

CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG.

VOL. 5.

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NO. 48.

THE SCOTT ACT IN THE SENATE.

The Senate has carried out its mutilation of the Scott Act, passing the third reading of the bill by a large majority. The House of Commons will now have to deal with the question. If that House should prove recreant to its trust, as the Senate has proved our Scott Act will be worse than useless, and no temperance man would entertain for a moment the idea of working for its adoption. We do not think there is much danger of such a catastrophe. We have too many friends among our elected legislators to permit the perpetration of such an outrage, and even if in principle we are not strong enough in our elective Chamber, Parliament would not be insane enough to commit the political suicide that such a course would mean.

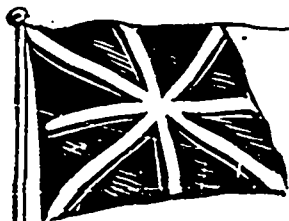
Meantime, however, our friends must be alive and watchful. The liquor power is making a desperate struggle to retain its rapidly weakening hold upon the country. Everything that can be done will be done towards securing the ratification of this infamous proposal. Let temperance men show that their patriotism and loyalty to the cause of temperance are as real and active as the beer men's selfish avarice and contempt for the public weal.

PROHIBITION CAMP.

The Dominion Council of Royal Templars are now arranging for what is promised to be the greatest prohibition demonstration ever held in Canada. It will take place at Niagara Falls, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of July, and will be the opening of the large and beautifully situated International Park. Every railway touching the neighborhood of the Falls, on either side of the river, is giving greatly reduced rates in regular trains, and also special excursions at the very lowest fares. Special excursions have also been arranged from the Maritime Provinces and from Manitoba.

Amongst the attractions will be the presence, during the whole camp, of Canada's popular military band—the 12th Battalion, of Hamilton, and a specially trained choir of fifty voices under Prof. Newman.

The list of speakers includes Hon. John P. St. John, the Prohibition candidate for President of the United States, Dr. A. Purdy, the eloquent scientific lecturer of New York, Gen. Green Clay Smith, of Louisville, Ky., Rev. C. H. Mead, the inimitable, of Hornellsville, N.Y., W. H. H. Bartram,—"Jersey Lightning"—of the XVI Amendment, Buffalo, J. H. Tatum, Supreme Councillor of the Order of Grand Rapids, Mich., Dr. J. N. Cadieux, of Minneapolis, Minn., Rev. E. A. Stafford, LL.B., of Winnipeg, Man., Rev. W. Kettlewell, Dominion Councillor, Ingersoll; Rev. A. M. Phillips, B.D., Galt; J. H. Flagg, Grand Councillor of Ontario, Mitchell; F. S. Spence, and W. Burgess, Toronto, and a number of others from whom positive replies have not been secured. Programmes and posters giving full particulars will be issued in a few days. Write W. W. Buchanan, Hamilton, for copies.



1885.

*Lennox & Addington,
Brome, Lunenburg,
Guelph, Frontenac,
Kent, Carleton, Drummond,
Durham and Northumberland,
Lambton, Elgin, St. Thomas,
Missisquoi, Wellington, Chicoutimi.*

FOR GOD AND HOME AND COUNTRY.

HURRAH

We send this week to a great many of our subscribers extra parcels of specimen copies of *The Canada Citizen*. Our friends will very much oblige us, and also aid the good cause materially, if they will kindly distribute these extra copies, at once, among persons who will be likely to become subscribers.

We wish again to call the attention of our readers to our monthly supplement for May and the remarkable offer made therein. The time allowed for acceptance of that proposal is short, and we strongly urge our subscribers to immediately take advantage of it for themselves and their friends.

A great deal of matter is unavoidably crowded out of this week's issue by the report of the R. W. G. Lodge, I. O. G. T., and the report of the valuable address delivered by Dr. Eddy, last Sunday, in this city. We have no doubt our friends will appreciate the omission on account of the unusually valuable information we have furnished.

One or two of our friends who subscribed for the CANADA CITIZEN on our special offer to ministers must have missed receiving the promised books. We have received from the post-office authorities some books off which the enclosing wrappers had accidentally been torn. The address being gone, we cannot tell for whom the books were intended. If those who do not receive the books sent them will kindly notify us, we will mail them new sets.

POLLINGS FIXED.

REMEMBER THE WORKERS IN YOUR PRAYERS.

Lincoln, Ont.....	June 18.	Guysboro', N.S.....	" 28
Perth, "	" 18.	Hastings, Ont.....	July 2
Middlesex, "	" 31.		

Campaign Everywhere.

KINGSTON.—The Scott Act Association have decided to move for a scrutiny and recount of the votes cast in the late Scott Act election.

PETERBORO'.—This county has 1852 names on its list of petitioners for the Scott Act, being 200 more than necessary. Many more could have been obtained, and two municipalities have yet to make returns. Peterboro' will, no doubt, carry the Act by a large majority.

BRUCE.—Six prosecutions under the Scott Act were tried at Walkerton on May 23rd. Two were convicted and four dismissed. The parties convicted are J. P. Klempf and A. Ruchty, who were each fined fifty dollars and costs. The trial lasted all day, and the Town hall was crowded. The temperance people of Bruce are determined that the Act will not be violated with impunity. They have a strong organization in the county, and we know they will look to the enforcement of the law.

HALTON.—The Esqueving township poor-house at Stewarttown is empty, the first time in many years. Under the Crook's Act the paupers increased, but we are credibly informed that the ratopayers of the township have saved over \$600 in taxes since the adoption of the Scott Act. Surely this shows how the taxes are reduced by the Scott Act.—*Acton Free Press.*

PERTH.—A meeting was held in Stratford last week for the purpose of organizing for the voting on the Canada Temperance Act, which is to take place in this county on the 18th of June next. Mr. F. G. Fee was appointed to organize the county for the voting. The meeting, which was large and representative, was a very harmonious one, and every one seemed determined to do all they could to carry the Act in the county.—*St. Marys Argus.*

TORONTO.—This week has seen the Scott Act campaign fairly inaugurated in this city. On Sunday last temperance addresses were delivered in a large number of the city churches, by delegates attending the R. W. G. Lodge of Good Templars, now in session in the city.

The public Scott Act meeting for St. Andrew's Ward, held on Tuesday night in the interests of the Scott Act in Occident Hall, was well attended. The chair was occupied by Mr. Jas. Miller, an enthusiastic worker in the temperance cause. Mr. Wm. Munns, the Scott Act organizer, briefly defined the Act, and expressed the hope that it would soon be adopted throughout the Dominion. An interesting paper on temperance was read by Mr. Fanning, of Michigan, after which Hon. Samuel B. Hastings, of Madison, Wis., delivered a stirring address. The choir of the West End Christian Temperance Union, under the leadership of Mr. Geo. Ward, rendered a number of choice selections. They will be present at the meetings to be held in the different wards.

WATERLOO.—The Ev. Mennonite church, Breslau, was packed to the doors on Monday evening to hear Mr. W. H. Young, Police Magistrate of Halton county. Rev. Mr. Dierlamm, of Waterloo, took the chair and introduced the Police Magistrate, who gave an excellent practical address, full of facts, figures, and arguments, going to show that the Scott Act had worked surprisingly well in Halton. Business had improved, taxes had not been increased, and despite all that had been said to the contrary, the consumption of liquor had been reduced to a comparatively small proportion. The meeting seemed altogether in favor of the Act, a vote taken at the close being practically unanimous.—*Waterloo Chronicle.*

Mr. Young has arranged to speak at different places throughout the county. He spoke at Winterbourne, Thursday, May 28th; and will speak at Berlin, Sunday afternoon, June 7th; and at Waterloo, Sunday evening, June 7th.

ONTARIO.—A meeting of the N. O. Branch of the Alliance was held in the Ontario Hall, Uxbridge, on Monday evening to protest against the Dominion Senate in mutilating the Scott Act. Rev. Mr. Bishop occupied the chair, and Mr. H. A. Crosby acted as secretary. The following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That this meeting express its surprise and indignation at the recent unwarrantable action of the Senate of Canada in passing amendments destructive of the Canada Temperance Act in total disregard of the strongly expressed public opinion embodied in numerous petitions and in overwhelming majorities at the polls; and that inasmuch as the said Act originated with, and was ratified by, this same Senate and accepted by the friends of temperance in good faith, we declare those radical amendments a stultification of the Senate's former action and a flagrant breach of faith with temperance people of this Dominion, and especially with those municipalities where the Act has been adopted and has yet to come into operation." Other resolutions were moved and carried, among which was one expressing the heartfelt thanks of the meeting to those Senators who had shown such zeal and ability in their efforts to preserve the integrity of the Act.

SORDAN.—The temperance cause has its workers and advocates in every quarter of the globe, and our brave soldiers in the far off Soudan are not forgetting, while fighting their country's battles, their fealty to the principles of the moral cause they have espoused. Witness the following interesting item clipped from a recent number of the *Irish Templar*:—"At Suakin, Dolphin Lodge, I.O.G.T., held its usual meeting on the 5th of March, Bro. Coleman, W.C.T., presiding. The lodge was opened in its full form and five new candidates initiated, after which the lodge was closed and all repaired to a temperance concert, held close by, presided over by the Rev. W. Sedgwick, B.A., R.N. This concert was held in connection with the Suakin Temperance Union, lately organized in Suakin. The programme was rather a long one, and we were not able to get through it all. The proceedings were commenced by singing "Rescue the Perishing;" then Bro. Foxblade gave a song, Bro. A. Irvine, R.M.L.I., a reading, Bro. Coleman a reading. A temperance discussion was well sustained by Bro. A. Irvine, R.M.L.I., and Bro. Smith—subject, "Good Templarism vs. Moderation." An address by the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS.

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION OF THE RIGHT WORTHY GRAND LODGE.

The R. W. G. Lodge of the I. O. G. T. opened its thirty-first annual session in the lecture room of the Normal School, Toronto, on Tuesday 26th inst., at 10 a.m. A large number of delegates were present from different parts of Canada and the United States. The hall was decorated with the shields describing the victories won for the Scott Act in the Dominion. The following officers were in their places:—

R. W. G. Templar, John B. Finch, Nebraska.
R. W. G. Counsellor, Oronhyatekha, Ontario.
R. W. G. V. Templar, Mrs. Sarah A. Leonard, Mass.
R. W. G. Secretary, Daniel P. Sagendorph, Michigan.
R. W. G. Treasurer, Uriah Copp, Jr., Illinois.
C. S. Juv. Templars, Miss Gertrude L. Cushman, Ohio.
R. W. G. Chaplain, Rev. H. F. Chreitzberg, South Carolina.
R. W. G. Marshal, P. J. Chisholm, Nova Scotia.
R. W. G. D. Marshal, Miss Mary F. Peck, New Haven.
R. W. G. I. Guard, Sallie G. Embree, Penn.
R. W. G. O. Guard, W. T. Greenwood, Md.
R. W. G. Messenger, W. H. Lambly, Quebec.
P. R. W. G. Templar, George B. Katzenstein, Cal.

After the Lodge had been opened in due form the following committees were appointed by the R. W. G. T.:—

On Finance—G. B. Katzenstein, W. H. Lambly, J. N. Stubbs, Bro. E. R. Hutchins, and Mary F. Peck.
On Juvenile Work—G. L. Cushman, M. E. Richardson, M. B. Logan, T. R. Thompson, Rev. S. C. Stull.
On State of the Order—W. D. Crandall, Eli Miller, A. Weichman, W. A. Rucker, H. A. Wood.
On Mileage—B. F. Parker, L. V. Dukeheart, W. A. Struckler, H. C. Munson, H. S. Graves.
On Petitions—Fowler, J. H. Flagg, M. Brooks, Mrs. Harkness, A. O. Crozier.
On Mission and Lecture Work—O. W. Nichols, R. S. Cheves, M. A. Root, Mrs. A. F. Sibley, J. J. Keith.
On Credentials—D. P. Sagendorph, G. A. Bailey, A. Kalstrom, Abbie A. Hinkle.

The committee of Credentials reported, and a large number of representatives, who had not attended the previous meetings as representatives, were initiated in the R. W. G. L. degree.

A communication was read from the Reception Committee of the Ontario Grand Lodge proposing to entertain the delegates by a drive through the city. Friday evening was fixed as the time for the acceptance of the invitation.

The R. W. G. T. then read his annual report, from which we make the following extracts:—

The advance of the temperance forces during the year that closes with this session has been opposed at every point by the consolidated and united liquor interests, but notwithstanding this, the advance has been general throughout all the jurisdictions of the Order. The great struggle for constitutional prohibition in the State of Maine, which was led by the Templar Chief, H. C. Munson, and largely sustained by funds furnished by the Order, resulted in the most important victory ever won by the Templar Armies.

The determination to make the Good Templar Order the aggressive-missionary organization of the reform, is shown to be on the advance, by the action of many of the Grand Lodges in providing funds and perfecting plans for more general work in the future than in the past.

"The present lack of system in the matters of appeal from Subordinate, District, and Grand Lodges is a source of constant annoyance and vexation, both to officers and members.

"I would recommend the appointment of a Special Committee to simplify and perfect the law concerning appeals, and give notice of an amendment to add necessary articles to the Uniform Constitutions.

"I would recommend that Article XII., Section 1, of R.W.G.L. Constitution, be amended by adding after the word 'meet,' in the first line, the word 'quadrennially.'

"As the changes recommended are of vital importance, I would recommend that they be referred to the Committee on Constitutions, with instructions to examine, perfect, and report them as notices of amendment to be acted on at the next session; that the session of 1886 be located at some central point, and especial effort be made to have every Grand and Worthy Grand Lodge represented at that session.

"I would recommend the appointment of a Special Committee to examine and report upon the expediency of appointing a Standing Committee to arrange and perfect a plan for a regular course of Scientific and Literary Reading for a series of years; diplomas to be issued by the R. W. G. Lodge upon the certificate of W. C. T. and W. Secretary of Subordinate Lodges that members have completed the course."

I would also recommend: 1. That no money be voted to Grand Lodges.
2. That the R. W. G. Lodge do its own work through its own lecturers, who shall report directly to the Executive of this body.

3. That in special campaigns against the liquor traffic, when it is deemed advisable to ask the Order to make contributions to assist a jurisdiction, the R. W. G. Lodge Executive should take the matter in charge and provide that all donations be sent through this body so that an exact report of the amount may be given to the membership. The custom of Grand Lodges, unauthorized, asking for aid from other Grand Lodges, should be discontinued.

"With the records of the work of the past year, and the conclusions deduced from the work before you, I trust that the results of your deliberations may be to perfect and strengthen the Order, and prepare it to do better service in the contest with the enemy of the homes of the world."

D. P. Sagendorph, R. W. G. S., then presented his report. We extract the following items of interest:—

The condition of the Order in the United States, much like everything else, has "its ups and its downs," and while it has been put to the severest test during the past year, with hard times and a Presidential campaign, it has come out like gold tried in the fire, all the more brilliant and substantial. In quite a few Grand Lodges there has been a decrease in membership, but in a majority of them, as far as the returns have been received by me, there has been a gain, and to the credit of quite a few, that gain has been a handsome one. The gain, as a whole, is over ten thousand members.

In the Dominion of Canada the Grand Lodges, taken as a whole, have done a noble work during the past year; their tabular showing will be a credit to them.

We have a great deal to encourage us in Africa. The three Grand Lodges are energetic and determined, they have to work under very discouraging circumstances, and meet with determined opposition from the seceders of our Order; and with rituals in English, while they speak a different language. One of the Grand Lodges there has made a gain in membership, while the other two have lost a trifle. Our Worthy D. D. Bro. Henry Plange, Jr., a very faithful and active worker, has organized some Sub. Lodges, and has six more in process of organization on the Gold Coast.

I submit the usual Statistical tables, compiled from the annual return sheets of Grand Lodges, which show the entire membership to be 289,005, an actual loss of 4,363 during the past year. But you must remember that Sweden alone lost 15,380; aside from that, the Order, the world over, as a whole, has made an advance.

A detailed statement of the Mission work done the past year, appears in the report of the Right Worthy Grand Templar. The amount expended for this purpose has \$3,305, including the \$700 sent to Dr. Lees of England, and for literature, the sum of \$280.

The financial condition of our Order has been affected by the extreme hard times and the Presidential campaign. We had hoped to have paid to Bro. Williams his debt, but the best we could do was to pay him \$500. Our stock, although reported worth \$1,550.69, was comparatively worthless. What we had was some that had been in the office for many years, and probably will remain there until charged up to profit and loss, yet our Order is in a very healthy and prosperous condition. They have received unremitting attention throughout the year, the expenses being kept down to the very lowest point consistent with the proper running of the Order.

An itemized account of cash received is hereto annexed, so that the exact source of this revenue can easily be traced. An account of the expenditure and the purpose for which the same was made may be found in the warrant account hereto attached, also inventory of stock on hand, itemized account of assets and balance sheet. Showing balance of assets over all liabilities to be \$4,946.57. Last year it was \$12,506.26, but of this amount in accordance with a resolution adopted at Washington Session, page 106, I wrote off to profit and loss \$8,148.84, showing an increase in assets over last year of \$349.15.

From the report of the R. W. G. Treasurer it is learned that the balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year, and the receipts of the year aggregate \$11,681.35; the expenditures being \$9,853.63. \$280 were spent for literature, and \$250 for mission work:—

There now remains in the treasury of the different funds the following amounts, to wit:—

General Fund.....	\$1,727 72
Literature Fund.....	292 10.
Special Fund for Mission Work.....	406 50

Total of all Funds..... \$2,426 32

After the reading of this report they were referred to the Committee on Distribution.

An interesting report was also presented by the Chief Superintendent of Juvenile Templars.

In the evening a reception to the delegates in the form of a conversation was given in the buildings of the Educational Department by the Toronto Good Templars. Music was furnished by the Band of the 10th Royal Grenadiers, under the direction of Mr. Toulmin. Addresses of welcome were given by Hon. G. W. Ross, (who presided), His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, Rev. Dr. Dewart and J. H. Flagg, of Mitchell.

Addresses were also presented by Bro. W. C. Wilkinson, on behalf of the Toronto Good Templars, and Bro. F. S. Spence, on behalf of the W. C. T. U. Speeches in response were made by Hon. J. B. Finch, George B. Katzenstein, of California; Col. J. J. Hickman, of Kentucky; and J. N. Stearns, of New York. The following is the musical programme rendered:—Song, "It was in the Merry May," Mr. Schuch. Song, "Wood Nymph's Call," Miss Bowron. Song, "Sottly Sighs," Mrs. Bradley. Song, "When the Heart is Young," Mr. Schuch. Song, "Good Night," Miss Bowron. Song, "Home, Sweet Home," Mrs. Bradley. The Rev. C. H. Mead, by request, sang, "Keep in the Middle of the Road."

The conversazione broke up at a late hour after spending a most enjoyable evening, long to be remembered as a red letter day in the history of Good Templary.

SECOND DAY.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge met on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. After reading of the journal, Miss Gertrude L. Cushman, of Euclid, Ohio, Chief Superintendent of Juvenile Templars, made her annual report, from which we take the following extract:

We have taken our stand before the world as upholders of a grand and noble cause, a cause before whose electric light all other lights pale, a cause that embraces the whole human family, leaving none out in the cold, but drawing under its beneficent wing the most accursed and degraded in the world as well as gathering under its protecting care the innocent child. As will be seen in Journal of last session, the Executive Committee voted an appropriation to be used in personal appeals to Grand Lodges, where for many reasons our system of education had succumbed to circumstances, or been turned over to the W. C. T. U.

I visited the jurisdictions of Ontario, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. While these visits are not perceptible this year by good reports, I am led to believe from the letters received that the heaven is working, and each state will in time send their leaves to the Good Templar banquet.

Many local Superintendents fail to make reports, although their Temples are well sustained.

	NUMBER.	MEMBERSHIP.
California, B. of H.....	200	17,345
Connecticut, Juvenile Templars.....	17	870
District Columbia ".....	2	92
Georgia ".....	15	1,383
Empire, India ".....	2	27
Ireland, B. of H. and Templars.....	—	3,255
Illinois ".....	14	1,050
Indiana ".....	8	200
Maine ".....	79	5,582
Massachusetts ".....	24	1,093
Minnesota ".....	2	—
New York ".....	62	2,666
Nova Scotia ".....	9	700
Ohio ".....	16	604
Prince Edward's Isle ".....	2	51
Pennsylvania ".....	8	252
Vermont ".....	9	322
Virginia ".....	22	873
Wisconsin ".....	58	2,181
South Carolina ".....	6	500
Sweden ".....	20	582
Colorado ".....	8	325
West Virginia ".....	5	161
Louisiana ".....	1	14

The letters from those with whom I have been so closely connected the last two years, are very encouraging, and I think the dark hour has passed, and my successor will take up the work in the early dawn of a new morning.

Brothers and sisters, I have tried conscientiously and prayerfully to prove myself your faithful servant in the discharge of every duty pertaining to my office, to "err is human, and I crave the divinity of your forgiveness for all errors."

In laying down the mantle you have seen fit to place upon my shoulders, I do so, thanking you for all the pleasant associations that have been woven into my life, and in full faith,—

"That soon or late to all who sow,
The time of harvest shall be given;
The flowers shall bloom, the fruit shall grow,
If not on earth, at least in heaven."

The Lodge then proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:—

- R. W. G. T.—John B. Finch, Nebraska.
- R. W. G. Coun.—W. H. L. Lambly, Quebec.
- R. W. G. V. T.—Mrs. S. A. Leonard, Massachusetts.
- R. W. G. Sec'y.—B. F. Parker, Wisconsin.
- R. W. G. Treas.—Uriah Copp, jr., Illinois.
- R. W. G. S. T.—Miss Mary F. Peck, Connecticut.

The appointed officers for the coming year are as follows:—

- R. W. G. Chaplain.—Rev. H. C. Munson, of Maine.
 R. W. G. Marshall.—W. P. Crooks, of New Jersey.
 R. W. G. D. Marshall.—Mrs. J. P. Otis, of Vermont.
 R. W. G. I. Guard.—Mrs. C. F. Harkness, of Iowa.
 R. W. G. O. Guard.—W. T. Greenwood, of Maryland.
 R. W. G. Messenger.—W. A. Rucker, of Virginia.

Richmond, Va., was selected as the place where the next general session will be held.

It was voted to authorize the Executive Committee to arrange for the incorporation of the R. W. G. L.

A special committee was appointed upon the matter of a centennial celebration of the birth of the temperance reform in the United States.

Fraternal greetings were received from various organizations and individuals, in several portions of the R. W. G. L. jurisdiction, and they were received and placed on file.

The officers were then installed by P. R. W. G. Templar, Samuel D. Hastings, of Wisconsin, assisted by John Evans, of Michigan, P. R. W. G. C., and W. S. Williams, of Ontario, P. R. W. G. S., the three gentlemen named being the oldest members of the R. W. G. Lodge in attendance.

The Literature Committee's report was submitted, but pending action there in the Lodge adjourned.

In the evening a mass meeting was held in the Metropolitan Church. The Temple was crowded with a large and enthusiastic audience. The following is the Mail's report:—

"The proceedings opened with the singing of a hymn led by Mr. Torrington and his choir, after which an appropriate prayer was offered up by the Rev. R. Wallace.

Rev. HUGH J. JINSTEON, as pastor of the church, then extended a cordial welcome to the representatives of the Grand Lodge. He regretted that owing to his presence being required at an important committee meeting he would have to leave them, but he would ask Mr. F. S. Spence, who would make an admirable chairman, to take his place.

A hymn was sung and Bro. Spence took the chair. After referring in glowing terms to the glorious victories won in Canada by the Scott Act advocates, he said they were determined to proceed with their work till prohibition was won for the whole country. Freedom for honest people necessarily meant the prison for criminals, and in the same way temperance meant the extension of the liquor traffic. Their principle was that a man should have liberty to do what he chose just as long as he chose to do right, and not a moment longer. (Applause.)

Hon. J. B. FINCH, of Nebraska, was the first speaker called upon, and was received with loud applause. He said that, according to the principles of our constitutional Government, every voter had a share in making the legislation and the Government of the country. If our representatives in Parliament did not do what we desired, we could dispense with their services. The people were therefore responsible for the legislation of the country, and if vice and an immoral state of things existed it was our own fault. When a question so important as that of the Scott Act had to be voted upon, it was the duty of every honest citizen to vote upon it. The liquor traffic had always been an outlaw, and it had gone on cursing women, starving children, and ruining men until patriotic men were now determined to suppress it altogether, and rid the country of a curse. While women had gone about in rags and babies had starved, the distillers of the poison had rolled in their carriages, and had certainly been adding to their bank account. If it was true that the liquor traffic had done all this, it was the duty of every citizen to work for its suppression. The standard raised by the founders of the prohibition movement would never be lowered till the grog shop was done. (Applause.)

Hon. JOHN SOMESKI, of Missouri, was the next speaker, and was received with cheers. He made a speech abounding in anecdotes which kept the audience in roars of laughter throughout. He said he did not feel able to make a speech after the speech they had heard from Mr. Finch. He was like the blacksmith's son who failed to make a horseshoe, and failed to make a horseshoe nail, and then succeeded in making a fizzle. (Laughter.) It was better to make a weak endeavor in a good cause than to make no endeavor at all. He had read the early history of this part of Canada, and compared the coming of the Americans to York sixty years ago with their coming here now. Then they came with canon, and shot, and guns. Now they came with the shot of argument, the grape shot of reason, and the Greek fire of enthusiasm against the common foe for the redemption of America and this grand Dominion. (Cheers.) The liquor men held a convention in the States a few days ago, and passed four "whereases"—(laughter)—and two resolutions. In these resolutions they spoke of the temperance people as vicious, idle, and irresponsible people. When he said to an Irishman on one occasion, that it was a very hot day, the reply he got was: "Well, that is information." (Laughter.) These liquor men said they were going to put down puritanical laws, puritanical Sabbaths, and puritanical customs. Referring to this point the speaker spoke enthusiastically and with gratitude of the services rendered to liberty by the Puritans. Where would he (a Pole) have been but for the Puritans. He would have been living under some despotism, but he lived in a free land where all stood equal before the law. This liberty they owed to the Puritans whom the liquor men stigmatized. If the liquor men had any shame about them they would creep into a hole and drag the hole in after them. (Laughter.) After another "whereas" these liquor men said the temperance people were contemplating the destruction of all personal liberty, therefore they resolved that they would rally as one man and defend to the last extremity the liberties of the people. He knew what despotism was. His father had been murdered by the act of a tyrant, who took their rightful possessions and sent him, when a child, and his mother homeless and friendless

and penniless into a land of strangers. He had been afraid the people of this country might lose their liberties, but after he read this decision to rally as one man at the tap of the drum to defend the liberties of the people he felt they were all right. (Laughter.) He compared them with the knights of chivalry of old. He congratulated Canadians on the near prospect before them of prohibition. The people of the United States and Canada would join hand in hand, and would fight the battle until victory would be achieved, and then they would sing, as it had never been sung before, the grand old doxology, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

Col. R. S. CHEVES, of Kentucky, said the liquor traffic question was the important issue of the nineteenth century. So great an authority as Professor Huxley had said that the political question of the near future would be whether a traffic which caused so much evil should be permitted to exist. He went on to draw a vivid picture of the awful effects resulting from the use of alcohol. They had to remember, he said, that this traffic had been legalized by the Parliament and Government of the country, and they had no right to denounce the whiskey dealers and saloon-keepers so long as we went to the polls and voted for the licensing of these people. We should rather have the courage of our convictions, and go to the polls and make the traffic illegal, and then we could denounce anybody who would dare to traffic in the vile poison. He pointed to what had been done in the way of local prohibition in the Southern States, stating that in Kentucky, Arkansas, and Tennessee about nine-tenths of the territory were under local prohibition, while in Georgia 102 counties had declared in favor of it. (Applause.) He pointed out that many people defended the liquor traffic for the same reason that his own people had defended slavery, because it had been legalized. The fact of the legalization blinded people to the injustice. (Applause.)

Mr. J. N. STEARNS, of New York, said he was glad that there were fanatics on the platform. The fanaticism of yesterday was the conservatism of to-day. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, he would take his place among them. He urged strongly upon the church the doing of its duty in regard to this question. If the American and Canadian churches would only do their duty the traffic would be speedily put down. They were responsible for its continuance. He was an annihilationist, not a fanatic. (Applause.) Alcohol would not be wanted soon in mechanical and industrial pursuits, because other articles could be found to take its place. He called upon all in Toronto to vote against the damnable traffic, which was destroying men and their families, and never did any one in the world any good. (Cheers.) Men yet called liquor a good creature of God, and took it as an appetiser. It would not help the digestion. When it was taken with food it had first to be worked off before the meat eaten would digest. They wanted more conviction and public sentiment in regard to this question, and not law. This was the biggest fight the world had ever seen, and it was the last the world was going to see. It was the last devil going out of this world. He would greatly like to see the world's affairs fifty years' hence when the traffic would be gone. He would give all the money he had, and all he could borrow, to see it. (Laughter.)

Col. J. J. HICKMAN, Kentucky, was then called upon to speak. He said that sickness seemed to be no bar to any proposal made by a Canadian audience. It was well known that he was physically unfit to appear on a public platform, and his remarks would have to be brief. He could say that he thanked God that in regard to the liquor question the dawn of light was appearing in the horizon. They might soon expect the complete result of their prayers and labours for prohibition. One proof of the good done was the changes which had been brought about in public opinion. He could remember a time when it was not thought inconsistent for a whiskey distiller to hold office in the Church. In these days there was no affinity between religion and the traffic in liquors. Great progress had been made in the States. Thirty-four years ago the I.O.G.T. was started upon the principle of total abstinence for the individual and prohibition for the nation. Now there was not a civilized country where a branch of the order had not been established, and much of the present results of the crusade against intemperance was due to the agitation of the I.O.G.T. He prayed that they might carry on this good work for the redemption of man till the last dram shop was shut up. (Applause.)

Rev. Dr. RICHARD EDY, of Massachusetts, spoke next. He called attention to two thoughts. First, he asked them to remember that time worked changes in the opinions of men. It was coming to be told by all the prominent speakers for temperance that final victory never could come until they coupled prohibition with total abstinence. There were many temperance men, as had been hinted at, who needed to be born again regarding this question. They needed to learn that there was no such thing as tampering with the evil without being smitten by it. This evil gathered strength from all their gifts to it in the way of concession, and more insolent from all their courtesy. He urged Canadians not to allow any modification in the Scott Act. If they did, the result would be the same as had followed in Massachusetts, the adoption of a similar course. In that State, once a prohibition State, they had lost all the fruits of their labors, and all would have to be won over again. The temperance men had become disheartened, and a new generation had come up. Prohibition entirely was their motto, and they should not accept compromise. (Applause.) He pressed this course upon the Canadians.

Rev. C. H. MEADE, of New York, said he hoped those present would take it to their hearts, that thousands of Canadians had been going down to eternal death through the legalized existence of dram shops. (Applause.)

Bro. J. H. FLAGG, G. W. C. T., Ont., moved the following resolution:—
 "That this meeting desires to enter an emphatic and indignant protest against the mutilation of the Scott Act proposed by the Dominion Senate, and earnestly calls upon the House of Commons to refuse its sanction to a measure framed in breach of faith with 100 counties that have carried the Scott Act, or are working for its adoption, in defiance of strongly expressed public opinion, and in the interest and at the instance of the Canadian traffic in strong drink."

Bro. W. C. WILKINSON, City Deputy G. W. C. T., Toronto, seconded the resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

Votes of thanks to the speakers, the choir, and the trustees of the church were then passed, after which the National Anthem was sung, and the proceedings terminated.

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 29TH, 1885.

MEN, WOMEN, AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

From time to time influential voices are raised in England against the insane jingo policy of attempting to defend India against the Russians at Herat. To the testimony I noted a few weeks ago from Col. Osborn I may now add that of Major John Scott Napier, of the Gordon Highlanders, who served through two Afghan campaigns. He describes the Afghans as essentially treacherous towards Englishmen, and predicts that they would themselves endeavor to destroy any troops sent to aid them in maintaining themselves against the Russians. The Marquis of Salisbury, if the cable speaks correctly, at a public meeting a few days ago, admitted that the true scientific frontier for India is the Indus. Meanwhile the dispute with Russia is not over, and a new but not unexpected turn has been given to the negotiations by the Russian Government's demand that Britain shall give security for the good behavior of the Afghans. This request is not an unreasonable one, in view of the predatory and turbulent habits of these mountaineers, for if Russia is not to be allowed to punish them for incursions into what is now her territory, then the British Government must undertake to discipline them or pay for the damage they inflict. The result of such an arrangement would be the enforced subjugation of Afghanistan by Britain at an enormous cost, and the substitution of an exposed and untenable frontier for one that is a highly defensible natural barrier. Time will soon more than justify Mr. Gladstone for declining to fight with the Czar about the Penjdeh affair.

The young women who attend lectures in University College have done better at the College examinations than I was aware of when I referred to them a short time ago. In addition to the Mental Science prize in the second year, they have captured the History and Modern Language prizes in the third both of the latter having been taken by the young lady who last year was a double scholar in her second year. One of the peculiarities of the situation is that the History prize was awarded on examination by the President himself, who was so stalwart an opponent of the admission of women. To do Dr. Wilson justice he was fully equal to the occasion, and took the earliest opportunity of cordially congratulating the fair and youthful recipient.

Recently a somewhat peculiar case came up for adjudication in one of our courts. A woman, who alleged that she had been deserted by her husband, entered a suit for alimony, and was met by the plea that she had never been legally married to him and had lived with him for years as his mistress. It was proved on her behalf that her alleged husband had been in the habit of introducing her to acquaintances as his wife, of addressing her publicly as his wife, of addressing letters to her as his wife, and of allowing her to call herself by his name as his wife. There being no denial of these facts the Chancellor held that a *prima facie* case had been made out for the woman, and ordered that she should be maintained at the defendant's expense pending the final issue of the suit.

This interim decision suggests the idea that if the law does not in the end make claim good, it should be amended, so as to cover such cases. Any man who treats a woman as his wife, should become *ipso facto* her husband, whether they have ever been united by any ceremony or not, and should be compelled to accord her a wife's status. So long as she remains faithful to him, he should be prevented from marrying any one else on pain of prosecution for bigamy, and she should be entitled to all the privileges, in the matter of property, which the law secures to any lawfully married woman. If this were the condition of the marriage law, men would be more careful as to the kind of relations into which they enter with women, and the latter would be enabled more effectually to protect themselves.

By parity of reasoning I may go further still, and point out that this decision of the Chancellor's, suggests an obvious check on the practice of seduction. Any woman of good character, who has been seduced by a man, should be entitled to claim as against him the privileges and status of a wife. She should be placed in a position to secure her living at his expense, and he should, as in the case above referred to, be treated as guilty of bigamy if he deserts her and marries any other woman. It might, and probably would, happen that now and then a man in search of illicit pleasure would enter into a *liaison* with an adventuress and be compelled to assume the burden of protecting and maintaining her. Such an occurrence, however, would not condemn the system I advocate, for a man who voluntarily puts himself in such a position is entitled to no sympathy.

On the other hand, as seduction would then imply marriage, if the seducer were already a married man, he would become, by the act of seduction, guilty of bigamy, and should be punished accordingly. This double-barrelled remedy for this great social evil, would be far more effective than any law that merely declares certain forms of seduction to be punishable as crimes. It would tend to prevent the would-be libertine from indulging in his nefarious practices by enabling his first victim to take the status of his wife, and every subsequent one to prosecute him as a bigamist or polygamist.

There are those who still speak harshly of Mr. Gladstone's present policy of evacuating the Soudan. For their benefit I describe a few sentences from the Suakim correspondence of the London *Lancet*:

"As I, in the painful execution of the duty imposed upon me, look upon the heart-rending scenes of carnage and blood strewn around, as I see the bodies of those poor fellows, with their arms, legs, and heads pointing in all directions, lying huddled together in putrescent heaps; as I think of the hundreds made widows and the thousands rendered fatherless, or contemplate the scores of relatives who will never welcome back the return or see the kind face of a brave husband, father, or loving friend again; as I see the seething and devouring flames wrapping round the poor, yet after all perhaps the happiest of happy homes of these poor barbarians; and as I view the smoke of that desolation circling and curling upwards to the sky—I can but think that if there be a God in Heaven He will surely bring some to book who have been foremost in fomenting and urging on this most unholy of wars."

Speaking of a patient whom he saw in the hospital, a mere lad of fourteen, who with only a banner in his hand had headed a charge against the British lines until shot through both thighs, the medical correspondent says:—

"With the same determination, however, and the same patience as he exhibited during the fight, in the presence of his captors he bore his pain and sufferings now, and they must have been excruciating at times. Although the bullet had penetrated and passed through the fleshy part at the juncture of the middle and upper thirds of both limbs, I never even heard him moan; not

a cry, not a groan ever escaped his parched and swollen lips. Poor fellow, he lay so quiet—never moving, save to brush away occasionally some irritating fly that had settled on his fever-heated brow; but never would he let it be known that he felt pain, or that he suffered any inconvenience whatever from the active and plucky show he had made in yonder fight."

Wherein did the heroism of this poor lad, who fell fighting for his people and his country, such as they are, differ from the heroism of General Gordon, whose infatuated insubordination and overweening confidence made the invasion of the Soudan a necessity? The bravery of the Jingoës in Parliament would be worth something if it would only impel Lord Randolph Churchill, and others of his class, to do some of the fighting.

The proceedings of the British Parliament have for several years past been characterized by exciting and interesting conflicts, in which the great line of cleavage between supporters and the opponents of the Government has been crossed in various directions by other lines, which are more or less temporary in their character. Such a conflict is now impending over the proposed re-enactment of the Crimes Act in Ireland. The split has begun in the Cabinet, and when Parliament reassembles it will probably be found to have run pretty well through the House of Commons. Against the Crimes Act are arrayed the Liberals, headed by Messrs. Chamberlain and Dilke in the Ministry and Messrs. Morley and others of the Government supporters; the young Tories headed by Lord Randolph Churchill, and the Parnellites. It is stated that after being beaten in the Cabinet, Mr. Chamberlain actually drew up the motion to be moved by Mr. Morley in the House. Of course the *Week* sees in this action of the President of the Board of Trade nothing but evidence of a consuming desire to capture the leadership when Mr. Gladstone retires. A more reasonable explanation is that Ireland is as free from crime as England is, and Mr. Chamberlain deems it objectionable to apply to her exceptional treatment. Time will tell who is right. Meanwhile as the Tories are split up on the matter, no one need be surprised if Mr. Gladstone should incline to the Liberal view and allow Sir William Harcourt to resign if he likes.

ONLOOKER.

General News.

CANADIAN.

The Montreal Conference of the Methodist church met in Kingston on Thursday.

The Governor of Jamaica has appointed a Commission to come to Canada to arrange the basis of commercial treaty.

Crop prospects in Ontario are generally good. Fall wheat reported in good condition, and fruit trees healthy.

The Montreal health officers report that the smallpox epidemic has disappeared, and the few cases in hospital are all recovering.

A proclamation is published that an election under the Canada Temperance Act will be held in Hastings July, 2, G. H. Boulter, of Stirling, returning-officer.

James Westhall, of Belleville, fell off the steamer Hero while the latter was going up the bay from the Thousand Islands with an excursion on Tuesday, and was drowned. He was intoxicated at the time.

Four saloon-keepers were fined \$20 each at Ottawa on Saturday last, for selling liquor under the Dominion Act alone, and refusing to procure licenses from the Provincial authorities.

George Gerdis accidentally shot himself at Belleville on Friday evening last by the careless handling of his gun whilst crossing a fence. His body was found next morning. Death was probably instantaneous as the bullet passed through his lung.

At Montreal on Thursday, Margaret Courso, wife of an old soldier, was smoking her pipe, it is supposed, when her clothes took fire. Some men extinguished the flames, but too late to save the woman, who died Friday morning without giving an explanation of the accident, but her intoxicated condition explained all.

The body of Lieut. Fitch, 10th Royal Grenadiers, who was killed at Batochie, arrived in Toronto on Wednesday morning. It was buried with full military honors the same afternoon. The ceremony was a most impressive one, and was viewed by a multitude of the citizens, who thronged the route all the way to the cemetery.

The campaign in the North-West is now nearly over. Middleton, with his forces, has arrived at Battleford. The news of the surrender of Riel has thoroughly cowed Poundmaker. He has made an unconditional surrender to Middleton, and is now, with his principal chiefs and the murderers of Payne and Tremont, prisoners at Battleford. The remainder of the tribes were sent back to their Reserves by the General. Big Bear and his followers are still at large, but their submission is expected hourly, as they are expected to be in close proximity to Battleford.

FIRES.—The total loss caused by the recent fire in Somerset, Quebec, is estimated at \$300,000. One hundred and forty-four buildings were destroyed in three hours, and most of them were uninsured. The destitution amongst the burnt out people is said to be appalling. The church, which was one of the finest in the diocese, was insured for \$20,000.—A fire in the oil house of Rathbun & Co., Deseronto, destroyed about \$5,000 worth of property. Stock worth \$28,000 was removed from the general store and placed in the street, and was saved.

UNITED STATES.

Gen. Grant's improved condition continues. He walked out on Wednesday afternoon.

At Harrisburg, Pa., the House passed a bill making eight hours, a day's work.

Millions of grasshoppers are coming out of the sandy soil on the south side of the Arkansas river, above Pueblo, and devouring early vegetables and tender shrubs.

Miss Nellie Canfield, aged 18, niece of Abraham Lincoln, fatally shot herself Monday, at Bewitt's Seminary, N. J.

Miss Grace Lord, well known in literary circles as a translator of French works, was instantly killed in Boston on Wednesday, by the falling of a derrick.

Angus Bratt, a prominent citizen of East Liverpool, Ohio, shot and killed Jeff. C. Davis, of Youngstown, for alleged slander of his daughter.

Leading fruit growers in the Hudson River valley estimate, with the exception of peaches, the yield of fruits will be the largest and best in many years. The peach-crop is reported nearly a total failure.

The hillside for a quarter of a mile along the Fort Wayne Railway at Agnew, ten miles from Pittsburg Pa., is sliding at the rate of four feet an hour. Ten or twelve houses and the railway track are in danger of being pushed into the river.

A number of miners in Arizona have been surprised and scalped by the Apaches who left their reservation a few days ago. It is believed the Indians will make a desperate stand against the pursuing United States troops, and reports of severe fighting are expected.

The Inman Steamship Company offices in New York, will be discontinued from the 1st of June. Its business will be continued by the agents of the White Star Line. A series of misfortunes for many years, and dullness and competition between transatlantic steamship lines makes this step necessary.

A fire broke out in a house on Fortieth street New York, on Wednesday Mrs Emma Derner was burned fatally, and her baby terribly scorched. A fireman and Wm. McConnell were badly burned. The fire was caused by an exploding kerosene stove. The occupants of the upper floors escaped by way of the roof and fire escapes.—At 10 o'clock, same night, a fire broke out in a tenement house at 98 East Fourth street, New York, occupied by 20 families. The blaze originated in the basement, and at a single bound spread through the air shaft to the roof. The wildest excitement was caused among the inmates, and the stairways being impassable from smoke a desperate rush was made for fire escapes. Seven women and two children descended in safety, and many others were heroically rescued by the firemen, who managed to save them all, though several had very narrow escapes.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have left India for England.

Sir Peter Lumsden has arrived at Batoum.

The steamship *City of Berlin* from Liverpool to New York, came in collision with an immense iceberg last Tuesday morning during a fog, which damaged the vessel to the extent of five thousand dollars. All the passengers were asleep at the time of the collision, the violence of which caused a terrible panic till it was discovered that the vessel was in no danger.

Genuine cases of cholera have appeared both in Marseilles and in last year's plague centre in Spain.

The French Senate on Saturday passed the *scrutin de liste*, with an amendment that the princes of former reigning families shall be ineligible as candidates for the Chamber of Deputies.

A passenger train was telescoped at Rostoff, Russia by another train. Four persons were killed and twenty injured.

The Austrian Government is drafting a bill for State recognition of the Anglican Church, which has hitherto been only tolerated in Austria.

A revolution has just occurred in Salvador. President Zaldivar was compelled to resign, and left the country Saturday night on a Pacific Mail steamer, his place as president being taken by General Figueroa. Zaldivar is now very rich although poor when he obtained the presidency a few years ago.

The natives of Dongola, fearing massacre at the hands of the Mahdi after the evacuation of the Soudan by the British, are flocking down the Nile in large numbers.

Several reports are in circulation at Cairo to the effect that El Mahdi has sent Hussein Khalifa to Cairo to arrange terms with the Khedive.

The British section of the Afghan Frontier Commission, lately under charge of General Lumsden, is in camp twenty-five miles to the westward of Herat. The officers of the party visited Herat and were well received by the authorities and people.

SHALL THE TRAFFIC IN WINE AND BEER BE EXEMPT FROM PROHIBITION.

AN ADDRESS BY RICHARD EDDY, D.D., OF MASSACHUSETTS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—The phase of the Temperance Question on which I am expected to address you to-night is always an important one, but is especially significant to the people of this Dominion at the present hour. You are, if I understand aright, confronted by a determined effort on the part of all parties who are pecuniarily interested in the traffic in alcoholic beverages, and by some, it may be, who would be glad to diminish the consumption of intoxicants, to exempt from the Prohibition legislation which you have put in your Scott Act, what are called the lighter intoxicants, wine and beer. The demand for this exemption is based on two assertions. First, that these fermented liquors are harmless; and second, that the encouragement of their use will diminish the consumption of distilled liquors. Both of these assertions are without the slightest foundation in fact, and are contradicted by an unvarying experience. I come before you to-night to endeavor to show that your opposition to this exemption need not arise from a mere fancy or conceit, a bug bear created in the imagination of Temperance fanatics, but can be based on facts susceptible of the clearest and most complete demonstration. I therefore ask your attention to a statement of facts only.

I. Look at the record of the years when fermented drinks had full sway, before distillation was known. At just what time alcohol was distilled from fermented liquors cannot now be determined, but it is quite certain that it was not earlier than the thirteenth century, and also that until near the middle of the sixteenth century it was confined to the shelves of the apothecary. But distillation, we must bear in mind, never created alcohol, it simply set it free from the water or other fluids with which it was combined. But in order to its being set free it must of necessity have been in the combination. The quantity that is in the fermented liquor is, by distillation, given to us unmixed with other elements that were in the combination, but only the quantity created by fermentation. This is not only a fact demonstrated by chemistry, but is also the lesson taught by history.

It is less than four hundred years since what are called ardent spirits, *i.e.* distilled spirits, brandy, rum, whiskey and gin, began to be used as beverages. But at the least it is over four thousand years since man began to drink fermented beverages, and to be made drunken thereby. Is it reasonable to say that it is only four hundred years, and to drinkers of distilled beverages that drunkenness has been harmful, and that thirty-six hundred years of the use of and drunkenness from fermented beverages were harmless? But those who try to persuade us that fermented liquors are harmless now, do in effect say it, while the historic argument is against them. History is made up, and we cannot ignore it. Its record is accessible, and all who have eyes and use them in reading it, cannot fail to see that drunkenness in most ancient times, and produced wholly by the use of fermented beverages, bore all the characteristic marks of the drunkenness of modern times, produced by using distilled liquors.

All the drunkenness mentioned in the Holy Scriptures, both in the Old and New Testaments, and characterized therein as inciting to licentiousness and crime, producing poverty and disease, clothing a man with rags and shame, preventing his entrance into the kingdom of heaven, and calling down upon him and upon the land which tolerates it, the wrath of God—all of it without exception, from Genesis to Revelation, was drunkenness produced by fermented beverages. That which biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder, was not brandy, nor rum, nor gin, nor whiskey, but wine. That which made prophet and priest "err in vision and stumble in judgment," was "wine or strong drink." Assyria, Babylonia, Egypt, Media, and Persia, whose foundations reach beyond all records, were never conquered by the sword until their manliness, patriotism and morality had been undermined by drunkenness and the debaucheries incited by drunkenness—and all this was caused by fermented drinks, thousand of years before distillation was ever dreamt of. The famous debauch of Belshazzar, by reason of which Cyrus entered Babylon and slew the king in his cups, was a debauch on wine. Persia, in its turn, becoming demoralized by the habits which wine generates, yielded to Alexander, who for a time, listening to the warning of his physician, spurned the intoxicating bowl. "Remember, O king," said the physician, "hemlock is poison to man, and wine is like hemlock." But at last the great soldier yielded and lost his life. "Here," said Seneca, "Here is this hero, invincible by all the toils of prodigious marches, by all the dangers of sieges and combats, by the most violent extremes of heat and cold, here he lies, conquered by his intemperance, and struck to the earth by the fatal cup of Hercules." Egypt, which knew how to manufacture a fermented drink from barley as well as from grapes, has preserved the story of her shameful drunkenness in the paintings with which her artists have decorated the walls of her tombs. Men and women are seen glorying in their shame. Masters are represented as being carried home from their banquets in sottish unconsciousness, or women wholly helpless from intoxication, dependent on their slaves to keep

them in decent appearance. The whole description they thus give of themselves justifies the assertion of Josephus that "they are the most debauched people."

The drunkenness which prevailed in Rome, was fearful in extent, indecent in its public manifestation, licentious in its influence, and generally, demoralizing physically, mentally and morally. The Bacchanalia became so monstrous in its drunkenness and consequent licentiousness, that the Senate put down the festival fifteen hundred years before distilled alcohol was known. Pliny says, at the close of his Treatise on wine, in his Natural History: "We purchase, at the greatest pain and expense, this liquor which deprives man of his reason, renders him furious, and is the cause of an infinite variety of crimes. * * * * * Thence arise their paleness, their pendulous cheeks, their ulcerated eyes, their trembling hands, incapable of holding a full glass without spilling a portion of its contents." Delirium Tremens, or as it is called, "sleep agitated by furies," was also common, and was accompanied by loss of memory. "And this," he adds, "this is what they call seizing the moments of life! Whereas, in reality, whilst other men lose the day that is gone before, the drinker has already lost the day that is to come." Seneca's testimony is to the same effect: "No language," he says, "can convey an idea of the evils, torments, and disorders which the wine drinkers suffer." And Gibbons, speaking of the days of Rome's decadence, shows that such drunkenness was not confined to the higher classes, but that there issued from the stately palaces containing the baths of Caracalla, crowds of dirty and ragged plebeians, without shoes and without a mantle, who loitered away whole days in the street or Forum to hear news and to hold disputes; who dissipated in extravagant gaming the miserable pittance of their wives and children, and spent the hours of the night in obscene taverns and brothels in the indulgence of gross and vulgar sensuality.

In the ninth century of our present era, seven hundred years before distilled spirits were used as a beverage, drunkenness, with all its attendant horrors was raging to a fearful extent in Germany. Rabanus Maurus, a German preacher of that period, said: "Amongst the vices, feasting and drunkenness especially reign, since not only the rude and vulgar people, but the noble and powerful of the land, are given up to them. Both sexes and all ages have made intemperance into custom; * * * * * and so greatly has the plague spread, that it has infected some of our own order in the priesthood, so that not only do they not correct the drunkards, but become drunkards themselves."

In England, in the sixth century, drunkenness from beer drinking was common and was attended by riot and bloodshed. In the eighth century complaint is made to the Archbishop of Canterbury, that the bishops and clergy not only do not prevent drunkenness, but indulge themselves to great excess, and force others to intoxication. The Danes were even heavier drinkers than the Saxons. The guards in their army were often overcome by drink, and all are familiar with the story of King Alfred's introducing himself in the guise of a minstrel into the camp of Guthrum the Danish General, and finding his soldiers steeped in drunkenness. Accounts of Norman times are little less than accounts of debauchery through drink.

This historic testimony might be brought down even further, to the very time when ardent spirits so largely superseded in many localities, the use of fermented drinks. But these suffice to show that centuries before distillation was known, or if known, before it was employed in the elimination of Alcohol, the use of Wine and Beer produced just as disastrous results as any intoxicants produce now, and that, if experience is good for anything, the plea that Wine and Beer are harmless drinks now, has nothing but the shallowest false assumption to rest upon.

II. But we are not shut up to this evidence of the remote past. Facts lie at our hand, are constantly manifest in our daily experience, which assure us that the use of wine and beer as beverages causes evils which call loudly for the prohibition of the traffic in them. The safety of the community is imperilled by the crimes which are thus created, and the burdens of taxation are made additionally heavy and grievous by reason of the diseases and poverty which they cause. If it be deemed merely sentimental to legislate in the interests of philanthropy, certainly no one ought to object to legislation in self-defence, to make our home secure, and to diminish taxation and waste.

Dr. Bock, of Leipzig, put the facts tersely in one line, when, in an article on the "Moral Effects of Food and Drink," in the *British Medical Journal*, 1879, he said: "Beer is brutalizing, wine impassions, whiskey infuriates, but eventually unman." Horace Greeley, whose intelligent observation and knowledge as a conductor of a New York daily paper for many years enabled him to judge accurately in the matter, said:—

"They greatly mistake who in this country hope to live longer by drinking wines or malt liquors than they would expect to if addicted instead to distilled spirits. True, there is less alcohol in the same quantity of the fermented beverages, but the same quantity will not content them. Deceive themselves as they may, it is the alcoholic stimulus that their depraved appetites exact, and if indulged at all, they will be indulged to the constantly receding point of satisfaction. The single glass of wine or beer per day which sufficed at the beginning will soon be enlarged or repeated. It was enough to start the blood into a gallop yesterday, but falls short to-day, and will not begin to do to-morrow."

Prof. S. M. D. Fay, after giving an appalling account of the drunkenness which he saw in London, where, he says, "there is every opportunity to cure drunkenness with many and cheap drinks," adds:—"The fact of the matter is, if we want to multiply diseases, poverty, crime, indolence, and all the stages of idiocy and drunkenness, and the consumption of the stronger drinks, introduce more mild drinks, and make them cheap, and they will make the rest."

The history of the beer law in England corroborates the most radical statements that can be made on this subject. You are aware that in 1830 the use of ardent spirits, especially gin, had become so alarming in the Mother Country, that it became necessary in the estimation of all good citizens, that something should be done to check the evil. What to do was a very serious question, but it was finally determined to pass a law entitled, "An Act to permit the general sale of beer and cider by retail in England." By this Act many householders could on giving bonds and sureties, and paying two guineas, obtain a license to sell beer, and on the payment of one guinea obtain a license to sell cider. The object sought in passing this bill was to wean the people from spirit drinking by cheapening beer and making it easy to obtain it. One who favored the bill said he supported it because "it would supply the laboring classes with a more wholesome beverage than they now enjoyed, and preserve their morals from contamination. He believed that the grogshops would tend to keep the lower orders from the public houses, and thereby promote both morality and comfort." Lord Somerset said this bill "would substitute good beer for the abominable adulterations." Lord Brougham in supporting the bill said, "it was giving the people what, under present circumstances, might be called a moral species of beverage." The Duke of Wellington, in moving the second reading, "was sure the measure would be attended with the most beneficial consequences to the lower orders." The Chancellor of the Exchequer argued, "The measure would at once conduce to the comfort of the people in affording them cheap and ready accommodations, to their health, in procuring them a better and more wholesome beverage; and to their morality, in removing them from the temptations to be met with in a common ale house, and introducing them to houses of a better order."

Thus defended in both Houses of Parliament, and having the support of the leading philanthropists and statesmen of that day, the bill became a law; and it is said that the Duke of Wellington was heard to say that he regarded the passage of the law as "a greater achievement than any of his military victories." Astonishing results speedily followed. The friends of the measure were surprised by the sudden and general demoralization. The Rev. Sidney Smith who had expected and predicted great and beneficial results, wrote, only two weeks after the Act took effect:—"The new Beer Bill has begun its operations. *Everybody is drunk.* Those who are not singing are sprawling. The sovereign people are in a heastly state." The demoralization was so general and continuous, that the Duke of Wellington and Lord Brougham confessed to a change of opinion before a year had elapsed. Subsequently the latter said, in the House of Lords, "To what good was it that the legislature should pass laws to punish crime, or that their lordships should occupy themselves in finding out modes of improving the morals of the people by giving them education? What could be the use of sowing a little seed here and plucking up a weed there, if these beer-shops were to be continued that they might go on to sow the seeds of immorality broadcast over the land, germinating the most frightful produce that ever had been allowed to grow up in a civilized country, and, he was ashamed to add, under the fostering care of Parliament, and throwing its baleful influences over the whole community."

Lord Francis Edgerton "considered the bill as promotive of enormous evils. No bill had ever been more productive of drunkenness and immorality than this." Mr. Sadler said that "from his own knowledge he could declare that these beer-shops had made many, who were *previously sober and industrious, now drunkards*; and many mothers had also become tipplers." Magistrates, prison-keepers and their chaplains, gave uniform testimony, as the operation of the law progressed, to its frightfully debasing results.

G. F. Drury, Esq., magistrate, Shotover Park, Oxon, says:

"The Beer Bill has done more to brutalize the English laborer, and take him from his family and fireside into the worst associations, than almost any measure that could have been devised. It has furnished victims for the gaols, the hulks, and the gallows, and has frightfully extended the evils of pauperism and moral debasement."

The Reverend Chancellor Rakes said at a public meeting:

"He had seen its (the Beer-shop Act) effects spreading like a blight all through the country; villages which formerly were like the creations of romance—so beautiful were they—had become the scene of every evil."

Archdeacon Garbutt says:

"A large experience tells me that, where a neighborhood is visited by this scourge (beer-shops), no organization, no zeal, no piety, however devoted, no personal labors, however apostolic, will avail to effect any solid amelioration."

The appointment of Committees by Parliament to investigate the workings of the law, resulted uniformly in the accumulation of testimony against it. A committee appointed in 1853, said, in their Report to the House of Commons:

"The beer-shop system has proved a failure," and concurred in the statement of

the Lords' report on the Beer Act of 1830, that "it was already sufficiently notorious that drunkenness is the main cause of crime, disorder, and distress in England, and it appears that the multiplication of houses for the consumption of intoxicating liquors, which, under this Act, has risen from 8,830 to 123,306, has been thus in itself an evil of the first magnitude."

The press, which had been clamorous in its demand for the passage of the bill as an act of justice to the common people, testified soon after its trial, to the same effect as the magistrates, clergy and committees. The *Globe* thus represents the sentiments of the press generally:

"The injury done by the Beer Act to the peace and order of the rural neighborhoods, not to mention domestic happiness, industry, and economy, has been proved by witnesses from every class of society to have exceeded the evils of any single act of internal administration passed within the memory of man."

What a confirmation all this is of the more recent testimony of England's greatest brewer, Mr. Buxton: "The struggle of the school, the library, and the church, all united against the beer-houses and the gin-palaces, is but one development of the war between heaven and hell."

It is the same in all countries. You will be told by the advocates of beer-drinking that Germany is a strictly temperance country, and that beer is a harmless drink there. Do not be deceived by interested witnesses. A gentleman writing from Berlin to *Scribner's Monthly* thus speaks of beer-drinking in the German capital:

"If the school of social philosophers who argue so pleasantly about the influence of beer and wine in making a people temperate will visit a few of the most notorious of the beer and wine cellars of the German metropolis, we will guarantee a change of front in their position in regard to this momentous question. The curse of Berlin is its ten thousand beer and wine cellars, hidden away in subterranean retreats, where security from the public gaze is an inducement to a visit on the part of those who would hesitate to enter them if open to general view. Many of these are the retreats of the lowest species of vice and degradation, and the resorts of criminals in all stages of depravity. The uninitiated would neither find nor suspect the existence of half of them, and he who would study the subject worthily needs a trusty policeman as guide and protector."

Then, alluding to the police supervision which is so strict as to exclude drunkenness from the "public view," and so inclining superficial tourists to the conclusion that there is no drunkenness in Germany, the writer adds:

"But a night among the low haunts of any city will show how deceptive is this opinion, and prove, to the sorrow of the philanthropist, that it is a delusion. Indeed, we need little more to convince us of this fact than the wail which is arising in various parts of Europe as to the fearful ravages now being made on society by the excessive use of beer, wine, and alcoholic liquors."

In a volume published by the State Department of the United States Government, embodying a series of Consular reports concerning the state of labor in Europe, we have this testimony:

From the Consular at Barmen, Germany:

"A fruitful cause of want and ruin among the laboring classes is the enormous increase of the drinking-saloons and dancing-halls, and the complaints are universal as to the disposition of the laborers to indulge in excessive drink."

From Saxony:

"The poorer classes of the southern part fare very meanly indeed. For homes they have generally a single room, which answers for workshop as well. . . . When Sunday or a holiday comes they meet together at a restaurant, smoke poor tobacco, drink 'Einfach' beer, talk, sing, and dance, and are as happy as if they had a thousand a year."

From Dresden:

"The cost of living to the laboring classes almost invariably goes *pari passu* with their wages. They seem to be generally improvident and regardless of the future, and spend in beer-drinking, dancing, and idleness all they earn." "Sunday is always remarkable for the crowds of people moving in all directions in pursuit of pleasure, such as beer-drinking, dancing, concert music, excursions by boat and rail. The same love of pleasure and the same indifference to labor seem to animate all classes of society."

From Wurtemberg:

"The condition of such hard-working women is made still worse by the fact that in many, if not in most, of the larger German towns, nearly every fifth house is a place where intoxicating beverages of some kind are abundantly sold. If there is anywhere a class of persons who can justly complain of a hard lot in life, it is the poor laboring women in Germany."

In no countries, according to Dr. Sanger, in his comprehensive "History of Prostitution," is the social evil so prevalent as in wine-drinking France, and beer-cursed Germany. The houses of prostitution under Government regulation, are wine or beer shops. And Dr. Bourgeois, an eminent scientist of Paris, in his work entitled "The Passions in Relation to Health and Disease," in discussing the causes of libertinism, bears testimony that "Alcoholic Liquors, especially beer, favor the development of this vice."

These vitiating effects of beer-drinking are also noticeable on this continent. Dr. M. L. Holbrook, a physician and author, spent a month as a juror in one of the criminal courts in New York City, and thus testifies concerning the relations of "Lager Beer and crime":

"During the long session of the court, I was pained to see that most of the criminals were young, and that in a majority of instances they had been drunk more or less when committing their depredations on society. We had five or six murderers on trial, and nearly all had been drinking before the murder what a German would call a moderate amount of lager beer—say from one to two quarts—and sometimes with it ale. Perhaps the most painful murder case before the court was that of a boy seventeen years old, son of very respectable parents, who killed a comrade while entirely under the influence of lager beer. The fight which occurred at the same time was between about a dozen boys from fifteen to twenty, and all had drunk lager beer freely."

And he adds: "Judging from my observation, lager beer is quite as likely to generate murders and crime as the stronger liquors."

Judge Pitman, of Massachusetts, in his admirable work, "Alcohol and the State,"—a book crowded with startling facts,—reviewing the Beer legislation in that State, gives many instances of the increase of crime after the beer vendors and their sympathizers had succeeded in exempting beer from the operation of the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicants. A noticeable instance is thus cited by him: "In New Bedford, the records of the police court prove, that in 1872 after eight months of free beer, there was, as compared with 1871, a year of strict prohibition, an increase of sixty eight per cent. in the aggregate crime, and of over one hundred and twenty per cent. in cases of drunkenness." He cites the District Attorney of Worcester County, to this effect: "The testimony in our criminal courts is to the effect that a majority of crimes there investigated are committed under the influence of beer or a stronger liquor sold under cover of the beer traffic." And he asks us to "weigh well the pregnant suggestion made by the District Attorney of Essex: 'I am inclined to believe that beer not only creates an appetite for something stronger, but that its immediate influence and effect upon crime is more dangerous to the community than the stronger liquors in this way: the excessive use of the stronger drinks is liable to make men drunk and helpless, unable to do much harm, while beer excites men to acts of violence, desperation and crime.'" More recently the Congregationalist, published in Boston, has said:

"We know a man who for twelve years has never used any liquor save beer. He comes home from his elegant store, behind his handsome pair of horses, and make his home a terror. He runs after his wife with an axe, and makes a beast of himself in a thousand ways." It also adds: "We know another man who uses only beer who has beaten his wife so as to make her helpless for days, was dead drunk on beer when the neighbors helped bury his infant son, and has repeatedly knocked down and beaten his girl of eight and boy of five."

A New Jersey, and a Chicago brewer, each declare, on leaving the business, that it is iniquitous. Says the former:

"Three years ago I stopped drinking any kind of beer or liquor, and have not tasted a drop since. Latterly I began to think that it was inconsistent for me to make for others what I deemed hurtful to myself. When I finally came to the conclusion that my business was wrong, and that to continue it would simply be to outrage my conscience, I promptly resolved to stop, and I have done it. I suppose that a good many Germans will take offence at what I have done, and I am very sorry. The brewers, too, will be offended; but, once convinced, as I am, that intemperance is the great curse of the world, I shall never have anything to do again with beer-making. Since getting out of the traffic, I have felt like a new man—as though a load had been lifted from my conscience."

And the other, Mr. William Lill, at a meeting held in Chicago, announced his purpose neither to rebuild, nor own another brewery, saying:

"It was a business that demoralized both master and man. He had found it impossible to keep sober men on his premises. It was a manufactory of drunkards in constant operation; and the curse began in the brewery itself, where every man was a beer-barrel in the morning and a barrel of beer at night. He would have no more of it. He would be content to make less money in some other way."

"At this point an old acquaintance in the audience called out, 'Lill, what are we to do for that excellent ale of yours?' Mr. Lill answered, 'Do without, and be the better for it.'"

The citation of similar evidence might be continued at length. It seems to me to be overwhelming and unanswerable proof that fermented beverages are not what the advocates of their use assure us, healthful drinks which ought to be exempted from prohibitory action; but that they are beverages demonstrably containing the seeds of violence and crime.

III. Equally fatal are the physical effects of fermented drinks as manifest in disease and premature death. The evidence which I present you on this branch of the subject is not made up by temperance men, seeking to bolster up a philanthropic theory; but chiefly by business men, watching for gain, and impatient of whatever interferences with their pecuniary profits. I allude to the managers of Life Insurance Companies, who have no sentiment whatever in the matter, but deal with the question purely on business principles; and from these exclusively economic considerations they warn the public against the dangers and increased death-rate involved in beer-drinking. *The Pacific Medical Journal* published not long since, an article strongly condemnatory of the custom of beer-drinking. This article the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, has deemed it desirable to reprint for more general distribution. Attention is called in it to the fact that "the fashion of the present day in the United States sets strongly toward the substitution of beer for other stimulating liquors;" a fact which "is one of great magnitude and deserves the attention of medical men as well as that of the moralist." Dr. Astley Cooper's testimony, based on his experience in Guy's Hospital, London, is given, that "the beer drinkers from the London breweries, though presenting the appearance of rugged health, were the most incapable of all classes to resist disease; that trifling injuries among them were liable to lead to the most serious consequences; and that so prone were they to succumb to disease that they would sometimes die from gangrene in wounds as trifling as the scratch of a pin." The article concludes by saying of the proposed encouragement of the beer traffic that it is "cause for apprehension and alarm that just as public opinion, professional and unprofessional, is uniting all over the world in the condemnation of the common use of ardent spirits, the portals of danger and death are opening wide in another direction."

The Home Insurance Company is not alone in sounding the alarm. Says Col. Jacob L. Greene, President of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company:

"I protest against the notion so prevalent and so industriously urged that beer is harmless, and a desirable substitute for the more concentrated liquors. What beer may be, and what it may do in other countries and climates, I do not know from observation. That in this country and climate its use is in an evil only less than the use of whiskey, if less on the whole, and that its effect is only longer delayed, not so immediately and obviously bad, its incidents not so repulsive, so destructive in the end, I have seen abundant proof. In one of our largest cities, containing a great population of beer-drinkers, I had occasion to note the deaths among a large group of persons whose habits, in their own eyes and in those of their friends and physicians, were temperate, but they were habitual users of beer. When the observation began, they were, upon the average, something under middle age, and they were, of course, selected lives. For two or three years there was nothing very remarkable to be noted among this group. Presently death began to strike it; and, until it had dwindled to a fraction of its original proportions, the mortality in it was astounding in extent, and still more remarkable in the manifest identity of cause and mode. There was no mistaking it, the history was almost invariable. Robust, apparent health, full muscles, a fair outside, increasing weight, florid faces; then a touch of cold, or a sniff of malaria, and instantly some acute disease, with almost invariably typhoid symptoms, was in violent action, and ten days or less ended it. It was as if the system had been kept fair outside while within it was eaten to a shred, and at the first touch of disease there was utter collapse, every fibre was poisoned and weak. And this, in its main features, varying of course in degree, has been my observation of beer-drinking everywhere. It is peculiarly deceptive at first; it is thoroughly destructive at the last."

With him agrees the President of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Thos. W. Russell: "I have no doubt the results are correctly stated by Col. Greene. Pneumonia, typhoid fever, inflammation of the brain, of the bowels, etc., are not unfrequently given as the cause of death, when it should be truthfully added directly induced by the use of such beverages."

Also Geo. C. Ripley, President of the Home Life Insurance Company: "Our experience as a rule, confirms that of Col. Greene. It indicates that malt liquors used habitually, even through moderately, cause an increase of mortality."

The President of the United States Life Insurance Company, T. H. Brosnan, says: "Our experience has been very much more limited than the experience of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, but so far as it has gone, and to the extent of our own powers of observation, whether speaking officially or personally, we believe that Col. Greene's views represent the facts. There are, of course, cases where persons are advised to take and are benefited by taking malt liquors daily. But when persons are addicted to the habitual use of ale or beer daily, it would be hard to define the limits within which they could be called moderate drinkers. The ability to attend to business is not a test to be relied on."

J. B. Temple, President of the Southern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ky., says: "I cannot say that I have such wide experience as Col. Greene's, but I do not doubt the correctness of his conclusions. In the case of moderate drinking either of malt or spirituous liquors, there is small hope that the habitual drinker will remain a moderate one."

A. G. Bullock, President of the State Mutual Life Insurance Company, says: "I have not examined the subject as thoroughly as Col. Greene, and cannot answer, therefore, with as much confidence from personal knowledge. But generally, I will answer, my experience confirms that narrated by him. My experience is that the habitual use of beer, ale, etc., even by moderate drinkers, increases mortality."

Stephen Ball, Secretary of the Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company, says: "From our general observations, we should take it for granted that a careful examination of our mortality experience would not fail to confirm the experience of Col. Greene."

Samuel C. Huey, President of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company, says: "My experience confirms to a great degree the experience of Col. Greene. I consider that malt liquors taken habitually by a moderate drinker, tend to increase mortality."

J. H. Nitchin, Secretary of the National Life Insurance Company, U. S. of A., says: "In general our experience justifies the conclusion expressed by Col. Greene." And Chas. Dewey, President of the same Company, says: "Our experience confirms that of Col. Greene, of the Connecticut Mutual Life. Mortality, in our opinion, is increased by the habitual use of malt liquors, beer, ale, etc."

Recently the following statement has been going the rounds of the public press:

"A short time ago one of the largest and most conservative life insurance companies withdrew from business in Indiana on the discovery that the deaths in that State exceeded the tables of mortality. The president of the company proceeded to make a detailed investigation, and in his report he asserts that beer-drinking was carried to great excess in three or four counties, and that in those is where the unexpected loss of life occurred."

There is, I repeat, no sentiment in these statements. They are in the interest of, and prompted by, the most cold-blooded calculations of pecuniary gain.

What they thus testify, the medical profession throughout the civilized world declares to be true. Notably pertinent in this direction is the recently published testimony of the physicians and surgeons of Toledo, Ohio. Says one of their number, Dr. S. H. Burgen:

"I think beer kills quicker than any other kind of liquor. My attention was first called to the insidious effects of beer-drinking years ago, when I began examining

or a life insurance company. I passed as unusually good risks five Germans—young business men—who seemed to be in the best of health, and to have superb constitutions. In a few years I was amazed to see the whole five drop off, one after another, with what ought to have been mild and easily curable attacks of disease. On comparing my experience with that of other physicians I found that they were all having similar luck with confirmed beer-drinkers, and the incidents of my practice since then have heaped up confirmation on confirmation. The first organ to be attacked is the kidneys; the liver soon sympathizes with them, and then comes, most frequently, dropsy or Bright's disease, both of which are certain to end fatally."

Dr. S. S. Thorn, says:

"Adulterants are not the important thing in my estimation—it is the beer itself. It stupefies and retards his intellect, because it is a narcotic, and cumulative in its effects. For instance, mercurials are cumulative. They gather in the system. A dose of 1-16th or 1-32d of a grain would have no appreciable effect upon the system; but a number of these small doses administered consecutively would soon produce salivation and other destructive results. So beer accumulates and gathers certain pernicious agencies in the system, until they become very destructive. Every man who drinks beer in any quantity soon begins to load himself with soft, unhealthy fat. This is bad, because it is the result of interference with the natural elimination of deleterious substances. No man, no matter what his constitution, can go on long with his system full of the morbid and dead matter which the kidneys and liver are intended to work off."

Dr. M. H. Parmalee testifies:

"The majority of saloon-keepers die from dropsy, arising from liver and kidney diseases, which are induced by their beer-drinking. My experience has been that saloon-keepers and the men working about breweries are very liable to these diseases. When one of these apparently stalwart, beery fellows is attacked by a disorder that would not be regarded as at all dangerous in a person of ordinary constitution, or even a delicate, weakly child or woman, he is liable to drop off like an over-ripe apple from a tree. You are never sure of him for a minute. He may not be dangerously sick to-day, and to-morrow be in his shroud. All physicians think about alike on this subject, as their observations all lead them to similar conclusions. It is a matter so plain that there is hardly room for any other opinion. The most of them are like myself in another thing: I have come to dread being called upon to take charge of a case of sickness in a man who is an habitual beer-drinker. Experience has taught me that in such persons it is impossible to predict the outcome. The form of Bright's disease known as the swollen or large white kidney, is much more frequent among beer-drinkers than any other class of people, and also that its prevalence seems to have kept pretty fair pace with the rapid increase in the consumption of beer in this country."

Dr. S. S. Lungren, says:

"It is difficult to find any part of a confirmed beer-drinker's machinery that is doing its work as it should. This is the reason why their life-cords snap off like glass rods when disease or accident gives them a little blow. Beer-drinking shortens life. That is not a mere opinion, however. It is a well-settled, recognized fact. Physicians and insurance companies accept this as unquestioningly as they do any other undisputed fact of science."

Dr. J. T. Woods, says:

"I have never had reason to think that any beneficial results came from the use of beer as a common drink, but on the contrary regard it as slowly but positively detrimental to the system. Its indiscriminate use as a beverage produces the most damaging effects as other drugs would do. That confirmed beer-drinkers are especially unpromising patients on whom to perform surgical operations, I am sure all practical surgeons will agree. There can be no question about it."

Dr. C. A. Kirkley, says:

"As is well known, there is no more fruitful source of Bright's disease. The heart and blood-vessels are excited at first, then their tone is impaired, and then digestion and nutrition become impaired. The nervous system is especially liable to disorder. Every physician is familiar with cases in which nervous wear and tear in an active life has been kept up by stimulants without apparent loss of power for years, bodily and mental vigor, however, suddenly fail, mental exertion produces fatigue, there is depression, loss of appetite, enfeebled digestion, and all the symptoms consequent upon this condition."

Dr. G. A. Collamore, says:

"Every physician or surgeon will testify that, other things being equal, the beer-soaker has a much smaller chance of recovery, if overtaken by serious illness, accident, or the necessity of surgical interference, than the one who abstains. In this one particular effect beer is, in my judgment, more injurious than more concentrated forms of alcohol, which tend rather to local disorders."

Another melancholy fact is that brought out by Henry Morselli, M.D., in his work on "Suicide," where he shows that the lowest averages of self-destruction are in localities the most distant from the German centre, and that those provinces give the highest which are entirely Germanized. The following table illustrates the accuracy of his statement:

		Annual average.
		94 or 17 per million.
1874-8	Ireland	115 or 34 "
1871-5	Scotland	1,052 or 38 "
1874-8	Italy	1,685 or 69 "
1873-7	England and Wales	2,781 or 130 "
1874-8	Austria	2,921 or 152 "
1874-8	Prussia	3,350 or 162 "
1873-6	France	303 or 169 "
1874-8	Wurtemberg	269 or 177 "
1874-8	Baden	209 or 305 "
1874-8	Thuringia	339 or 338 "
1873-8	Saxony	

What contrasts! Whiskey-cursed Ireland shows 17 suicides annually to the million of inhabitants, and beer-cursed Saxony 338 suicides to the million. Surely beer is a depressent psychologically as well as physically.

IV. Equally untenable is the position taken by those who favor the exemption of fermented drinks from the operation of prohibitory legislation, on the ground that their use diminishes the use of distilled liquors.

"In an article on 'The moral condition of Germany, with some refer-

ence to that of other countries," published in the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, for Germany, 1885, the following facts are stated:—"Between 1871 and 1879 there was a very slight decrease in the whole amount of beer and brandy drunk in the nation (Germany), from 90.1 litres of beer per head to 89.8 a falling off of about half a pint; and from 9.7 litres of brandy to 9.3. But according to late reports, a decided increase has again set in, and 1883 is credited with six per cent. more liquor consumed than in 1882.

"In France the use of beer has grown from 8.45 litres per head in 1830 to 21 litres in 1875; and brandy from 1.09 in 1830 to 3 in 1878. Thus Germany drinks more than four times as much beer, and three times as much brandy as France.

"Britain and America have the sad pre-eminence of leading the world in drunkenness, though showing many signs of improvement. British imported wine fell off nearly eight per cent. in 1882, and nine per cent. in 1880, and all imported spirits decreased one and a half per cent. in 1882, and domestic one per cent. But while Britain as a whole seems improving, those that do drink seem to be getting worse. Drunken crimes increased between 1867 and 1878 from 121,709 to 194,549.

"Scotland drank 1.847 gallons of spirits per head in 1866, and 2.336 in 1876. England during the same time went from 846 to 1.113, and Ireland from 857 to 1.376.

"The same tendency is just as marked in Germany. Instead of the 'simple beer' drunk by the people a generation ago, lager beer is used, and the stronger beer of Bavaria. And while beer is increasing, brandy is increasing still more, with the ever recurring result that those who are drunken are becoming more drunken still. For example, between 1872 and 1875 the use of brandy rose from 5.9 litres per head in Westphalia to 7.7; in Rhineland, from 2.8 to 3.7; in Silesia, from 14.6 to 18.9, in West Prussia, from 16.4 to 20.9; in Posen, from 23.9 to 31.9.

"Beer-drinking in Bavaria has grown from 134 litres per head in 1840 to 278 in 1878, or more than doubled in one generation.

"Saloons have increased in number out of all proportion to other places of business. During the ten years from 1868 to 1877 they grew by fifty-one per cent.

"In Wurtemberg, the wine stores had risen in 1877 to more than 16,000, or one for every 117 of the population. The proportion in 1858 was one for every 181. In Baden there is a wine store for every 143; in Hesse, for every 166; and in Alsace-Lorraine, for every 120 of the inhabitants.

"Adding beer-saloons to wine-stores, there are, all told, 20,496 in Wurtemberg, or one for every 97 of the population. The annual consumption amounts to 35 gallons per head, of beer, six gallons of wine, one gallon of cider, and one gallon of brandy. It is supposed that in Baden the yearly cost of liquors is ninety times the taxes paid on real estate. Between 1868 and 1877 the saloons rose from 5,910 to 8,935, or over 3,000. While in 1868 there was an ale house for every 243 of the population, in 1877 there was one for every 169. In some of the smaller towns the proportion ran up to one for every 95, 93, 91, 88, 73, 65, 59. The number of butcher shops remained stationary, while the brewers increased by 150, and the distillers by 2,500.

"Recent financial legislation has in some cases contributed to the growth of this evil. Liberalism and free trade notions carried to an extreme gave free competition to beer and brandy sellers. Encouraged by a law passed in 1873, the number of saloons in Alsace Lorraine has increased since then by fifty per cent. Before 1870 six to seven gallons of wine were sold for one gallon of brandy. In 1876 the sale of wine stood to that of brandy as 4:1; in 1877, as 3:1; in 1878, as 2:1; in 1879, at 1½:1.

"These startling facts are calling the attention of all Christians, patriots and moralists to this threatening calamity. The attention of Parliament has been turned towards it. The clergy are agitating for reform. And in March, 1883, representative men of all classes met, and formed the 'German Association against the abuse of alcoholic beverages.'

The experience on this continent is not unlike that in the Old World. In the United States the annual consumption of beer has increased from 23,000,000 gallons in 1840, to 551,000,000 in 1883; that of distilled liquors from 43,000,000 gallons in 1840, to 78,000,000 in 1883; that of wines from 5,000,000 gallons to 25,000,000. The number of gallons per capita has increased from a little over four in 1840, to a little over twelve in 1883, so that while beer-drinking has increased 60.2 per cent., whiskey-drinking has increased 44.5 per cent.

Take the figures of a still smaller number of years. In 1876 the consumption of distilled liquors was 59,000,000 gallons, in 1883, 78,000,000; beer in 1876, 308,000,000 gallons, in 1883, 551,000,000; wines in 1876, 20,000,000 gallons, in 1883, 25,000,000. Increase of distilled liquors 27½ per cent., beer, 51½ per cent., wine, 12½ per cent.

Take the figures for the year ending June 30th, 1884, as given by the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Gallons of distilled spirits consumed in year ending June 30th, 1883, 72,980,248; June 30th, 1884, 76,179,204. Increase for the year 3,198,956 gallons. Gallons of beer consumed in year ending June 30th, 1883, 552,257,185; June 30th, 1884, 591,035,928. Increase in the consumption of beer, 38,778,743 gallons. Per cent. increase of distilled liquors, 4.4; of beer, 7.

Look at the experience of California. The Fourth Annual Report of the Massachusetts Board of Health, contains the following from a distinguished clergyman, formerly of New England, but who has resided many years in California:—

"It is more and more evident that the abundance and cheapness of our wines, as well as their quality (both pleasant and strong), increases fearfully the amount of intemperance in California. In our wine-growing districts—and these are everywhere—there are very few families who do not use wine freely. Whole communities are saturated with wine—men and women, young and old. *Nor does the drinking stop with wine. Beginning with this comparatively pure product, it graduates speedily into the use of brandy and whiskey, and the worst of adulterated liquors.*"

Rev. A. L. Stone, D.D., after residing some years in California, said:

"I had entertained a sort of hope that the manufacture of pure wines, and their introduction into general use, would crowd out the gross, strong liquors, and diminish intemperance. *I am fully convinced that this hope was groundless and delusive.* It is in evidence that fully two-thirds of all the wine manufactured is converted by the manufacturers into brandy. It also appears that in the wine-growing districts intemperance is on the increase, extending even to the youth of both sexes."

The editor of *The Pacific*, published in San Francisco, writes under date of April 15, 1872:

"Lager beer has been freely made and used in this State for many years. It is not limited by any means to the German population, and is consumed in large quantities in mining districts, grain districts, fruit districts, and wine districts. Nothing displaces it, nor does it displace anything. We have never heard of it as a temperance drink; lager drunkenness is too frequent for that. Our impression is, that the lowest, slowest, most illiterate, most unimprovable, if not vicious population outside of the great cities, is found in the oldest wine districts in this State, and that the use of the product of vineyards has been the most active cause of this condition of the population: that the increased production and consumption of wine on this coast in the most recent years has diminished the use of neither distilled liquor nor lager beer, but rather increased the demand for both. We never hear of people who forsake liquor and beer for the sake of wine, but we hear of many who never use an intoxicant till they learn to love wine, and then have abandoned wine for something more stimulating. In a word, we do not believe that wines reform anybody, and we do believe that they beguile many into drinking habits, and finally into drunkenness, who would never have drunk a drop but for wine."

What has now been said is before you, not as an appeal to imagination, nor as an attempt to address prejudice, nor with any pretence to eloquence; but as a plain, honest statement of facts. The appeal is to your intelligence, and no doubt is entertained that your conscientious verdict must be, that to exempt fermented drinks from the operation of a prohibitory law, would be to fly in the face of all history, to foster the most deadly enemy to health, prosperity and morals, and to invite the defeat of all your efforts to suppress intemperance."

Tales and Sketches.

BIB AND TUCKER.

Once upon a time two little boys lived in a cabin in a wood. Their names were Joseph and John, and their father's and mother's names were Barney and Betsey Stokes. Betsey, their mother, was a careful and tidy woman; and, when the small boys came to the table, she protected their jackets by a napkin with a string upon it, which she called a bib. Their father used to say to them playfully at dinner time, "Come along, Bib," "Come along, Tucker;" and, after a time they came to be called by those names more than they were by their own.

They were very jolly little fellows, and played all day long in the woods. They gathered mosses and flowers and ferns for the china vases over the chimney; they picked berries for their supper, wild strawberries and blackberries in their season, and the little, red, shining "checkerberry," with its spicy, pleasant taste. They worked a little, too, in the garden that had been made at the back of the house in the clearing; and picked up bushels and bushels of chips about the saw-mill which stood on the stream. This mill on the river was "no end of fun" to the two boys. Its whirring sound and the buzz of its saw, as the great logs drifted into its grip, was the only noise they heard, except that of the wind and the birds. They liked to watch their father at the saw, and longed for the day when they should be old enough to help him at his work. Barney was very fond and proud of his little boys, and a very good father indeed, except—ah, I am sorry to say it!—except when he left the mill on Saturdays and went away through the woods to the town. Sometimes Bib and Tucker went part of the way with him, and told him what they wanted him to bring; for it was on these occasions that Barney bought supplies for the table, and clothes, and sometimes toys for his boys. So Saturday, all through their childhood, was their one day of excitement and pleasure; the day in which their new and pretty things came home. Mother always hastened through her labors, and tidied up the house, and had a good supper ready, and sent the boys, and sometimes went herself, to meet papa.

But one sad Saturday there came a change. It had been a long, bright day, and Barney had gone early to the town, and he was to bring a new dress to the mother, and a jacket for Tucker, and a pair of shoes for Bib, and there were plums to be bought for the pudding for their Sunday dinner, and that alone was enough to make them very happy boys. Toward night, the house looked uncommonly nice, and the two boys went away to meet their father, and Mother Betsey stayed behind to keep the

fire going under the kettle, that the supper might be already when the three returned. Hand in hand, the boys ran along the road in the wood, holding each other fast, so that they should not fall and soil their clothes, which were their best, and fresh and clean. The chipmunks called to them, and the birds kept chirping for them to stop, but they were in too much of a hurry for that. Soon, with a shout of joy, they saw their father coming, and ran forward to meet him, when they noticed that his clothes were dirty; his face was scratched and bleeding, and he was staggering from side to side of the road. Of course, they were frightened anyway, for never in all their lives had they seen any one like this; but when Barney saw they were frightened, he was very angry, and started to run after them, and to call them ugly names, and to curse and use dreadful words, such as they had been taught were never used by any but wicked men.

In trying to seize Bib by the arm, his father lost his bundles, and the boys picked them up and managed to keep beyond his reach. Poor Bib! he saw there was only one of his new shoes to be found, and the paper of plums was all broken, and the nice sweet things were nearly all lost upon the ground.

In sorry plight enough they reached home, and ran screaming in at the gate. "O mother, mother! what is the matter with father? He can't walk, and only runs round and falls down!" "And he hit Tucker on the head, and said bad names, and tried to hit me, but I dodged and ran," put in Bib, very much out of breath. "O mother, he's coming!" and they both got behind her as the poor, dirty, drunken creature came in sight.

And mother Betsey turned very pale, but she went out to meet him and helped him in. He was very loud and rough and quarrelsome, and it was long after dark before he grew sleepy and she could get him away to bed. The she went for her little boys, whom she had sent out into the garden; for the father seemed very angry at them, and determined to give them a beating.

And Bib, who was the eldest, had been doing his best to comfort Tucker, and, altogether, they felt very wretched, sitting shivering in the dark on a log in the edge of the wood, waiting for their mother to tell them they might come in. She comforted them with some of the nice, hot soup she had made for their supper, but they ate it with rather scared glances toward the bedroom where their father lay asleep. After supper she went up with them to their little bed, and sitting down on the bedside, after she had tucked them in, she talked to them of this dreadful thing that they had seen.

"I love your father, and so must you, my hairns," she said, shaking Bib's hand; "but you are big boys now, old enough when mother is in trouble to help her to bear it, and to know what it means. Now, when your father was a young man he learned to drink rum and whiskey and gin, and just what you saw to-night is what it makes of men and boys. You can see for yourselves and judge if you would like to be that way. When you were very small we lived in the town, and the chance came for your father to take the mill, and I left all my friends and came here to live in the woods, for I thought that here he would not be tempted to drink. I am glad we came, for it has kept him from it until lately, but now he seems to have begun again, and I want my little men to be brave, and help me to keep him home away from the whisky, and to keep the whiskey away from him. You need not be afraid, for he loves you when he is not drunk and when he is he staggers so that you can always keep out of his way. So you must never be afraid any more, and I want you to help me, for it will take us all to save him."

"What can we do, mother?" asked Bib, trying to feel very brave.

"Well, you will have to stay and keep the house whenever he goes to town, so that I can go with him if he will let me, or you will both have to go sometimes if he will let you, for if we were with him I think he would be ashamed to go into the dreadful places where the drink is sold. But the worst of it is, that when he begins to drink he wants more and more. Now, to-morrow when he wakes he will be sober and ashamed, and that will not keep him from drinking the liquor he has brought to-night. He often used to bring it and hide it, and that is what he will do again. I want you to notice the places where he goes about the mill or the house, and to find the bottles whenever you can. I don't want you to break them and pour the liquor out, but to take them away in the woods and bury them deep in the ground."

"Why can't we spill it, mother?" asked Tucker.

"Because I don't want you to get used even to the smell of the vile stuff," she said. "I wouldn't let you touch it if there was any other way. But I can't look about the mill. It would make him very angry, and so you must do that, for together we have got to save and cure him. He is too good a man to be lost."

There was much more earnest talk, and before the mother prayed with them and left them in the dark, they had promised never to drink, and to help her in every possible way. Then she crept down stairs and came back soon, with two bottles in her hands.

"Are you asleep, Bib?"

"No mother,—Tuck is—"

"No, I'm awake," said Tucker drowsily.

"Well, hark a moment! I have found these and emptied them, and in the morning you must take them away. I hope your father will think he lost them on the way home. But if he remembers them he will ask if I saw them."

"Well, you haven't seen them," said Tuck.

"No, I felt them as I was hanging up his coat in the dark, yet, Tucker, to say I had not seen them would be deceiving your father, and you know whatever comes I must not lie."

"But," said Bib, "if he asks you where the bottles are, mother, you can say you do not know, for I will take care of them early, and you must not know where."

"Well, let us hope he will not ask," said the mother. "for if the purpose to deceive makes a lie, then that, too, would be untrue," and she left the bottles in Bib's hands and quietly slipped away down stairs.

And Bib tucked the empty bottles under his pillow, and full of good purposes to fight like a soldier against the habit of drink, he fell asleep.

In the morning, after the excitement of the previous evening, both boys overslept. Neither were ready when their mother called them for breakfast.

"What shall we do with the bottles?" asked Tucker. "Do you dare to leave them here?"

"No, not I," answered Bib, who had recovered from his fright and felt very manly and important. "Up here would be the first place anybody 'd look."

"It's too late to bury them now, till after father goes to the mill."

"Yes, and we musn't carry them down."

"No, nor we musn't leave them up here."

"Well then, what can we do?" asked Tucker, who was impatient for his breakfast.

"I d'know—unless we put 'em in our trousers legs."

Tucker laughed in spite of the sad necessity, and immediately began to try.

"Tell you what, if I only had a string I could fix it," said Bib.

"Well, there's the fish line, that's strong, cut that."

And they did cut it and tied a piece double around each bottle's neck and put the string over their own necks, and let the bottle lay just under their jackets inside the waistband of their trousers. To their great delight they found they could sit down, and stand and walk and that it did not show enough to be detected, especially after they got their napkins on.

"Come boys, why are you so late? Come at once to breakfast."

"All ready, mother," said Bib, hitching at his trousers, "except our napkins. Isn't this the day for clean ones?"

"Yes, go to the linen chest and get them, and be quick about it."

To put them on and come down was quickly done, and they gave their father good morning just as usual. He was pale and looked tired, and his usually kind face was very cross.

"Late are you. Running about the woods last night, long after you ought to have been in bed. Come along to your breakfast, and then go up the town road and pick up some things I let fall last night."

"What things," asked Bib, blushing.

"Well, the only things I care about was a bottle or two of medicine. I feel sick. My head aches. I ought to have taken it the first thing this morning, and I must have it. I'll give a shilling to the boy that finds one first." Then, glaring angrily at his wife, he broke forth, "Why do you stand there staring at me instead of giving me my breakfast? I'll see if I'm to be kept waiting for two boys. Come here Bib, come here I say. I must wait till you are ready, must I. It's time for clean napkins is it, for you? Where's mine? I'd like to know. No matter if there's no napkin at all for me: Come here and give me yours," stretching a threatening hand toward Bib.

"But, father, I can't, and it isn't your kind. It's got strings. I'll get you one," said he, backing himself toward the door.

"You won't come, will you? I'll see whether I'll be minded or not," and he started after the boy; but Bib's courage was fast coming to the rescue, and before his mother could interfere, he was beating his angry father off with both his little fists in full play.

"Stop! Stop!" said his mother. "Bib, give your father the napkin."

"I can't, mother, and— and— and I won't," said Bib, ducking under his father's arm, and running out of the house and away to the woods as fast as his nine-year old legs would scamper. Before his father could follow, little Tuck stood before him holding up his own napkin. "Here's mine, Papa Stokes. here's mine!" he said. But his father gave him a push that sent him against a chair and shivered the bottle into fragments, while a stream of blood, instead of whiskey, flowed down swiftly to the floor.

"There now, I'm cut," said Tucker, looking reproachfully at his father. "I'm cut by your wicked old bottle that makes papas horrid and drunk."

"What? What? Betsey, what does this mean?" said the thoroughly frightened man, lifting the wounded boy to his knee, while his mother hurriedly drew away the clothing from his breast.

It was not a deep cut, but ragged, and bleeding profusely, and seemed far more frightful than it really was.

"What shall I do, Bess? What has done this? What hurt him?" said the half distracted man.

"Do! call Bib back and hurry as fast as you can for the doctor. I don't think it's a bad cut, but I am afraid I cannot stop the bleeding. If I cannot—well, Barney, if I cannot, it will be a dear price to pay for the drink."

"Oh Betsey, was it—was it?"

"It was your bottles which the boys were going to hide. Bib had one too, I suppose, which was the reason he would not give up his napkin. O Barney, I thought you would never take to drink again. For the boy's sake, if not for mine, I thought you never would."

"And I never will! So help me God, I never will!" he answered fervently as he left the house.

Away into the woods calling, "Bib, Bib!" and Bib, whose adventure had given him courage, lifted himself from a little grave, where he had just buried the bottle and ran toward his father, pulling off his napkin as he went.

"Here, 'tis! Papa! I wanted you to have it, but you know—I—well, I couldn't, I couldn't." But his father had him in his arms and gave him such a hug and a kiss as startled him more than a blow would have done.

And Barney saddled the horse and away he went for the doctor; and Betsey, meantime succeeded in staunching the cut, and when the doctor came he said it would soon heal, and that Master Tucker would not suffer much beyond a little weakness from loss of blood. He lay very quiet for a few days, but they were most happy days in the cottage in the wood.

Barney Stokes seemed bent on showing them how tender a father he could be, and Bib saw such a hope in his mother's eyes and made him almost sure her work was done, and that he would not need to help her fight the dreadful foe. And as the years passed on time proved that he was right. He never had to take another bottle to his bosom or to dig for another a grave.—*American Reformer.*

Our Casket.

BITS OF TINSEL.

"Will you take pie or pudding Johnnie?" "Pie, ma!" "Pie what, Johnny?" "Pie first."

An Irishman having been told that the price of bread had been lowered, exclaimed, "That is the first time I ever rejoiced at the fall of my best friend!"

A boy at school, on being asked to describe a kitten, said: "A kitten is remarkable for rushing like mad at nothing whatever, and stopping before it gets there."

A minister, in a country church in Scotland, stopped in the course of his sermon to ask a member, who was deaf, "Are you hearing, John?" "Oh ay," was the response, "I am hearing, but to verra little purpose."

"How did Noah keep the butterflies from flying about the ark?" said a small boy. "God willed they should keep still," his mother answered. To which the child rejoined, "I s'pect Noah stuck a pin in them."

Lady—"Why did you leave your last place?" *Servant*—"Well, you see, mum, I had to pay for all my breakages, and as they came to more than my wages, yer see, mum, it was a kind of imposition that I couldn't stand."

An Irishman, lately landed, was taken to see the cathedral. As he entered the magnificent building, bewildered by its beauty, he turned to his companion and said: "Phwy, Monke, it 'ates the devil." "That's the intintion, Pat."

A patient complained to his physician that he was pursued by a ghost the night before, as he was going home from the tavern. "What shape was it?" asked the doctor. "In the shape of an ass," replied the man. "Go home," said the doctor, "and keep sober. You were tipsy last night, and frightened by your own shadow!"

A little boy, whilst playing about one day, trod on his grandfather's afflicted foot. On being rebuked for his roughness, and told to remember that his grandfather was a martyr to gout, he naively remarked, "He's not a martyr—a martyr is a person who suffers for a good cause."

A Mormon editor of Salt Lake City had the following in a recent number: "The unknown woman who was killed at this place about three months ago by the cars proves to be one of the wives of the editor of this paper."

Beggars are well known to have very fertile imaginations in the descriptions of their real or imaginary ills. The following, however, has the merit of downright honesty. An old woman came shuffling into a merchant's store recently, and with a piteous whine solicited help "for a puir auld body wha had spine in the back."

Lord Kimberley in an election contest was approached by a bully at the head of a gang of roughs who declared fiercely that he would "sooner vote for the devil than for him." "I have not the slightest doubt of it, my good fellow," replied his lordship, calmly, "but in the event of your friend not coming forward may I count upon your vote?"

Bostonian, inspecting the country on Fast Day: "Can you tell me of any nice farm-house hereabouts where I can get board for the summer?" Farmer: "Nice farm-house?" "Yes." Farmer: "Wal I s'pose you want a nice cheerful place where you can be accommodated with tolerable goodsized rooms?" "Yes, sir." Farmer: "And where they keep a keiridge?" "Exactly." Farmer: "And whar you can get plenty of fresh eggs and milk, and chickens, and vege tables, and sitch like?" "Precisely." Farmer: "And whar they charge pooty moderate?" "The very thing I want." Farmer: "Wal, there ain't no sitch places round here."