

# THE CANADA CITIZEN AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

Freedom for the Right means Suppression of the Wrong.

VOL. 5.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10th, 1884.

NO. 15.

## The Canada Citizen AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

Published every Friday by the

CITIZEN PUBLISHING COMPANY,

OFFICE, 8 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO.

Subscription, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR, strictly in advance.

All communications should be addressed to

F. S. SPENCE, - - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10TH, 1884.

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

Just as we go to press the glorious news has come in of two more victories for the cause of truth and right. Simcoe has eclipsed the record of every Ontario County polled before, and rolled up the grand majority of OVER TWELVE HUNDRED. Stanstead, where the Scott Act was beaten four years ago by a majority of 181 has been redeemed from the tyranny of rum and given a majority of NEARLY THREE HUNDRED on the other side.

All over the land are rising songs of triumphant gratitude, and our workers are bending to their labors with renewed energy and zeal. We "thank God, and take courage."

We specially request our friends in all parts of the county to send us information of all Temperance and Scott Act work in their respective localities.

Toronto is getting ready for the fray. Ward organization is being rapidly pushed forward, and soon the Queen City will be fairly in the line of fight. Kingston and Frontenac meet in Convention on the 16th inst., and we hope to have "news of battle" from every Ontario county and city before the close of 1884.

The following are the Scott Act pollings now fixed. We look confidently for victory in them all. REMEMBER THE WORKERS IN YOUR PRAYERS.

Dundas, Stormont & Glen-	Bruce, Ont. ....	Oct. 30
garry, Ont. ....	York, N.B. (repeal).....	" 30
Charlottetown, P.E.I. (repeal) " 16	Huron, Ont. ....	" 30
Peel, Ont. ....	Dufferin.....	" 30
Prince Edward, Ont. ....		" 30

We called attention recently to the sad fate of a descendant of Henry Clay, who came to a sudden death in a drunken brawl in

Louisville, Kentucky. From the same city comes the story that a descendant of Patrick Henry, who inherits much of the great revolutionary statesman's ability, was up the other day in the police court as a confirmed inebriate, and was discharged on condition of leaving the city. The lesson is obvious. Neither family pedigree nor inherited talents can save a man from the drunkard's end if he persists in using the accursed thing.

As we predicted a short while since, the proposal is already being made that the next step to be taken by temperance workers should be a request for a plebiscite on the question of prohibition. This proposal cannot now be considered as anything more than a pretext for delaying the inevitable prohibition that will soon be the law of Canada. Temperance men long ago asked for a plebiscite, and their request was refused. The Scott Act was given to us as a means of polling the people on the principle of prohibition. As such we accepted it and as such we are using it. At first we moved slowly, but now we are getting on so fast that we hope in the near future to be able to show the results of voting in nearly the whole Dominion. We cannot accept any proposals that mean the ignoring of all this work and the doing of it over again. The people of Canada do not want any legislation on the temperance question that is not progressive legislation. Our plebiscite will soon be completed. The results already attained show that we were right in our assertion that the country would sustain a law of total prohibition, and when Parliament meets it will have before it a practical demand for such a law—a demand that must not and will not be ignored.

A most dastardly trick has been perpetrated in the united counties of Durham and Northumberland. A Scott Act movement had been on foot for some time; petitions were circulated, and by strenuous efforts our earnest workers rolled up a petition far out numbering in signatures what even our exacting law requires. The petition was duly deposited in the sheriff's office, and it was fully expected that a polling would soon be gazetted, and another county set free from the tyranny of the liquor traffic. But a recent examination of the deposited petition shows that a large number of the sheets composing it have been stolen, and the petition thereby rendered defective and insufficient. This outrage committed in a public office shows too clearly the desperation to which our opponents are driven, and must serve as a warning to our workers, and an incentive to exert more earnest efforts against a foe that uses such methods of warfare against the cause of moral reform. We trust our Durham and Northumberland friends will push on their campaign, and the result of their election will be a glorious victory. This trick could only be expected to delay their voting so as to prevent the Act's coming into force in 1885, but we trust they will not suffer their opponents to gain even this temporary advantage. Let the signatures and deposit of the petition be proved, and surely the Government will not hesitate to grant to the voters what is fairly their right.

### AN EPIDEMIC OF ELOPMENTS.

The elopement a few weeks ago in New York of the daughter of a millionaire with her father's coachman has been followed by

the announcement of so many runaway matches as lead one to the belief that either the elopement or the publication was infectious. Not unlikely both. It is quite probable that the notoriety gained by the daughter of Signor Morosini through her runaway marriage with a commonplace servant has appealed to the imagination of some weak-minded girls, who see in the situation something romantic, and this effect will probably be intensified by the announcement that, though she is far from being an exceptional musician, she has already been engaged as a concert singer. On the other hand there can be no doubt that a striking case like that of the Morosinis' gives the public a craving for more news of the same kind, and that many an elopement which would under ordinary circumstances have passed unchronicled by the press is dished up to gratify a morbid curiosity.

Whatever the true nature of the epidemic the disease is likely soon to run its course, and then we shall have in the daily papers a surfeit of something else. Meanwhile, the moral is plain. The young girl who marries, without her parents' consent and approval, takes at all times a great risk; but this risk is enormously increased when the girl descends by her marriage to a social scale much lower than the one to which she has been accustomed. She no doubt believes all the time that the love she has for her husband will survive all troubles, but there must come a time when the feeling of incompatibility will spring up between them, and when both will realize the full force of the old adage about marrying in haste to repent at leisure.

The Morosini elopement contains a moral for parents as well as children. In that case the dotting millionaire father prevented his daughter from associating with young men in her own station in life, for what reason does not appear; the natural consequence being the springing up of a strong feeling of affection between her and the coachman, who seems to be on the whole a worthy if commonplace man. There is a time in the life of every man and every woman when the tendency to idealize is strong, and if worthy objects are not chosen as ideals unworthy ones are sure to be. It may turn out all right in this instance, but most likely it will not. The parents have cast off the daughter who will probably soon tire of love in a cottage after being all her life accustomed to admiration in a mansion. Then will follow wrangling and recriminations, with the usual ending, divorce. How much better for all parties if reason were allowed to have more sway in the preparations for so serious a step as marriage.

## ONTARIO BRANCH OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

*To our Fellow-workers in all parts of the Dominion:*

Now that the contest in Halton is over, to which all eyes were turned, and which for some weeks has caused to a considerable extent a cessation in other temperance work, the question is asked: "What is the Halton victory to do for us?" Are we on the strength of what was there accomplished to sit down and exclaim "Let us rest and be thankful?" If so, we might as well abandon at once the cause of temperance in our land; but if this victory is used as it might and should be, surely it should stir us up to greater work, and, looking at the lessons derived from it, cause us to go on with greater faith and zeal in promoting our cause.

In this movement we feel strong cause in every step that is taken the blessing of God can be asked upon the work: but He works by means, and in the Halton contest two matters stood out prominently which we may take as watchwords for future contests: one was "ORGANIZATION," and the other "INDIVIDUAL EFFORT." A happy combination of these two means will give success

in every County as they have done in Halton. It is most encouraging to find that we have almost invariably the co-operation of our ministers and medical men in the various localities of our Dominion, but we are more than gratified to see the large extent to which the farming community has been aroused, and to find our Reeves, Deputy-Reeves, and other persons of position and authority attentive listeners, and earnest workers in the field. The immediate pressure upon the farming community is now for a time over. Our barns are filled, and we are thankfully accepting the fruit of the year's toil; and it would be a grand return if between this and the next session of the Dominion Parliament we could have our elections for the Scott Act all over, and such a presentation made to the House, sitting in the month of February, as would compel the passage of a prohibitory enactment.

As the law stands at present each community is responsible for the repression or the increase of the liquor traffic. It has been left to the various communities to say whether the Act is to be passed or not, and the Legislature has said to us that if by the unanimous passing of the Scott Act it is proved that the country is educated for further legislation in the cause of temperance, such legislation will be given. It is therefore virtually in the hands of the electors to say between this and February whether a further step shall be taken in the way of temperance legislation or not. This being so, let us not be unfaithful to the great trust that is reposed in us, but let us be up and doing so that the little hand which at present seems to be the presage of greater things may expand into great clouds of rich blessing which will bring comfort and joy to many households at present desolate in our land.

Many persons of means have aided by their contributions. It is impossible to carry on a complete system of work including all the requirements of visiting each voter as in an ordinary political contest, keeping accurate accounts of those that are visited, and those that must be conveyed to the polls, and a vast number of incidental matters which have to be attended to, without a very large expenditure, and we appeal to our friends to be as liberal as possible in their contributions, and whether the amount they can subscribe be much or little to have it paid as promptly as possible.

Our Provincial Council as well as your County Association stands in need of funds to carry on its share of the work. We supply to the counties all the assistance we can, including a good deal of literature, advice, and, also, to a certain extent, speakers. We would do much more if our funds would permit, and we urgently request all who favor our cause to help us by furnishing the sinews of war. All our expenditure is controlled by a finance committee and is made as judiciously, efficiently and economically as possible. Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged either by the Secretary or by the Treasurer, H. O'Hara, Esq., 30 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

Any further information or assistance will be promptly and gladly supplied by the Secretary, F. S. Spence, whose address is 8 King St. East, Toronto.

Kindly do what you can to have contents of this circular made known as widely as possible; it is issued by order of the Executive Committee.

S. H. BLAKE,  
President.

F. S. SPENCE,  
Secretary.

### Selected Articles

#### DRAWING NEARER.

Every additional county secured to the Scott Act draws us nearer to the total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of liquor in the Dominion which it is our aim to secure, for, of course the excuse of a lack in ripeness of public sentiment can no longer be advanced when a large majority of the counties of the Dominion signify their desire for the measure in so posi-

tive a manner. Then let every temperance advocate who is so placed that his, or her, influence can be brought to bear do their utmost to advance the interests of the cause in these counties where the Act is not yet adopted. We can do little towards hastening the advancement of the movement, in the Upper Provinces, beyond prayer and encouragement, but we have yet several counties in our own province which have not pronounced on the question. Measures should be taken to submit it in these at the earliest possible moment that we may soon be able to lend the moral weight to the advancement of the cause, of being a province known as totally in favor of prohibition. But as prohibition is not our end, but only a means to an end, it will not do for temperance men in the counties, where the Act is in force, to rest content with securing. Much has been, and is being done, in all parts of christendom to encourage temperance workers, but immense antagonistic interests still exist. We are confronted by vast monied power, long existing habits, and the greed of unscrupulous men. It is therefore no easy task that remains. Men must be earnest in their efforts to convert the disciples of rum, and secure the uncontaminated, so that principles may triumph over passion. Even with prohibition the work is but begun; but with so efficient a tool, and the government impressed into the service, the task of suppressing the curse would be comparatively easy. Let no exertion then be spared that will speed the attainment of the most effective measure to be used in the conflict.—*Watchman*.

HOW DRUNKENNESS IS PROMOTED IN INDIA.

Some time ago we received from Mr. F. T. Atkins, 142 Buckingham Palace Road, a letter, for which we were at the time unable to afford space, but as the subject appears to demand the attention of temperance men, we now quote the following:—

“Last December I was granted an opportunity of explaining to several representatives of the various temperance organizations in England the evils of the ‘out still’ system in India. On that occasion I pointed out that the policy pursued by Government in relation to the liquor traffic in India was very different to that of the barbarians who, centuries ago, from time to time invaded India, and ruled its people with despotic power. Whatever race the conquerors belonged to, they all discouraged the manufacture of intoxicating beverages. The East India Company repeatedly urged upon its officers in India that they should do all in their power to check the vice of drunkenness among the native population, though their action might result in a loss of revenue. These are views not entertained by those who control the affairs of our Indian Empire nowadays.

“The Government seem entirely regardless of the degradation into which the native population are falling, so long as the revenues of the State are increased. Twenty years ago it was a rare sight to see a drunken native, but now it is common to see natives of both sexes intoxicated.

“Ten years ago the rules relating to the manufacture of spirits were very strict: a limit was fixed by the Government as to the quantity that was to be made. The distilleries were periodically inspected by the magistrate, and a police force was maintained at the distillery to see that more than the proper quantity was not manufactured. All this has been changed. Restrictions have been abolished. The right to manufacture liquor is disposed of by public auction, and open violation of the Excise regulations are permitted to pass unnoticed.

“Numerous petitions have been sent in from all classes of society, Europeans as well as natives. Mill owners, representing capital to the extent of £3,300,000, have appealed in vain for reform. Tea planters, who have to pay their employees in sickness or health, complain most bitterly that since the multiplication of distilleries and the manufacture of liquor without restrictions, it is no unusual thing for them to have large numbers of their hands sick, or rather stupefied, through drinking the fearful *poison* the ‘stills’ are allowed to manufacture. I use the word *poison* advisedly, for the beverage sold from the ‘stills’ contain more fusel oil than alcohol.

“The appeals made in India to the Government have been ignored, but I trust this statement of the facts will induce those Englishmen in this country who have no desire to see the natives of India civilized off the face of the earth through drunkenness, to take this matter up and afford practical sympathy.

“The Good Templars belonging to the Middlesex District Lodge have memorialized the Secretary of State for India on the subject, and in so doing have set an example I hope every other temperance and total abstinence organization in the United Kingdom will follow. *Coffee Public House News*.

PROHIBITION AND LIQUOR CONSUMPTION.

William Hoyle, Esq., at a conference held in London on the 2nd ult., under the auspices of the British Temperance League, read a very instructive paper, in which, referring to the effect of prohibitory legislation upon liquor consumption, he cited American experience as follows:

“I will very briefly glance at the facts developed in America.

“Probably the facts relating to America may be regarded as those which most fully illustrate the influence and legislation upon the consumption of intoxicating liquors by the population of a country, inasmuch as several of the American States have carried on the principles of prohibition to its fullest extent, while other States have sought to secure sobriety by a rigid system of licensing. Let us compare four of these states viz. Maine and Vermont, which are prohibitionists, with Connecticut and Rhode Island, which have stringent license laws.

“From the annual report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for the United States I find that the total receipts from internal taxes in 1883 in Maine and Vermont are as follows:

	POP.	\$
Maine.....	648,936	72,803
Vermont.....	332,286	46,062
	981,222	118,865

“Taking the two States having a stringent license law, I find that the internal taxes they pay to the United States Government are as follows:

	POP.	\$
Connecticut.....	622,700	506,991
Rhode Island.....	276,531	395,319
	899,231	902,310

“From the figures just given it will be seen that whilst the two prohibitory States of Maine and Vermont, with a population of over 981,000, paid only \$118,865 in internal taxes to the Federal Government, the two license States of Connecticut and Rhode Island, with a population of only 899,231, paid internal taxes to the amount of \$902,310, or about eight times as much. And when we remember that eleven-twelfths of the internal tax paid to the Federal Government of America is raised from intoxicating liquors and tobacco, it will illustrate the enormous influence of prohibitory legislation in promoting the sobriety of the people.

“There is another reflection suggested by a consideration of the figures just given. It is this: opponents of the temperance movement often assert that there is in mankind a natural craving for stimulants, and if they have not facilities for getting intoxicating liquors they will use more of tobacco. When I was lately travelling in the United States I remarked to General Dow that I had seen less smoking in Maine than in any State in which I had travelled. The figures of the inland revenue of the States confirm this opinion, and prove that the quantity of tobacco used must be less in Maine than in other States.”—*Ohio Good Templar*.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND HUMAN LIFE.

The advocates of the use of liquor and of the licensing system of our country resent the statements made by temperance people that alcohol is the cause of tens of thousands of deaths every year. Those in favor of the liquor crime in our country say it is criminal exaggeration to say so, and they make strenuous efforts to blind the eyes of the people to the real facts of the case. The world is only beginning to get its eyes open to the fact that the use of liquor as a beverage and the liquor traffic which encourages this use is a gigantic murder agency, which destroys human life by wholesale. Those who die through the excessive use of liquor form but a small contingent of the great numbers who shorten their lives by the moderate and daily use of alcoholic beverages.

The Rev. Dr. McFadyen, of Manchester, Eng., read a paper before the meeting of the National Temperance Congress at Liverpool, and in that paper gave the following facts:—There is in the city of Liverpool a society called the "Liverpool Popular Central and Drink Reform Association." This society has issued a series of maps showing "the number of places for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the main unhealthy parts of Liverpool. The death rate, according to these maps, in Sawney Pope street, was 55.86 per 1,000; in Addison street 45.40 per 1,000; and in Lace street 45.70 per 1,000, while in Rodney street, when there were no public houses, the death rate was 10.71 per 1,000." In this calculation we see the advantage of no grogshops. In the first instance above, the difference is 45 lives in a 1,000; in the second and third 35 in every thousand. Banish the grogshops from our land and prolong human life.

Sir William Collins, of Glasgow, in an address at the same Congress reported that Dr. Richardson estimated that the universal practice of total abstinence over a population of 35,000,000 would be equal to the saving of the lives of from 210,000 to 240,000 individuals annually. Say the population of our Dominion is 5,000,000, and at the same death rate as in the old country we would lose in valuable lives as the direct and indirect result of the liquor traffic from 30,000 to 35,000 every year. That statement is appalling. Make it less if you please, say the death rate is only half as great, which is putting it very low, and we kill by the drink traffic every year from 15,000 to 18,000. It is this murderous trade that the Halton liquor sellers and their friends in the province are trying to persuade us to license and make respectable. They want this county to give 40 of them the legal right to sell a poison whose results fill the poor houses and jails and make 75 criminals in every 100 in the land.—D. L. BRETHER, in *Halton News*.

#### LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION TO E. K. DODDS.

SEPT. 10th, 1884.

Oh, Dodds, *King* Dodds, say, where are the odds  
You promised without e'er a doubt?  
Should be ours this day at the end of the fray,  
Bringing victory, yes, and a rout?

The odds we can see, and no doubt there will be  
A rout, but say, "What is the matter?"  
Why the odds are not ours, and, oh, by the powers,  
It's the Antis who tumble or scatter.

Do you mind how you'd boast, and t'other chap roast  
About a lame chicken up here?  
It must have been game, or not very lame,  
For it's crowing remarkably clear?

You howled, and we *paid*, the teetotalers prayed,  
And don't it seem awfully funny,  
That in this day of light, prayer wins in a fight,  
And that faith should be stronger than money?

How the table you'd thump, when you spoke of the trump  
That Halton would prove in the race,  
You played, and you goose, you had only the deuce,  
While the others came down with an ace.

When the learned D. D. who lives out at P. P.  
Gave us scriptural arms for the fight,  
And every scamp, grogseller, and tramp,  
Commended this mountain of light.

But mothers and wives prayed, as if for their lives,  
Against his advice and his wine,  
And the Lord from on high, heard and answered their cry,  
In spite of this learned divine.

There's a crack in our *Bell*, and you look unwell,  
And we, well you know how *we* feel,  
When with money, and Carry, and you, and Old Harry,  
We then could not carry repeal.

*Oshawa Vindicator.*

#### A LIQUOR-MAKER'S CONFESSION.

I manufactured liquor for twenty-five years. I began the liquor business selling beer over my father's bar when I was fifteen years old. I know all about it and can make any kind. The adulteration of liquor is something you know little about, and the extent of it will surprise you. A man stands about as good a chance of being struck by lightning as to get a pure article of brandy in New York. With rectified whiskey as a basis we can imitate any kind of brandy. The French are more expert than we are; we begin where they leave off, and God pity the man who drinks the stuff we make. We make champagne which you buy for the genuine article. It costs to manufacture \$4 a basket; we sell it for \$10 to dealers. We make the stuff and put it in our own bottles, make a *fac simile* label of the genuine, import Spanish corks for the bottles and French straw and baskets to pack them in. We want to make a genuine imported wine. We buy one barrel of it. Our cooper takes the barrel as a pattern and makes ours by it. They are new and bright. We put them through a staining process and they come out old and nasty and worn just like the genuine importation. Thirty-two deadly poisons are used in the manufacture of wine. Not one gallon in fifty ever saw France. We sell thousands of gallons of whiskey to France to have them come back to us something else. Of all poisonous liquors in the world Bourbon whiskey is the deadliest. Strychnine is only one of the poisons in it. A certain oil is used in its manufacture; eight drops of which will kill a cat in eight minutes and a dog in nine minutes. The most temperate men in New York are the wholesale dealers. They dare not drink the stuff they sell.—*Major C. B. Cotton, New York.*

#### SHOCKING BUT TRUE.

We clip the following from an exchange:—

An Irish temperance paper says: Lately the body of a young man was fished up from the slime of the Mersey. An inquest was held and a note taken from one of the nockets of the deceased was read. It was to this effect: "Make no inquiries about me. Let me rot. Drink did it." The inquest was, of course, a public one, and the tragic note was duly reported in the papers. Within ten days the coroner received more than two hundred letters from parents asking for particulars as to the deceased. What a horrible fact this is. Within reach of the Liverpool papers there were two hundred mothers who feared that the writer of that ghastly note might be their "wandering boy."

There is the usual "of course," as we read that "drink did it;" but what a revelation is the reception by the coroner of two hundred letters from parents asking for particulars. The wandering boy opens a door to how many mother's hearts. In the thickly populated Mersey district the tragic fate of the young man as reported in the newspapers was read by two hundred suffering mothers. Oh, where is my wandering boy to-night? A saloon-keeper tempted him to drink, planted the hellish appetite in his system, plyed him with the bottle until morals, character, will, manhood, and all was wrecked and ruined. His body is rotting in the bottom of the pond or river. He is assassinated by drink. The saloon-keeper drives up in a carriage to the mayor and renews the license to ruin some other parent's boy. Did you vote for license or prohibition?—*Iowa Prohibitionist.*

#### THEIR IDEA OF LIBERTY.

The idea of personal liberty is a very selfish one on the part of the liquor-dealers, inasmuch as they refuse to allow the Prohibitionists the privileges which they demand as their inalienable rights. While they believe in every man doing as he pleases, they denounce the man who proposes to do differently from what they wish him to do. Their actions and beliefs are similar to those held by General Soult, and published in the array order at Coblenz just before the election in 1804. The following is the order:

LIBERTY, EQUALITY, FRATERNITY.

TO THE SOLDIERS OF THE ARMY OF THE RHINE:—The citizen-soldiers will vote to-morrow whether Napoleon Bonaparte, Consul for life, shall be Emperor of France. It is not my intention to influence the opinion of any of my soldiers, but any one voting "No" will be shot before the front of the regiment. Vive la liberte! SOULT, General.

The temperance people may do as they please in Iowa as long as they please the liquor-dealers, but if they attempt to enforce the law they will be tarred and feathered, egged, beaten and probably shot. Long live liberty! This is a free country, and woe be unto the man who attempts to make the law effective. It is not the intention of the saloon-keepers to influence any man's opinion regarding the enforcement of the law, but any one who works against them must be killed.—*Northwestern News.*

## Selected Articles.

## PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

A writer in the Chicago *Tribune* thus describes how prohibition does not prohibit in Kansas:—

It is very common to hear the remark used in Missouri.

"O, they are drinking just as much whiskey over in Kansas as they were before the prohibition law was passed."

The wholesale liquor dealers in Kansas City insist that they are shipping more whiskey into Kansas than ever. At the same time wholesale dealers are willing to pay any amount of money to have the prohibitory law repealed.

I have made close examinations all over Kansas and I say without hesitation that the new law is a success. Whiskey is not being sold in Kansas. It is not being drank here, at least publicly.

The other day as the Union Pacific ran into Rossville the conductor said:—

"You can get all the whiskey you want in this town."

"Yes," said the brakeman, "there's more whiskey drank here than ever before."

Well I staid in Rossville over night. I found every saloon locked up. Money couldn't buy a drink in the town. The week before a lame man who had been hobbling around on an artificial leg was convicted of selling whiskey and fined \$20. But the fine was remitted on account of his being a cripple. Still the "roughs" all said, "there's plenty of whiskey to be had."

"Where?" I asked.

"O, we had some yesterday," they said

"Now I'm not a resident and won't tell, so please let me know where you got it," I pleaded.

"Well," said one man, "Lame John sold it to us."

"Where?"

Why we went with him over behind the meeting house shed, into the graveyard, and there Lame John unstrapped that artificial leg of his and took out a bottle of whiskey."

"Out of his leg?"

"Yes, out of his hollow leg."

"And what did you pay for it?"

"Thirty cents a drink."

"Well, boys," I said, "you may not have prohibition in Rossville, but when you have got to go off into the darkness with a cripple, following him behind the meeting house shed into the lonely graveyard, and he has to sit down on some mother's grave and unstrap an artificial leg for you to drink out of—why, I think you've got the next thing to it. You have got near enough to it for all practical purposes."—*The Rescue*.

## ALCOHOL AND DIGESTION.

BY NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S.

In these days of high-pressure existence, food is bolted, not properly eaten, the good old German proverb being quite forgotten—"Food well masticated is half digested." Meals are not eaten, deliberately, as health demands. The consequences are severe attacks of indigestion, with all its irritating and annoying flatulence, nausea, distaste for food, and other disagreeable feelings. The remedy is to select judiciously the diet, and to eat as slowly as possible. Instead of following this rational course, many fly to intoxicating drinks to aid their digestion.

So far from aiding in digestion, intoxicating liquors actually hinder this vital process. Again and again, on examining after death the bodies of persons who have died suddenly, I have found large quantities of food which had been hindered from being digested by strong drink taken a few hours before. The presence of an intoxicant in the stomach markedly interferes with the digestive act.

True, if you take half a glass of brandy after eating too hearty a meal, you may feel temporary relief, but you have not digested the food. You have only made the nerves of sensation—God's messengers in the living body—drunk, so that they cannot do their duty, they cannot deliver their message to the brain that the stomach has been oppressed by excess in eating. The more any one is troubled with indigestion, the more need is there to avoid using agents which arrest and retard digestion. Hence the most frequent cause of the terrible amount of that scourge of life—dyspepsia—in our country at the present time, is the use of intoxicating drinks. There must be moderation in eating solid food, as there must be in the drinking of water and other wholesome non-intoxicants; but the general abandonment of the habit of drinking inebriating beverages would cause the greater part of the indigestion and its attendant miseries to cease from the land.—*The National Philanthropist*.

## SATAN'S FIVE DEGREES.

BY T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D.D.

One of the most numerous of the great classes of civilized society is the D.O.O.D., which may be otherwise expressed as the Dependent Order of Drunkards. It comprehends persons of all grades and classes of society. It draws its membership from bar and pulpit, from forum and senate, but, differ as they may in position, in education, in social surroundings, ability, or culture, they are brought into one fellowship and reduced to one common level. We lay before the readers the five principal degrees of the D.O.O.D.

First, we see the young man, intelligent, courteous and polite, accepting the cup at the hand of some young lady, and drinking her health in liquor that ruins his own. Well-dressed, respectable, with fair promise and bright prospects before him, we see nothing that should hinder him from rising to the highest stations and occupying the most influential positions were it not for that cup which contains within itself the promise and power of all sorrow, degradation, shame and death.

The scene shifts and another degree is taken, and he who learned his first lesson in the parlor of the gay and refined, has taken another in the gilded saloon, where jovial visitors accompany and vulgar jokes and nameless vices wait to drag the unwary victim of intemperance down to the tomb. A little later we see him again; a third degree is taken, he drinks deeply, and his battered hat, buttonless vest, patched garments, and look of general seediness tells us the effect of the maddening poison upon him.

A short journey brings him to another degree. The relics of his old gentility are gone; coatless and ragged, his shaking hand and gross and reddened countenance show that he has drank up everything that made life joyous or this world a place of peace and blessing.

One more degree shows us what strong drink will do for the strongest man. No man was ever mighty enough to wrestle with the bottle. He is always thrown at last. His body a mass of bloated disease, his heart a den of foul and beastly passions, his countenance marred and sensualized beyond all power of description, in rags and tatters, homeless and friendless, he travels his short journey to the darkness of the tomb. Some day the tidings come that he is found dead—dead by the wayside, with the bottle in his pocket; dead in the snowdrift, coming home from a drunken debauch; dead in his wretched hovel, with no one to smooth his dying pillow or minister to him in his closing hours. The end has come; the warnings of God and man have been in vain; he has passed through the varying degrees of evil habit; he has been initiated into the mysteries of Satan's lodge, and at last his existence is wrecked, his life is lost, and he awaits the sentence of the mighty Judge who has taught us that no drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of heaven.—*Royal Templar's Advocate*.

## AUNT BECKY'S ADVICE.

ALBERT MILTON BRUNNER.

Jediah, put your slippers on  
And cease your needless clatter,  
I want to have a word with you  
About a little matter.

I heard you, on your knees last night,  
Ask help to keep from strayin',  
And now I want to know if you  
Will vote as you've been prayin'?

Jediah, look me in the face;  
You know this world's condition,  
Yet you have NEVER cast a vote  
Right out for Prohibition.

You've prayed as loud as any man,  
While with the tide a floatin';  
Jediah, you must stop sich work,  
AND DO A LITTLE VOTIN'!

There now, I've said my say, and you  
Just save your ammunition,  
And vote the way you've always prayed,  
FOR TOTAL PROHIBITION.—*Lacer*.

## Campaign Acts.

KENT.—At the Financial District meeting just held, presided over by Rev. J. G. Scott, the Rev. Geo. Brown, Secretary, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Moved by Rev. James Whiting, of Dresden, seconded by Rev. R. Redmond, of Dawn Mills,

And Resolved,—That this District Meeting desires to express its sympathy with the movement in the County of Kent to procure the passage of the Scott Act, and we pledge ourselves to do our utmost in behalf of the work.

A copy of this resolution to be forwarded to each of the County papers.—*Chatham Planet*.

PEEL.—The Peel *Banner* and Brampton *Times* report numerous meetings in different parts of the County. Both papers give excellent accounts of the Brampton, Streetsville and Springfield meetings, and says that "the revenue and the barley questions were dealt with in a masterly manner" by Mr. Burgess, who also addressed a splendid meeting in Bolton. Meetings are being held during this and next week in every town and village in the county, and among the good men and true who are assisting in the campaign are the Rev. J. Smith, W. McCraney, Esq., M.P., Mr. Young, Police Magistrate of Halton, and the Rev. W. A. McKay, and Rev. D. L. Brethour is to follow. The names of the ministers and others who are announced represent every church and section of the public in the county. The opposition are silent so far. Reports from almost every township in the county give promise of a sure victory for the Act. The president is Mr. J. C. Snell, whose able letter on the barley question is a valuable authority for the campaign all over the county, and the secretary is Mr. J. P. Rice, of Brampton.

SIMCOE.—Our paper goes to press this week too early to allow us to give our readers the result of the contest on Thursday of this week, but at the time of this writing the Scott Act prospects are bright and brightening. Rev. W. A. McKay, Rev. J. Smith, Rev. D. L. Brethour, W. Burgess, J. H. Young, Rev. B. B. Keefer, Rev. C. R. Morrow, Dr. Aylesworth, Mrs. Youmans, F. S. Spence and a number of others have been hard at work, and their meetings have been immense and enthusiastic. Besides these there has been in the field a large force of local ministers and laymen who have been doing noble yeoman service to the cause. The Antis have had out their usual staff of orators and workers, with the addition of A. W. Wright, who has again taken the whiskey platform. On account of the immense extent of territory that this county includes, and the difficulty of obtaining reports from the remote backwoods townships, some days will elapse before full returns are received, but we are confident that the verdict when it comes will be a grand one for the Scott Act.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.—A meeting of the friends and supporters of the Scott Act took place in the Town Hall, Napanee, last Saturday. Owing to the heavy rain which prevailed throughout the day the attendance was not large. A number of petitions that had been signed were returned, and reports were presented from the different townships as to the progress of the canvass. They were generally favorable to the expectation that the petitions will be signed largely in excess of the number required to secure a vote. Up to the date of the meeting 1,140 signatures had been obtained, with only about half the county canvassed. After a free interchange of opinion, the meeting resolved to adjourn for two weeks to complete the canvass. A resolution was also passed instructing the secretary to publish at once the preliminary notice required by the Act of the intention to deposit the petition with the sheriff or registrar for public inspection. A subscription was also started for the purpose of meeting the legitimate expenses of the campaign.—*Casket*.

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.—The petition for Leeds and Grenville was filed on Saturday, the 4th inst., in the office of the sheriff at Brockville, where, under the sixth section of the Act, it will remain for ten days for inspection by all concerned, before being forwarded to the Secretary of State. According to the last census the population of these United Counties was 61,175, distributed as follows:—

Brockville Riding.....	12,514
South Leeds .....	22,206
North Leeds and Grenville.....	12,929
South Grenville .....	13,526

There is not much change in these figures since 1881, and there would, therefore, be about twelve thousand electors altogether in Leeds and Grenville, of which 3,500 belong to the towns and villages. It would be necessary, therefore, that the petition for the submission of the Scott Act should be signed by some three thousand electors, or one-fourth of the whole number, and that the signatures appended should be all genuine.—*Prescott Messenger*.

GREY.—The petition asking for the submission of the Scott Act in Grey was filed in the office of the Registrar on Saturday last. The number of signatures from the different municipalities are as follows:—Meaford 114, St. Vincent 320, Collingwood 245, Sullivan 180, Euphrasia 180, Proton 146, Glenelg 207, Artemesia 310, Osprey 299, Keppel 293, Bentinck 224, Derby 158, Owen Sound 241, Egremount 244, Sydenham 394, Durham 53, Normanby 148, Holland 180, Sarawak 104—total 4,050. The Act requires that the petition shall be signed by at least one-fourth of the whole number of voters in the county. We have not at hand any statement of the total number of voters in the county at present; but according to the last statement we have (that of 1882) the total number of voters at that time was 14,486, and on that basis the petition would require to have 3,623 signatures. It is probable there has been some increase in the number of voters since that time, and possibly a scrutiny might strike off some of the signatures as not qualified, but it is not likely that these would reduce the number below the requisite one-fourth. The petition has to remain for public inspection ten days in the Registrar's office, after which it is sent to the Secretary of State, and the Government passes an Order-in-Council fixing the time for voting.—*Owen Sound Times*.

STANSTEAD.—As per announcement a meeting in favor of the Scott Act was held on Thursday evening in Shurtleff's New Hall. At the suggestion of Henry Lovell, Esq., ex-M.P.P., J. Thornton, Esq., M.P.P. was voted to the chair, who, after a brief preliminary, introduced the speaker of the evening, C. C. Colby, Esq., M.P. After complimenting Mr. Shurtleff in his possession of such a beautiful hall, and the people of Coaticook in having such a handsome edifice, the speaker at once entered into a succinct review of the change in public sentiment and action with reference to alcoholic beverages during the past thirty or forty years, upon which he dwelt (coupled with his opinion of the legal aspects of the Scott Act) for some two hours. With his usual eloquence and persuasiveness he took his audience with him from the olden days of comparative free drinking down to the passing of the Scott Act at the last session of Parliament, and was listened to with marked attention, which was only broken by frequent outbursts of applause. Rev. Mr. Jolliffe and C. J. Crawford followed with a few brief remarks, strongly urging the audience to use their influence and vote in favor of the Scott Act in the present contest. The meeting then closed (as it opened) with prayer, and the estimated audience of 500 departed for their several homes highly gratified with the success of the meeting.—*Coaticook Observer*.

The voting in this county took place on the same date as Simcoe County. Full reports next week.

York.—A mass meeting was held at Carlton Junction last week to discuss temperance matters generally and especially the Scott Act. It was also held for the purpose of building up the temperance lodge in Carlton. The chair was taken by Dr. E. J. Fisher, who was supported on the platform by Messrs. J. P. Bull, Dr. Gilmore, Rev. J. M. McCallum, J. S. Turner, F. S. Spence, and J. Green. An efficient choir contributed several excellent selections. Rev. J. M. McCallum led in prayer. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting and urged the temperance people to be ready for the contest whenever the Scott Act was submitted.

Dr. Gilmore said he was there to show that he was in unison with others in this great movement. He had long been a total abstainer, and advocated a cause which had the favor of God, and gave happy homes. Intemperance ruined domestic joy and destroyed happy homes. Temperance workers have not worked with sufficient faith and energy. With God and prayer and the people on its side the temperance cause must win. In conclusion the speaker urged all voters to do their duty at the polls.

Mr. Turner wished to define his position. He believed intemperance to be utterly evil—an evil which had no redeeming feature. The present struggle between the liquor interest and temperance was no sentimental contest, but one for the hearths and homes of thousands. He had helped to win two victories in Halton, and would not have missed voting for the temperance cause had he been compelled to walk to Halton to record it. He pleaded earnestly for a law to protect the homes of the drunkards from the terrible evil which now overwhelmed them.

Mr. J. P. Bull deplored the great evil of intemperance. He favored total prohibition or the Scott Act as leading to this end and the next best check.

At this stage the Chairman invited any opponents to the Scott Act and the cause of temperance to address the audience, but the invitation was not accepted.

Mr. F. S. Spence, of Toronto, explained the provisions of the Scott Act, and showed the vast superiority of this Act over the old Dunkin Act. He compared the Scott Act with the license law, and called attention to the position taken by the combatants on both sides. He answered the objections urged by the liquor interest, and showed that the Scott Act was passed in the interests of true liberty, true economy, and true progress.

The greatest enthusiasm was displayed, and at the close the usual votes of thanks were unanimously passed.—*Globe*.

PRINCE EDWARD.—A *Globe* despatch says that the campaign has vigorously opened in this county. On Sunday afternoon a crowded meeting was held in the Town Hall, Picton. Last week a very enthusiastic meeting was held in Hillier Town Hall for the purpose of completing the local organization. At the close a vote for and against the Scott Act was called for, when nearly every one stood up for the Act, and none against. Meetings have also been held in Athol, Ameliasburg, Hallowell, North Marysburg and Sophiasburg. South Marysburg is already in good working order, and the general outlook is most promising. The only opposition, besides that from those in the local liquor trade, comes from the hop growers and some of the barley growers. Agents of Toronto brewers are busy informing those who have hops to sell that there will be no price offered until after the coming vote, and that the supporters of the Act will not be dealt with at all.

A correspondent writes:—The Consecration Division Sons of Temperance held a necktie social and entertainment on Friday evening, Sept. 26th. The entertainment consisted of choice songs, readings, recitations and dialogues. Great credit is due to the members of the Division for the able manner in which they are working to promote the great cause of temperance. I am thankful to God to see that the people are waking out of their great sleep and working for the right. A great amount of good has been done in the village of Consecration during the past three years, and the members of this Division are determined to work on, God helping them, until victory is ours. The election of officers took place on Wednesday evening, October 1st, when the following officers were elected for Consecration Division, No. 16:—W. Patriarch, Bro. Thos. F. Spencer; W. Associate, Sister E. Holsey; R. Scribe, Bro. George Johnson; A. R. Scribe, Sister Maggie Rowe; F. Scribe, Bro. Horace Osborne; Treasurer, Bro. Jas. Arthur; Chaplain, Sister J. McQuoid; Conductor, Bro. G. J. Waddle; A. Conductor, Sister Ettie Osborne; I. Sentinel, Bro. Robert Decker; O. Sentinel, Bro. Chas. Arthur P. W. Patriarch, John Holsey, and C. D. G. W. P.; D. G. W. Patriarch, Bro. Chas. H. Osborne.

Scott Act meetings are being held with great success, and we trust that we shall have a great victory. May God help us to battle for the right.

THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS are all alive with the temperance agitation, and the more the question is discussed the more clearly the strength of our case is seen by the electors. There are all sorts of objections, of course, and the strongest objections are based on misrepresentations of the Act itself by unscrupulous paid agents of the liquor traffic. For instance, one of the orators now trying to persuade people that alcohol is a friend of temperance is telling his hearers that under the Scott Act it is an offence for a man even to have intoxicating liquor on his private premises, this, of course, is a sheer fabrication. It is also alleged that a magistrate may grant a warrant to search any one's premises; this is another fabrication. Mr. C. C. Colby, M.P., writing on the 22nd inst., to an enquirer about these points, says:—

"A magistrate has no power to grant such a search warrant unless a prosecution has been brought before him against some persons for having exposed or kept for sale or for having sold or bartered or given away in exchange for other property some spirituous or other intoxicating liquor, and unless it is proved to him by the oath of a credible witness that there is reasonable cause to suspect that the liquor in respect to which the said offence was committed is in the premises which he gives authority to search.

"You also ask whether there is anything in the Act which prohibits the manufacture of cider or its domestic use by the maker; or its sale if it be not intoxicating.

"Answer—No.

"When cider becomes an intoxicating liquor in the sense of the 2nd clause of the Act, a person selling it or exposing it for sale incurs the same penalties as if it were any other kind of intoxicating liquor—and not otherwise."

The barley question and the revenue question are bogeys which have small terror for the longheaded township men. They see very plainly that even if there were any loss caused by the closing of breweries and rum shops it would be immensely overbalanced by the gain in other directions. If men do not squander their money on useless liquors (to use a very mild word), they will have so much more to spend on bread and butter, and cheese, and milk, and meat, and fruit, not to speak of leather and woollen goods, and all those articles by the sale of which either the farmer or the storekeeper live and prosper. As to revenue, the professed anxiety of the liquor party's advocates is nothing more or less than humbug—unless they are wiser than such great financiers as the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Sir Leonard Tilley, and Sir A. T. Galt. Take one dollar out of a man's right hand pocket and put five dollars in his left, is he any the poorer because he has nothing where he had a dollar before? If the Anti-Scott Act men are to be believed, he is; because for every dollar now paid in license fees and liquor taxes the liquor dealer takes five dollars that would otherwise have gone to buy good clothing, houses, land, and food for mind and body.—*Montreal Witness*.

LONDON, ENG.—The report of the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis for the year 1883 furnishes very clear evidence of the vast labor and expense entailed by the intemperate habits of a portion of the people. There has recently been an increase in the police service owing to the extra and special duties necessitated by the dynamite conspiracies; but it is obvious that the interests of orderly and peace-loving people will continue to be, to a large extent, neglected as long as the police have to devote so much of their time to the customers of the publican.

The total strength of the force on December 31 last was 12,622; the augmentations made during the year were fifty-nine sergeants and 864 constables. The actual number available for service in the metropolis, exclusive of those engaged in various public and private departments, is 11,293; so, that, considering the population and area of the metropolis, the number cannot be regarded as excessive.

The total number of offences for which apprehensions were effected increased from 78,416 in 1882 to 79,373 in 1883. Of these, 19,487 were charged with being drunk and disorderly, showing an increase of 233 cases over the previous year. In addition, the charges of simple drunkenness increased from 7,042 in 1882 to 7,058 in 1883, while disorderly characters decreased from 5,392 in 1882 to 4,881 in 1883.

There is no striking variation in the number of cases of drunk and disorderly persons which have come under the notice of the police during the past three years. From 1870 to 1880 the average proportion per 1,000 of the population of persons so apprehended was 7.156; the proportion in 1883 was 5.264, against 5.269 in 1882. The decrease upon preceding years is more apparent than real, as the police do not now arrest except in cases of absolute incapacity or disorder.

The number of persons injured in the streets decreased from 3,589 to 3,532, many of these are not foot passengers, but persons riding and driving, and drink is well known to be a frequent predisposing cause of the mishaps which occur. The same element of danger would also account for a large number of the 1,091 charges for furious and reckless riding and driving. Out of a total of 23,619 drivers and conductors licensed 1,158 suffered convictions for drunkenness, of these 993 were convicted once, 143 twice, 19 thrice, and 8 four times.

Inquests were held on forty-seven deaths in common lodging-houses, the verdict returned in a number of cases being that of privation and intemperance.—*Temperance Record*.

SWITZERLAND.—In reply to petitions from various cantons in Switzerland asking for legislation against the liquor traffic, the Federal Council of the Little Republic have issued a sort of manifesto in which it is stated that:—"The practice of social drinking of spirituous liquors brings a cheerful temper into society, effaces the traces of daily labor, opens the heart to other impressions, and is intimately associated with the development of public life. The public house fosters intellectual activity, and is a remedy against misanthropy, egotism, vanity, narrowness of ideas, and extravagance of imagination!"—*Charlottetown Examiner*.

WISCONSIN.—The state convention of Prohibitionists has nominated the following ticket:—Governor, S. D. Hastings, Madison; Lieutenant-Governor, A. A. Kelley, St. Croix; Secretary of State, E. G. Durant, Racine; Treasurer, C. M. Blackman, Whitewater; Attorney-General, F. W. Angel, Barron; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Robert Graham, Oshkosh; Railroad Commissioner, Henry Sanford, Manitowoc. The platform declares strongly for prohibition and women's suffrage. Hon. William Daniel, candidate for vice-president, spoke in the afternoon and evening.

Mr. Daniel met with a great ovation, being cheered until the delegates were hoarse. His remarks, both in the convention and in the evening, were substantially the same as he delivered in Illinois. Other parties, he declared, had no issues. He took especial pains to point out the Democratic support to prohibition in the south, from which he argued that the Prohibition party would unite the North and South. He referred to himself as the Prophet Daniel, expounding the gospel of St. John, and claimed to see the handwriting on the wall proclaiming that other parties had been weighed in the balance and found wanting. The meeting in the evening was presided over by Samuel D. Hastings.—*Essex Record*.

### Temperance Items.

TORONTO.—The West End Christian Temperance Society held a very successful concert on last Saturday evening; on Sunday at the experience meeting a very able and eloquent address was delivered by Dr. McCully.

The St. Stephen's Ward Electoral Temperance Association held their regular meeting Thursday, Oct. 2nd. There was a good attendance of members notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather. On the 23rd the election of officers takes place. A good attendance is looked for.

An electoral association is to be formed in St. Mark's Ward.

A Gospel Temperance meeting was held on Sunday afternoon in University Street mission church for the purpose of organizing a new club. The chair was occupied by Mr. V. Cozens, and addresses were delivered by Messrs. Potter, Harrington, Feutrel, and Sutcliffe. A number of names were secured for the new club.

At the informal meeting of the St. Matthews branch C.E.T.S. held in the school room, Bellwoods Avenue, on Monday, Oct. 6th, a very pleasant evening was spent. The programme included two recitations by Miss Wood, a reading by Mr. Dykes, and a duet by the Messrs. Bradford, also by special request the now popular "Death of Cock Robin," which was well received. Mr. Bradford gave notice of a resolution he intends submitting at the next formal meeting of the society, on Monday, Oct. 13th, pledging this branch to support the Scott Act when it is submitted to the vote in Toronto.

At the usual weekly meeting of the W.C.T.U. on Monday afternoon a Young Ladies C.T.U. was organized, having for its aim "Social influence on the side of Temperance, the education of the young as in Bands of Hope, the establishment of sewing classes," etc. The young ladies present were addressed by Mrs. Cowan, president of the W.C.T.U., who, after speaking of the great influence which they might exert, stated that all the members should do as much for the cause of temperance as they could in a quiet, womanly, Christ-like way. The following officers were then chosen:—President, Miss A. Robinson; 1st Vice-President, Miss Inglis; 2nd Vice-President, Miss Drummond; Secretary, Miss Skinner; Treas., Miss J. Drummond; Executive Committee—Misses McIntosh, McKay, and Scott.

The next meeting will be held in Parlor B., Shaftesbury Hall, at 4.30 p.m. on Monday next, to which all young ladies are cordially invited.

WINDSOR BAND OF HOPE.—Peter Ryan, Esq., ex-alderman, of Toronto, who is acknowledged one of the best stump speakers in Ontario, thus writes to a Windsor friend: "If your Windsor Band of Hope can be the means of making one family happy, by becoming a temperance family, then your labors and costs are all paid for." This same gentleman presented this society with a beautiful easy chair when their new hall was opened, and has promised to deliver a temperance speech in the hall at no distant day.

Last Monday evening, after the large crowd was dismissed, a woman stayed to inform the friends that her home was a happy one since she and her husband had joined the Band of Hope and signed the pledge. She said they had made up their minds, by God's help, to keep the pledge. If Peter Ryan should hear this perhaps he will send another easy chair, as it takes two chairmen to keep the boys and girls in order at these meetings.—*Essex Record*.

### Facts and Opinions.

LOCAL PROHIBITION is admittedly a defective instrument of popular will compared with Dominion or even provincial prohibition; but half a loaf is better than none. Liquor may be sold, as is claimed clandestinely, under the Scott Act, but the great advantage gained is its decreasing and practically removing the facility with which the young and even the old can obtain intoxicants. The man who meets a friend on the street is not going to ask him to climb into an attic or dive into a dingy cellar to enjoy a "social glass."—*Ex*.

STEAMBOAT BAR.—One of the most gratifying of the recent indications of temperance progress is the movement to abolish the bar on the steamboats of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The bars of several of the largest and most popular steamers have already been removed, and others are soon to follow. A recent Cincinnati telegram mentions also that "The bars on the Tennessee River line are to be abolished." The experience of the boats which have already abolished their bars has been, it is said, very satisfactory, indicating that an increased passenger traffic can thus be secured "enough larger and more desirable to compensate several times over for the money received from the bar privilege." It is greatly to be hoped that this praiseworthy Western example may be speedily followed by all steamboat owners.—*Ex*.

NOT A LOSS REALLY.—The economic value of temperance has received forcible illustration in the experience of Mr. John Roberts, a member of the British Parliament, who owns some £00 acres of land in Liverpool, on which stand 7,500 houses, containing a population of about 40,000. The titles contain a clause that no public house shall be permitted on the tract, and this shall be rigidly enforced. The result is, the *Christian Leader* says, that while Mr. Roberts has lost the extra price offered by brewers for eligible corner sites, the loss is more than counterbalanced by an increase in value on the whole land consequent on the restriction, the district being rendered more respectable and larger rents being obtained.—*Charlottetown Presbyterian*.

TAKING REFUGE IN PRAYER.—A gentleman had got so far in drinking that he was known to take a quart of brandy a day. He was a fine business man, and yet he was ruining himself. One day his wife said to him:—

"If my husband didn't drink I should be the happiest woman in Canada."

"Well, my dear," he replied, "I married you to make you happy, and ought to; and if that will make you happy I will never drink another drop as long as I live."

That man kept it for eight years without any belief in Christianity.

Walking down the street with him a little while ago, he said:—

"Do you see that red-fronted drinking-saloon? I have been afraid of that for many years, and I used to go down a by-street and go round it; but, Mr. Gough, since I have got the grace of God in my heart, I go right by that saloon, and if I have the slightest desire, I pray, 'Lord keep me for Christ's sake,' and I go by it safe."—*Gough*.



## General News.

## CANADIAN.

Sir John Macdonald left Ottawa on Monday morning en route for England. The cause of his abrupt departure is unknown.

Mr. J. T. Lambert, of Ottawa, has received a cablegram asking that eight river-boat captains be sent to Liverpool at once for service in connection with the Gordon relief expedition. Competent men have been engaged, four from Ottawa and four from Winnipeg. They will act as captains and engineers of the stern-wheel boats used on the Nile, and are to receive \$150 per month.

About a mile west of the Hamilton station, at the junction of the Toronto branch, a child about two and a half years old, son of night watchman Ross, of the Grand Trunk yards, was accidentally run over last week by the Atlantic fast express going east, completely severing the body of the child in twain.

His Lordship Mgr. Bosse, Apostolic Prefect of Labrador, has arrived in Ottawa for the purpose of interviewing the Dominion Government to solicit food and pecuniary assistance for the starving fishermen of his mission. The catch of fish this season has proved a failure, and much misery and destitution prevails.

The balcony on the eastern side of the main building, on the North Lanark Agricultural Society's grounds at Almonte, fell with a dreadful crash shortly before 3 o'clock on the 3rd inst., and great consternation was caused. A great many people were severely injured.

On the 6th inst., Sergeant Condreau, of Windsor police, arrested Benjamin Garrison, of Sandwich, master of the scow Bedford, for the alleged murder of Joseph Flynn, 19 years old, son of Dennis Flynn, foreman of Grand Trunk workshops at Windsor. Joseph engaged on board the Bedford, and his body was found floating in the river on Wednesday, bearing several marks of violence. In the Bedford's cabin were found two coats belonging to Flynn, and a monkey wrench on which are stains supposed to be blood. Garrison is greatly depressed.

Wm. Foster, formerly a barber in N.W.T., was murdered at End of Track on the 21st ult. It appears that Foster was in the habit of moving forward with the C.P.R. men. On Friday last his outfit was being carried to the front on a train which was in charge of Finn. In unloading the effects a barber's chair was broken, which aroused Foster to almost an uncontrollable degree of excitement. After the matter had subsided Foster called Finn into his tent and commenced to abuse him shamefully. Finn retaliated, and Foster then rushed at the former with a razor. Finn receded until cornered, when he drew his revolver and fired four shots, three of which took effect. Foster died the next day. Finn has been arrested.

**FIRE.**—About half past one this morning fire broke out in Hockins' cooper shop, near the corner of William and Bathurst streets. The shop was almost entirely destroyed, together with contents—barrels, staves, tools, etc. The origin of the fire and the extent of the loss could not be ascertained.—A fire broke out on the morning of the 2nd inst. in a handsome frame residence belonging to Mr. Wallace Halle, near the corner of Henry and Bruce streets, London, Ont. It was unoccupied at the time. The house was thoroughly improved a short time since, and its value was estimated at from \$4,000 to \$4,500. It was insured in the Guardian Insurance Company for \$2,000 and in the Aetna for \$1,000.

## UNITED STATES.

The Mackay-Bennett cable has been broken, it is supposed by icebergs.

The lockout of Oliver Bros.' rolling mills, at Pittsburg, Pa., began on Oct. 2nd, 3,000 men going out.

At Minneville, Ohio, early Tuesday morning, Kate Richards, daughter of the postmaster, heard burglars in the postoffice. She attempted to frighten them off, but was stabbed and killed. The burglars escaped with \$800.

Gen. Wm. A. Throop, one of the best known citizens of Detroit, attempted to end his life about two o'clock Wednesday morning, Oct. 1st, by shooting himself in the head. His wound is not necessarily fatal, although it is pronounced by the attending physicians as a very dangerous one.

At New York, Daniel Ort, a Hollander, who has been living with Emma Storch, a concert saloon girl, as her husband for two years, shot at the girl in a concert garden on the evening of the 4th instant. The girl fell in a faint, when Ort, thinking he had killed her, shot and killed himself.

At Chicago, on the 1st instant, Michael Shay, living in a hovel on Clark street, went home drunk, and with the body of a dead infant, to which Mrs. Shay had given birth during the night, beat her to death. He was arrested.

Wm. Harrison was blown into pieces and ten other miners injured, some fatally, by the explosion of a keg of powder in a saloon at Excelsior mine, Des Moines, Iowa, on the 3rd instant. Harrison supposed the keg contained fruit or jelly, and while examining it dropped a spark from his pipe.

A man named Wilbur fell on a buzz saw at Watkin's mill, near Alma Centre, Mich., on the afternoon of the 3rd instant, and had his left arm severed below the elbow. He bled to death before medical assistance could arrive. He leaves a widow and five children in poor circumstances.

A construction train, with 22 men aboard, ran into a washout near Bayville, Wis., on the 3rd inst. Two men were killed and 14 injured. Several were horribly scalded by the escaping steam, and will die.

A despatch from New Bedford, Mass., states that the whaling schooner Roswell King, of New London, has been crushed in the ice at Hudson's Bay. Some of her crew started down the coast with boats to cross Hudson's strait, and come down to the coast of Labrador. The captain and part of the crew, at last accounts, were at North Bluff. The schooner Era is endeavoring to rescue them.

**FIRE.**—The loss by the burning of the Glen House, at Mt Washington, N. H., is over \$225,000. The hotel will be rebuilt.—The shops of the Albany & Great Southern Railway, at Meridian, Miss., were burned on the 2nd inst. Loss \$250,000.—The stock, machinery, etc., of the flouring mill of Welsh, De Roo & Co., of Holland, Mich., was damaged by fire on the 2nd inst., to the amount of \$20,000. The building was saved. The loss is fully covered by insurance. At Philadelphia, Heacock's storage warehouse was burned on the 5th, and nine adjacent dwelling houses were destroyed by the falling walls. The total loss will reach \$500,000, on which there is insurance of \$150,000.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The authorities at Woolwich are displaying much activity in forwarding war materials to Hong Kong.

In addition to a poll tax of one shilling imposed on all passengers landing at Calais and Boulogne, a like tax will be imposed on all persons embarking.

Experiments in the hospitals at Paris show that sulphide of carbon is the best agent to restore the normal action of the bowels in cases of cholera.

There were 234 fresh cases of cholera and 174 deaths in Italy during the 24 hours of Oct. 3rd. There were 80 cases and 50 deaths in Naples, 24 cases and 25 deaths in Genoa.

Forty men have been sentenced to imprisonment at Pressburg for committing outrages on the Jews.

A steamer took fire and broke loose from the dock at Kostroma, near St. Petersburg on the 1st inst. She floated down the stream and fired several oil vessels. The river became a mass of flames. A dozen persons are said to have perished. The damage will amount to several millions.

Lord Derby has ordered the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope to report immediately what resources are necessary to suppress the inroads of the Boers. It is reported that the Cabinet has reversed the policy heretofore pursued in South Africa, and will send Lord Wolseley to crush the Boers after he has settled affairs at Khartoum.

Sir Evelyn Baring telegraphs that Gordon, after bombarding Berber for some time, effected an entry and captured the place. The rebels and hostile inhabitants fled.

The fall of Berber will enable Col. Kitchener to reach Gen. Gordon from Dongola, and ascertain his wishes regarding the Nile expedition. The conference may result in the abandonment of the expedition.

The War Office is uncertain as to the fate of Col. Stewart, who with a party of men, was en route to Dongola. It is supposed that they were all massacred by treacherous Arabs.

Earl Northbrook proposes the abolition of the Egyptian army and the substitution of 9,000 police. The Egyptian Ministry oppose the plan. The camel corps arrived at Alexandria to-day.

General DeLisle, hearing that the Chinese troops between Bacle and Langson were advancing, took measures to drive them back into their gunboats, and a brilliant engagement ensued, 4,000 Chinese troops being pitted against him. Commander Charlie, of the Massue, was killed. The Chinese were being steadily driven back and had lost heavily.

There was a terrible and disastrous hurricane in Iceland on the 11th of September. Nineteen trading vessels and sixty fishing boats were lost and thirty-two vessels disabled. The exact number of those who perished is not ascertained, but it is known to be very great.

The Marquis De Senpera and Admiral Pinto are about to start at the head of a Portuguese expedition to explore the country between Mozambique and Lake Nyassa in South-East Africa.

A most disastrous collision is reported to have occurred on the Eastern Bengal Railway, by which sixty persons were killed or injured.

## Tales and Sketches.

## A DESOLATE HOME.

After some co workers and I had labored for a year or two in a district of poor people in G—, the church to which we belonged resolved to appoint a missionary to work it thoroughly, and they were so kind as to offer the first appointment to me.

In one of the back courts of the district stood a dilapidated block of houses, which, somehow or other, neither my fellow workers nor I had visited. I resolved to make my first visit as missionary there. It was the month of November, and one of its gloomiest days. I ascended the stairs to the topmost flat, and knocked at the door of what is there termed a "single house," or house of one apartment. A faint voice from within bade me "open and come in."

The door opened into a wretched chamber without furniture of any sort beyond a few chairs. On one of these chairs sat an old woman, whose hair was passing from black to grey, and whose skin was brown and wrinkled. She was leaning forward on a long staff, which she grasped by the middle, and looked fixedly in the direction of the door at which I was entering. There was something about the stare of her eyes which I did not like. At first I thought their expression rude and insolent, but I soon perceived that it was the expression of disease, and that she was stone-blind.

"Who are you?" she asked sharply, when I had shut the door.

I told my name and the object of my visit. She turned slowly round and bent forward, as if to look for a particular object. Then she pointed to a corner of the apartment and said: "There be a seat in the corner, bring it here, and sit down and talk to me for I am blind." When I had taken a seat she instantly began to speak herself. She lifted her sightless eyeballs and fixed them on me until I thought she was seeing into my very soul. There was a melancholy bitterness in the tone of her voice which I cannot describe. But the words she uttered, as nearly as I can remember, were as follows:

"Ye're a missionary, are ye? An' ye've come to preach? Well, sir, if ye will tak'an advice from me, I will tell ye what to preach: Preach doun drink, sir. Drink killed my Billie, killed his chum, is killing hundreds, hundreds this very moment. An' it goes on killing long after it has been drunk, and when they that drank it are in their graves.

"Whv, sir, it's truth I'm telling you. My poor, lost, dead Billie's drink, that he drank years ago, is doing its evil work still. It's killing Bessie an' her bairn an' me. Preach doun the drink, man, an' auld mither's like me will lift up their hands an' bless ye.

"We had a happy house afore the drink took Billie. There was Billie an' me, an' Bessie an' her man, an' their bairn. But Billie got among a drinkin' bot at the foundry, an' there was nae mair peace for us. Often he came home in a state he should na ha' been in. And our house went a' wrang, a' wrang. The joy went out, and desolation cam' in its place."

"Yes, sir," the old woman continued. "Yes, sir, it is even sae. I'm blin'. I've been blin' seven years come Martinmas. My sight grew dim and dimmer for weeks, till at last I could nae see my laddie."

"Ay, sir, my laddie, my brave, well faured, kind hearted laddie kind till the drink took him—he died just a week after I lost my sight. Do you recollect, sir?" She raised her voice and began to speak rapidly. "Ye canna remember: it was seven years last Martinmas." Pausing as if to test her memory, she leaned her head upon the hand which grasped the staff and left me in a painful silence for some moments. I had no power to speak. The mystery of her grief froze me into silence.

At length without lifting her head she murmured to herself:

"Last Martinmas? No, this Martinmas!" Her voice rose suddenly into something like a scream, as her head was lifted up, and her eyeballs fixed upon me with a fearful glare. "This very month, this very day, good sir: seven years, seven years, seven dark, wretched years, this very day, since my lad had to die. One, two, three—yes, on to the seven—seven o' them—an' every year o' them has left its mark in my heart. Another will be made to-day. Listen! that's twelve striking. At twelve o'clock, seven years ago, my Billie was dead, an' his poor auld blind mither couldna get in to kiss his cauld lips. Eh, man, it's sair it's sair even to think o'; but it canna last much longer, and—" What she said more I could not catch, for her voice again sank into its low, murmuring tone, and then into silence for a time.

"I know what ye're waitin' to ask, sir," she said by and by, "an' why should I wish to hide it noo? It wadna hide at the time. But I say noo, as I said then, when it was sounded from every house top, 'It was na my laddie who did it, but the drink, the drink, the cursed drink.' My Billie never meant to kill Tom Molder. They were chums, Billie and he.

"Billie wadna kill, no the youngest day he was, a fly. The foreman o' the works said to the judge, 'Billie was the kindest lad in the shop. When anybody was hurt Billie was sent for.' An' Tom's ain mither stood up in the court an' said that once when Tom was sick Billie came an' carried up water for her and went his messages in his over hours, just as Tom

did, till Tom got well. No, sir, it was na Billie. It was the drink, the drink, the cursed drink that killed Tom Molder. It was the pay night, and there were six o' them. They had been drinking for hours. They began to argue, an' then to quarrel. An' blows were given an' knives were used. My Billie got blows; his face was all cut. An' he, or somebody else, God only know, stabbed Tom Molder, an' Tom fell back an' never spoke more. The four said it was Billie; the judge said it was Billie's knife, an' the jury brought in Billie guilty.

"I prayed in the madness that cam' over me then, that I might never see the licht o' that day when Billie was to die. An' oh, sir, when that day came near it was as if my prayer was bein' granted. I would have given my auld life ten times over to have got one look at my laddie that last visit I paid him. I cried to God for a single blink, for one short blink; but I wadna heard. It was a dark, dark day to me. Out and in, all was darkness—black, horrible darkness. Ye air good to listen to me, sir, sae long. Few will listen to me noo, few will stay beside me. People are afraid of the blin' auld woman. Ay, ay; but if they had sorrowed with my sorrow, or felt my fear, may be it might hae been different. I was with Billie that last time an hour an' mair. I thoct if I had n't been blin' I might hae seen some de or by which he could hae escaped, or I might hae seen some great one an' pleid for his life. I thoct many foolish thochts. I canna remember them all. I remember best the laddie's heavy sohs. I remember his sad moaning for Tom Molder, an' for Tom's mither, an' for Bessie an' me. An' then he whispered, 'Isn't good father's not here?' Then the turakey cam' an' said it was time for me to go. Poor Billie; he pressed my hands between his cold palms till I was taken away."

"When Billie's day cam', on that very day cam' Bessie's sorrow too. Dan said to her in the gloamin'—Dan? that's her man—'Bess, we're not going to stay here after this.' 'But, Dan, can I leave my blin' mother behind? I canna do that.' At that he went out and drew the door after him, an' Bessie has never heard o' him since. It just felled the poor thing, an' she's wastin' awa'. Whaur is she now? is that what ye're askin'? She's out charing: She goes out every day. It's a hard life. An' a bare, cauld house she comes home to at night. My poor, innocent Bessie! But it'll no be for lang. Eh, sir, it's a big mystery to me. What did Bessie do that she should suffer a' this! Oh, sir, preac'h doun drink and the drinkin' o' drink, and lay the curse o' the Almighty upon baith.

I made arrangements to get Bessie's child sent to school. But when I returned in a few days to tell the grandmother, I found the house filled with other tenants, and no could tell me where she had gone. I never saw her again.

It was a long time before the pain of the story dulled out of my mind. For months after, as often as I went into that particular court, and sometimes when I was far away from it, the image of the blind woman haunted me, and I seemed to hear her weird words piercing into my soul: "Preach doun drink and the drinkin' o' the drink. It killed my Billie. It killed his chum. An' oh, sir, my dead Billie's drinkin' is killin' Bessie an' her bairn, an' me!"—*Morning and Day of Reform.*

## HER FIRST MIS-STEP.

A lady of appearances and costly garments indicate social position— attracted attention on Fifth avenue, New York, Monday night, by staggering along with a baby in her arms. When at last she fell to the sidewalk a woman rescued the infant and sent for a policeman. The unconscious mother was locked up in the Fifth street station house. The child, a beautiful one, jumped and crowed when placed on the sergeant's desk, and seemed equally pleased when an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children arrived to take care of him.

The mother, looking pale and sorrowful, was next day brought up in the Essex Market court. Baby was also there, playing with a big policeman's whiskers. The prisoner, in a low voice, gave her name, age (she is about twenty-two years) and residence to the justice.

A well-dressed young man whispered to Justice White, "She is my wife; it is her first mis step; it will never happen again, Judge."

"You seem to be very respectable people," said the court, after the story had been told, "how did it happen this time?"

Hesitatingly, and with great embarrassment, the lady replied: "I hardly know how it happened. I never drank a drop before in my life. I went to pay a visit to a friend in Jersey City on Monday, and she made me drink two glasses of wine. I came over the ferry all right, but when I got out of the cross town car my head went around, and—but, thank God, baby is safe."

Tears began to choke the fair prisoner's utterance. Her husband's arms slipped lightly around her, and he said:

"Can she go, Judge?"

"Yes," answered the court. "She has been terribly punished. I feel very sorry for both of you."

Then the couple stepped down, baby was once more placed in its mother's arms, and was almost smothered by her tears and caresses.—*New York Herald.*

## For Girls and Boys.

## HOW MABEL LEARNED A LESSON.

BY MARY L. DICKINSON.

"I can't help feeling vexed at myself, mother. I almost knew Auntie wouldn't like it. She's rich and has everything pretty, and it was very silly of me to stitch and stitch, just to send her a present. I've learned a lesson, anyway," and Mabel dashed away some angry tears.

"Hush, my child; that lesson of ill-temper is not the one for you to learn. Just because Auntie wrote to me and did not mention your gift, you have no right to think her unkind. She has always been good to you."

"Yes, I know it; always sending me clothes and things, just, as I suppose, she sends them to beggars or children in a mission-school."

"Well, Mabel, I am not surprised that you are disappointed, for you did deny yourself in order to send that gift—"

"Yes, I scrimped and saved and wore my old gloves," interrupted Mabel.

"And you did work very hard to embroider the table-cover,"

"Yes; and now she don't think it's worth a civil thank you."

"But you did not do it for thanks. I thought you did it to show you loved her and appreciated all her kindness to us all. Remember, brother could never have gone to college but for his aunt."

"Yes, mother, I did do it for love," said Mabel, slightly softened. "and often when I worked at it I was very happy, and it was so pretty, those lovely apple blossoms on the green. But I don't care—I don't care at all. She has taught me a lesson."

"I am sure you are all wrong, my daughter, and very unjust to your aunt. I can't understand why she has taken no notice of your gift; but I think we shall have to leave all that. We haven't anything to do with the way she receives it, only with the spirit in which you gave it. That was a spirit of love. Don't spoil it all now by bringing in a spirit of anger and pride."

Mabel dropped her eyes, already a little ashamed of her outbreak, and turned back to the lesson she had been studying when her mother came in with the letter from her auntie. The day was fine, and her brother Alfred was at home for a short vacation, and hardly had she fixed her attention again upon her book when his whistle under the window called her.

"Hallo, sister; we are off to the skating pond, Bob and Tom and myself. Don't you want to go?"

"No, Fred, I don't care to go."

"Oh, yes, do come. It will be fun; the first skating of the season."

Now, if there was any sport in the world that Mabel loved it was skating, and above all things, to skate with brother Fred. But her old skates were too small, and she remembered with bitterness that the money that would have bought new ones had been put into the present for her rich and ungrateful aunt. But she drove back the angry tears; she would not have Fred see her cry, and only shook her head at him.

"Better come. No? Well if you won't, just get my gloves out of the pocket of my overcoat and toss them out of the window."

Mabel ran across the hall to Alfred's room, felt in the pocket for the gloves, and drew forth with them a letter in her aunt's handwriting, and addressed to Fred. She took it along.

"Fred, Fred; here's a letter from Auntie. You didn't tell me you had one."

"No, I didn't, and I don't want you to read it. It's only for me."

Quick as a flash she threw out the gloves, and the letter too, and shut the window with a bang.

"Whew!" said Alfred, "What's the matter with the girl?" and after a whistle or two, to which she did not respond, away he went to the pond.

Poor Mabel! Here was another blow! Aunt Kate could write to mother and to Fred, but not a word for her. She felt like a martyr, and for some time, I am ashamed to say, she frowned and sulked: but by and by better thoughts began to creep in, and she began to feel the silent rebuke in her dear mother's troubled face. Dear, patient mother, who took all her poverty so sweetly, and father, who went on preaching, Sunday after Sunday, a gospel of kindness and love to people who only half paid him, and were far enough from being lovable and kind.

By and by, under the influence of these thoughts, she grew ashamed of herself, and when once her mother, passing through the room, just laid her hand gently on Mabel's head, she broke out:

"Mother, I'm just the meanest girl! and I have got just what I deserved! I expected to be praised and made much of, and I've got instead just what I deserved," and she gave her mother a hug.

"Well, then, we ought to be satisfied, darling; for usually we all get so much better than we deserve. So it's all right, and we are happy again."

"O, here you are," broke in Fred, just back from the pond, and bringing in with him a rush of fresh air. "Run away, won't you, sister? I want to consult mother, and it's something about Aunt Kate."

Here it was again. Everybody else's Aunt Kate, and she left out, but suddenly she recollected herself, and rising briskly, put her hands playfully to her ears and ran out of the room. But before she reached the door Fred caught her.

"Stop, stop, Belle, it's a shame to tease you. That letter in my pocket enclosed this one for you, only Aunt Kate said to wait to give it till I had had time to talk with father and mother. She wants you to come and spend the winter with her and go to school, and she thought perhaps that mother could manage things so that I could take you before I have to go back to college, and stay and have a little visit myself. And she has sent a cheque for the journey, and said not to wait to get you ready, for she would get all you needed after you came to New York. So what do you think of that, little Belle?" and he gave her a whirl round the floor. "I think it's the jolliest kind of a plan," he added when he stopped to take breath. "But read your letter. Perhaps she has changed her mind and don't want you, after all," and he ended by pinching her cheek.

"My Little Apple Blossom."—so the letter read—Your lovely gift—that made me think of the days when I was a little country girl, and playing with your dear mother on the grass in the orchard, gathering pink and white apple-blossoms—makes me feel that it is time I had you, when you are young and like the flowers, in my own rather lonely home. I have written my plan to the family. See if you would like to come and brighten the house for your Auntie, who values the loving work of her sister's child more than she could the costliest gift. Try to persuade your dear mother to come with you, and stay till you are all settled and feel at home with your loving Aunt,  
KATE CRAWFORD.

"And was your letter all about this, mamma?" asked Mabel, with happy eyes.

"No, dear; it was an invitation to be ready to come and visit her, if she found she could send for me."

"And will you go?"

"Yes, dear. Do you want to go, too?"

"Want to go! I? Well, I should think I did! But O, mother, mother, haven't I learned a lesson?"—*American Reformer.*

## THE DUDE AND THE INDIAN.

It is easy to decide which of the two young men was the gentleman, in the following story from an exchange:

"On a Fort Wayne train approaching Chicago there was a short-statured, straight-haired, copper-colored Indian, going back to the reservation after a trip to the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa. He wore a nice suit of clothes which fitted him badly, and a paper collar without any necktie. He attended strictly to his own business, and was unmolested until a young sprig came into the smoking car from the sleeper. 'An Indian, I guess,' said the young chap, as he lighted a cigarette. And then, approaching the son of the plains, he attracted general attention by slouting with strange gestures: 'Ugh, heap big Injun! Omaha? Sioux? Pawnee? See great father? Have drink firewater? Warm Injun's blood!'"

"The copper-colored savage gazed at the young man a moment, with an ill-concealed expression of contempt on his face, and then he said, with good pronunciation: 'You must have been reading some dime novels, sir. I am going back to my people in Montana, after spending three years in the East at school. I advise you to do the same thing. No. I do not drink whiskey. Where I live gentlemen do not carry whiskey flasks in their pockets.'

"The cigarette was not smoked out, and, amid a general laugh, a much cres fallen young man retired to the sleeping coach."—*Presbyterian.*

# The Canada Temperance Act!

VICTORY!

VICTORY!

VICTORY!

20,588 MAJORITY.

"THANK GOD AND TAKE COURAGE."

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

PRESENT STATE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

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

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

<i>Ontario.</i>			
Stormont, Glengarry, and Dundas,	Peel,	Kent,	
Russell and Prescott,	Grey,	Middlesex,	
Carleton,	Brant,	Dufferin,	
Leeds and Grenville,	Elgin,	Wellington.	
Lennox and Addington,	Norfolk,	Renfrew,	
Prince Edward,	Perth,	Lincoln,	
Northumberland and Durham,	Lambton,	Brantford (city).	
Ontario,	Huron,	St. Thomas (city).	
York,	Lanark.	Guelph (city).	
Essex,	Bruce,		
<i>Quebec.</i> —Shefford, Brome, Chicoutimi, P. E. Island.—Charlottetown (City) (repeal), Missisquoi, Chicoutimi.			

Will readers kindly furnish additions or corrections to the above list?  
SUMMARY.

Nova Scotia has eighteen counties and one city, of which twelve counties have adopted the Act.  
New Brunswick has fourteen counties and two cities, of which nine counties and one city have adopted the Act.  
Manitoba has five counties and one city, of which two counties have adopted the Act.  
Prince Edward Island has three counties and one city, all of which have adopted the Act.  
Ontario has thirty-eight counties and unions of counties, and ten cities of which two counties have adopted the Act, and in twenty-seven counties and three cities agitation has been started in its favor.  
Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, one county of which has adopted the Act.  
British Columbia has five parliamentary constituencies, none of which have adopted the Act.  
Friends in counties not heard from are requested to send us accounts of the movement in their counties. If there is none, they are requested to act at once by calling a county conference. All information can be had from the Provincial Alliance Secretary.

List of Alliance Secretaries:

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

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR.

PLACE	VOTES POLLED		MAJORITIES		DATE OF ELECTION.
	For	Ag'nst.	For	Ag'nst.	
<i>Fredericton (city), N.B.</i> ..	403	203	200		Oct. 31, 1878
York, N.B. ....	1229	214	1015		Dec'r 28, "
Prince, P.E.I. ....	2062	271	1791		" 28, "
Charlotte, N.B. ....	867	149	718		March 14, 1879
Carleton, N.B. ....	1215	96	1119		April 21, "
Charlottetown (city), P.E.I.	827	25	574		April 24, "
Albert, N.B. ....	718	114	604		April 21, "
King's, P.E.I. ....	1076	59	1017		May 29, "
Lambton, Ont. ....	2567	2252	215		May 29, "
King's, N.B. ....	738	245	553		June 23, "
Queen's, N.B. ....	500	315	185		July 3, "
<i>Westmoreland, N.B.</i> .....	1082	299	783		Sept. 11, "
Megantic, Que. ....	372	841		469	Sept. 11, "
Northumberland, N.B. ....	875	673	202		Sept. 2, 1880
Stanstead, Quebec. ....	760	941		181	June 21, "
Queen's, P.E.I. ....	1317	99	1218		Sept. 22, "
Marquette, Manitoba. ....	612	195	417		Sept. 27, "
Digby, N.B. ....	944	42	902		Nov. 5, "
Queen's, N.S. ....	763	82	681		Jan'y 3, 1881
Sunbury, N.B. ....	176	41	135		Feb. 17, "
Shelburne, N.S. ....	807	154	653		March 17, "
Lisgar, Man. ....	247	120	127		April 7, "
Hamilton (city), Ont. ....	1661	2811		1150	" 13, "
King's, N.S. ....	1477	108	1369		" 14, "
<i>Hullon, Ont.</i> .....	1483	1412	81		" 19, "
Annapolis, N.S. ....	1111	114	997		" 19, "
Wentworth, Ont. ....	1611	2202		591	" 22, "
Colchester, N.S. ....	1418	184	1234		May 13, "
Cape Breton, N.S. ....	739	216	523		Ag'st. 11, "
Hants, N.S. ....	1028	92	936		Sept. 15, "
Welland, Ont. ....	1610	2378		768	Nov. 10, "
Lambton, Ont. ....	2988	3073		85	Nov. 29, "
Inverness, N.S. ....	960	106	854		Jan'y 6, 1882
Pictou, N. S. ....	1555	455	1102		Jan'y 9, "
St. John, N.B. ....	1074	1074			Feb. 23, "
Fredericton, N. B. ....	293	252	41		Oct. 26, "
Cumberland, N. S. ....	1560	262	1298		Oct. 25, 1883
Prince County, P. E. I. ....	2939	1065	1874		Feb'y 7, 1884
Yarmouth, N. S. ....	1300	96	1204		March 7, 1884
Oxford, Ont. ....	4073	3298	775		March 20, 1884
Arthabaska, Que. ....	1487	235	1252		July 17, 1884
Westmoreland, N. B. ....	1774	1701	73		Aug. 14, 1884.
Halton, Ont. ....	1947	1767	180		Sept. 9, 1884
Total,	46,708	26,120	20,588	3,244	

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

The Total Vote in the Thirty-Eight Contests now stands:  
For the Act.....46,708  
Against the Act.....26,120

Majority for the Act.....20,588