

THE CANADA CITIZEN AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

Freedom for the Right means Suppression of the Wrong.

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12th, 1884.

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The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

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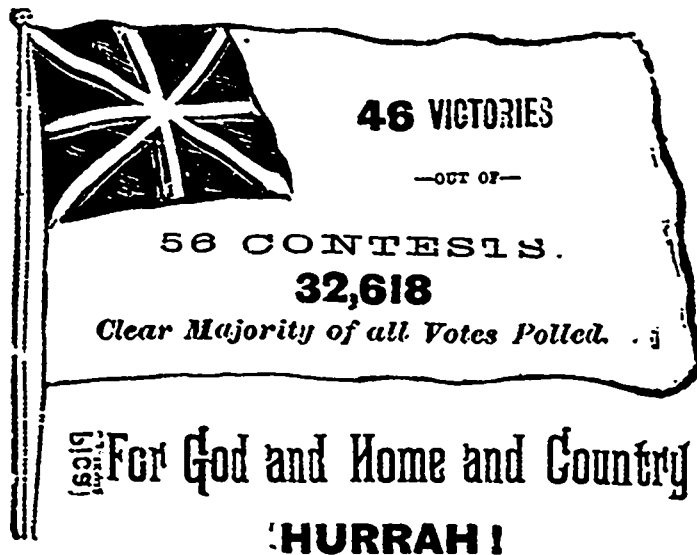
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All communications should be addressed to

F. S. SPENCE, - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12TH, 1884.

VICTORY! VICTORY! VICTORY!



THE ALLIANCE.

The annual meeting of the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance will be held in Toronto, commencing January 20th, 1885. It is expected that this will be a meeting of unusual interest. There will be a grand rally of warriors from all parts of the battle-field. It is intended to invite friends from all parts of the Dominion, and make this meeting a grand conference, to discuss the present position of the temperance and prohibitory movement, and perfect plans for further action. Full particulars will be published from time to time in THE CANADA CITIZEN, and further information in reference to the Alliance and the Convention may be obtained from the Secretary, F. S. Spence, 8 King street east, Toronto.

10,000.

We want ten thousand subscribers for THE CANADA CITIZEN. We feel deeply grateful for the kind encouragement we are daily receiving, and we believe that with the co-operation of the many friends who express warm sympathy with our enterprise we can soon raise our regular circulation to the figure indicated. We are receiving daily assurances that our paper is doing a great and good work, and a wider circulation means a larger field of usefulness and success. We respectfully request our subscribers everywhere to give us their assistance, by showing THE CANADA CITIZEN to friends, by recommending it when they have opportunities, by sending us the addresses of any persons whom they think we might secure as subscribers, and by endeavoring to get up clubs in their respective localities. Let us have the ten thousand soon. Send for specimen copies and circulars.

BRANT AND BRANTFORD.

We go to press too early to give a report of the result of the event round which the interest of this week clusters. About the time that our subscribers receive this paper the news will be received of the outcome of the voting in the places named. We confidently anticipate victory in both. Brant County is true to the core to the temperance question, and has recently been the theatre of much effective work. Brantford city is well organized, thoroughly canvassed; and the friends there, who have carefully and cautiously estimated their strength and canvassed the city vote, feel hopefully of being able to record a majority for the Scott Act. They are working prayerfully and well, and will do all that can be done to ensure success.

WOMEN VOTERS IN ONTARIO.

The time is coming when no woman in this province will be deprived of the franchise on account of her sex; but a good deal of concession will have to be made before this is the law of the land. Meanwhile, it is interesting to notice the extent to which women have the franchise now, and the good uses to which they may put it if they choose to do so.

In the first place, women have for many years had a right to vote at school elections on the same conditions as men. This is a most important franchise, yet few know that they possess it, and fewer still avail themselves of the privilege. School matters are exactly what one would expect every intelligent woman to take a deep and abiding interest in. Every mother has a stake in the bodily health, the mental culture, and the moral discipline of her children. For several hours of each day they are entrusted to the care of a stranger, and it is only reasonable that she should be anxious as to the way in which their time is spent. The character of the teacher employed depends largely on the character of the trustees who employ him, and each voter is able to exercise some influence on the character of his school board. There is far too little attention paid to school trustee elections. If the women whose names are on the assessment rolls, who pay taxes on their property, and who as taxpayers have a right to vote, would only turn out to school meetings,

criticise school management, and vote at trustee elections there would be more interest taken in these matters by the other sex, very much to the advantage of all concerned. If women would now and then become candidates for the office of trustee themselves, so much the better.

Women, whether married or unmarried, can vote at school meetings. Only widows and spinsters have been entrusted with the right to vote for members of Municipal Councils. This is the first year in which even these could vote. At some future time the Legislature will no doubt have placed married women in the same position as their husbandless sisters, but meanwhile, those who have the municipal franchise, and their numbers are great, should make a point of exercising it. Every woman who is taxed for property should have some voice in the choice of those who collect the taxes and spend the money. And those who are allowed to have such a voice should make it a matter of conscientious duty to give it effective utterance through the medium of the ballot. The best way to secure the municipal franchise for unmarried women, and the political franchise for all, is for women who have the limited franchise to use it generally and carefully in the public interest.

There is a special reason why those women, who are for the first time entrusted with the municipal franchise, should go to the polls every year to vote for reeves, councillors, mayors and aldermen. The regulation of the liquor traffic is intimately bound up with our municipal system. Municipal councils can do much to restrict the traffic if they choose to exercise their legal powers for that purpose. They can keep down the number of licenses, they can abolish saloon licenses, they can compel the separation of the liquor trade from the grocery business, and they can raise the license fee. If those women who can vote would use their influence for men known to be favorable to the utmost possible restriction of the traffic, they might work a social revolution of no inconsiderable extent, and do much to educate public opinion in favor of general prohibition.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AND THE SCOTT ACT.

The extensive powers vested in our City and County Councils, in reference to the restriction of the liquor traffic in various ways have been strongly urged in the columns of THE CANADA CITIZEN as urgent reasons why the friends of temperance should see that for all offices of municipal authority candidates are nominated and elected who are in full active sympathy with our cause.

There is a still stronger reason why constituencies which have adopted the Scott Act should elect as mayors, reeves, etc., men who can be depended upon to support the Act in its practical working. To the honor of the County Council of Halton, it has set an excellent example to Councils that may in future have to deal with this matter. A week ago, a deputation of the License Board for the County of Halton waited upon the Council to explain that up to the present time the sums paid as fines for offences against the Scott Act had been sufficient to cover the expenses of prosecution, but that most of the offenders were now being prosecuted for third offences, the penalty for which is imprisonment instead of fine, so that there was no further revenue coming from this source. The Council, having heard the deputation, decided that those supporting the law should not lack funds, and placed a sufficient sum at their disposal.

Our friends who have succeeded so well in carrying the Scott Act by large majorities, must now see to it that their municipal councils consist of men who will go and do likewise. It would be disastrous to the Act if it should fail to have a fair trial just at the point where its most drastic provisions require enforcement, simply because an unfriendly Council refuses to find the means to prosecute the law-breakers. There need be no fear of this, if temperance electors will take action in time. Let tried and true men be nomi-

inated and elected. Every place that carries the Scott Act can also elect men to provide funds for its enforcement. The majorities which decide the adoption of the Act can elect Councils.

The facts referred to in regard to Halton are very instructive from another point of view. They prove that the Scott Act is prohibiting liquor-selling in that county. There are few new offenders. The same "hard cases" who have already been convicted are coming up for the third time, and unless they leave their country for their country's good, they will be imprisoned. In either case their depredations will be at an end, and Halton will gradually prove that prohibition prohibits when directed against liquor-selling as well as when directed against murder, theft, or arson.

THE GRAND DIVISION.

We publish in other columns a summarized report of the proceedings of the Grand Division at its recent Annual Session. The attendance was not large, but the earnestness of those who were present, and the satisfactory character of the reports received, compensated for the absence of many worthy members, who could not—at the present crisis and press of Scott Act work—be expected to leave the field of battle for the council-hall, when they knew that enough reliable men would be on hand to ensure the efficient trans- action of all necessary business.

The report of the G. W. P. is a very interesting document. It speaks strongly and hopefully of the present bright outlook of the temperance reform, and urges to renewed zeal and vigor. There is in it no tinge whatever of boastfulness. In fact, it almost falls short of giving the Order full credit for its share in the great work that has been accomplished. We rejoice in the co-operation of every society and individual to-day enlisted in the ranks of our mighty army, but we must not forget to specially honor the pioneers of our glorious enterprise. The temperance sentiment of Canada to-day is the rich harvest of seed that through long years of patient and persistent toil has been sown by the Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, and kindred organizations, whose divisions and lodges, in every hamlet of our land, have trained in sterling truth and manly principle those who to-day are our Scott Act leaders, workers, and voters. Let us give "honor to whom honor is due," even though they be too modest to claim it themselves.

A kindly and timely hint is given to divisions about aggressive work. There is often too much internality and clannishness about our organizations. It is right that there should be strong fraternal regard and continual effort after mutual edification and entertainment, but our divisions ought to be pre-eminently missionary organizations. Every temperance hall should be a centre of influence, felt by, and benefitting, the whole surrounding community. We want a great deal more outside work.

The increase of divisions and membership is very encouraging. There is sometimes a good deal said about the present temperance enthusiasm in Canada being a mere wave of feeling in the minds of the electorate; but this is effectually disproved by the fact that not only are Scott Act victories being won, but the ranks of pledged and organized workers are being steadily and rapidly increased.

The glorious Halton victory is referred to again, and every Son of Temperance must feel proud to learn of the generous and effective assistance that the Grand Division gave in that important campaign.

The tribute so gracefully paid to the grand work of the W. C. T. U. is richly merited. Woman has done great and noble things for the temperance cause, and true temperance reformers must long for the day when she shall be permitted to share with man the privilege of expressing her strong convictions in the form that will be most effective.

Reference is made to the work done by the press, and the sacrifice that some journals have made in refusing the bribes of the Anti-Scott Act party. It is matter for congratulation that the moral tone of our Canadian journalism is so high, and that attempts to corrupt our press have in many cases so signally failed. We are thankful for the kindly mention of THE CANADA CITIZEN, and trust that our paper will always merit such approval.

The report of the Grand Scribe shows active work done that has resulted in large accessions to the membership of the Order. It estimates this increase at about one thousand members.

Allusion is made to the advantages of District Divisions, the formation of which seems to be much neglected. In places where these organizations have been tried they have been very successful in providing a most efficient agency for the extension of the Order and cause. The District Division ought to be a missionary committee of the subordinate organizations, looking after the necessities of a large section of country, visiting and strengthening weak divisions, and finding out and occupying every locality where a new centre of work could be established.

It is matter of regret that the special juvenile work of the Order is not being pushed forward. It is our work with the rising generation that has the most useful and permanent character, and we earnestly hope that it will not be allowed to die out among the Sons of Temperance.

One of the most encouraging features of the Grand Treasurer's report is that, while it shows the finances of the Order in a healthy condition, it exhibits no accumulating surplus. The Grand Division is very prosperous financially, and is wisely spending its funds in good and judicious temperance work. Specially must we notice the liberal support that was given to our workers in the Halton contest. We commend to all members of the Order very liberal and prompt payments to a fund that is used with so much benefit to our cause as this is.

The members of the new Executive are gentlemen of energy and ability, and we look to them for a vigorous carrying on of the policy inaugurated by their worthy predecessor. Bro. Manning is a P. G. W. P. of great experience, ability and zeal. Bro. Stewart is a well known and earnest worker; they will co-operate in pushing on what has been so well begun. Bros. McMillan and Webster retire from their positions with a record reflecting upon them the highest credit, and they well merit the warm thanks that they received. We heartily congratulate the Grand Division upon its past, its present, and its prospects.

HON. J. B. FINCH IN TORONTO.

A Crowded House—A Masterly Oration.

A lecture on temperance was delivered by the Hon. J. B. Finch, of Nebraska, in St. Andrew's Hall, Toronto, on Friday evening last, under the auspices of the Temperance Reformation Society. Mr. F. S. Spence occupied the chair. On the platform were a large number of the most prominent temperance workers in the city; among whom were noticed, Rev. John Smith, Rev. Mr. Macdonald, Messrs. Farley, French, Fleming, Thomson, Wilkinson, Casey, Munns, and Rev. Mr. Halsted from the North-West.

Mr. SPENCE, in introducing the lecturer, remarked that Mr. Finch had been recently leading a movement somewhat different from what we have been engaged in. He had held the position of Chairman of the Executive Committee managing the details of the recent Prohibition campaign for the Presidency of the United States. In this country of ours our friends were numerous in both of the great political parties; but still we wanted to show them that temperance sentiment was growing to such an extent, that any opposition displayed towards that sentiment by any party or Parliament would result in their complete overthrow. (Applause.) Some people had been doing a good deal to stir up a feeling of national jealousy against Mr. Finch because he was an American. Such paltry attempts had met with

the contempt they deserved. This was an international question. He with other Canadians had spoken on American platforms and had always been most kindly received. Mr. Finch held the position of Right Worth Brother Templar, the head of that great international and almost universal Order, the Good Templars, and as such, had a perfect right to address people on this side of the line.

Mr. FINCH, on coming forward, was greeted in a most enthusiastic manner. He said that in accepting the invitation some months since to visit this province and talk with this people, he did it with the greatest pleasure, not because of his own merits, but for the pleasure it afforded him to lead an organization that has no more loyal members in the States than it has in these Canadas. Differences may exist between the Eastern States and the Dominion Provinces, but away in the Western States there were no such feelings. Some of the grandest men and women in his State were born in Canada, and though they loved the State in which they live, he was half inclined to believe they loved their native land still more. These people still kept up relations with this country, took Canadian papers, and when any great victory was won for the temperance cause, they rejoiced in it as heartily as the Canadians themselves; and it gave them an additional impetus in defeating the American liquor men when the contests came on there. The doctrines that he now teaches are those which he learned in the lodges to which he had belonged to. This great temperance agitation which is stirring the whole world was not solely the work of temperance men, but was brought on by the very outrages of the liquor traffic itself. You might take every temperance man and woman and sweep them off the face of the earth, and the very character of the liquor trade would force into existence another lot of men and women to take their place. Nothing could more clearly prove the evil effects of the traffic than the determined opposition arrayed against it. Why has not the dry goods, the butcher's, the baker's trade generated an opposition? The nature, the character and the results of the liquor trade are the causes of the temperance movement to-day. You will never stop that movement as long as women's hearts are breaking, children starving, and men being driven to their graves. Did you ever hear of a man in Toronto going home and kicking his wife out of doors into the snow whilst under the influence of a beefsteak? Did you ever see a man stab another man to death whilst under the influence of bread and milk? (Laughter.)

Some people say that the drinkers are the only parties who are injured. He denied it. He instanced the case of a respected merchant in a western city going home at night from his office, passing by a grog-shop at the same time that some wretches maddened by drink were being hurled from the door. One of these men had a knife in his hand, and instead of attacking the individual who had kicked him out, he turned on the inoffensive passer-by and buried his knife to the hilt in his heart. That man was going home quietly to his wife and children,—a man who did not use liquor, but was its deadliest enemy. He was carried home cold and dead,—his death being the indirect result of the liquor he abhorred. Another case was that of a prominent citizen in St. Louis, who was going to the depot to meet his wife and daughter, who were coming home from a visit. On his way down, a man dashed rapidly by him. He turned round and asked him "What's your hurry?" The man replied, "I am going up for the Superintendent. There has been a wreck 40 miles from here on the other side of the river." "What train?" he questioned. "The Cincinnati express." He dashed down to the depot, and offered the officials large sums for a train to convey him to the spot. They replied that the wrecking train had just gone, and that no other was at their disposal. Three hours elapsed before news from that wreck, and then the train arrived with the mangled remains of his wife, and his child in such a condition as to cripple her for life, all because of a drunken engineer, who, in his delirium, had run his engine on the same track.

Will the liquor dealers, after ruining a man, and driving him to commit a murderous deed, pay for the coroner, jury, expenses of burying the murdered man and the executed murderer, support their wives and children, and pay for the education of the latter? If this was the case, not a liquor seller would be left in Canada. In some of the large cities of the Union, they had a police force, almost amounting in strength to a standing army. He had interviewed police captains and inspectors and they had expressed an unanimous opinion that the forces could be reduced three-fourths by closing the grog-shops. The fact was incontestable that a groggery could not run without police supervision. Has it been necessary to increase the police force of this city because Mr. Moody has drawn thousands of people from the country to hear his lectures? What sort of a force would be required if all these people were to go drinking in the grog-shops all day, and then set loose on the streets at seven o'clock at night?

The Dominion and Provincial Governments were forced to recognize that the liquor traffic was a most dangerous business, and that something was necessary to be done to fetter it. The character of the Government depended a great deal on the character of its ruler or governor. If the ruler is vicious and immoral, the country will be the same. In this country, the voter was, by right of the ballot, that ruler, and anything that debased that ruler has its effects both on the government and the morality and happiness of the country. At the present day the nation's safe-guard was the intelligence of the people.

He then spoke of the investigations he had made in the city of Omaha. He first went to the Educational Department and from the superintendent he learned that there were in that city 7 schools, with 84 teachers, and about an average of 108 graduates every year; and this in a city of 35,000 inhabitants. With these facts in his possession he then paid a visit to the superintendent of the grogeries, the chairman of the police committee, and elicited the fact that he had under his supervision 155 licensed schools, with 400 teachers (bar-hops included) attending to the appetites of the scholars, and an average of 1265 graduates to whom he had issued diplomas, and from whom he had collected fines in the shape of fines in the police courts during the year. Is not this the greatest drawback to representative Government on this continent?—the curse that is eating into the vitals of the country year after year. During the time of the Pittsburg riots, when the railway shops were in flames, the mayor issued the order "Close every grog-shop in the city until further orders from headquarters." The same thing was done during the Cincinnati riots. If it is a good thing to shut up the grogeries to assist in putting down a riot, wouldn't it be a good deal better to shut them up altogether to prevent one? (Applause.) Why was not an order issued to close the churches and public schools? There is a barrier of death existing between the educational system and the grog-shop; and he could not see the good of supporting schools to make a man of a boy, and then licensing grogeries to make ruffian of him, and hiring a policeman to club him over the head.

Some people would say "Mr. Finch, wouldn't you make a difference between distilled and fermented liquors." "Yes, I would do away with fermented liquors first." Then he went on to show that the process of distilling liquors was not discovered until 1100 years after Christ. It was held a secret by the alchemists of Europe for a long time. Whiskey has a history of less than 400 years. The drunkenness of beer and wine was the drunkenness of Babylon and other ancient cities—the most beastly intoxication the world has ever seen. Who ever advocated the continuance of wine and beer and the abolition of spirits looked history in the face and lied. A boy who drank beer would drink whiskey before he was a man.

Mr. Finch then illustrated the manner in which boys were initiated into the ways of drinking by the social bulldozing of lunatics, and the allurements placed in their way by saloon keepers. Billiards were placed in a saloon for the same reason that a housewife places cheese on a mouse-trap.

"How does the law work in your country?" One says, "It is a failure in Maine." People who live under a law ought to know something about it. Mr. J. G. Blaine, the Presidential candidate, was the idol of the State of Maine. Yet prohibition went through with 45,000 majority, a majority of 28,000 votes over what Mr. Blaine received above his opponent. There were numerous arrests for drunkenness in Portland, and there is, as reported, extensive pauperism in Maine. But why? If a man was seen under the influence of liquor in Portland he was arrested as a valuable witness against some illicit grog-shop. In Toronto, a man is not arrested unless he is unable to walk home, or acting in a disorderly manner. Very often the police will order a carriage to convey him home, if he is able to pay for it. Every one in Maine who was assisted to the worth of five cents was entered as a pauper. He was quite willing to place money in any bank in Toronto to cover the expenses of a three weeks' trip for any one in the audience who would travel through Maine and come back and say honestly that he had seen one-tenth of the drinking there that could be seen in Ontario. (Enthusiastic and continued applause.)

MR. W. C. WILKINSON moved "That the hearty thanks of this audience be tendered to the eloquent lecturer of this evening."

Rev. JNO. SMITH, in seconding the motion, referred to the baneful effects of the treating system, and urged every man present to take notice of the clear illustrations of Mr. Finch.

The resolution was supported by Rev. Mr. Halsted, and carried, amidst enthusiastic applause.

After the lecture a large number came forward and signed the pledge.

At intervals during the evening the choir of the W.E.C.T.S. sang hymns, which were joined in by the audience.

Sons of Temperance.

THE ONTARIO GRAND DIVISION.

The annual session of the Ontario Grand Division was held at Kings-ton, commencing on Tuesday the 2nd inst. The G. W. P., John Mc-Millan, Esq., presiding. The attendance of representatives was not as large as on some previous occasions, but there were present many well-known veterans in the cause of temperance reform. We have not yet received a full list of those in attendance.

The Grand Worthy Patriarch delivered his annual address, from which we make the following extracts:—

It is with feelings of profound gratitude to Almighty God for all his mercies to us, during the past year, and for the continued prosperity of our Order, that I meet with you to-day in this thirty-seventh Annual Session of our Grand Division, and I trust that our meeting together will result in great good to the Order which we represent and the great cause in which we are fellow-workers.

The prospects for the future are brighter and more encouraging than they have ever been before, and our hearts are filled with joy and gladness as we note with satisfaction the deep interest taken in the question of Temperance and Prohibition by all classes of people in this province. The dawn of a brighter day is breaking, and ere long we may confidently expect to see a comprehensive Prohibitory Liquor Law enacted by the Parliament of this Dominion, which will not only embrace every county in the province, but every province in the Dominion.

During the past year I have endeavored to give that care and attention to our Subordinate Divisions, which I have found to be absolutely necessary, in order to keep alive all that aggressive spirit without which no Division can hope to retain its membership. I have continued to visit as much as possible various portions of the jurisdiction and my only regret is that I have been unable to do more in that respect. However, with the aid of my Deputies, whose labors demand our hearty thanks for their zeal and attention to their duties, the Order has grown in strength and usefulness, and I am in a position to inform you that during my two years of service as Grand Worthy Patriarch, we have nearly doubled our membership and greatly increased our income. The Order is in a healthy and prosperous condition, the finances of the Grand Division are on a sound and permanent basis, our revenue from per capita tax is greatly in excess of the corresponding term last year, and we have a small revenue from invested money which will be considerably increased in the near future.

During the past year much of the work done in the way of organization has been performed by my Deputies, whose zeal and energy in this direction have helped very materially in building up the Order. At the present time we have an efficient staff of organizers prepared to carry on the campaign during the coming winter, and my successor in office will be able to continue the work without any loss of time, which is a matter of considerable importance to us at this season of the year. Upwards of forty Divisions have been organized since our last Annual Session, and several old Divisions have been resuscitated. Taking everything into consideration, the prospects for an increase of membership during the next twelve months are very encouraging, and with care and attention the Order should and will make considerable progress.

In my last Annual Report I remarked that the County of Halton was at that time the only County in the Province where we had carried the Scott Act. Since then, however, matters have undergone considerable change, and at the present time we have to report the Act carried in ten Counties in the Province with a majority of 9,190 votes, and the attempt to repeal the Act in the County of Halton defeated by an increased majority. In the Halton contest all the power at the command of the liquor interest was brought to bear in the County, large sums of money were spent in order to reverse the verdict, bribery was indulged in, and other disreputable tactics were resorted to in vain. On a battle field of their own choice and at a time selected by themselves, the liquor interest suffered a most crushing defeat and the result of the Halton election sent a thrill of joy throughout the whole Dominion and infused new life and energy into the temperance ranks. In this County I thought it desirable to render assistance as a Grand Division, and in addition to the sum already voted by this body I appealed to the Subordinate Divisions for further contributions; the appeal was responded to very liberally. Acting under advice and in accord with my own judgment, I sent P.G.W.P., Bro. J. W. Manning to their assistance, his eloquent addresses were highly appreciated, and duly acknowledged, as was also the Financial assistance given by the Order. A memorandum of the amount contributed and manner of its disposal will be submitted to you during the Session, and will I trust meet with your approval.

Before closing this part of my report I would impress upon your minds the necessity there is for keeping your Subordinate Division in active operation in those counties where the Scott Act has been carried, and warn you not to be lulled into any false security by our present success.

Of all the agencies engaged in this crusade, none are deserving of more honorable mention than that body of workers known as the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. They have proved themselves to be a powerful auxiliary to the forces already engaged, and have rendered the cause valuable assistance. Woman's work and woman's influence has done much towards moulding public opinion in favor of the abolition of the Liquor Traffic. To the women of this province, we owe a debt of gratitude for their untiring efforts in behalf of the common cause against women's greatest enemy.

I think I would be guilty of an unpardonable offence if I did not draw your attention to the great service rendered the cause of Temperance and Prohibition by the newspaper Press of this Province, which have, with a few exceptions, espoused our cause and given us valuable assistance, not only by well written and pointed editorials bearing on the question, but by

giving publicity to all matters pertaining to the Scott Act agitation which is now in progress, and which has become the leading topic of discussion. Not a few of those papers have made considerable pecuniary sacrifice through their advocacy of our principles and their attacks on the Licensed Liquor Traffic, and it is not the least gratifying sign of the progress of our cause, that the leading newspapers of the Province are so unanimous in their condemnation of the whole Liquor business.

Under this heading, I would like to call your attention, and through you to the Order generally, to the weekly newspaper published in Toronto under the name of the CANADA CITIZEN. This paper is published in the interest of temperance workers, and in aid of temperance work, and giving great assistance to the cause by making a specialty of Scott Act news and publishing and disseminating Scott Act literature. Such a paper is absolutely necessary to us at the present time, and no active temperance worker should be without it. I trust that before long a copy will find its way into the home of every temperance man in this Province. Its pages are filled with information required by all of us engaged in active prosecution of the work.

In conclusion, Brethren I desire to return my hearty and sincere thanks to the Grand Scribe, to my Associates in office, to the Deputies of the different Subordinate Divisions, and to the members generally for the assistance rendered me in the discharge of my duties as Grand Worthy Patriarch. I trust that the confidence reposed in me when I was selected to fill this chair has not been misplaced, and that in my efforts to advance the interests and preserved unsullied the reputation of the Sons of Temperance, I have succeeded in retaining your esteem and confidence, and that no action of mine has stained the one or retarded the progress of the other. I may not at all times have been able to meet your expectations, but where I have failed I have done so through inability and not through negligence. I am assured in my own mind that the success which has crowned our efforts during the two years I have held office could only have been obtained by the assistance rendered me by the members of the Order generally, whom I have found ever ready to second my efforts. I would bespeak for my successor the same hearty co-operation and support, feeling assured that it will be accorded, and that the best interests of the Order will be promoted thereby.

The Grand Worthy Scribe presented his annual report, of which the following is a summary:—

In submitting my Annual Report on the present occasion, I do so with feelings of great gratitude to the Giver of all good for permitting us once more to meet in this city, interwoven as it is with so many interesting memories connected with the earlier years of the existence of the Sons of Temperance, in this Province. Here the second Division of our Order was established, and the first Session of this Grand Division held, after it was organized in the Town of Brockville. Here, too, in 1849, the first Section of that noble auxiliary to our Order, the Cadets of Temperance, was organized. In fact, in Kingston and vicinity, a large amount of the early pioneer work of the Order was performed, and the firm foothold which it has, ever since held, is mainly due to the cause.

It is now over sixteen years since last we met in this city as a Grand Division, during which time great changes have taken place in the personnel of this body. Very few who were present then compose the Representatives to-day. Of the sixty-six then present, eight have passed away from this life to their reward; some have removed from the jurisdiction; and others, after years of service, have retired from active work in our Divisions.

The work of the order in the Province of Ontario, during the past year, has been of an unusually progressive and aggressive character—progressive in extending our principles, and aggressive in the efforts of our members in suppressing the traffic in intoxicating liquors. It is unnecessary for me to refer at length to the grand work which has been accomplished in this connection, as our Grand Worthy Patriarch will no doubt refer to the success which has crowned the efforts of our friends in the several counties where the Temperance Act of 1878 has been submitted. But I have great pleasure in stating that in the various battles that have been so far fought for the cause of temperance, the Divisions of our Order have taken an active part, and I say with pride that in the counties where our Order has been the strongest, the greatest majorities for the Scott Act have been obtained. This, to me, clearly shows the power our Order has attained as an educating factor, and the great good it can yet be made to do if properly handled.

During the official year the work of organization may be summed up as follows:—

Number of new Divisions reported at the Semi-Annual Session	22
Number reported at this Session	13
Number reported resuscitated at the Semi-Annual Session	5
Number reported as resuscitated this Session	5
Total	45

From the above it will be seen that forty-five Divisions have been organized and resuscitated during the past year.

I beg to submit the following synopsis of returns received for the quarters ending June and September last:—

	June.	September.
Number of Divisions making returns	147	139
“ “ Members admitted last year	1,172	642
“ “ “ reinstated	47	31
“ “ “ withdrawn	283	280
“ “ “ suspended	131	237
“ “ “ expelled for violation of the Pledge	26	43
“ “ “ “ for other causes	55	92
“ “ “ died	6	4
“ “ “ violated the Pledge	46	86
“ “ “ in Divisions making returns	7,495	7,213

The following statement, based on latest returns, will show the present state of the Order:—

Number in Divisions making returns for September quarter	7,213
Number in Divisions that have failed to make returns to date computed from previous returns	1,012
Total	8,225

By reference to my report for the same term last year, it will be observed that the returns, as far as received, show an increase of over one thousand members, and more than five hundred over the returns for quarter ending March last, as reported at our Semi-Annual Session. It will also be noticed that there are more returns received for quarter ending June than for September. This is caused by several Divisions, known to be in good working order, neglecting to send in their returns. Could I have placed before you the returns of all those Divisions, I would no doubt have been able to report a membership of over 8000.

I have endeavoured by correspondence and otherwise to set forth the advantages of District Divisions, with the view of having several more Districts organized, but have failed to accomplish my object. Many of our Divisions apparently consider that the present system of work through the Grand Division is all that is required. In the Districts which are organized, namely, the Counties of York, Northumberland, Brant and Niagara District, which includes the Counties of Lincoln and Welland, the system has proved to be a great advantage in extending the work and usefulness of the Order.

No regular lecturer has been employed since the Semi-Annual Session. The present agitation for the adoption of the Scott Act seems to have absorbed all the attention of Temperance workers; but, as will be seen by the list of New Divisions organized, the work of organizations has not been neglected. Bro. D. Lucas Huff, D.G.W.P., from the Grand Division of Michigan has devoted a portion of his time to the work, and succeeded in organizing several divisions. Bro. S. Holland, D.G.W.P., has also devoted a portion of his time to this work. Rev. Bro. A. E. Griffith, who labored so successfully with us a year since as organizer, has again entered the field, and during the past month held several meetings. Our veteran worker, Bro. Edward Carswell, P.M.W.A., has been working for us in the eastern district, and also by special invitation in the west. As will be seen he has succeeded in organizing at important points. I understand that Bro. Carswell will soon be in a position to devote more of his time to the lecture work in this province, if so desired, during the ensuing year. The services of Bros. Griffith, Huff and Holland, may also be secured as organizers, they having expressed themselves as open for engagement. I have no doubt, if satisfactory arrangements can be made with those brethren, that good work will be accomplished for the Order, during the approaching winter months.

The work in the juvenile department seems to be carried on by our Divisions admitting persons as consistent with the Constitution into the Divisions. This seems to be more generally preferred than the organization of Sections of Cadets. We have, however, a few Sections in operation, but little interest seems to be manifested in the auxiliary to our Order.

In conclusion I desire briefly to refer to the great work that has been accomplished during the year now drawing to a close. The fruits of years of labor in the temperance reform is now beginning to show itself, and all over the land we hear almost daily the glad shout of "victory." The chains of the enthralled are being broken, and the intemperate captive made free. But while so much has been achieved in the past, we must remember that the battle has but commenced. Every inch of ground will be contested by our opponents; every effort will be made to bring the Scott Act into disrepute, by encouraging its violation, and in this way influence public opinion with a view of repeal. To counteract this, I think our Divisions should be active in seeing to its enforcement. The more Divisions we have, the better the law will be enforced and respected. I regret that in some instances there seems to be an impression that the Temperance Act having been carried, there is no longer necessity for a Division. This idea should not be entertained, for the need for our Order will be found to be as great as ever.

The Grand Treasurer presented his report, of which the following is a summary:—

Henry Alexander, Grand Treasurer in account with Grand Division, Sons of Temperance of Ontario from Jan. 23 to Nov. 15, 1884.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

RECEIPTS.

Per Capita Tax, Supplies, etc.....	\$2,430 13
Expenditure over Revenue.....	219 66
	<hr/>
	\$2,649 79

ASSETS.

Sons of Temperance Supplies.....	\$291 38
Office Supplies.....	100 00
Balance due by Subordinate Divisions.....	235 85
Cash on hand by Grand Treasurer.....	285 67
Rent due on St. Thomas Hall.....	30 00
Trustees.—Invested by them.....	901 39
	<hr/>
	\$1,844 29

LIABILITIES.

Balance to credit of Subordinate Divisions..	\$ 17 63
Balance of Assets over Liabilities.....	1,826 66
	<hr/>
	\$1,844 29

The reports were referred to the usual committees and subsequently adopted.

The election of officers resulted in the selection of the following:—

Grand Worthy Patriarch.....	J. W. Manning, Almonte.
G. W. Associate.....	T. B. Smith, Ottawa.
Grand Scribe.....	J. K. Stewart, "
G. Treasurer.....	Henry Alexander, "
G. Chaplain.....	Platt Hinman, Grafton.
G. Conductor.....	C. Campbell, Ottawa.
G. Sentinel.....	F. Tracy, Kingston.

Resolutions were adopted affirming the loyalty of the Order to the Scott Act agitation and the prohibitory movement, and instructing the Executive to wait upon the Local Government to ask for legislation to making the Scott Act still more effective. Resolutions were also adopted expressing strong and kind appreciation of the services of the retiring officers, specially in reference to Bro. McMillan, under whose direction the Order has enjoyed extraordinary prosperity, and Bro. Webster who has filled the office of Grand Scribe for a number of years with unusual zeal and success.

The Campaign Everywhere.

BRANT.—The feeling in this county grows stronger as the polling day comes nearer. Large and enthusiastic meetings have been held every where. Hen. J. B. Finch, of Nebraska, delivered a telling address in Paris on Saturday evening. On Sunday, Mr. F. S. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, held a number of meetings in Brantford and South Dumfries Townships. At each place the feeling in favor of the Scott Act was overpowering. The prospects are for a grand majority.

BRANTFORD.—In this city there is a most effective and thorough organization of the temperance forces. Temperance sermons were preached on Sunday last. On Saturday night there was a large meeting in Wycliffe Hall, addressed by Mr. F. S. Spence. Mr. C. Watts, of this city, spoke in opposition to the Act, but the audience unanimously endorsed the Scott Act by a standing vote. Hon. J. B. Finch spoke in the same place on Tuesday evening to a very large and enthusiastic audience.

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.—The Prescott hotel-keepers have formed themselves into an association, binding every hotel-keeper in the county to pay \$2 towards opposing the Scott Act. Anyone who does not pay is to be boycotted by the rest. The Russell men are requested to do likewise. This decision is sent out in a circular, signed by Mr. B. McManus, secretary-treasurer of the association, in which the hotel-keepers are also requested to give free board and lodging to a certain Mr. Evanson, because he some time ago declared from a public platform that he could see no benefit in the Scott Act to the sacred cause of temperance. Pity the "sacred cause of temperance" when it has the hotel-keepers for its guardians!

MIDDLESEX.—The Scott Act campaign in this county is being most vigorously pushed. To make sure work the petition will be again deposited in the Sheriff's office for another 10 days. Able lecturers are in the field. Rev. Mr. McAdam, of Strathroy, is doing grand service in the West Riding. Rev. Mr. Ball, of London Township, addressed two meetings last week, one at the South Nissouri Presbyterian Church, the other at Opposition corners near St. Marys. Rev. Mr. Robbins, of Belmont, spoke at Crumlin, Bethesda Church, Nissouri, and Abeneser Church, Nissouri, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. After a most thorough consideration of the subject the audience by a splendid vote showed their appreciation of the Act. Mr. Robbins also preached quite recently at his church at Belmont a sermon on the plea of "compensation," completely tearing down this refuge of lies set up by the traffic. Rev. W. A. McKay delivered two lectures, one at Nilestone the other at Glanworth, both lectures told in the interest of the Act.

Mr. D. H. Williams, the efficient Secretary is indefatigable in his work. The prospects for the Act in Middlesex are simply grand.

COMPTON has, by a majority of about 450, decided to continue under the liquor traffic. It is only fair to this county to say that if the vote had been taken simply on the question of "liquor traffic, or no liquor traffic," the result would have been very different. But unfortunately there was another element introduced into the contest—the influence of certain individuals in high places, with the control both of money and men. The liquor party succeeded in converting the matter into a political issue, and by the grossest falsehoods and misrepresentations deceived the more unread portion of the electorate. The recent election will long remain a stain upon the record of Compton. But the dark cloud is not without its silver lining. The temperance people worked well, and they were assisted by the more enlightened of those who would probably not care to be called temperance people. Senator Cochrane publicly declared his intention of voting for the Act, and the township in which he lives gave a splendid majority on the right side. But the liquor traffic has gained a reprieve of three more years; and men and women who would have given their very lives to save loved ones from the accursed temptation of the drink shop are mourning over the defeat.—*War Notes.*

HAMILTON.—The temperance element in this city has inaugurated or revived a movement looking to the suppression of grocers' licenses, and the various labor organizations which exist here have been invited and are likely to co-operate. Coming at this particular time, the movement seems designed to exert an influence upon the approaching municipal elections, with the object of securing the return of men to the Council likely to give a favorable consideration to the petition that will follow. The removal of liquor from the groceries would be an almost inestimable blessing to the workingmen of Hamilton, who by the way are a very respectable and intelligent class of people and well able to understand the vast influence for evil that constantly flows from the average whiskey-selling corner grocery, to say nothing of the injustice resulting from the system to those wishing to engage or engaging in the legitimate grocery trade only, as well as the facilities furnished "ward bosses" to "hold the fort" behind bulwarks of barrels and boxes in license-holding groceries and direct therefrom the political and municipal administration, and perhaps to some extent influence the social and even the religious sentiment of the city. There has been a sentiment growing for years in Hamilton in favor of the separation of the grocery and liquor trades, and we rejoice that there is now a prospect of such a combination of elements as will bring speedy fruition to the labors and influences of the past. It will be a happy day for the working men of Hamilton when they and their families can go to the groceries to buy supplies of the necessaries of life without being exposed to the malevolent influences of a whiskey-charged atmosphere and the degrading contact with beer-bloated attendants and *habitués*; and there will be rejoicing among grocers themselves, to whom the change must bring relief from a very oppressive system of injustice.—*Canada Casket.*

MANITOBA.—The office of the Provincial Secretary of the Manitoba Alliance, is at present deluged with correspondence from all parts of the province regarding the Scott Act campaign, now in progress. The communications testify to the energy and enthusiasm of the various county and municipal committees, and give promise of grand

and successful results in every quarter. The indications are that the work of securing the necessary twenty-five per cent. of the electors of each county, to attach their names to the petitions, will be the only serious item of the campaign, outside of Winnipeg. The public meetings held thus far have all been one-sided, and not in a single instance have the opponents of the Act placed a speaker on the platform. The petitions are being circulated in the following constituencies working directly under the executive committee, with headquarters at Winnipeg:—Winnipeg city, counties of Manchester, Dufferin, Rock Lake, Norfolk, Beautiful Plains, Westbourne, Marquette, Morris. The Brandon committee have undertaken to manage the counties of Souris, Turtle Mountain, Dennis, Brandon, Shoal Lake, Minnedosa, Russell and Riding Mountain, as well as the city of Brandon, and excellent reports come from these counties. The only counties not actively working are:—Portage la Prairie, Selkirk, Lorette, Carillon and D'Iberville. The city of Emerson is organized, but not reporting promptly, and Portage la Prairie has an excellent branch of the Alliance, but has not yet reported the opening of the campaign. In the counties of Rock Lake and Dufferin meetings are held nightly, and every township is being worked. Though the last to enter the field, these counties are reporting most vigorous efforts. Norfolk county is very well advanced, and to-day holds a convention with a grand public meeting in the evening. It is quite likely that to-day's canvass in this county will show that the petitions are ready for deposit in the registry office.

The agent of the Alliance, Rev. J. E. Allen, has just returned from a trip through the counties of Westbourne, Beautiful Plains and Minnedosa, and reports a most encouraging trip. The central committees for these counties are: Westbourne, at Gladstone, E. E. Best, chairman; H. C. Dean, secretary. Beautiful Plains, at Neepawa, Rev. J. N. Robinson, chairman; F. Skelding, secretary. Minnedosa, divided with the municipalities of Odanah, Clanwilliam and Harrison under the Minnedosa committee, Rev. J. M. Wellwood, chairman; F. Boyd, secretary. The municipalities of Saskatchewan, Blanchard and Strathclair, under the Rapid City committee, James Borland, chairman; Wm. Caldwell, secretary.

The reports from Southern Manitoba show that the lectures delivered by the chairman of the executive, W. W. Buchanan, have produced much enthusiasm.—*Winnipeg Sun.*

INDIANA.—At the late annual meeting of the Philanthropic Union of the Society of Friends, William C. Starr, of Indiana, is reported as saying: "In Indiana we have in nineteen counties 1,132 saloons, and in nine counties we have no saloons. In the nineteen counties there is one prisoner for every seventy-two voters,—in the nine counties one for every seven hundred and twenty voters—being ten times as many where liquor is sold" This is striking testimony as to the relation of the saloon system to crime. What is true of Indiana in this respect is essentially true elsewhere wherever liquor saloons abound;—to lessen crime, and the suffering and the grievous burdens which it imposes, spread total abstinence truths and close the saloons.—*National Temperance Advocate.*

MAINE.—Of all the States where the prohibition of the infamous rum traffic has gained a foothold, the most thorough and continuous test has undoubtedly been made in the State of Maine. Whoever pronounces it a failure here, must be as blind as a bat or so warped by interest or prejudice that he is unable to give a just and equitable verdict. Twice has this direct question been submitted to the people, and twice have they emphatically pronounced in its favor. This law has enabled seven-eighths of the towns of Maine to relieve themselves of rum-selling. They have never been able to do so under any other law. It has clearly been found here in Maine that legislation based on the prohibitory principle is more effective in mitigating the evils of the dram-shop than that based on the licensed and regulative ideas. It should be at once understood that prohibition is not based on the idea that the sale of liquors as a beverage can be absolutely prevented; but as ex-Gov. Dingley tersely puts it, "on the theory that a dram-shop is so serious a danger to a community that law should set on it not a seal of approbation, but a seal of condemnation." Prohibition rests on precisely the same principle that laws prohibiting gambling places, brothels, etc., do, viz.: that such dens are public nuisances and should be prohibited by law. The fact that such laws do not extirpate dens of this character, does not stamp the laws as failures. Even the laws against murder and theft do not prevent altogether the crimes against which they are aimed. Anything that will shut up rum-shops will lessen crime.—*Maine Farmer.*

General News.

CANADIAN.

Sir John Macdonald has arrived at Ottawa from England.

Thirty thousand acres of Government land on the north shore near Duluth, have been purchased in the past few months by gold and silver speculators. A vigorous hunt is being made for gold and silver.

Cooks Teets, the wife-poisoner, was executed on Monday morning at Owen Sound. The doomed man met his fate with apparent unconcern, and died protesting his innocence.

Kingstonians are becoming alarmed at farmers from the smallpox stricken village of Stoco visiting Kingston market. Measures will be taken by the authorities to prevent such visits while danger of infection exists.

Canton E. Brush & Bro., Toronto, wholesale dealers in buttons and dress trimmings, have suspended with a view of ascertaining the exact state of their affairs. Liabilities placed at \$65,000, and assets \$30,000. Dullness of trade and depreciation in value of stocks rendered this necessary.

FIRES.—A destructive and fatal fire occurred in Port Dalhousie at midnight on Sunday, during which an old man was so badly burned that he died yesterday afternoon. The damage will exceed fifteen thousand dollars.—At Toronto, on Dec. 6th, a fire broke out in Heinrick & Sons tannery, Riverside. About \$3,000 damages, covered by insurance in the British American Company.—At Woodstock, a fire broke out in D. Richar's broom factory. The building, which was of frame, is a total loss, together with the contents, amounting in value to about \$10,000; insured for \$4,000.—At Montreal, Dec. 5th, the premises of Peter Dame, milkman, situated on the Cote des Neiges road, were totally consumed by fire. Seventeen head of milk cows and one horse were burned to death, and a large quantity of hay and fodder and complete set of milk carts were destroyed.

UNITED STATES.

There is a terrible diphtheria epidemic raging in New York.

Gen. Larkin Smith, a veteran of the Mexican war, and a Confederate General, is dead.

At Galveston, Texas, Henry Basham, Dr. T. J. Sauls and Abraham Sauls were fatally shot on the 5th in a street fight. The difficulty grew out of an old feud.

At Salina, Cal., Col. Torres and Jose Emanuel Soto were hanged on the 5th inst., for the murder of Ah Din, a Chinaman.

At New Comerstown, Ohio, on Dec. 9th, Dent Murphy and Jesse Pratt were crossing a bridge with a self-propelling engine when the flooring gave way. They fell into the river, and were both killed. Pratt was married on Sunday evening.

At Thornburg Station, Iowa, on Tuesday, Mrs. Wm. Schultz murdered her two children by cutting their throats with a razor, and then ended her own existence in the same manner.

At Stratford, N.H., on the 5th inst., Stephen Young had a party. There was dynamite for blasting purposes on the shelf. One of the party to scare the rest fired a revolver. The jar caused an explosion of the dynamite. The house was blown to atoms and burned. A Frenchman employed by Young was killed, and 7 persons were wounded. Bonds amounting to \$50,000 and some railroad stock, were destroyed. Sadie Greenfield, of Rochester, was blown through a widow and her head cut open. Several of the injured will probably die, including Dr. Stephen Young, of Rochester, and his uncle, Stephen Young, at whose house the explosion occurred.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Franchise Bill was passed by the House of Lords, yesterday.

The alarm from dynamite is increasing in England.

Great distress prevails among the shipbuilding yards of Glasgow and Liverpool. It is expected that orders will be sent north from the Admiralty to build ships for the navy.

A terrific storm raged on the English coast last week. The loss of lives and shipping has been very heavy.

Changing the name of Sackville street, Dublin, to O'Connell street, to foster a national sentiment, has not met with the approval of the tradespeople. It is likely a case will be taken to the courts to test the right of the corporation to change the established name of a street.

Earl Dufferin, the new viceroy of India, has arrived with his lady and suite at Bombay, all safe.

Ten Nationalists and six Orangemen have been sentenced to imprisonment for terms varying from one to three months for participating in the recent riots at Coal Island.

While the schooner Greyhound was lying at the wharf in Conception bay, Nfld., on Sunday a fire broke out in the cabin. There was a large quantity of powder on board. The crew rushed ashore, which they reached safely as an explosion occurred, completely destroying the vessel.

Tales and Sketches.

THE BURNISH FAMILY.

A PRIZE STORY PUBLISHED BY THE SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

CHAPTER V.

Mrs. Burnish's Substitute receiving Morning Visits.

"Sweet looks, by human kindness bred!
And seemliness complete, that sways
Thy courtesies, about thee play,
With no restraint, but such as springs
From quick and eager visitings
Of thoughts."

Wordsworth.

The business of the House of Commons, as the Session advanced, became more and more absorbing to Theophilus Burnish. He was on several committees. To many of them he gave his presence rather than his attention. One puzzled him greatly. It was on the Sabbath Question; and our philanthropist was in the unpleasant predicament of being pulled in two opposite directions. He knew the value and blessing of the Sabbath to man, and he wanted so to legislate that every man might have the day; but a deputation of publicans waited on him, and told him plainly their business would be ruined if there was any interference with them on "the Lord's day." The influence of these publicans had seated, and, he well knew, could unseat him. He was reminded, too, that there were operations in the details of brewing that admitted no interruption, Sabbath or no Sabbath—that malting must go on, or the product would be spoiled. Yes; but that was done quietly out of sight, for the most part. Seen by the All-seeing, certainly, and a few defrauded slaves; but Sunday inside the malt-house need not perplex, if Sunday outside were kept. These open shops, how to close them and keep the public houses open, or how to run counter to the interests of "the trade," as it ostentatiously called itself? These were the horns of a dilemma that made the respected Theophilus Burnish think the M.P. at the end of his name cost him as much in comfort as, at his election, it had cost him in money. Added to which, he was solemnly assured the people of England would rise into revolution if any attempt was made to regulate the hours at which they should get their drink. These daily perplexities and nightly toils, in parliament and at meetings, made it needful that Mrs. Burnish should see most of the applicants for charity, who came every morning with their troubles to the dwelling. Now, that lady was just then occupied with a fashionable artist, to whom she was sitting for her picture, and, after having given her attention twice or thrice to the cases, she determined that Miss Alterton should see them for her. She had been pleased with all that Mabel had hitherto done, in the way of rendering assistance, and felt she could trust her judgment, which she thought she complimented, by considering to be "nearly as good as her own."

There was a little room, opening out of the hall, between the library and the dining-room, in which Mabel seated herself, at Mrs. Burnish's request, and received the applicants.

The first person that morning was a widow, who wanted Mrs. Burnish's vote and interest for the admission of her child into the Infant Orphan School. This case it deeply grieved Mabel to refuse; there was widow so plainly stamped in every feature of the pale anxious face. The story she told of her husband being an industrious young tradesman, taken off by fever just as he was establishing a business that promised to enable him to bring up his three children comfortably, of her own utter inability to provide for all her little ones, and that, if the youngest could be provided for, she would be free to struggle for the others—was all so simply and naturally told, without exaggeration, that it was quite a trial to say to her that Mrs. Burnish had already promised her vote. The poor thing rose with a sigh, and said she had been very unsuccessful. She had walked miles every day for a week, and obtained so small a number of votes, that, supposing they were allowed to stand over, and count at future election days, if she made no greater progress, her child would be beyond the age before she obtained the required number. Mabel could only reiterate her sigh as the widow departed. The sting of the matter to our heroine was, that a publican's widow had been promised the Burnish interest, which was sure to be successful, and this widow had already the son of a former husband in the London Orphan School, and a girl in the Licensed Victuallers' School; and it seemed to Mabel that widowhood was so frequent a condition with publican's wives, that they might be purveyors of orphans to charitable institutions.

The next case was that of an interesting but sickly young woman, for a letter to admit her into Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital. It was a rule, and, in the main, a very good rule, with Lady Burnish, who subscribed to this charity, never to give this aid to a woman in her early married days. The parents, her ladyship said, ought not to be without the

means of providing for the reception of the first infant. But this was a deplorable case. The landlady of the house where a poor young woman and her husband lodged, was a laundress—a decent woman, when sober, but addicted on pay-days to drink. On the Monday previous, she had reached her home in a state of mad inebriation, and managed to set fire to the house, which was speedily burned down, destroying not only the drunkard's property, but all that the young couple possessed in the world. The husband had been badly burned in saving the life of the landlady, and endeavoring to extinguish the flames, and was now in the hospital, and would be for weeks unable to return to his work, as a shoemaker. The wife, expecting her confinement, was indebted to the charity of a neighbor, only a degree less destitute than herself, for a temporary shelter. This poor neighbor had accompanied the applicant, and it seemed to Mabel to be the very soul of tenderness the way in which she supported the trembling steps of the feeble suppliant, and helped her to a word as she told her tale of sorrow. She was a hard featured woman, bent by toil. "Are you a widow?" said Mabel, deeply interested in her manner, which was such a contrast to her appearance.

"Yes, ma'am; and have been for a matter of twenty years; and have brought up four children, with no other help than these hands, and God's blessing."

"I fear it must have been a hard struggle."

"Yes, pretty tough, ma'am, at times; but we've never wanted, and the children are all scattered now, and scratching for themselves; but they're all sober and honest, though it ain't for me to boast of it."

"It must be a great comfort to you," said Mabel. "And to be able to help your neighbor in her trouble is a blessing."

"O, yes!" said the woman heartily, "I've been poor enough, but never too poor to lend a hand, or give a bite, it may be, or a sup in a sober way, to them whose trouble was worse than my own."

"What do you mean by 'a sup in a sober way?'" said Mabel.

"Why, I mean, Miss, if I must be plain, and I ask your pardon if I'm bold, in speaking of myself and my ways, but I never could have maintained myself, and kept a bit of a decent home for my children, and put 'em out to tidy places, if God hadn't opened my eyes to see the sin of drunkenness. Me and mine never has anything to do with the public house. I ain't much credit. Miss, as to looks—to the way in which I lives—but I'm as strong for a day's work as ever I was."

"This woman's soul stands erect," thought Mabel, "however bent her body is;" and for once she felt a glow of pleasure that Mrs. Burnish had deputed her to see the applicants. One poor heart went away comforted; and the good Samaritan in humble life—O! there are many there—was strengthened for her future toils, by the evident approval of Mabel. How often heart responds to heart when no word is uttered. Sympathy distils silently as the dew, and the wayfarer in the dusky paths of common life is refreshed and strengthened thereby for the onward journey.

The next case was entirely new to Mabel's experience. A genteel-looking woman came to ask if Lady or Mrs. Burnish had any interest in the Penitentiary. Mabel replied in the affirmative, and the applicant stated that she had taken an orphan girl, from the country, into her house as a servant. Unfortunately they lived next door to a public house that had a music license, and was much frequented. They had lost their servants, one after the other, and this had determined the applicant to take a girl from the country, that she could completely control. For a time the plan succeeded; but an infamous woman, who lay in wait to entrap and deceive the young, had, in one of her visits to the week-concert, caught sight of this girl, and had never rested till she got her into her toils. When the mistress of the house thought all was secure, the girl absconded, dazzled by the offers made her; and, for months, they had heard no tidings of her. A week previously, she had returned, worn by sickness, utterly destitute, and changed as to be scarcely recognized, imploring to be rescued from her condition of shame and sorrow. As the mistress had been the means of bringing her from the country, and knew that she had no near relatives who would receive her there, she felt anxious to be clear of the girl's ruin, and had applied, without success, to several Institutions; but her husband, she said, used one of Mr. Burnish's houses, and knew how benevolent the family were, and hence her application.

Mabel could give no positive reply in this case. The Penitentiary was full, and the funds low, but she would inquire and give an answer in a day or two.

"I hope," said the applicant, "you will be able to help this poor thing; for I am paying for a lodging for her, and my husband knows nothing about it. He says we should caution the girls against the public house, and then let them take their chance."

"I think," said Mabel, involuntarily, "such houses are great nuisances."

The woman made no answer, but she looked hard at Mabel, then round the room, as if she either had not heard aright, or was in the wrong house. The look said, as plainly as if the lips spoke, "Why, if you do away with these houses as 'nuisances,' what is to become of the brewers and distillers?" Mabel read the look, and blushed, for the same thought occurred to her.

The next applicant was a benevolent young lady, who was very zealous as a teacher in the ragged schools, and whom Mabel had seen before, as she often came to Mrs. Burnish for tracts. On this occasion she stated that a lady had sent a destitute child, of eight years old, to the ragged school. His mother was dead, and his father, a drunken cabinan, had run away from him. The boy had been decently reared, could read and write, but was starving when the lady had found him. She "had paid for his board and lodging for a fortnight, but was unable to do more and hoped the child could be taken to some Asylum or Industrial School."

"Is he a thief?" said Mabel, in a hesitating voice.

"No," replied the lady, "as nice a boy as ever I saw in my life. It is a pity to see him in the ragged school."

"I'm afraid, unless he belonged to the criminal class," said Mabel, "he cannot be admitted into any asylum; a copy of a conviction before a magistrate is necessary."

"Why," said the young lady in amazement, "he would be better off than if he were a thief."

"It is the rule," said Mabel, wishing the lady good morning, and taking shelter, as wiser people often do, behind a precedent.

The rest were applicants for letters to dispensaries, and hospitals, but Mabel was obliged to refuse them all, for so many casualties and accidents had happened of late among the people at the brewery, that all the letters were out.

As Mabel, after her hour's work, went up stairs to report progress to Mrs. Burnish, and thought over the cases as she prepared to state them, a misgiving had sprung up in her mind that had not before troubled her. Let not the reader blame her, for having been quick to see the horrors and enormities of her father's business, and slow to notice the analogy between it and the great brewery. Even what lies on the surface is not always seen—that is, if self-interest or apathy furnishes a pair of preservers for the eyes; but those who see clearly the obvious and glaring evil yet may seldom trace it to its source, even when that source is near. Let it be remote, cover it up from observation, shroud, or adorn, or mask it, and the chances are, that the eyes, even of honesty and intelligence, may be hoodwinked and deceived. Mabel had hitherto thought of what the wealth of the Burnish family enabled them to do for others, rather than of the source of the wealth itself—far more of the religious and benevolent tone of the household, than of any trade, as the basis of its prosperity. Indeed, she had never seen, and only most casually heard about, the brewery; and, therefore, it never once occurred to her to draw parallels and deduce inferences. But she was uncomfortable, she hardly knew why, as she drew out her notes, and prepared to read a little digest of the applications of the morning.

"Oh! never mind telling me all about them," said Mrs. Burnish, "say what you have done."

"Given Lady Burnish's letter for the Queen's Hospital," replied Mabel.

"Oh! I'm sorry for that. I forgot to tell you I had promised that to a poor woman with a drunken husband, that my maid knows something of. I always make a point of helping these drunkards' wives, their lot must be so very hard. Only think what things there are in the newspapers about the brutality of the men; it's shocking, positively shocking! I think, giving the poor creatures a letter, so that they may have peace and quietness at such a time, is a great charity. However, if you have given the letter it cannot be helped. I think I can get Mrs. Felix Burnish, who subscribes to Brownlow Hospital, to give me hers."

Mabel spoke of the application for an admission to the Penitentiary and named the orphan country girl in such terms, that Mrs. Burnish said—"You can go to-morrow and speak to Mrs. Basil, the matron, about it; and I should like you to see the Institution. I ought to have gone this week, and read to the young women; but it tires me so dreadfully, you must do it for me. But here come the darlings from their walk. How well they look! Make haste, Emily and Kate, and get your things taken off—Miss Alterton is waiting—for you must all be diligent." Ah, there's nobody like your indolent people for keeping all around them at work!

TRUE TO HIS PLEDGE.

Tommy Anderson wanted a situation. There is, of course, nothing remarkable in that fact. Most boys of twelve in the same "state of life" as Tommy, wanted them, and very hard it was to get them sometimes. Boys often talk with great glee about going to work, and seem to think they have only to walk up and down a populous thoroughfare, and they will be certain to find just the "place" they want. But if ever poor Tommy thought this he found out his mistake. He had been out for more than a month, day after day, week after week, and had found nothing to suit him, or rather nobody thought it likely that he would suit them. He had advanced up and down this street, and down and up that street, until he grew weary of his task, and seriously thought of going away to sea. No

doubt he would have done so had it not occurred to him that it would prove, possibly, quite as difficult to find a ship as to find a situation on shore, so he gave it up, and continued his search after the latter.

There is an old proverb which says, "He who seeks, finds," and Tommy proved the truth of it, although he thought the proverb would read better if the words "provided he seek long enough" were tacked on to the end of it. He had gone his accustomed round one afternoon with a very heavy heart, and very dim, swollen eyes, and had just turned round with the intention of going home again, when he saw on the opposite side of the road in the centre of a grocer's window the placard:—"A smart, intelligent boy wanted, must be thoroughly honest, and neat in appearance.—Inquire within."

To cross the road and scan the bill very closely was the work of a very few seconds, and as he read it again and again the thought struck him that he was the very boy that grocer stood in need of. Then he reckoned himself up, as per advertisement.

"Smart!" he said to himself. "That means quick and active, not sleepy and lazy. That's all right. 'Intelligent'! That's quick at learning and being a tidy scholar, I s'pose. Well, I think I can do that. 'Thoroughly honest'! Yes, I know I can be thoroughly honest; and then there's the 'neat in appearance.' Humph! that's the stinger," looking down to his threadbare trousers and his boots down at heels. "Let me see, I won't go in, for a minute; I'll try and tidy myself up a bit." He moved quickly away from the shop-front and dived down a side street. Here he brushed his boots with a piece of newspaper, rubbed himself down with the sleeve of his jacket, combed his hair very carefully with his fingers, and putting on his cap the best side foremost, he returned to the main thoroughfare. He did not, however, rush into the grocer's immediately, but he went up to another shop window and gazed very critically at the reflection of himself which he saw there, and then, after a few nice touches, being apparently satisfied, he entered the establishment where the boy was wanted with a very brisk, business-like step. There was a customer being served, so for a moment he just glanced round the shop. It was small, and well stocked with all kinds of goods in the grocery line, and with some goods which are not strictly in the grocery line. These said goods were in bottles, and were labelled with pretty, attractive labels, and had corks in them very neatly sealed with red sealing-wax. Tommy looked at this portion of the stock with no very loving glance, indeed he appeared rather sorry he had come in, and seemed wavering as to whether he should stay where he was, or beat a hasty retreat. But the customer departing just at this juncture, and the gentleman behind the counter asking him very abruptly what he wanted, decided him, and stepping up to the counter he replied as smartly and intelligently as he could—

"Please, sir, I saw the bill in the window, and as I wanted a place I've come to see if you think I'll do for it, sir. I'll work hard, sir, and do my best, sir, indeed I will."

"Humph! all the boys say that; but there, have you got a mother and father?" asked the grocer, a short and rather pompous old gentleman, as he spread his hands out on the counter in the true shopman style.

"No father, sir; but I've got a mother, sir, whose at home in Baker's Rents, No. 13, sir, top back; and I've been trying ever so long to get some work, so that I could help her a bit."

"Father dead, eh?" asked the little grocer.

"Yes, sir; he died three months ago, and left us without a single penny, and we've had hard work to get a crust sometimes, let alone to pay the rent of our room."

"Well, I suppose you can read and write and add up figures?"

"Oh, yes, sir, I'm a pretty good scholar," said Tommy proudly.

"Of course, you know I want an honest boy. Now, how am I to know that you are honest? Can any one give you a character?"

"Only mother, sir, and Mr. Banks, the Chandler, who I used to take out things for on Saturdays. You might ask him, sir!"

"Humph! hardly satisfactory—still, I fancy I can tell an honest lad when I see him. However, you scarcely seem as neat in appearance as I should like my boy to be. Haven't you got any better clothes?"

"No sir, mother can't afford to let me buy any yet, but I mean to get some as soon as I can earn enough money. I will be as neat and tidy as I can, sir."

"Very good, then, I'll try and put up with you. Take the bill down."

Tommy thanked Mr. Prindle (such was the grocer's name) most warmly, and speedily did as he was bid. Then Mr. Prindle called him, and delivered the following oration, as was his custom when he engaged a new boy:—

"Now, my young friend, just listen to me, and be very careful not to forget what you hear. Your wages will be two-and-six a week, dinner and tea provided. Your duty, in the first place, will be to do what you're told, and never be impudent when you have to do something you don't like. Your duty, in the second place, is to keep the shop clean always without being told, and mind you never have to be told that the place is dirty and untidy. Your duty, in the third place, is to come here at eight o'clock every morning, and go home at nine every evening (Sundays excepted; but on Saturday you must stay till eleven o'clock. Do your duties cheerfully and willingly, and I'll be your friend. Be slovenly and impudent, and I'll be your enemy—you understand; then tidy up the premises." Tommy set to work with right good will, and speedily accomplished his task, which was done to his master's satisfaction, and he was then packed off with a basket full of goods to deliver at customers' houses.

He went home to his mother that evening in very joyful spirits, and his brightness cheered up the poor widow very considerably. Hers had been a sad lot, and may be summed up in few words:—Drinking husband, blighted, impoverished home, ruined prospects, early widowhood, deep distress, and poverty. She had one boy, Tommy, and he was "the one link that bound her to earth," and made life to her still worth living. Brought up to see the ill effects and ruining capabilities of the drink, he had early shunned it, and learned to detest its very name; and it pleased his mother mightily to see him building on the solid rock of total abstinence, instead of on the shifting sands of so-called moderation.

Tommy resumed his duties the next morning with a light heart, and all the forenoon he worked cheerfully, tidied here and there, put this and that straight, and kept himself busy. It seems to me that this keeping yourselves busy is one of the great secrets of success in life. Boys, see to it, that you never let yourselves be idle. If you seem not to have anything to do just look round and something will suggest itself, and if it does, do it—don't shirk it and think there's no need to do it yet awhile.

Dinner time came, and Tommy was quite ready to do justice to the dinner. It was brought out to him in the shop, and as soon as it was deposited at the end of the counter he went to it. What was his surprise when he saw standing by the side of his plate a glass of ale! He turned very red, and by his manner seemed about to catch up the glass and sling it into the street. But his sense of respect of his master overruled this outburst, and quietly pushing the glass behind some packages so that it was quite out of sight, he ate up his dinner and resumed his occupation. By-and-bye Mr. Prindle, having finished his meal, came out of his shop parlour, and went behind the counter. Almost the first thing his eye lighted on was Tommy's untouched glass of ale, and he looked rather astonished to see it there.

"Boy!" he called out sharply.

"Yes, sir," answered Tommy, running to his master smartly.

"Why haven't you drunk your ale, eh? I sent it to you as a mark of favor because you've behaved yourself so well."

"Thank you, sir," answered Tommy, "but I never drink ale, sir."

"Why not?"

"Because I'm a teetotaler, sir."

"Oh! you're a teetotaler, are you?" said Mr. Prindle sarcastically; "and when did you sign the pledge, may I ask?"

"Last month, sir, at the Falcon-street Band of Hope."

"Very well, my lad, now just look here. I never deal in teetotal boys," said Mr. Prindle; "they're always too clever for me, and know a great deal too much. If you want to keep the place drink that glass of ale; if you want to lose it, play the fool and refuse. I'll give you five minutes to make up your mind."

It was a knotty point for Tommy to settle. He did not there and then refuse to drink it. He had his way to make in the world, and he had made a good beginning. His mother was glad he had got a good situation, and she had urged him to do "all he could" to keep it. Would it be doing all he could to keep it if he refused to drink that glass of beer? He hardly thought it would! He argued with himself in this way (assisted a little by the tempter) for full

three minutes out of the five, and then conscience seemed at last to be able to get a word in edgeways, and it whispered softly, "Tommy, you have signed the pledge! Be brave and stand your ground!" He gave in to conscience almost immediately, and then he remembered that his mother had urged him on all occasions to stand his ground and trust in Providence. Before the five minutes had expired, he stood before his master, and without flinching he said to him—

"If you please, sir, I've thought it over, and I can't drink it."

Mr. Prindle's brow darkened and he said, testily, "Very good then, you leave at the end of the week. That will do, get on with your work."

All that afternoon Tommy's heart was sad and sorrowful, yet there was a proud consciousness of duty done, which prevented him from giving way wholly to despondency. He was but a boy, and he naturally felt losing his place almost as soon as he had got it, very deeply, and in the slack part of the afternoon he did creep into a corner of the shop and had a little cry to himself. It relieved his feelings, and he really did feel all the better for it. He was wiping his eyes with the cuff of his jacket when he came away from his corner, and he did not see the little figure that was watching him very intently; and it was not till a thin, girlish voice asked, "Boy, why do you cry?" that he opened his red eyes, and saw his master's little daughter, who had come out to talk with him, as she had talked with the other boys when Mr. Prindle was not in the shop.

She was an old-fashioned little maiden of six years old; not a beautiful child by any means—her eyes were too small, and her nose and mouth too large for that, but she had a way with her that was irresistibly attractive, and Mr. Prindle doted on her. She was an only child, and young as she was she had great influence over him.

"Boy," she asked again, "why do you cry?"

Tommy smiled, and said he supposed it was because he couldn't help it.

"I expect you've been naughty, haven't you?" asked the little one naively.

"Well, miss, I don't know whether I have or haven't. I did what I thought was right."

"Did you? And what makes you cry then? You ought not to fret if you did right."

"I can't help fretting, miss; it seems very hard that directly I'd got this place I should have to leave it again. Mother was so glad I'd found it, and now I shall have to tell her that I've lost it again. She'll be so upset about it, for we're very very poor, miss."

"Poor boy!" said the little girl sympathisingly; "tell me what you did, will you, and if it's nothing very bad I'll tell father not to send you away?"

Tommy very nearly laughed at the remark, and the positive tone in which little Florence said it; so just to satisfy her curiosity he told the story of the glass of ale and a few of the reasons why he had refused to drink it.

When she had heard him to the end she came close to him, and said, "Shake hands with me, boy: I'm a teetotaler too, although I haven't signed the pledge yet. I like you very much; you're very brave and good, and I like you better than the good boys in the story-books, because you're real. My name's Flo, what is yours?" Tommy told her.

"Tommy's a nice name," she continued. "And now I must go in. Don't cry any more, because you shan't go away. Good-bye, Tommy." And little Flo tripped merrily into the shop parlor, and left our hero standing gazing after her, wondering very much whether her words would come true.

Mr. Prindle returned a-out half-past four o'clock and found Tommy quietly dusting all the shelves and canisters in the shop. He said nothing to him, but after looking round once or twice, went straight into the parlor to get his tea.

Tommy outside felt very anxious, and wondered whether the family group round the tea-table were discussing his case; he felt his ears were burning and he thought probably they were. And he was right. Little Florence had opened fire upon her father directly he came in, and by degrees she persuaded him to let Tommy speak up for himself and explain why he became a teetotaler. Mr. Prindle had taken a liking to the new boy, there was no doubt about that, and when the child of his heart pleaded for him it was no very hard matter for the grocer to accede to her wishes.

"Thomas," called Mr. Prindle from the parlor.

"Yes, sir," answered Thomas, leaving his work and proceeding quietly to the parlor door.

"Just come inside for a minute. I want to speak to you."

Tommy felt his heart beat very quickly as he obeyed his master and entered the snug little room. Little Flo's eyes were upon him, and he seemed to read in them the success of her cause.

"My little girl has spoken to you this afternoon, I believe," opened Mr. Prindle quietly, "and from what she heard from you she has inferred that you have a sad story behind this disobedient act of yours this morning, which was partly the cause of your refusal to do as you were told. Is this so?"

"Yes, sir," answered Tommy, the blood rushing to his face, "but I would rather not tell what it is, sir."

"Well, I will not force you against your will in this matter; but I think, perhaps, if you did tell it I should feel inclined to overlook the dismissal I gave you this morning—that is, if your action seems as brave and noble as my little girl considers it."

"I will tell you all I know, sir, and that is that twelve months ago we—father, mother, and myself—were pretty well off, and lived in a neat little house some distance from here and were very happy. But somehow or other, father seemed to me to be getting stupid and ill, and he used to get cross and cuff me for nothing. Mother worried about him very much and grew pale and ill; but father grew worse, and used her very cruelly. I have seen him knock her with his fists, and beat her with the first thing he could get hold of. And presently we had to leave the house and came to Baker's Rents, and there we had one room and scarcely any furniture. Mother was dying, so the parish doctor said, and father was still a drunkard. And then, one night—I shall never forget it, sir—father went quite mad, and threw himself out of the window, and was picked up dead. The shock nearly killed poor mother, and the neighbors said it was the old, old story; and when I asked what that was, they said 'drink.' So I made up my mind then, sir, that I'd never touch it as long as I lived, and I never will. I'm poor enough, and mother's ill enough, and we both want money and food bad enough; but I've signed the pledge, and God helping me, I'll keep it. Mother told me to stand my ground, sir, and keep my pledge, and hold to my promises in the face of the world, and I'll do it, sir. My mother's all I've got in the world to show me what I ought to do, and I am all she has to cue for, and I'll stick to her through thick and thin. That's all I have to say, sir." There were tears in Tommy's eyes when he finished his speech, and there were tears in Mrs. Prindle's eyes and in Flo's eyes too.

Mr. Prindle wasn't looking at Tommy just then, but his voice sounded husky when he spoke again, and we may infer that if he had no water in his eyes, he was touched by what Tommy had said.

"That will do," he said: "you shall not go. I admire the boy who loves his mother, and if I thought every teetotaler was as noble as you are, I'm not sure that I wouldn't become one myself."

"Oh, thank you, sir," said Tommy as he retreated from the room; and he had a good cry—for joy this time—directly he got outside.

There was rejoicing in Baker's Rents that night when Tommy arrived home and told his mother what had passed, and together they knelt down and thanked God for giving Tommy strength to stand his test, and prayed for help to sustain him in the future.

* * * * *

Five years have passed away.

Tommy is still with Mr. Prindle, not as "boy" but as shonman, and Mr. Prindle very often declares "that there never was such a boy, and he cannot think there ever will be."

Little Flo has now signed the pledge, and is using all her best endeavors to bring her father round to accept teetotal principles, and to discontinue the bottled liquor traffic. She hopes to succeed and with Tommy's assistance no doubt she will in time. The friendship between the two young abstainers is, I fancy, ripening into a deeper and stronger affection.

Mrs. Anderson does not live in Baker's Rents now, but in a more healthy and pretty locality. She loves her boy more than ever, and sees in him the stay and support of her declining years, and one who will never forget his widowed mother and her injunction to "stand your ground."

Of course there is a moral to this story; not a large one, however, and I would wish every boy and girl to lay it to heart. It is this—Never be afraid to show your colors. If you are, prosperity

may follow for a time, but it will not be lasting. Do as Tommy Anderson did—stand your ground; and though adversity may be your lot, that, too, will only be for a time, and in the end everybody will admire and be proud of the boy or girl who is true to their pledge.—*J. F. Nicholls in the Temperance Record.*

Our Basket.

JEWELS.

"Standing on what too long we bore
With shoulders bent, and downcast eyes,
We may discern—unseen before—
A path to higher destinies."

—*The Ladder of St. Augustine.*

Enthusiasm is the blossom of which all true greatness is the fruit—imagination the germ of all glorious deeds; and few were distinguished for high practical greatness who could not refer to a childhood of enthusiasm. It is the romance of the boy that becomes the heroism of the man.

It is a great misfortune to have a fretful disposition. It takes the fragrance out of one's life, and leaves only weeds where a cheerful disposition would cause flowers to bloom. The habit of fretting is one that grows rapidly unless it be sternly repressed; and the best way to overcome it is to try always to look on the cheerful side of things.

BITS OF TINSEL.

"Now, children, about what shall I talk to-night?" asked a prosy Sunday-school superintendent. "About three minutes," said a little girl. The witty answer convulsed the church with laughter.

"Fish?" asked the waiter of a visitor at the seaside hotel. "Wall, I dunno," was the reply; "wait till I get suthin ter eat, and then I'll talk with yer about goin' fishin'."

"I'd have you to know, sir," said an irate citizen to a man on the street, "that my wife is a high-toned woman, and I won't allow you to say a word against her." "High-toned," replied the other, "I should say she is high-toned; you can hear her a mile when she is quarrelling with the neighbors."

A woman having some bodily ailment, called upon a doctor to get his advice. After examining her minutely, he gave her a fly-plaster, and told her to put it on her chest. On calling next day, the doctor asked if she had applied the plaster to her chest, and felt any the better of it. "No," replied the woman, "I hadna a chest in the house, and I elashed it on the auld tea-box."

A Walnut Hills lady had been entertaining a friend of her husband, and the next day her little girl said to her: "Mamma, ain't we cannibals?" "Of course not," was the reply; "why do you ask that?" "Because I heard papa say we had Mr. Jenkins for dinner yesterday."

How differently the same sentiment sounds when put in another way. The story is told of a teacher, who was reviewing her class in the last words of great men, and asked a little girl: "What were the last words of Webster?" expecting the answer, "I still live." To her amazement a little girl called out: "I ain't dead yet."

Doctor (who has been sent for at 2 a.m.)—"Madame, pray send at once for the clergyman, and, if you want to make your will, for the lawyer." Madame (horrified)—"Good gracious! Is it so dangerous, Doctor?" Doctor—"Not a bit of it; but I don't want to be the only fool who has been disturbed in his sleep for nothing."

A backwoodsman promised to send the minister fifty pounds of maple sugar for marrying him. Time passed on, and no maple sugar arrived to sweeten the minister's household. Some months later he saw the newly-married husband in town and ventured to remind him. "My friend, you did not send the maple sugar promised." With a saddened countenance the man looked up and replied, "To tell you the truth, governor, she ain't worth it."

One of the British servants at Montreal asked the hotel clerk to tell him of a good locality to catch butterflies. Another taking a horse and buggy at a livery-stable, as the evening was chilly, was asked by the groom if he would like a couple of buffaloes (robes). "No," replied the scientist; "no, we would much prefer horses."

The Canada Temperance Act!

OVER 32,000 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>Ontario.</i>		<i>P. E. Island.</i>	<i>Manitoba.</i>
Halton,	Bruce,	Charlottetown, (city),	Lisgar,
Oxford,	Huron,	Prince,	Arthabaska
Simcoe,	Dufferin,	King's,	Manquette, Stanstead.
Dundas, Stormont,	Renfrew,	Queen's	
and Glengarry,	Norfolk.		

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

<i>Ontario.</i>		<i>Brant,</i>	<i>Brantford (city).</i>
Russell and Prescott,		Elgin,	St. Thomas (city).
Carleton,		Perth,	Guelph (city).
Leeds and Grenville,		Lambton,	Kingston (city).
Lennox and Addington,		Lanark,	Belleville (city).
Northumberland and Durham,		Kent,	Toronto (city).
Ontario,		Middlesex,	London (city).
York,		Wellington.	
Essex,		Lincoln,	
Grey,			
<i>Quebec.—Shefford, Brome, Pontiac, Chicoutimi, Missisquoi.</i>			

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 nine counties have adopted the Act, and in eighteen counties and seven cities agitation has been started in its favor.
 Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, two counties of which have adopted the Act.
 British Columbia has five parliamentary constituencies, none of which have adopted the Act.
 Friends in counties not heard from are requested to send us accounts of the movement in their counties. If there is none, they are requested to act at once by calling a county conference. All information can be had from the Provincial Alliance Secretary.

List of Alliance Secretaries:

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

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR.

PLACE	VOTES POLL		MAJORITIES.		DATE OF ELECTION.
	For	Against	For	Against	
Fredericton (city), N.B.	405	205	200		Oct. 31, 1878
York, N.B.	1229	214	1015		Dec'r 28, "
Prince, P.E.I.	2062	271	1791		" 28, "
Charlotte, N.B.	867	149	718		March 14, 1879
Carleton, N.B.	1215	96	1119		April 21, "
Charlottetown (city), P.E.I.	827	25	574		April 24, "
Albert, N.B.	718	114	604		April 21, "
King's, P.E.I.	1076	59	1017		May 29, "
Lambton, Ont.	2567	2352	215		May 29, "
King's, N.B.	798	245	553		June 23, "
Queen's, N.B.	500	315	185		July 3, "
Westmoreland, N.B.	1082	299	783		Sept. 11, "
Megantic, Que.	372	841		469	Sept. 11, "
Northumberland, N.B.	875	673	202		Sept. 2, 1880
Stanstead, Quebec	760	941		181	June 21, "
Queen's, P.E.I.	1317	99	1218		Sept. 22, "
Manquette, Manitoba	612	195	417		Sept. 27, "
Digby, N.B.	944	42	902		Nov. 8, "
Queen's, N.S.	763	82	681		Jan'r 3, 1881
Sunbury, N.B.	176	41	135		Feb. 17, "
Shelburne, N.S.	807	154	653		March 17, "
Lisgar, Man.	247	120	127		April 7, "
Hamilton (city),	1661	2811		1150	" 13, "
King's, N.S. Ont.	1477	108	1369		" 14, "
Halton, Ont.	1483	1402	81		" 19, "
Annapolis, N.S.	1111	114	997		" 19, "
Wentworth, Ont.	1611	2202		591	" 22, "
Colchester, N.S.	1418	184	1234		May 13, "
Cape Breton, N.S.	739	216	523		Ag'st. 11, "
Hants, N.S.	1028	92	936		Sept. 15, "
Welland, Ont.	1610	2378		768	Nov. 10, "
Lambton, Ont.	2988	3073		85	Nov. 29, "
Inverness, N.S.	960	106	854		Jan'y 6, 1882
Pictou, N.S.	1555	453	1102		Jan'y 9, "
St. John, N.B.	1074	1074			Feb. 23, "
Fredericton, N.B.	293	252	41		Oct. 26, "
Cumberland, N.S.	1560	262	1298		Oct. 25, 1883
Prince County, P. E. I.	2939	1065	1874		Feb'y 7, 1881
Yarmouth, N.S.	1300	96	1204		March 7, "
Oxford, Ont.	4073	3298	775		March 20, "
Arthabaska, Quo.	1487	235	1252		July 17, "
Westmoreland, N.B.	1774	1701	73		Aug. 14, "
Halton, Ont.	1947	1767	180		Sept. 9, "
Simcoe, Ont.	5712	4529	1183		Oct. 9, "
Stanstead, Que.	1300	975	325		" 9, "
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	755	715	40		" 16, "
Dundas, Stormont & Glengarry, Ont.				1721	" 16, "
Peel, Ont.	1805	1999		194	" 23, "
Bruce, Ont.	4501	3189	1312		" 30, "
Huron, Ont.	6012	4537	1655		" 30, "
Dufferin, Ont.			805		" 30, "
Prince Edward, Ont.				127	" 30, "
York, N.B.	1184	661	523		" 30, "
Renfrew, Ont.			730		Nov. 7, "
Norfolk, Ont.			1,065		" 11, "