

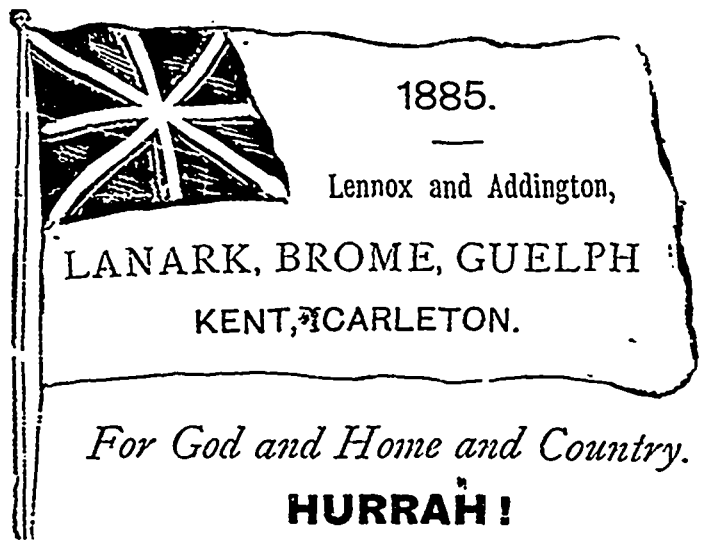
HERALD

CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG.

VOL. 5. TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13th, 1885. NO. 33.



A mistake was made last week in stating that Col. G. W. Bain was working in Ontario under the direction of the Executive Committee of the I.O.G.T. Col. Bain is doing grand and noble work, but it is under other auspices. The speaker engaged by the I.O.G.T., is Col. J. J. Hickman, formerly of Kentucky, but now of Missouri, who commenced his work in this Province on Tuesday last. He is a speaker and organizer of unusual ability and success. The object of the Good Templars in engaging Bro. Hickman is to bring the very best organizing talent in the Order to bear in the accomplishment of a two-fold work, namely (1) organizing strong and effective working lodges at central points where none now exist that an influence may extend therefrom to surrounding places that will help our home workers in their subsequent efforts, and (2) building up and strengthening lodges now in existence, where it may appear that work of that kind can be done to advantage. We wish him the largest success of the very best kind.

Orders in Council were published last Saturday, fixing voting days for the counties of Lambton, Elgin and Missisquoi and the City of St. Thomas.

THE SCOTT ACT HERALD for February is a splendid number, and ought to be widely circulated in every county that is getting ready to vote. For specimen copies, and remarkably low prices for free distribution, write to the office of the CANADA CITIZEN.

In counties in which the Scott Act comes into operation on the first day of next May, License Commissioners are being appointed by the Ontario Government to hold office only to that date. This indicates that the Ontario Government purposes leaving the enforcement of the Scott Act to the Dominion authorities.

A serious danger threatens the Dominion Government. The celebrated Mr. Kyle, chief promoter of the proposed whiskey sellers' excursion to Ottawa, having failed to secure the co-operation of the general drink party in his scheme, has asserted his intention to go himself at any rate, and if the Government will not mutilate the Scott Act as he requests, then *he will oppose the Government.*

The petitions against the mutilation of the Scott Act are coming in very fast. Already there have been sent to Parliament 562 petitions, with an aggregate of 34,356 signatures. A great many more are at this office waiting to be forwarded.

It is specially requested that all persons who have taken, or who will take, in hand the circulation of these petitions, will push the matter through as vigorously and speedily as possible. Petition forms will be forwarded free to the address of any person desiring to participate in the good work. Apply to F. S. Spence, 8 King St. East, Toronto.

The aggregate result of the Scott Act campaign thus far is as follows:—

Contests won by the Temperance party.....	54
Contests won by the Anti-Temperance party.....	11
—	
Total number of contests.....	65
Cities and counties whose latest vote was in favor of the Scott Act.....	47
Cities and counties whose latest vote was against the Scott Act.....	10
—	
Total cities and counties that have voted....	57

There have been two contests in each of eight counties. In one of these cases the Scott Act was carried on the first vote, but the Courts held the election invalid on technical grounds, and the second vote was against the Act; in another case the Act was defeated on the first vote, but carried on the second, in the remaining six cases the second contest was on the question of repeal, and in every instance the Act was sustained. The aggregate vote polled in the sixty five elections was as follows:—

In favor of the Scott Act.....	109,549
Against the Scott Act.....	71,918
—	
Majority for the Scott Act.....	37,497

Omitting the former vote in those counties in which two pollings have taken place, we have the following as the record of the votes polled in the fifty-seven cities and counties that have voted:—

In favor of the Scott Act.....	99,002
Against the Scott Act.....	65,983
—	
Net majority for the Scott Act.....	33,019

In twenty-eight of the forty-seven carried counties, the Scott Act is already in operation. In eleven of them it will go into operation on May 1st, 1885; and in the remaining eight it will be brought into force on May 1st, 1886.

The Toronto *Globe* of Tuesday contains reports of a C. E. T. S. monthly meeting, arrangements for the formation of a branch. W. C. T. U., action towards the building of a new temperance hall by the Toronto Temperance Mission Union, a prohibition discussion in the Young Men's Liberal Club, and presentation to Parliament of a great number of petitions in favor of prohibition; also a review of a new and valuable temperance book and an emphatic endorsement of the soundness of the policy of prohibition.

The same paper contains a sickening account of the brutal murder of a helpless woman and child by a drink-maddened man; a report of a terrible tragedy at sea, in which the captain of a vessel, in the insanity of *delirium tremens*, shamefully abused his crew, recklessly assaulting and shooting them till they killed him in self-defence, a long list of drunks disposed of in the city police court; a letter from a prominent brewer, who is endeavoring to show that the sale of liquor is accompanied by an increase of crime; a statement about a proposed excursion to Ottawa by a section of the liquor fraternity who believe "that the time is opportune for making a strong representation to the Government of the pernicious effect of the passage of the Scott Act;" and an advertisement of "Fine Old Whiskeys."

THE ALLIANCE MEETING AT OTTAWA.

The peculiar organization of the Dominion Alliance, with its strong and active branches and its comparatively small Dominion Council, naturally makes the Provincial meetings larger and therefore more interesting than those of the central organization. The latter, however, is none the less influential and important. In it are brought together representatives from all our different fields of action. Here national legislation is devised and recommended. In it our legislators come into personal contact with our workers, and here it is that the sentiment of our whole Dominion finds at once a centre and an objective point.

From the Dominion Council of last year went out the decision that the House of Commons ought to be divided upon the question of prohibition, and to-day we have in the result of that division a standing endorsement of the soundness of our policy and the righteousness of our agitation. It is true that before the motion embodying this endorsement was carried, it had tacked to it an amendment relieving the House from any obligation to immediately do what it asserted ought to be done; and, in another division, the same House still further excused itself from doing its confessed duty by stating that such action was not yet demanded by public sentiment. However, the Alliance made its influence felt in Parliament, and will do so again and again, till its ultimate object is attained.

Most of the session of the Alliance Council held last week was devoted to consideration of the Scott Act, and discussion of various suggestions that were offered in the line of legislation to further facilitate the working of this measure. The whole matter was finally committed to the hands of a large permanent committee composed mainly of members of Parliament, whose duty it will be to press upon Parliament the carrying out of required improvements. To this committee, practically, was also relegated the question of the desirability of obtaining a further expression of the feeling of the House of Commons on the question of immediate prohibition. The Alliance Council re-affirmed the policy of total prohibition, asserted that the time has come for such legislation, and

instructed its friends in Parliament to do what they deemed wisest in regard to the matter.

We hope to publish shortly an official report of the proceedings of this interesting meeting, and to discuss more fully some of the important questions by it suggested.

A RIGHTEOUS JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Johnson delivered a few days ago in the Superior Court, at Montreal, a judgment which will commend itself to every right-thinking person. Under the Quebec License Act, the wife, husband, father, mother, sister, brother, guardian, tutor, or employer of an habitual drunkard may recover damages to the extent of not less than ten or more than five hundred dollars from any dealer who, after being served with a written prohibition, sells the drunkard intoxicating drink. A tavern-keeper named Gerard, was warned by the wife of a man named Desjardins, not to supply him with the liquor to which he had become a slave. He ignored the warning, and on the wife's suit for damages, Mr. Justice Johnson awarded her the full amount asked—\$200. The case is thus reported in the *Witness*:—

Judge Johnson said the three questions to be decided in this case were: 1st, whether the notice was given; 2nd, whether the man was an habitual inebriate; and, 3rd, whether, knowing him to be the person mentioned in the notice, the defendant sold or delivered liquor to him within the year after getting the notice. He held that these three facts were conclusively proved. One witness, Bossé, proved that the notice was delivered on Friday, the 12th September, at a quarter to six, and that on the morning of the 13th the man, during one of his habitual sprees, got three bottles of liquor from the bar of the tavern and drank their contents.

The defendant pleaded that though he got the notice it was at night in an envelope which was not opened until next morning, when it was read to him, he not knowing how to read. The court held, however, that the law only required the wife to deliver the notice in writing, which was done, and that the defendant's ignorance or procrastination had nothing to do with his liability if once the notice was delivered. The question then arose as to damages. The 96th section of the Act says that a plaintiff "may recover from a defendant the sum of ten dollars at least, and five hundred dollars at most, according as it shall be adjudged by the court or jury as damages."

This created a very serious obligation on the part of the defendant, and there must be damages at least to the extent of \$10, according to the statute. The publican at first denied, but afterwards admitted, the sale of the liquor, and probably with a view of appeasing the plaintiff disgorged the unfortunate drunkard's watch, and told the wife she might keep the three empty bottles. The evidence showed that the wrong done to the immediate victim was no less serious as regards his wretched wife. "I do not speak now," continued Judge Johnson, "of her home or her heart; these are ordinary sacrifices by drunkard's wives—but of the actual business of life—appreciable in money; the little trade stopped, if not ruined—the being thrown out of work and disabled from winning bread for his family; not but that I must look also to the mental suffering, the misery, anxiety, and shame of which the defendant was the direct cause. Nor ought I to forget that this was a direct violation of a positive public statute, committed not only from the most sordid motives, but in defiance of duty and humanity. I must ask myself what is there in such a case as this to call on me to diminish the damages that are asked? I can only say that I see nothing that can justify me in doing so. The law says from \$10 to \$500, and the \$200 asked here are far short of half the extreme penalty; and what is there to mitigate the offence? I feel called upon to award the full damages asked, namely, \$200, with interest and costs."

So long as, and wherever the law allows men to make a business of selling the accursed stuff, which makes other men drunkards, and inflicts loss and misery on helpless families, it is to be hoped that such prosecutions will be common, and such judgments equally so. A few examples made of the offenders would teach them caution.

COMING HOME TO ROOST.

It would seem as if we had fairly reached the bottom of the charge against ex-Governor St. John, that he was bribed by either the Republican or Democratic party. The evidence adduced shows unmistakably that an effort was made by members of the Republican party to buy St. John out of the field, and that this effort ignominiously failed. The result is to completely clear the character of the man whom it was proposed to defame, and to brand. At least some members of the National Republican Committee are guilty of disreputable scheming to corrupt the Prohibitionist leader. The Republican insults to the Prohibition party have recoiled upon the

heads of those who offered them, and their adherence to the whiskey party has put them out of power. The attempt to blacken the character of an honest man has similarly failed, and the result is the exposure and disgrace of the would-be bribers who made the accusation. In the United States as well as in Canada the liquor-supporting party is cutting its own throat by the unworthy and immoral methods by which it is trying to avert its impending doom. Slander, corruption, rowdiness, arson, and even attempted assassination, can only ensure the more speedy and complete alienation of every elector who makes any claim to respectability from a cause that resorts to such methods of warfare.

In this connection we regret to notice that a professedly high class Canadian journal called the *Week* and published in this city, calls attention to the charges made against St. John, and unfairly ignores the fact of his complete vindication even on the testimony of his accusers. This journal also sneeringly refers to the Prohibition campaign in the United States as an "attempt of the Prohibitionist leader to grasp the presidency and its attendant spoils as the reward of his self-sacrificing philanthropy." Even where the principles of Prohibitionists are not commended, there ought to be sufficient honesty to prevent such misrepresentation. No one imagines that St. John had any expectation of "grasping the presidency" when he entered upon his campaign. The movement was a protest of right-thinking people against a great government-supported wrong, and as such it was emphatically a success.

The statement implying that St. John has injured the Prohibition cause by selfishness or personal ambition is also entirely without foundation, and we recommend our contemporary to be at least straightforward, even when prejudice will not permit of anything else than bitter opposition.

POLLINGS FIXED.

REMEMBER THE WORKERS IN YOUR PRAYERS.

Durham and Northumberland, Ont.	February 26.	Lambton, Ont.	March 19.
Drummond, Que.	March 5.	Missisquoi, Que.	March 19.
Elgin, Ont.	March 19.	St. Thomas (City), Ont. ..	Mar. 19.

Campaign Everywhere.

Petitions to the Governor-General are being signed in Bellechasse County, Que., asking for the submission of the Scott Act.

BRUCE.—A temperance convention at Walkerton has resolved to ask the Ontario Government to appoint Mr. Joseph Barker, of Kincardine, Police Magistrate for this county.

DRUMMOND, QUE.—James Miller, Esq., of Ulverton, writes us in reference to the prospects of the Scott Act, in his county, which is to vote on the 5th March next. He says: "We have the strongest hopes of being successful; the majority of the people are French, but the priests throughout the country are working hard in favor of the Act."

WATERLOO.—Rev. M. H. Fishburn, who has been at work for some time in this county, writes us very encouragingly of its Scott Act prospects. He says that prejudice is strong against the movement, but excellent work has been done, persistent and steady agitation is going on, and he believes that Waterloo County will give a majority in favor of prohibition, when the time for voting comes.

MIDDLESEX.—The petitions for this county are now in the hands of the Secretary of State, and a thorough canvass of the county is being made by the various sub-committees. The prospects are unusually hopeful, even the liquor party seeming ready to take for granted that their defeat will be overwhelming. The Middlesex friends say, "Kent is the banner county, and probably will be until our vote is polled."

ONTARIO.—A largely attended convention of Scott Act supporters met in Port Perry on the 29th ult. All parts of the county were represented, and with the exception of some censure of the delays in a few places in completing their canvass, the best of feeling prevailed. The Secretary N. F. Patterson, Q. C., reported 3,200 names to petitions, showing a margin of fully 200 over the required 25 per cent. The petitions will therefore be filed at once in the registry office, at Whitby, and the voting will come off some time in April.

MANITOBA.—The Royal Templars of Temperance, Grand Council of Manitoba, have just been in session at Winnipeg. We extract the following paragraph from the report on temperance work:—"We are also pleased to observe that the work of preparing for the submission of the Scott Act to the popular vote of all the counties and cities in the Province of Manitoba is progressing very favorably, in some places all the resident voters having signed the petitions. We understand it is the general intention to have the vote submitted all over the Province as nearly as possible simultaneously; and from reports coming from the different localities we have reason to believe that the Act will be adopted by large majorities."—*War Notes.*

ESSEX.—This county is coming to the front with a well-signed petition. Efforts have been made by opponents of the Act to boycott some prominent merchants for signing the petition. One of our exchanges says:—"The tavern-keepers of Windsor have boycotted one of the leading merchants of that town for having the courage to sign the Scott Act petition, other friends of the good cause are trying to make up some of his loss by giving him their custom. The liquor business, however, is itself suffering considerably from the temperance and Scott Act agitations. Two tavern-keepers who took \$187 and \$147 at last New Year, only got \$47 and \$42 on the same occasion this year. In their business, the greater the "depression of trade," the better for everybody else."

CARLETON.—The following is the official return of the vote on the Scott Act, in this county:—

	For.	Against.
Osgoode	379	284
Nepean	602	460
Huntley.....	119	130
Fitzroy.....	162	74
March.....	71	56
Torbolton.....	46	36
Richmond.....	19	41
Gloucester.....	386	325
New Edinburgh.....	118	17
North Gower.....	209	124
Marlboro'.....	124	80
Goulbourne.....	205	120
Majority for the Act.....	2,440	1,747

LONDON.—The Scott Act campaign opened in this city on Monday evening, the 9th inst., by a grand mass meeting in Victoria Hall. The chair was occupied by Rev. J. A. Murray, who was supported by Messrs. Bowman, Hobbs, Williams, Rev. D. Middleton, and a number of other prominent citizens. After devotional exercises the chairman delivered a short address, in which he stated that this meeting was the opening gun of the Scott Act campaign in this city; he invited opposition to the speaker of the evening, Mr. F. S. Spence, and requested any who were willing to advocate the anti-Scott Act side, to come on the platform. No person appearing, Mr. Spence occupied all the evening in an able and exhaustive discussion of the whole Scott Act question. The audience was deeply interested, and manifested its appreciation by frequent and enthusiastic applause. Choice music was furnished by a choir, which added much to the interest of the evening.

The petitions are being circulated in the city, and it is expected the signatures to them will be very large. The W.C.T.U. are hard at work, and prospects of success for the cause in London are very good.

HASTINGS.—The Executive Committee for Hastings met in the Police Court Room, Belleville, Thursday, Jan. 29th. Vice-President McClatchie in the chair. There was a good representation present from the North, but several active Southern workers were unavoidably absent, holding mass meetings throughout the county.

Reports were taken from different localities of the progress of the petitions. One gentleman, Mr. E. D. O'Flynn, of Madoc, said that the Madoc petitions could be pushed through in twenty-four hours. They had over 50 per cent. of the voters pledged already. Hungerford petitions contained 30 per cent. of the names on the voters' list and could be run up to 40 per cent. very soon. Tweed petitions had already 50 per cent. of the names.

A discussion having taken place as to the best time for recalling the petitions, it was resolved that the petitions be made returnable to the County Secretary (Rev. F. B. Stratton,) by the 14th of February, and that they be, by him, hung up in the Registrar's office by Tuesday, March 3rd.

Moved by Rev. W. J. Young, seconded by Rev. Chas. Fish, "That if the Secretary require any legal advice, he consult with J. J. Maclaren, Q. C., of Toronto."

Rev. C. R. Morrow, of Oxford, was present at the meeting, and gave a good deal of valuable advice. He is at present engaged addressing meetings throughout the county.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.—The Executive Committee of the Scott Act for these united counties, met at Cobourg last Monday, and was in every way a grand success. Representatives from nearly all the municipalities were present, and all were hopeful of large majorities. Mr. W. G. Fee, the efficient and chief executive officer for the campaign, was present at the evening session, and gave some very useful instructions in regard to the work. He will visit the various municipalities and organize for active work.—*Port Hope Weekly Guide.*

At a meeting of temperance workers from different parts of the township of Manvers, held in the Manvers Central Temperance Association hall, on Saturday the 17th inst., for the purpose of forming a Scott Act Organization for the township, a central committee was formed, with Rev. E. A. Tonkin, as President, and R. G. Dean, as Secretary-Treasurer. The President was the right man in the right place, in fact all present manifested a hearty interest in the work. The very fact of their being present, some from a considerable distance, on the most severe day we have had this winter, speaks more than words can for their zeal in the good cause. The Township was laid out into sections, and a sub-committee appointed in each section. Favorable reports were received from all parts of the Township, and it was computed that a very large majority would be given the Act. The meeting then adjourned to meet again in two weeks.—*Canadian Statesman.*

LAMBTON.—A Scott Act convention for this county was held in Wyoming on Tuesday last for the transaction of business in connection with the coming campaign. The *Alvinton Fair Play* says:

"The petition, which contains nearly a thousand more names than is required by law to submit the Act, was sent to Ottawa about two weeks ago, and it is expected the day of voting will soon be set, and as it is impossible to know when the day will be, the friends of temperance want to be prepared and have everything in readiness to prosecute the campaign vigorously, and not be caught "napping" as was the case three years ago. The liquor dealers are now at work not only canvassing against the adoption of the Act, but are circulating false reports. The report has reached us that a legal technicality has been discovered. Every move that has been made under legal advice. The object of circulating these reports is to keep the electors from going to the polls. No credence should be given to such reports as there is no truth in them."

The following is a report of the Lambton County meeting sent us by a Wanstead correspondent:—

"A Convention was held in the Canada Methodist Church in Wyoming on the 10th inst., and notwithstanding the extremely cold weather there was a very large gathering present, only three townships being unrepresented. The utmost harmony, unanimity and enthusiasm prevailed during the entire proceedings. Owing to the snow blockade on the Petrolia Branch Railway, our president, Rev. J. G. Calder, was unable to be present until near the close of the meeting, which he reached by means of a lumber sleigh. The chair

was taken by the vice-president, A. J. Syers, Esq., at 1.30 p.m., and after opening the meeting he announced that the 19th of March was appointed for voting on the Scott Act. Instructions to the officers of the several polling sub-divisions throughout the county were drafted by a committee and adopted by the Convention. Considerable discussion arose on the question of engaging speakers which was ultimately left to the discretion of the Executive Committee. Quite a number of clergymen of different denominations were present, who expressed themselves willing and ready to enter heartily upon the work of the campaign with a determination to win. The general feeling of those present was that a large majority will be polled in favor of the Act. Of this there is little doubt judging from the reports received from all parts of the county."

TORONTO.—The Toronto Electoral Temperance Union for St. David's Ward met Friday night in the Parliament street Methodist Church, when the chair was occupied by Mr. H. B. Hara. Mr. James Thompson explained the objects of the Association, after which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Emerson Coatsworth; 1st Vice, Jacob Spence; 2nd Vice, A. B. Brown; 3rd Vice, Elgin Schoff; Sec.-Treas., R. J. Fleming; Chaplain, W. O. Littleford; Representatives to the Electoral Union, A. B. McColl, Findlay McDonald, W. C. Wilkinson, Ald. Galley, and Thomas Grinnell.

The concert of the West End Christian Temperance Society held in Occident Hall on Saturday night was well attended, notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather. The following ladies and gentlemen took part:—Misses Colwell, E. Matthews, Mabel Gillam, Seaton, and Tresidore, and Messrs. Harry Becton, R. Davidson, Montomery, Raynor, Marvin, and G. Matthews. Mr. L. H. Wood presided at the piano. There was a large attendance at the Sunday afternoon experience meeting; Mr. A. Farley occupied the chair. Among the speakers were Messrs James Mooring, Jas. Thompson, Robert Hall, and Mr. Green, of Davenport. Ten of those present signed the pledge.

A meeting of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was held Monday afternoon in a room in Shaftesbury hall buildings. It was decided to assist in obtaining signatures to the petitions against the changes to the Scott Act proposed by the liquor dealers. Arrangements were made for forming a branch association in North Toronto. It is expected to form the association next week in one of the churches.

The Board of the Toronto Temperance Mission Union met on Saturday evening last, with Mr. W. H. Howland in the chair. The trustees reported that a lot had been purchased on Cumberland street, where a new hall will be erected.

Literary Record.

"THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND COMPENSATION" is the title of a pamphlet prepared by Wm. Burgess, to be shortly issued from the publishing house of Hunter, Rose & Co., of this city. It treats the subject from the following standpoints: "Why the Subject is Discussed," "Compensation Defined," "The Legal View," "Who is to be Compensated?" "Who is to Pay?" "The Question of Policy Considered," "Precedents in Favor of Compensation," "The Moral View." For further particulars address W. Burgess, 33 Hayden Street, Toronto, from whom specimen copies may be procured for 10c. each.

"SHOT AND SHELL for the Temperance conflict," by Rev. D. Rogers, published at the Methodist Book Room, 80 King street East, Toronto. We cordially recommend this little volume to our readers. It does not profess to be any systematically constructed argument on the drink question. It is a compilation of forcible facts, petty passages, striking stories, pointed paragraphs, poems, &c., &c., carefully selected and edited, and forming as the title indicates an arsenal of weapons ready for the temperance warrior either on the platform or in the parlor. One of those books which may be read consecutively with interest and profit, or may be caught up with a similar result in a spare moment of rest or travel. It will prove invaluable to inexperienced temperance advocates on the look out for just the information that it presents, and also to those who have long been in the thick of the fight, as they will be certain to find here something of worth that they have not met before. It ought to have a very wide circulation.

The Canada Temperance Act!

• **OVER 37,000 MAJORITY.**

"THANK GOD AND TAKE COURAGE."

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR

<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		<i>New Brunswick.</i>	
Annapolis,	Capo Broton,	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.</i>
Halton,	Renfrew,	Charlottetown, (city),	Lisgar,
Oxford,	Norfolk,	Prince,	Arthabaska
Simcoe,	Huron,	King's,	Marquette,
Dundas, Stormont,	Brant,	Queen's	Brome.
and Glengarry,	Kent,		
Bruce,	Lanark,		
Leeds &	Lennox &		
Grenville	Adding'n,		
Dufferin.	Guelp'h (city).		

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

<i>Ontario.</i>			
Russell and Prescott,	Perth,	Kingston (city).	
Carleton,	Lambton,	Belleville (city).	
Northumberland and Durham,	Hastings,	Toronto (city).	
Ontario,	Waterloo,	London (city).	
York,	Middlesex,	St. Catharines (city)	
Essex,	Wellington.	St. Thomas (city).	
Groy,	Lincoln,		
Elgin,	Victoria,		

Quebec.—Shefford, Drummond, Pontiac, Chicoutimi, Missisquoi, Belle chase.

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

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 fifteen counties and one city have adopted the Act, and in fifteen counties and six cities agitation has been started in its favor.

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

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

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

List of Alliance Secretaries :

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

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED.		MAJORITIES.		DATE OF ELECTION.
	For	Ag'nt	For	Ag'nt	
<i>Fredericton (city), N.B.....</i>	403	203	200		October 31, 1878
<i>York, N.B.....</i>	1229	214	1015		December 28, "
<i>Prince, P.E.I.....</i>	2062	271	1791		" 28, "
<i>Charlotte, N.B.....</i>	867	149	718		March 14, 1879
<i>Carleton, N.B.....</i>	1215	96	1119		April 21, "
<i>Charlottetown, P.E.I.....</i>	827	253	574		" 24, "
<i>Albert, N.B.....</i>	718	114	604		" 21, "
<i>King's, P.E.I.....</i>	1076	59	1017		May 29, "
<i>Lambton, Ont.....</i>	2567	2552	215		" 29, "
<i>King's N.B.....</i>	798	245	553		June 23, "
<i>Queen's, N.B.....</i>	500	315	185		July 3, "
<i>Westmoreland, N.B.....</i>	1082	299	783		September 11, "
<i>Megantic, Que.....</i>	372	841		469	" 11, "
<i>Northumberland, N.B.....</i>	875	673	202		" 2, 1880
<i>Stanstead Que.....</i>	760	941		181	June 22, "
<i>Queen's, P.E.I.....</i>	1317	59	1218		September 21, "
<i>Marquette, Manitoba.....</i>	612	195	417		" 27, "
<i>Digby, N.B.....</i>	944	42	902		November 8, "
<i>Queen's, N.S.....</i>	763	82	681		January 3, 1881
<i>Sunbury, N.B.....</i>	176	41	135		February 17, "
<i>Shelburne, N.S.....</i>	807	154	653		March 17, "
<i>Lisgar, Manitoba.....</i>	247	120	127		April 7, "
<i>Hamilton (city), Ont.....</i>	1661	2811		1150	" 13, "
<i>King's, N.S.....</i>	1477	108	1369		" 14, "
<i>Halton, Ont.....</i>	1483	1402	81		" 19, "
<i>Annapolis, N.S.....</i>	1111	114	997		" 19, "
<i>Wentworth, Ont.....</i>	1611	2262		591	" 22, "
<i>Colchester, N.S.....</i>	1418	184	1234		May 13, "
<i>Capo Breton, N.S.....</i>	739	216	523		August 11, "
<i>Hants, N.S.....</i>	1028	92	936		September 15, "
<i>Welland, Ont.....</i>	1610	2378		768	November 10, "
<i>Lambton, Ont.....</i>	2988	3073		85	" 29, "
<i>Inverness, N.S.....</i>	966	106	854		January 6, 1882
<i>Pictou, N.S.....</i>	1555	453	1102		" 9, "
<i>St. John, N.B.....</i>	1074	1074			February 23, "
<i>Fredericton, N.B.....</i>	293	252	41		October 26, "
<i>Cumberland, N.S.....</i>	1560	262	1298		" 25, 1883
<i>Prince County, P.E.I.....</i>	2939	1065	1874		February 7, 1884
<i>Yarmouth, N.S.....</i>	1300	96	1204		March 7, "
<i>Oxford, Ont.....</i>	4073	3298	775		" 20, "
<i>Arthabaska, Que.....</i>	1487	255	1232		July 17, "
<i>Westmoreland, N.B.....</i>	1774	1701	73		August 14, "
<i>Halton, Ont.....</i>	1947	1767	180		September 9, "
<i>Simcoe, Ont.....</i>	5712	4529	1183		October 9, "
<i>Stanstead, Que.....</i>	1300	975	325		" 9, "
<i>Charlottetown, P.E.I.....</i>	755	715	40		" 16, "
<i>Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, Ont.....</i>	4590	2884	1706		" 16, "
<i>Peel, Ont.....</i>	1805	1999		194	" 23, "
<i>Bruce, Ont.....</i>	4501	3189	1312		" 30, "
<i>Huron, Ont.....</i>	6012	4337	1655		" 30, "
<i>Dufferin, Ont.....</i>	1904	1109	795		" 30, "
<i>Prince Edward, Ont.....</i>	1528	1633		125	" 30, "
<i>York, N.B.....</i>	1184	661	523		" 30, "
<i>Renfrew, Ont.....</i>	1748	1018	730		November 7, "
<i>Norfolk, Ont.....</i>	2781	1694	1087		" 11, "
<i>Cumpton, Que.....</i>	1132	1620		488	" 26, "
<i>Brant, Ont.....</i>	1690	1083	602		December 11, "
<i>Brantford (city), Ont.....</i>	646	812		166	" 11, "
<i>Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....</i>	5058	4334	674		" 13, "
<i>Kent, Ont.....</i>	4368	1975	2398		January 15, 1885
<i>Lanark, Ont.....</i>	1995	1581	414		" 15, "
<i>Lennox & Addington, Ont.....</i>	2047	2011	36		" 15, "
<i>Brome, Que.....</i>	1224	739	485		" 15, "
<i>Guelp'h Ont.....</i>	680	511	169		" 22, "
<i>Carleton, Ont.....</i>	2440	1747	693		" 29, "
Total.....	99002	65983	37055	4936	

The votes in the places printed in Italics are not included in the totals, as the Act has been voted on in these places twice.

Contributed Articles.

THE QUESTION OF PROHIBITION.

THE W. C. T. U. AND THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

To the Editor of THE CANADA CITIZEN.

DEAR SIR,—In a recent number of your very valuable paper Mrs. Curzon makes some very trenchant criticisms with regard to the W. C. T. U., and its attitude towards the Woman Suffrage movement, and as a member of the W. C. T. U., and at the same time directly interested in the movement for the political equality of woman, it is just possible I may be able to rectify some mistakes and facts that Mrs. Curzon has inadvertently fallen into with regard to the W. C. T. U. and its honored President; and as I am intimately associated with both suffragists and W. C. T. U. workers, I can speak with authority as to the attitude of the N. W. C. T. U. and the Canadian wing of this great army of philanthropic workers.

1st. Mrs. Curzon says the reason why the Ont. W. C. T. U. looks askance in the suffrage question is because the W. C. T. U. of the United States, led by Frances Willard, thought it best to keep their work free from the woman suffragists. Now, for the benefit of all W. S. and all W. C. T. U. workers, I wish to say that Frances Willard is and ALWAYS has been a suffragist, as are all of the leading women of the National W. C. T. U. of the United States. It was Frances Willard who, at the Baltimore Convention of the N. W. C. T. U. some years ago, proved her faith by her works by introducing a suffrage resolution committing the National Organization to the principles of suffrage. It was Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer then president, who opposed it, and on this question of woman's ballot more than all else Frances E. Willard was elected to the presidency of the W. C. T. U., and has ever since held that office. The National Organization of the W. C. T. U. is so much committed to the principles of Woman Suffrage that a franchise department of work has been in existence for a length of time. This department is under the charge of Mrs. Wallace, of Indiana, a member of the National Suffrage Association. A woman who, through a long career of usefulness, has made the world rich by her inward light, and outward righteousness. Many State W. C. T. U. are committed to the suffrage movement, and to this end have petitioned their respective legislatures. Just now Ill. W. C. T. U. is again before her General Assembly asking for a constitutional amendment to the State Constitution, extending the elective franchise to women. At the same time the great national body representing the women of 100,000 homes and firesides has through their Supt. of Franchise petitioned the United States Congress in this wise: "that since all injustice works a list—prayeth that the United States Congress will run on the political disabilities of women by submitting a sixteenth amendment to the National Constitution prohibiting the disenfranchisement of any citizen on the ground of sex." It cannot but be evident from the above that Frances Willard, as the leader of the W. C. T. U. of the United States, is with that great body committed to the principles that Mrs. Curzon so eloquently pleads for. As for the Canada W. C. T. U., the truth is they as a body do not follow in the wake of the National President, but fall a long way in the rear from the progressive advances of that gracious woman and leader, Frances E. Willard. Individually many of the Ont. W. C. T. U. workers are committed to the principles and justice of the claims of the suffrage movement; and I speak with knowledge when I say that the great body of our workers would hail with gladness the Parliamentary franchise as beneficial to them and to the Temperance Reform. And it is only a matter of time when this great compendium of modern civilization—the ballot—will be in the hands of our women as a weapon against the political intriguing saloon system of to-day. Until then let us both work on in a common unity, remembering "that the seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head," and all humanity be blessed. To this end we want—"more prayer; more knowledge; more faith; more labor; more patience; more perseverance; more money; more women."

"We have no time to waste
In critic's sneer, or cynic's bark,
Quarrel or reprimand;
T'will soon be dark;
Then choose thine aim,
And may God speed the mark."

MINNIE PHELPS,
Supt. Press Dept. Ont. W. C. T. U.

The question of Prohibition is before the people of our country. It is to be expected that the religious press shall keep the question prominent until it finds a satisfactory settlement. Intemperance is an evil which Christian principle compels us to oppose always, earnestly, and by all proper means.

The plea that to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors within the limits of a State, is to establish sumptuary laws, which are unconstitutional, is a sophistry with which the most artful demagogue will hardly be able to deceive the most ignorant voter. The State has a right to regulate trade within its bounds and to determine what trades and manufactures it will or will not license.

The question of the constitutional right of Prohibition is settled in the minds of the people. The only question remaining is the expediency of such legislation.

In respect even to this question of expediency, the only point open to debate in the minds of Christian men is that of method. As to principles, every good man must confess that intemperance is a great evil, the greatest that now casts its shadow over our land. The cry comes up against it from our prisons, four-fifths of whose inmates have been made criminals by strong drink; from thousands of homes, where helpless women and children suffer and weep for ruined husbands and fathers, from honorable parents whose cultured and gifted sons have taken the prodigal's path. Opposition to such an evil is not a question of expediency but of principle and of personal integrity. We must oppose this evil; we must labor and pray for its removal.

The question of method in promoting the cause of temperance is now pressed forward by the people.

Has prohibitory law proven a remedy for the evil? Let the State of Maine be called as the first witness. The State of Maine led off more than twenty years ago in prohibiting by the vote of her people the sale of intoxicating liquors. Did Maine find the effort at Prohibition a failure? While it has rested with the people to preserve the prohibitory laws, and they were free from year to year, if they found them not worth the trouble of sustaining, to give judgment against them in their elections, the sentiment in their favor has steadily strengthened, and at her last election, having tried Prohibition for twenty years, she incorporated it as an amendment to her constitution by a majority of seventy thousand votes, while the dominant political party gave to their ticket only about sixteen thousand majority. Such is the testimony of Maine after long experience.

Kansas has already reduced the amount of intoxicating liquors sold in her territory more than one-half by her prohibitory amendment. The evil of intemperance is disappearing under the new regime as fast as the most ardent friends of Prohibition had hoped.

In Arkansas local option has been enforced until the amount of whiskey consumed in that State to-day as compared with five years ago is as the jug-full to the barrel.

There are those who tell us that Prohibition does not prohibit. It is said that in almost every town and village of Maine whiskey may be gotten somewhere. Who are they that get it and how do they get it? A man who is willing to get it anywhere and anyhow, drinks from a jug which has been buried in the mud in a pig-sty, and then says triumphantly, "I can get whiskey in the State of Maine; Prohibition does not prohibit." We do not expect to make any laws which will keep men of that class from drinking. But the Prohibition of constitutional law and the protest of seventy thousand majority of Maine's worthy citizens will be Prohibition enough for decent men. It were as reasonable to pronounce all laws against theft useless because they cannot wholly prevent stealing as to pronounce against Prohibition because it does not wholly prevent drunkenness.

Who are they that oppose prohibitory laws? The saloon keepers, and brewers, and distillers. They are fully aroused; they are leagued to oppose the movement with all the money and influence which they can command. There is no class of men who watch with such deep interest the progress of Prohibition as these, there are none that keep better informed of its effects, and they resist it with their utmost power, giving in their organized opposition to it, the best testimony as to its efficiency.—*Southwestern Methodist.*

The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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F. S. SPENCE, - - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13TH, 1885.

This number is sent to many friends whose names are not yet on our subscription list. Will they kindly aid our enterprise by forwarding their dollars and addresses? It is desirable to subscribe early, as we propose making every number well worth preserving for future reference and use.

MEN, WOMEN, AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

The London Times has done good service by investigating the causes leading to greatly increased drunkenness during the past few years in Switzerland. The Federal Council of that country has issued a report which shows that of late the increase in the consumption of spirits has been much more rapid than the increase in the consumption of wines, and that the most rapid increase in each was during the period of prosperity which followed the Franco-German war. The Council attribute the increased consumption of alcohol to two causes: (1) to the introduction of free trade in alcoholic beverages, and the withdrawal from the Cantons of the power to limit the number of public houses; and (2) the commercial and agricultural prosperity above referred to. The former is described as the main cause, and just here comes in the instructiveness of the report. It goes to demonstrate the fact that an increase in the quantity of alcohol consumed will result from increased facilities for obtaining it, and, conversely, that the way to diminish consumption is to diminish the facilities. The federal constitution adopted in Switzerland in 1874 took away the power of local option and regulation previously vested in the governments of Cantons, and the experience of ten years show that the effect is disastrous. The Council's report reads very much like a plea for prohibition.

I had something to say last week about the views of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, President of the English Board of Trade, on the land question in Scotland and England. In one of his recent speeches he went further in the way of laying down a policy for himself and those for whom he speaks than he had ever gone before. He wished to go back to the "old type of multiplied freeholds in the land, and re-establish the peasants and yeomen, who were some of the most prosperous, the most independent, and the most comfortable classes in the community." In other words Mr. Chamberlain wishes to break up at least a portion of the large estates into small holdings, for the purpose of creating a peasant proprietary. The

object is a good one, for there can be no doubt that the divorce of the laborer from the soil he cultivates, and the aggregation of large areas of land in the hands of men who live by letting it out to others, create a social condition which produces national weakness and may lead to national disaster. The disaffection of the Irish people to the Government is chiefly due to their being deprived of all personal interest in the land, and the Scottish crofters are rapidly following their example. Nor will the English peasantry lag far behind. They are less mercurial in their temperament than their Irish fellow-citizens, but they can be aroused, and any movement amongst them will not easily be allayed. What chance would England have amongst nations if the mass of the people in the three kingdoms should lose not merely their feeling of loyalty to the crown but their feeling of patriotism for their country?

Good as Mr. Chamberlain's object is there is sure to be great difficulty in attaining it. Various plans have been suggested. The one advocated by Cobden, Bright, John Stuart Mill, and other Radicals of the past and passing generation is to abolish the laws of primogeniture and entail so as on the one hand to enable estates to be broken up by partition when the owner dies intestate, and on the other to prevent him from controlling the succession to it, as much as he can do at present, by his will. If these absurd legal relics of feudalism were removed out of the way, no doubt large estates would gradually dissolve through the operations of spendthrift heirs, family quarrels, and family settlements. The estates so broken up would come into the hands of smaller owners, and these would constitute the nucleus of a yeomanry such as Mr. Chamberlain wants to see. But this process is too slow for him. He wishes it to go on, but he advocates other and more questionable measures. He would authorize the new rural municipalities to acquire land for the purpose of providing small plots for laborers, the land to be acquired by expropriation at its "fair market value," or "the price which a willing purchaser would pay to a willing seller in the open market." This scheme opens up a long vista of entirely new legislation and administration—a vista down which the nation, even under the guidance of the Parliament elected under the new franchise, will for some time shrink from proceeding. In all probability primogeniture and entail will soon have to go, and steps may be taken to simplify the process of transferring land, so that it may pass readily and at little cost from seller to buyer. Beyond this nothing is likely to be done for a long time, and nothing ought to be done for the mere purpose of creating a peasant proprietary. If an English yeomanry worthy of the name is to be established, it must be the growth of time, and the first step towards it will be to clear the way by removing the feudal obstacles which at present keep the land in large masses. Perhaps time may show that nothing more is necessary.

We need in Canada, almost as much as they need in Britain, some simple and less costly mode of transferring land from seller to buyer and giving an unquestionable title with it. At present if a man wants to raise \$100 by way of loan on a piece of land he must pay the cost of searching his title to its ownership. This adds considerably to the expense of the loan, but that is not the worst feature of the case. If next year he wants to borrow another hundred dollars he must again pay for searching his title, and so on every time he borrows. In the name of common sense why should it be necessary to search a title every time a transfer or a conveyance takes place. Let the search be thoroughly made once for all, let the exact nature of the title be then recorded on a certificate, and let this certificate be indisputable evidence of the possessor's claim. This is the Torren's system in a nutshell, the only other feature of importance being a guarantee fund for the protection of those whose valid claims may have been overlooked in the search. With such a certificate of title the owner of a farm or a town lot might go to a loan society without the intervention of a lawyer, hand over his certificate of title as security and borrow money on it at the lowest rate of interest and without a cent of cost. The certificate being registered he would be as absolutely protected as now against loss of evidence of title, while he would be perfectly secure against old claims whether valid or merely trumped up.

The day is not far distant when this system will be universally prevalent. There is hope of its early introduction into the Northwest by the

Dominion Parliament. Manitoba seems disposed to adopt it. The idea is rapidly becoming popular in Ontario, and the movement is spreading to other Provinces. The system owes its existence to the late Sir Robert Torrens, a layman in one of the Australian Provinces. Being struck with the ease, cheapness and safety of the ordinary mode of transferring shares in vessels and other property, as compared with the cumbrous, costly and unsafe mode of transferring land, the question occurred to him why real estate should not pass as easily from hand to hand as a horse or a share in a bank. He devoted much time and thought to a plan for bringing about such a simplification, was elected to Parliament as its author and promoter, and eventually succeeded in having it adopted in his own Province, whence it has since spread over the whole Australian Continent. After it comes in force here people will ask in amazement why some such plan was not adopted a hundred years ago, or rather why any other ever had an existence or found a defender.

The fall of Khartoum brings to an end the vacillating policy of the British Government in North eastern Africa. The course of that policy will yet form an instructive episode in general history no less than in English Parliamentary Government. When Arabi Bey rebelled against the Khedive of Egypt, and took possession of Alexandria, the British Government undertook to quell the rebellion mainly, so far as one can see, in the interest of British holders of Egyptian bonds. The temporarily successful uprising under Arabi Bey in Lower Egypt gave an impetus to the much more persistent one under the Mahdi in Upper Egypt and the Soudan, and Chinese Gordon was allowed at his own urgent request to penetrate to Khartoum and put himself at the head of the enemies of the False Prophet. The latter is an Arab, and has gathered round him many of the sheikhs of the desert. Gordon had a considerable amount of influence with the tribes, but was gradually hemmed in, and English public opinion forced the Government to send an expedition under Wolseley to relieve him. The vanguard of that expedition reached the beleaguered place on the 28th January, only to find it in the hands of the enemy, Gordon being either dead or a prisoner. It is evident that to allow Gordon to undertake such a mission was a fatal error. His life was worth no more to the nation than those of of some who have lost theirs in the effort to relieve him. He is an enthusiast, but enthusiasm must be kept under restraint when it tends to lead to the needless sacrifice of life. What was England's interest in Khartoum? The occupation of that place by the Mahdi was not even a menace to the Suez Canal, which could in any event be more easily defended from itself than from the Nile at Khartoum.

The Wolseley expedition was sent out greatly against the will of some members of the Gladstone Government, but now that Khartoum has fallen and the little army is in danger there will be no more indecision. If Mr. Gladstone wishes to popularize himself now all he need do is to start a crusade against the slave trading Arabs and crush them once for all in the Soudan. Gen. Wolseley has been given full power to act on his own discretion, and this means that he will be supplied with the necessary means. There is no likelihood of France giving trouble for she is in a worse fix in China and Tonquin. Italy will cordially assist England, and even Germany will applaud. The greatest difficulty in the way is the desert, but that can be overcome by the construction of a cheap railway over a district which presents a level surface. At this writing the ball still seems to be at Mr. Gladstone's toe, and he will belie his high reputation for versatility and resource if he fails to send it off.

ONLOOKER.

General News.

CANADIAN.

The Dominion W. C. T. U. closed a very successful three days convention at Ottawa on Friday last.

Col. Trywhitt, M.P. for South Simcoe, has made application to the War Office to organize a Canadian regiment for service in Egypt.

Mr. J. W. Bain, the Liberal-Conservative candidate, has been elected to the House of Commons for the county of Soulanges, Man.

Mr. Poirer, postmaster of the House of Commons, has been appointed Senator for New Brunswick, in place of the late Senator Muirhead.

Elections under the Canada Temperance Act are called for the counties of Elgin, Lambton, Missisquoi and the city of St. Thomas, all on March 19.

Canadian Pacific Railway traffic receipts for last week show an increase of \$64,000, and those of the Grand Trunk a decrease of \$62,156, compared with the corresponding period last year.

The John H. Stratford hospital, at Brantford, the munificent gift of Mr. John H. Stratford to the city, was formally opened on Tuesday by the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario.

Preparations are being made for a monster representative delegation of those opposed to the Scott Act to visit Ottawa and impress their views on the Dominion Government.

At Belleville, Feb. 6, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. David Babcock, accidentally set fire to her clothes on Tuesday, and was burned so severely that death resulted yesterday afternoon.

Toronto University Convocation have discussed the question of federation, and passed resolutions approving of it with a certain proviso, and have appointed a committee to watch whatever legislation may be required to that end.

FIRES.—A fire broke out in C. H. Cordingly & Co's. distillery, Montreal, on the 10th, when the stock on the third and fourth flats was damaged to the extent of \$4,000. Insured for \$12,000.—At Woodstock on Feb. 8th, John Bain's cabinet factory, east end, was burned. The loss in furniture is considerable and unrepaired.—At Belleville, on Feb. 10th, about 2.30 in the morning, a fire broke out in Patrick Murphy's store on Front street. Considerable damage was done to the goods by smoke and water. Mr. Murphy is insured for \$700, which will cover his loss.

UNITED STATES.

During a scrimmage between Mexican horse thieves and Texans last week, ten of the former were shot.

Edward S. Arnot, an actor, suicided on Feb. 5th, by cutting his throat. Drink and financial embarrassment were the cause.

A tremendous snowstorm prevailed in the North-Western States on Monday. In some localities it was accompanied by heavy rain and thunder and lightning. Railway traffic is almost completely stopped.

At Ashland, Oregon, on Feb. 5th, Alex. Jones, mail carrier, and Mrs. Geo. Gibson and two children, and a young man named McClung were drowned while attempting to ford a creek which was swollen by recent rains.

At Cairo, Ill., on Feb. 8th, Frank Abner, 15 years old, has been gaoled, charged with murdering his grandmother, Mrs. Ross, near Rock Creek. He had been reprimanded by his grandmother for neglecting his work. At midnight he got up and buried an axe in her brains, killing her instantly.

A fearful collision occurred early Saturday morning at New Brunswick, N.J., between a freight and an oil train, by which four people and twelve horses were burned to death, and factories and property valued at three-quarters of a million was consumed by the burning oil.

FIRES.—One of the largest fires witnessed in New York for some time broke out at midnight on the 4th, in the wine vaults of Steinhardt Bros., Wooster street. The flames spread with frightful rapidity throughout the building, and owing to the inflammable nature of the contents the department were unable to cope with the devouring element. The fire gained such headway that the entire fire department of the lower part of the city was called out. Shortly afterwards the walls caved in crushing the adjoining houses. Contiguous to the burning structure were a number of tenement houses. About fifty families are now in the station house. The intense heat from the blazing structure has cracked the walls on the other side of the street. The loss is estimated at one and a half millions of dollars.—Another fire broke out same evening in the five story marble building on Barclay street, occupied by Major & Knapp, lithographers, Edward Miller & Co., clock manufacturers; Fritzsche Bros., essential oils; John Wygands, glass and crockery. The flames spread so rapidly that several of the hindermost were slightly burned in making their escape from the building. Loss, \$275,000. Fireman James Smith, who mounted to the top storey, lost his footing, fell to the street seventy feet below and was killed.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Cardinal McCabe, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, is dead.

The proceedings against Cunningham and Burton, the alleged perpetrators of the dynamite outrage at the Tower of London on the 24th ult., were unsatisfactory to the authorities. Mr. Poland, counsel to the Crown, created a sensation by immediately announcing that he would withdraw the charge of conspiracy and substitute that of high treason and felony against both prisoners jointly.

It is stated in Brussels Court circles that a marriage has been arranged between Prince Edward, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, and Princess Clementine, the youngest daughter of King Leopold.

The Vicar-General of Gibraltar diocese has been murdered. A butcher, supposed to be insane, attacked the priest in the sacristy of the cathedral and stabbed him to death.

The Ahwoona tribe, natives of the Gold Coast at Dahomey, recently made an attack on the English port and settlement at Quitah. The attack was repulsed by the police after a sharp fight. Three white men were killed. Capt. Campbell was dangerously wounded. Three hundred natives were killed on both sides.

Admiral Courbet, with seven men-of-war, has arrived at Matsun. A mutiny recently occurred on one of his ships, and twelve mutineers were shot.

Admiral Courbet telegraphs from Kelung as follows: Fifteen hundred Chinese attacked our new positions Saturday night. They were repulsed, and left 200 dead upon the field, including a European officer and several Mandarins. Our loss was one killed and one wounded. The enemy's loss since Jan. 25th has been 700 killed and wounded.

Yokohama advices state that the gun-powder works near Canton exploded on Dec. 22nd and killed 250 employees.

There is the appearance of serious trouble between Italy and Turkey, arising out of Italian occupation of certain ports on the Red Sea. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has decided to limit the action of the Italian troops and marines on the Red Sea littoral to the coast near Massowan.

It was with surprise, indignation and wrath that the news was received by all classes of people both in England and Canada of the fall of Khartoum and the possible death of Gen. Gordon. No one expected that Khartoum was in such an unsafe position. Despatches received irregularly from Gordon stated that he was in no immediate danger from the rebels, being provided with plenty of ammunition and provisions. He feared treachery, however, on the part of some of his Egyptian subordinates. Col. Wilson, with his steamers arrived off Khartoum on January 28th, and was greatly surprised to find the enemy in possession of the city. He immediately started on his return, and proceeded under a heavy fire from the rebels, sustaining for some hours the fire of upwards of 7,000 riflemen, and sixteen guns. When some miles below the Shublaka Cataract, Wilson's steamers were wrecked, but the whole party managed to reach an island in safety and were afterwards rescued by Lord Chas. Beresford, who brought them to the British camp at Metemnah. Small hopes are entertained for Gordon's safety. The consensus of opinion is that he is dead. The appearance of the so-called palace, in which he made his last headquarters, showed that a desperate struggle had been made in and around the building. The walls were blackened with smoke from what seemed to have been a recent conflagration. It is firmly believed that the Mahdi obtained the city by the treachery of some of Gordon's Egyptian officers.

The following despatch has just been received from Gakdul:—"On the day of the capture of Khartoum, Gen. Gordon's attention was attracted by a tremendous tumult in the streets. He left the palace or Government building, in which he had made his headquarters, to ascertain the cause. As he reached the street he was stabbed in the back and fell dead. The tumult was caused by the Mahdi's troops, who had gained access to the interior of the town through treachery, and who were soon in complete possession of the place, including the citadel. A fearful massacre of the garrison followed. Scenes of slaughter are described as surpassing the Bulgarian atrocities and rivaling the worst horrors of the Sepoy mutiny. The panic-stricken Egyptians were captured in their flight and put to death with the most fiendish tortures. Some were transfixed with spears and left to bleed to death. Most of the victims were

mutilated in a horrible manner. Their eyes were gouged out, their noses were slit, their tongues torn out by the roots. The massacre included many non-combatants. The Egyptian women were subjected to shameful indignities. More than a hundred women and young girls were given over to the Mahdi's followers to be used as slaves. The Mahdi has repaired the fortifications and made Khartoum well nigh impregnable.

Tales and Sketches.

THE BURNISH FAMILY.

A PRIZE STORY PUBLISHED BY THE SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

CHAPTER XVI.

Morning.

"A thing that once was woman!
Thin, haggard, hollow-eyed, and wan!
A horror that the shuddering eye
Starts back aghast from resting on!"

—W. C. Bennett.

A fresh breeze sprung up early, and carried off the clouds of night, leaving the sky bright, clear, and blue. Mabel rose soon, threw open her window for a breath of the morning air before it was polluted with the smoke of innumerable fires. Her spirits rose, but she was conscious that her health, hitherto so perfect, had suffered from recent trials, and she longed to get to Bath, the only home she had ever known. While indulging in the thought of the journey, and hoping her father would take an early breakfast, and leave in the morning instead of the day, she was startled by hearing a loud ring at the door bell. As the house was always opened at six o'clock, she felt surprised, but concluded, as apparently the servant did, that it was only some customer impatient for a morning dram, like those who pommelled at the doors and shutters on Sunday; but again and again there was the ringing.

"Come down! here's a dead woman found on your back premises," was the call of the policeman to the servant who had opened an upper window, and looked out. Soon all were on the alert, and Mr. Alterton hurried into the dj-mantled house as two or three policemen arrived.

The body was a shocking spectacle—a mere frame of bones, much collapsed with convulsions; the clothes and hair were as wet as if she had been dipped in the river. The medical man, who had been hastily summoned, said she must have been dead at least two hours. The pocket of her gown was searched, and all that it contained was a Russia leather cigar case. This, as the police locked the door and put up a temporary shutter to the window, was given into Mr. Alterton's charge, to take care of against the inquest. As he was proceeding, on returning to his bar, to seal it up in the presence of witnesses, he started, and a shock ran through him that made him shiver, for he saw the name of "Edward Buon" in faded gilt letters on the case.

"Oh, sirs!" he exclaimed, "what is this?"

"What's the matter, Mr. Alterton?" said the medical man.

"Nothing," faltered the poor publican, turning deadly pale, "only I—I think, that is, I knew once a person of that name," pointing it out with a trembling finger.

"Well! that can't be the name of the dead. That's a man's name."

"No. But! Oh, it never can be!" said Mr. Alterton, wiping the perspiration from his forehead. "By Heavens! I must look again at that—that—poor thing. Oh, dear, it cannot be!"

Uttering these incoherent words, he turned back from his own house, and, followed by the medical man and the police, re-entered the room where the body lay. He faltered a moment as he approached that still form, and gazed earnestly at it. Then kneeling down on one knee, he made a desperate effort, and raising the head, rested it on the other knee, put off the heavy mass of hair, that looked darker for being wet, and gazed, horror-struck, upon that livid face.

"It can't be her. No! It's her height and size: oh, me! It's like—can it be her features? Our dear lost Annie! Our beautiful Annie!" and the heart-stricken man cried aloud as the conviction darted home to him, and his hand kept smoothing back the hair from the wasted face.

While this agitating scene was going on, one of the policeman ran back to the bar and gave notice that Mr. Alterton was "in a bad way," and Susan, who was on the stairs, thought it incumbent on her to scream out—"Master's took ill, Lord, help us!" At these words, Mabel who had gathered something of the dismal investigation going on, but little suspected how her father was interested in it, felt a sudden panic at hearing he was "ill," rushed instantly down stairs, out at the side-door, and into the delapidated room where her father was groaning over the rigid face upon his knee. To run and throw herself by his side, and clap her arms round him, was her natural impulse.

"Dear father! leave this dismal room, it's too much for you. Oh, that face," she added with a shudder. "Father, I've seen it before. I'm sure I have. Why, it's the poor woman whose child died in the hospital. Oh, poor, poor soul!"

Strangely enough, the scene on the bridge of the preceding day flashed on her mind.

"Oh! did she drown herself?" she continued, as with a gentle force she tried to lift the head from her father's knee.

"No, girl! no," groaned Alterton. "She's been starved to death. Yes, starved! Look at her; and at my very door! Think of these wet rags being the shroud of our dear Annie!"

"Annie!" Mabel comprehended it all, the more that her eyes fell on the floor where her father had dropped the cigar case, and the name of Edward Boon arrested her attention.

By that time Tom Horncastle, and Susan, and all the household had crowded in, and Mr. Alterton was forced from the body. Mabel asked if the dead might be removed, but that, until an inquest was held, was refused. With her own hands poor Mabel spread a sheet over the victim, and then returned to the task, not an easy one, of restoring her father to composure.

Mr. Alterton's nature was of that ordinary kind, quick to receive, rather than firm to retain an impression. He had certainly a feeling of pride, as well as affection for his wife's young sister, whose beauty had been the means of establishing the prosperity of the trade, and of her own ruin. He had mourned her loss, upbraided himself with having permitted her to be exposed to temptation, but it had at length suited his easy disposition to believe her dead—and he believed it.

But in this catastrophe it needed no explanation to him, remembering well that Annie in her young days was as high-spirited and wilful as she was handsome—that she had not made them acquainted with her sorrows. She would desire most of all to conceal, from the friends she had left, the humiliating fact that desertion and poverty were her lot. But when her heart and brain gave way at the death-bed of her child, her rejection of all aid from the Burnish family, her desertion of her poor lodging at the time of the funeral (that lodging where they afterwards learned she had earned a scanty pittance by shirt-making), her wandering about for days, were but the natural result of her distraction. A faint wish, like a glimmer in the darkness, to creep to the well-known home to die, seemed indicated by all the evidence that could be obtained of her movements, and was confirmed by a few fragments of papers in the cigar-case. There was a lock of her child's hair. A piece of a rent letter from Boon, dated two years previously, in which he had told her "prudential reasons, connected with his family, compelled him to part from her." It was evident this paper had been torn in passion and then retained in agony. Besides this, there were three letters begun in pencil, to her sister, Mrs. Alterton, whose death it seemed she had not heard of. These evidently had been recently written. One fragment ran thus:—

"DEAR SISTER,

"If you knew what I have suffered, you would forgive me. My punishment is greater than I can bear."

Then another—

"You are a mother, and can feel for me, your guilty sister. My child—my only one—my all in this world, was crushed before my eyes."

Then again, another fragment of paper—

"DEAR JANE,

I'm dying. It's a long time—I don't know how long since I ate or slept—a long time. I want to look in your face, and take your dear hand once more, for it's all over now. You wouldn't scold me I'm sure. If you saw me, sister, I think you'd shed a tear over—"

And there it closed, as if she either could not recollect her thoughts or satisfy herself. What she must have suffered, in the slow tortures of grief and want and neglect, Mabel dared not attempt to think. Suicide has ghastlier spiritual horrors—a more utter blackness of outer darkness and despair—for the contemplation of the living, but far less of mortal agony.

There was no delay and no mystery at the inquest. The surgeon pronounced "Inanition" as the cause of death, and the verdict was—"Found dead from want and exposure." As speedily and, as privately as possible, the funeral took place. Mr. Shafton Keen, who had called upon Mr. Alterton, having ascertained for him where the child was buried, the mother was placed in the same grave; and, to use the words of a hawker-woman, who remembered Annie in her early days, and who watched the whole proceedings of the burial—"There was an end of the beautiful barmaid of Racket Row."

This event had delayed Mabel's journey for four days. At the expiration of that time, she prevailed on her father, not only to go down with her, but to take lodgings in Bath, and by rest and quiet restore his health, which had been much shattered by the recent shock. Mabel had not seen Mr. Shafton Keen when he called, but she learned that Mr. Boon's lunacy was considered incurable; that he was wearing away; and yet, that, day and night, through every wakeful hour, he was moaning out an inquiry for "the good Samaritan."

CHAPTER XVII.

Fair Weather.

"All thoughts, all passions, all delights,
Whatever stirs this mortal frame,
Are all but ministers of love,
And feed his sacred flame."

—Coleridge.

When Mabel reached Bath, and settled herself once more at Miss Germaine's, the first interruption her quiet met with was a call from Mr. Delamere Burnish.

"He came here three days back, when I expected you," said Miss Germaine, evidently troubled. "Your letter informed me," she continued, "how matters stood, and I told him I approved of your refusal of him, as the right course under the circumstances. He answered, that 'he came to apologize for the way you had been treated, and that he yet hoped to make himself worthy of you, and to induce you to alter your decision.' I told him that if you came under my care, I could not, with my obligations to his family, be a party to an intercourse whatever. He asked for one interview, to receive a final decision from yourself; but I would rather, my dear, that you refused to see him."

With a great swelling of heart, poor Mabel acquiesced; and she heard the well-known tread in the hall, and the close of the outer door, with a nervous sensation, as if her brain throbbed to his footsteps.

But it must be confessed, Delamere Burnish was one of those obstinate men who will not easily take "No" for an answer. He managed to find out through the medium of his shrewd cousin, Shafton Keen, that Mr. Alterton was living in Bath, so he called on him, and, to the astonishment of the father, made a proposal for his daughter. But such an offer seemed then very ill-timed, for Mr. Alterton's anger against Boon was hardly appeased, even by hearing how great was the affliction under which the broken-down drunkard and libertine was suffering. When people are not free from blame themselves, they always are anxious that others shall have their full share.

"Are you mocking my child, sir?" said the father, angrily, to Delamere, in reply to his proposal. "Have a care; don't come on the sly to ask for Mabel Alterton as if she was your inferior."

Delamere's open countenance and manly words, however, had their effect in soothing this irritation, and he listened, in some surprise, to the explanation that followed.

"I am not the rich man I was thought to be, Mr. Alterton. I have entirely given up all thoughts of having anything to do with the brewery. My dear father at present is offended with me for my determination, and refuses to have anything to do with me and my concerns for the future. I hope to prove to him that I am right, and not wanting either in duty or affection to him."

"Then what do you mean to do?" said Mr. Alterton; "for my daughter's bringing-up won't fit her for a poor man's wife."

"I'm not sure of that. If talent, activity, and good sense are a needful dower for a poor man's wife, Miss Alterton has those." He then proceeded to explain his intention of engaging in agricultural pursuits, and that his small fortune, inherited from his mother, was to be expended on land in Ireland, near a family of English settlers, whom he knew."

"Why, you'll be shot, like enough," was the father's comment; "and do you expect me to consent to such a scheme for my daughter?"

"I am in no condition to marry yet," said Delamere, sadly; "I only ask your approval, your permission, if I can get that of Miss Alterton, to my being considered her suitor."

Just at that moment Mabel called on her father, and had been let in without her knock being heard in the little parlor, opening into a garden, where her father and his visitant were conversing. She entered the room as Delamere finished his sentence.

"We write not for that youth or maid
To whom in words it need be said"

how warmly Delamere apologized for the unworthy treatment Mabel had received from his family; how he told her he had made it his own injury; how he pleaded; and, best of all, how he explained that he loathed a fortune made out of the waste of nature's best productions, and the sins and sorrows of myriads, and would have none of it.

At these words the color flushed warm and glad on Mabel's cheek. These were her own sentiments. It was not Delamere Burnish, the rich brewer, but a young man, with his way to make in the world, proving the sincerity of his good principles by making a pecuniary sacrifice. Mabel looked round to seek consent in her father's face. He had somewhat strolled into the garden, and so it happened that she in return told Delamere that "she meant to live by her talents for a while, that she had just engaged herself as teacher at Miss Germaine's; but she would"—yes, he heard the whisper—"wait for the realization of his plans."

There was much more, dear reader; that sounded very sweet, no doubt, to them; but having no essence to write it in, we need not put it down in common ink.

Meanwhile, how brightly looked the world to Mabel and Delamere! How strong they felt each to work in the way they had chosen. Delamere set off the morning after his explanation, to Bristol, and from thence to Waterford, and so forward, to view the district that had been indicated to him as a purchase. Mabel commenced giving singing lessons to her new pupils, and never had her voice sounded so sweet and clear. The memory of what she had witnessed, the consciousness of what she had felt, gave, it might be, that touch of the tender and plaintive to her tones, which startled even the accustomed ears of Miss Germaine, and won her admiration. Nor was the latter really sorry when she heard the frank disclosure of the engagement. She had received a letter from Mrs. Burnish saying in her gossiping way, that, "Delamere chose to be a poor man, his family thought Miss Alterton too good for him." Miss Germaine, left to her own judgment, argued, and rightly—"This noble, high-principled girl has what wealth may want, and never can buy."

No other news came to interfere with school duties for a time. Mabel learned that Mr. Theophilus Burnish resigned his seat in parliament on the plea of ill health; having been worried by his constituents to uphold the interests of "The Trade," and resists all legislative interference or curtailment of their hours of trading; and by religious bodies to protect the right of the people, by preserving their Sabbath to them unprofaned. From this contest between interest and conviction, Mr. Burnish withdrew, laying the blame on his liver. He was gone with his wife and family to try the German waters. Lady Burnish was to spend the autumn at the seat of her son Felix, in Sussex. Some poisonings of children had engaged her ladyship's attention, and made her think of every remedy for the social demoralization she deplored, but one, and that was—entire sobriety for high and low—no tampering with the accursed "mockery" that deludes and debases wherever it goes. She could not see that remedy; for the Burnish brew-house and distillery obstructed her vision. So she went on clipping, as with embroidery scissors, the offshoots of the deadly Upas tree of drunkenness, whilst her sons and their workmen manured and nourished its roots, and kept it in full vigor. However loudly the prison, the hospital, the mad-house, the work-house, said "Guilty" in reference to Breweries and Distilleries, she took a retaining fee—her handsome jointure—and in church and chapel, committees and meetings, she lauded work of benevolence, and glorified the house of Burnish, and said "Not Guilty."

CHAPTER XVIII.

Darkness and Light.

"Thought fond man
Of these, and all the thousand nameless ills
That one incessant struggle render life
One scene of toil, of suffering, and of fate,
Vice in his high career would stand appalled,
And heedless, rambling impulse learn, to think.

—Thomson.

It would have completed the comfort of Mabel if she could have imbued her father with her principles. He was unable or unwilling to understand what he called the "whimsies" of the young people. "Their water drinking, and new fangled notions. Pshaw! what should they know?" As soon as his health improved, he became impatient of the alteration in his mode of life. As he sauntered in the pleasant gardens at Bath, or over the Beechen Cliff, he pined, odd as it may seem, for the noise and bustle of Racket Row. At last, a letter from Susan, telling him that Tom had got Frank Horncastle there, and "the goings on was pretty strong," decided him to go up to town and take them unawares, and, as he said, "Catch them at their tricks." So, once more, with a saddened heart, Mabel took leave of him, mortified that she should ever again have entered that hateful dwelling, associated to her mind with such horrors.

He went, however, little knowing what a reception awaited him. The train was late, and it was nearly eleven o'clock before he stood at his own private door, and let himself in with his latch-key. Susan had a little sitting-room of her own on the first landing-place just over the bar, and there he mounted, and managed to stop the screech with which she greeted him, by bidding her be quiet, as he did not mean to let them know that he had returned until the morning. "I may as well have daylight," said he, "to send that rascal packing." He could hear Frank and Tom's voices mingling with those of several young men having a caroué in the bar, and he felt a kind of satisfaction as he said, half aloud, "Give up my business to them, indeed—no, no, dear Mab! it would be ruin and murder!" Susan bustled about and got him a cup of tea, and in a little time lighted his candle for him to go to bed. The roisterers continued their revel, and there was a call for "More gin!" that sounded clear up the stairs as he retired for the night—ah, not for the night!

Hardly had he laid his head on the pillow when he heard the well known sound of pumping up the spirits into the barrels in the bar, a process that Mr. Alterton never permitted at night, for fear of fire. He sat up in bed and listened, felt quite sure, and then, leaping out, threw on his dressing-gown and opened his door to reconnoitre. In an instant, as he stood on the landing, a bright light shone all around, a flame like a column of fire leaped up the staircase, there was a burst as of an explosion, and

the house was wrapped, from the cellars to the second storey, in a vast sheet of flame. To run through such a blaze of fire was impossible. He fled, half stifled by the overpowering fumes, back into his room, which was over the drawing-room, looking to the street. He flung open the window, forked tongues of fire seemed to lick the wall, and, curling inward, forced him back with their scorching breath. He rushed again to the landing, and met Susan, wild with terror, making her way upward to the roof, the only chance. He heard cries and screams below, and shouted out, "Come up here." Blinded by smoke, heat, stench, flame, and followed by two frightened women and a boy, he contrived to reach the roof. Meanwhile, a cargo of spirits that had that very day been put for a time in the new premises at the back, seemed to have caught fire; for a perfect fountain of flame mounted up from behind the house, swayed over with the wind, and made a fiery arch across the doomed court. Old and dry, it caught like bitumen. Then arose shrieks and wailing—mothers and little children roused from their crowded beds, and looking out in bewildered horror; some hazarding desperate leaps, others screaming for help; the yells and bellowing of many voices below, added to the roar of the flame and the clattering of the approaching engines. In a few minutes the fugitives on the roof had clambered over to the next house, and were calling from the parapet for ladders, as there was no ingress from the roof into the building. Mr. Alterton was recognized, and a ladder was soon brought. He was not the first to take advantage of it. God had given him a nature, and had made him for better purposes than those in which he had passed his life. He helped Susan carefully on, and encouraged her with assurances of safety. She descended, and he saw her alight in safety. Then the other woman followed. The boy had burnt his hands dreadfully in getting up stairs, and could not hold on. Mr. Alterton tore his dressing gown into slips, tied the lad on to his back, and prepared to descend the ladder. It was old, the weight was great, a rowel on which he trode gave way, he clutched at one above, it came out in his grasp, and he fell heavily to the pavement, and was taken up insensible, the boy fortunately escaping with a few bruises and his scorched hands.

While a party of police were hurrying off to the hospital with Mr. Alterton, the fire, fed by a kindred spirit, raged like an unceasing demon. To save that house, or the court, was impossible—all efforts were made by pulling down the next house, and the engines playing on others near, to prevent the spread of the conflagration. What efforts were made by the brave firemen! those heroes who fight the most terrific foe in the most deadly battle-field. To save life, they plunged again and again into fiery gulfs and under tottering roofs, bringing out little children and frantic women, made destitute in that dread hour.

"Where was Frank and Tom Horncastle and their friends—safe?" Yes!—no! Tom was not to be seen; nor the poor barman, who had protested against pumping up the spirits; nor the sleepy boy, who, looking into the tub, had dropped the candle in, and caused the fire; nor an old cellarman, who was drunk in the cellar, and sleeping beside a cask two hours before. The next day when the newspapers recorded "Alarming Fire and Loss of Life," they stated that "five had lost their lives, including Tom Horncastle and a little child in the court, and that Mr. Alterton was so injured that his recovery was very doubtful."

Once more poor Mabel was in an hospital. This time in a private room, where her father lay trembling between life and death. She was not entirely among strangers; the face of one medical man was that of a friend, Mr. Shafton Keen. Beneath that rough rind there was a sound heart; no brother could be more attentive than he was to Mabel. He was ever ready with skillful art for the patient, and cheering helpful counsels for the young nurse. Autumn faded into winter, and winter was yielding to spring, before Mr. Alterton, a cripple now for life, could be moved to Bath. This fire had greatly improved Mr. Alterton. The carelessness of poor Tom Horncastle, not only in ordering the pumping up of the spirits, which had caused the fire, but in having a large quantity taken into the back premises, without informing the Insurance Company, caused them, very properly, to dispute the claim in their office. But out of the wreck of her father's property, Mabel liberally compensated the funds of the hospital, where he had lain so long; and, on returning with him to Bath, she had the satisfaction to find that all Frank Horncastle's overtures, that he would again embark in that business, were negatived.

Frank, however, not only established his legal claim to a share in the concern, but contrived to get the Burnish family to help him to rebuild and open it. A new and splendid palace rose, in a few months, as he said, "Like a phoenix," from the ashes of that in which his brother was consumed. He was so pleased with his idea, that he did away with the low name, Tun and Noggin, and called the stately mansion "The Phoenix."

Could he ever live, and trade, and swear, and carouse there? Oh, yes! certainly. Why, there's a house in one of the leading thoroughfares in London where the landlord lost his wife, three children, nurse maid, and barman by a fire similarly practised; and great was the justification held on the spot where they perished, when the new roof was reared, and the new gilding and gas shone forth. The recollection of the sighs and groans of expiring infancy seemed to give flavor to the gin, and favored the excuse for "one glass more," that the maudlin drunkard wanted as the story was told. The tragedy made the fortune of the house!

During the spring Mabel's purpose of living with her father, and obtaining employment as a teacher of music, was commenced. She was successful, and realized enough for their wants in a modest way.

The feeble invalid, so severely chastened, was become as a little child—willing to trust and to learn, and, through many conflicts and great tribulation, guided by his gentle daughter, he came humbly to the feet of the Great Teacher. Not in vain. Oh, no! When did a contrite heart plead in vain?

And now little remains to be told. Another year passed—a year of cheerful toil to Mabel; a year of patient suffering to her father; a year of active and successful enterprise to Delamere; a year of honesty, outspoken truth to Shanton Keen, who delivered in London a series of lectures on the philosophy of temperance, with great success; a year of restlessness to Mr Burnish, who went from place to place among the German Spa, seeking what he could not find—peace; a year of dawdling inanity and semi-intoxication to Mrs. Burnish, who became Gabb's bond-slave in consideration of secret supplies of Dr. Bland's famous invigorating mixture; a year of regret to Lady Burnish, who had never ceased to blame herself, though she would not own it, that she had been so stern to Mabel, whose character she felt constrained to admire; a year of rapid descent into the depths of blackguardism to Frank Horncastle. Yes! the year had passed, and they had not stood still, and more than Time. Some were better and some worse, like the rest of us.

Just as the summer day was coming that would complete Mabel's twenty-first year, one pleasant morning, a quiet little wedding party of six came out of the church near Miss Germaine's. There was the bride and bridegroom, a goodly pair; a little school girl bridesmaid, and her grave, kind governess matronizing the party; a groomsman with a merry twinkle in his dark eyes; and lastly, a man bent with suffering more than age, supported in a bath chair, down whose pale cheeks tears of affection, rather than sorrow were gently flowing. Our readers recognize them, Mabel and Delamere, Miss Germaine and a young friend, Shafton Keen and Mr. Alterton.

If in a month afterwards we should like to look in upon the greater number of this small party, we should find four assembled in a lovely little home in Ireland, situated on a green hill's side, that overlooks a rich valley, and the sweep of a noble river. It is Delamere's farm. The white-washed dwellings of his work-people dot the hill side, and peep out among the trees. It looks a scene of health and peace. One of the pleasantest rooms in a gable of the house is appropriated to Mr. Alterton. Shafton Keen has made a run, as he says, to see them. He declares he must attack something, and as Mabel and Delamere are too provokingly good tempered to give him any chance, he spends his time in fishing, or holding jocular arguments with the peasantry. "Och, his honor's got the ready way wid him!" says Pat. Indeed, so pleased is the young surgeon with all around, that he often declared he would have cabin and potato-garden of his own there, only that Delamere and Mabel having made all the people sober, he should not in that district get salt to eat with his potatoes, and therefore, he must return once more, and seek bread in the great city, "Where," said he, "as long as my nacles prosper, I'm sure to get it buttered—more's the pity!"

And what of Delamere and Mabel? Oh, nothing! One can describe clouds; who can describe light?

(THE END.)

For Girls and Boys.

"IN MOTHER'S PLACE."

"If you want to go and see granny, mother dear, you start off by the first train to-morrow morning," said Ted. "I have a holiday, and I'll stay at home and take care of baby and the house."

"Could you manage," asked his mother doubtfully.

"Manage? Yes, splendidly; why, there's nothing to do?"

Ted's mother smiled, but she accepted her boy's kind offer and started off early the following morning.

"Now I'm in mother's place," said Ted to himself. "I shall soon get all the work done; why, there's baby awake already!"

Yes, master baby was awake, and insisted upon being taken up and dressed at once. When that performance was over he screamed with indignation because his breakfast was not ready for him.

"Ah, I remember," said Ted; "mother told me she always had his bread and milk waiting for him. It seems to me there's lots of things to remember about a house and a baby."

A great number of things poor Ted found to attend to; the beds to attend to, the rooms to sweep and dust, the fire to attend to; the meals to prepare and master baby to amuse.

"It's not so easy as I thought, being in mother's place," he said to himself that night, as he sat and listened for his mother's welcome footsteps.

"Ah, there comes mother?" he added; "and very glad I am to see her."—*Presbyterian Banner.*

A SMALL BOY'S TEMPERANCE SPEECH

Some people laugh and wonder
What little boys can do
To help the temperance thunder
Roll all the big world through;
I'd have them look behind them
When they were small, and then
I'd like to just remind them
That little boys make men!

The bud becomes a flower,
The acorn grows a tree,
The minutes make the hour—
'Tis just the same with me.
I'm small, but I am growing
As quickly as I can;
A temperance boy like me is bound
To make a temperance man.

—*Youth's Examiner.*

Our Casket.

JEWELS.

Never wait for a thing to turn up. Go and turn it up yourself. It takes less time, and is surer to be done.

In private, watch your *thoughts*; in the family, watch your *temper*; in company, watch your *tongue*.

Purity, sincerity, obedience and self-surrender, are the marble steps that lead to the spiritual temple.

Advice should be like a gentle fall of snow, and not like a driving storm of hail. It should descend softly, and not be uttered hastily.

BITS OF TINSEL.

Many New Year resolutions are like some secrets "too good to keep."

A proof-reader's society in Boston calls itself the "House of Correction."

"Can a man marry his widow's sister?" is one of the traps laid for unreflecting persons.

Colman, the great mustard man, says that he has not made his fortune out of mustard eaten, but out of mustard wasted on plates.

The inventor of a new medicine advertises for a man to act as agent and undertake its sale, adding that "it will prove highly lucrative to the undertaker."

When old Jacques broke through the ice:—"Your name? Your address?" "Yes, but—" "Not a word! It is forbidden to bathe in this lake, and I am not here to listen to extenuating circumstances."

"Ah, Miss De Smith, are you going to have a goose at dinner, to-day?" "Yes, I hope so; you'll come, won't you?" But somehow neither of them felt very comfortable after that.

"How is it, Fogg, that you are always advising everybody to marry, and yet you show no hurry about taking a wife yourself?" Fogg—"Because, my boy I am too much of a gentleman to help myself until everybody else is supplied."

The Texas editor and father who penned the following paragraph must have had a tough time: "if in proportion to size a man could yell as loud as a baby, there would be no telephones needed in this country."

At the post-office. Servant—"Is there a letter for the notary, my master?" Clerk—"Have you an order to get his letters?" Servant—"No." Clerk—"Then you must get one." Servant (returns in an hour)—"Here is the order." Clerk (looks through the letters)—"Very well, there is no letter to-day."

"Now let's go downstairs and ride in the electric railway," said a Boston lady to her sister from the country. "Oh, no," was the reply; "my son John has got me to ride on a steam railroad for the first time, but I always said you could never get me to ride on a telegraph wire, and you can't."