

# THE CANADA CITIZEN

## AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

Freedom for the Right means Suppression of the Wrong.

VOL. 4.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 11th, 1884.

NO. 41

### 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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TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 11th, 1884.

#### THE SCOTT ACT.

We have frequent and interesting enquiries from our many subscribers in reference to various matters connected with Scott Act work and agitation. To enable all to understand fully how to go to work, we print in the present number of the CANADA CITIZEN, (1) a complete report of the present state of the work, (2) a carefully prepared article by Prof. Foster giving valuable suggestions to workers; (3) an able and interesting report of the working of the Act in Halton, by Mr. D. L. Brethour and (4) a copy of the "order in council" respecting correct forms of documents to be used, and other details of procedure. These various articles make this number of the CANADA CITIZEN an invaluable epitome of Scott Act information.

We have made arrangements by which all needful forms, such as petitions, printed instructions to canvassers, forms of declaration for signature by witnesses, etc., etc., can be supplied at the lowest possible prices, and in proper legal form. We have also made arrangements by which we can supply to all counties CAMPAIGN SHEETS printed in the form of the CANADA CITIZEN, and adapted to the various localities where they are needed. Further particulars and terms may be obtained by application to the office of this paper.

#### LICENSE.

The licensing system is a double wrong. (1) It permits and sanctions what is an admitted evil. (2) It accepts a fee for this unjustifiable indulgence. Connivance at crime is rightly recog-

nized by law as criminal, acceptance of a consideration for such connivance adds the guilt of corruption to the guilt of participation. If a policeman knowingly permitted thieving to be carried on, of property he was charged to protect, he would at once, and justly, be deemed a criminal himself; but if it could be shown that he accepted money in return for his acquiescence in the wrong, he could be adjudged more criminal still. The crime of accepting a bribe would be added to the crime of participating in theft.

There is not vested to-day in any member of the community any right, any privilege, any permission to sell intoxicating liquor, except in so far as he has secured immunity for his inherently immoral business, by the payment of money to the authority that therefor permits him to carry on that business. The law adds to the crime of sanction the liquor traffic the crime of accepting a bribe for that sanction. The first is a perversion, the second a prostitution, of executive power, and the whole action is a betrayal of the confidence of a community that confined for its own protection an authority that is exercised for its corruption and hurt.

If the guardian of the peace should say to the burglar, "I will protect you in your midnight depredations on condition of receiving a share of the plunder you may carry off," he would merit and receive severer punishment than the burglar himself. This is precisely what the license law says to the liquor traffic. We are all agreed that the liquor traffic is wicked, detestable, vile. Can we not see that the licensing system is viler still?

Any common-sense man will admit that it is easier to suppress crime than to restrict and yet allow it. It is easier to kill a mad dog than to control his conduct, regulate his movements, and permit him to do just a certain amount of mischief. It is impossible to prevent unlicensed sale (only one form of the traffic) while licensed sale is carried on. This might be possible in a community of perfectly trained law-keepers, but in such a community there would never be tolerated such an order-antagonizing institution as whisky-selling. License laws are everywhere miserable failures and are everywhere violated. A community would need a long training under well enforced prohibition to enable it to successfully manage a license law. The talk that we sometimes hear about educating public sentiment, towards the enforcement of prohibition, by the operation of licensed law, is *prima facie* nonsense.

The Dominion Parliament has practically said that we cannot have prohibition now because we are not ready for it, but in the meantime the same Parliament offers us a license law. We are not strong enough yet to lift a hundred-weight, we had better try to carry a ton. It would be too hard a task to keep the vessel afloat if her hull were sound and well constructed, just let us have it strained and leaky, but keep the pumps agoing.

We protest against the liquor traffic because it is cruel, degrading and sinful; we protest against the licensing system because it is cruel, degrading, sinful and corrupt; and we protest against this anti-prohibition twaddle because it inconsistently advocates cruelty, degradation and corruption as stepping-stones to morality and sound legislation.

## HOW TO SECURE THE ADOPTION OF THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

BY PROF. G. E. FOSTER, M.P.

1.—Let a brief, neat, circular be prepared, calling a convention of temperance people to meet at a certain place and on a fixed date. This circular should be signed by the President and Secretary of the Alliance, if any be in existence in the county, and by a committee of known and trusted temperance men. This committee can be arranged for by any one intrusted.

All temperance bodies, churches and benevolent societies should be invited in this circular to send two or more delegates. Besides them, a general invitation should be extended to all friends of the movement. Send these circulars far and wide through the county.

2.—When the convention meets let it appoint its officers—President, Secretary, Treasurer, Vice-President for each parish or township, village and ward of the city, an Executive of about five persons living near each other, its committees of which each Vice-President is an ex-officio convener, and its Canvassers for the purpose of getting signatures to the petitions.

Provision should be made for raising funds for the work. A good plan is to assess each township or ward, and make the Vice-President of such responsible for the collection of the amount.

Appoint a Lecture and Literature Committee, which had better be the Executive, and give them instructions to be liberal in the use of pertinent literature and good speakers.

3.—The Canvassers should be supplied with proper petitions, revised voters' list and instructions as to whom and how to canvass and witness the signatures. They should be urged to take small districts, and do the work thoroughly and quickly. Not more than a fortnight should be used in canvassing names to the petitions. So soon as the Canvasser has completed his work he should make his affirmation in proper form before the proper officers, and then forward his petitions to the Secretary.

It would be well to hold some meetings in advance of the Canvassers, so as to inform the people and make the work easier.

4.—Keep up a gentle agitation while the petitions are going through the forms prescribed, and do this in a great measure by literature distribution and personal conversation, having occasional meetings at prominent points.

The Executive should, in the meantime, perfect their arrangements for holding as perfect a series of public mass meetings at all possible points in the county, and have its speakers ready for the campaign.

5.—So soon as the petition has been affirmed by the Governor-General in Council, let every body go to work. Keep the platform busy, the literature agoing, the personal canvass persistent and constant, and allow not one moment's slacking of effort until the close of the poll.

On polling day let all the temperance people give up their time in seeing that every available voter, favorable to the adoption of the Act, deposits his vote. If you are successful, congratulate your neighbors and go quietly home, thankful for victory. If you are beaten, determine there and then that in the first opportunity you will try again.

Above all things, the work should be done heartily and promptly. The surest way to kill all prospects of success is to drag the canvass and contest over a year or so, now up and down, alive for a little, then dead for a longer time.

So far as possible, several adjoining counties should enter upon the contest together. Mutual aid and sympathy assist very much to a favorable result, and distract and divide the forces of the opposition.

## THE SCOTT ACT IN HALTON.

BY REV. D. L. BRETHOUR.

The Canada Temperance Act was passed in the County of Halton on the 19th day of April, 1881, and came into force on the 1st day of May, 1882. The majority for it was not very large, being only 81, but it was sufficiently large to indicate the decided opposition of the people, and to declare their purpose to tolerate no longer the licensed liquor traffic in their midst. By this majority, small as it was, the voters of the county asserted that drunkard-making by law would no longer be allowed. The liquor-sellers had ample time to dispose of their "stock," and face into line with the new order of things had they been so disposed, but unfortunately they

were not well advised by their friends, and it soon became but too evident that they intended to disobey the law and set at defiance the temperance people. To the great credit of some of the ex-hotel keepers they accepted the situation and went out of the trade, or turned their hotels into temperance houses. But, to the disgrace of many others, their law-defying spirit and purpose were soon manifest. The records of the police court show how well and truly the compact they had made between themselves was kept. Unfortunately those law breakers received both direct and indirect encouragement from some of respectable influence and character in the county, which made them all the more determined in their course of defiance. They received also, if not direct, at least indirect, encouragement from others who should have stood by the law, that by appeals from the Police Magistrate's decision to the superior courts some important clauses in the Act would be broken down. This strengthened their hands for a season. For a time the temperance people were greatly discouraged, but prayer to God was constantly made, and encouragement came. Information of the violation of the Act was received and many were convicted. Public opinion which seemed to waver for a short time soon became so decided that the outlawed liquor trade hid its head in dark rooms and secret dens. Many who gave the law-breakers, if not outspoken, at least silent, sympathy, began to speak out in favor of the enforcement of the law. Several appeals from the Police Magistrate's decision were dismissed and his judgment sustained by the higher courts, and the hands of temperance workers were strengthened. In the practical enforcement of the Act it has shown itself to be a better law than many thought. No law ever placed upon the Statute Books of this country has so powerfully arrested, controlled and demoralized the liquor business as this Scott law has. It has a grip in it this trade feels to its very centre of power. The men who deal in "the bottled host of death" hate it, and have set all their ingenuity of power to defeat it, but the temperance people are yet more vigorously rallying to the enforcement of the law. There is now no poetry in violating the Act. It secures no applause, approval or sympathy from any man of decent reputation. Only the lowest and most debauched of men think there is anything of which to boast in such transgressions. It is not considered even moderately clever to break the law and sell liquor contrary to its provisions. On the contrary, it is a very risky and serious matter. The shadows of the prison loom up before many of them and throw themselves threateningly across their path, and with silent gesture warn them of approaching danger. The respectability of liquor-selling in Halton is forever destroyed. There is no Act of Parliament now behind which to take refuge and justify themselves in their work, but the statutes which have been so long with them now at last thunder their anathemas of penalty against the business.

The results of nearly 23 months of the operation of the Act are satisfactory. Crime has been reduced to a minimum. The reduction of committals to the gaol for 1883 as against 1882, is 40 per cent. The reduction of crime, as shown by the quarterly schedules of convictions for the last 16 months of license as compared with the 16 months of the Scott Act ending Dec. 11th, 1883, was 70 per cent at least. There have been 4 sittings of the Assizes in the county since May 1st, 1882, and there has been no case of crime before the judges. In this crime calculation we except all prosecutions for violation of the Scott Act, or cases arising out of such violations. Several of the county constables testify that their business has been destroyed, some of them making not one dollar in 20 months of Scott Act rule, where under license they made \$70 a year. Some of them have not served a summons or warrant, or arrested a man in all this time, while they very frequently did it before. They cheerfully testify to the good order, peace and sobriety of the various places where they reside, as compared with licensed whisky times. The sheriff and jailer say their business is nearly ruined also. The costs or criminal justice in this county is a mere bagatelle. The sheriff says "There is no crime." The jailer says the same thing. There has been but one committal, I believe, to the jail in six months for "drunk and disorderly." It seems fitting that the Inspector of Prisons for this province should write an official letter to the sheriff of the county asking for an explanation as to the cause of the great decrease of crime in Halton.

### BUSINESS.

It has been claimed that business has been greatly injured in the county by the Scott Act. That its enforcement has driven trade to Peel, Welling-

ton and Wentworth. This statement cannot be sustained. Let it be remembered that there is a great depression in trade everywhere in this country, and it would not be at all surprising if Halton felt the pressure as well as every other county in the Province. If the statement of anti-temperance men is true, the public may be prepared to hear of many and serious failures among the merchants, but this is not the case. The standing of the business men in Halton is equal to what it was under license, and in some cases better. The failures in the county have been fewer and of less importance than in neighboring counties. Many merchants from various parts of the county cheerfully declare that their business has not been injured by the Scott Act. A few say it has. It may be quite true that some merchants have not done as much business as before, but does it follow the Scott Act must be the cause? In most of such cases you will find these men to have been opposed to the passing of the Act, and are yet opposed to it. But the cases are very few indeed. In some noted instances business has largely increased—people coming to Milton from the counties of Wellington and Peel to buy goods. The business of one merchant, who took an active part in the passing of the Act, and has been ever since an outspoken advocate for its enforcement, has in the last two years increased his sales to nearly \$1600 more than under license for the same time. There is the most abundant testimony, and of the very best kind, that the Act has not injured business in the County of Halton.

NOT MORE LIQUOR SOLD, NOR DRUNKENNESS.

It is true there is liquor sold and drank in the county. No one ever said there was not. There is drunkenness also. No one ever said there was not. But what the temperance people have said is, that the sale and consumption of liquor and drunkenness have largely decreased. For this statement we have the very best evidence from many of the leading citizens of the county, including the members of the Dominion Parliament and Local Legislature, the Sheriff, Warden, Jailer, Police Magistrate, Justices of the Peace, County Councillors, business men, etc., etc.

The Act has greatly disappointed the anti-temperance people. They thought it would be a mere toy in their hands to play with as they pleased, but they have found to their bitter sorrow that it has heavy money penalties within and prison bars behind it. The present position of the Act in public confidence is very encouraging. Many who did not vote for the Act when submitted will now vote for it if a repeal is attempted; many who voted against will now either not vote to repeal it, or will vote against a repeal of it. Very few who voted for it will vote against it now. It is winning many friends and losing very few. As the time passes on it is becoming more certain that Halton will never go back on its record of April, 1881. The Scott Act has come to Halton to stay until a total prohibitory law for the Dominion will supersede it.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

Extract from THE CANADA GAZETTE, of February 5th, 1881.

REGULATIONS

Respecting Petitions under "The Canada Temperance Act 1878," approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 31st day of January, 1881.

I.

All petitions to the Governor General in Council under "The Canada Temperance Act 1878," whether the same be for the bringing of the second part of the Act into force in any County or City in Canada; or for the revocation of any Order in Council bringing the said second part of the Act into force as aforesaid, or for the repeal of a by-law passed by the Council of any County or City in Ontario or Quebec, under the authority and for the enforcement of "The Temperance Act of 1864," are required to be executed and attested in the form following or to the like effect, viz:

Petition as per Schedule A, of Act.

No.	Genuine signature of elector.	Name distinctly written.	Description or addition of elector.	Polling district or division of Voters List where name may be found.	Witness to signature.

It is particularly requested that the signatures to the petition be correctly and consecutively numbered,

II.

The evidence required under Sections 6 and 7 of the Act for the satisfaction of the Governor General in Council shall be as follows, or to the like effect:

a.

Declaration by Witness to signature. (Under 37 Vic. chap. 37.)

I \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ do solemnly declare that I was present and did see \_\_\_\_\_ sign the { within or foregoing } Petition, and that the signature \_\_\_\_\_ appended to said petition and numbered \_\_\_\_\_ is in the proper handwriting of the said \_\_\_\_\_

And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths."

A. B.

Declared before me at \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ in the County of \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 188—.

C. D.

(Justice of the Peace or other functionary authorized by law to receive the solemn declaration of any person voluntarily making the same before him under 37 Vic. chap. 37.)

N. B.—Any number of signatures may be proved by the same declaration, making the change from singular to plural where necessary. Where an elector is unable to sign and makes his mark in the presence of a witness, the above declaration may be varied to suit the case.

b.

Declaration as to qualification of persons signing petition. (Under 37 Vic. chap. 37.)

I \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ do solemnly declare,

That I have carefully compared the petition of certain electors of the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ to His Excellency the Governor-General in Council praying that (here state the purport of the Petition) with the last certified Voters' List in force in the said \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_, and that from such comparison I find that the persons who have signed said petition are persons named in the said Voters' List and as I verily believe qualified and competent to vote at the election of a Member of the House of Commons in the said \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_.

And I make this solemn declaration &c., (remainder as in form "a.")

N. B. The above declaration may relate to the whole or part of a petition. If it be made with respect to part of the petition only it should be varied accordingly.

Where a difference in spelling or otherwise exists between the signature as on the petition and the name as on the Voters' List which it is desired to explain, a special declaration in explanation should be given.

c.

A declaration or certificate by the Registrar, City or Town Clerk, Clerk of the Peace or other proper custodian of the Voters' Lists, as to the number of electors in the County or City qualified and competent to vote at the election of a Member of the House of Commons at the time of the deposit of the petition with the Sheriff or Registrar of Deeds.

d.

A copy of the Revised Voters' List in force in the County or City at the time of the deposit of the petition with the Sheriff or Registrar of Deeds.

e.

A declaration or certificate by the Sheriff or Registrar of Deeds of or in the County or City named in the petition as to the date of the deposit of the petition and the time it remained in his office for public examination by any parties.

f.

Two copies of two newspapers containing the notice previous to deposit as required by section 6.

True copy,

J. O. COTE, Clerk, Privy Council.

## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANVASSERS FOR SIGNATURES TO THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT PETITION.

- 1.—Provide yourself with a correct copy of the latest revised voters' list, a blotter, good pens and a portable ink stand.
- 2.—Go only to persons whose names appear on the voters' list.
- 3.—Have each person sign his own name in ink in the second column, and as legibly as possible.
- 4.—When an elector cannot write his name, write it for him, and then cause him to make his mark thus :

his  
JOHN X JONES.  
mark.

5.—Fill out plainly in ink the first, third, fourth, fifth and sixth columns as indicated in the headings : writing in the first column the number of the signature, beginning with 1, and so on consecutively ; in the third column the signer's name as plainly as possible ; in the fourth column his occupation, such as "Farmer," "Clerk," "Gentleman," &c. ; in the fifth column the polling district or division of the voters' list in which his name may be found ; and in the sixth column your own name as witness to the signature.

6.—When your canvass is completed go directly before a Justice of the Peace, or other authorized functionary, and make your declaration to the signatures according to forms provided for those who wrote their own names and for those who signed by making their marks.

7.—Forward your petition and declarations without delay to the Secretary of your County Association.

*Nota Bene.*—Please complete your canvass as speedily as possible. Keep your petition as clean and neat as possible. When the first form is filled with names, affix a second sheet, taking care to cut off the petition heading. Number names consecutively from first to last of your petition. The blank forms of declaration will be sent you by the Secretary of the Association.

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### Temperance News.

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#### SCOTT ACT.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—All accounts indicate that the Scott Act is being vigorously and effectually enforced in Prince Edward Island. Lately a man in Charlottetown was fined \$300 in one day for three second offences, another was fined \$200, and a third \$100. A large and influential meeting at Alderton, Prince county, passed resolutions rendering thanks to God for the recent victory at the polls on the question of repeal, and warmly acknowledging the services of the electors who voted right, the clergymen of all denominations, with special mention of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Charlottetown, and the *Pioneer* newspaper. Another resolution heartily approved of the steps taken by the Dominion Alliance to bring the question of prohibition before Parliament. Important steps were taken by the meeting to secure the enforcement of the Act in that village, \$60 or \$70 being subscribed to begin a fund. According to the *Pioneer*, the friends of license are trying to create feeling against the law by an outcry over women who have got themselves locked up for breaking it. Some of these thought they could conduct the business safely during the absence of their husbands in gaol. Mr. D. Schuman, Secretary of the County Alliance, in transmitting a resolution passed at the Summerside meeting to a local paper, says that the sale of intoxicating liquors has been most effectually stopped in Prince County. The resolution mentioned hopes that the overwhelming majority cast against repeal in that county may encourage temperance men to press for the adoption of the Act in every county in Canada.—*Witness*.

YARMOUTH, N. S.—This county has granted no license for upward of forty years, and its representatives in the Legislature and in Parliament are usually at the front when any temperance legislation is being effected. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Scott Act was carried in Yarmouth the other day by a very large majority, the vote in its favor being in some polling districts unanimous and in most overwhelming. Tusket Lake would seem to be inhabited by a different race of people from the other districts, for at this writing it appears to be the only one that has gone against

the Act, although only by three in a vote of sixty-three. This victory ought to carry great weight in the other provinces where a general movement has been inaugurated to procure the adoption of the Act. Even the tremendously exacting license law of Nova Scotia is not thought by the people sufficient or equal to the Scott law at its worst. What higher recommendation could that measure have than that it should be so eagerly adopted by a constituency in a position to observe its effects when only very partially administered in the neighboring districts. Local option is certainly the instrument for present use in suppressing intemperance, and the enthusiasm with which it is being received, we may say, throughout the Dominion, gives promise that the next step—unconditional prohibition—will be the shortest one taken in the progress of this mighty cause.—*War Notes*.

WESTMORELAND, N. B.—There was a hot discussion at the annual meeting of the ratepayers of Moncton, N. B., over the question of confirming the Town Council's appropriation of \$1,000 for enforcing the Scott Act during the ensuing year. The appropriation carried by a majority of 31—163 to 132. This decision is very significant in view of the boast made a short while ago that the electors of that town were almost as one man signing the petition for a repeal of the Act in Westmoreland county. The repeal movement seems to have ended in boasting, for instead of hearing of a vote going to be taken, the only sounds coming from Westmoreland are popular demands to have the Act enforced, mingled with an occasional squeal of some one whose craft has been endangered or unnatural thirst unslaked on account of the "prohibition that does not prohibit."—*Ex*.

MOB OPPOSITION.—It is not a bad sign of the effectiveness of the Canada Temperance Act for the mob to come to the support of its transgressors and break every other law that stands between them and its subversion. This is what has just happened at Sackville, Westmoreland county, New Brunswick. A witness in a case under the Act was, for refusing to testify, committed to jail for five days, and was being led off to his new lodgings when a large crowd, that had been turned out of the court room for misbehaviour, violently attacked the constables and rescued the prisoner from five of them after a fierce struggle. Probably few things could be more effective towards alienating any sympathy there may be among respectable people in the county with the movement now on foot there for the repeal of the Act.—*Scott Act Appeal*.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON, ONT.—The following circular has been received:—

ODESSA, March, 29th, 1884.

DEAR SIR :

You are respectfully requested to attend a convention of Temperance workers, to be held in the Town Hall, Napanee, on Saturday, April, 12th, at 2.30 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of submitting the Scott Act to a vote of the electors of the county, and to make arrangements for that purpose.

Please extend the invitation to any of your friends or neighbors who may be favorable to the above object, as we desire to see representatives from at least each ward of every township.

Hoping to meet you on that occasion,

I remain, yours truly,  
W. W. MEACHAM, M.D.,  
*Secretary of Committee.*

Prof. G. E. Foster, M.P., has been invited and is expected to be present and take part in the proceedings of the convention.

WESTPORT.—A temperance meeting was held recently in this place. W. H. Fredenburg, Esq., in the chair. The subject under consideration was well introduced by the chairman. Revs. David J. Ross, M.A., and J. Eagleson followed with strong addresses in favor of prohibition. Mr. Thos. Flynn, of Napanee, made, as was expected, the main address of the evening. His speech had a very good effect. There are many indications here that if the Scott Act gets a favorable presentation before the people it will carry.

NEW BOYNE.—A very large, and I may say, a respectable congregation assembled in the C. M. Brick Church, on Sabbath evening, at 6.30. The chair was filled by Mr. John Chick, who opened the services by singing and prayer. Mr. Thomas F. Flynn, the temperance advocate, was introduced, and delivered a stirring temperance address, quoting from scripture and authorities the imposition of the whisky laws, that the state should not make laws to privilege any class of men to sell vice, crime, poverty, disease and death—the Government being only God's proxies, its great duty being to pro-

fect virtue, morality, lives and property. It suppresses vice, poverty, misery and crime. The license system sells indulgences for money and gives the protection of the state to a class of men who sell all manner of evil. It is time this national curse was crushed out. The lecture was applauded, and appreciated. It was worth attending to hear. The notice was short, but had a good turn out. Should Mr. Flynn ever come to New Boyne he will have an overflowing house. At the close he explained the provisions and working of the Scott Act. I have no anxiety about the success of the Scott Act in this locality.—JOHN CHICK, Chairman.

PRINCE EDWARD, ONT.—A county convention to finally decide in reference to submission of the Scott Act in Prince Edward nearly filled the Town Hall, at Belleville, on the 7th inst. Thirty delegates reported from the various municipalities, after which it was decided to go on with preparations for the vote. The county is being thoroughly organized, branches of the County Alliance and W. C. T. Union have been formed in nearly every municipality. The County Executive met last night and arranged the details of the canvass. The distribution of campaign literature has already commenced, and everything betokens a vigorous campaign.

SIMCOE, ONT.—The following circular has been issued :  
*To the Friends of Prohibition.*

At the meeting of the Dominion Alliance in Toronto, on the 25th March, twenty-eight counties were grouped together to submit the Scott Act on the same day, commencing with Peel, Simcoe, York, Ontario, &c. Some of the counties have already held their convention and appointed their committees.

A Convention for Simcoe will be held in the Y. M. C. A. hall, Dunlop Street, Barrie, on Tuesday the 15th of April, commencing at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., for the purpose of organizing committees in every part of each Township and other necessary and important business in connection with the campaign. As the Petition requires to be in by the 1st of July there is no time to lose; and as this presents an opportunity to prove to the Government our sincere desire to remove from our land the burden of a Licensed Liquor Traffic, it is expected that every church and temperance organization will be represented at the Convention, and that you will do all you can to secure success. A number of prominent gentlemen have already promised to be present at the Convention.

All along the line there is the sound of coming victory, let us be united and success is sure.

Yours Sincerely,

REV. W. L. SCOTT, Stroud.  
A. B. SPENCER, Collingwood,  
Representatives to Alliance.

COLLINGWOOD, March 31st, 1884.

OXFORD.—The Oxford Temperance Association met in convention at Ingersoll on the 3rd inst., Rev. W. A. McKay, President, in the chair. After devotional exercises, and the minutes of the last meeting being read and confirmed, the President read the following telegram, which he received from Chatham on voting day:—"Kent Temperance Association in session sends greetings to Oxford Association. See Jeremiah I, 22, and I. Cor. xvi., 13." Rev. R. C. Morrow read a number of letters from various counties, congratulating Oxford on their grand victory. On motion the following resolution was carried:—"That this convention desires to recognize the value of the press of the county in assisting us in the late Scott Act contest, and especially to thank these papers that have helped us editorially."

The Association resumed work at 2 p.m. The minutes of the previous session were confirmed, after which the President gave an excellent address, which he was requested to publish. A letter was read from Dereham Centre Association suggesting that each municipality be requested to hold a temperance pic-nic on or about July 1. On motion it was resolved "That we hold a grand temperance pic-nic in Woodstock on July 1, 1884.

The Secretary read letters from several parties showing that during the campaign there were several cases of violation of the election laws. On motion the matter was left in the hands of the solicitor, to take such action as he deems best. The President referred to the excellent service rendered by brethren from Halton and other places, and on motion a standing vote of thanks was tendered them, which was replied to by Rev. D. L. Brethour. The Rev. R. C. Morrow spoke of the perfection of our organization. As an instance he said he had been promised 4,075 votes for the Act, and

the actual vote was 4,073. A vote of thanks were given to the W. C. T. U., which was ably replied to by Mrs. J. C. Yale. Other matters relating to the duties of the Association were taken up and action taken thereon, after which the Association adjourned, to meet in Woodstock July 1.

OTTAWA.—In the Dominion Senate on Friday last the afternoon and evening were spent in discussing a bill to amend the Canada Temperance Act by providing machinery for putting it in force in counties where no license are granted. The bill was introduced as a Government measure. Hon. R. W. Scott and Hon. A. Vidal as well as others warmly opposed several amendments to the bill that were offered with a view of destroying the efficiency of the whole Act. When the third reading of the bill was moved Mr. Dickey proposed an amendment providing that a three-fifths majority in favour of the Act should be necessary in any election under the Scott Act before the measure could be put in force. In support of his amendment he quoted utterances of Sir Leonard Tilley. Mr. Vidal stated that Sir John Macdonald had promised that this bill should be carried through as a Government measure, and that the effect of the amendment if adopted would be to destroy the Canada Temperance Act altogether. The debate was kept up till after ten o'clock when a division was taken on Mr. Dickey's amendment, which was lost by 27 to 25. The following is the division list:—  
YEAS.—Almon, Archibald, Botsford, Sir A. Campbell, Carvell, DeBlois, Dever, Dickey, Ferguson, Glazier, Howlan, McKay, McKindsay, McMillan, Macfarlane, Nelson, Northwood, O'Donohoe, O'Dell, Plumb, Robitaille, Smith, Turner—25.—  
NAYS.—Allan, Armand, Bellerose, Baillargoon, Chaffers, Chapais, Flint, Girard, Grant, Haythorne, Leonard, McClelan, McInnes (B.C.), Miller, Macpherson, Pelletier, Power, Pozer, Reesor Scott, Skead, Stevens, Sutherland, Trudel, Vidal, Wark—27. Mr. Almon then proposed another amendment, that dealers in all porter, lager beer, cider, and light wine, containing not over twelve per cent. of alcohol, be exempt from the operation of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 in all places in which the said Act shall come into operation after May 31, 1884. This amendment was lost by 28 to 23. The division was the same, except that Mr. Plumb voted with the majority, and Mr. Turner was absent. Mr. McMillan then offered an amendment to the effect that the maximum quantity of spirits to be obtained upon certificate of a doctor should be one pint. This amendment was lost by 21 to 24, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

#### GENERAL.

TORONTO.—The following circular has been issued by Mr. Jas. Thomson, Secretary of the Toronto Alliance:

GENTLEMEN,—I am instructed by the TORONTO AUXILIARY OF THE DOMINION PROHIBITORY ALLIANCE to call your attention to a matter of very great importance, which requires immediate attention if we would take advantage of the very great power which the law has now placed within our reach.

Sub-section 16 of section 4, Amended Crooks Act, provides that "No license shall be granted to any applicant for premises not then under license, or shall be transferred to such premises, if a majority of the persons duly qualified to vote as electors in the sub-division at an election for a member of the Legislative Assembly petition against it, on the grounds hereinbefore set forth, or any of such grounds."

We have thus—for the first time in the life of our Province, by petition signed by a majority of the duly qualified electors in the polling sub-division where a new license or transfer of a license is applied for—the power to ABSOLUTELY PREVENT the granting of any such new license or transfer of license.

In the *Daily Globe* of April 7th appeared a list of OVER FORTY (40) applications for new tavern licenses as well as for a number of new shop licenses, giving the names of the applicants and the premises applied for. The present number of tavern licenses in Toronto is 198; the number applied for is 242. Is there sufficient temperance energy in Toronto availing itself of the power which the law now gives us to fulfil these conditions, and thus prevent the further growth of the liquor traffic in this city?

The time for action is short. Within ten days from the advertised meeting of the Commissioners to consider the applications for licenses these petitions must be completed and sent to the License Inspector, Mr. Thomas Dexter. We urge immediate action on the part of all Temperance organizations or individuals receiving this circular, to attend to the applications for new licenses in their own immediate neighborhood. I will be glad to hear of any such action

being taken, with particulars as to which application will be thus attended to.

A special meeting of the TORONTO ALLIANCE will be held in one of the upper rooms of SHAFTESBURY HALL on THURSDAY EVENING, April 15th, at 7.30, at which the question of taking action on application for new licenses not taken up by other societies may be discussed. Representatives of Temperance Societies, Ward Organizations, etc., are invited to assist in this matter.

**PRAISEWORTHY.**—The Young People's West End Christian Temperance Society has handed over to His Worship the Mayor, \$95, proceeds of a concert held by them in St. Andrews' Hall, in aid of the relief fund of the late Humber disaster.

#### MEETING OF THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION IN McMASTER HALL.

The audience which assembled at McMaster Hall last Monday evening at the meeting of the above Union was largely augmented by the presence of a large number of the public school teachers, who were there by special invitation. These, together with many members of the college staff and students and the ladies and sympathizers of the Union, composed a gathering which taxed to its utmost capacity the chapel of the college, in which the exercises were held. After prayer the chairman, the Rev. Principal Castle, briefly addressed the meeting, welcoming the guests and explaining the object of the gathering, stating that a work on temperance by Professor Richardson, of London, Eng., which had for some time been in use in the Public Schools of the mother country, had been authorized as an optional or extra study in the schools of this city. The object of the meeting was to enlist the sympathies of the teachers in the temperance movement, and he held that few were in a better position to advance that great cause. He was followed by Rev. Dr. McVicar, who dwelt at some length on the great scope and many opportunities enjoyed by the school teachers to instil into the minds of their pupils the great principles of temperance and morality, and said that the Women's Christian Temperance Union had done well in bringing the matter before the teachers with a view of enlisting their sympathies. After an instrumental duet by Mrs. Rosser and Miss Fysh, Mr. Richard Lewis addressed the meeting, expressing his entire sympathies with the movement. A remark of this gentleman to the effect that he was a member of the Church of England, elicited from the Rev. Principal Castle the statement that that Church, which he might be pardoned for saying had at one time been behind in this cause, was now leading the van. He also referred to the recent defeat sustained by the whisky distillers of the United States, which he said showed that in that country politicians were aware that the question of temperance was one that they were bound and compelled to respect. A song by Mr. Freeland, and solo, "The Wood Nymph's Call," by Mrs. Patterson, were the next numbers on the programme, after which a very clever and interesting essay was read by Miss Spence. Addresses by Mr. McAllister and Mr. F. S. Spence followed. Rev. Dr. Castle announced that Mrs. Hunt would be in the city about the 22nd of May, and would lecture to the teachers in reference to the work of temperance advocacy in the school. The guests then adjourned to the dining room of the college, where refreshments were provided.—*Globe*.

#### SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Bro. J. Clarke, of Grafton, writes us a very cheering letter, in which he gives an account of reorganization of the dormant Division of Vernonville, also, of the organization of a new Division with 43 charter members at Castleton. The order is evidently booming in Northumberland.

#### GOOD TEMPLARS.

The following lodges were instituted during the past week by Bro. H. Rodden, D. G. W. C. T. of the Grand Lodge of Canada:—Rock Valley lodge in Portage du Fort, with, 22 charter members. Robt. Guy, W. C. T. The officers are:—Clara Purvis, W. V. T.; H. N. Osborne, W. S.; Wm. Beckett, W. F. S.; Mrs. R. Guy, W. T.; W. H. Dagg, P. W. C. T.; Rev. Robert Acton, W. C.; Peter Maitland, W. M.; Maggie Morrison, W. I. G.; John Smith, W. O. G.; Mrs. G. W. Swallow, W. R. S.; Mrs. Wm. Beckett, W. L. S.; Dr. G. A. Purvis, L. D.

Pontiac's Pride Lodge, in Bryson, with 32 charter members.

The officers are:—Arthur Miles Pattison, W. C. T.; Mrs. Eliza McDonald, W. V. T.; R. J. Rae, W. S.; W. H. Clarke, W. F. S.; Minnie Botfield, W. T.; J. T. Pattison, jr., P. W. C. T.; Rev. Joseph Earl, W. C.; Hugh McIndoe, L. D. V. W. M.; Annie McCuaig, W. D. M.; Emma McDonald, W. I. G.

Maple Grove Lodge in Chelsea, with 32 charter members. The officers are:—Arthur Hopper, W. C. T.; Emma Church, W. V. T.; Josephus Hudson, W. S.; Rev. J. O'Hara, W. C.; Florence M. Chitty, W. D. M.; C. A. Dewar, P. W. C. T.; John Hudson, L. D.

#### ROYAL TEMPLARS.

##### SUPREME COUNCIL.

The Supreme Council Royal Templars of Temperance met in annual session at New Era Hall, Buffalo, March 11th, 1884:

Representatives were present from the following Grand Councils:

##### NEW YORK.

Dr. J. W. Grosvenor—Lockport.  
L. S. Freeman—Middleport.  
Edwin Elmore—Brocton.

##### PENNSYLVANIA.

H. W. Bumpus—Duke Centre.  
J. G. McKnight—Greenville.

##### ILLINOIS.

Alex. L. Whitehall—Watsseka.  
J. H. Crocker—Maroa.

##### MICHIGAN.

Merritt Moore—Ionia.  
J. H. Tatem—Grand Rapids.

##### ONTARIO.

Rev. A. M. Phillips, B. D.—St. Thomas.  
Rev. John Kay—Thorold.

##### KENTUCKY.

William Brigman—Louisville.  
Officers and incorporators not representatives.

##### NEW YORK.

Cyrus K. Porter—Buffalo.  
Dr. L. M. Kenyon—Buffalo.  
P. A. Ross—Buffalo.  
John Lyth—Buffalo.  
S. P. Green—Buffalo.  
Z. J. Norton—Buffalo.

##### PENNSYLVANIA.

Elliott Harvey—Oil City.  
Samuel Nelson—Allegheny.

##### ILLINOIS.

C. A. Keller—Mt. Vernon.

##### VISITORS.

##### NEW YORK.

Geo. V. Benjamin—Ithaca.  
E. H. Abbott—Syracuse.

##### ONTARIO.

Rev. Wm. Kettlewell—Hamilton.  
J. H. Land—Hamilton.  
P. M. Pattison—Waterford.

The first day's morning session was occupied in receiving reports of committee on credentials, conferring Supreme Council degrees, appointments of committee, and reception of reports of officers.

The afternoon session was occupied in the reception of resolutions, amendments to the Supreme, Grand and Select Constitutions and By-laws of the several Grand Councils, and their reference to the proper committees. The Supreme Council, after its first morning's sitting, conducted its work in the Select Council degree, so that visitors not entitled to the Supreme Council degree might be present. Several members of the Order availed themselves of this privilege and were present.

No evening session was held. It being the anniversary of Protection Council, No. 38, and their regular night of meeting, an invitation was extended to the Supreme Council to be present.

The large hall was crowded with members and invited guests. A most excellent programme of exercises had been prepared, which

was fully carried out. Several members of the Supreme Council made short addresses and stirring appeals to the members to carry forward the noble work of the Order.

Not the least important part of the programme was the brilliantly-lighted banqueting room, with its galaxy of beautiful ladies, and its tables loaded with the substantial comforts of life. Justice was fully done to this part of the evening's entertainment.

The first sitting of the second day was open for reception of resolutions and their reference.

At the afternoon sitting the several committees began the work of presenting their reports. There was no evening sitting. Several important committees had not completed their labors, and the evening was devoted to committee work.

The third day's morning sitting was devoted to the discussion and adoption of reports, the afternoon sitting to the election of officers. Before election the salaries of the several officers were fixed as follows: Supreme Councillor, \$800.00; Supreme Secretary, \$1,800.00; Supreme Treasurer, \$300.00; appropriation for clerk hire in office of Supreme Secretary, \$1,200.00.

Supreme Councillor appointed as tellers:

Geo. V. Benjamin, G. V. C., New York.

J. H. Land, G. Sec., Ontario.

The officers who were elected and accepted are as follows:

Sup. Councillor—Dr. J. W. Grosvenor, Lockport, N. Y.

Sup. Vice Councillor—J. H. Tatem, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Sup. Chaplain—Rev. John Kay, Thorold, Ont.

Sup. Secretary—P. A. Ross, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sup. Treasurer—John Lyth, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sup. Advocate—C. A. Keller, Mt. Vernon, Ills.

Sup. Med. Examiner—Dr. L. M. Kenyon, Buffalo, N. Y.

Associate Medical Examiner—Dr. J. W. Grosvenor, Lockport, N. Y.

Sup. Herald—Elliott Harvey, Oil City, Pa.

Sup. Guard—Wm. Brigman, Louisville, Ky.

Sup. Sentinel—H. W. Bumpus, Duke Centre, Pa.

It is but justice to add that Cyrus K. Porter was re-elected Supreme Councillor, but having filled that position from the commencement of the Order, a period of fourteen years, he declined further service, and now fills the honorary position of Past Supreme Councillor.

The remainder of the afternoon's sitting and the evening sitting of the third day were devoted to the consideration of and final action upon the reports of the several committees. The session was declared closed at 11.50 Thursday evening.

Much of the time of the session was occupied in the discussion of matters coming from the different Grand Councils.

The mind of the casual observer must be impressed with the fact that each Grand Council manifests a desire to be governed by laws of its own, irrespective of the organic law of the Order or of the rights of its Sister Grand Councils.

Very few amendments to the laws of the Order that will be of practical value were adopted, while much was left in an unfinished condition.

On the question of Prohibition the Supreme Council adopted the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we, as Royal Templars, are in favor of constitutional prohibition, with proper State laws to enforce the same.

*Resolved*, That we are opposed to the taxation of or licensing the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

*Resolved*, That what we need is more profound, pronounced, pervading temperance sentiment, and to create that sentiment in communities in which we live is our duty as Royal Templars.

*Resolved*, That our great hope of success in the cause we advocate is by the ballot; without it our efforts are feeble; with it we can and will drive this enemy of mankind—rum—from the land.

*Resolved*, That it is our individual duty as Royal Templars to support no party or men that are not unalterably pledged to prohibition. Our motto is: "Principle first, party afterwards."

It also made the benefits of the Order "optional."

It repealed all laws, and rescinded all resolutions relating to its former action on the question of Supreme Council Revenue, and amended the Supreme Council constitution by striking out the twenty-five cents accompanying each assessment from the general fund of each Council, and directing the Supreme Secretary to levy a general fund assessment, which should not be less than thirty nor more than fifty cents annually, on every one thousand dollars benefit or under carried by each member of the Order, such assessment to be levied semi-annually, and to be subject to the same

general laws regarding suspension, etc., as death assessments, and that no part of an assessment levied or collected to meet deaths or total disability benefits be used for any other purpose than that for which it was collected.

It further adopted a law giving our Canadian brethren separate beneficiary jurisdiction just as soon as there was a sufficient number of members in Canada who could and would pay one full benefit upon one assessment.

It further agreed to adopt that portion of the suggestion found in the Supreme Councillor's report so far as Canada was concerned, making two degrees in the Order, the first to be known as the degree of "Royal Templar," and the second as the degree of "Select Templar." But while it gave our Canadian brethren permission to do this, it failed to appoint any committee to carry out this work, leaving them to grope along as best they might, without assistance of the Supreme Council. It gave careful consideration to the report of the Special Auditing Committee on the old accounts of the Supreme Officers, and by its action gave a practical and substantial refutation of the charges against those officers. This of itself is of more value to the Order than all the other acts of the Supreme Council combined, and it will restore confidence in the Order and remove all obstructions to its onward progress.

Taken as a whole, the session was a very important one, and the results cannot but be beneficial.—*R. T. Advocate.*

## General News.

### CANADIAN.

A terrible disaster occurred near Port Arthur last week, on the railroad in course of construction, by which six men were killed and several injured more or less seriously. The fatality was caused by the premature explosion of a blast. Of those killed the names known are Frank Boulton, A. Talonon, and James Gilbery.

At Woodstock, last Friday evening, Wm. McKay & Sons' Wax and Candle Works were destroyed by fire. Loss about \$8,000; no insurance.

Robert Ledger Wood, a respected citizen of the township of Montegale, was killed by a tree which he had cut down on the 1st inst.

At Comber, on the 4th inst., a fire broke out in the heading works and sash and door factory owned by Ludham & Jones, and completely destroyed the building. The loss is about \$10,000. No insurance.

Thomas Murray, lately of Port Huron, a son of the late ex-Alderman Murray, of London, shot himself at Skelton's hotel, Westminster, last week. He had been drinking. The bullet entered his ear, but took a slant forward instead of entering the brain, and the medical men think he will recover. Murray expresses regret that he failed to end his life.

Last night an old man named Wm. Clark accidentally walked into the canal about four miles from Dunnville, and was drowned. He was a pensioner, having served in the 79th Highlanders. His body has been recovered.

The laborers on the Kingston & Pembroke Railway grade between Iron Junction and Bedford mines have struck for \$1.25 per day. They have been getting \$1. 100 men ceased work altogether.

Mr. W. N. Hodgins, a farmer, residing on the 3rd concession of Bidulph, one mile and a half from Lucan, was engaged skidding some logs in the woods, assisted by his son, when one of the logs accidentally rolled upon him, and remained there until drawn off with the team by the boy. He was immediately carried home unconscious, and medical assistance called in, when it was ascertained that the unfortunate man's ribs were crushed into his lungs, and he was otherwise internally injured in such a manner that his life is despaired of.

At Montreal, on the 6th inst., a fire took place in the warehouse of Jesse Joseph & Co., on St. Paul street. The interior of the building was gutted; loss about \$4,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

The unfortunate man who was shot at Toronto last week has died in the hospital.

A railway accident occurred last week two miles west of Wales. The engine and seven cars of the night express from Toronto left the track. The engine was thrown over. The engineer, Thos. Donohue, of Montreal, was instantly killed. Charles King, the fireman, was buried under the cab. He was rescued with some difficulty. He is terribly scalded, and will hardly recover. Seven cars left the track. Only two passengers were hurt. One had the collar bone broken and the other a lip cut. The overturned cars took fire but were quickly extinguished.

A painful sensation has been caused in Montreal by a fatal encounter between two lamplighters, brothers-in-law. According to the evidence before the coroner's jury the prisoner, Tancred Miron, 24 years of age, visited the house of his brother-in-law, Adolphe Tessier, aged about 60, early yesterday evening, and being under the influence of liquor picked a quarrel with the old man. Subsequently Tessier and his son, a youth of tender years, were returning home from lighting street lamps when they met Miron, who, after some words, dealt Tessier a couple of hard blows on the face, knocking him down. The back of his head struck a sharp corner of a door-step. Tessier's little son gave an alarm, and four men who happened to be passing carried the father to his home. Doctors were called in, but within half an hour Tessier died. Meanwhile Miron had proceeded to his home and began ill-treating his wife. He subsequently went to the Police Station for "protection," and was arrested on a charge of murderous assault.

An appalling accident occurred last Thursday off Sambro, about twenty miles from Halifax, N. S. The steamer *Daniel Steinmann*, from Antwerp for New York, was wrecked, and about one hundred and thirty lives were lost. Three passengers only were saved, along with the captain and five of the crew.

### UNITED STATES.

There are 500 geysers and 500 hot springs in the Yellowstone National Park.

It is estimated that 25,000 people have settled in Florida within the past year.

In the State election at Rhode Island the Republican State ticket was elected by an increased majority.

A telegram to the Indian Bureau at Washington, from Governor Crosby, of Montana, states that the greatest destitution prevails among the Indians in that territory, many of them being on the verge of starvation.

The first sentencing of prisoners since the riot has taken. Belle Osborn, colored, was convicted of shooting with intent to kill and received seven years.

At Baltimore, Charles Coleman, colored, shot and killed Elijah Brown, colored. Coleman claimed that Brown had interfered in his domestic affairs, causing separation from his wife. Coleman escaped.

The earnings of the Northern Pacific for the month of March were \$90,000, an increase of 60 per cent. over the same month last year.

At Petersburg, Ky., Freiburn & Workam's distillery, with 800 cattle, has been burned. Loss \$150,000. One hundred and fifty men are thrown out of work.

The National Temperance Society gave a reception on the 3rd at the Broadway Tabernacle in honor of Thomas H. Barker, Secretary to the United Kingdom Alliance, and Wm. Hoyle, of the Manchester, Eng., Alliance.

At Harrisville, Mich., three masked robbers entered the house of Carl Schultz, killed the son, beat the father, mother and daughter to insensibility, and secured \$3,000 in gold.

At Scranton, Pa., seven Austro-Polandars, seeking work, walking on the D. L. & W. track were struck by a backing engine and four of them killed and one fatally injured.

At Port Huron, on Tuesday, Police Officer Buckeridge and J. J. Britton had an encounter in front of the City Hall. Britton drew a revolver and fired at Buckeridge. Buckeridge then drew a revolver and fired several shots. One went through Britton's heart, who dropped, expiring in two minutes. The dead man was one of the worst and most desperate crooks in the city.

The St. George Apartment House, on 17th street, New York, was burned on Monday. The house is a total wreck. The loss on the building is \$100,000; on effects of occupants, \$50,000. Nothing was saved. Three servant girls were carried down a ladder from the attic.

The greatest fire ever known in North Carolina broke out last week, and swept through the vast forest of yellow pine, which stretches from Sanford, 50 miles from Raleigh, to points north, west, and south sixty miles in South Carolina. The fire was caused by burning brush. A dozen turpentine distilleries were destroyed, as well as large quantities of resin, turpentine, and other naval stores. Many persons lost their clothing, and some were badly scorched. At Manly the Methodist Church, five gun cotton warehouses, and the town guard-house were burned at two o'clock yesterday morning. Many farm houses have been consumed, but no loss of life is reported.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The British Cabinet, after a thorough discussion, has decided against formally establishing a protectorate over Egypt.

Cambridge won the University boat race easily. The weather was

rainy, and a mist overhung the river. The water was choppy. There were few spectators on shore or afloat. Cambridge started favorites.

At Denain, in France, three thousand miners, excited by the arrival of Rochefort, editor of the Paris *Intransigeant*, who came to lecture on the labor question, assembled in the streets uttering seditious cries. The police were powerless and troops were sent for.

A Paris despatch says five French missionaries and thirty Catechists have been massacred at Thanhhoa, Tonquin.

Another Paris despatch says the Chilean minister announces that a truce between Chili and Bolivia has been proclaimed.

The Franchise Bill has passed its second reading by a majority of 160. Mr. Gladstone made a powerful speech in favor of the measure.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has given judgment in the appeal case of Caldwell v. McLaren, and sustains the judgment of the Court of Appeal of Ontario, adopting practically the same grounds as the latter.

The British Government has sent positive orders to General Gordon to withdraw from Khartoum with the garrison as soon as possible.

A battalion of Egyptian troops started for Suakim a day or two to form a garrison at that place. The roads beyond Berber are blocked, being occupied by the rebels. It is feared Berber and Dongola will be invested in a short time. Nothing has been heard from Gen. Gordon for a fortnight.

There was a riot near Canton on the 7th of March. Three thousand Chinese declared against the present dynasty, and demanded the re-establishment of Ming or a pure Chinese dynasty.

### Selected Articles.

#### A MODERATE DRINKER.

"It can't hurt anybody. Why, I know a person—yonder he is now—a specimen of manly beauty, a portly six-footer. He has the bearing of a prince, for he is one of our merchant princes. His face wears the hue of health, and now, at the age of fifty odd, he has the quick elastic step of a man of twenty-five, and none more full of wit and mirth than he; and I know he never dines without brandy and water, and he never goes to bed without a terrapin or oyster supper, with plenty of champagne; and more than that, he was never known to be drunk. So here is a living example and disproof of the temperance twaddle about the dangerous nature of an occasional glass and the destructive effects of the use of good liquors." Now it so happened that this specimen of safe brandy drinking was a relative of ours. He died a year or two after that of chronic diarrhoea. For four months before he died—he was a year in dying—he could drink nothing without distress, and at death the whole alimentary canal was a mass of disease. He left a legacy to his children which he did not mention. Scrofula has been eating up one of his daughters for fifteen years; another is in the mad house; another is tottering on the verge of the grave, and only one is left with all the senses, and each of them is as weak as water.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

#### BEER A PROMOTER OF TEMPERANCE.

It is our observation that beer-drinking in this country produces the very lowest forms of inebriety, closely allied to criminal insanity. The most dangerous class of tramps and ruffians in our large cities are beer-drinkers. The stronger liquors more easily and quickly overpower their victims; their drunkenness is more absolute, and they are, therefore, relatively less capable of violence and harm to others. It is one of the perils of beer-drinking to society that it also creates an appetite for stronger liquors. According to a prominent Belgian official, M. Cornet, it appears that in Belgium, which, like Germany, is a great beer-drinking country, "since 1830 the consumption of alcohol has quintupled, and it is now forty litres per head of the adult male population." For the accommodation of the 1,250,000 male adults in Belgium there are 102,000 public houses or saloons of various kinds, or one drinking shop to every twelve persons. It is added: "The medical officers of the Brussels hospital say that of every one hundred cases under their care which terminate fatally eighty are due to alcohol." There has been a marked increase in the number of suicides in recent years, and it is also stated that "there are three times as many insane persons in confinement in Belgium now as there were thirty years ago—an increase which is by no means accounted for by the greater density of the population."—*Quarterly Journal of Inebriety.*

## A SUMMONS.

BY GEORGE S. BURLEIGH.

O ye righteous! O ye strong!  
Armed for battle on the wrong,  
Where the rum-ranks gather black,  
Charge for God and bear them back!

For the hearts that weep and wail  
Where the hopes of manhood fail,  
Withered by the mocker's curse,  
Strike, and lower his front perverse!

For the tears that cannot dry  
In the moaning mother's eye,  
As her sons are lured to shame,  
Lash the fiend with lightning flame!

For the pangs that, deep as life,  
Wring the loathsome drunkard's wife,  
In the wrath of pity rise  
And avenge her agonies!

For the miseries yet untold  
That makes childhood sadly old,  
With indignant heart and hand  
Sweep the tyrant from our land!

Lurking demon of the bowl,  
Ruiner of heart and soul,  
Let not name or place avail,  
Nor his arms of golden mail!

O ye righteous! O ye strong!  
Armed for battle on the wrong,  
Where the rum-ranks gather black,  
Charge for God and bear them back!

—N. T. Advocate.

## OUT WEST.

In the first of Joseph Cook's eighth series of Boston Monday lectures in Tremont Temple, he announced that he would answer twelve questions each week if dropped into a box placed to receive them, and the first of these with its answer is as follows:

"What are the prospects of constitutional prohibition in the Western States?"

I have come from three months' travel as a lecturer in the Mississippi Valley, and, standing here in the commonwealth of the East, so near to great and corrupt cities, I feel much like a barbarian on the topic of constitutional prohibition. One hardly dares lift up his head or voice or heart for that reform in Boston or New York or Philadelphia; and yet on the prairies of Iowa and Kansas, and even on the fat lands of the new mother of Presidents—Ohio—it is very easy to stand erect on this theme. The West is immensely in advance of us in the advocacy of strong measures of Temperance legislation. It seems to be thought here in some circles, commonly called religious, that we must not advocate a reform until we are sure it can succeed to-morrow. I am willing to advocate a reform if I see fair prospects for its success next week or next year. [Applause.] Constitutional prohibition is a rising tide, and has already submerged Kansas and Iowa and very nearly Ohio. [Applause.] There have been twenty months of constitutional prohibition in Kansas, and lately full reports have been received from sixty-six out of eighty-one counties in that State as to its operation. In these the number of saloons has been reduced from 708 to 312. More than half of the latter are in the corrupt town of Leavenworth. In 41 counties of Kansas there is not one saloon. [Applause.] In the district courts there have been 460 cases against liquor-sellers tried, resulting in 351 convictions, or five out of seven. In the justice courts there were 378 convictions out of 572 cases, three out of four. The fines have amounted to \$95,000, and 81 saloon-keepers have been imprisoned. [Applause.] In 51 counties, prohibition is reported as growing in favor, in seven as growing weaker, and in eight as at a standstill. (See *New York Independent* for Jan.

31.) In Iowa, after a heated political canvass, prohibition in its constitutional form has carried the State. I regard constitutional prohibition as merely a form of local option. I pity the man who is so benighted and belated as not to think the people have a right to local option on the topic of temperance. In Iowa the party which rules the State has one of the noblest mottoes that any practical contest has recently thrown before the people. I found it impossible to quote that motto to any audience that I saw in that commonwealth without calling out a storm of applause. It is a motto which, I hope, will yet become national: "A school-house on every hill, and no saloon in the valley." [Applause.]—*Rescue*.

## IS PROHIBITION A FAILURE?

The *Maine Farmer* lately had a powerful editorial article on the above subject, brought out in answer to a statement in a Boston paper that prohibition is a failure. We should like to give it entire but have space for only a few extracts:

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 impartial verdict. Twice has this direct question been submitted to the people, and twice have they emphatically pronounced in its favor. The voice of the people on this question will again be heard in September, and it will be "heard around the world," endorsing the principle of constitutional prohibition. No political party in Maine dare put itself on record against the prohibitory law; no legislature dare repeal it.

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-shops, than that based on the license 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 principles 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 the rum-shops will lessen crime.

In 1833, according to reliable statistics, this State under license, had one dram-shop to every 225 inhabitants. Now, it is believed that there are not over 700 dram-shops, mostly secret, in the entire State. Towns that had a dozen or fifteen places in which liquor could be bought by the glass, are free from the traffic.

We might go on and multiply facts and figures, to show the success of prohibition. The prohibitory law is ample in its provisions to stop the sale of liquors, if it is enforced by faithful officers and courts, which keep up to its letter and spirit. Simply carrying out its provisions as the provisions of any other law are carried out, would accomplish the end for which it was passed.—*Belfast Record*.

## THE SNAKE BUSINESS.

ANDREW B. MARTIN, LL.D., in an able article in the *Nashville (Tenn.) Cumberland Presbyterian* on "Sumptuary Laws," writes:

"Suppose a person in the exercise of his personal liberty should conclude to go into the odd business of snake culture. I think there is no law in the State denying any one the right to embark his means in such an enterprise. Suppose, further, that this singular person should select Nashville as the place for opening up, and he should establish himself on one of the main business streets of that city. He would, of course, have in stock every variety of snakes, beginning with the little

green fellow that has no fangs, and which is as harmless as lemonade, up to the 'cotton mouth,' whose venom is as deadly as any ever found in the vilest gin. We will again suppose the man prospers in business; his snakes multiply rapidly; they fill his house and overflow into the street; they get into the other business houses and into the homes of many people; they sting to death a prominent citizen, who was a useful member of society and a husband and father; a mother finds her brave boy dead with the venom of one, and other victims are found in many homes, the number increasing as the many snakes multiply. At last the complaint is so urgent that the legislature of the State comes to the relief of the community, and suppresses the snake-man, by declaring snake culture unlawful. He and his friends at once become 'personal liberty' apostles. They denounce the law as being violative of the Bill of Rights, unconstitutional, unrepresentative, undemocratic, dangerous to the liberty of the people, tyrannical, offensive, sumptuary. But this cry neither prevented the enactment of the law nor retarded its enforcement, for we may suppose the citizens were everywhere on hand to aid the officers of the law until they killed the last snake that could be found in the community.

"Is there less of personal liberty involved in the snake business than in the whisky business? Would it be doing violence to actual facts to substitute for the snake-man the saloon-keeper? Where is the difference in the two cases?"

### THE HEAVIEST CLOG ON PROGRESS.

Many people who pride themselves on their practicality are wont to sneer at the opponents of the liquor traffic as mere "sentimentalists." No doubt there is much sentiment in that opposition, but it is sentiment based on the hardest of facts. The truth is that if all the other evils that afflict society are put together they will not equal in weight and sincere effects the one enormous and universal mischief of intemperance. Mr. Matthew Arnold holds that Philistinism, as he calls it, is rampant in England and the United States; but the truly humiliating fact in regard to these English-speaking people is their profuse expenditures upon intoxicants, and the place which the business of selling and making intoxicants occupies in their national life. Americans spend \$300,000,000 a year in this way, and Englishmen even more in proportion. Yet all legislative bodies in both countries, and all journals, and hundreds of societies and associations, are constantly engaged in discussing remedies for evils not only of minor importance, but many if not most of them the direct or indirect results of this frightful waste of capital upon degrading and demoralizing agents.

Here in New York, as the speakers at Cooper Institute the other evening one and all admitted, we have actually arrived at a local government based upon the worst and most pernicious emanations of the liquor interest. We have come to be ruled in accordance with the views of men who derive all their power from their success in rum-selling, and whose following largely consists of those whose intelligence is habitually clouded by the same poison. And because the passion for rum is so strong among a large proportion of the masses, every effort to shake off this corrupt and shameful despotism has hitherto failed, and drunkenness and dishonesty go hand in hand, and laugh to scorn every reform movement.

Of what use is it to talk about poverty, destitution, squalor, misery, here and there, when it is notorious that tens of thousands are so enslaved by a vicious appetite as to be incapable of helping themselves, indifferent to the nature of their surroundings, dead to every progressive aspiration. How can we reasonably complain of any minor evils while this gigantic one continues to hamper the nation's advance at every step; while this vast drain continues to carry off a capital, one year's application of which would solve every social problem that perplexes us? If this is not a practical question, then there is no such thing as practicality. It is the one overshadowing evil whose existence of necessity prevents the success of reform efforts in all other directions. It is said that the condition of the working classes is unsatisfactory, that they do not prosper as they might; the answer must be that they can never utilize their opportunities until they are freed from the curse of rum. If it is said that our politics are corrupt, trivial,

mean, it must be assumed that our politics are too deeply entangled with the liquor traffic to be other than what they are. If sanitary questions are concerned, rum still stands in the way of improvement. If religious progress is discussed the fact remains that the saloons empty the churches. If education is considered, it is notorious that the same degrading agency seduces thousands of our youth.

Wherever we turn, in short, we encounter this subtle and sinister agency. It is a blight which lies heavy upon our civilization, and which will have to be cleared away before that civilization can become an object of just pride and satisfaction. And the question at issue really is whether this great evil shall be dealt with summarily, or shall be approached by slow degrees. All sensible men are agreed as to the necessity for getting rid of it, but opinions differ as to the best method. Meantime, it proceeds without the least misgiving or compunction, never checking itself, giving full play to all its myriad influences, and opposing to reform a solid and brazen front. Its safety thus far has consisted in the want of harmony among its opponents. This has given it time to establish itself and grow strong. But sooner or later it will be necessary for the intelligent and progressive elements of society to drop all lesser enterprises and combine in one determined assault upon that vice which is to-day the heaviest clog upon progress, and the deepest disgrace of the nineteenth century.—*New York Tribune.*

### TEMPERANCE IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

[We regret that by an oversight this article appeared in last week's paper with the concluding lines omitted.]

The Sunday-school teacher must, in his teaching, give attention to household truths, and also to the question of the day. While there are brewers of ale there should also be in the Sunday-school teachers, brewers of truth in reference to temperance. Temperance should be taught in the Sunday-school *theologically*. We should begin with the young child and teach him the lessons of the Divine law in respect to temperance. It teaches against intemperance as much as against any other crime. "Thou shalt not kill," applies with equal force to the murder that is committed by the vendors of alcoholic poison and to any other form of murder. It is an absurd proposition that law is useless unless there is a public sentiment to enforce it. The law given by God, not on elastic tables of rubber, but on tables of stone, was in advance of public sentiment, as Moses found at the foot of the mount. But God did not change the law. Public sentiment must come up to the standard of the law now, as then.

Temperance should be taught *symbolically*. The heaven is an emblem of corruption and death. Children may be taught something of the process by which fermentation produces corruption and death, and that they who drink fermented liquors drink death. In a *physiological* way also temperance may be taught. Christ came to redeem the soul. He also came to redeem the body, the temple of the Holy Ghost. We should lead the children through the temple, let them look out of its windows, and become acquainted with its marvelous structure. To the structure food brings life, health, energy, purity. Alcohol brings corruption and death. It robs it of its beauty. It makes havoc with the structure. It disfigures and destroys the temple.

Temperance should also be taught *morally*. Teachers must impress the young minds with the power of habit, and show them the importance of resisting the first temptation and crushing out the evils in its incipient stages, warning them against taking the first glass—the first downward step. We must bring the application of the gospel to bear upon the hearts of our scholars. The teacher may use history, poetry and art in his work, but should never forget the power of the Gospel to regenerate the heart through the influence of the Holy Ghost, and to keep the soul from sin.—*Rev. A. J. Gordon.*

ST. THOMAS.—At a meeting of the Royal Templars of Temperance on the third inst. the question of submitting the Scott Act in this city and county came up for discussion. The members spoke freely on the matter, and it was unanimously decided to ask the Executive Committee of the Elgin branch of the Ontario Alliance to call a convention to be held in the city of St. Thomas on Friday, 25th of April, to decide the matter.

## Our Basket.

## JEWELS.

"Hold the Fort for prohibition!"  
Freedom signals still;  
Answer back to her petition,  
"By our votes we will!"

"Better be mum  
And always dumb,  
Than pray with some—  
Thy Kingdom come!  
Then vote for rum."

Vote as you pray,  
And haste the day  
When whiskey's sway  
Shall, as it may,  
Be done away.

How often one dead joy appears  
The platform of some better hope!  
And, let us own, the sharpest smart  
Which human patience may endure  
Pays light for that which leaves the heart  
More generous, dignified and pure.

If a young man begins at the age of twenty years to drink but one glass of beer a day, at five cents a glass, by the time he is forty years of age, he will have spent \$1,222.75.

Reflection is an angel that points out the errors of the past, and gives us courage to avoid them in the future.

It is hard to act a part long, for, where truth is not at the bottom, nature will always be endeavoring to return, and will peep out and betray herself one time or another.

It does not follow that you must do a mean thing to a man who has done a mean thing to you. The old proverb runs, "Because the cur has bitten me, shall I bite the cur?"

Good luck is good sense and good courage with industry, inspired by noble impulses, guided by intelligence and fore-thought. Bad luck is laziness, stupidity, carelessness, recklessness. It is but another name for the penalty for bad management.

The Bishop of Manchester said: Anything more frightful than that which anyone may see in the streets of Manchester, where public-houses and spirit vaults most abound, it was impossible to conceive. *He would as soon keep a brothel as a spirit house.*

That able exponent of prohibition, the Toledo Blade, recently called to its aid the oldest and most reputable physicians of the city of Toledo, in its efforts to "pulverize the rum power." They are unanimous in agreeing that the effects of beer upon the system are injurious, and one goes so far as to say that 49 out of 50 cases of Bright's disease are brought about by the use of beer.

## BITS OF TINSEL.

Teacher—"Can you tell me which is the olfactory organ?"  
Pupil—"No, sir." Teacher—"Correct." Pupil goes off in a brown study.

Speaking of feats of strength reminds us that we saw a Fort Wayne man knock down a horse and two cows the other day. He was an auctioneer.

"Money does everything for a man," said an old gentleman, pompously. "Yes," replied the other one, "but money won't do as much for a man as some men will do for money."

A little boy was asked by his mother to go to the store and get some eggs. He went, and on his return he dropped them. His mother asked him if he had broken any of them. He replied: "No; but the shells came off of some."

Scarcely a week passes without the record of some wonderful surgical operation. Sally Brown was recently taken in hand, had a broken knee and dislocated rib taken out and new ones put in, and she is now as good as ever. It may not injure the story much to add that the Sally is a canal boat.

The servant of a Prussian officer one day met a crony, who inquired of him how he got along with his fiery master. "Oh, excellently," answered the servant; "we live on very friendly terms; every morning we beat each other's coats, the only difference is he takes his off to be beaten, and I keep mine on."

A little boy, hearing some one remark that nothing was quicker than thought, said: "I know something that is quicker than thought." "What is it, Johnny?" asked his pa. "Whistling," said Johnny. "When I was at school, yesterday, I whistled before I thought."

An old time clergyman of Eastern Connecticut was very quick at repartee. Once, when on an exchange, he was annoyed to find the room so dark, and beckoning to a person near the pulpit he asked him to open the blinds and let in more light. "We expect light from you," exclaimed the gentleman. "But I must get it from Heaven first," was the quick rejoinder.

It is said that a certain party recently stepped into a saloon and called for a glass of beer. A lady followed the would-be imbiber and, as he was about to take the glass, tapped him gently on the shoulder and requested him to go with her. He complied, and as the two marched toward the door the saloon keeper recovered sufficiently from his amazement to ejaculate: "That beats the devil!" The lady turned and put the clincher on by reporting. "Yes, sir, it was my intention to 'beat the devil!'"

At the close of prayer meeting in a Connecticut church, a deacon gave notice that a church business meeting would immediately be held, and he would be glad if all the brethren would remain and attend it. All of a sudden it occurred to him that perhaps the ladies who were present would not desire to go home without their customary male escort. So, in a nervous and fluttering way, he announced, "There is no objection to the female brethren remaining." The "female brethren" and the male brethren too, heartily joined in a titter of laughter at the expense of the embarrassed deacon.

## For Girls and Boys.

## AN EVENING'S AMUSEMENT.

BY MARY DWINELL CHELLIS.

In this country home Frank Merriam had been regarded as a boy; but in the large town to which he had come to seek his fortune he was recognized as a young man. There he began at the very foot of the ladder, determined to work his way up.

"How far up?" asked one who had known him from childhood, and to whom he had expressed this determination:

"So far up that I can look level into the eyes of men who now look down upon me," he replied.

"That is not a bad ambition; but there is a better. Go so far up that by the edge of faith you can look forward confidently to the reward awaiting all those who choose the good and avoid the evil."

It was easy to begin at the foot of the ladder, but as he worked on, day after day, a stranger in a strange place, he longed for the sight of familiar faces and the sound of familiar voices.

Anything like comradeship offered strong attractions to him, and, strangely, most of those who sought his acquaintance were the very ones he should have avoided. At last, when especially weary with the monotony of this work, he was urged by some young men boarding in the same house with himself to join them and a party of friends for an evening's amusement.

He was quite sure the amusement was not such as his mother would approve, but he was in too reckless a mood to allow that to influence him. He must have some recreation, and he was old enough to decide for himself.

While waiting for his companions he turned carelessly the leaves of an old scrap-book lying on the table. It had belonged to his sister, now dead, and for that reason he counted it among his choicest treasures. The very sight of it was a silent plea against wrong-doing; but as he turned the leaves he found one still stronger:

"To every one there comes a moment to decide for the good or evil side. This may be the decisive moment with you who read this, and God grant you may decide wisely."

"I cannot go with you," said Frank Merriam when his name was called.

"Why not?" was asked in a tone of surprise.

"Because it would not be right for me to do so. It would be a new departure for me, and I have decided not to take it. I have never played a game of cards or tasted a drop of liquor in my life, and I should be foolish to begin now. Don't you think so?"

"Yes, I do, and I wish I knew no more of cards and liquor than you do," responded a young man who now came into Frank Merriam's room. "I didn't mean to, but I gave way a little at a time, until I am in for it; so I may as well keep on."

"Read that," responded his companion, pointing to the words which had arrested his own attention.

When read, the reader said sadly: "The trouble with me is I decided wrong, and I suppose it is too late to change."

"And did you decide for the evil against the good?"

"I suppose so, though I didn't think of it in that way. My father and mother would be distracted if they knew how I spend my evenings; I wish I could stay here with you."

"You can. Two are stronger than one, and we can help each other. Let the others go if they will. They cannot compel us to go with them. Don't decide again for the evil side."

"You don't understand about it as well as I do. You are on the outside of the ring, while I am inside."

At this moment a tramping of feet was followed by shouts of "Hurry up!" We shall lose half the fun unless we are on hand in good season."

"But we are not going," responded Frank Merriam. "I am sorry I gave you any reason to think I would go." Converse has decided to stay with me, too, and I wish the rest of you would keep us company."

This called forth a storm of ridicule and sharp retorts, yet the two stood firm, and presently the street door closed behind those who were "bound to have some fun, let it cost what it would."

They did not dream what the cost might be. They had no thought of any serious result from their evening's amusement; but the next morning found them under arrest for grave misdemeanors. Each was compelled to pay a heavy fine, in addition to giving bonds for future good conduct.

It was the old story of excessive drinking and its effects. One glass followed another until sense and reason were overpowered, and angry blows succeeded angry words.

"Bless the old scrap-book for its lesson, and thank God it was heeded!" exclaimed Frank Merriam, when he knew what had transpired.

"Amen," responded George Converse heartily. "I have made a new decision and shall not change it. I am a teetotaler now and forever more."—*Youth's Temperance Banner.*

#### "BE YOU A LADY?"

As a young lady walked hurriedly down State street upon a bleak November day, her attention was attracted by a deformed boy coming towards her, carrying several bundles. He was thinly clad, twisted his limbs most strangely as he walked, and looked about him with a vacant stare. Just before the cripple reached the brisk pedestrian he stumbled, thus dropping one bundle, which broke and emptied a string of sausages on the sidewalk.

The richly-dressed ladies (?) near by held back their silken skirts and whispered quite audibly, "How horrid!" while several who passed by, amused by the boy's looks of blank dismay, gave vent to their feeling in a half-suppressed laugh, and then went on without taking further interest.

All this increased the boy's embarrassment. He stopped to pick up the sausages, only to let fall another parcel, when in despair he looked at his lost spoils. In an instant the bright-faced stranger stepped to the boy's side and said in a tone of thorough kindness:

"Let me hold those other bundles while you pick up what you have lost."

In dumb astonishment the cripple handed all he had to the young Samaritan and devoted himself to securing his sausages. When these were again strongly tied in the coarse, torn paper, her skilful hands replaced the parcels on his scrawny arms as she bestowed on him a smile of encouragement, and said:

"I hope you haven't far to go." The poor fellow seemed scarcely to hear the girl's pleasant words, but, looking at her with the same vacant stare, said:

"Be you a lady?"

"I hope so: I try to be," was the surprised response.

"I was kind of hopin' you was:'t."

"Why?" asked the listener, with curiosity quite aroused.

"'Cause I've seen as called themselves ladies, but they never spoke kind and pleasant to me, 'cepting to grand uns. I guess there's two kinds—them as think they's ladies and isn't, and them as what tries to be and is."—*Youth's Companion.*

## TEMPERANCE CLUB AND LIBRARY,

TORONTO.

It is proposed to form a Temperance Club and Library in Toronto on the following basis:

#### OBJECTS.

The mutual advancement and social improvement of the members, with a view to increased interest and usefulness in the Temperance cause, especially among young men and women.

#### MEANS.

The furnishing of suitable rooms for reading, debating and social purposes; the formation of a Library of Temperance Works; Public Lectures and discussions; distribution of Temperance Literature, &c.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

The membership to consist of Life and Ordinary Members, who must be total abstainers.

Life members to pay the sum of not less than \$25.00, which shall entitle them to all privileges for life.

Ordinary Members—Entrance fee, Gentlemen \$2.50; Ladies \$1.50. Annual subscription payable half-yearly. Gentlemen, \$2.50; Ladies, \$1.50.

In the formation of this Club it is not proposed to compete with existing temperance organizations, but rather to assist them by providing workers with the means of social union and mental improvement. The office and reading room of the Club would afford opportunity for information and announcement of the work and meeting places of all existing temperance societies.

TO THE PRINCIPALS OF OUR LARGE BUSINESS HOUSES AND THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE GENERALLY we commend this important proposal. There are hundreds of Clerks in the City, who have practically no social resort outside their boarding houses, except the theatre, billiard rooms, dancing rooms and saloons. A large number of such young people sign the temperance pledge almost every week. These are practically lost to the cause for the want of some such agency as is here proposed.

Donations, or promised donations, towards the Furnishing and Library Fund are earnestly requested. We have carefully calculated the cost of rent and management, and find that these can be covered by the small rate of subscription announced above, if we can be assured of a sufficient fund from Life Members, and donations from sympathizers, to furnish a really comfortable suite of rooms and a suitable Library, which must embrace all standard and general temperance literature.

The undersigned have been requested to act as provisional Directors until the Club is fully organized, and they are authorized to receive donations and applications for membership.

Signed,

W. R. BELL,  
W. G. FEE,  
R. FIELDING,  
P. MCINTYRE,  
W. P. MELVILLE,  
J. MOORE,  
A. WATSON,

} Com.

B. E. MCKENZIE, M.D., *President*,  
Kingston Road, City.  
ROBERT LAE, *Secretary-Treasurer*,  
22 Church St., City.  
WILLIAM BURGESS, *Librarian*,  
33 Hayden St., City.

The following resolution has been agreed upon: That all candidates for membership who shall apply and pay an application fee of 25 cents on or before June 1st, shall be entitled to Election as Members of the Club on payment of a further sum of, Gentlemen, \$1.25, Ladies 75 cts., as entrance fee, instead of \$2.50 and \$1.50 as above, provided they sign the constitution and rules.