

# CANADA CITIZEN

## AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

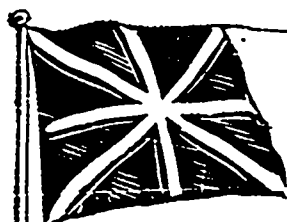
FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG.

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NO. 41.

### OUR LIST OF GLORIOUS VICTORIES.



1885.

*Lennox & Addington,*

*Brome, Lanark,*

*Guelph,*

*Kent, Carleton, Drummond,*

*Durham and Northumberland,*

*Lambton, Elgin, St. Thomas.*

FOR GOD AND HOME AND COUNTRY.

HURRAH!

To those clergymen who have sent us subscriptions, and are entitled to receive "The People versus the Liquor Traffic, etc.," we wish to say, that the books are not yet ready for mailing, but will be sent to them as speedily as possible. Their names have been placed on the subscription list.

When the Lord drove out of the Temple the money-changers and those that sold doves, he put an immediate stop to a lucrative business that was in itself immoral but that had been tolerated for a long time; but the money-changers and dove-sellers did not have the check "to ask for compensation."

Mr. Wm. Burgess, who has done much valuable platform work in connection with numerous Scott Act campaigns, informs us that he is now at liberty to lecture in any part of the Dominion. His new lecture on "Labor and Liquor" ought to be heard by all interested in the important branch of the temperance discussion to which it refers.

How foolishly people will sometimes talk when they allow themselves to be controlled by prejudice. The *Week* is a journal edited by gentlemen who are educated and well-informed, they certainly understand the English language, and they profess to understand the Scott Act, yet the *Week* actually speaks of the Scott Act as sumptuary legislation.

Some of the people who condemn the Scott Act on the ground that it is sumptuary legislation are now advocating prohibition of the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits. If, as they claim, alcohol is a food, then a law against whiskey would have even more of a sumptuary character than a law against beer.

At the hour of a national crisis, when our brave boys were rallying with fearless hearts to go out through peril and hardship to fight their country's foes, and tens of thousands of weeping and cheering friends thronged our streets in the wild excitement of mingled admiration, sympathy, grief, and pride; our liquor sellers were driving a roaring trade and making money out of the general calamity. To other painful emotions we had to add the needless shame of seeing some of our noble young soldiers flushed with the unmanly excitement of partial intoxication. We are thankful that such cases were so few, but it is disgraceful that there should have been any of them at all. The City Council ought to have closed every bar-room till the excitement was over, and we might have been spared the disgrace of newspapers telling of a bugler so drunk that he had to be carted to the train, and then so violent that he had to be left behind.

We send our boys to fight the rebels in the North-West, with loving hands and hearts we make them ready for the journey; we provide for their comfort and safety as far as we can; and then sanction and license a more cruel foe than the Half-breed to attack those that are left behind. The rum curse is a thousand-fold worse than the war curse. How many a weeping parent has seen a loved and loving child, a bright and manly boy transformed to a bloated carcase and go down writhing and blaspheming to a drunkard's grave, and there is no weeping mother in Canada to-day, who would not a thousand times rather bare her bosom to the thunder-bolt flashed along the wires, telling her that her dear one had fallen by the rebel's rifle on the North-West plains. Well might Gladstone say that the cursed drink "produces the combined evils of war, pestilence and famine," and the Duke of Albany "Drink,—the only terrible enemy England has to fear."

In the Armory, Col. Otter in earnest and manly terms was warning the volunteers against strong drink and urging them to leave it entirely alone, while within the range of his voice men were selling it under sanction of the law. Over at the Police Court Col. Denison was meting out punishment to the drunk and disorderly, and in a room close by sat a court of Government officials issuing licenses for the sale of the cause of the drunkenness and disorder. Oh! the consistency of the licensing system.

The *Alliance News* gives an account of a recent meeting of the British Medical Temperance Association. Dr. Norman Kerr presented some very interesting facts in reference to the working of the Dr. Rymp's Home for Inebriates. There had been forty nine patients treated during fifteen months and in nearly every case with most gratifying results. We desire to call special attention to the following important fact brought out among many others.

1. Of these forty-nine victims, there were five who had only drunk wine or beer.
2. Forty-five out of the forty-nine had been consumers of tobacco.
3. "All but one had been well educated, eight having been through a college curriculum."
4. "The principal difficulty had been after the discharge of the patients from the Home, presented mainly by the temptations afforded by our dangerous drinking customs and by the lavish profusion of licensed traps for the weak."

The fact that there are very few suggestions for the amendment of the Scott Act is strong evidence of the care with which the Act was formed, and the effectiveness of the law in attaining the ends that its formers had in view.

The fact that so many efforts are being made to emasculate the Scott Act in the interests of the liquor traffic, is also strong evidence that the law is doing precisely what it was intended to do, namely:—to cripple, weaken and curtail the ruinous drink business.

There are two slight defects in the Scott Act that are evidently the result of mere oversight, and that ought to be remedied.

One of these is the absence of any provisions for applying the Act to territory in which there is no county municipal organization. This is being dealt with by special legislation for British Columbia and Manitoba. It ought to be dealt with by a general amendment that would apply to any part of the Dominion. There is, in the Province of Ontario, a good deal of unorganized territory, the people in some parts of which are crying out for relief from the drink curse, and would gladly have availed themselves of the Scott Act if it were within their reach.

The other defect lies in the fact that although the Scott Act cannot be repealed until it has been in operation for three years, a vote on the question of repeal may be taken before the Act has had an opportunity of showing what it can do. The law should prohibit not merely repeal but also voting on the question of repeal before the Act has been three years in operation.

We have frequently urged upon our readers the importance of imparting sound temperance teaching to our girls and boys. No other department of work is so effective and hopeful as this, and none so permanent in its results. There ought to be a pledge book in every Sunday School in the land; there ought to be, in connection with every church, a band of Hope, where lessons would be given on the nature and effects of alcohol. We have much pleasure in calling attention to the following recent statement by Rev. Dr. Cuyler in reference to this important matter:—

"When I was at Jericho, I saw Elisha's fountain, and I remembered the biblical account, how, when the people of the neighborhood complained that the water was bad and the land barren, they were told, 'Go and salt the fountain.' They did so, and the water became good and the land fertile.

"A similar counsel is needed to the friends of temperance:

GO BACK AND SALT THE FOUNTAIN!

The fountain of all results is the youth of the country. Carry temperance work into every home and to every child in the land, that is the most important business for temperance workers. Put the grip of abstinence on the young before the grip of alcohol has a chance to get at them, on the principle that an ounce of prevention is worth more than a hundred pounds of cure."

On another page we print a letter from Rev. C. L. Inglis, referring to an article that appeared in THE CANADA CITIZEN in February. The article referred to spoke strongly in commendation

of the C.E.T.S., mentioning the fact that it has been a powerful aid in some places to the adoption of the Scott Act. We did not assert that the C.E.T.S. is a prohibition society. We knew better. The writer of this article was an officer of one of the first branches of the C.E.T.S. formed in Canada twelve years ago, and we would not, and did not, misrepresent the organization in any way. Our remarks on the occasion referred to were based upon some extracts taken from a lengthy article in one of our exchanges, the *C. E. T. Chronicle*, Mr. Inglis had kindly sent us an extra copy of the paper, and called our attention to the article. We heartily and thoroughly sympathize with the motives, the objects, and the methods of the C.E.T.S., and we are as anxious as anyone could be that these motives, aims and methods should not be misunderstood. The organization has enlisted as temperance workers men who were not before temperance workers, and the influence of these men is now against drinking customs, where it was before in their favor. Naturally these men generally fall in with the Scott Act movement, although their society has not made any pronouncement in its favor. We regret that the writers of some of the quotations in Rev. Mr. Inglis' letter are not so moderate and accurate as Mr. Inglis himself, and most of his co-workers are. They very unfairly misrepresent Sir Wilfrid Lawson and his supporters, when they represent the latter as believing that under prohibition crime and poverty will be unknown. We are all working for the same great result—the alleviation of the terrible evils of intemperance, and prohibitionists can work with non-prohibitionists towards this end.

Our correspondent makes a statement that true temperance is self-control. This is precisely the term that we have used in defining temperance for many years. True self-control involves the subordination of the impulses and appetites to reason, will, and moral principle. There is no temperance in the gratification of an appetite. Temperance comes in at the point where that appetite is controlled. In relation to things that in themselves are good, temperance means abstaining from excess; in relation to things that in themselves are bad, temperance means abstinence altogether. We believe that alcohol is dangerous and injurious as a beverage altogether, and that in relation to it total abstinence is the only position consistent with complete and wise self-control. Let us all accept the self-control definition of temperance, and let discussion concentrate where it ought to concentrate upon the nature and effect of alcoholic beverages. Here it is that the marrow of the whole matter lies.

There is a body politic as well as a physical body. We have a natural life as well as an individual life. What alcoholic liquor is to the body physical the liquor traffic is to the body politic. We believe the liquor traffic does incalculable national harm, and that true temperance means not only abstinence for the individual but prohibition for the state.

The C. E. T. S. does believe in law as an auxiliary in its noble fight against drinking customs, and also in the fundamental principle of local option. Notice the following resolution unanimously adopted at a recent session of the Manchester Diocesan Executive Committee:—

"That this Executive has heard from its representative, with great approval, that, as the result of the conference between the legislative Sub-Committee and Members of Parliament, the Bill of the Church of England Temperance Society, which provides for large and progressive restriction under local popular control by specially elected licensing boards, is to be introduced at the earliest possible date into the House of Commons by Messrs. E. Stafford Howard and W. H. Houldsworth."



We desire to tender our heartiest congratulations to our friends in the County of Wellington on the magnificent success that they achieved last week. In very few counties or cities have our opponents fought with the stubbornness and determination that they manifested in Wellington. Every stratagem that could be thought of was employed. Having learned from the experience of other places they wisely refrained from public discussion, and spent their energies in less open methods of operation; some rather disreputable tactics have already come to light. However their efforts have proved utterly vain. The temperance men were in earnest, they meant business, and they rallied for the fight in a spirit that precluded failure.

Rev. J. H. Mullen, of Fergus, is president of the County Association. He is a well known, and highly esteemed minister of the Presbyterian Church, zealous in every good word and work, and naturally came to the front as the recognized leader in this great conflict. Rev. J. R. Black, of Garafraxa, was the equally zealous and untiring secretary, to whose efforts perhaps more than that of any other individual, the cause is indebted for this great victory. They had as county organizer Mr. R. G. Stewart, of Halton, and he did his work well, as the results abundantly testify. These valiant leaders had the support of a noble corps of workers, among whom may be prominently mentioned Mrs. Youmans, Rev. J. G. Ross, of Tilsonburg, Revs. W. S. Griffin and Wm. Savage, of Guelph, Rev. D. L. Brethour, of Milton, Rev. Jno. Smith, of Toronto, Rev. G. H. Kennedy, of Georgetown, W. H. Young, of Oakville, Wm. Burgess, W. G. Fee, Wm. Munns, of Toronto, and F. S. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance; along with nearly all the local clergymen of the county, and many laymen who did yeoman service on the platform, in the canvass and at the polls.

Wellington is one of the most important counties in Western Ontario, forming as it does part of the boundary of eight others—in three of which the Scott Act has already been adopted, and surrounding the Scott Act city of Guelph. This is the seventy-second contest on the Scott Act, and the sixtieth victory for the temperance party. It is, in Ontario, for the present year, the tenth contest, and the tenth victory; no defeat having been yet sustained. We trust it will be a long time before we have one to record. The public is becoming convinced that this great movement is no mere wave, but a steady, healthy growth of moral sentiment and life, that will not be succeeded by any reaction or decay.

We hope before the close of the present year to have polled every unpolled constituency in Ontario, and we have no fear for the result. Again with grateful hearts "we thank God and take courage."

## A NEW DEPARTURE.

"The National Liberal Temperance Union," is the name of a lately formed organization, in the interests of which a public meeting was held in this city on Thursday evening last. The circular calling the meeting had the heading "Temperance Reformers, Rally!" and in obedience to the call a number of Toronto temperance workers gathered in Occident Hall. It turned out, however, that the parties who had called the meeting had an idea of temperance meetings different from that usually entertained by the public, and when the chairman, Mr. Joseph Donoghue, opened the meeting and stated its objects, there was a little surprise experienced by some of those in attendance. He explained that a society was in existence under the auspices of a branch of which this meeting was held, and he stated the objects of this organization to be as follows:—

1. Advising total abstinence, when total abstinence is necessary.
2. Advocating the sale of beer and light wines.
3. Condemning drunkenness.
4. Working for the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits.

The audience nearly one-half of which consisted of old-line temperance men, numbered only about fifty altogether, and listened with much patience to a lengthy address by Mr. J. Gordon Mowat in support of the platform laid down by the speaker. At the close of that gentleman's address, Mr. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, enquired whether or not there would be permitted expression of opinions differing from those just enunciated, and the promoters of the meeting declined to allow any discussion or criticism of the opinions expressed and statements made.

It was said by the speakers that the movement had the co-operation of Messrs. Goldwin Smith, Cattanaeh, and Rev. Messrs. A. Baldwin, T. W. Jeffrey, and other prominent men. The line of argument mainly pursued was an effort to show that moderate use of alcoholic liquors is not injurious but wholesome and right. Total abstainers and prohibitionists were spoken of as "our opponents;" their principles and objects were stigmatized as "immoral," and they came in for a good share of abuse, specially from Mr. W. T. Tassie, who was one of the orators of the occasion.

We know little of the actual composition of the new organization, and the *personnel* of its membership and management, but it evidently, and even avowedly, comes before the public as in opposition to the Scott Act movement. It must then be taken as a new dodge in the interests of the party who have all along called themselves our opponents, and worked against our cause. It is worthy of notice that none of the gentlemen who were named as sponsors for the respectability of the institution were present to say a word in its favor or give it assistance and countenance. In fact, the first public meeting of the Liberal Temperance Union was a complete failure. It was characterized by unusual illiberality in its management, the audience was very scanty, the arguments offered were so weak, and many of the statements by which they were supported were so out of harmony with facts, that it was certainly prudent to prohibit any criticism of the one or exposure of the character of the other. The temperance cause and the prohibition movement have little to fear from the opposition of the so-called "Liberal Temperance Union."

"If the community has no reason to be surprised at the combination of the Licensed Victuallers, they assuredly have no reason to be surprised at the rise of the Alliance. The ultimate issue of the struggle is certain. If anyone doubts the preponderance of good over evil in human nature, he has only to study the history of moral crusades. The enthusiastic energy and self-devotion with which a moral cause inspires its soldiers always have prevailed, and always will prevail, over any amount of self-interest or material power arrayed on the other side. The Alliance is already powerful and growing in power. It will conquer."—Prof. Goldwin Smith, in a letter on the *United Kingdom Alliance*.

### The Campaign Everywhere.

**HASTINGS.**—The South Hastings Executive Committee held an informal meeting in the *Patriot* Office last Saturday afternoon. A large number of petitions were numbered, and other necessary work done to get them ready for filing.

The City Executive met Tuesday evening last at the same place, and arranged meetings with the various Ward Committees of the city. As soon as these sub-committees are organized, the campaign will commence in deep earnest.—*Patriot*.

**HALDIMAND.**—The petitions for this county will be deposited in the Sheriff's office at Hagersville, on the 20th inst. A large number of names above the percentage of signatures required by law has been obtained. Messrs. A. Grant and S. W. Howard are the efficient president and sec.-treasurer of the County Association. The work is going on very rapidly, as will be noticed from the unprecedentedly short time in which their petitions have been prepared. There is no doubt but Haldimand will carry the Scott Act by a large majority.

**RENFREW.**—Mr. U. H. McKimm, Chief License Inspector, did quite a good day's work recently. He had to pay an official visit to Admaston to inspect the premises of B. Shanahan, applicant for a license under the Scott Act. He came down from Pembroke by the 9.24 train, and shortly afterwards left for Shamrock. He was back in time to catch the 3.18 up train; and besides inspecting Shanahan's had secured evidence of illegal sale of liquor by Mrs. Gorman, of Shamrock, and John Carty, of Mt. St. Patrick, on which the former was fined \$35 and costs, and the latter \$40 and costs. Not a bad day's work, certainly!—*Renfrew Mercury*.

**ONTARIO.**—To overcome what might have been construed into a technical objection, and to make "assurance doubly sure," the Scott Act petitions for this county are being re-advertised, and on the 25th of this month will be re-deposited in the Office of the "Registrar of Deeds" for the county. The official notice of the deposit can be read in our advertising columns. In the meantime the friends of the movement are organizing closely in every section of the county, determined that no effort will be spared to make Ontario County the banner county of the Province.—*Whitby Chronicle*.

**ST. THOMAS.**—The Anti-Scotts in St. Thomas have asked for a scrutiny of votes in the Scott Act Election. The question was argued before Judge Hughes on Friday, by Colin McDougal and T. W. Crothers. A w. ten, lengthy judgment was rendered. His Honor, after quoting a large number of precedents, closed as follows: "I think it my duty to order and determine that the scrutineer votes before me shall be confined to the inspecting of the ballot papers and hearing such evidence as may be necessary, or incidental, or pertinent to that proceeding, and to the determining whether the majority of votes given was, or was not in favor of the petition." The recount of the ballots will take place on Thursday the 9th of April at the Court House, St. Thomas.—*Aylmer Express*.

**NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.**—The hotel-keepers in parts of Northumberland and Durham seem to be taking a common sense view of the situation in which the recent adoption of the Scott Act places them, and are arranging for continuing as temperance houses as soon as the law goes into operation; indeed some of them it is intimated, will anticipate that event by several months, and they do not expect to lose anything by it either. If the disposition exists where the Act is adopted, as apparently it does in these cases, to accommodate themselves to their altered circumstances, such hotels as are actually required by the travelling public can do quite as profitable a business as at present, and a much more respectable one.—*Whitby Chronicle*.

**ST. JOHN COUNTY, N.B.**—At a citizen's meeting, in Union Hall, town of Portland, the Rev. L. G. Stevens, Vicar of St. Luke's Church, said that the Catholics were not a whit behind the Pro-

testants in this effort to suppress the liquor traffic, but they should all work together. Mr. Stevens said, "If the Scott Act is once adopted, I believe that the church, with a united and courageous front, must, to a large degree, see to it that the law is enforced. Let each church furnish a good-sized committee of tried and trusted men, who will lend their aid in enforcing the law, and we shall have less trickery and less farce in the execution thereof. If our city and county vote no license, the temperance people, if well organized, can, by their vigilance, make the Scott Act virtually take the place and do the work of prohibition. If the Scott Act can for any reasonable length of time become a well executed law throughout the Dominion, it will be a long step toward constitutional prohibition. At this critical time there is need of our being united, tolerant, sagacious and courageous."—*War Notes*.

**ST. STEPHENS, N.B.**—For some months the ladies of the W.C. T.U., have been considering the establishment of a Coffee House in St. Stephen, and it seems now as though the scheme would meet with success. Two very important points under consideration have been—suitable rooms in a central locality, and a suitable person to take charge of them. There have been difficulties in connection with these points, but they can now be overcome, and the next want is funds wherewith to begin operations. This want can be supplied by the generosity of the public, and we commend it as an opening for practical temperance work. An appeal will shortly be made for a sum sufficient to establish the enterprise on a sound basis, and we trust it will meet with a hearty response from our people. Coffee rooms have been started in St. John, Moncton and other localities with the best results, and there is a necessity for such a place here. Too often the liquor shops receive patronage simply because there is no other place at which people can get refreshment. The invitations and influences to drink intoxicants are so many and varied that too many counteracting influences cannot be established. A coffee room would be a boon to many of the people in the surrounding country, providing a place where they could procure a substantial lunch and refreshment at moderate cost. We sincerely hope our people will be awake to the many advantages to arise from this establishment, and will respond to the appeal of the ladies with such substantial aid as will warrant them in opening it at once.—*The Signal*.

**CHATEAUQUAY, QUE.**—The meeting held at Howick on Thursday, March 26th, in the interests of the Scott Act was very largely attended. Prominent among those present were Revs. McKerracher, Morrison, Lucas, McBain, Ryan and Turnbull; Messrs. James Sangster, Jno. Younie, Edw. Hooker, Wm. Eliot, Thos. Gibbin, Robt. Ness, R. Robinson, T. Craik, Wm. McNaughton, M. Orr, W. Carmichael, W. Sinton, Geo. Winters, Robt. Mills, A. Ogilvie, J. W. Sadlier, Jas. Elliot, Alex. Sadlier, Edw. Sadlier, Wm. Orr.

Rev. McKerracher was appointed chairman, and Mr. Morrison, Secretary.

A list of the several parishes constituting the county was made out, but a number of them had no representatives present, notably, St. Urbain, St. Philomen, and St. Antoine. The other three parishes, viz., Chateauquay, St. Malachi and St. Martin were very well represented, although the bulk of the meeting represented St. Malachi Parish.

Rev. D. V. Lucas, Secretary of the Quebec Alliance, in an able address thoroughly explained the provisions of the Scott Act, and urged the meeting to take immediate steps towards submitting it to the electors. Able addresses in favor of the Act were also delivered by some of the leading men of the county.

The secretary, Mr. Morrison, moved the following resolution, seconded by Rev. Mr. McBain:—

"In view of the terrible evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, and believing that the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, to be the best legislative measure within our reach to stem this tide of evil, be it therefore resolved that this Convention take immediate steps for the submission of the Scott Act to the electors of the county of Chateauquay."

This resolution was unanimously passed at a mass meeting in the evening. The convention was an undoubted success. Much enthusiasm was evinced throughout the whole proceedings, and we have every reason to believe that Chateauquay will carry the Scott Act when submitted.

WELLINGTON.—The following are the official returns of the polling on the Scott Act in this county on the 2nd inst:

PLACE.	FOR.	AGAINST.
Arthur.....	242	355
Erin Township.....	408	233
Eramosa.....	347	139
Garafraxa West.....	377	167
Guelph Township.....	231	177
Luther.....	160	137
Minto.....	340	150
Maryborough.....	385	200
Nichol.....	195	149
Peel.....	402	342
Puslinch.....	297	178
Pilkington.....	159	154
Mount Forest.....	154	124
Palmerston.....	129	105
Harriston.....	156	75
Arthur Village.....	87	96
Clifford.....	66	22
Drayton.....	100	33
Elora.....	96	108
Erin Village.....	46	25
Fergus.....	139	117
	4,516	3,086
	3,086	

Majority for the Act..... 1,430

TORONTO.—The temperance meetings on Saturday night and Sunday were as usual very successful. The concert of the T. T. Reformation Society in the Temperance Hall had a large audience, as also the meeting of the West End Christian Temperance Society at Occident Hall. A goodly number of signatures to the pledge were secured at each place. The Sunday meeting in Temperance Hall was very good, being largely of the character of an experience meeting, the Salvation Army giving valuable assistance. At Occident Hall there was also a good turn out, and a number of telling addresses were given by well-known workers.

At a meeting of the Ministerial Association on Monday in Shaftesbury Hall, a resolution was adopted appointing Revs. Drs. Thomas and Rose, and Rev. Mr. Smith a committee to wait upon the License Commissioners and urge that as few licenses as possible should be granted during the present year.

A public meeting of the St. James' Cathedral branch of the Church of England Temperance Society was held in the school-house on Monday evening, the President, Rev. Canon Dumoulin, in the chair. There were over 500 present. Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, delivered an interesting lecture on "Temperance," for which he received a vote of thanks. During the evening the choir from Mr. Dixon's cottage meeting rendered several duets and quartettes most acceptably.

A meeting of the representatives of the city parochial branches of the Church of England Temperance Society was held in St. James' Sunday School on Thursday evening of last week, when Rev. R. W. E. Greene occupied the chair. Reports of the progress of the work were read by the representatives from the following branches:—All Saints', St. Anne's, St. Bartholomew's, St. Matthias, St. George's, St. James', St. Stephen's, St. Phillip's, St. Luke's, and Church of the Ascension. Although but a short time since these branches were organized, the membership rolls are swelling, and great activity is shown in the work.—The number on the roll is now 2,190. There are sixteen branches in connection with the city churches, and in the majority of cases they have a Juvenile Band of Hope in active working order. The question of the separation of billiard rooms from saloons was also discussed, when it was shown that about two-thirds of the frequenters of public billiard halls were lads under twenty years of age. There were at present 67 public billiard saloons in the city of Toronto, of which but twelve are licensed to sell liquor. The meeting closed with the benediction.—*Globe*.

HALIFAX, N. S.—The liquor-sellers of Halifax city, by their own efforts and by the aid of a friendly majority in the Common Council, have on more than one occasion endeavored to get from the

legislature such an alteration in the license law as would enable a license holder to get a renewal of license without a petition therefor, signed by a majority of the rate-payers of the licensing district. On each attempt they have met with defeat, the anti-license sentiment in the local legislature being too strong for them to overcome.

Last week a friendly alderman had a bill passed in the Council, providing that persons not already licensees, should require a petition to accompany their applications for license. Of course, this exempted licensees from the operation of the law, though not expressed in so many words. But the scheme did not work. The measure came up for its second reading on Monday afternoon, and after a brief discussion was, on motion of Bro. A. Gayton, laid over for consideration for three months. The vote, we are informed, was 23 to 9, being a gain for the liquor-sellers, who on the former occasion only secured five votes.

No comment is needed—a mere mention of the not unlooked for result of the vote is all that is necessary. The liquor dealers will probably be satisfied now that no concessions may be looked for from the present House; and we trust that before another House is elected the Scott Act will have put the ban on legalized liquor selling in the Metropolitan County and City.

The Central Committee having in charge the preparations for the submission of the Scott Act to the electors of Halifax City and County, is a large and representative organization. As intimated in our columns, the principal work has been relegated to the Executive Committee. The latter have been working energetically since their appointment. They have succeeded, we believe, in the organization of Local Committees in several of the City Wards, and in a number of polling sections in other parts of the County. They have also appointed a Vigilance Committee to attend to certain specified duties. Their eyes are on the City Council and the License Committee of that body. It is intended that arrangements will soon be made for the circulation of suitable literature—in what shape has not yet been decided. Money will be required to enable the Committee to prosecute their work successfully. Organizations and individuals would do good service by aiding our Halifax friends financially. Halifax temperance friends have always been generous to the County districts. Would it not be well to reciprocate?

So soon as the Electoral lists for the whole County are completed, the Executive will lose no time in securing signatures to the necessary petitions.—*Clarion*.

MICHIGAN.—The House adopted a joint resolution proposing a prohibitory constitutional amendment by 67 yeas to 27 nays. The vote in the Senate was 18 to 13, not the requisite two-thirds, so the amendment failed.

The Michigan Legislative State Temperance Society, auxiliary to the Congressional Temperance Society, is fully organized for the present session. Hon. S. W. Ladu is President, with a Vice-President from each Congressional District, Secretary, Wm. M. Clark, Corresponding Secretary, George Robertson.—*Ex*.

KANSAS.—The prohibition law passed at the last session of the Kansas Legislature, went into effect in that State on Saturday. Despatches from various points indicate that the saloon men are divided as to what stand they will take. Some are defiant, but others have gone out of business. The managers of the different railroad and transportation companies have issued circular letters, calling the attention of their agents to that section of the new law which provides that any officer, agent or employee of any railroad, express company or common carrier, who knowingly delivers any intoxicating liquor to any person in the State shall be fined from \$100 to \$500 and imprisoned from thirty to sixty days. This has resulted in the stoppage of liquor shipments.

A despatch from Topeka, Kansas, states that the report of the County Superintendent just submitted gives an encouraging view of the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor laws. Already \$11,500 have been paid into the school fund of Shawnee County from the fines collected from saloon-keepers under the law. There are now seventeen saloon men in the County prison serving out terms, and there is not an open saloon in the city of Topeka. The amendatory law just passed by the Legislature makes the enforcement of the law, so the report says, still more certain. It provides that any city, county, or State officer shall be fined not over \$500, and suffer forfeiture of office, for failure to prosecute violators of the law.—*The Clarion*.



MISSISSIPPI.—A conference of Prohibitionists was held at Jackson, and decided to hold a State Convention, July 1st, at which the friends of Prohibition will determine what policy to pursue in order to accomplish their objects. This is the initiatory step toward the organization of a separate Prohibition party in Mississippi, and at the Convention in July it will undoubtedly be decided to cut off from the Democratic party. This result is one of the results of Mr. St. John's tour. The Committee is greatly encouraged at the outlook of the temperance work, and expects the approaching Convention to be the largest meeting of representative temperance men ever held at the capital.—*Voice*.

MAINE.—The Legislature has passed an act to provide for scientific temperance instruction in the Public Schools.

By the single decisive vote of the President of the Senate, sundry amendments to the prohibitory law were adopted, much less stringent and effective than had been asked for. One orders clerks of courts to advertise within thirty days what disposition has been made of liquor cases; another prohibits newspapers advertising liquors.

In Portland, on the 16th ult., a Democratic mayor in favor of enforcing prohibition was chosen, on second trial, over a Republican candidate understood to favor the liquor interest.—*National Temperance Advocate*.

KENTUCKY.—The Prohibition State Convention met recently with forty counties represented, and more than 150 delegates were present. Fountaine T. Fox, a lawyer of Louisville, presided, and General Green Clay Smith, the candidate of the Prohibition party for President in 1876, delivered an address. Fountaine T. Fox was nominated for State Treasurer to be elected next August. The platform adopted declares: First, opposition to the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors as a beverage; second, in favor of popular education; third, in favor of a more economical administration of State and national affairs; fourth, in favor of immigration and the introduction of foreign capital into Kentucky; fifth, in favor of civil service reform; sixth, opposition to polygamy.—*Ex*.

IOWA.—The Supreme Court has rendered a decision of the greatest importance to the Prohibitionists. It settles definitely the question of the constitutionality of the prohibitory law, and, Prohibitionists claim, will enable them to close every saloon in the State, making the law effectual even in cities where public sentiment does not sustain it. The case on which the decision was made was as follows:—Louis Fritz, of Des Moines, violated the law by selling liquor, and after local Prohibitionists had appealed to the authorities in vain, they determined to test the question whether the law does not give any citizen the right to enjoin a saloon as a nuisance—that is, to proceed against the saloon-keeper by filing an affidavit and securing a writ of injunction to abate a nuisance. The court decided in their favor. The practical result of its ruling is to enable the temperance men to suppress any saloon by merely taking out an injunction. This decision has already had a wonderful effect. The liquor dealers are in consternation. The enforcement of the law now rests with the Prohibitionists. Will they bend very energy and enforce it?

GREAT BRITAIN.—Several temperance mayors have been re-elected in various parts of England, notably at Leeds, Bootle, Clitheroe, Falmouth, Flint, Gantham, and Pontefract. York, Reading and Stockton-on-Tees, which had temperance mayors last year, have again elected abstainers for their chief magistrates. The new Lord Mayor of York, Mr. Councillor Woodall, on being invested with the insignia of office, said, "For about twenty years I have been a total abstainer, and I have found the adoption of those principles to be a safe insurance against the evils that arise from the use of intoxicating liquors. I think I may also say that on several occasions when we have enjoyed the hospitality of the Mansion House, and the sheriff's hospitality, where those principles have been observed during the present year, those occasions have been both enjoyed and enjoyable. Therefore, you will not wonder when I say I intend to go on those lines during the coming year." Swansea and Barnsley have also elected teetotal mayors this year. Mr. Davies, the new mayor of Swansea, will entertain the Town Council, but has decided not to allow any one to be drunk on the occasion.—*Carleton Pace*

## Royal Templars.

A grand three days International meeting of Royal Templars under auspices of the Dominion Council has been arranged to take place at the International Park, Niagara Falls, early in August. The best speakers on the continent will be secured for the occasion and the principal lines of railway will make very low excursion rates from points in Ontario, New York and Pennsylvania.

All previous record of institution was eclipsed on Tuesday evening last, when in Hamilton a Select Council of 112 charter members was instituted by the D. V. C. The main credit for working up this magnificent Council, henceforth to be known as Sceptre Council No. 187, is due to Mr. Raymond Walker, Past Grand Secretary. In the institution Mr. Buchanan was supported by the Grand Councillor of Ontario, Mr. J. H. Flagg, of Mitchell, Mr. P. H. Stewart, of Cookstown, Dominion Auditor, Jno. H. Land, Dominion Secretary, J. G. Y. Burkholder, Dominion Herald, Jas. Guill and R. Yurhorst, of Toronto, Geo. Allen, of Burlington, J. Telman, of Dundas, and many city brethren. Mr. Walker was elected to the chair of the new Council and presided at a grand banquet given at the Temperance Dining Rooms after the institution. The Grand Opera House Orchestra furnished the music for the banquet and speech and song carried the festivities far into the morning.

## Selected Articles.

### A CURIOUS DILEMMA.

An Ontario paper recently noticed an instance of many cases which come to the surface in Temperance Reform. A liquor dealer offered to dispose of his stock at cost, and considered he had claims on the temperance public to help him out of a bad business. It strikes us that a fair analogy may be instituted, as follows:—

Neighbor Brown imports fifty bull-dogs. He finds they are of no earthly use but to bite. He has sold two or three of the lot, and in every instance they left the marks of their fangs in somebody's flesh. The public complain and remonstrate. Neighbor Brown is heartily ashamed and perplexed over his purchase, especially as some of his own family have been badly bitten. What is he to do? If he should turn loose the brutes, the public will be ruined; if he will keep them they will ruin himself. He offers to sell out the bull-dogs. He does not ask any profit on the first purchase. He thinks the public that are in danger of being bitten, and especially the public that are strongly prejudiced against dogs, ought to help him out.

What would be neighbor Brown's best course to pursue? And what ought the public to do in the case?

Correspondence on this vexed question is invited.—*The Clarion*.

### WE ARE PROGRESSING.

The population of the Maritime Provinces is 870,696 and of this number 590,795, or nearly two thirds, are now under the Scott Act. This embraces the whole of Prince Edward Island and five eighths of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. St. John and Halifax are now swinging into line which will bring the figures up considerably. The recent victories in Ontario bring nearly one third of that province under the Act and most of the remaining two-thirds is working for its adoption. Quebec has three counties under the Act, and in several other counties the campaign is in progress. The whole Province of Manitoba is preparing to vote on the Act, and British Columbia alone seems to be out in the cold. For the whole Dominion the population is 4,325,000 and the Scott Act covers 1,240,000, or over one quarter of the whole. Besides this the whole of the North-West Territory, with a population of 56,000 is under strict prohibitory law, and Quebec has two counties under the local Dunkin Act.

In point of territory we find that of the 2,221 million acres in the Dominion, dram-shops are forbidden in 1,764 millions or over three-quarters.

This is not a bad showing, and in respect of the liquor question, our young Dominion sets a good example to its older relatives and neighbors.—*The Signal*.

## W. C. T. U.

TORONTO.—The first quarterly meeting of the W. C. T. U. of this city and suburbs was held in Shaftesbury Hall last Monday according to previous arrangement. Mrs. Cowan, President of the Central, presided. Mrs. Rutherford acted as Recording Secretary, and Miss Rose as Corresponding Secretary. There was a good attendance. Reports were read or verbally given from the Secretaries of the Unions represented, Central, Western, North Toronto, Young Ladies'. East End and West Toronto Junction were represented, but had not been long enough in existence to report at this meeting.

The proceedings were enlivened by the singing of hymns, and a solo by Miss Skinner, President Y. L. U. An interesting paper was contributed by Mrs. Mutch, of the Western Union, on Band of Hope work and a very inspiring selection by Mrs. Roney from "Onward March." Views were freely interchanged on Band of Hope work.

At an early stage of the meeting one of the ladies brought forward the subject of issuing Sunday papers, and it was unanimously agreed to and resolved,—“That we place on record our entire disapproval of the action of the newspaper publishers who have issued from their establishments the daily papers on the Lord's Day, such action being deemed by us unnecessary under the present circumstances and hope that the publishers will consider the advisability of ceasing a practice, the continuance of which would be so detrimental to the moral welfare of our city. We have only to look across the borders for a too painful evidence of this.” The resolution was carried by a rising vote, and the meeting closed with the doxology.—*Com.*

The workers in Lincoln and Welland are making earnest efforts in the interest of the good cause. Miss Minnie Phelps and Miss Foster recently organized a Union in Port Robinson. Other organizations are in contemplation, and in view of the coming Scott Act campaigns it is very desirable that there should be a Union in every place where it can be sustained.

The W. C. T. U. of the West End is moving along steadily doing a good work.

We have reason to be encouraged, our meetings held on alternate Mondays are interesting and profitable, though we should be glad to see the attendance largely increased.

The Band of Hope meets each Friday afternoon, and has an average attendance of 150. Our President is very earnest in her work with the children, and is now taking them through a course of study on the effects of Alcohol on the Human System. We propose to commence a Mother's Meeting next Friday, which we trust may prove a great power for good in this neighborhood.

It is estimated that the W. C. T. U. of the United States numbers at least 6,000 unions, with a membership of nearly 200,000. Missouri, Kansas and Illinois have added about 100 new unions each this year. New York, 135; Pennsylvania, 180.

## Contributed Articles.

To the Editor of THE CANADA CITIZEN.

DEAR SIR,—I must admit a little surprise in reading your article on "The Church of England Temperance Society," in THE CANADA CITIZEN of February 20th. I was surprised, because I thought the article as the Dual Basis of our Society which I sent to you would make it clear that our platform is not prohibition, nor is "the Church of England Temperance Society in sympathy with the Scott Act," as is asserted in an article by Mr. W. Burgess in a recent number of your paper. I have no doubt that there are many members of the Church of England Temperance Society in favor of the Act, but that is a very different thing from saying that the Society is "in sympathy with it." That we are not a prohibition Society our Dual Basis shows and I am sorry you did not, while quoting from "the sixteen reasons for the Dual Basis," quote reason No. 2, viz.: "It is Honest." "Honesty is the best policy"; and if we do not take the line of prohibition, and aim entirely to destroy the drink traffic, let us honestly proclaim our principles as "moderate." We can do so once for all by cordially embracing and recommending the Dual Basis. This will go far to remove misconceptions as to our

Society's aims and methods." I would also commend to your readers the following from the *Carlisle (Eng.) Journal*.—"The Church of England Temperance Society seeks to accomplish its ends by moral rather than by legislative means, and especially by the influence of the widespread organization of the Church of England, it does not insist upon absolute teetotalism, it holds it much nobler for a man to refrain from excessive indulgence by an effort of self-control than to do so merely because it is legally impossible for him to act otherwise. So far it may be said to differ from Sir Wilfrid Lawson and his followers, who seem to think that if the sale of intoxicating drinks can only be prohibited, we shall at once inaugurate an era of unexceptional virtue, in which the people will become more prosperous, and crime and poverty will be unknown. That the advocates of repressive legislation are taking a very sanguine view of the subject, the Bishop (of Carlisle) gave a foretelling proof in his introductory address. Referring to the dynamite outrages of Saturday, which he said have thrilled every soul with horror, he went on to observe that 'those sins were not connected with drink; on the other hand they were the cold, plotting, long-sighted, long-thought-of villainy of men determined to do evil against those who had done no harm to them. The fact is that evil came into the world long before drink was thought of, and it will endure long after drink has ceased to be consumed. Whatever might be the effect of a permissive liquor Act, we may be sure it would neither suppress the dynamite nor empty our goals and workhouses.' I have no desire, Mr. Editor, to enter into controversy upon the question of the Scott Act or of prohibition, I leave that to far more able pens than mine, but I feel that as an individual I must raise my voice (rather my pen) to place the Church of England Temperance Society in what I believe to be her true position before your readers, that it may not be supposed that she is aiming at prohibition when she is not. Her endeavor is to teach true temperance which is "self-control." And of her interpretation of the word Temperance well may you quote the words of Tennyson:

"Ring out the false, ring in the true,  
Ring out a slowly dying cause,  
And ancient forms of party strife,  
Ring in a truer, nobler life,  
With sweeter manners, purer laws."

Thanking you for your space.  
Parkdale, March 11th, 1885.

CHAS. L. INGLIS, Jr.

## CRIME IN HALTON.

As supplementary to my former article on crime in Halton, I submit the following: It is frequently stated that there has been an increase of crime in 1884 over 1883, and great capital is made of this by the anti-Scotts. As usual with their assertions, a little investigation shows the falsity of such a statement. The figures they use are taken from the report of the Inspector of Prisons for Ontario, in which the number of commitments to Milton gaol for 1883 is 97, and for 1884 is 140. This looks, at first sight, as though the Act was losing its efficacy to stem the tide of immorality and of crime; but by a careful investigation we find that of the 140 persons committed, 123 were vagrants, and 4 were lunatics. I showed in my last article that vagrants cannot properly be counted, for the reason that in Milton there is no lock-up, and all vagrants travelling through are sent to the gaol, whereas in other county towns they would be sent to the lock-up. Nor can we charge the Scott Act with the number of lunatics, though, to judge by some of the reckless statements of the anti-Scotts, we would almost come to the conclusion that their hatred of the Act had made some of them literally mad. Deducting the vagrants and lunatics then, we find that there were 13 persons committed to the gaol in Milton in 1884. During the same year the number sentenced was 24, of which 19 were vagrants, leaving 5 others of all offences. During the same year the number of persons committed in Peel, deducting vagrants and lunatics, was 20, in Wellington 119, in Wentworth 792, in Ontario 58, in Brant 139, in Simcoe 210, &c. I close by quoting an extract from the report of Dr. O'Reilly, Inspector of Prisons: "I made a second inspection of the Milton gaol on September 30th, 1884. I am glad to report that there were no prisoners in custody on that day, nor had there been for several weeks previous." The italics are ours. Of no other gaol in Ontario does he give as favorable a report.

GEO. F. STEWART.

# The Canada Citizen

## AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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F. S. SPENCE, - - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 10TH, 1885.

### MEN, WOMEN, AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

The New Brunswick Legislature is a model of business capacity. It has this session dealt with a number of matters of importance, and has spent in its work only 40 days—about two-thirds of the time spent by the Ontario Legislature. Last year the New Brunswick Legislature got through in 32 days and the year before in 22. Had the Legislative Assembly of this Province applied itself to work from the beginning of the session as it did towards the close it would have got through in six weeks instead of eight.

The plea, of course, is that time must be given for notification of parties to private bill legislation. But that time can be shortened by requiring all applicants for private bills to have them printed when the House meets, and leaving them a year longer without the desired legislation if they fail to be ready. Why should the House wait on the convenience of people who can furnish no good reason for delay? If the Government would meet the House with their measures all in good shape, and if promoters of private bills were compelled to have them introduced within two days after the adoption of the address the sessions would be much shorter than they now are. The chief responsibility for their length must of course rest with the Government of the day.

President Cleveland has astonished the Republicans by re-appointing Mr. Pearson postmaster of the city of New York. He had proved himself to be a most competent officer, but when his place became vacant by lapse of time it was generally expected by the Republicans, and desired by the Democrats, that it should be given to a Democrat. By reinstating Mr. Pearson, the President has made it perfectly clear that he means to carry out civil service reform law in its spirit. Doubtless many outgoing postmasters will not be reinstated, but where they are not, it is safe to say that some good reason can be given for passing them by. If Mr. Cleveland continues as he has begun he will by the end of his third year have created a third party, made up of the best elements of both the Democratic and the Republican party, and comprising the majority of the whole people. It is refreshing in this age of partizanship to find a man high in station who is not deterred by the fear of unpopularity from doing his duty.

The Toronto Women's Medical College has now been in existence for two years, and the present indications are that it has come to stay. During the session just closed it had ten students, and the size of its constituency may be gathered from the fact that the winner of one of the scholarships was from Nova Scotia. The closing exercises this week were of a very interesting character. Speaker after speaker of the male sex got up to avow that whereas he was formerly prejudiced against the idea of women physicians his prejudices had been overcome, and the most cordial testimony borne by the members of the faculty of the College to the zeal, industry, and ability of the young women, who are taking the course. Fortunately for them, the College has for its Dean a gentleman, whose reputation is a guarantee that the work of the institution will not be

"scamped." Dr. Barrett is a good practical teacher, as well as an eminent physiologist. The College is fortunate, also, as other Toronto medical schools are, in its proximity to so excellent a hospital as the Toronto General Hospital is under the efficient management of Dr. O'Reilly. A good hospital is indispensable in medical education, and there are few better for this purpose than the one in Toronto.

It would be well worthy of the consideration of the faculty of the Toronto Women's Medical College whether special courses might not profitably be arranged for women who do not care to take the regular curriculum. There must be in this city many women who would like to make themselves acquainted, for instance, with the medical side of child-treatment, including diet; there are others who would like to learn what to do in the case of common accidents—as, for instance, the cutting of an artery, the swallowing of poison, &c. No minute study of anatomy would be necessary to enable them to master some simple and useful principle of surgery, nor would a minute knowledge of chemistry be necessary in order that they should master many useful principles in physiology. Women who can afford to do so might be willing to pay liberally for such courses of lectures, and in this way the College might add to its revenue as well as to its usefulness.

Everything at this writing indicates that there will be no general uprising of the Indians in the North-West, and if this should prove to be the case, the rebellion will be put down with comparative ease. Should things turn out differently, the situation would speedily become serious, if not critical, for the Dominion. Even as it is, the expense of quelling the riot will be very great, and at a time when the revenue is far from buoyant, this is of itself no trifling matter. Moreover a blow has been struck at the prosperity of the North-West, from which it will not soon recover. The mounted police will have to be increased in number. The Indians will prove each year more costly to maintain. Immigration will be checked, and business will be slow in recovering from the depression which will follow the present excitement. This is bad enough, but if the blood of the country's defenders is added, then public indignation is sure to be concentrated on some one, and that perhaps not the most culpable. The insurrection was clearly a preventable occurrence, and for it some one must be to blame. "Let no guilty man escape." The inquiry, after the restoration of peace, must be thorough and the punishment swift.

ONLOOKER.

### Public Opinion.

#### THE COOPERS AND THE SCOTT ACT.

The coopers of Toronto are organizing to oppose the Scott Act, because they fear to lose their employment through the reduced demand for barrels. There was an argument against the Scott Act based on the idea that people will drink more whiskey when the sale of intoxicants is prohibited than they drink under the license system. But the coopers' argument will hardly stand investigation. It proceeds on the hypothesis that prohibition really prohibits; that the Scott Act will prevent the consumption of whiskey, and viewed in that light the prohibitionists will welcome it. Figure it out. A whiskey barrel is worth, say \$2, of which amount allow 50 cents for material and \$1.50 for labor. The barrel will hold 63 gallons of whiskey worth \$1.30 a gallon, of which the Government receives \$63, and the distiller \$13.90—say \$82 altogether. The saloon-keeper buys the whiskey and barrel for \$84. He measures the whiskey out to customers, giving about one-eighth of a pint for five cents. For the 5,040 horns the customers pay \$252, leaving \$168 to the dispenser for his services. Unless it can be shown that the whiskey is a food or a medicine, which increases the productive strength of its consumers, it is plain that there is no economy in taking \$252 from the earnings of the people in order that a cooper may get a job worth \$1.50. Nor is the dispensing of whiskey a profitable mode of collecting revenue for the Government or municipality. It is like burning down a barn to roast a pig. The moment the opponents of the Scott Act abandon the ground that prohibition does not prohibit, they throw away their case. They will find the coopers dangerous allies.—*Hamilton Times*.



## General News.

## CANADIAN.

The official returns of the voting in Lambton Co. show a majority for the Scott Act of 2,922.

Four new cases of diphtheria and one of scarlet fever, in Hamilton, have been reported to the Medical Health Officer.

For selling liquor to Indians a hotel-keeper of Chippawa Hill, North Bruce, has been fined \$50 and costs.

Mr. Henry Judah, Q.C., of Montreal, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment for obtaining a large sum of money on false pretences from Mr. C. B. Burland of that city.

The petition asking for the submission of the Scott Act in the county of Hastings will be deposited with the registrar at Belleville on the 25th inst.

Mr. Walter F. Gouin, Inspector of Inland Revenue for Manitoba, died suddenly in Winnipeg on Monday night of heart disease. Deceased was a brother of Postmaster Gouin, of Ottawa.

Mr. Guillet, the Liberal-Conservative candidate, has been returned for West Northumberland, defeating Mr. Kerr, the Reform candidate, by a majority of 79 votes.

A frightful murder has occurred at Joliette, near Quebec, a young man of 22 years of age having choked his mother to death while he was drunk.

Her Majesty's ships *Swiftsure*, *Heroine*, and two others have been ordered to proceed to Victoria, B. C., from the Chinese Station, as an increased naval defence for the province, in view of the possibility of war between Russia and England.

A farmer named J. Erskine, living near Leamington, met with a singular and fatal accident last week. He was pitching straw off a stack, and stepping too close to the edge slipped, and fell on a cow's horns, which entered a vital part of his body. He died in a few hours.

Mrs. Wescott, 78 years of age, of unsound mind, went into a barn belonging to Charles June, in Ovid township, near Coldwater, Ont., on Saturday afternoon while the family were absent, climbing on a hay mow set fire to it and was consumed, together with the structure and contents, only a few bones were found.

A fearful tragedy was enacted at St. Thomas on Sunday morning. A man named Mitchell armed himself with a Colt's revolver and proceeded to his wife's bedroom into which she had entered with a man named McIntosh. Mitchell forced the door and fired at McIntosh, who was standing in the centre of the room, wounding him severely in the head. McIntosh tried to advance upon his assailant but was received by another bullet from Mitchell, which terminated his existence by blowing his brains out. Mrs. Mitchell's life was saved by the timely arrival of her husband's mother, who seized the murderer until she had escaped.

The Riel rebellion in the North-West has not assumed such formidable proportions as was expected from the alarmist reports received here prior to the departure of our troops. At all events, since that time nothing definite can be found out about the doings of the Half-Breeds or their whereabouts. The amount of volunteers on their way to the front number about 4,000 men. Gen. Middleton has pushed on from Fort Qu'Appelle, having decided not to wait for reinforcements. The Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto have arrived at Qu'Appelle and are pushing on to overtake Middleton's force, the 10th Royals and Infantry School being but a short distance behind. The whole of the Toronto contingent suffered severely from the cold during their long and tedious journey via the C. P. Railway.—The large tribes of Indians are supposed to be keeping quiet on their reserves, only a few straggling bands having joined the insurgents.

## UNITED STATES.

The graves of the Confederate dead at New Orleans were decorated on the 7th. The Grand Army of the Republic participated.

Baitholdi's great statue of Liberty will be shipped from Rouen for New York about the end of this month.

Portland, Maine, experienced the first effects of the amended liquor law on Tuesday, all the drinking places being closed and the hotels refusing to serve guests with liquor.

A skiff with a hunting party of four men in Columbia river, near Portland, Oregon, capsized, on the 7th, and three men were drowned.

At Chicago, on the 8th inst., Edward Lambert, aged 23, called at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Anna Mulligan, to see his wife, from whom he was estranged. He shot and killed Mrs. Mulligan, severely wounded his wife, and killed himself.

In the insane asylum at Nashville, Tenn., April 8th, a patient named Eldridge crushed the skull of an attendant with a floor mop, killing him, then attacked and killed a feeble patient named Layton in the same manner. He was secured while attacking another patient.

At New York, on the 8th of April, Nelson Edwards, a successful dentist, suicided by cutting his throat and body with a razor, inflicting ten ugly wounds. The physicians say he was two days killing himself. His room was deluged with blood.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Forty thousand miners are now on strike in Yorkshire, England.

The Prince and Princess of Wales accompanied by Prince Edward have been recorded an enthusiastic reception at the Irish metropolis. Dublin turned *en route* to welcome her distinguished visitors, and is decked out in holiday attire. Their Royal Highnesses will no doubt receive a hearty welcome everywhere they go.

M. Brisson, the new French Premier, has succeeded in forming a Cabinet. It is now probable that a peace convention will be signed with China on the basis of the Fournier treaty.

There were forty new cases of the disease supposed to be cholera at Jativa, Spain, last week, and twenty deaths. Yesterday there were thirty new cases and seven deaths. The press and the public are positive the disease is Asiatic cholera.

Baranda, Mexican, Minister of Justice, has gone south, ostensibly to meditate between the Central American States, but really to present claims against Guatemala for boundary damages incurred last August. Mexico will doubtless take advantage of Guatemala's weakness. It is believed that Congress will authorize Diaz to declare war against Guatemala as soon as the Executive is prepared. It is said that Diaz will review 20,000 troops here on the national holiday.—An American steamer sailed for Aspinwall on Monday with 450 troops and six guns.—Salvador has turned the tables on Guatemala, and threatens to invade the latter State.

The War Office has decided to send Lord Wolseley to Suakim to conduct the future military operations in that vicinity. He is expected to wind up the campaign in a blaze of glory, which will not only be a set-off to his *fiasco* on the Nile, but will enable the British to evacuate the Sudan with flying colors. Gen. Graham telegraphs that the Suakim Berber railway has been advanced toward Handoub. The army will march upon Handoub on Wednesday.—The Coldstream guards and Australians marched five miles towards Handoub, and are now constructing a zareba. The heat grows worse, and the sick list is increasing largely. Osman Digna's son was shot in the recent engagement.

Negotiations are still being carried on between England and Russia with regard to the Afghan Frontier question, and so far, no definite arrangements have been arrived at. Both nations are still making active preparations for war. Lord Dufferin and the Ameer are holding a private conference in Rawul Pindi, in India. England has guaranteed to the Ameer to resent all encroachment on her territory. The Russian Government is putting Cronstadt in a state of complete defence, and have laid thousands of torpedoes in their harbors. Some thousands of men will be drafted from England for immediate service in India.

## TO THE YOUNG.

Boys should grow early into manliness in duty and danger, scorning the wrong and sticking to the right, in the ace of reproach, or loss, or death itself.

The boys of to-day, as compared with those of former years, "may know more of books and the world, they may be more refined and manly, but knowledge is not virtue, and refinement is not strength." What they need for the battle and serious work of life are the rugged virtues of "stability and bravery, a moral courage that dares to do right; that they may be neither coaxed nor driven into the ways of the wicked."

It is a sad fact and ominous of future evil, and a fact not to be denied, however reluctant we may be to admit it, that "the greatest deficiency in the character of the boy and young man of to-day is the want of reverence for those who are older, wiser, and superior. Indifference to parental authority, contempt of law and order, a spirit that laughs at restraint and seems to obey, is a feature of the times. But this respect for that which is above is the first lesson to be taught to the child in the cradle and impressed on him till his beard is grown."

The concluding word of the venerable "Irenæus" to every young man is an earnest admonition to "seek first and before all else to be a true-hearted follower of Him who is the pattern of all that is noble, generous and good. And having enlisted under His flag, let him fight manfully the good fight, warring against the world, the flesh and the devil. For such young men the country cries out for us volunteers when the enemy is at the gate."—*Ev. Messenger*.

## Tales and Sketches.

## THE SON OF MY FRIEND.

## An O'er True Talo.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"I've been thinking," said I, speaking to my husband, who stood drawing on his gloves.

"Have you?" he answered; "then give me the benefit of your thoughts."

"That we shall have to give a party. You know we have accepted a number of invitations this winter, and it's but right that we should contribute our share of social entertainment."

"I have thought as much myself," was his reply, "and so far we stand agreed. But as I am very busy just now, the heaviest part of the burden will fall on you."

"There is a way of making it light, you know," I returned.

"How?" he queried.

"By employing a professional caterer. He will supply everything for the table, and furnish waiters. We will have nothing to do but receive our guests."

My husband shrugged his shoulders and smiled, as he said, "What will it cost?"

"Almost anything we please. But the size of the company will have the most to do with that."

"Say we invite one hundred."

"Then ye can make the cost range anywhere between three hundred dollars and a thousand."

"A large sum to throw away on a single evening's entertainment of our friends. I am very sure I could put it to a better use."

"Very likely," I answered. "Still, we cannot well help ourselves. Unless we give a party, we shall have to decline invitations in future. But there is no obligation resting on us to make it sensational. Let the Hardings and Marygolds emulate extravagance in this line; we must be content with a fair entertainment; and no friend worth the name will have any the less respect for us."

"All that is a question of money and good fame," said my husband, his voice falling into a more serious tone. "I can make it three, five, or ten hundred dollars, and forget all about the cost in a week. But the wine and the brandy will not sit so easily on my conscience."

A slight but sudden chill went through my nerves.

"If we could only throw them out."

"There is no substitute," replied my husband, "that people in our circle would accept. If we serve coffee, tea, and chocolate instead, we would be laughed at."

"Not by the fathers and mothers, I think. At least not by those who have grown-up sons," I returned. "Only last week I heard Mrs. Gordon say that cards for a party always gave her a fit of low spirits. She has three sons, you know."

"Rather fast young men, as the phrase is. I've noticed them in supper-rooms, this winter, several times—a little too free with the wine."

We both stood silent for the space of nearly a minute.

"Well, Agnes," said my husband, breaking the silence, "how are we to decide this matter?"

"We must give a party, or decline invitations in future," I replied.

"Which shall it be?" His eyes looked steadily into mine. I saw that the thing troubled him.

"Turn it in your thoughts during the day, and we'll talk it over this evening," said I.

After tea, my husband said, laying down the newspaper he had been reading, and looking at me across the centre-table, "What about the party, Agnes?"

"We shall have to give it, I suppose." We must drop out of the fashionable circle in which I desired to remain, or do our part in it. I had thought it all over, looking at the dark side, and at the bright side, and settled the question. I had my weakness as well as others. There was a social *et al* in a party, and I wanted my share.

"Wine, and brandy, and all?" said my husband.

"We cannot help ourselves. It is the custom of society; and society is responsible, not we."

"There is such a thing as individual responsibility," returned my husband. "As to social responsibility, it is an intangible thing—very well to talk about, but reached by no law, either of conscience or the statute-book. You, and I, and every other living soul must answer to God for what we do. No custom or law of society will save us from the consequences of our own acts. So far we stand alone."

"But if society bind us to a certain line of action, what are we to do? Ignore society?"

"If we must ignore society or conscience, what then?"

His calm eyes were on my face. "I'm afraid," said I, "that you are magnifying this thing into an undue importance."

He sighed heavily, and dropped his eyes away from mine. I watched his countenance, and saw the shadows of uneasy thought gathering about his lips and forehead.

"It is always best," he remarked, "to consider the probable consequences of what we intend doing. If we give this party, one thing is certain."

"What?"

"That boys and young men, some of them already in the ways that lead to drunkenness and ruin, will be enticed to drink. We will put temptation to their lips, and smilingly invite them to taste its dangerous sweets. By our example, we will make drinking respectable. If we serve wine and brandy to our guests, young and old, male and female, what do we do less than any dram-seller in the town? Shall we condemn him, and ourselves be blameless? Do we call his trade a social evil of the direst character, and yet ply our guests with the same tempting stimulants that his wretched customers crowd his bar-room to obtain?"

I was borne down by the weight of what my husband said. I saw the evil that was involved in this social use of wines and liquors which he so strongly condemned. But, alas that I must say it! neither principle nor conscience were strong enough to overcome my weak desire to keep in good standing with my fashionable friends. I wanted to give a party, I felt that I must give a party. Gladly would I have dispensed with liquor; but I had not the courage to depart from the regular order of things. So I decided to give the party.

"Very well, Agnes," said my husband, when the final decision was made. "If the thing has to be done, let it be well and liberally done."

I had a very dear friend, a Mrs. Martindale. As school girls, we were warmly attached to each other, and as we grew older our friendship became closer and tenderer. Marriage, that separates so many, did not separate us. Our lots were cast in the same city and in the same social circle. She had an only son, a young man of fine intellect and much promise, in whom her life seemed bound up. He went into the army at an early period of the war, and held the rank of second lieutenant, conducting himself bravely. A slight but disabling wound sent him home a short time previous to the surrender of Lee, and, before he was well enough to join his regiment, it was mustered out of service.

Alfred Martindale left his home, as did thousands of other young men, with his blood untouched by the fire of alcohol, and returned from the war, as thousands of other young men returned, with its subtle poison in all his veins.

The dread of this very thing had haunted his mother during all the years of his absence in the army.

"O Agnes!" she had often said to me, with eyes full of tears, "it is not the dread of his death that troubles me most. I have tried to adjust that sad event between myself and God. In our fearful crisis, he belongs to his country. I could not withhold him, though my heart seemed breaking when I let him go. I live in the daily anticipation of a telegram announcing death or a terrible wound. Yet that is not the thing of fear I dread; but something worse—his moral defection. I would rather he fell in battle than come home to me with manhood wrecked. What I most dread is intemperance. There is so much drinking among officers. It is the curse of our army. I pray that he may escape, yet weep, and tremble, and fear while I pray. O my friend! I think his fall into this terrible vice would kill me."

Alas for my friend! Her son came home to her with tainted breath and fevered blood. It did not kill her. Love held her above despair, and gave her heart a new vitality. She must be a saviour, not a weak mourner over wrecked hopes.

With what a loving care and wise discretion did she set herself to work to withdraw her son from the dangerous path in which his feet were walking! And she would have been successful but for one thing. The customs of society were against her. She could not keep him away from the parties and evening entertainments of her friends; and here all the good resolutions she had led him to make were as flax fibres in the flame of a candle. He had no strength to resist when wine sparkled and flashed all around him, and bright eyes and ruby lips invited him to drink. It takes more than ordinary firmness of principle to abstain in a fashionable company of ladies and gentlemen where wine and brandy flow as water. In the case of Alfred Martindale, two things were against him. He was not strong enough to set himself against any tide of custom, in the first place; and, in the second, he had the allurements of appetite.

I knew all this when, with my own hand, I wrote on one of our cards of invitation, "Mr. and Mrs. Martindale and family," but did not think of it until the card was written. As I laid it aside with the rest, the truth flashed on me, and sent a thrill of pain along every nerve. My heart grew sick and my head faint, as thoughts of the evil that might come to the son of my friend, in consequence of the temptation I was about to throw in his way, rushed through my mind. My first idea was to recall the card, and I lifted it from the table with a half-formed resolution to destroy it. But a

moment's reflection changed this purpose. I could not give a large entertainment, and leave out my nearest friend and her family.

The pain and wild agitation of that moment were dreadful. I think all good spirits and angels that could get near my conscious life strove with me, for the sake of a soul in peril, to hold me back from taking another step in the way I was going; for it was not yet too late to abandon the party.

When, after the long struggle with right convictions, I resumed my work of filling up the cards of invitation, I had such a blinding headache that I could scarcely see the letters my pen was forming; and, when the task was done, I went to bed, unable to bear up against the double burden of intense bodily and mental anguish.

The cards went out, and the question of the party was settled beyond recall. But this did not soothe the disquietude of my spirit. I felt the perpetual burden of a great and troubling responsibility. Do what I would, there was for me no ease of mind. Waking or sleeping, the thought of Alfred Martindale and his mother haunted me continually.

At last the evening came, and our guests began to arrive in party dresses and party faces, richly attired, smiling and gracious. Among the earliest were Mr. and Mrs. Martindale, their son and daughter. The light in my friend's eyes, as we clasped hands and looked into each other's faces, did not conceal the shadows of anxious fear that rested on them. As I held Alfred's hand, and gazed at him for a moment, a pang shot through my breast. Would he go out as pure and manly as he had come in? Alas! no; for I had made provision for his fall.

The company was large and fashionable. I shall not attempt a description of the dresses, nor venture an estimate touching the value of the diamonds. I have no heart for this. No doubt, the guests enjoyed themselves to the degree usual on such occasions. I cannot say as much for at least one of the hosts. In the supper-room stood a table the sight of which had smitten my eyes with pain. Its image was perpetually before me. All the evening, while my outward eyes looked into happy faces, my inward gaze rested gloomily on decanters of brandy, and bottles of wine crowding the supper-table, to which it was soon to invite the young men—mere boys, some of them—and maidens whose glad voices filled the air of my drawing-rooms.

I tried to console myself by the argument that I was only doing as the rest did—following a social custom—and that society was responsible, not the individual. But this did not lift the weight of concern and self-condemnation that so heavily pressed me.

At last word came that all was ready in the supper-room. The hour was eleven. Our guests passed into where smoking viands, rich confectionery, and exhilarating draughts awaited them. We had prepared a liberal entertainment, a costly feast of all available delicacies. Almost the first sound that greeted my ears after entering the supper-room was the "pop" of a champagne cork. I looked in the direction from whence it came, and saw a bottle in the hands of Alfred Martindale. A little back from the young man stood his mother. Our eyes met. Oh! the pain and reproach in the glance of my friend! I could not bear it, but turned my face away.

(To be continued.)

### For Girls and Boys.

#### DRUNK AT FOURTEEN.

Drunk in the streets! Oh! saddest sight,  
A boy of fourteen years.  
Some mother's darling fallen low;  
In vain her falling tears.

A father's hopes were fondly raised  
That his young son might grow  
To be a bright and shining light,  
And every virtue know.

But now upon them unawares  
Has crept this deadly foe,  
And brought to loving, trusting hearts  
This awful weight of woe.

And sadly o'er their fallen boy  
Most bitter tears are shed;  
And loneliness comes o'er their hearts  
As though 'twere for the dead.

No words can comfort in this hour.  
We leave them to their grief,  
But pray to God from curse of rum  
To send us quick relief.

—Cousin Em. in Y. T. Banner.

#### WILLIE'S LESSON.

"In a minute." That was always Willie's answer when he was told to do anything, and the consequence was that he very often forgot to do it at all.

Not that he meant to be disobedient, for he always fully intended to do as he was told, but the minutes would slip away before he started to obey, and so he would either be too late to be of much use, or some one else, tired of waiting, would have done his work for him.

"Don't trust Willie to do it, for it will never be done," everybody said, if an important letter was to be sent to the post-office, or a message was to be delivered before a certain time, and so Willie acquired a very unenviable reputation for carelessness.

In vain mamma talked seriously with him, and urged him to overcome this bad habit of procrastination before it was too late. Willie would always promise to do better, and really intended to struggle against it, but he would soon forget all about his good resolutions and be as untrue worthy as before.

"I am afraid you will have a hard lesson some day, Willie," said mamma, after one of these talks. "Something will happen that will teach you how dangerous this habit of putting off is."

One day her words came true.

"Willie," said his father one morning at breakfast, "here is a letter that I want you to post before school. It is an important letter, so you must be sure to remember it."

Willie put it in his pocket as he started for school, and walked along briskly, that he might have plenty of time to go down to the post-office without being late.

"I say, Willie," called a boy, as he went past the house where two of his schoolmates lived, "come in here and see my birthday present." Willie hesitated. He knew that if he went in he might not have time to mail the letter without being late for school, but he yielded to the temptation, saying to himself as he pushed open the gate.

"Well, I will only stay a minute, and then I can run all the way to the post-office to make up for it."

But he forgot all about his errand in admiring the beautiful silver watch that George proudly exhibited.

The ringing of the school bell reminded him that he would not have time to mail the letter without being very late for school. "Never mind," he thought to himself. "I can run down to the post-office at recess. It will only make a few hours' difference in the time the letter starts, and father won't know anything about it. I can't be late for school, anyway. I shall lose all chance of the prize if I am late once more."

By the time recess came, Willie had forgotten all about the letter, which was snugly hidden away in the depths of his pocket, and not until that evening did he remember it. He was sitting by the table, preparing his lessons for the next day, when his father glanced up from the paper he was reading, and asked, "Well, Willie, did you remember to mail that letter?"

Willie's face grew very red, and he put his hand in his pocket.

There was the letter, and he drew it out and laid it on the table.

"I forgot all about it," he said rather faintly. "I will mail it in the morning, father."

"No, you need not mail it now," answered his father, quietly. "It is only your loss that the letter did not go. It is an order for a little printing press that I intended to give you the day after tomorrow, for a birthday present, but it is too late now. The agent to whom I wrote for it starts for New York to-night, and I don't know his address there."

"Oh, father, can't I have it?" exclaimed Willie, starting from his seat, his eyes filling with tears.

"No," answered his father, gravely. "Now, Willie, I hope this will be a lesson that you will remember. It is just as easy to do a thing when you are told as 'in a minute,' if you would only think so. I know this is a hard lesson for you, but if it breaks you of your habit of putting off, I shall not be sorry that it happened."

A printing press had been the great desire of Willie's heart for months so that it was a hard trial to him to realize that he had lost it through his own carelessness. He began in earnest to try to break himself of this bad habit, and this time he did not forget to ask God's help in conquering himself, so I think before long he will have entirely overcome his habit of procrastination.—Minnie E. Kenney, in Churchman.

# The Canada Temperance Act!

OVER 43,000 MAJORITY.

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		<i>New Brunswick.</i>	
Antapolis,	Cape Breton,	Albert,	Carleton,
Colchester,	Cumberland,	Charlotte,	Fredericton, (city),
Digby,	Hants,	Kings's,	Northumberland,
Inverness,	King's,	Queen's,	Sunbury,
Pictou,	Queen's,	Westmoreland,	York.
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,		
Bruce,	Lanark,		
Leeds &	Lennox &		
Grenville	Adding'n,		
Dufferin.	Guelph (city).		
Carleton,	Northumberland and Durham,		
Elgin,	St. Thomas (city).		
Lambton,	Wellington.		

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

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

*Quebec.*—Shefford, Pontiac, Chicoutimi, Bellechasse, Beauharnois, Huntingdon, Argenteuil, Chateaugay.

*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 its fourteen counties and five cities agitation has been started in its favor.

Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, four 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.....	G. H. Lugrin, Fredericton.
Nova Scotia.....	P. Monaghan, P. O. Box 379, Halifax.
Prince Edward Island....	Rev. Geo. W. Hodgson, Charlottetown.
Manitoba.....	J. A. Tees, Winnipeg.
British Columbia.....	J. B. Kennedy, New Westminster.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED		MAJORITIES.		DATE OF ELECTION.
	For	Ag'nat	For	Ag'nat	
<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> .....	2062	271	1791		" 28, "
Charlotte, N.B.....	867	149	718		March 14, 1879
Carleton, N.B.....	1215	96	1119		April 21, "
<i>Charlottetown, P.E.I.</i> .....	827	253	574		" 24, "
Albert, N.B.....	718	114	604		" 21, "
King's, P.E.I.....	1076	59	1017		May 29, "
<i>Lambton, Ont.</i> .....	2567	2252	215		" 29, "
King's N.B.....	798	245	553		June 23, "
Queen's, N.B.....	500	315	185		July 3, "
<i>Westmoreland, N.B.</i> .....	1082	292	789		Sept'ember 11, "
Megantic, Quo.....	372	841		469	" 11, "
Northumberland, N.B.....	875	673	202		" 2, 1880
<i>Stanstead, Que.</i> .....	760	941		181	June 21, "
Queen's, P.E.I.....	1317	99	1218		September 22, "
Marquette, Manitoba.....	612	195	417		" 27, "
Digby, N.B.....	944	42	902		November 8, "
Queen's, N.S.....	763	82	681		January 3, 1881
Sunbury, N.B.....	176	41	135		February 17, "
Shelburne, N.S.....	807	154	653		March 17, "
Lisgar, Manitoba.....	247	120	127		April 7, "
Hamilton (city), Ont.....	1661	2811		1150	" 13, "
King's, N.S.....	1477	103	1369		" 14, "
<i>Halton, Ont.</i> .....	1483	1402	81		" 19, "
Annapolis, N.S.....	1111	114	997		" 19, "
Wentworth, Ont.....	1611	2202		591	" 22, "
Colchester, N.S.....	1418	184	1234		May 13, "
Cape Breton, N.S.....	739	216	523		August 11, "
Hants, N.S.....	1028	92	936		September 15, "
Welland, Ont.....	1610	2278		768	November 10, "
<i>Lambton, Ont.</i> .....	2983	3073		85	" 29, "
Inverness, N.S.....	968	106	854		January 6, 1882
Pictou, N.S.....	1555	453	1102		" 9, "
St. John, N.B.....	1074	1074			February, 23, "
Fredericton, N.B.....	293	252	41		October 26, "
Cumberland, N.S.....	1560	262	1298		" 25, 1883
Prince County, P.E.I.....	2939	1065	1874		February 7, 1884
Yarmouth, N.S.....	1300	96	1204		March 7, "
Oxford, Ont.....	4073	3293	775		" 20, "
Arthabaska, Que.....	1487	235	1252		July 17, "
Westmoreland, N.B.....	1774	1701	73		August 14, "
Halton, Ont.....	1947	1767	180		September 9, "
Simcoe, Ont.....	5712	4529	1183		October 9, "
Stanstead, Quo.....	1300	975	325		" 9, "
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	755	715	40		" 16, "
Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, Ont.....	4590	2884	1706		" 16, "
Peel, Ont.....	1805	1999		194	" 23, "
Bruce, Ont.....	4501	3189	1312		" 30, "
Huron, Ont.....	6012	4357	1655		" 30, "
Dufferin, Ont.....	1904	1109	795		" 30, "
Prince Edward, Ont.....	1528	1633		125	" 30, "
York, N.B.....	1184	661	523		" 30, "
Renfrew, Ont.....	1743	1018	730		November 7, "
Norfolk, Ont.....	2781	1694	1087		" 11, "
Compton, Quo.....	1132	1620		488	" 26, "
Brant, Ont.....	1690	1083	602		December 11, "
Brantford (city), Ont.....	616	812		166	" 11, "
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	5053	4384	674		" 15, "
Kent, Ont.....	4363	1975	2388		January 15, 1885
Lanark, Ont.....	2433	2027	406		" 15, "
Lennox & Addington, Ont.....	2047	2011	36		" 15, "
Brome, Quo.....	1224	730	485		" 15, "
Guelph Ont.....	650	511	139		" 22, "
Carleton, Ont.....	2440	1747	693		" 29, "
Durham & Northumbld, Ont.....	6050	3863	2187		February 26, "
Drummond, Quo.....	1990	170	1820		March 5, "
Elgin, Ont.....			1863		" 19, "
Lambton, Ont.....	4468	1546	2922		" 19, "
St. Thomas, Ont.....			11		" 19, "
Missisquoi, Quo.....				25	" 19, "
Wellington, Ont.....	4516	3086	1430		April 2, "

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