The Association that he represented, the Liberal Temperance Union, condemned the use of ardent spirits, including brandy and whiskey, and desiring those drinks prohibited, believing in the harmlessness and utility of the use of beer and wine. He then called on

Mr. DRAYTON, who condemned total abstinence and prohibition in strong terms, asserting that partial prohibition even, in so far as Sunday was concerned, was a failure in Scotland and Wales.

Mr. C. G. RICHARDSON was called upon to speak. He desired to present the scientific and medical aspect of the question, asserting that the medical profession advocated the use of beer and wine, and pointed out the failure of the attempt in England to get up a medical testimonial against the use of intoxicating drinks, insinuating that fraud was used in the attempt to get up that testimonial.

Mr. JOSEPH TAIT asked the speaker to name the person who attempted by fraud to get up the document.

Mr. RICHARDSON said it was the Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance.

Mr. TAIT called the chairman's attention to the fact that as an educated Englishman he (the Chairman) knew something of the Alliance, its late President, Sir Walter Trevelyan, President Sir Wilfrid Lawson, its honorary Secretary, Samuel Pope, Q.C., and also the venerable Secretary from the commencement, Thomas Barker, and, as he knew that no dishonorable conduct could be attributed to such men, he ought not to sit in the chair and listen to such imputations being made.

THE CHAIRMAN then announced that an opportunity would be given to reply, and Mr. Tait thanked him and took his seat. Mr. RICHARDSON then proceeded to state that salt and many other things were poisonous equally with alcohol and that altogether the Total Abstinence and Prohibition movement was a great mistake.

When he concluded Mr. TAIT was called to address the meeting. He pointed out that the Chairman with his almost unrivalled power in the use of the English language had failed to give any adequate definition of temperance, as it dealt with quantity only and ignored the quality of the article; that it was hard for anyone to understand why the Chairman's glass of claret at dinner was evidence of a more exalted virtue than any other gentleman's cup of tea; that his ideas of commercial rights and individual rights too were somewhat defective, for, while he stood up for the rights of the brewer and wine merchant he desired to abolish the distillery, and, while he had strong sympathy with Englishmen and Germans wishing to retain further their beer, and Frenchmen and Italians their wine, he evidently thought there was no interference with right or individual liberty, in depriving the Scotchman or Irishman of his whiskey, to which certainly he had as much right, if he desired it, as the Englishman had to his beer. Referring to Mr. Drayton's speech he said that due appreciation of the intelligence of the audience prevented him from referring to it to any length, as it was its own best reply. He might say, however, with regard to Sunday closing in Scotland, that if Mr. Drayton, in any city or town or rural district in Scotland, was to advocate the opening of taverns on Sabbath, he would be considered either an escaped lunatic or a fit subject for an asylum—so unanimous were the people on the question. With regard to Wales, Mr. D., has declared that some temperance man had moved a resolution to the effect that Sunday closing was a failure. Were we to admit that such an event had occurred, it would simply prove that the gentleman, by crossing the Atlantic and travelling into Wales, succeeded in finding a man who was as great a crank on the question of prohibition as himself. Referring to Mr. Richardson, he said that perhaps he was a great authority on the scientific and medical aspect of the temperance question, but, from the version he had just given of Liebig's experiment, it did not appear to him that his knowledge was very extensive on the question, and that the reference he made to the three French chemists and Dr. Smith's experiment, showed that he had failed to grapple with the question, and certainly the dog story which he introduced did not throw any light on the subject. With regard to the statement that salt was poisonous, we accept it, of course, on his great authority, but temperance and moral reformers were practical men. They were engaged in fighting a practical evil, the evil of drunkenness, but, if in the months or years to come it became known to temperance reformers that the President of this meeting, and the three eloquent lecturers on the platform, were in the habit of spending their evenings around the social board with a huge bowl of salt on the centre of the table, each provided with a spoon, eating to each other's health, until they became so inebriated as to go home and abuse their mothers, wives or children, then, of course, the temperance men will take with consideration—the propriety of inaugurating a campaign against the use of salt. While we had amongst us men who had in former years been educated in the use of intoxicating drinks to their personal injury and great loss of family, who had ceased to use intoxicating liquors, and found that they were stronger, healthier, and purer and nobler in every respect, it was of no use talking to those men about what medical men might say. He then suggested to the gentleman that if they would advise people not to partake of ardent spirits, he would not quarrel with them, but bid them God speed so far as they went, but when they tried to induce young men to leave the safe path of true temperance—total abstinence from all intoxicants, he felt it his duty to oppose them.

Mr. Gordon Mowat was called on to address the meeting, and he pointed out that the temperance movement was the anti-Christ spoken of in Scripture, to come in these latter days, and that there were one or two ministers in the city who were prepared to support them in their movement.

Rev. C. O. JOHNSON then put several questions to the speakers, which puzzled them somewhat, and amused the audience a great deal.

Mr. FAIR asked Mr. Mowat how he could account for the fact that forty years ago scarcely a minister of any denomination would have anything to do with temperance, and that now such a change had taken place that it was found necessary to boast that one or two were actually found in the city of Toronto, who were against the total abstinence and prohibition movement. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

### Tales and Sketches.

#### THE ENGINEER'S REMEDY.

My engineer was a gray-haired, thick-set man of fifty, quiet, unobtrusive, and deeply in love with his beautiful machine. He had formerly run a locomotive, and now took a stationary engine because he could get no employment on the railroads. A long talk with the superintendent of the road from which he had been removed revealed only one fault in the man's past life—he loved strong drink.

"He is," said my informant, "as well posted on steam as any man on the road. He worked up from train-boy to fireman, from fireman to engineer, has rendered us valuable services, has saved many lives by his quickness and bravery; but he cannot let liquor alone, and for that reason we have discharged him.

In spite of this discouraging report I hired the man. During the first week of his stay I passed through the engine-room in the course of my factory rounds many times a day, but never found aught amiss. The great machine ran as smoothly and quietly as if the bearings were set in velvet; the steel cross-head, the crank-shaft, the brass oil-cups, reflected the morning sun like mirrors; no speck of dust found lodgment in the room. In the fire-room the same order and neatness prevailed; the steam-gauges showed even pressure, the water-gauges were always just right, and by our daily report we knew we were burning less coal than formerly. The most critical inspection failed to find anything about either engine or boilers that showed the faintest symptom of neglect or carelessness.

Three weeks passed. The man who had been recommended as "good for five days' work and then two days' drunk" had not swerved a hair from his duty. The gossips were beginning to notice and comment upon the strange affair.

"I should like to speak with you a moment, sir," said he one morning, as I passed through his sanctum.

"Well, John, what now?" I said, drawing out my note-book "Cylinder-oil all gone?"

"It's about myself," he replied

I motioned him to proceed.

"Thirty-two years ago I took my first glass of liquor," said the engineer, "and for the past ten years, up to last month, no week has passed without my Saturday-night drunk. During these years I was not blind to the fact that appetite was getting a frightful hold upon me. At times my struggles against the longing for stimulants were earnest. My employers once offered me a thousand dollars if I would not touch liquor for three months, but I lost it. I tried all sorts of antidotes, and all failed. My wife died praying that I might be rescued, yet my promises to her were broken within two days. I signed pledges and joined societies, but appetite was still my master. My employers reasoned with me, discharged me, forgave me, but all to no effect. I could not stop, and I knew it. When I came to work for you I did not expect to stay a week; I was nearly done for; but now!" and the old man's face lighted up with an unspeakable joy, "in this extremity, when I was ready to plunge into hell for a glass of rum, I found a sure remedy! I am saved from my appetite!"

"What is your remedy?"

The engineer took up an open Bible that lay, face down, on the window-ledge, and read, "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sin."—*Selects*.

#### A REMEDY FOR SPREES.

A young wife had just settled in her new home. All seemed fair and promising, for she did not know her husband was a drunkard. But one night he came home at a very late hour and much the worse for liquor. When he staggered into the house his wife was very much shocked; he told her he was sick and must lie down at once; and in a moment or two he was comfortably laid on the sofa in a drunken sleep. His face was reddish purple, and altogether he was a pitiable-looking object. The doctor was sent for in haste, and mustard applied to the patient's feet and hands. When the doctor came and felt his pulse, examined him, and found he was only drunk, he said: "He will be all right in the morning." But the wife insisted he was very sick, and severe remedies must be used. "You must shave his head and apply blisters," she urged, "or I will send for one who

will." The husband's head was accordingly shaved close and blisters were applied. The patient lay all night in a drunken sleep, and notwithstanding the blisters were eating into his flesh, it was not till near morning that he began to beat about, disturbed by the pain. About daylight he woke up in the most uncomfortable consciousness of blistered agonies.

"What does this mean?" he said, putting his hand to his bandaged head. "Lie still; you mustn't stir," said his wife: "you have been sick." "I am not sick." "Oh, yes you are; you have the brain fever. We have worked with you all night." "I should think you had," groaned the poor victim. "What's the matter with my feet?" "They are blistered." "Well, I am better now; take off the blisters—do," he pleaded piteously. He was in a most uncomfortable state—his head covered with sores, and his feet and hands still worse. "Dear," he said, groaning, "if ever I should get sick in this way again, don't be alarmed and send for a doctor, and above all, don't blister me again." "Oh! indeed I will! All that saved you were the blisters. And if you have another such spell I shall be more frightened than ever, for the tendency, I am sure, is to apoplexy, and from the next attack you are likely to die unless the severest measures are used." He made no further defence. Suffice to say that he never had another attack.—*Daily Baltimorean*.

### For Girls and Boys.

#### THE COMING VOTERS.

When we are old enough to vote,  
We'll make a great commotion;  
We'll sweep the land of whiskey clean,  
From ocean unto ocean.  
Old Alcohol will have to fall  
From his exalted station;  
We'll smite him right, we'll smite him left,  
And drive him from the nation.

#### A BUSY SMALL BOY.

I know a small boy, a very small boy,  
Who's as busy as he can be.  
Would you like to see him? Well, look this way.  
That very small boy is me.  
They tell me a man is a boy grown up,  
And the man who is good and great,  
Is the one who began when a very small boy  
To grow exceedingly straight.  
I want to be good and great when a man,  
And I think I have started fair,  
For I've faithfully promised "never to drink,  
Or smoke, or chew, or swear."  
I've promised, when able, the Bible to read;  
I have also promised to pray.  
And it keeps me busy; oh! yes, it does;  
But I'll walk in wisdom's way.  
So, my friends, this boy, this very small boy,  
Who's as busy as he can be,  
Wants help from his friends; will you look this way?  
That very small boy is me.  
—Rev. C. H. Mead, in *Juvenile Temperance Reciter*.

#### SLEIGH BELLS.

How many boys and girls know how sleigh bells are made? The little iron ball is too big to be put in through the holes in the bell, and yet it is inside. How did it get there?

This little iron ball is called "the jinglet." When you shake the sleigh bell it jingles. When the horse trots, the bells jingle, jingle, jingle. In making the bell, this jinglet is put inside a little ball of mud, just the shape of the inside of the bell. Then a mould is made just the shape of the outside of the bell. This mud ball with the jinglet inside, is placed in the mould of the outside, and the melted metal is poured in, which fills up the space between the ball and mould.

When the mould is taken off, you see a sleigh bell, but it will not ring, as it is full of dirt. The hot metal dries the dirt that the bell is made of, so it can be shaken out. After the dirt is all shaken out of the holes in the bell, the little iron jinglet will still be in the bell, and will ring.

It took a good many years to think out how to make a sleigh bell.—*Popular Science News*.

## For Girls and Boys.

## THE MATCH IN THE CRACK.

BY MARY F. MARTIN.

It was a very little match—just a harmless piece of wood, so small and insignificant that Harry Belmont, from whose pocket it fell as he changed his coat to go to the base-ball match, did not think it worth hunting for.

It was a very little mouse that crept stealthily out of his hole that night to hunt for crumbs. His fur was soft and silky, and his eyes bright, but his teeth were sharp, so sharp that, unsuccessful in his search for crumbs, he tried to make his supper off a little stick with a rough end which he found wedged into a crack in the floor.

The match was a little match, and the mouse a little mouse, but the fire started by that little match and 'nat little mouse swept down a whole block of houses, despite the almost superhuman efforts of the firemen.

In the midst of the confusion a cry is heard, "A boy at the upper window!" and there, far up, with hands outstretched for help, stands Harry. Tired with the excitement of play, he has slept through all the noise and tumult, until when he awakens he finds all effort at escape useless. As he leans from the window the angry flames seem to leap higher to grasp their helpless victim. In the crowd where all the faces are distinct in the glare of the fire stands his mother. She had thought him safe, and oh! what agony to see her boy cut off from her by the cruel flames. Is there no help? In vain he stretches forth his hands for aid; brave hearts pity him, and long to save him, but he is beyond their reach. Already the flames drive him back at intervals, as the wind sweeps them against the window; the casing itself is blistered, and is only kept from bursting into a blaze by the constant stream of water poured on it by the untiring firemen.

Is there no hope, no help? He hears as though in a dream a cry that has seemed only a low murmur amid the confusion, so far removed is he from the crowd. In an instant's lull comes louder the cry, "Reach the fire-escape, and you are safe." He is so weak his knees shake beneath him. Had he not better give up further effort to avoid the inevitable fate awaiting him if he stays where he is?

Once more he leans from the window as the stream of water checks the flame for an instant; once more he would look on his mother's face, but as he looks the cry rises louder: "Reach the fire-escape and you are safe," and though he cannot hear his mother's voice, her pale lips seem to be forming the same words.

One determined effort, groping his way through the blinding smoke, scorched by the flames that have already found their way into the room, almost yielding even at the last, he reaches the fire-escape; there kind hands grasp his, and though weak and wretched, with scars that he will carry to the grave of the cruel fire kindled by the little match, he is saved.

It was only a little harmless white roll of paper that was handed to Edmund Arnold that day in the park by one of his friends. Others were smoking cigarettes, and why shouldn't he? It was anything but agreeable at first, and the headache, for which he accounted to his mother by his long walk in the hot sun, was almost unbearable. At the time he fully determined to leave cigarettes in future to those who were used to them, but the little match had fallen into the crack, and when next a cigarette was offered to him he was ashamed to refuse, and thought he might stealthily throw part away before he suffered any ill effects from it; but this time it was more enjoyable. He smoked it all, and his headache was so slight that it was scarcely worth noticing. Weeks passed, and part of the small salary that had helped his mother to supply necessities for the family was reserved for his own use, and he was seldom seen without a cigarette between his lips.

Months passed, and becoming inattentive to his duties he was discharged by his employer, and spent his time at the corners of the street with the commonest kind of a cigar in his mouth.

At home he was not the same helpful son that he had once been. At times he would sit moodily in the corner, and as he walked his limbs would shake as though with age.

Years have passed, and in a hospital ward lies Edmund Arnold. He is only seventeen. He may have many years of life before him, but they will all be passed there. His disease has been pronounced an incurable brain trouble, brought on even at this early age by the

excessive use of tobacco; and not only are his poor legs paralyzed, but his intellect is weakened, so that, talk to him as you may of the fire-escape, his brain is too inactive to comprehend your meaning.

It was only a glass of cider, and it sparkled and foamed temptingly, but it was a match in the crack as Joe Bunting put it to his lips.

His mother when dying had exacted from him a solemn promise never to touch the first glass of liquor. He knew not why she had insisted so earnestly upon his promising, but it had been a check upon him many a time when his companions had tempted him to drink with them.

Yes, the remembrance of the pale face over which such a look of anguish stole when at first he had hesitated to give the required promise had again and again proved a safeguard to him, but now it was only a glass of cider.

"No harm," one boy said. "No liquor about it," urged another, and he yielded.

Well had his mother known that the dry wood needed but a little match and a scratch from the tooth of a very little mouse to start it into a blaze. As the look of anguish spread over her dying face she had thought of one, the father of her boy, who filled a grave—a drunkard's grave. Yes, he had died from the effects of liquor, but never had she had the sad pleasure of soothing his dying moments. No kiss had she given the man once so dear, so noble, ere his spirit took its flight into eternity; no comfort had she in knowing that her voice had cheered his last hours of death-anguish. Instead, he lay in an unknown grave. In the very height of manhood, inflamed to frenzy by the wine-cup, he had taken the life of a boon companion, and his own life paid the penalty. Is it any wonder that, as her boy hesitated to make the promise she required, the past of one loved one and the possible future of another should blend in one?

It was only a glass of cider, but it roused to activity the appetite that had thus far been sleeping, and when next the ruby glass was offered him he drained it to the dregs and longed for more.

The flame once kindled burned brighter and brighter, and the young life once guarded by the remembrance of a dying mother was fast yielding to the pitiless demon. Is there no help, no hope? Will no one cry, "Reach the fire-escape and you are safe?"

Day by day, week by week, month by month, year by year, the flame kindled by that match in the crack burned on. Instead of the laughing boy, whose kiss had in her darkest hours eased his mother's heart-ache the boy became the swaggering youth whose boisterous laugh and coarse jokes polluted the quiet evening air, as with others, gathered at the street-corner, he passed insulting remarks upon the passers-by.

As the flame increases in volume, the swaggering youth becomes the poor drunkard—not now satisfied with his occasional glass, but thirsting even for the liquid fire that is consuming his very life. Is there no help, no hope? Will no one cry, "Reach the fire-escape and you are safe?"

See, as the fire burns more and more fiercely each avenue of escape seems closed. His poor beclouded brain is less and less active. Hopeless and benumbed, he is ready to sink. But, hark! a murmur reaches his ear, and as he listens the voice of his long-forgotten mother swells the murmur to a cry of earnest, heart-piercing entreaty: "Reach the fire-escape and you are safe!" He gropes in vain; for a moment he clings to the crumbling pillar of "moderation," but the flame touches that frail support and it falls, almost burying him in its ruins. Discouraged, he scarcely cares to struggle longer, but the cry comes more earnestly: "The fire-escape—reach it and you are safe!" Trembling and weak, he totters to his feet. He clutches at one and another frail, charred beam for support, but each gives way at his touch, and unless upheld by a Hand, he sees not, he would sink to rise no more. He reaches the fire-escape. Over it is written "Total Abstinence," and, spurning the hand that is outstretched to help him, he steps upon the firm structure; his foot slips even there, and he falls again. One more effort: the hand he spurned is beneath him still, and raises him when his strength is all but gone. Again he steps upon the ladder, this time with his hand fast clasped in the hand of his all-powerful Friend, and though bearing for life the scars of the fiery ordeal through which he has passed, he is saved.

Trusting for help and for strength to the almighty arm of Him who laid down His life for him, he is saved on the fire-escape of "Total Abstinence."—National Temperance Society Tract.

## Selections.

## Temperance Song.

When the bright morning star the new daylight is bringing,  
And the orchards and groves are with melody ringing,  
Their way to and from them the early birds winging,  
And their anthems of gladness and thank-giving singing -  
Why do they so twitter and sing, do you think?  
Because they've had nothing but water to drink!

When a shower on a hot day in summer is over,  
And the fields are all smelling of white and red clover,  
And the honey-bee—busy and plundering rover—  
Is fumbling the blossom leaves over and over—  
Why so fresh, clean, and sweet, are the fields do you think?  
Because they've had nothing but water to drink!

Do you see that stout oak on its windy hill growing?  
Do you see what great hailstones that black cloud is throwing?  
Do you see that steam war-ship its ocean way going,  
Against trade-winds and head-winds, like hurricane, blowing?  
Why are oaks, cloud, and war-ship so strong do you think?  
Because they've had nothing but water to drink!

Now if we have to work in the shop, field, or study,  
And would have a strong hand and a cheek that is ruddy,  
And would not have a brain that is addled and muddy,  
With our eyes all bunged up and our noses all bloody -  
How shall we make and keep ourselves so, do you think?  
Why you must have nothing but water to drink!

—Rev. John Pierpoint.

**A Bad Showing.**—It is very unsatisfactory to find that the Drink Bill for last year is bigger by £872,981 than that for the year before. More beer and less spirits have been drunk. The Chancellor of the Exchequer will, nevertheless, lose £260,000 of revenue in consequence of the fact that beer pays so much less a tax than spirit. Thus British spirits are taxed 10s. per gallon, foreign spirits 10s. 4d. per gallon, and wine from 1s. to 2s. per gallon, according to strength, beer is only taxed 2½d. per gallon. Of two evils, beer and spirits, beer is perhaps the lesser, but it is by no means a drink that can be taken in large quantities with impunity. "He that drinks beer thinks beer," was Dr. Johnson's way of expressing its dulling effects on the brain, and it serves other organs equally useful and essential, in the same way, giving ample work for physicians, and spoiling the best work of surgeons.—*C. E. T. Chronicle.*

**A Good Mother.**—A good mother is firm and gentle; always ready to attend to her child. She never laughs at what he does that is clever; never allows him to think of his looks, except to be neat and clean in all his habits. She teaches him to obey a look, to respect those older than himself; and, above all, to love, honor, and reverence God. She never makes a command without seeing it is performed in the right manner. Never speaks of a child's faults and foibles, or repeats his remarks before him. It is a sure way to spoil a child. She never reproves a child when excited, nor lets her tone of voice be raised when correcting him. She strives to inspire love, not dread—respect, not fear. She remembers she is educating a soul for eternity.—*Alliance News.*

**Sensible Talk.**—Listen to "Aunt Hitty" on "Throwing away your vote." "Wall now, Jonathan, mebbe yere right, and then agin, mebbe yere wrong. I spose 'tis rather agin a man's pride to be a doin suthin that can't count right away, but if I recollect rightly, the Lord as allez hed a way of askin people to do jest that sort o' thing for right-ousness sake. Don't ye mind them seven air walks roun' J-richeo, one walk a roun' a day thet never amount to nothin. I spectsome of them ole Israelites pestered J-shua's life half out o' him, runnin' up every day or two an sayin' withim like, 'Don't ye see, J-shua, yere just throwin' away yere walk?' But Joshua kep' right on, coz God had commanded of him tu, an I guess thet's the best thing y u kin do, Jonathan; keep right on votin prohibition, blowin' ram's horns and all thet, an bime by it come the long blast, an Jericho'll be flat before yere face an' eyes."—*Union Signal.*

**The Slaughter of the Innocents** goes on in a fashion that shames this Christian land. St. Bartholomew's massacre was the result of religious intolerance. The massacres of today are the outcome of religious indifference. In West Virginia last week, a drunken boy of twelve years, shot his cousin, a little girl of seven. The father of the boy is a vicious, dangerous drunkard, and these three lived together in brutal fashion, all of them intoxicated, it is said, half the time. O, Christian America, land bedewed with blood and tears, when will you shake off the chains of the worst slavery that ever cursed humanity, and give every child the right to be free-born.—*Union Signal.*

**Alcoholic Paralysis.**—The current number of *Brain* contains an interesting account by Dr. Dreschfeld of Alcoholic Paralysis. He distinguishes two forms of the affection, the one being marked by ataxic symptoms, chiefly occurring in males, and subsiding on discontinuance of the alcohol. He thinks that the history of such cases of alcoholic ataxia, together with the absence of many of the ordinary symptoms of true dorsal tabes, suffice to determine their etiology. Moreover, tabetic symptoms—especially the absence of tendon reflex and the lancinating pains—are sometimes seen in the more typical cases of alcoholic paraplegia. This latter type is, he says, more frequent in females who have been addicted to alcoholic excess. The symptoms begin more or less acutely, and consist of sensory disorders, as hyperæsthesia of the lower limbs, sometimes with hyperalgesia, and often with lancinating pains and spinal tenderness. Anæsthesia or retired sensibility and analgesia may follow. There is more or less motor paralysis, mostly of the lower but sometimes attacking the upper extremities, with diminished superficial reflexes and absence of tendon reflex. Redness of the feet, hands, and other parts indicates vasomotor disorder. Cerebral symptoms—as insomnia, restlessness, more or less delirium, and hebétude—may arise in the course of the disease, and are often the cause of death. As to prognosis, some cases which are early cared for recover; others recover for a time and then relapse; in others the course is steadily downward, death ensuing from cerebral symptoms, from exhaustion, or some intercurrent affection. Dr. Dreschfeld gives details of a well-marked case which was readily diagnosed. It proved fatal, and at the post-mortem examination pulmonary and renal tuberculosis was found, but no lesions in the spinal cord. The peripheral nerves (the sciatic, musculo-spiral, and anterior crural were examined) showed degenerative changes, breaking up of the myeline, and in many places of the axis-cylinder also. The condition is, then, one of peripheral multiple progressive neuritis, and can be distinguished mainly by its less acute course, and limitation of paralysis to the extensors, as well as by the more marked hyperæsthesia from the non-alcoholic progressive multiple neuritis described by Leyden, Strumpell, Pierson and others. Its resemblance to lead paralysis was pointed out by Lancereaux, and Dr. Dreschfeld concludes by mentioning two cases of visceral neuralgia attributed to alcoholism which have some analogy to lead colic.—*Lancet, August 23.*

## Literary Notices.

**TEMPERANCE LESSON-LEAF, No. 27.**—The National Temperance Society has just published the second quarterly Lesson-Leaf for 1885, entitled "The Interpreter's House." It is No. 27 of the series, and is by F. N. Peloubet, D.D., the well known writer of Sunday-School Lesson Helps, who has just been secured to prepare the Lessons for the Society. The Lesson-Leaf appears in an entirely new dress and type, and will be found especially attractive in its style. Every Sunday-school should have a temperance lesson at least once a quarter, and this Leaf, we think, will commend itself to all who examine it. It will be valuable in all juvenile temperance organizations, Bands of Hope, etc. Send for a sample. Six, 4 pages; price 50 cents per hundred, post-paid. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

**A CHRISTIAN WORKER'S JOURNAL.**—The *Gospel Union News* is a twenty-four page monthly journal, published at New Haven, Conn., by John C. Collins, in the interest of Christian workers. It contains news, items, suggestions, plans, correspondence, sermons, sketches, etc., for the furtherance of special Christian work in the churches, by evangelists, and otherwise, to reach the masses and unevangelized classes of America. The subscription is placed at the nominal sum of 75 cents for a year, or \$1.00 for sixteen months. The June number will contain portraits finely engraved from recent photographs of Rev. Dr. G. F. Pentecost and Mr. and Mrs. George C. Stebbins, the Gospel singers, with brief biographical sketches and full details of the great evangelist and pastor's methods of work in the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., by which this church has grown in four years from a membership of 200 to one of 900, and became in many ways a model working church. Many of Dr. Pentecost's plans may easily be made of use in other churches. This number will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 10 cents.