

# THE CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

Freedom for the Right Means Suppression of the Wrong.

VOL. 4.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 20th, 1884.

NO. 51.

## The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

Published every Friday by the

CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY,

OFFICE, 8 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Subscription, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, strictly in advance.

### CLUB RATES.

The Canada Citizen is published at an exceedingly low figure, but as some of our friends have asked for Special Club Rates, we make the following offer:—We will supply

5 copies.....	one year for	\$4 00.
12 ".....	"	9 00.
20 ".....	"	14 00.

Subscribers will oblige by informing us at once of any irregularities in delivery.

Subscriptions may commence at any time.

Agents Wanted Everywhere.

All communications should be addressed to

F. S. SPENCE, - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 20TH, 1884.

*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.*

Our friends who are actively engaged in Scott Act work in the different parts of the Dominion will very much oblige us if they will keep us continually posted upon the progress of the work in their respective localities. Items of information in respect to the progress of the canvass, short reports of meetings, etc. will always be thankfully received.

### WORK.

The prospects of success are growing brighter day by day. From every part of the province are coming most encouraging reports. In some counties there will be on the petitions about half of the possible vote. Our meetings have been grandly successful, and even those held by our opponents have in many cases done good to our cause. The inconsistency of the arguments (?) advanced on behalf of the liquor traffic, and the readily seen selfishness of the motives that actuate its supporters, all tend to weaken instead of strengthen the hold of the system upon the community. Every phase that the contest has thus far assumed, every movement that has been made has been an advance step towards the goal of prohibition victory.

We desire, however, to warn our workers that they will make a fatal mistake if they in any case allow confidence of success to interfere with the most earnest and persistent work. Our cause is grand, our forces are well organized, our prospects are encouraging, but we have a foe to fight that will spare no effort against us. The whisky

business fully recognizes the imminent peril in which it stands, and those whose interests are identified with that business are keenly 've to their position. Already their gathering cry has been heard, their note of alarm and shout of defiance are no uncertain sounds. Their circulars have been issued, their forces arrayed, their money subscribed, and the country is ringing with the din of preparation for a conflict, to which what we have already gone through is but the preliminary skirmish. Temperance men must stand to their guns, and meet energy, determination and organization, by organization, determination and energy. Parleys will be sounded, truces will be sought, compromises will be pleaded for, but we have nailed our colors to the mast, and our reply must ever be that of Nelson, "Your battle-flag or none." Mr. Blake in his grand speech at Orangeville, gave us the watchwords for our campaign, "The liquor traffic must be destroyed," and "There is no discharge in this warfare." We have enlisted for a fight that must go on till the last grog-shop that now disgraces our country has become a thing of the past, and the attainment of that end means hard, persistent WORK.

### SUMMARY OF THE SCOTT ACT.

We have been asked so frequently about the Scott Act by persons who do not care to take time to read the whole Act, that we have thought it well to publish the following summary of its provisions. This article can be supplied for circulation in tract form, at the office of the CANADA CITIZEN.

The Canada Temperance Act, 1878, (commonly known as the Scott Act) is a local option law, affecting the whole Dominion of Canada, and was enacted for the purpose of enabling a majority of voters to suppress the retail sale of liquor in any city or county.

The Act is divided into three parts. The first part provides the machinery by which the second part may be adopted or rejected. The second part is the Prohibition part, and does not come into force until it has been adopted by a vote of the electors. The third part provides for the enforcement of the law after its adoption.

The following is a synopsis of the provisions of these respective parts.

#### PART I.

**PETITIONING**:—One fourth of the electors in any city or county may petition the Governor-General in Council to have a vote taken upon the Act in such city or county. (Secs. 4 to 6.) The Governor-General in Council may then appoint a Returning Officer, fix a day for voting, and make all other needful arrangements for the polling of votes. (Secs. 7 to 23.)

In Manitoba, electoral districts shall be considered counties for purposes of the Act, until such time as the province is organized into counties. (Amending Act of 1879.)

**VOTING**:—The vote shall be taken by ballot (Secs. 33 to 35), and in one day. (Sec. 9.) There shall be a polling place in each polling sub-division of each municipality. (Sec. 13.)

Very severe penalties are provided for any corrupt practices. (Secs. 64 to 70 and 81 to 94.) No treating of voters is allowed (Sec. 77), and all places where liquor is sold must be kept closed the whole of the day of voting. (Sec. 80.)

All electors who are entitled to vote at the election of a member for the House of Commons, have a right to vote on the Scott Act. (Sec. 12.)

**COMING INTO FORCE.**—If a majority of the votes polled are in favor of the Act, a proclamation will be issued, bringing it into force; but in counties where licenses are in operation, it cannot come into force before *at least* five months after the voting, nor until all licenses in force at the end of these five months have expired. (Sec. 96.) If no licenses are in force in a county, the Act may be brought into operation in that county, after three months from the day of the vote adopting it. (Amending Act of 1884.)

**REPEAL.**—If the Act be adopted it cannot be repealed for at least three years, nor until the repeal has been voted upon and adopted by the electors. If the Act be rejected or repealed it cannot be again voted upon for three years. (Secs. 95 to 97.)

#### PART II.

**PROHIBITION.**—From the day of the coming into force of the Act in any county or city, and as long as it remains in force, no intoxicating liquor shall be sold in any manner or under any pretext except in the cases hereinafter mentioned. (Sec. 99 1-3.)

**WHOLESALERS.**—Persons *who are specially licensed* may sell liquor by wholesale; but only in quantities of not less than ten gallons, or in case of ale or beer, eight gallons, and only to licensed druggists, to other wholesalers or to persons whom they have good reason to believe will carry it to, and have it consumed in some place where the Scott Act is not in force. (Secs. 5 & 6.)

Producers of native wine made from grapes grown by themselves, may when licensed sell such wine to any person in quantities of not less than ten gallons, unless it be for medical or sacramental purposes, when they may sell as small a quantity as one gallon.

**DRUGGISTS.**—Licensed druggists may sell in quantities of not less than one pint, not more than one druggist may be licensed in a township, not more than two in a town, and not more than one for every four thousand inhabitants in a city. They are only allowed to sell liquor for medicinal or sacramental use, or for use in some *bona fide* art, trade, or manufacture, &c. Liquor can only be sold for sacrament, on a certificate signed by a clergyman; for medicine, only on a certificate signed by a medical man, and for any other purpose only a certificate signed by two Justices of the Peace. The licensed druggist must file all these certificates, must keep a full record of all the sales he makes and report the same to the collector of Inland Revenue. (Sec. 99 3 & 4.)

#### PART III.

**PENALTIES.**—The penalties for illegal sale are:—For the first offence a fine of not less than fifty dollars; for the second offence a fine of not less than one hundred dollars and for the third and each subsequent offence imprisonment for not more than two months. (Sec. 100.)

The clerk or agent who sells for another person shall be held guilty as well as his employer and shall be liable to the same punishment.

All liquor and all vessels containing liquor in respect to which offences have been committed shall be forfeited.

**PROCEDURE.**—Full directions are given as to modes of procedure and instructions as to the powers of all persons who have authority or jurisdiction in regard to offences against the Act. (Secs. 103 109.)

**ENFORCEMENT.**—Any person may be a prosecutor for a violation of the Act. (Sec. 101.) The collector of Inland Revenue is required to prosecute when he has reason to believe that an offence has been committed.

**N. B.**—Both the McCarthy Act and the Crooks Act provide for the appointment of License Commissioners and Inspectors in places where the Scott Act is in force, and provide that it shall be the duty of these officers to see to its enforcement.

**EVIDENCE.**—In a prosecution it is not necessary that a witness should be able to state the kind or price of liquor unlawfully sold.

It is enough to show that unlawful disposal of intoxicating liquor took place. (Sec. 115.) The finding in any place of liquor, and also of appliances for its sale, is *prima facie* evidence of unlawful keeping for sale unless the contrary is proved. (Sec. 119.) The husband or wife of a person charged with an offence against the Scott Act, is a competent and compellable witness. (Sec. 123.)

**TAMPERING WITH WITNESSES.**—Any person attempting to tamper with a witness in any prosecution under the Act shall be liable to a fine of \$50. (Sec. 110.)

**COMPROMISE.**—Any person who is a party to an attempt to compromise or settle any offence against this Act with a view of saving the violator from prosecution or conviction shall, on conviction, be imprisoned for not more than three months. (Secs. 12 & 13.)

**APPEALS.**—No appeal shall be allowed against any conviction made by any Judge, Stipendiary or Police Magistrate, Sheriff, Recorder, or Parish Court Commissioner. (Sec. 111.)

### Selected Articles.

#### THE LEGAL RIGHT OF PROHIBITION.

There are some people who think we prohibitionists should walk very gingerly lest we tread on some poor oppressed rum-seller's toes. "Are you sure," they say, "that you have any right to interfere with the liquor traffic?" Here is a fugitive scrap that answers that question better than we could do. "The right of a man to drink liquor under his own roof, may be undisputed; at any rate prohibition does not touch that right. Prohibition only says, when you throw open that door and invite the passer-by to drink, and when 200 years of experience proves that, by so doing, you double my taxes, and make it dangerous for my child to tread on those streets, I have a right to say whether you shall open the door or not. I don't care whether you sell poison or food; I don't care whether you sell alcohol or roast beef—it does not matter; all I know is that if you undertake to sell something that doubles my taxes, and that makes my passage through the streets more dangerous, you at once invest me with the right to interfere; and if any grog-seller can stand here, and show, in the face of an intelligent people, that he is right, under any idea of democratic government, to filch from my pocket, and make my passage through the street unsafe, in order that he may coin other men's sins into his gold, let him try it.—*From the Catholic Temperance Advocate.*

#### WINE IN THE BIBLE.

A man said to us in South Kansas, "Why are you fighting wine. God blessed it; Noah planted a vineyard after the flood, and got drunk on it; Paul said to Timothy, take a little wine for the stomach's sake, and Jesus of Nazareth turned water into wine at the feast of Cana; you injure the cause of true temperance by fighting wine." Judas Iscariot betrayed Jesus with a kiss for thirty pieces of silver; shall bribery be tolerated? Solomon had a plurality of wives; shall polygamy be protected by law, and must we still keep this cancerous sore on the body politic? Bondmen were purchased from the heathens; shall we go back to slavery? But our friend is mistaken. God never blessed any alcoholic liquor as a beverage; Paul never advised Timothy to use wine, only as medicine; and the Saviour in converting water into wine at a marriage feast did not set the example for wine-palaces, beer gardens and rum-hells. If he intended that his miracle was for any other purpose than to establish the power of God, it was to make wine out of nothing but water. We do not oppose that kind of wine; make all you want, and drink it from early morning till late at night, and you will never become a drunkard. Your examples from the Bible only show the thinnest stupidity and grossest ignorance. Nowhere in that book is there a line or a precept from God that he ever blessed alcoholic wine as a beverage. The fact that Noah got drunk is claimed to be an excuse for the bruiser and bumper and drunkard maker of the present, and a weak effort to derive from the Divine mind the right to perpetuate drunkenness. Noah got drunk not by virtue of God's command but against it, as Adam ate the apple and cowardly laid the blame on Eve.—*Kansas Prohibitionist.*

## THE PRESENT CRISIS.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

When a deed is done for freedom, through the broad earth's aching breast  
Runs a thrill of joy prophetic, trembling on from East to West,  
And the slave, where'er he cowers, feels the soul within him climb  
To the awful verge of manhood as the energy sublime  
Of a century bursts full-blossomed on the thorny stem of Time.

Through the walls of hut and palace, shoots the instantaneous throe  
When the travail of the Ages wrings earth's systems to and fro ;  
At the birth of each new Era, with a recognizing start,  
Nation wildly looks at nation, standing with mute lips apart,  
And glad Truth's yet mightier man-child leaps beneath the Future's heart.

Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide,  
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good or evil side ;  
Some great cause, God's new Messiah, offering each the bloom or blight,  
Parts the goats upon the left hand, and the sheep upon the right,  
And the choice goes by forever 'twixt that darkness and that light.

Hast thou chosen, O my people, on whose party thou shalt stand,  
Ere the Doom from its worn sandals, shakes the dust against our land ?  
Though the cause of Evil prosper, yet 'tis Truth alone is strong,  
And albeit she wander outcast now, I see around her throng  
Troops of beautiful, tall angels, to enshield her from all wrong.

Careless seems the great Avenger ; history's pages but record  
One death-grapple in the darkness 'twixt old systems and the Word ;  
Truth forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne.  
Yet that scaffold sways the future, and, behind the dim unknown,  
Standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above his own.

We see dimly in the Present what is small and what is great,  
Slow of faith how weak an arm may turn the iron helm of fate ;  
But the soul is still oracular ; amid the market's din,  
List the ominous stern whisper from the Delphic cave within—  
" *They enslave their children's children who make compromise with sin.*"

Then to stand with Truth is noble when we share her wretched crust,  
Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 'tis prosperous to be just ;  
Then it is the brave man chooses, while the coward stands aside,  
Doubting in his abject spirit, till his Lord is crucified.  
And the multitude make virtue of the faith they had denied.

Count me o'er earth's chosen heroes—They were souls that stood alone,  
While the men they agonized for hurled the contumelous stone,  
Stood serene, and down the future saw the golden beam incline  
To the side of perfect justice, mastered by their faith divine,  
By one man's plain truth to manhood and to God's supreme design.

By the light of burning heretics Christ's bleeding feet I track,  
Toiling up new Calvaries ever with the cross that turns not back,  
And these mounts of anguish number how each generation learned  
One new word of that grand Credo which in prophet hearts hath burned  
Since the first man stood God-conquered with his face to heaven upturned.

For Humanity sweeps onward ; where to-day the martyr stands ;  
On the morrow crouches Judas with the silver in his hands ;  
Far in front the cross stands ready, and the crackling fagots burn,  
While the hooting mob of yesterday in silent awe return,  
To glean up the scattered ashes into History's golden urn.

They have rights who dare maintain them ; we are traitors to our sires,  
Smothering in their holy ashes Freedom's new-lit altar fires ;  
Shall we make their creed our jailer ; shall we in our haste to slay,  
From the tombs of the old prophets steal the funeral lamps away  
To light up the martyr-fagots round the prophets of to-day ?

New occasion teach new duties ; Time makes ancient good uncouth ;  
They must upward still, and onward, who would keep abreast of truth ;  
Lo ! before us gleam her camp fires ! we ourselves must pilgrims be,  
Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through the desperate winter sea,  
Nor attempt the Future's portal with the Past's blood-rusted key.

—Selected.

## DOES PROHIBITION PROHIBIT ?

Those interested in the liquor traffic, especially the brewers, perpetually insist that prohibition is a failure wherever it has been tried, and that in prohibition States the sale of liquor is as free and unrestrained as where it is legalized.

That they do not believe this is sufficiently evidenced by the fact that they all oppose prohibition. If prohibition does not in the least interfere with the sale of liquor, why should they expend thousands upon thousands of dollars to oppose it wherever proposed? If, as they say, it increases the sale of liquor, which they assert it does in Maine, why do not those who make profit by the sale of liquor become prohibitionists?

The statement that prohibition does not interfere with the sale of liquors, is a falsehood. In Maine liquor is well nigh unknown in many parts of the State, and in every city its sale is curtailed 90 per cent., with the single exception of Bangor, where the people will not enforce the law. We take no heresay evidence on this, we depend upon no testimony but our own ears and eyes. We know this to be so.

Has prohibition done nothing in Maine when in only three places in a city of 40,000 can rum be purchased? Has it done nothing when in only 25 places in such a city it can be had at all, and even then only by the initiated? It has extirpated the traffic in the country, and well nigh stamped it out in the cities. It has taken thirty years to do this much, but if the same result required three times thirty, it would still be a great success. Compare sober Maine with rum-ridden Ohio, or Illinois, and determine whether or not there is anything in prohibition.

In Kansas where the experiment is being tried, the result is still more hopeful. Mr. A. M. Richardson, of Lawrence, in answer to a statement of this kind, asserts that in Topeka, Lawrence, Emporia, Newton, Wichita, and many other large towns where the trade run riot six months ago, there is not now an open saloon. In Atchison forty-five saloon-keepers have been indicted, and saloons closed by the score. In Douglas county thirteen offenders against the law were tried in the District Court and every one convicted. In the Justices' Courts there were five convictions and two disagreements. At the last term of the Court sixteen saloon-keepers pleaded guilty on forty counts, and were fined \$4,200 and costs, and that closed their nefarious business. It didn't pay to continue with the certainty of such punishment.

Of 460 cases tried in District Courts, there were 378 convictions, and of 512 cases in Justices' Courts, there were 378 convictions. Fines to the amount of \$100,000 have been imposed within six months, and eighty-one liquor dealers are properly in prison for violating the most righteous law that was ever enacted, the time aggregating eleven years, five months and nineteen days.

There are in the State over fifty counties in which there is not an open saloon, and only 300 in the remainder. Of these 300, 160 are in the city of Leavenworth, which, like Bangor, in Maine, will not enforce the law.

These facts, which cannot be controverted, prove that the law once established, it can be enforced.

As a matter of course, there are violations of the law even in the most law-abiding countries. All laws are violated. There are laws against felony, forgery, adultery, and all other crimes, yet crimes are being constantly committed. All the same, because of the law, there are no schools in which thieves are being taught the business. Criminals are compelled to do their work secretly, and the penalties attached are such that even the boldest and most skillful thief may well ask himself if an honest life be not the most profitable.

This is the great benefit of Prohibition. In Maine and Kansas the rum shop is not in the way of every boy in the State, to seduce him into its fatal embrace. The old drunkard will drink—no law can prevent that

—but the manufacture of new ones is effectually stopped. There are no long streets of beer-shops, with back rooms, in which boys are trained in drunkenness first, and crime afterward. There is not a beer-shop planted by a money-seeking brewer in the midst of every colony of workingmen, to filch from them the wages that should go to the support of their families. There are no open academies of crime, no manufacturing of criminals and paupers. In these States he who drinks must go and seek for it—it is not brought to him.

No one claims that prohibition can entirely prevent drinking any more than the Ten Commandments can entirely prevent crime, but it can stay the onward march of the world's greatest curse. It can save the generations to come from the monster, and can do much toward reforming those already in its grasp. So long as there is a gambler, a thief, a prostitute or a criminal, Rum will be used, for these outcasts find it to be their most efficient aid, but the places where it can be used by them will be reduced in number as well as influence. It can be dragged down from the place of command it now occupies. It can be driven into holes and corners, and the seal of condemnation so set upon it, that only the hopelessly vicious will dare to use it. To make it illegal is to make it what it should be, a crime. Prohibition is the only way to PULVERIZE THE RUM POWER.—*Toledo Blade.*

### Campaign News.

**DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.**—The Central Committee of the Scott Act Association for the united counties of Durham and Northumberland met on Wednesday, 11th, in the S. of T. Hall. There was a large attendance of representatives from all parts of the counties.

Among those present were Revs. R. Brooking, J. J. Rice, and J. Young, of Cobourg; E. D. Lewis, of Hastings; R. M. Hammond, of Port Hope; Messrs. H. Hinman, Grafton; C. E. Ewing, H. Smith, J. Rosevear, J. Sanders, A. E. Munson, A. Scoon, G. W. Powell, A. Russel, and W. Carswell, Cobourg; G. Walkey and W. G. Hill, Port Hope; Robert Knox and Charles Hill, Orono; Isaac Preston, Munvers; F. S. Spence and A. Cuthbertson, Orono; W. Coombe, Cambridge; J. S. Eddy, Newcastle; R. J. Rutherford, Wicklow; John Riddell, Bensfort; J. J. Johnstone, Eddystone; J. Jewell, Charles Talling, and James Cross, Fenella; J. G. Lewis, Roseneath; W. D. Card and J. Clark, Grafton; D. Ewing, and R. W. Neville, Warkworth; A. W. Vanstone, Bowmanville; A. B. Coleman and T. B. Wait, Castleton; J. M. Grover, Colborne; W. MacPhail, Wooler; A. McCutcheon, L. A. Chapman, and C. A. Lapp, Baltimore; N. Peters, Hope.

The President, Mr. C. E. Ewing, called the meeting to order at 10:30 a.m. Proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. J. J. Rice, after which the roll of municipalities was called. The President made a stirring address reporting the progress made, and stating that the prospects at present were very good.

Several additions were made to the Central Committee, and an executive was appointed. The Secretary read the minutes of last meeting, and a lengthy report showing the state of the work in every part of the counties. In the afternoon arrangements were made for the organization of some townships that seemed to be behind in their work. Instruction in reference to methods and details of organization were then given by the Secretary of the Dominion Alliance. The matter of finance was then gone into, and arrangements made for raising the funds necessary to carry on the campaign.

#### MASS MEETING.

In the evening an immense mass meeting was held in James-street Skating Rink, the use of which was kindly granted by the Saved Army whose regular meeting was given up for the occasion. The President of the Association occupied the chair, and hearty singing led by the army officers interspersed the addresses.

The Chairman stated that the friends of the Scott Act wanted full and fair discussion, and extended to the opponents of the measure a cordial invitation to express their views, promising them fair play, fair time, and a fair hearing, but no one responded. He then spoke earnestly of the importance of the work in which the Association was engaged. The liquor traffic is thoroughly bad. It is the cause of nine-tenths of all the crime that curses our land. Out of one hundred sudden deaths into which it has been his duty as a coroner to enquire, eighty-six had been caused directly by

drink. He spoke of what he had known, seen, and felt. He instanced a number of terrible disasters that had occurred in Cobourg, giving the names of the well known victims, and showing that the cause of their death was undoubtedly drink. Some people spoke of compensation being asked for by liquor-sellers, who lost their business by the Scott Act. If the liquor traffic would compensate the community for one-tenth the ruin it had wrought, the temperance people would buy it out root and branch but until the traffic would agree to this claim for one-sided compensation would not be entertained. He did not want to harm, he wanted to help, the hotel-keepers' legitimate business. The traffic was a curse to those who carried it on, and it would be to their advantage to have it utterly abolished. He spoke in reference to both the present life and the life to come. It had been to the liquor-sellers an unmitigated curse, and the Scott Act would be to their families and themselves an inestimable boon.

Rev. J. J. Rice was glad of this opportunity to present the matter to the people of Cobourg. The work of the Saved Army had done much to advance the cause of temperance here. We had to thank it to a great extent for this grand meeting. He, like the Chairman, was a thirty-six-year-old Son of Temperance. It was different in bygone days with regard to this reform. The nation had made great progress in its opinions and its customs. Individuals, laws, and churches treated the traffic differently now. All these had improved. The Scott Act is a landmark in our progressive march. We are not timid in our treatment of the liquor traffic now. If it be true—and it is—that the drink traffic antagonizes everything good and noble and pure, then we must fight this unholy drink traffic to the bitter end.

Rev. J. Young said that every one knew very well what side he was on, and as the meeting had been convened to hear Mr. Spence, he would at once give way. He hoped that all present would take hold of this grand question and lift it up to glorious victory. If they only did their duty they were bound to win.

Mr. F. S. Spence then spoke earnestly and long, giving a clear and forcible presentation of the provisions of the Scott Act and the principles that underlie it.

The large audience was intensely enthusiastic and appreciative, and when the Chairman asked for an expression of opinion upon the question of giving the Scott Act a hearty support there was only one man to hold up his hand for the anti side. The audience then sang the doxology, and the meeting was closed.

### DOMINION ALLIANCE.

#### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MANITOBA BRANCH.

The Convention of the Manitoba Branch of the Dominion Temperance Alliance began in the Blue Ribbon Hall, Winnipeg, on Wednesday, 28th May, at 10 a. m., the President, Mr. J. W. Sifton, occupying the chair.

We condense the following report from the *Manitoba Weekly Free Press*:—

The Committee on Credentials reported the following names of delegates present:—President, J. W. Sifton; Secretary-Treasurer, E. Thomson; Chairman of Executive, W. W. Buchanan; Secretary of Executive, J. A. Tees; S. C. Biggs, Revds. E. A. Stafford, J. B. Silcox, C. B. Pitblado, Messrs. W. Irwin, A. Ferguson and Dr. McDiarmid, Members of Executive; John Davy and A. Fletcher, Council No. 2, Royal Templars of Temperance; G. P. Bliss, Brandon Sons of Temperance; A. Davis, Joseph Amos, Council No. 1, Royal Templars of Temperance; Rev. J. W. Bell, Crystal City, Council No. 5, Royal Templars of Temperance; J. R. Bonny, Nelson, Council No. 4, Royal Templars of Temperance; Rev. J. H. Ruttan and A. Haney, Council No. 3, Royal Templars of Temperance; Revs. C. Crichton, J. Gibson and A. G. Washington, Portage la Prairie Blue Ribbon Club; Messdames Monk and Cameron, Winnipeg Women's Christian Temperance Union; H. J. Clarke, F. Cockburn, H. W. A. Chambre, Winnipeg Blue Ribbon Club; Rev. J. E. Hunter, D. Phillips, Dominion City Blue Ribbon Club; Rev. T. Macguire, Emerson public temperance meeting; A. Parsons, Emerson Independent Order Good Templars; T. A. Burrows, Winnipeg Independent Order Good Templars; Rev. J. F. Betts, Birtle public temperance meeting; A. Johnson, E. R. Sutherland, Jas. Lawrence, S. D. Garside, H. Craskill, G. G. Graham, I. Underwood, John Gunn, J. T. Hicks, J. A. Turner, Stonewall Sons of Temperance, No. 3; E. A. Ferguson, Greenwood; W. D. Russell, Winnipeg St. Andrew's Church Session.

Letters of apology for absence were read from the president of the Brandon W. C. T. U., Rev. J. M. Douglas, Brandon, Hon. Senator Girard and others.

The president gave an interesting address on the history of the work of the Alliance from its organization to the present time, and pointed out some of its wants, particularly that of more general and thorough organization.

Reports were submitted by the secretary, referring among other things to the visit of Mrs. Youmans and the establishment of the Women's Christian Temperance Union which had been the result. It was also stated that the finances of the Alliance would be in a healthy condition if all subscriptions were paid.

A business committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. J. A. Tees, Wilson, Irwin and Rev. T. McGuire.

Brief reports of an interesting character were presented by a number of delegates respecting temperance work in their several localities. The speakers generally were of the opinion that the people would give a majority vote in favor of the Scott Act. Among the speakers under the last head were Rev. Mr. Bell, of Crystal City, who referred to the progress of the Royal Templars in Southern Manitoba; Rev. Mr. Hunter, of Dominion City; Mr. Johnson, of Stonewall; Rev. Messrs. Gibson, Crichton, of Portage la Prairie; J. R. Bonny, of Nelson; J. B. Silcox, of Winnipeg; Mr. Monk who gave an encouraging account of the work of the Winnipeg W. C. T. U., such as visiting the jail and hospitals; Mr. A. P. Cameron, who spoke of the need of temperance work in the city and Province; Rev. Mr. Betts, of Birtle, who represented a public meeting held to support a delegate; Mr. A. G. Washinton, who as president represented the Blue Ribbon Club of Portage la Prairie, and others.

Mr. Biggs addressed the convention at length upon the Scott Act in Lisgar and Marquette where, although the Scott Act was carried by large majorities, yet convictions under it have been quashed on legal technicalities. The speaker gave valuable information and legal advice.

The following committees were then appointed, after which the Convention adjourned until 2 p. m. :—

Finance Committee—Rev. J. B. Silcox, T. A. Burrows, W. D. Russell.

Nomination Committee—Rev. E. A. Stafford, Rev. J. E. Hunter, N. D. Barker.

Resolution Committee—Rev. J. W. Bell, Rev. J. Gibson, Mr. B. Bliss, W. W. Buchanan.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President, having resumed the chair at 2 p. m., Mr. Parsons, of Emerson, spoke of the progress of the Good Templars in that town during the past year. There were now 125 members with an average attendance of 38. They had a comfortable hall and were in a good position financially. He was sure that the Scott Act would be passed without trouble in the city of Manchester.

Rev. J. W. Bell presented, on behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, the following, which he moved, seconded by Rev. J. H. Ruttan :

That this Convention recommend the executive of the Dominion Alliance in Manitoba to have prepared for circulation in Lisgar and Marquette petitions to the Dominion Government setting forth the difficulties which are met in the enforcement of the Scott Act in these counties, and praying that the Dominion Government pass a special act legalizing the act in these counties, and removing all technical objections to its enforcement; and that steps be taken to have these petitions circulated throughout the counties, and that they then be laid before the Government for its action in the matter.

After some remarks by Rev. Mr. Betts, Mr. Buchanan and others, the motion was carried.

Rev. Mr. Rutledge introduced the subject of Provincial Legislation. One of the first questions to decide was what the powers of the Provincial Legislature were, and what it ought to do; then this should be asked in such a way that it could meet with no denial. He looked upon the object of licensing as not merely to raise money, but to limit as far as possible the evils of the traffic. He argued that the grocery business and the liquor business should be separated. He was in favor of prohibiting the traffic rather than limiting it. As to public sentiment not being prepared for prohibition, he held that public sentiment was never prepared in advance for any reform.

Mr. W. W. Buchanan suggested that, as it had been decided that

prohibitive legislation rested with the Dominion Government the Convention in dealing with Provincial Legislation, should not discuss prohibition.

The President took the opposite position that there had been no decision given that the Provincial Legislature had no power to pass a prohibitory law. He considered it preferable however, to work under the McCarthy Act rather than to seek a provincial act.

Rev. Mr. Betts considered the provincial license law as sufficiently effective if properly enforced, particularly in view of the submission of the Scott Act.

After further discussion, in which others participated, Mr. Buchanan moved the following resolution (seconded by Rev. J. B. Silcox), which was unanimously carried without discussion: Resolved that this Convention recommend the Manitoba Alliance to exercise their influence with the Provincial Government and Legislature with a view of increasing the restrictions placed upon the traffic by provincial legislation, and that in the present unsettled state of license laws it is very desirable that the executive of the Alliance should be active in watching every change, that temperance interests may be guarded.

Rev. E. S. W. Pentreath introduced the topic of Temperance Literature. He urged the introduction of elementary text books containing this teaching into the public schools, and also advocated the use of more temperance literature in Sunday Schools, and a more general use of the public papers, by devoting, say a column, once a week in giving telling facts of the progress of temperance all over the world.

Rev. Mr. Bell then introduced, from the Committee on Resolutions, a resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Bliss, and carried in the following form, the last two clauses being added on the suggestion of Mr. Bliss and Rev. Mr. Silcox :

That this Convention recommends all temperance societies to apply for and use a column or more in the public papers, in which shall be furnished facts of interest and utility in the temperance work; and further, that the executive of the Alliance press on the Local Government the desirability of authorizing and placing in our public school text-books on the subject of alcohol. That all Sunday schools be earnestly recommended to place temperance books and periodicals in their libraries; and that steps be taken to distribute regularly temperance literature on the railway trains, and especially immigrant trains.

Rev. C. B. Pitblado next introduced the topic, "The request of the Dominion Alliance to submit the Scott Act simultaneously to the whole Province." He believed in the first place that by submitting the question to the people they rolled the responsibility of the traffic upon the right shoulders, so that not the Government or the rum-sellers, but those who voted for it, or abstained from voting against it, would be primarily to blame. Secondly, that an immense gain would result from the submission of the Act in the education of the people in temperance principles, and thirdly, that the legal adoption of the Scott Act in every county would raise the question above the uncertainties of legal technicalities, the constitutionality of the act having already been decided. He closed his address by moving the following resolution, which was seconded by Rev. Mr. Betts :—That, inasmuch as we believe that to submit the Scott Act to the people for adoption, in the constitutional way, would be an efficient means of showing the ratepayers their responsibility in regard to the liquor traffic and inasmuch as we believe the discussion connected with the work of submitting the question to the electors of a country would tend to educate the people in the principles of temperance reform, and inasmuch as we believe that the adoption of the Scott Act by the people in a legal way would place the whole question of the liquor traffic on a thoroughly constitutional basis in that country; therefore, this Convention recommends that measure be devised and means employed to submit the Scott Act simultaneously to the electors throughout this Province, as soon as it can be reasonably accomplished.

After a discussion in which Rev. Messrs. Daniels, Betts, Gibson, Hames, Stafford and McGuire took part, the resolution was unanimously carried.

Mr. W. W. Buchanan opened a discussion on improvement of Alliance organization. The central organization was in operation, but what they specially needed was the establishment of local organizations throughout the Province. He pointed out the advantages that would ensue from the employment of an organizing agent, and proposed the holding of public meetings at various centres, for the securing of additional member and augmentation of the funds. Several of the delegates, including Rev. Mr. Betts, Mr. C. M. Cope-

land and others, expressed themselves as strongly in favor of adopting Mr. Buchanan's suggestions.

The following resolution was adopted on motion of Mr. Thomson, seconded by Rev. Mr. McGuire:—That this Convention, recognizing the importance of branch associations, and the necessity of a thorough organization of all temperance workers throughout the Province, consider the appointment of a paid agent, as recommended, a most important step towards those ends, and we hereby pledge ourselves to do all in our power by personal and local collection of funds towards the support of said agent.

It was then moved by Rev. Mr. Bell, seconded by Mr. Ferguson, and resolved, That this Convention recommend that in the counties of Lisgar and Marquette temperance people endeavor to prosecute for violations of the Provincial license law, under the head of selling without license.

Votes of thanks were passed to the C. P. R., Manitoba and N. Western Railway Companies for reduced fares for delegates; to the Blue Ribbon Club for use of their hall, and the trustees of the Grace Church for the use of that building for the purposes of the Convention.

The following is a list of the officers:—President, J. W. Sifton; 1st Vice-President, Senator Girard; Treasurer, E. Thomson; Secretary to be elected by the executive committee; W. W. Buchanan, Dr. McDiarmid, Duncan McArthur, J. A. M. Aitkins, S. B. Biggs, Thos. Nixon, sr., T. H. Schneider, D. D. Aikins, F. P. Roblin, J. W. H. Wilson, A. Ferguson, N. D. Barker, Wilson Irwin, M. Nason, G. F. Stephens, J. R. McKinnon, D. McGregor, Dr. Ferguson, Willis Goodenow, all the clergy of the city and the presidents of local organizations.

After some further discussion of miscellaneous matters, and some closing remarks by the President and Mr. Buchanan, Chairman of the Executive, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Mr. McGuire and the meeting adjourned.

In the evening the various temperance societies assembled at Albert Hall and marched in procession to Grace Church. The President, Mr. Sifton, took the chair.

The proceedings were opened by the singing of a hymn, and a prayer led by Rev. Jas. Robertson.

The President apologized for the absence of Mr. T. H. Barker, of Manchester, England, Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, who had telegraphed from Port Arthur, stating that through the non-arrival of the steamer, he would not reach Winnipeg in time. A letter was read from Hon. Senator Girard, regretting non-attendance through ill health.

During the evening very able addresses were delivered by the following gentlemen:—Rev. Messrs. O. Fortin, J. B. Silcox, J. H. Bell, E. A. Stafford, Jas. Robertson and D. M. Gordon.

Envelopes were distributed and collections taken in aid of the funds of the Alliance.

Rev. Mr. Stafford announced as the result of the collection that \$500 had been subscribed. This amount being made up chiefly of small sums, it was expected that with the larger contribution yet to be looked for, the desired amount would be realized.

The meeting was then closed by Rev. Mr. Gibson, of Portage la Prairie, pronouncing the benediction.

### A. C. T. U.

An interesting communication from Mrs. W. B. Harvey, Secretary of the Barrie W. C. T. U., informs us that a delegation of ladies from the W. C. T. U., of Barrie, visited Edgar on Friday May 30th, with a number of ladies in the Congregational church desirous of forming a union. The meeting opened with singing, reading of Scripture and prayer. Miss Boate was chosen Secretary, *pro tem*. The following officers were elected:—President, Mrs. (Rev.) J. C. Wright; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Carscadden, Mrs. H. Edwards and Mrs. Joseph Emms; Cor.-Sec., Mrs. Dr. Powell; Rec.-Sec., Miss Nellie Richardson; Treas., Mrs. Geo. Brown.

The Barrie branch is now in a very flourishing condition, numbering over 50 members, and doing good work in the community. At the late convention held in that town, a lunch was provided for the delegates by these ladies. We wish them great success in their noble work.

### Good Templars.

TORONTO.—The Grand Lodge of Canada will meet in this city, in the Knights of Malta Hall, 10 Adelaide street east, in annual session, commencing Tuesday morning, 24th inst., at 10 o'clock. It is expected that there will be a very large and interesting session. Toronto Good Templars are making arrangements to tender a reception to the Grand Lodge on Wednesday evening. The order is in an unusually strong and flourishing condition. Arrangements have been made by Bro. W. H. Rodden, to organize a lodge in Riverside, on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst.

Under the auspices of Unity Lodge, No. 640, of this city, one of the pleasantest excursions and pic-nics it has been our lot to attend, took place to Victoria Park on Monday last. "Unity" is proverbial for the first-class character of the enterprises on which she expends her energies, but on this occasion she excelled herself. A first-class list of games had been provided by the committee of management and the successful competitors were awarded a variety of valuable prizes generously donated by merchants and others. Among the prize-winners may be mentioned briefly:—For the tug of war contest, Unity Lodge, the prize being a handsome W. C. & W. V. Regalia. Bro. Watson of Unity carried off the honors in the quoit contest with Bro. Jackman, of Dominion, a good second. Sis. Mrs. Leake carried off the first prize in the married ladies' race, with Sis. Mrs. White as second. In the single ladies' race, the honors were carried off by Sis. Dickson with Sis. E. Leake second, while Bro. Mitchell carried off first honors in the committee race. Many other contests were engaged in but our space will not allow of their particularization.

The strains of Lubar's Band enlivened the glorious summer day with choicest melody, and the picturesque beauty of the Park was never seen to greater advantage.

Groups of merry children and some of older growth patronized the swings, merry-go-rounds, &c., from morning till twilight, while the surrounding woods afforded a deliciously cool retreat for those of quieter taste. But the one feature deserving of notice above and beyond all others is the fact that in this Park, and on the boats plying thereto, Prohibition reigns supreme and the proprietors on that account are worthy of the praise and support of all temperance people. After a pleasant day's enjoyment the party arrived home in seasonable time, all more than pleased with the pleasure afforded. To the indefatigable Secretary of the committee, Bro. A. M. Woodhouse, much honor is due, and to him may be attributed much of the success attendant upon the pleasures of the day.—*Con.*

MOUNT HOREB.—A grand demonstration was held by the members of this lodge on Monday last. A sumptuous lunch was served in Lundy's Grove, about five miles from the town of Brampton. The meeting was arranged for, and addresses delivered by Messrs. W. H. Rodden, and Wm. Burgess, of Toronto. In the evening there was an immense gathering in the barn of Mr. Wm. Moore, which was decorated, seated and lighted for the occasion. In addition to the speakers mentioned in the afternoon, there were present Mr. F. S. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, and Mr. Wm. Munns, of Toronto. Rousing Scott Act speeches were made, interspersed with choice songs and musical selections by the Brampton Band. Mr. Snell, President of the County Scott Act Association, presided on both occasions, and Mount Horeb Lodge deserves special credit for the successful manner in which the arrangements were carried out.

### BRO. KATZENSTEIN.

This gentleman, who has for three years held the office of R. W. G. Templar of the Order of Good Templars, retires from that high position with the love, esteem and respect of all his associates both in and outside the order. The people are satisfied that by honoring him, they honored themselves. As a presiding officer he was always fair, honorable and manly. His course during the recent session in dealing with the appeal on Band of Hope representation, which came from his own State, was such as to win the commendation of every lover of honesty and fair play.

His retirement from the position of Templar will give him more time to devote to building up the order in California, and what is the loss of the Order in the world will be the gain of California.

The closing up of the ranks on the Pacific coast means victory, and we rejoice to see indications that differences which caused a slight ripple on the surface are passing away, and that the workers there in the future, are to know but one enemy, the liquor traffic.—*Lever*.

The following circular has been issued from the office of R. W. G. Secretary I.O.G.T.

CHARLOTTE, MICH., U.S.A., June 4th, 1884.

The R. W. G. L. convened in the City of Washington, D.C., May 27, and continued in session until the 31st. The attendance was large. Among the jurisdictions represented were the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Prince Edward's Island, Nova Scotia, India, &c., as well as the various States and Territories of the United States.

While the business of the session was engrossing and interesting, no important change of the organic law of the order was effected. The journal of proceedings has been placed in the hands of the printer and will be issued with the usual promptness, giving full details.

The officers elected and installed were as follows:—

R. W. G. T.—John B. Finch, Lincoln, Nebraska.

R. W. G. C.—Dr. Oronhyatekha, London, Ont.

R. W. G. V. T.—Mrs. S. A. Leonard, Boston, Mass.

R. W. G. S.—D. P. Sagendorph, Charlotte, Mich.

R. W. G. T.—Uriah Copp, Jr., Loda, Illinois.

R. W. G. Chaplain.—Rev. H. F. Chreitzberg, Sumter, South Carolina.

R. W. G. M.—P. J. Chisholm, Truro, Nova Scotia.

R. W. G. D. M.—Ella S. Mason, Biddeford, Maine.

R. W. G. I. G.—Sallie T. Embric, Marshallton, Pa.

R. W. G. O. G.—W. T. Greenwood, Baltimore, Md.

P. R. W. G. T.—Geo. B. Katzenstein, Sacramento, Cal.

Particular attention is directed to the change of the addresses of the chief executive officers, viz: R. W. G. T. John B. Finch, of Lincoln, Nebraska, and R. W. G. S., D. P. Sagendorph, Charlotte, Mich. The retiring officers Geo. B. Katzenstein, of Sacramento, California, and F. G. Keens, of Kearney, Nebraska, in spite of a desire of the body that they remain in their respective positions, on account of pressing personal and business interests declined re-election, but the Order can rest assured that it will have the benefit of their counsel and advice in the years to come.

We have pleasure in announcing that the R. W. G. L. decided to come to the relief of Dr. Lees in his Charter suit and voted him an appropriation of \$700.

The R. W. G. L. also voted an appropriation of \$500 to the Grand Lodge of Maine, to aid it in the coming campaign for constitutional amendment, and the R. W. G. T. will go to Maine in the month of August to lead the campaign. The R. W. G. L. recommended that the various subdivisions of the Order should assist by contributions and otherwise the campaign in Maine, and forward all contributions to the G. W. S. of Maine, whose address is George E. Brackett, Belfast, Maine.

The missionary work of the Order will be continued under the same general plan successfully inaugurated during the past year, and every aid and assistance will be offered weak and struggling jurisdictions.

It is too soon after the session to give any details of the work of the session, or to map out a plan for the future. The R. W. G. L. Official Circular will be continued as heretofore, and the initial number to be issued early next month will contain further details as to the future plans of work.

D. P. SAGENDERPH, R. W. G. Secretary.

### HISTORICAL OUTLINE OF GOOD TEMPLARY.

The platform of Good Templars was adopted in 1859.

The Order of Good Templars had its origin in New York State.

The first Right Worthy Grand Lodge was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, in the year 1855.

There were ten States represented at the first Right Worthy Grand Lodge of Good Templars.

In 1883, Miss G. L. Cushman, of Ohio, was made Chief Superintendent of Juvenile Templars.

The first Right Worthy Grand Chief Templar of the world was the Rev. Jas. M. Moore, of Kentucky.

There were 5,572 Good Templars in the world in the year 1856-57; there were 315,513 in the year 1881.

In 1881 movements were put on foot for the establishment of lodges in New York among the Scandinavians.

The Good Templars raised the banner of prohibition in the year 1854-55, and have never taken it from the nation's gaze since.

Under the push and work of Thomas Roberts, of Philadelphia, in the year 1869 the Good Templar Order was planted in Scotland, beginning at Glasgow.

In the year 1870 the subject of the colored race was decided upon in reference to their right to a charter, on the same basis and standing as white members.

The lecture system of our Order was established the year 1856, and at once began to show the wisdom of the plan, and we are direct of duty when we fail to use this potent means of reaching the masses.

England received the benefit of the Good Templar Order in the year 1868, when it was established there according to the plan this side of the water, and by the labors of Mr. Joseph Malins, R.W.G.T.

The Right Worthy Grand Chief Templars of the World thus far from our beginning came from the States as follows: Three from Kentucky, two from Pennsylvania, three from Wisconsin, one from Illinois, one from Michigan, one from California.

The Civil war of the United States brought the number of our membership down to 50,000 members. The Good Templars gave their grit and lives to save the country from one slavery, and they are ready to sacrifice themselves for the safety and rescue of our country from the bondage of alcohol.—*Northern Signal*.

### Clippings.

A call for a temperance convention has been signed by 32,000 voters of India.

Five of the six murderers hanged on a recent Friday in the United States, declared that rum had led them into crime.

The Prohibitory Constitutional Amendment Resolution on a recent test vote in the New York Assembly received 61 votes for, to 63 against. The resolution was then tabled.

The saloons hold the same relation to the penitentiary that the Sunday School does to the church.

The *Independent* believes that the end of the present century will see Prohibition adopted over nearly our whole country.

In the town of Economy, Pa., there has not been an arrest for any offence in the last fifteen years. No liquor is sold in the place.

The Iowa Prohibitory Law goes into effect July 4, and liquor dealers are preparing to close out their business or quit the State.

Under the recent amendments to the license law, the father, son, wife, husband, or other relative of any person who indulges to excess in intoxicating liquors, may give due notice to the Inspector that such person is not to be supplied with liquor. The Inspector thereupon is required to notify all the holders of licenses, forbidding them under penalties to supply liquor to such individuals.

At a meeting of the Goderich District Conference of the C.M. Church last week the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "That this provisional district meeting of the Methodist Church hereby records its solemn protest against the liquor traffic of this country, as a thing opposed to the best interests of society and the real good of all men; and believing the Scott Act a good measure in itself, and an excellent means of promoting total abstinence and prohibition sentiments, we pledge ourselves to give it our hearty support."

The License Commissioners of South Perth have passed a law prohibiting boys under sixteen years of age from frequenting billiard rooms or using the tables in connection with any hotel, and any hotel-keeper permitting a boy under that age to play or frequent the room will be liable to a fine of \$20. They have also passed a resolution that all bar-rooms must be in the front of the house, and that the blinds are to be kept rolled up at all hours when the selling of liquor is illegal.

At a meeting held at Lynden on last Thursday evening, it was moved by J. Cornell, J.P., seconded by H. Howard, J.P., "That it is the sense of this meeting that the liquor traffic is a blot on our country, and should be abolished, and that the Canada Temperance Act is the best means we have at our disposal for its destruction. We, therefore, as a meeting resolve to do all in our power consistently to secure the intelligent franchise of the people on behalf of said Act; also that we pledge ourselves to use our best efforts in its behalf." The resolution was carried unanimously.

Temperance meetings are good. Signing the pledge is noble. Prayers are very precious and essential to success, but with the saloons left open to manufacture drunkards it is uphill business; the remedy is clean cut prohibition and not high license. Support your prayers at the polls.

The drunkard maker always hates his oldest and most reliable customers, and is proud of cursing them and kicking him out. How we should be surprised to hear the shoe maker slam the door against an old customer, and say: "You villainous old scamp, I have made boots and shoes for you and your family for twenty years, and you have paid for them, and here you are for more shoes! Get out, and don't let me see your face again." How funny it would look to see a tailor basting an old schoolmate into a gutter because, after getting his clothes there for fifteen years, he wants to buy an overcoat. Or a minister assaulting an old stand-by because he has been twenty-five years a communicant and elder in his church, and therefore must be unfit company for anybody. Isn't it time for drunkard-makers to be ashamed of drunkard-makers?

The *Brewers' Journal* shows that the ale and beer sold last year in six States alone, amounted to the following: New York, 5,852,254 barrels; Pennsylvania, 1,709,946 barrels; Ohio, 1,585,852 barrels; Wisconsin, 1,298,183 barrels; Illinois, 1,071,403 barrels; and Missouri, 1,022,695 barrels. New York city alone shows sales of 3,239,659 barrels; Philadelphia, 1,023,514 barrels.

## General News.

### CANADIAN.

It is stated that the postal treaty between Canada and France only awaits the signature of the French foreign Secretary to come into effect.

A temporary arrangement has been made between the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways as to running powers on the connecting line between the former railroad and the North Shore road.

Luke Phipps who murdered his wife last fall at Windsor, was hanged at Sandwich on Tuesday.

Mrs. Leach, widow of the murdered governor of Sandwich jail, has been allowed \$50 a year pension by the county. The Ontario Government gave her \$750.

Henry Owens was drowned in Kettle Creek, near St. Thomas, while bathing. The deceased came from Monmouthshire, England, last fall.

Arthur Robinson, 22 years of age, who was married but two months, was found lying dead in a pool of water at Maberly near Kingston, on the 15th inst. As he was sober it is thought that while on his way home he knelt down to get a drink, took a fit, and was drowned. His wife found the body.

News received from Amherst Island, near Kingston states that a father left a bottle of brandy he had brought from Kingston within reach of his son. Before going to bed the boy remarked, "Dad, see how tight I am," and reeled to bed. In the morning he was a corpse.

Seymour Storm, a young man about 18 years of age, a tea dealer by trade, who lived with his mother, sister and half brother at No. 31 Elgin street, Hamilton, was drowned in the bay on Sunday by the upsetting of a boat in which he and several others were having a sail.

A young man named Cochrane, a brakesman, while applying the brakes at Tweed station on the Ontario and Quebec railway fell between the train and was cut in two. His body was taken to his mother's residence in Carleton Place.

Capt. Hall, of the Salvation Army, has been liberated from the prison at London, Mr. William Gooderham, of Toronto, having telegraphed to her counsel that he would remit the fine and costs. The London people feel that they have struck a bonanza, and the police and the magistrate will keep right along fining the contraveners of the by-law.

The case of the two officials of the Hamilton Marriage Aid Association, charged with defrauding the public, has again been investigated by the police magistrate, and finally adjourned for a fortnight, bail in two-thousand dollars being accepted for the prisoners.

A fire at Moose Jaw has destroyed Walsh's livery and feed stables. Nine horses perished, and nearly all the buggies, cutters, and waggons were consumed, besides \$200 in cash belonging to Mr. Walsh and \$180 belonging to an employee. Mr. Walsh was baldly burned in trying to remove the horses. Loss, \$6,000; insurance, \$1,500. Had not a heavy rain prevailed the town would have been destroyed.

### UNITED STATES.

Hon. S. H. Blake, of Toronto, presided at the fourth annual International Sunday School convention at Louisville, Ky., on the 14th inst.

There was heavy white frost last Sunday night all round Port Jefferson, L. I., destroying potatoes, strawberries, and all vegetables.

In consequence of a depression in the iron trade several ore mines near Easton, Pa., have suspended work.

A mercantile crisis is impending at New Orleans. Several heavy cotton failures have already occurred, and others are daily anticipated.

The anniversary of Bunker Hill has been celebrated this time in Boston more extensively and with greater enthusiasm than for many years.

Within the past ten days three attempts have been made to poison the inmates of the Williamsburg, Va., insane asylum by throwing poisoned bread into the enclosure in which the patients exercise.

On Saturday last an express and an excursion train crowded with passengers crashed into each other in a curve a mile west of Ashland, Pa., eight of the passengers being killed and a dozen more or less severely injured. The accident is attributed to neglect of orders on the part of a telegraph operator.

A fire broke out in a culm heap adjoining the Stetter Colliery, Pittston, Penn., on the 17th inst., and the destruction of a quarter of a million worth of property was threatened. Several fire companies and a large force of miners worked all day. Finally they got the fire under control, and the men and mules were safely removed from the mines.

The necessary papers to secure the extradition of John C. Eno, defaulting president of the Second National Bank of New York, were made out on Saturday, and officials left with them for Canada. The State Department formally notified the British Minister that requisition has been made for the surrender of Eno.

Edmore, Mich., was the scene of mob violence on June 11th. E. G. Hawley, harness-maker, and his wife were accused of cruelly abusing their eight months' old babe, with the intent to cause its death. The child was found to have been cruelly injured, almost starved, one ear nearly torn off, and its little body bruised in a terrible manner. Hawley was arrested and put in the lockup, when it was found the only lawful punishment the courts could administer upon the inhuman father was the sentence of ninety days in prison. Soon after a body of masked men overpowered the watch, dragged the inhuman wretch out of gaol, tarred and feathered him, gave him thirty lashes, with a heavy whip, and returned him again to the gaol.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Earl Spencer arrived in Belfast on Wednesday, and was received with great enthusiasm.

The opposition in the Imperial Parliament are said to be getting ready for an attack on the Gladstone Government.

The Tichborne claimant will be released from prison shortly on a ticket of leave.

Another war in immigrant passenger rates has broken out among European steamship lines.

Mme. de Kalomine, themorganatic spouse of the Grand Duke of Hesse, left Darmstadt for Berlin the day before her husband's departure for England, and she has since proceeded to Paris. The idea that the marriage was a great shock to the family of the bridegroom is entirely erroneous, for his intentions were perfectly well known to his daughters, and to Prince and Princess Alexander of Hesse, and the Queen was informed before she left Windsor for Germany.

U. S. Consul Roosevelt was shot, but not seriously wounded, by a French soldier at Bordeaux on Saturday, in mistake for an officer in civilian's dress against whom he had a grudge.

The Governor of Kasala has telegraphed that the result of Admiral Hewitt's mission to the Abyssinian King John has been successful. The latter has undertaken to relieve Kassala, and the Galabar tribe has assembled at Adowas for that purpose.

The 26th Royal Engineers, who have been ordered to Suakim, will construct a jetty there to facilitate the landing of the material for the railway, which is to be built five miles inland. Workmen have been sent from London to construct the railway.

The powers will probably intervene to secure a settlement of the frontier difficulties between Serbia and Bulgaria.

Persia has addressed notes to England, Russia, and Turkey insisting upon a prompt settlement of the frontier question. Russia supports Persia in her demands for a frontier commission.

New Zealand advices say that the British Ship "Syria" from Calcutta for Fiji, having on board 480 coolies, ran on the Nazalie reef. Seventy coolies were drowned. All the crew but three are missing.

There are fears of a revolution at Panama; the political feeling is very bitter. There is not an American man-of-war at Aspinwall. English men-of-war will protect British interests. England only wanted an opportunity to interfere, and has threatened to do so. Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, to Peru, has just landed at Aspinwall, having been visiting Nicaragua in the interests of the Nicaragua canal. He is very hopeful about the scheme.

## Contributed Articles.

## WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AND TEMPERANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The late grand demonstration of women which assembled in the United Presbyterian Synod Hall, in Edinburgh, at the call of the Manchester National Society for Women's Suffrage was marked by an element in some of the speeches which has never been apparent on these extraordinary and enthusiastic occasions before, I allude to the value which the question of Women's Suffrage has acquired in the eyes of temperance workers in Great Britain. The Edinburgh meeting was remarkable for a series of eloquent speeches such as few audiences ever have the advantage of listening to on any subject, though all of the speakers were of the "inferior" sex. Every lady dealt with the subject of Women's Suffrage from a different standpoint and each in a trenchant, logical and convincing manner. There were no tricks of oratory, no bombast, and no begging of the question, all was clear, straight-forward, business-like and true. Perhaps the most prominent points adduced as to the right of women to the vote were its power over labor and morals. Speaking on the head of labor Mrs. SCATHERD, of Leeds, said: "We need the vote to protect women's labor, because all restrictions have a tendency to drive women out of the best paid trades, and to make them crowd into those which are already over-crowded, and to lower the wages, and they are already sufficiently and dangerously low. (Cheers.) Poverty drives women to evil courses and to drunkenness, and then there is the necessity of having to undo, often when it is too late, what we are wanting the power to prevent."

MISS FLORENCE BALGAR, of Scarborough, said in the course of a splendid speech that roused the Edinburgh women to great enthusiasm. "Last night, in the darkness, I was taken by a lady of this city to visit some of the worst wynds and closes in your midst. She led me into these dark alleys where the sun seldom ventures—where, I am told, men dare not go unless they are escorted by a policeman—we, two women, went in the dark last night to visit these houses to see what some of our sisters were suffering there. As I looked upon the wasted forms of the little children, on the bruised faces of the women upon the haggard and care-worn faces and forms of the men, I thought to myself, is it any good to go on striving for ever, is there any use—there seems no use, the subjection of women seems complete. The subjection of both women and men to the terrible drink is indeed complete. (Cheers.) Is there any use for us to go on struggling; are we not merely beating the air? When I came out of that close, on either side of it there was that familiar object—the dram shop—and I thought to myself, yes it is worth while going on struggling, because when we, women, get the franchise one of the first things we will do will be to limit the drink traffic. (Cheers.) Yes, it gives us a gleam of hope, that thought, and that gleam of hope became still more bright yesterday when I visited that old churchyard of Greyfriars'. I stood with my head bowed reverently before that tombstone beneath which lay the dust of your martyrs, that tombstone that bears the inscription—

"Here lies interred the dust of those who stood  
'Gainst perjury, resisting unto blood,  
Adhering to the Covenant and laws  
Establishing the same."

(Cheers.) These words gave me hope. I saw what Scotch men and women had done, and I knew well what they had once done they could do again. (Cheers.) Upon that tombstone were inscribed the names of some of your great men; there were the names of the great A gyll, Guthrie, Renwick; but another recorded the memory of the nameless, unknown dead. Under the tombstone to the east lie 100 nameless ones, and, moreover, it represents 18,000 who suffered rather than submit to the religion against which they rebelled. (Cheers.) It was the nameless ones; it was not the Guthries, but the people who won the fight. (Cheers.) And shall not we, women, in our country be true to one another, be true to our cause; shall we not, one and all, rise up and demand justice and right as the Covenanters did? (Cheers.) I have unbounded faith in the people; I believe in no great heroes leading us on; I believe in the individual effort of the individual soul. (Cheers.) We have begun—let us each remember this—just when that divine thought of freedom is made known to one individual soul; reform is then begun. (Cheers.) If one soul desires it, and is determined

to have it, the nation at large will have it ere long. (Cheers.) Each one of us has power if we only realize it. We cannot all be great like that grand hero whose work has been thrilling our minds, General Gordon - (cheers)—but each one of us has a small centre of influence, and it is for each one of us to do our little bit in this great cause, and let us each one try."

Such words as these have the true ring of a Godly humanity about them and cannot fail to touch every heart that is imbued with a right spirit of love and duty towards its neighbor.

Mrs. LINDSAY, the wife of Professor Lindsay, of Glasgow, said: "It is a pleasure for me to stand here to-night as one of the delegates from Glasgow. (Cheers.) We had an excellent meeting in Glasgow some time ago, at which Mrs. McLaren presided. It was a wet evening in November, and in the large hall, capable of holding more than 3,000 thousand people there were many women with children in their arms, and many of the husbands kept house, that their wives might have an opportunity of attending the meeting. One result of the meeting in Glasgow has been that it has brought into our ranks a large number of Christian workers who are engaged in temperance work. They felt what a power for good there was in the woman's vote, and some of the most devoted workers for women's suffrage have given their lives to temperance work, some of them have already used their municipal votes for the temperance cause. Everywhere, I think, the women's votes have been used for this cause because of the dreadful evils of intemperance. In Rothesay, where there is a large number of women householders, they have so exercised their votes for the temperance cause that no candidate for the Town Council has the slightest chance for success unless he is a temperance candidate." (Cheers.)

This is excellent news and to us in Canada encouraging. No new doctrine was however enunciated by Mrs. Lindsay in these remarks; it has long been the belief among the supporters of Women's Suffrage both here and in the United States that there was a power for good in the women's votes that the world would be the better of. Few women would deliberately vote for the support or encouragement of the liquor traffic, and as a whole the women for whom the vote is asked would be less hampered by commercial and property considerations than men are. As one of the other speakers at the Edinburgh meeting, Mrs. McLaren, I think it was, pertinently said: "We are told we have indirect influence and should exercise that. Yes, we are allowed to mend what men's laws have broken, we are allowed to build up what they have pulled down; we are allowed to waste our energies in undoing that which never ought to have been done. We don't want that sort of indirect influence." The same lady said also at the overflow meeting: "It was the opinion of some men that women would rush and vote for any man because of his personal qualities, with no respect to his politics. She was proud to acknowledge the truth of this. She herself would much rather have a moral Tory than an immoral Liberal. (Cheers.) If a candidate's character was bad she certainly would not send him to Parliament because he was a Liberal. (Cheers.) She urged every woman to do her best in obtaining a voice in the nation's affairs, and in the making of these laws which so much affected their daily life." Mrs. Duncan McLaren is a strong Liberal and therefore her words on this point have additional meaning. And now that the Ontario Government has given the widows and spinsters of the province, who are duly qualified, the right to vote at all municipal elections, it behoves them to see that the responsibility thus placed upon their shoulders is not neglected, nor the opportunity to do good thus given them thrown away.

S. A. C.

## Tales and Sketches.

## TEMPERANCE "FANATICS."

There are many persons who talk about temperance men as being fanatics. They tell us that we are rabid on the subject of temperance. I ask any reformed drunkard if it is not right to be rabid against an evil that has scorched and blasted and scathed and scarred us till we carry the marks of it to the grave?

Young men sometimes have an idea that a man can sow his wild oats and get over it. You put your hand in the hand of a giant and he crushes it. Still it may be healed, and by and by in some sort it may be a useful one, but it is a mutilated hand, its beauty and symmetry have gone forever. We who have passed through this fire know something of its awful

scourge, we know something of the terrible struggles to get out of it. I think we ought to be what they call fanatics. They tell us that we exaggerate the evil of drunkenness. Do we? Let me appeal to the intelligent and ask the question: "Do we exaggerate the evil of drunkenness?"

No, sir, we cannot. God never gave a man a mind capable of grasping the extent of the awful evil of drunkenness for time and for eternity. You have a boy, a bright-eyed, beautiful fellow, round in limb, with pearly teeth, ruby lips and rosy cheek, symmetrical and beautiful. Oh, how you love him as he springs into your arms in the morning and puts his face to your cheek! You press him to your heart. How you love him as you say to the visitor: "Have you seen my boy?" and call to him, "Come, old fellow." How he will spring into your arms. Oh, how you love him.

What would you do to save that child from curvature of the spine?

"Do anything."

What would you give?

"All my property."

What would you sacrifice?

"Every luxury under heaven."

What would you suffer?

"Try me. That boy so straight of limb, so beautiful, so perfect, so symmetrical—that boy a poor, crawling cripple, deformed, upon the floor of my house? No, no, do not ask what I would do, give, suffer—anything!"

I was at the house of a family where there was a crippled child. When four years of age it had fallen out of a swing backward; the body had developed, but it was a very strange case. Physicians came to see it. The limbs had grown a very little, it had a baby's hands and feet. I tell you to see that little creature working over the carpet like a turtle made me shudder more than I ever shuddered to see a reptile. That child once said to its mother:

"Mamma, I shan't trouble you much longer!"

"Trouble us, my darling? Why, you are the light of our home! We are learning lessons of faith and trust and patience from you every day. Why, darling, when God takes you from us it will be a dark day in our home."

"Yes, mamma, but I want to go, because when I see Jesus I shall stand up straight; shan't I, mamma?"

There may be some beauty and glory around a crippled child; there may be something lovely and sweet, something to be desired about a crippled child even, but is there anything about a drunken one? No, not a ray of light but such as comes lurid from hell. There is no comfort, nothing joyous and delightful, nothing one can love or contemplate. If it will be "fanaticism" to try and save our boys and young people from this curse then let us all become fanatics of the most rabid sort, and it is to be hoped that our disease may be so contagious that we shall give it to everybody, even to those old fogies who are now laughing at us. The sooner they get hit hard and become rabid on this temperance question, the better for all concerned.—*John B. Gough.*

#### A TEMPERANCE LECTURE WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

Indeed Billy was as hard a case as ever came into a good man's hands to be managed; and the Teuton was unique in his management.

One afternoon coming with his work from the instrument maker's, what did Zende see but his boy standing in a beer shop, taking a foaming mug of beer. He was being treated, as the price of holding a horse. He put his head in the door.

"Pilly! I deet dinks you vas in school some more."

"School's out," said Billy.

"Ant anodder school ces pegun! Te schools where dey fits vor te hospital, te vork house, te shale, and te gallows. Eh, mein boy, kommen sie heim—poor shilte! knows no more what is gute vor him dan ein poor little tog, nor so mooch."

Billy followed his adopted father home with the fear that the unused vipping reserved for unspeakable enormities would now be forthcoming. But no, Christian bid him clean the yard, scrub the doorstone, and learn lessons for the next day. And so Billy thought he got off easily. After tea, Zende seated himself by the table, and placed before him a variety of queer things, whereon Billy looked with curiosity. Were they new aids to instrument making?

"Kommen sie hier, Pilly!" cried Christian. "Vy vast du in de beer shops te tay, hein? Vy drinks peer, mein poy?"

"O—O—because it is good," said Billy, boldly.

"No, Pilly, it was not gute to dein mout. I did see never so pig vaces als did make Pilly. Pilly, you dinks it vill daste gute py-ant-py, and it ces like man to trinks, an' so you trinks. Now, Pilly, if it is gute, haf it; if it ces likes ein man, trinks, Pilly. I vill not hinders you vrom vat is gute ant manly, mein shilt; but trinks at home, dakes your trink yure, Pilly, and lets me pay for it. Kom mien poy, You likes peer. Vell, kom, open dein mout, heir I haf all tee peer stuff simons pure vrom te schopps, mein poy. Kom, open dein mout ant I vill puts it in."

Billy drew near but kept his mouth close shut. Say Zende, "Don you snakes me mad, Pilly. Open dein mout."

Thus extorted, Billy opened his mouth, and Christian put a small bit of alum in it. Billy drew up his face, but boys can stand alum. After a little Christian cried, "Opens dein mout, peer is not all alums!" And he dropped in a bit of aloes. This was worse, Billy winced. Again, "Open dein mout." The least morsel of red pepper, now, from a knife point: but Billy howled.

"Vat I not likes dein peer!" said Zende. "Open de mout. Just touched now with a knife point dipped in oil of turpentine. Billy began to cry. "Open dein mout, dein peer is not hafst mate, yot Pilly." And Pilly's tongue got the least dusting of lime, and potash, saleratus. Billy now cried loudly. "Opens dein mout!" Unlucky Billy! This time about a grain of liquorice, hop pollen, and saltpetre.

"Looks, Pilly! Here ist some arsenic and some strychnine; dese pe-longs in tee peer. Opens dein mout!"

"I can't, I can't," roared Billy. "Arsenic and strychnine are to kill rats! I shall die!—O—O—O—do you want to kill me, father Zende!"

"Kills him just py ein little peer! all gute and pure! He dells me he likes peer, and it is manly to drink eet, ant ven I gives heem tee peer, he cries I kills heem! So, Pilly, heir ist vater; dere ist mooch vater in peer—trinks dat!"

Billy drank the water eagerly. Zende went on, "Ant, there ist mooch alcohol in peer. Heir, opens dein mout," and he dropped four drops of raw spirit carefully on his tongue. Billy went dancing round the room, and then ran for more water.

"Kommen sie heir, dein peer ist not done, Pilly, shouted Christian; and seizing him, he put the cork of an ammonia bottle to his lips, then a drop of honey, a taste of sugar, a drop of molasses, of gall; then, "Pilly, heir ist more of dein peer, Heir ist jalap, copperas, sulphuric acid, acetic acid, and nux vomica: open dein mout,"

"O no, no," mourned Billy. "Let me go. I hate beer, I'll never drink any more! I'll never drink any more! I'll never go in that shop again, I'll be a good boy—I'll sign the pledge. O, let me be! I can't eat those things. I'll sign the pledge. I'll die! My mouth tastes awful now. Oh, take 'om away, father Zende."

"Dakes em away, dakes away dein gute peer," cried the old man, innocently, "ven I halves paid vor eet, and mein Pilly tan trinks eet pure at his haus, likes ein shentilman. Vy, poy, dese ist te makins of beer, and you no likes them? All dese honey, ant sugar and vater, poy?"

"But these other things," said Billy. "Oh, the other things—they are the biggest part—ugh—they make me sick."

"Mein poy, you trinks dem fast to-day. Looks, Pilly—a man he trinks all these puddings mix up in water, ant call peer. Ach, he gets redt in his faces—he gets pig in his poddy—he gets shaky in his hands, he gets clumsy on his toes, he gets veak in his eyes, he gets pad in his breast, he gets mean in his manners. Vy? Pilly, you sees vy. All dese dings on my table ces vy."

Happy Billy. Few boys get so good a temperance lecture, such home thrusts, such practical experiments as fall to your lot. Billy was satisfied on the beer question.—*Western Wave.*

#### "IF I COULD ONLY SEE MY MOTHER."

"If I could only see my mother!"

Again and again was that yearning cry repeated.

"If I could only see my mother!"

The vessel rocked, and the waters, chased by a fresh wind, played musically against the side of the ship. The sailor, a second mate, quite youthful, lay in his narrow bed his eye glazing, his limbs stiffening, his breath failing. It was not pleasant to die thus, in this shaking, plunging ship; but he seemed not to mind his bodily discomfort. His eyes looked far away, and ever and anon broke forth that grieving cry:

"If I could only see my mother!"

An old sailor sat by, a Bible in his hand, from which he was reading. He bent above the young man and asked him why he was so anxious to see his mother, whom he had so wilfully left.

"Oh, that's the reason!" he cried in anguish. "I've nearly broken her heart, and I can't die in peace. She was a good mother to me—oh! so good a mother—she bore everything from her wild boy, and once she said to me: 'My son, when you come to die you will remember this.' Oh, if I could see mother!"

He never saw his mother; he died with the yearning upon his lips, as many a one has died who slighted the mother that loved him.

Boys, be good to your mother.—*Ex.*

## FERMENTED WINE.

You know that when Joseph was imprisoned in Egypt, there was a butler and a baker in the prison with him, and they both dreamed a dream which Joseph interpreted for them. The butler dreamed that he was back in the palace where he had been, and that he was squeezing the juice of some grapes into the king's goblet for him to drink. So when any one tells you that the Bible speaks of wine you can tell them that people in the Holy Land very often drink the juice of the grapes, freshly pressed, and not fermented at all, and therefore, having no alcohol in it. Perhaps they will tell you that our Saviour drank wine himself at the Last Supper, but if they do, you can tell them that the Jews were not allowed by God, to have anything fermented at the Passover feast, not even leavened bread, or bread with yeast in it, but they did drink the fresh grape juice there, so it is not probable that Christ sent out for fermented wine to drink with his disciples for the last time, is it? You remember that when He was dying He would not take the vinegar and myrrh offered to him, because it would make him unconscious, so I don't think He would have wanted to make His disciples *drunk*, when He was about to leave, do you? Another thing: Christ never called it wine, but "the fruit of the vine," and *wine* is the fruit of rottenness and decay.—*Chicago Lever Liberator*.

## Girls and Boys.

## THROW THE PIPES AWAY.

Let's throw the pipes away, boys,  
Let's throw the pipes away!  
We want no smoke to crack a joke  
Or garnish what we say.  
Our minds are cast in finer mould,  
Our thoughts supremely higher,  
But pipe and bowl enslave the soul  
And stifle pure desire.

The quacks who sell tobacco, boys,  
What are their statements worth  
Who always place the smoking race  
The happiest upon earth?  
With lies they push their trade, boys;  
What care they for the truth?  
They never stay for reason's sway,  
Or pray to save our youth.

Are smokers better men, boys?  
What is there in the weed?  
A poison rife, a foe to life,  
A drug we never need.  
It never paints the youthful cheek  
With tints of rosy bloom,  
But many a slave gets near the grave  
With vile tobacco fume.

Some call it but a trifle, boys—  
A harmless luxury;  
But hidden there lies deep a snare  
To manacle the free.  
The smallest streams that murmur low  
To mighty oceans run,  
And darkest deed, through lust or greed,  
By trifles is begun.

Let's throw the pipes away, boys,  
Let's throw the pipes away,  
The pallid cheek and muscle weak,  
And memories of the clay.  
And he who loves the pipe, boys,  
May soon the bowl embrace,  
And see too late his wretched state  
Of folly and disgrace.

'Tis nobler far to fight, boys,  
Than bend to custom's rule;  
To feel we're free as waves on sea,

Though some would call us "fool,"  
The bravest of our race, boys,  
The men of noblest mind,  
Have suffered most, their lives have lost,  
To benefit mankind.

And shall not we, their children,  
Whose life-blood flows within,  
Their spirit show, to smite each foe  
That fills the world with sin?  
Let's emulate their deeds, boys,  
With one united stroke,  
And write our name, on the scroll of fame,  
"The boys who would not smoke."

—*Canadian Band of Hope*.

## Our Casket.

## BITS OF TINSEL.

A dude, wishing to be witty, accosted an old rag-man as follows  
"You take all sorts of trumpery in your cart, don't you?" "Yes  
jump in! jump in!"

"Where is the island of Java situated?" asked a school-teacher  
of a small, rather forlorn-looking boy. "I dunno, sir." "Don't  
you know where coffee comes from?" "Yes, sir, we borrow it  
ready parched from the next-door neighbor."

Two old ladies, evidently from out of town, were walking along  
the street one day recently, when one of them discovered a bunch of  
bananas. Stopping she looked at them, she adjusted her glasses and  
exclaimed: "Well, I do declare, if them ain't the biggest string  
beans I ever saw in my life."

A Dutchman was relating his marvellous escape from drowning when  
thirteen of his companions were lost by the upsetting of a boat, and  
he alone was saved: "And how did you escape their fate?" asked one of  
the hearers. "I tid not eo in te pote," was the Dutchman's placid  
answer.

"You look like a poet," laughed the funny editor, as the hand-  
somenly-dressed youngster entered. The boy smiled, and began  
fumbling in his pocket. "Maybe you write songs, too," suggested  
the newspaper man. "Yes, sometimes," was the answer. "Have  
you got one for me?" "Yes, I think I have." "Is it sung by long  
or short meter?" By this time the young man had fished out a docu-  
ment, which he threw down, yelling excitedly: "Neither, my  
friend; it is sung by the gas-meter." It was a gas bill for \$10.

"How fresh and green everything looks," murmured Charibel, as  
they wandered along the road.

"Everything?" questioned Adolphus, looking down into her  
violet eyes.

"Yes, everything," she replied abstractedly.

He wanders with another girl now.

"Yes," said old Mr. Squaggs, "the doctors are getting mighty  
smart now-a-days. Why, they've got instruments and things made  
so's they can see clean through you."

"Humph!" replied old Mrs. Squaggs, "I don't see nothing very  
smart in that. I've seen through you this many a year, and I ain't  
no doctor neither."

Mr. Squaggs rubbed his bald head thoughtfully, and, after a  
pause, discreetly resumed his reading.

The young postmaster of an out-of-the-way German village was  
busy at work in his office, when a gentle knock came to the door,  
and in stepped a buxom young country lass. Walking up to the  
desk, she handed the official, with a bashful smile, a post office order  
which he closely examined and then paid the young woman the  
sum inscribed. At the same time he asked her why she had not de-  
tached the coupon from the order, as the sender had written on it a  
further communication for her. "Indeed!" said the girl. "Well,  
you see, I can't read. Perhaps you'll be so kind as to read it for  
me." The postmaster read as follows: "I send you herewith three  
florins and a thousand kisses." Glancing at the young person, he  
added, with his accustomed official gravity, "you have now got the  
money, and I am ready to give you the kisses at once." The young  
peasant-woman accepted the balance of her order. On reaching  
home, she said to her folk, "Eh, but it's a grand concern—this post  
office! You can now get kisses sent along with your money-  
orders."

# The Canada Temperance Act!

VICTORY! VICTORY! VICTORY!

22,159 MAJORITY.

"THANK GOD AND TAKE COURAGE."

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

PRESENT STATE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		<i>New Brunswick.</i>	
Annapolis,	Cape Breton,	Albert,	Carleton,
Colchester,	Cumberland,	Charlotte,	Fredericton, (city),
Digby,	Hants,	Kings's,	Northumberland,
Inverness,	King's,	Queen's,	Sunbury,
Pictou,	Queen's,	Westmoreland,	York.
Shelburne,	Yarmouth.		
<i>P. E. Island.</i>		<i>Ontario.</i>	<i>Manitoba.</i>
Charlottetown, (city),	King's,	Halton,	Lisgar,
Prince,	Queen's.	Oxford.	Marquette.

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

<i>Ontario.</i>			
Stormont, Glengarry, and Dundas,	Peel,	Bruce,	
Russel and Prescott,	Simcoe,	Kent,	
Carleton,	Grey,	Middlesex,	
Leeds and Grenville,	Brant,	Dufferin,	
Lennox and Addington,	Elgin,	Wellington.	
Prince Edward,	Norfolk,	Brantford (city).	
Northumberland and Durham,	Perth,	St. Thomas (city).	
Ontario,	Lambton,		
York,	Huron.		

*Quebec.*—Arthabaska, Shefford, Stanstead.

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 two counties have adopted the Act, and in twenty agitation has been started in it favor.

Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, none 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, Point St. Charles, Montreal.
New Brunswick.....	C. H. Lugrin, Fredericton.
Nova Scotia.....	P. Monaghan, P. O. Box 379, Halifax.
Prince Edward Island.....	Rev. Geo. W. Hodgson, Charlottetown.
Manitoba.....	J. A. Tees, Winnipeg.
British Columbia.....	J. B. Kennedy, New Westminster.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR.

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED.		DATE OF ELECTION.	
	For	Against		
Fredericton (city), N.B. ....	403	203	October	31, 1878
York, N.B. ....	1229	214	Dec'r	28, "
Prince, P.E.I. ....	2062	271	"	28, "
Charlotte, N.B. ....	867	149	March	14, 1879
Carleton, N.B. ....	1215	96	April	21, "
Charlottetown (city), P. E. I. . .	827	25	April	24, "
Albert, N.B. ....	718	114	April	21, "
King's, P.E.I. ....	1076	59	May	29, "
Lambton, Ont. ....	2567	23 2	May	29, "
King's, N.B. ....	798	245	June	23, "
Queen's, N.B. ....	500	315	July	3, "
Westmoreland, N.B. ....	1082	299	Sept.	11, "
Megantic, Que. ....	372	841	Sept.	11, "
Northumberland, N.B. ....	875	673	Sept.	2, 1880
Stanstead, Quebec. ....	760	941	June	21, "
Queen's, P.E.I. ....	1317	99	Sept.	22, "
Marquette, Manitoba. ....	612	195	Sept.	27, "
Digby, N.B. ....	944	42	Nov.	8, "
Queen's, N.S. ....	763	82	January	3, 1881
Sunbury, N.B. ....	176	41	February	17, "
Shelburne, N.S. ....	807	154	March	17, "
Lisgar, Man. ....	247	120	April	7, "
Hamilton (city), Ont. ....	1661	2811	"	13, "
King's, N.S. ....	1477	108	"	14, "
Halton, Ont. ....	1483	1402	"	19, "
Annapolis, N.S. ....	1111	114	"	19, "
Wentworth, Ont. ....	1611	2202	"	22, "
Colchester, N.S. ....	1418	784	May	13, "
Cape Breton, N.S. ....	739	216	August	11, "
Hants, N.S. ....	1028	92	Sept.	15, "
Welland, Ont. ....	1610	2378	Nov.	10, "
Lambton, Ont. ....	2988	3073	Nov.	29, "
Inverness, N.S. ....	960	106	January	6, 1882
Pictou, N.S. ....	1555	453	January	9, "
St. John, N.B. ....	1074	1074	February	23, "
Fredericton, N.B. ....	293	252	October	26, "
Cumberland, N.S. ....	1560	262	October	25, 1883
Prince County, P. E. I. ....	2939	1065	February	7, 1884
Yarmouth, N.S. ....	1300	96	March	7, 1884
Oxford, Ont. ....	4073	3298	March	20, 1884
Total,	49,103	26,944		

The Total Vote in the Forty Contests stands:

For the Act.....	49,103
Against the Act .....	26,944

Majority for the Act.....22,159