

# CANADA CITIZEN

## AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG.

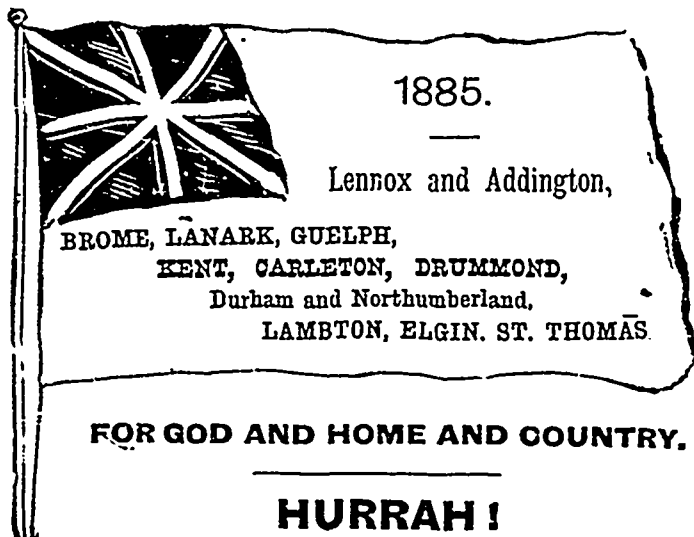
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NO. 40.

### ANOTHER BATCH OF GLORIOUS VICTORIES.

WE ARE WAITING.



The old ballot box stealing trick has been tried again. In Elgin county, when the ballotboxes were being carried to St. Thomas, one of them was stolen. The thief has not yet been detected.

On account of the holiday this week we go to press too early to give reports of the voting in Wellington County. We have a strong force of workers there. Our men are earnest and energetic, and we trust that by the time this paper is in the hands of most of our readers, they will have learned through telegraphic reports that another county is added to the glorious honor roll of Scott Act territory.

When our brave Toronto soldiers were gathered in the drillshed, ready for their march, Col. Otter delivered to them a brief address characterized by much sound common sense. Among other things he specially warned them to beware of drink. He said that perhaps some of them had provided themselves with liquor, it so, he charged them for their own good and comfort to throw it away at once. They would do their work better without it. It would only weaken them, unfit them for service, and probably cause them to be left behind as useless on the way. With renewed emphasis he repeated, if they had strong drink he wanted them to throw it away. The gallant colonel's earnest remarks were greeted by the men with prolonged and enthusiastic cheers.

**POLLINGS FIXED.**

REMEMBER THE WORKERS IN YOUR PRAYERS.

Chicoutimi, Que.....April 9

It has for a long time been deemed absolutely necessary for the well-being of the community that the liquor traffic should be controlled by specially stringent laws. In days gone by, the administration of these laws and the whole regulation of the traffic were in the hands of our municipal councils. These councils fixed the number of licenses, and appointed the officers who were charged with the enforcement of the law. Later on, the Provincial Governments took charge of the licensing system, and appointed commissioners and inspectors. This was the plan in operation when the Scott Act became law, and the Provincial authorities were therefore looked upon as responsible for its enforcement. The McCarthy Act changed this, and now, although it seems that the regulation of the traffic under the license system will still be in the hands of the Provincial Governments, the Dominion Government claims the right to say who shall be the officers who are charged with the carrying out of the provisions of the Scott Act. This being the case, it will be at once seen that a thorough and effective enforcement of the law will be attained only when there is in power at Ottawa a government in sympathy with the law, or else a government that feels compelled to act so as to secure the support of those who are anxious for the enforcement of the law. The administration of the Scott Act will be imperfect if officers are appointed solely because they are Conservatives or Reformers. Men must be selected to enforce the law who are in sympathy with the law.

We must then, if temperance legislation is to be made effective, have a government in harmony with, and whose supporters are in harmony with, the policy of suppression of the drink traffic. Temperance electors are rapidly coming to recognize this. They are anxiously waiting for some official avowal of such a policy. If both of the existing political parties make such an avowal, there will be no need for any disruption of the existing party organizations. The approval of both friends and foes will make it easy for a government to shape and carry out a thorough going policy and temperance men will retain their present respective political allegiances, unless one of these parties betrays the trust reposed in it. If only one of the old parties puts the plank of prohibition in its platform, then the other party must be prepared to do without the support of the temperance electorate—a large, intelligent and rapidly growing party of men that will not subordinate principle to mere party prejudice.

If no action is taken on either of the lines indicated, then there is only one course left us to pursue. To this contingency we have before referred, to the seriousness of it we must again call the attention of our public men. The situation is forced upon us by the urgency of the need for immediate decisive action, and we must not, and will not, shirk the responsibility. We must have total prohibition; we must have practical and effective legislation on this line;

we must have immediate, thorough enforcement of existing law. How are we to get it? Will Reformers and Conservatives unite to secure it? Will either party make it a fundamental plank of policy? If neither of these questions is affirmatively answered, we must rise to the importance of the situation. A convention of earnest, thoughtful men, bound by no traditions or legacies of prejudice or blunder, can frame a patriotic platform having as a main plank a sound and definite policy in reference to the most important public question of the day. Such a movement, such a platform, and such a party would secure the confidence and approval of a majority of the thoughtful electors of this growingly intelligent and moral community.

The situation is grave, but it is full of promise and hope. In one way or another our cause will triumph. Meanwhile, we are waiting, but we will not wait long.

#### MISREPRESENTATION.

We do not expect much in the line of fair play from the whiskey party, but we are sometimes surprised to find our opponents making, in reference to our position, statements so plainly contrary to fact that the palpable misrepresentation must totally destroy all confidence in the candour and honesty of the source from which it emanates. Such a statement so frequently made, that temperance workers are endeavoring to substitute law for moral principle, and restrain from doing wrong by legal force *instead of* by lofty motives. It is worthy of notice that the Scott Act advocates are the same men that have been for many years inculcating and exemplifying these moral motives, often in the face of the sneers of the men who now so strongly commend the methods that they have so long ignored or ridiculed. They point to the good done through our efforts in the past, and urge that as reason for restraining us from doing more. Temperance reformers do not seek to supplant but to supplement existing agencies for good. We are earnest workers on the line of moral-suasion, but we find our work sadly interfered with and its results often wholly destroyed by the counter-working of the licensed traffic in strong drink. If our moral suasion work is right and good what is to be said of the legal system that antagonizes and defeats it? Where is the consistency of the men who say it is grand and noble to spend time and wealth, to sacrifice comfort and health in philanthropic efforts to save our fellowmen from the devouring flames of intemperance, but it is wicked to legislate against the incendiary who kindles the fires.

Law is the sequence, the result and the embodiment of moral sentiment. In nearly every community some people will not be restrained by right motives alone, hence the need for law, which is the coercion of the malevolent few by the benevolent many, for the protection of those who would otherwise be injured by a selfishness that will not be controlled by moral principle. The doctrine that law should not suppress the cause of intemperance because public sentiment favors temperance, would find a fitting parallel in a proposal to license thieves because public opinion was very strongly opposed to stealing.

Right law not only embodies right sentiment, it also strengthens and develops that sentiment. In a law-abiding community, having confidence in its legislators, the mere fact of a law is taken as *prima facie* evidence of the soundness of the principle that it embodies. It not unfrequently happens that a man's eyes are opened to the wrongness of certain lines of conduct by the law's condemnation of that conduct. He reads therein the well-weighed opinion of men who have studied the whole matter; he asks for the reasons on which these opinions are founded and he earns of the principles that govern the law. If it is desirable to be well taught, can it be undesirable to have a good teacher?

Moral suasion and sound law are harmonious and mutually helpful. The friends of the one are the champions of the other. The inconsistency is on the part of those who profess to believe in moral suasion while they sneer at its advocates and condemn the legislation that is its actual embodiment, and which gives it both assistance and strength.

#### OUR VOLUNTEERS.

During the past week our whole country has been thrilled to its very centre with an excitement such as never stirred it before. In the North-West, bands of lawless men have murdered some of our citizens, and the whole nation is up in arms to suppress the so-called rebellion, and protect the interests of our fellow-countrymen in that great territory. There is hardly a family circle in Canada that has not some tie of relationship to the great new country so recently opened up, and the peril of the settlers there is the peril of those who are near and dear to our own hearts and homes. Our brave soldier boys have set out for the front with an enthusiasm that has rarely been paralleled, and never surpassed; and warm heart-wishes and prayers are going out and up from many homes, that they may be strengthened and protected in the dangerous task that they have so manfully undertaken.

One of the most pleasing features of the situation is the manifestation of a most unbounded and deep-seated patriotism, showing that our Canadian citizens possess in an unusual degree that virtue which may well be called the heart and soul of national life, and the ensurer of national progress and success. No page of history records any response to a martial call more prompt and more cheerful than that of our Canadian volunteers, when the tidings came that their country needed their services. It is this strong, true devotion seldom appreciated or even realized, that is the secret of the great success of our Canadian national life, and it manifests itself in a thousand ways. Our people love their country with a deep and undying love. They are determined to make it great and grand, and to keep its name unsullied in the world's great record. It is this spirit that gives us a positive assurance that no matter what may be the magnitude of this outbreak it will be speedily and effectively terminated. It is the same spirit that is manifest all over our Dominion in the uprising of our people to-day against the tyranny of strong drink, and the determination to uproot and destroy, this awful national curse. Specially is it worthy of notice that the young men of our Dominion are so true to their country and their homes. It is mainly to their efforts that we must attribute the recent and rapid progress of moral reform; it is they who are now going to fight our battle, against the rebels in the North-West. God bless our noble boys, and give them a prosperous journey, and a speedy and triumphant return!

#### The Campaign Everywhere.

KINGSTON AND FRONTENAC.—The petitions for the city, deposited in the Registrar's office, contains 750 names, 140 more than the actual number required by law. The county petition contains 1,311 names, a number also much larger than that absolutely necessary.

ONTARIO.—All over the county is heard the din of preparation for the coming contest. The overwhelming victories in the neighboring counties of Northumberland and Durham has put new zeal into the workers here, and now the ambition is to keep fully abreast of the other counties in its majority for the Act. The central committee for North Ontario will meet for the present every Monday, at 3 o'clock p.m. in the room over Mr. Watt's dry goods store. Mr. H. A. Crosby has been chosen Secretary in the place of Mr. G. H. Widdifield, who is leaving Uxbridge.—*Uxbridge Journal*.

RENFREW.—Chief License Inspector McKimm passed through Renfrew this week, finishing his tour of inspection of the premises of applicants for licenses under the Scott Act. Since his appointment last year, he has prosecuted in about 50 cases, and succeeded in securing a conviction in only one case, and in this, the constable served the wrong person with a summons. Parties who wish to aid in the enforcement of either the License Act or the Scott Act are reminded that the Inspector keeps all sources of information secret, and it will not be known who are the "informers." Mr. McKimm thinks the Scott Act will be a much easier Act to enforce than the License Act, and with the assistance which the County Alliance will give him, expects to be able to reduce the amount of illicit selling under the Scott Act to a minimum.—*Renfrew Mercury*.

VICTORIA.—The petition movement is being pushed through with vigor and success. The Executive Committee has made arrangements for the circulation of the SCOTT ACT HERALD in every part of the County.

A correspondent from Glenasm writes us as follows:—"The Scott Act canvassers have been around in this village, and have met with great success. Every man qualified to vote has put down his name, and I am happy to inform you that nearly all in the rural districts are also signing the petitions. I have been told that one of the anti-Scott men has been on the war path in this neighborhood but is not meeting with much success, as he only secured one signature, and that was his own. He thinks the Scott Act people are a bad lot, and that the canvassers are the worst of them. I believe we can carry the Scott Act in this county with a respectable majority. The temperance people are working harmoniously for its adoption."

ST. CATHARINES AND LINCOLN.—A letter from the secretary under date March 26th, says: "Our Scott Act work in the City of St. Catharines and County of Lincoln is moving on in a most satisfactory manner. The county petition was sent to Ottawa just one month ago, and the city petition was deposited with the Registrar here, on Saturday last.

We are sure of success. This is not disputed for the county, and in the city evidence is accumulating day by day that our strength is increasing. There is no reason in the world why we should not win by a good majority. Meetings are being held in every locality, which are proving eminently successful. These are only skirmishes; not until the voting day is announced will we advance our regiments, and get out our Gatling guns and Krupp cannons. There is one good thing here. There is no over-confidence; no false security. We know our foe and are determined to overwhelm him with disaster. The "Mahdi" must be smashed.

I send you herewith a petition against mutilation of the Scott Act with 763 names attached."

WENTWORTH.—A correspondent from Millgrove writes as follows:—"As a temperance community we are sound on the Scott Act. Should it be submitted to the people in the near future, we will be able to give a good account of ourselves as a township, although we have nine hotels in the township. The majority of the Council are in favor of the Scott Act. I am one of the councillors for this township, and our hotels have only been paying \$60 license with \$12 added by the Government. We raised these licenses to \$100 after a hard struggle in the Council. One of our board contended that it was not fair to make nine ratepayers pay so much revenue to the township, namely \$252, but I contend that as they were the cause of so much revenue being spent to keep up paupers made so by strong drink sold by these men, they had a perfect right to pay some portion of it back to the township. He asked me to point out a case in question, and I then referred him to one man, who had cost the township \$75 per year for four years, directly caused by strong drink. It was a clear case and he gave in. I could point to a score of cases similar to that cited."

HALDIMAND.—Everything is quiet this week but a good deal of solid work is being done. The actual number of names on the petitions up to the present date is 2091 which is nearly 800 more than absolutely necessary and speaks well for a good majority: complete returns are not yet in and when the total is reached the above number will be doubtless increased. It is the popular opinion of all

classes that Haldimand will carry the Scott Act but considerable betting is being done as to the majority which is generally expected to be medium. One thing certain the campaign so far has been very thorough and if the efforts to induce people to cast their ballot on the right side are as earnest we may safely count on a majority of 1,000.

The change in public sentiment on this question is simple wonderful and many who were expected use all their influence against the Act have come forward and not only signed the petition but have pledged themselves to vote for the Act. The date for filing the petitions has been set for the 20th of April next and parties concerned have been notified to take notice. Everything looks well for the cause.—*Hagersville Times*.

HURON.—At a recent meeting of the County Good Templar Lodge, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

- I. Resolved that in view of the Canada Temperance Act coming into effect on May 1st, each subordinate Lodge in the District, shall, before May 1st, notify each hotel-keeper and other dealers in liquor at present engaged in the traffic, or who may take possession of places of public entertainment in their respective neighborhood, that the Lodge has resolved itself into a committee of the whole to see that the said Act is duly observed and enforced.
- II. Resolved that each church organization and all temperance societies be requested to co-operate with us in enforcing the observance of the Scott Act.
- III. Resolved that each Lodge in the District pledge itself to assist the Huron Scott Act Association in any way that may be required, and if funds are needed to furnish the same by means of public entertainments or by direct contribution.
- IV. Resolved that this District Lodge work in harmony with the Dominion Alliance and other temperance organizations.
- V. Resolved that the Secretary correspond with the Huron Scott Act Association, asking their co-operation in holding a temperance picnic for the County about June next.

The excitement that prevailed on the first Monday of November last, when it was learned that three ballot-boxes had been stolen from the court house, was renewed on Saturday, when Provincial Detective J. E. Rogers arrested James Bailey, hotel-keeper, and John Curry, liquor dealer, on a charge of breaking into the court house and stealing the boxes.

The evidence was not strong enough against Curry to warrant the prosecution in proceeding further against him, and at an early stage of the proceedings he was acquitted. But a strong case was made out against Bailey.

After the evidence had been heard the prisoner was asked if he had anything to say for himself, but declined either by himself or counsel to make any statement.

His Worship said he would have to commit him for trial at the first court of competent jurisdiction.

Bail was accepted the same as on Saturday, except that Thos. McLean took the place of James McLean.

The case came up before Chief Justice Cameron on Wednesday, and was traversed until next assizes. Owing to the seriousness of the charge, the Chief Justice raised the bail to \$2,000.—*Huron Signal*.

MIDDLESEX.—The West Middlesex Scott Act Committee met in Mount Brydges, on Wednesday afternoon last, Mr. D. L. Leitch, of Strathroy, President, in the chair. The organization of the different municipalities was carefully considered, and found to be in a very complete and satisfactory condition. Arrangements were made for a thorough system of public meetings to discuss the merits of the Act, as soon as the day of voting is fixed.

A Convention of Scott Act workers in the township of Carleton was held at the same time, when satisfactory reports were given, and the prospect of a good majority indicated. In the evening a public meeting was held to discuss the question on both sides. The speakers in favor of the Act were Rev. Messrs. W. M. Pomeroy, T. Macadam, and Mr. D. L. Leitch. In opposition there appeared Mr. Bousfield, of Glencoe. After Mr. Pomeroy had spoken in favor of the Act, Mr. Bousfield took the platform. He endeavored to show that prohibition does not prohibit; that it would lessen the revenue and injure business; that it increased drunkenness, crime and insanity.

The Rev. T. Macadam then replied. His points were well put and enthusiastically responded to by the audience.

Mr. Bousfield got another opportunity to reply, and was in turn effectively answered by Mr. Leitch. Mr. Bousfield was heartily cheered by the Scott Act people, who evidently regarded him as a valuable help to their cause. A few more such meetings would aid the Scott Act immensely.—*Strathroy Dispatch*.

**BRUCE.**—On Friday afternoon of last week a Convention of prominent temperance workers from this neighborhood was held in the lecture room of the Methodist Church, Kincardine. Rev. J. L. Murray occupied the chair, and James Warren was appointed Secretary. Rev. Mr. Smyth, President of the County Association, gave a detailed statement of the finances connected with the recent campaign in Bruce. The same gentleman also reported the result of an interview with the Mowat Government by the delegation appointed to urge the appointment of a police magistrate for the county. Such an official was appointed for Halton at a salary of \$600, but at that time a portion of the fines went to the Provincial treasury, and this paid the salary and all expenses. Hereafter the Dominion treasury will receive the benefit, and for that reason, no salary would be paid out of the funds of the Province. The deputation have reason to hope that a police magistrate will be appointed, but it will be without salary. A resolution was passed approving of the action of the County Convention in urging the appointment of a police magistrate, and recommending Joseph Barker for the position. It was decided to be imperatively necessary to take steps to have the Scott Act rigidly enforced commencing on the morning of the first day of May. This will be done by persons acting under authority of and for the executive. Other business was transacted all of which had for the main object the enforcement of the Act. The temperance people have an idea that the real hard work will commence on the expiration of the present license year, and they are early clearing their decks for action. In the evening a public meeting was held, Joseph Barker was moved to the chair. Interesting addresses were made by the Chairman and Rev. Mr. Smyth.—*Bruce Reporter*.

**ELGIN.**—The following is the official count of the voting on the Scott Act in the different municipalities of this county last Thursday:—

	FOR.	AGAINST.
Aldbrough .....	204	
Dunwich .....	227	
Southwold.....	314	
Yarmouth.....	376	
South Dorchester.....	173	
Malahide .....	356	
Bayham .....	101	
Aylmer .....	85	
Springfield.....	64	
Port Stanley.....		18
Vienna .....		19
	1,900	37

Majority for the Act.....1,863.

While the ballot boxes for the eastern section of the county were being taken to St. Thomas, one box was stolen. It was taken from a room in the Mansion house, Aylmer, or from the 'bus while en route to the station. The box is supposed to be the one from polling station No. 3, South Dorchester.—*Ex*.

**DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.**—A convention of the temperance workers of the township of Clarke, was recently held in the Sons Hall, Orono. The meeting was thoroughly representative, every polling sub-division being well represented. R. Knox, Esq., our painstaking representative to the Central Committee presided. After opening by prayer and congratulating all present on the success attending our efforts under God in the late contest, he stated the objects in view in calling them together, which will appear in the action taken by the meeting. It was resolved to raise a township fund of not less than \$500 for the purpose of securing the better enforcement of the "Scott Act" when it comes into operation by procuring the services of a private prosecutor in addition to whom the Government may appoint for that purpose. Measures were taken also for the providing of houses of accommodation for the travelling public in case those now used be not available, when the "Act" comes in force.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Resolved—"That we regret that statements have been made that are fitted to leave the impression on the public mind that the headquarters were not wisely located at Cobourg, and that the Central Committee had not done their work in a careful, economical and efficient manner, but had been guilty of indiscretion and blundering. And that after having the report of our delegates we believe that Cobourg was the best centre to work from, that the campaign has been economically conducted, and that the Central Committee is worthy of the greatest praise.

"That our efficient Chairman, R. Knox, Esq., deserves and we hereby tender our sincere thanks to him for the painstaking and efficient manner in which the local work has been conducted under his supervision. The meeting closed after benediction to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

**OXFORD.**—On Tuesday, 24th ult., a large and enthusiastic meeting of the temperance workers of this county, met in Chalmers Church, Woodstock. Almost every municipality was represented. The convention opened at 10 a.m. with Rev. W. A. McKay as chairman, when the following officers were appointed.—President, Rev. W. A. McKay, M.A.; 1st vice-president, Rev. T. Trotter; 2nd vice-president, Rev. Mr. Munro. Rev. C. R. Morrow was reappointed corresponding secretary, and C. R. Oliver, solicitor, minute secretary of the association. Mr. M. Cody was again appointed treasurer, and an able plan of finance, which he submitted was heartily adopted. The report of the Business Committee was a very important one, and led to a good deal of discussion. The finances were reported as in a good state. Arrangements for enforcing the Scott Act, when it comes into operation in May next, were discussed, and several important measures were adopted. The following resolution was heartily carried:—"That a strong Executive Committee be appointed, consisting of the ministers of Woodstock and the following laymen: Joseph Rippon, M. McPherson, H. Dickenson, D. W. Karn, E. L. Dawson, W. H. Eakins and J. M. Grant, in connection with the county executive, to carry out the purposes of the association." The next resolution, which is as follows, was carried by a rising vote: "That while we rejoice in the measure of success achieved, we pledge ourselves not to cease our efforts till total prohibition is reached." The following chairman of municipalities, members of the executive, were appointed: East Nissouri, Samuel Towle; West Zorra, Rev. R. Scott; North, Mervin Cody; South Embro, H. Macaulay; East Zorra, Anthony Miller; Glanford, Abram Bean; Blenheim, Thos. Passmore; East Oxford, Nicholas Smith; Ingersoll, Geo. Williams; North Oxford, John McKay; Dereham, Richard Butler; Tilsonburg, E. D. Tilson; South Norwich, R. C. Coole; North Norwich, Samuel Stevens. The convention then adjourned, to meet in St. Andrew's Church, Ingersoll, on April 28, at 1 p.m.—*Tilsonburg Liberal*.

**KENT.**—A quarterly meeting of the County of Kent Temperance Association was held in the W.C.T.U. rooms on Thursday of last week, President, H. F. Cumming in the chair. Meeting opened with reading of chapter from the Bible, prayer and praise. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

It was thought wise that a sum of money should be kept continually on hand in the treasury in order to retain and maintain an interest in the objects of the association.

It was suggested, and the idea carried into effect, to send telegrams to those counties in which voting was taking place that day—Lambton, Elgin, and a county in Quebec. The telegrams were to this effect: "The Kent Temperance Association sends greeting. See Joshua I.9."

Mr. Gardiner, treasurer, reported the condition of finances as follows:—Receipts, \$763.28; disbursements, \$649.20; balance, on hand, \$132; liabilities, \$170.

The idea of setting apart a day for a general praise meeting and thanks offering was suggested, and very generally endorsed.

Upon motion, Easter Sunday was named. Each minister in the county will be asked to hold a praise meeting, preach a suitable discourse, and take up a special collection towards the funds of the association.

The next general conference of the Methodist Church being appointed to meet in Chatham this year, opening on the first Wednesday in June, the President suggested holding a grand monster temperance picnic during its session, which shall take place in Kent,



Lambton, Essex and Elgin, and to which a number of the most prominent temperance celebrities of the continent should be invited.

This met with the approval of all present and the details of arrangement were delegated to the central executive committee with power to add to its number.

Rev. R. Walker said there was still a great deal for the association to do. The rising generation was to be looked after. An effort had been made to introduce into school the teaching of scientific temperance from temperance text-books in school. The law permitted it, and with permission of the trustees it could be carried out. He urged the matter very strongly, remarking that if the youth were safe the future of our country was safe, and concluded by making a motion looking towards the adoption of the suggestion throughout the county.

This motion provoked considerable discussion, mostly favorable, and was carried unanimously.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. J. B. Rankin, for the very efficient manner in which he had conducted the legal part of the programme. A number of flattering references were made to his work.—*Ex.*

BEAUHARNOIS, QUE.—Upward of six hundred French-Canadians met in the "Hotel de Ville," Valleyfield, on Tuesday, 24th inst., to consider the possibility of adopting the Scott Act in the County of Beauharnois. The warden of the county, J. B. Myre, Esq., of St. Louis de Gonzague, was elected to preside.

The Rev. D. V. Lucas being called upon, seeing that his audience was almost entirely French, seemed to feel like Mark Twain that unless he spoke a few words, at least, in *la belle langue* he would be ruled out of court entirely, so he began by saying "Pardonnez moi s'il vous plait, mes amis, si j' parle en Anglais; je ne parle pas Francais tres bien." He then proceeded to explain the Act and the necessary steps to be taken to secure its adoption, and asked M. Zepherin Boyer, mayor of Valleyfield, to kindly interpret his explanations. The mayor, after repeating in substance Mr. Lucas' words, added some very forcible words of his own on behalf of the Act.

Eustache Bergevin, Esq., a wealthy farmer of St. Timothy, once a hotel keeper, being introduced, spoke strongly in favor of the present movement. He said that in looking back years ago, when, for a short time, he was in the liquor business, he remembered seeing many little children starved and bare-footed whose fathers were drinking up what should have gone to clothe and feed them, and he advised any present who might be in the business to do any kind of work, no matter how humble, rather than sell whiskey.

Antoine Lefebvre, Esq., Mayor of the town of Beauharnois, said that he was in favor of the Scott Act, and that he believed his town would give a good vote.

J. B. Laframboise, member of the Council of the parish of St. Stanislaus, also spoke in favor of the Act.

Dr. Lussier, of Valleyfield, who is a first-class speaker, said some very strong things against the use of liquor as a beverage, and spoke for the Act. He was directed by Mr. Lucas to explain that the Act made provision for their getting liquor for medical purposes on the certificate of a physician.

The speaker was here interrupted by a man who cried out:—"Oh, then we'll get five gallons." The doctor replied, "Non, non, messieurs, you cannot get any doctor to give you a prescription for five gallons." There was loud laughter. Two or three hotel-keepers in the rear tried to get up a little opposition.

The Chairman called "Silence, silence, messieurs s'il vous plait," and order was restored. The French are very respectful to the chair.

It was moved by M. Boyer that they take the necessary steps to secure the adoption of the Scott Act.

About twenty shouted "Seconde, seconde."

The motion was carried, with great enthusiasm, the gallant six hundred being almost all in favor.

A general committee was formed for the county, and sub-committees to look after the work in the parishes, each parish to be responsible for its proper portion of the general expense.

Mr. Lucas was again appealed to respecting the probable expense. He explained the necessary items of expense, and added, "In some of the English-speaking counties we have to bring speakers from a distance, but in French counties there is so much eloquence there is no necessity for that." (Shouts of "c'est bon," "c'est bon," "good, good," laughter and applause.)

Messrs. S. B. Brodeur and G. M. Loy were appointed general secretaries for the county organization, and a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Lucas.—*Witness.*

HUNTINGDON, QUE.—Pursuant to call of the select committee previously appointed, the friends of temperance in the County of Huntingdon assembled in convention in the County Building in the village of Huntingdon, on Friday, 20th March, 1885.

There was a very large attendance and the whole of the proceedings were characterized by great earnestness and enthusiasm.

The convention being called to order at 10.30 a.m., Wm. S. Maclaren, Esq., of Huntingdon, was appointed chairman, and Rev. Andrew Rowat, B.A., of Athelstan, requested to act as secretary.

The chairman briefly stated the object of the convention, and requested Rev. D. V. Lucas, Secretary of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Temperance Alliance, to explain to the meeting the proper mode to be pursued in bringing forward the Scott Act for adoption or rejection by the legal voters of the county. After a few explanatory remarks by that gentleman, the chairman called upon gentlemen present for information regarding the feeling in the irrelative localities throughout the county. The following resolution was moved by Dr. Ferguson, of Hinchinbrook, seconded by D. M. Parham, of Franklin—"In view of the terrible evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquor, and believing that the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 to be the best legislative measure within our reach to stem this tide of evil be it therefore resolved that this Convention take immediate steps for the submission of the Scott Act to the electors of this county of Huntingdon.

The resolution was declared by a unanimous vote amid great applause.

The following resolution was moved by P. McGinnis, seconded by W. W. Dalgleish, and adopted:

"Recognizing with pleasure the great influence of women in the mighty battle with alcoholic liquors and the good work accomplished by the temperance associations throughout the country, be it therefore resolved that this Convention earnestly asks the hearty co-operation of the W. C. T. U. and all other temperance organizations in this county in our good work."

The following gentlemen were now named by the Chairman as a committee to name or appoint local committees in each municipality: Jas. Curran, W. Farquhar, A. Wilson, P. Gardner, D. Boyd, P. MacFarlane, J. Tannahill, F. S. Proper; which committee then withdrew for deliberation.

Mr. Lucas thought about \$300 would be required for the campaign, as there would be considerable expense, owing to the necessity of printing, advertising, and of obtaining copies of the Act, etc., and thought each representative of the different municipalities should become responsible to the central committee for the amount levied on such following ratio announced by the chairman.

The sums levied upon the several municipalities were as follows:—Hemmingford, \$35; Huntingdon, \$50; Village of Hemmingford, \$20; Havelock, \$30; Franklin, \$30; Hinchinbrook, \$35; Elgin, \$25; Dundee, \$25; Godmanchester, \$30; St. Anicet, \$20.

The following parties became responsible for the sums levied upon their respective municipalities, viz:—Mr. Tees, Hemmingford; Mr. W. S. McLaren, Huntingdon; Mr. Rea, Village of Hemmingford; James Curran, Havelock; D. Parham, Franklin; A. Wilson and James Cameron, Hinchinbrook; Peter MacFarlane, Elgin; N. Farlinger, Dundee; A. Somerville, Godmanchester.

The nominating committee came into the room and through its secretary, P. MacFarlane, Esq., reported the following list of officers and committees, which, after discussion, was unanimously adopted: Permanent President, W. S. Maclaren; Per. Secretary, Rev. A. Rowat; Per. Treasurer, A. Somerville. Advisory, Finance and Literary Committee, D. Boyd, W. W. Dalgleish, Wm. A. Dunsmore, Peter MacFarlane, and F. Henderson.

The Permanent President, Secretary and Treasurer are *ex officio* members of said Advisory Committee.

That the following named gentlemen be Executive Committee: Hemmingford Township, Wm. Tees, D. McPhee, Wm. B. Johnson, J. E. Corbin.

Hemmingford Village—Wm. Reay, John McNaughton, C. W. Shriver, and F. S. Proper.

Havelock—Jas. Curran, J. W. Stuart and Adam Reay.

Franklin—Wm. Gentle, D. M. Parham and Leonard Hall.

Hinchinbrook—Jas. Cameron, Jno. Coulter, R. Gardiner, M. McNaughton (Hill), and Dr. Ferguson.

Elgin—C. Brown, J. T. Gillies and H. Seely.

Godmanchester—John Tannahill, John White, W. W. Walker and A. W. Cameron.

St. Anicet—F. S. Bourgeault, P. W. Higgins, J. D. Macdonald and Jos. Black.

Dundee—P. Gardiner, J. J. Fraser, F. McLennan and S. Farlinger.

Huntingdon—Angus McNaughton, J. W. Saunders and J. S. Cowan.

The committee further suggested that each municipal committee be empowered to add to their number, and that the first name on each committee be temporary secretary, and that the General Secretary inform such person of his duty in that respect.

Mr. Lucas made a few closing remarks, urging the people to work with a will, and to assist the secretary in his work, as he was the man on whom devolved the sum of the labor, and to not forget that it was a hand to hand and house to house canvass that counted.

The question as to the proper time to bring the Act before the people was left to the committees, but it is expected to take place in June.—*Athelstan Sun.*

### Good Templars.

The quarterly meeting of West Huron District Lodge, I.O.G.T., was held recently in the Temperance Hall, Auburn. The meeting was largely attended, every lodge in the District being represented. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:—District Chief, Bro. R. Adams, Londesboro'; District Vice Sister, Mary Sturdy, Auburn; Secretary-Treasurer, Bro. Frank Metcalf, Blyth.

On a report from the Committee on Resolutions, the Lodge took a bold and commendable position in reference to the Scott Act, details of which will be found in our campaign news. Let it be copied by good Templars all over the Dominion.

The Secretary was instructed to send a report of the meeting to the local papers. Londesboro' was selected as the next place of meeting. Next meeting will be held on May 20th.

New York reports over 31,000 members, the largest body of Good Templars in the world. Sweden is second on the list, and Maine third.

### Sons of Temperance.

OTTAWA.—Claudiere Division, No. 833, the leading Division in Eastern Ontario, was honored with an official visit on the evening of the 20th inst., from Bro. J. W. Manning, G. W. P. of Ontario, Bro. T. B. Smith, G. W. A., Bro. J. K. Stewart, G. S., Bro. H. A. Alexander, G. F., and Bro. C. Campbell, G. C., who were received with all the customary honors of the Order, after which two candidates were introduced and initiated; the beautiful words of the ritual being gone through with more than ordinary impressiveness. The Hall which was tastefully decorated with flags and banners was filled to overflowing, presenting an exceedingly bright and attractive appearance.

An intermission of 20 minutes having been declared, refreshments in the shape of coffee, cake, etc., were passed round. When ample justice had been done the good things so abundantly provided, Bro. Bryant favored the Division with a cornet solo, which fully sustained his high reputation. Sister Brooker sung a song which was highly appreciated by all present, Sister Rea playing the accompaniment; Bro. McCann having given a recitation in his usual spirited style. The Grand Worthy Patriarch delivered an eloquent address urging upon his hearers the necessity of promoting the harmony, advancing the interests, and preserving unsullied on their part the reputation of the Sons of Temperance, and in conclusion said, "That when the spotless flag of prohibition was waving triumphantly from one end of this vast Dominion to the other, when that glorious day arrived and the soldiers of temperance who had been engaged in the thickest of the fight would go forward to be decked with the laurels of victory, the Order of the Sons of Temperance would hold no mean position." The next piece was a song and chorus by Sisters Oliver and Bro. Skinner, which was rendered in a style that drew forth loud and continuous applause. The proceedings were then brought to a close by short addresses from each of the Grand Officers, after which the Division adjourned.

TORONTO.—COLDSTREAM DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE, No. 212.—The final weekly meeting of this Division for the quarter ending March 31st, 1885, was held at their Hall, Brock street, on Wednesday evening of last week. The following officers were duly elected for the ensuing quarter:—P.W.P., Bro. I. J. Donogh; W.P., Bro. D. O. Ward; W.A., Sister M. Heron; R.S., Bro. R. Peake; Assistant R.S., Sister C. Heron; F.S., Bro. F. C. Ward; Treasurer, Sister M. Carlyle; Chaplain, Bro. T. C. Holmes; Conductor, Bro. T. R. Young; Assistant Conductor, Sister E. Clements; I.S., Sister E. Kelly; O.S., Bro. James Jolliffe. Before the meeting closed several members spoke in favor of the Scott Act.

### Royal Templars.

The D. V. C., W. W. Buchanan addressed the people of Highgate last Friday evening. At the close of the lecture he initiated five candidates into the first Degree, and instituted a Select Degree with over thirty new beneficiary members. The Highgate Council has now upwards of eighty members.

A District Council for the county of Brant will be instituted in April. There are four vigorous Councils in the county.

A memorial service was held in Watford on Wednesday evening last, as a tribute to the memory of the late John Swift, a prominent member of Ivy Council of that place. It was very largely attended and was addressed by the D. V. C., and by local speakers. A beautiful address of condolence and the sum of \$2,000 were presented to Mrs. Swift.

Plattsville Council held a very successful public meeting last week, which was addressed by the D. V. C.

The difference of opinion as to jurisdiction between the Dominion Council and the Supreme Council has been pleasantly and satisfactorily settled. The Supreme Council at its session in Buffalo last week sustained the position of the Dominion Council as the head of the order in British North America, and call upon all Royal Templars in the jurisdiction to recognize it as such.

Mr. W. W. Buchanan, of Winnipeg, Dominion Vice Councillor, who has so successfully managed the work of the order through the critical stage of transition to Canadian Independent jurisdiction has been pressed to remain permanently at the post and will take up his residence in Hamilton. The Grand Council of Ontario at its executive session on Wednesday last, endorsed the appointment and placed the whole organization work of the Province of Ontario under the management of Mr. Buchanan.

### A. C. T. U.

TORONTO Y.L.C.T.U.—This union resolved to try and extend their circle by means of an evening session whereby they might secure the co-operation of those young ladies who are occupied during the day. The invitations were issued for Monday, the 16th March. The Chinese Parlor, at Shaftesbury Hall, was well filled and after addresses, reading, singing, and refreshments, twenty-four names were added to the roll. On Tuesday evening, the 24th, the Band of Hope, under the control of the young ladies, gave an entertainment in Wolseley Hall, which was well filled. About seventy children took part, and acquitted themselves very creditably. The Chairman, J. B. Boustead, Esq., complimented them on account of their order and behaviour, which could not have been better.

Miss Bowes, organizer for the Provincial Women's Christian Temperance Union, is doing a very good work. A letter received some time ago from Bro. Johnston, of Star Lodge, in Newmarket, gave a very interesting account of her successful organization. Ever since then she has been working in the East, and has had unusual success in Peterboro' and Victoria Counties, in both of which she attended the Scott Act conventions. The W. C. T. U. is doing glorious work for the Scott Act cause in every part of the Province, and ought to have the sympathy of every friend of our glorious cause.

# The Canada Temperance Act!

OVER 43,000 MAJORITY.

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR

Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.	
Annapolis,	Capo Breton,	Albert,	Carleton,
Colchester,	Cumberland,	Charlotto,	Fredericton, (city),
Digby,	Hants,	Kings's,	Northumberland,
Inverness,	King's,	Queen's,	Sunbury,
Pictou,	Queen's,	Westmoreland,	York.
Shelburne,	Yarmouth.		
Ontario.		P. E. Island.	Manitoba.
Halton,	Renfrew,	Charlottetown, (city),	Lisgar,
Oxford,	Norfolk.	Prince,	Arthabaska
Simcoe,	Huron,	King's,	Marquette, Stanstead.
Dundas, Stormont, Brant,	Queen's		Brome,
and Glengarry,	Kent,		Drummond.
Bruce,	Lanark,		
Leeds & Grenville,	Lennox & Addington,		
Dufferin,	Guelph (city).		
Carleton,	Northumberland and Durham,		
Elgin,	St. Thomas (city).		
Lambton,			

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

Ontario.		Quebec.
Russell and Prescott,	Hastings,	Kingston (city).
Ontario,	Waterloo,	Belleville (city).
York,	Middlesex,	Toronto (city).
Essex,	Wellington,	London (city).
Grey,	Lincoln,	St. Catharines (city)
Perth,	Peterboro',	
Victoria,	Haldimand.	

Quebec.—Shefford, Pontiac, Chicoutimi, Bellechasse, Beauharnois, Huntingdon, Argenteuil, Chateauquay.

Nova Scotia.—Halifax (city), Lunenburg, Guysborough.

New Brunswick.—St. John (city).

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 eighteen counties and two cities have adopted the Act, and in fourteen counties and five cities agitation has been started in its favor.

Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, four counties of which have adopted the Act.

British Columbia has five parliamentary constituencies, none of which have adopted the Act.

Friends in counties not heard from are requested to send us accounts of the movement in their counties. If there is none, they are requested to act at once by calling a county conference. All information can be had from the Provincial Alliance Secretary.

List of Alliance Secretaries :

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

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED		MAJORITIES.		DATE OF ELECTION.
	For	Ag'nst	For	Ag'nst	
Fredericton (city), N.B. ....	403	208	200		October 31, 1878
York, N.B. ....	1229	214	1015		December 28, "
Prince, P.E.I. ....	2062	271	1791		" 28, "
Charlotte, N.B. ....	867	149	718		March 14, 1879
Carleton, N.E. ....	1215	96	1119		April 21, "
Charlottetown, P.E.I. ....	827	253	574		" 24, "
Albert, N.B. ....	718	114	604		" 21, "
King's, P.E.I. ....	1076	59	1017		May 29, "
Lambton, Ont. ....	2567	2352	215		" 29, "
King's N.B. ....	798	245	553		June 23, "
Queen's, N.B. ....	500	315	185		July 3, "
Westmoreland, N.B. ....	1082	299	783		September 11, "
Megantic, Quo. ....	372	841		469	" 11, "
Northumberland, N.B. ....	875	673	202		" 2, 1880
Stanstead, Que. ....	760	941		181	June 21, "
Queen's, P.E.I. ....	1317	99	1218		September 22, "
Marquette, Manitoba ....	612	195	417		" 27, "
Digby, N.B. ....	944	42	902		November 8, "
Queen's, N.S. ....	763	82	681		January 3, 1881
Sunbury, N.B. ....	176	41	135		February 17, "
Shelburne, N.S. ....	807	154	653		March 17, "
Lisgar, Manitoba ....	247	120	127		April 7, "
Hamilton (city), Ont. ....	1661	2811		1150	" 13, "
King's, N.S. ....	1477	108	1369		" 14, "
Halton, Ont. ....	1483	1402	81		" 19, "
Annapolis, N.S. ....	1111	114	997		" 19, "
Wentworth, Ont. ....	1611	2202		591	" 22, "
Colchester, N.S. ....	1418	184	1234		May 13, "
Capo Breton, N.S. ....	739	216	523		August 11, "
Hants, N.S. ....	1023	92	936		September 15, "
Welland, Ont. ....	1610	2378		768	November 10, "
Lambton, Ont. ....	2988	5073		85	" 29, "
Inverness, N.S. ....	966	106	854		January 6, 1882
Pictou, N.S. ....	1555	453	1102		" 9, "
St. John, N.B. ....	1074	1074			February, 23, "
Fredericton, N.B. ....	293	252	41		October 26, 1882
Cumberland, N.S. ....	1560	262	1298		" 25, 1883
Prince County, P.E.I. ....	2939	1065	1874		February 7, 1884
Yarmouth, N.S. ....	1300	96	1204		March 7, "
Oxford, Ont. ....	4073	3298	775		" 20, "
Arthabaska, Quo. ....	1487	235	1252		July 17, "
Westmoreland, N.B. ....	1774	1701	73		August 14, "
Halton, Ont. ....	1947	1767	180		September 9, "
Simcoe, Ont. ....	5712	4529	1183		October 9, "
Stanstead, Quo. ....	1300	975	325		" 9, "
Charlottetown, P.E.I. ....	755	715	40		" 16, "
Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, Ont. ....	4590	2884	1706		" 16, "
Peel, Ont. ....	1805	1999		194	" 23, "
Bruce, Ont. ....	4501	3189	1312		" 30, "
Huron, Ont. ....	6012	4357	1655		" 30, "
Dufferin, Ont. ....	1904	1109	795		" 30, "
Prince Edward, Ont. ....	1528	1653		125	" 30, "
York, N.B. ....	1184	661	523		" 30, "
Renfrew, Ont. ....	1748	1018	730		November 7, "
Norfolk, Ont. ....	2781	1694	1087		" 11, "
Compton, Quo. ....	1132	1620		488	" 26, "
Brant, Ont. ....	1690	1083	607		December 11, "
Brantford (city), Ont. ....	646	812		166	" 11, "
Leeds and Grenville, Ont. ....	5058	4384	674		" 13, "
Kent, Ont. ....	4368	1975	2393		January 15, 1885
Lanark, Ont. ....	2433	2027	406		" 15, "
Lennox & Addington, Ont. ....	2047	2011	36		" 15, "
Brome, Quo. ....	1224	739	485		" 15, "
Guelph Ont. ....	680	511	169		" 22, "
Carleton, Ont. ....	2440	1747	693		" 29, "
Durham & Northumberland, Ont. ....	6050	3863	2187		February 26, "
Drummond, Quo. ....	1999	170	1829		March 5, "
Elgin, Ont. ....			1863		" 19, "
Lambton, Ont. ....			3110		" 19, "
St. Thomas, Ont. ....			11		" 19, "
Missisquoi, Quo. ....				25	" 19, "

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

# The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

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F. S. SPENCE, - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 3RD, 1885.

## MEN, WOMEN, AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

It is reported that Vice-President Hendricks and Senator Voorhees of Indiana, waited the other day on President Cleveland and urged him to dismiss Republican office-holders and appoint Democrats in their stead. It is reported also that the President declined to do so, and that the refusal will cost him the support of many members of his own party. It is to be hoped that all these reports are true, for if they are there is some hope for the political future of the United States. The great need of the time is civil service reform, and on that issue Cleveland was elected more than on any other.

There is a growing conviction amongst thoughtful observers in the United States that something like a social war is impending in that country, and if it breaks out it will involve Canada as well. The socialists are not merely organizing but drilling and arming. What may happen on a large scale was foreshadowed a few years ago by the labor riots which spread from Pittsburgh, and by the more recent and more local disturbance at Cincinnati. The whole power of the Federal Government may yet be required to suppress a revolt more widespread than the secession movement of 1860, and infinitely more dangerous to the progress of civilization. A war between different orders of society would create industrial confusion such as no war based on geographical conditions could possibly do. The danger is due largely to the existence of gigantic monopolies like those controlled by Gould and Vanderbilt, and to the importation of cheap labor from China and Europe to increase the gains of the monopolists.

To write a commentary on the proceedings of the Ontario Legislature which was prorogued on Monday last, would be to task exceeding alike my powers and my space. One point, however, is worthy of note—the part played in legislation by the private member. Under our system of responsible government the ministry of the day are held, and properly so, responsible for all the legislation of the session. This makes it necessary for an important public bill to be taken up as a Government measure if it is to be allowed to become law, and the effect of the theory is to greatly restrict in practice the sphere of the private member in legislation. There is no reason, however, for private members to become the ciphers they now are. They might formulate in resolutions such principles as they believe to be sound, give Parliament a chance to discuss them, and take part in the political education of the community by repeating year after year the assertion of the principles. There is far more independence in the British Parlia-

ment amongst the private members than there is with us, and this in spite of our youthfulness as a political community.

A good example of what a thoughtful private member may accomplish is afforded by the Sunday Observance Bill brought in by Mr. Wood of North Hastings, and carried on its final reading by an overwhelming majority. Another is the bill brought in last year by Mr. Waters of Middlesex, to confer the municipal franchise on unmarried women. This also was carried by a good majority, and at the last election a considerable number of women did vote for members of municipal councils. There is no reason why women voters in Toronto should not decide the composition of the council, at least to the extent of keeping out of it brewers, hotel-keepers, and others interested in the liquor traffic. There are always from three to half a dozen alderman whose business is either to make or to sell alcoholic beverages, and this year the Mayor must be added to the list. The task of ascertaining what women have votes, and of securing that they shall be polled on the municipal election day, is no easy one, but if they can be induced to turn out they will soon revolutionize the city council.

Why should there be a session of the Provincial Parliament each year? If there were one only in each alternate year a great saving would be effected in a variety of ways. A good deal of tinkering legislation would also be prevented. And what consequences would there be as an offset? Many of the States of the American Union have adopted the biennial system, and others are following their example from time to time. It seems to work well over there; why not here? True, we have a different system of administration in Ontario, but is the difference of such a kind as to make it necessary to hold annual sessions here? If this cannot be shown, then sooner or later the biennial system will be introduced and the private member who identifies himself with the principle will win credit to himself and confer a benefit on the whole community.

On more than one occasion during the late session the question of counsel fees came up for discussion. When A goes to law with B and wins his case the costs of the suit are laid on B, and part of the costs is always a fee for A's counsel. If B wins the case then A must pay for the services of B's counsel. In other words, the unfortunate man who loses must pay for the services of the man who by his skill as a pleader procures his defeat. If the courts were infallible in their findings and the right man always won, the iniquity of this system would not be so great; with fallible judges and juries, who make frequent and palpable blunders it has become intolerable. The great majority of men go to law in good faith, and the loser always feels sore over his defeat. His lacerated feelings are not soothed by the fact that he has to pay for the services of the counsel on the other side as well as the services of the counsel employed in his defence. There are thousands of intelligent laymen all over the country, who have suffered this injustice, and who would welcome the abolition of this absurd infliction on the community. If some private member of the Ontario Legislature will only initiate a movement to abolish the taxing of counsel fees amongst the costs charged to defeated litigants, he will soon bring about a much needed reform.

I suggested recently that within a year the Queen of England and the Mahdi might be found in alliance with each other. Already this quasi-prediction seems in a fair way to be carried out. General Graham will apparently break the power of Osman Digma near Suakim without much fighting except what is of the most desultory kind. To reach Khartoum from Suakim would be a costly, formidable, and useless undertaking. To reach it from Wolsley's headquarters on the Nile would be equally so. The Mahdi has a very insecure throne and would probably be glad to make peace. If he proposes a convention on the basis of the abolition of the slave trade he may be listened to, and England may relieve herself of an absurd war in which she cannot gain even glory.

The defeat of the French in China is ominous of trouble for the Ferry administration. Democracies are proverbially exacting. They tolerate no failures in generalship or administration. Any chain of events which produces chronic or wide-spread dissatisfaction soon saps a government's



popularity. The expense of the war in China would soon be a cause of serious trouble in France, but that trouble will be precipitated by defeat. What the war is about few know either in France or out of it.

The threatened war between Great Britain and Russia is not likely to take place. Neither party is anxious for it, and when both are unwilling some means of settling the dispute is almost sure to be found. The trouble seems to have been caused by the actions and threats of Russian military men who are far from headquarters and are moreover hard to restrain.

An Act has been passed by the Ontario Legislature extending the political franchise so far as to make it practically manhood suffrage. There are really few, who ought to have votes, who are omitted. The assessment roll is still the basis of the register of voters, but no man will hereafter be allowed to vote in more than one constituency. An important feature of the extension is the enfranchisement of an enormous number of young men. That they will generally abuse the trust reposed in them by the State I do not believe. On the contrary I think that our teachers, clerks, farmers' sons, and mechanics' sons are just the men to depend on whenever a crisis occurs. What they chiefly need to ballast them is just the sense of responsibility which the franchise is sure to carry with it. The proposal to confer it on women was withdrawn this year, but it will no doubt be renewed next session.

ONLOOKER.

## General News.

### CANADIAN.

Diphtheria is still prevalent in Hamilton. Fresh cases are reported on Wellington Street South.

Mr. Judah, Q.C., of Montreal, has been found guilty of obtaining \$25,000 by false pretences.

Conrad Lutz, a farmer of New Hamburg, aged 40, was killed here by the cars, on the 25th ult.

A petition is being circulated in Sandwich and Windsor asking the Dominion Government to aid the Canadian Pacific railway in building a branch from Ingersoll westward to Detroit river.

Celanie Heard, a servant girl, was tried at the assizes at Montreal, for murdering her new born infant, whose body was found, but after being locked up all night the jury could not agree, and they were discharged. Prisoner will be tried at the next assize.

A farmer named Tenbroeck, 45 years of age, living in the township of Grantham, two miles from St. Catharines, met with his death during a drunken quarrel with his young farmhand, Wm. Tuttle. Returning from Dalhousie they quarrelled when a short distance from the house. Tenbroeck's son Alfred, saw his father strike at Tuttle with a piece of board. Tuttle wrested it from Tenbroeck and struck the latter a murderous blow, which felled him to the ground. After lingering in a half-stupified condition for some hours he expired. Tenbroeck was a prominent member of the Township Council.

The Half-breeds of the North-West Territory under the leadership of Louis Riel, the notorious ringleader of the revolt some years ago in that territory, have again broken out in open rebellion and taken up arms against the Government. Major Crozier, Superintendent of Police in the North-West, was sent with 100 men under his command to Duck Lake, to secure a large quantity of supplies there stored. They were met by some 200 rebels, who held an advantageous position at Beardy's reserve, and were taken so much by surprise that they were forced to retire on Carleton Fort in an orderly manner, suffering severely in killed and wounded. Ten civilians of Prince Albert and two policemen were killed, and four civilians and seven policemen wounded. It is much feared that the Indians will side with the rebels. Some small tribes have already done so, and if the larger tribes join Riel, among whom he is trying to breed disaffection, the affair will assume a most formidable aspect. Great excitement reigns throughout the country and a general response has been made to the call for arms. The following troops have been ordered to the scene of action:—200 men of "A" and "B" Batteries of Artillery; 585 men from Toronto, namely, 250 from the "Queen's Own," 250 from the 10th Royal Grenadiers, and 85 men from the detachment of regulars at the Old Fort; all under the command of Lieut. Col. Otter; a battalion of 340 men under Lieut. Col. Williams, M.P.; the 35th Battalion, 360 men, under the command of Lieut. Col. O'Brien, M.P.; and a company of sharpshooters from Ottawa, commanded by Capt. Alf. Todd. Large battalions are also being prepared in Manitoba and the North-west, and the Quebec volunteers are held in

readiness for the field. The Toronto contingent started on Monday in two trains by the C. P. Railway and was by last accounts well on the way to Port Arthur. The breaks in the road will delay them considerably, but everything is being done by the Government and the railway company to facilitate their journey, and the great enthusiasm of our people will not allow such obstacles to deter them from punishing the rebels.

### UNITED STATES.

At Cadillac, Mich., the bodies of six Indians have been found on Pine River. They died from cold and starvation.

There is a smallpox epidemic among the negroes at Mound city, Ill. There are fifty cases in the city, and eight deaths have occurred during the past week.

The Indians on the Winnebago reservation, Dakota, are in insurrection. Stock and buildings are being burned all along the Chappelle creek. The lives of settlers are threatened.

At a horse race at the Wichita agency, near Port Smith, Ark, Frank Copeland, a cowboy, and John Foster, a half-breed scout, quarreled and fought a duel at fifteen paces. Both were killed at the first shot.

At Groton, Vt., on March 27, the boiler of the Groton Pond lumber company's mill exploded last night, killing two men and injuring several others, some fatally. The mill was nearly demolished.

The citizens of Mercer county, Pa., are in a state of excitement over the institution of legal proceedings by Catholic members of the community to prevent the use of the Bible in the public schools.

Dreadful tales of suffering among men, women and children in the drought-stricken district of Virginia have reached Charleston, and active measures are being taken to relieve the sufferers. Live stock are perishing by scores.

### BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The British steamer *Orestes*, Capt. Webster, from Liverpool for Penang, collided with and sunk a Chinese steamer. Seventy persons were drowned.

The French peasantry are clamoring loudly against the increased duties on grain, which has had the effect of raising the price of bread and other necessities.

A special to the *Mail* says the trade depression in France is terribly severe, and that bread riots are feared in Lyons, Marseilles and Paris.

Fifty miners were imprisoned by a mine explosion at Troppau, Austrian Silesia, and it is believed all have perished. Fifty-six others were killed by an explosion in the Rothschilds mines at Austrian Moravia.

Advices from Tamatave state that a disastrous hurricane visited the east coast of Madagascar Feb. 25. The American bark *Sarah Hobart* and the French steamers *Oise* and *Argo* were wrecked and seventeen persons drowned. The damage was great.

The President of Nicaragua telegraphs that he is marching with the combined forces of Nicaragua and Costa Rica with the object of preventing the forces of Honduras joining those of Barrios in San Salvador.—Aspinwall, the seaport of the Columbian Republic, has been captured by the revolutionists, under General Aizpurn, after very slight resistance, only a few being killed.

The Russian reply to Earl Granville's note has been received. It states a willingness to allow the Russian and English outposts to remain as at present, and to take immediate steps to hasten the work of the delimitating commission. This reply is not considered satisfactory.

The startling news of a heavy defeat sustained by the French troops operating against the Chinese in Tonquin, has caused great excitement in Paris, the natural result of which has been the formal declaration of war by the French Government. The Government being defeated by an adverse vote in the Chamber of Deputies, the ministers have resigned, M. de Freycinet is spoken of as the new Prime Minister. The new Government will, it is expected, sustain a vigorous policy in the East, and send large reinforcements to Tonquin. Since the crushing defeat of the French under General Negrier, the Chinese have recaptured all their former positions near Langson.

The interest in the Egyptian campaign has gone down a great deal as everything will now remain almost at a stand-still until the autumn. The heat until that time, will be too deadly in its effect for much active operations. Gen. Graham is engaged clearing the way for a railway to be laid towards Berber, and to secure the operatives from molestation.—It is reported that Osman Digma has sent a messenger with a flag of truce, suing for peace. It is strongly rumored that his forces are deserting him in large quantities.—The Mahdi's rival is named El Maki. The number of his adherents is increasing. He has occupied El Obeid. The followers of the Mahdi are alarmed.—The New South Wales contingent has arrived at Suakim. They were complimented by Gen. Graham on their fine appearance. They go immediately to the front with the other troops.

## Contributed Articles.

## Literary Record.

## RAILWAYS AND THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

It is the desire of superintendents of every department on every road of which we have any knowledge, that employees should at all times be free from the effects of intoxicating liquor, and most railway companies have rules to this effect. These rules, it is true, are not carried out to the letter, but the disasters that have resulted from this violation, are now making their observance imperative. For many years the skilled hand of an engineer was set over against his intemperance habits, and a similar compromise was often made in other departments of the service. In the case of the former the travelling public did not, and never will appreciate such an arrangement. Although officials do not care to part with confessed ability, they have become aware of the necessity of keeping abreast of the temperance sentiment of the age; and from experience they are learning that the management of moving trains must be placed in the hands of men who will act with cool judgment, and not in the frenzy of drink.

When the railway system of this country was in its infancy, people were not disposed to criticise its efficiency; every leniency was shown to a work of such importance in developing the resources of the country, but times are now materially changed. Competition is keen, different roads traverse the country from end to end, patronage is now a matter at choice, rather than necessity. Other things being equal, the company that employs strict and courteous officials will distance those who are careless in this respect.

From a business point of view no one would care to risk his property with men where the chances of it reaching its destination in safety, and being destroyed in a collision were about equal. We do not argue that all the mishaps that befall railway trains are traceable to the intemperance of employees, but we do know that work on the line, as well as in the office, is much retarded by the drinking habits of one or more of the staff. We would here say, however, that the travelling public are often to blame in this matter, and drinking is often the result of mistaken kindness on their part. Travellers or shippers may wish to manifest their appreciation of favors shown them, beyond what the official duties of the servant demanded. In such cases the social glass too often cancels the obligation, and level-minded people ought to see that this method of expressing thanks is a fearful wrong.

Railway history tells us of men of commanding ability, men who have attained responsible positions in their several departments, but on account of their drinking habits have been the objects of repeated caution and humiliation until they are reduced to the lowest grades in the service. In many cases it is only out of sympathy for their misfortune that they are retained in the employ at all.

The harmony and efficiency of an entire division may be seriously disturbed by the intemperate habits of some of its staff. Such is the nature of intemperance that its victims often obtain such sympathy and assistance from friends, as makes detection extremely difficult. Far-seeing managers recognise that too much indulgence has been shown to offenders, and feel that more stringent measures must be employed to suppress the first appearance of drinking among their employees. It requires prompt and effective action inasmuch as the most moderate drinker will sooner or later be less capable of perfectly performing his duties. It cannot be too strongly urged that none but strictly temperate men should be employed. The work is such that it requires all the skill and ability possessed by ordinary men. In a mercantile establishment drinking would not for a moment be tolerated. There are grave reasons then why it should not be permitted at all, where life and property are at stake. We are glad to know that strenuous efforts are made by railway managements in general to have the evil suppressed. Strictly temperance principles are such essential feature points in the character of an applicant for the most humble position in the service. A strict adherence to this principle will have its own reward, and we expect that the next generation will speak of drinking railway men as a thing of the past.

There are few occupations in which a person can display his ability to such advantage as in the management of railway affairs, but temperance men, and those only need hope to succeed. Let us all guard against the approach of drinking habits, and assist in so moulding public opinion that the traffic in strong drink will eventually be suppressed by entire prohibition.

RAMBLER

THE TEMPERANCE PRIMER, an Elementary Lesson Book on the Nature and Effects of Alcohol.—This is the title of a little volume prepared by G. D. Platt, Esq., Public School Inspector for Prince Edward County, and published by W. J. Gage & Co., Toronto. We are much pleased to see a Canadian book on this important subject, and specially so when the work is of such a character as that now before us. There is no other branch of temperance work so important and so far-reaching in its result as is the training of our young people in habits of true temperance, and the imparting to them of just such information as this book contains. We have read many works on the physiological aspect of the temperance question, but Mr. Platt's primer surpasses all others that we have met in concise statement of the results of a great deal of study and research. Temperance is now a subject in our programme of public school work, and we would recommend every teacher to carefully study this little book as a summary of exactly the facts with which he ought to aim to make his pupils conversant. It ought also to be studied by every temperance advocate that he may be better posted on the fundamental facts which form the basis of the great prohibitory movement. It is published in a neat and convenient form and sold at the low price of 20 cents.

THE CANADIAN METHODIST MAGAZINE for April, 1885, price \$2 a year; \$1 for six months; 20c. per number. Toronto: William Briggs. For sale by all booksellers. This number has four well-illustrated articles:—Wanderings in Spain—On the Rhine—The Cruise of the *Challenger* and A Visit to the Grave of Barbara Heck. The numerous engravings of the first two articles are of special interest. Many persons are not aware that the foundress of Methodism, both in the United States and Canada, spent her closing years in Prescott. The Editor gives an account, of much interest to every Methodist, of his visit to her grave, and of an interview with her three surviving grandchildren, with numerous incidents about the Hoek family. An article of unique interest is that by George G. Stevenson, M.A., of London, tracing the ancestry of the Wesley family back through Knights and Barons for over 900 years. "Sugar Bags" is a quaint and graphic story of London Life. The study of Wesley's Hymns and the story of "Skipper George Netman, of Caplin Bight," increases in interest. An Easter flavor is given to the number by an article by the late Dr. Punshon, and by several Easter Poems and other Easter pieces. Back numbers of the *Magazine* can still be supplied.

"THE BOOK-WORM."—A unique, handsome, and delightfully readable little Monthly Magazine, containing for the year over 300 pages, and many fine pictures, all for 25 cents a year, is a recent characteristic product of *The Literary Revolution*. Each number contains attractive selections from some noted book,—the last presents Prescott's famous chapter on the "Spanish Inquisition." What will interest a vast number of book-buyers will be the regular monthly news of the *Revolution's* progress,—an enterprise that has wrought wonders in the book world. A specimen copy of *The Book Worm* will be sent free to any address. John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl street, New York.

THE VOICE.—A weekly prohibition paper published by Funk and Wagnalls, New York, is one of the best conducted journals that it has been our fortune to meet with. It is the outspoken advocate of the American National Prohibition Party, and fearlessly exposes not only the villany of the whiskey traffic, but truculence and hypocrisy of the rum-controlled wire pullers of the political parties. It is all life, fear and energy, and well merits the phenomenal success that it is achieving.

THE SCOTT ACT HERALD for April is out, and is a splendid number. It ought to be circulated thick and wide in every county in which the contest is likely to take place. For terms and specimens write to the Editor, CANADA CITIZEN.

A very homely man, finding his little nephew crying one day, said to him: "Johnny, you shouldn't cry; it will make you look homely as you grow older." The little fellow gazed earnestly at the speaker for a moment, and then said solemnly: "Uncle you must have cried a great deal when you were a little boy."

## Tales and Sketches.

## A LIQUOR DEALER'S VIEWS.

Say, Mr. Legislature,  
You make an awful fuss,  
An' do a heap o' talkin'  
Just on account of us ;  
You sometimes pass a liquor law  
To please the temp'rance crew,  
But allus leave a loop-hole  
T'er let us fellers' thro'.

You know we've got a host of votes,  
An' know we've got the cash ;  
We've kind o' got you in our power—  
Yer daren't be too rash.  
Yer listen to them wimmen folks  
An' meet 'em with a smile,  
But the've no votes for yer to gain—  
Yer know it all the while.

At times yer pass some pesky law,  
But soon 'tis done away,  
For sich as bear too hard on us  
We allus disobey ;  
'Twould save a heap o' trouble  
If our advice were asked,  
An' whether we'd obey sich laws,  
Before yer had 'em passed.

We've only jest two things ter do,  
Then rest our happy souls.  
The first ter keep the wimmen folks  
From votin' at the polls ;  
We'll let 'em talk jest as they please  
On every public walk—  
In politics the humblest vote  
Outweighs the biggest talk.

The other thing we've got ter do  
Now, jest 'twixt you an' I,  
Is ter keep the two old parties up,  
Nor let old issues die.  
An' thus divide the temp'rance vote  
An' make 'em work again  
Each other, while we hold the power  
An' make our own men win.

—Christian at Work.

## WHO IS THE CRIMINAL?

A ragged and shivering little boy was brought before a magistrate for stealing a loaf of bread from a grocer's window. The grocer himself was the informer. The judge was about to pass sentence on the little wretch when a kind lawyer offered the following considerations, in mitigation of his offence: The child, he said, was the eldest of a poor miserable group. Their mother is an incorrigible sot; their father lies low in the drunkard's grave. This morning, says the lawyer, when the act was committed, the mother lay drunk upon the floor, and her children were crying around for bread. The elder boy, unable to bear such misery any longer, rushed from the hovel, resolving to obey that paramount law of nature, which teaches us the principle of self preservation, even in disregard of the law of the land. He seized the penny loaf from the grocer's window and returned to that wretched home, spread the unexpected morsel before his hungry brothers, and bade them "eat and live." He did not eat, himself. No; a consciousness of the crime, and fear of detection, furnished a more engrossing feeling than that of hunger. The last morsel was scarcely swallowed, before the officer of justice entered the door. The little thief was pointed out by the grocer, and he was conducted before the tribunal.

In the midst of such misery as this, says the kind-hearted lawyer, with the motive of the little criminal before us, there is something to soften the heart of man, though I deny not that the act is a penal offence. But the tale is by no means told. This little circle, now utterly fallen and forlorn, is a wreck of a family once prosperous, temperate, frugal, industrious and happy. The father, as strange as it may appear, was once a professor of religion. The very first drop of that accursed tincture of destruction, which conducted him through the path of corruption to the grave, was handed to him by this very grocer, who now pursues the starving child of his former victim, for stealing a penny loaf. The farm became encum-

bered; the community turned its back upon the miserable victim of intemperance; the church expelled him from their communion; the wife sought in the same tremendous remedy for all distracting care, an oblivion of her domestic troubles. Home became a hell, whose only outlet was the grave.

All this aggregate of human wretchedness, says the lawyer, was produced by this very grocer. He has murdered the father; he has brutalized the mother; he has beggared the children; he has taken possession of the farm, and now prosecutes the child for stealing a loaf to keep his brothers from starving!

But all this is lawful and right; that is, it is according to law. He has stood upon his license. The theft of a penny loaf by a starving boy, where his father laid down his last farthing for rum, is a penal offence.—*Selected.*

## For Girls and Boys.

## MONKEYS AT THEIR TOILET.

In India, where the monkeys live among men, and are the playmates of their children, the Hindoos have grown fond of them, and the four-in-hand folk participate in all their simple household rites. In the early morning, when the peasant goes out to yoke his oxen, and the cow wakes up, and the dog stretches himself and shakes off the dust in which he has slept last night, the monkey creeps down the peepul tree, only half awake, and yawns and looks about him, puts a straw in his mouth, and scratches himself contentedly. Then one by one the whole family come slipping down the tree trunk, and they all yawn and look about and scratch. But they are sleepy and peevish, and the youngsters get cuffed for nothing, and begin to think life dull. Yet the toilet has to be performed, and whether they like it or not the young ones are sternly pulled up, one by one, to their mother, to undergo the process.

The youngsters know their turn quite well. As each feels the moment arrive it throws itself on its stomach as if overwhelmed with apprehension, the others meanwhile stifling their satisfaction at the, "so and so is doing it," and the instant the maternal paw is extended to grasp the tail, the subject of the next experiment utters a piercing shriek, and, throwing its arms forward in the onset, allows itself to be dragged along a limp and helpless carcass, winking all the time, no doubt, at its brothers and sisters at the way it is imposing on the old lady. But the old lady will stand no nonsense, and, turning the child right side up, proceeds to put it to rights, takes the kinks out of its tail and knots out of its fur, pokes its fingers into its ears and looks at each of its toes, the irrepressible brat all the time wearing on his face an absurd expression of hopeless and incurable grief, those who have been already cleansed looking on with delight at the screaming face, and those who are waiting wearing a becoming aspect of enormous gravity.

The old lady, however, has her joke, which is to cuff each youngster before she lets it go, and nimble as her offsprings are, she generally, to her credit be it said, manages to "fetch them one on the ears" before they are out of reach. The father, meanwhile, sits gravely with his back to all these domestic matters, waiting for breakfast. Presently the mats before the hot doors are pushed down, and women, with brass vessels in their hands, come out, and while they scour the pots with dust, exchange between songs the compliments of the morning. The monkeys by this time have come closer to the preparations for food and sit solemnly, household by household, watching every movement. Hindoos do not hurry themselves in anything they do, but the monkey has plenty of patience, and the end, when the crowd has stolen a little, and the dog has had his morsel, and the children are all satisfied, the fragments of the meal are thrown out on the ground for the "blunder organ," the monkey people, and it is soon discussed, the mother feeding the baby before she herself eats.—*London Telegraph.*

## THE WICKED, CRUEL SPIDER.

I know a dingy corner, where a wicked spider clings;  
Where he spins his web round bottles, glasses, jugs, and other things;  
And I listened in the shadow as one day I passed along,  
And I heard the wicked spider, as he sung his cruel song.

"Will you take a little cider? Will you call while passing by?"  
Said the wicked, crafty spider, to the buzzing little fly.  
"Will you take a little lager? Surely you will not decline  
Just to take a drink for friendship; say, just sip a little wine."

"He is coming for his cider!" said the wicked, cruel spider;  
 "He is coming for his wine, and my cords shall round him twine;  
 While he sits and sips his lager, I will whet my little dagger,  
 And when he has drunk his wine, he will find that he is mine!  
 Ha! the little fool is coming, I can hear him buzzing, humming,  
 He who comes to visit me, vainly struggles to be free. . . .

"You are welcome to my parlor, I am glad to see you come,  
 Do not stay outside the entrance, please to make yourself at home;  
 Will you take a little lager, while I sharpen up my dagger?  
 Will you take a drop of wine? then you surely shall be mine:  
 I will bind you, I will grind you, though you struggle, weep and  
 pray,  
 I will tie your hands behind you, you shall never get away;  
 I will fight you, I will smite you, I will stab you, I will bite you,  
 I will make you poor and needy, I will make you old and seedy,  
 I will make you bleared and bloated, and with rags and tatters  
 coated,  
 And your hat will look so shocking, that the boys will all be mock-  
 ing,  
 I will haunt you till you die, then I'll hang you up to dry."

O my boy, beware of cider, and of lager and of wine,  
 Then the wicked, cruel spider ne'er shall get a child of mine.  
 Let us storm his ugly castle, let us tear his web away;  
 Let us drive away this spider, Heaven in mercy speed the day!  
 —The Little Christian.

LITTLE JOHNNY.

Little Johnny T— is just ten years old, a blue-eyed, wide-  
 awake, active little fellow, and as earnest a worker in the temper-  
 ance army as you can find. Johnny is quite a writer for a boy of  
 his years, and was invited to read an essay on temperance at an  
 open lodge meeting which was held in the church at S—. There  
 was a fine poem first, next an essay, speaking, &c.; but Johnny's  
 essay brought down the house. His next attempt was at a school  
 exhibition. The large hall was crowded almost to suffocation, but,  
 nothing daunted, Johnny read his essay in a clear, distinct voice, as  
 if he wasn't at all ashamed of it. "The Three Giants—Intemper-  
 ance, Profanity, and Tobacco," was his theme; and he proved con-  
 clusively that the first oath, the first glass, and the first cigar were  
 the things to be shunned if we wish to keep out of the grasp of the  
 giants. Two years ago, Johnny got up a pledge against tobacco and  
 liquor-drinking, and he has circulated it faithfully. A noble man,  
 whose only fault is that tobacco has ensnared him, said that little  
 Johnny's pledge "took him down" the most effectually of anything  
 he ever came across. The little fellow offers it to all he meets, very  
 respectfully; and who can tell how much good he has already ac-  
 complished in his little life, and, if that life is spared, what a noble  
 field of usefulness lies before him!—Selected.

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE.

ONTARIO BRANCH.

The following subscriptions to the funds of the Ontario Branch of the  
 Dominion Alliance have been received, per Rev. B. B. Keefer:—

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Ring out the old, ring in the new.  
 Ring out the false, ring in the true,  
 Ring out a slowly dying cause,  
 And ancient forms of party strife.  
 Ring in a truer nobler life,  
 With sweeter manners, purer laws.  
 —Tennyson.