

CANADA CITIZEN

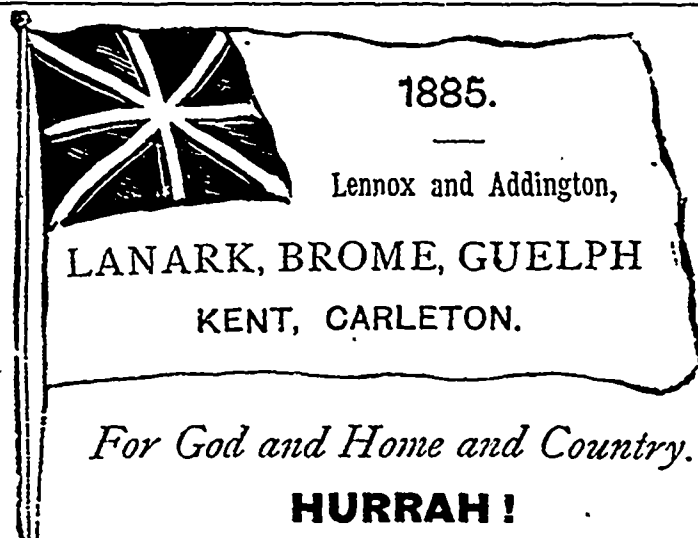
AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG.

VOL. 5.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, 1885.

NO. 32.



The Annual Convention of the Dominion Council of the Alliance is being held at Ottawa. A programme was published in last week's CANADA CITIZEN. We hope to have next week a full report of the proceedings.

Mr. W. G. Fee, who so ably managed the Carleton campaign, has gone to Durham and Northumberland. Mr. Fee has directed the work in six Scott Act contests, and in every one of these the result was a splendid majority in our favor. We look for the same in Northumberland and Durham.

We want again to emphasize what has been said about the importance of pushing through with all possible expedition and thoroughness the petition movement. Many thousands of names have already been received, and every day more are pouring in. If any one, who can get up a petition, has not received a form, let him write to the Secretary for one at once.

Mr. Wm. Burgess, who has done such signal service to the Scott-Act cause in many counties, is still at work, and has arranged to spend some more time in the fight. Counties securing his assistance will have an unusually effective and well posted Scott-Act speaker. He cannot fail to do good wherever he goes. Mr. Burgess is at present away from the city, but letters addressed to the office of THE CANADA CITIZEN will be promptly forwarded to him.

We publish elsewhere a report of the Annual Meeting of the Quebec Branch of the Alliance. The statement of progress made is remarkably encouraging. The present year will show even more results from the agitation that has been long and steadily going on. The new President, Mr. J. R. Dougall, of the *Witness*, is the very best man that could have been selected, and the re-elected Secretary, Rev. D. V. Lucas, is gifted with a zeal and an energy that always ensure success.

The Scott Act will come into operation on the 1st of May in the following counties:—Yarmouth, N.S.; Oxford, Ont.; Arthabasca, Que.; Simcoe, Ont.; Stanstead, Que.; Dundas, Stormont and Gengarry, Ont.; Bruce, Ont.; Huron, Ont.; Dufferin, Ont.; Renfrew, Ont., and Norfolk, Ont.

We trust that our friends in these counties will keep up thorough organization, and see that they secure the full benefits of the law for which they have worked so hard.

We are pleased to learn that the Executive committee of the Ontario Grand Lodge of Good Templars, has secured the services of Col. G. W. Bain of Kentucky, to labor in this province for a time. Col. Bain won for himself golden opinions during his brief visit to Toronto about a year ago. He is a speaker of extraordinary magnetism and power, and full of that sparkle and point that always delight an audience. We wish him great success in his Canadian campaign. He speaks in the Temperance Hall, Toronto, on the afternoon of Sunday next, the 8th inst.

Numerous inquiries are being made as to who should be permitted to sign the petitions against the mutilation of the Scott Act. In reply we would say: Let all sign who are described in the petition—"residents of Canada." Electors have other methods by which they can make their influence felt by our legislators but there is a large proportion of our population that can only reach Parliament by petition. We want to have the views of this class presented to our legislators, as well as the view of voters. Let all sign, male and female, and let us show Parliament what the sentiment of the people really is.

The year 1885 has been fixed upon by our American friends for a grand temperance celebration, it being the hundredth year since the publication of Dr. Rush's celebrated "Essay on the Effects of Ardent Spirits on the Human Mind and Body." The publication of this remarkable pamphlet is considered as being really the commencement of the great temperance reformation in the United States, and Dr. Rush as being the father of that wonderful movement. This noble philanthropist did much more for the temperance cause. It was directly through his efforts that there was organized in 1813 the Massachusetts Society for the Suppression of Intemperance, the beginning of systematic agitation; and he also visited many church conferences, assemblies, and urging them to take up this important question.

A circular has been issued by Dr. Daniel Dorchester and endorsed by a great number of leaders in all departments of temperance work. No precise date or place for the celebration has yet been fixed, nor have any details of proposed proceedings been published, but the matter is in good hands, and will no doubt be a grand success.

POLLINGS FIXED.

REMEMBER THE WORKERS IN YOUR PRAYERS.

Durham & Northumberland . . Feb. 26 | Drummond, Que. . . Mar. 5th

THE GENERAL AGENT FOR ONTARIO.

Rev. B. B. Keefer has been appointed General Agent for the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance, and has already entered upon his duties. He will hold meetings in different parts of the Province, to advocate the total prohibition of the liquor traffic; he will also assist in Scott Act work, and in securing organization for the enforcement of the Act where it has been adopted. He is also authorized to collect funds for the Alliance, to be expended in further operations upon the lines undertaken last year and approved by the recent convention.

Mr. Keefer is a gentleman of unusual platform ability, and a successful and enthusiastic exponent and advocate of prohibition. He has aided in many Scott Act campaigns, and replied with telling effect to most of the Anti-Scott platform agitators. Thoroughly posted on the different phases of this great question, and gifted with the power of presenting what he knows, clearly, forcibly, and eloquently, he will render incalculable service to the cause, and it is anticipated that the Alliance and its objects will be very much benefitted by his services. We wish him great success.

All correspondence in relation to his work should be addressed to the Secretary of the Alliance, S King St. East, Toronto.

THE JANUARY CONTESTS.

Six Scott Act votings took place in January. In every case the temperance party won, and the majorities aggregate over four thousand.

On the 15th day of the month there were four pollings. One of these was in Brome, Que., where the Dunkin Act had for a long time been in operation. This county has a strong and healthy temperance sentiment. It is represented in Parliament by S. A. Fisher, a thorough-going prohibitionist, and one of the most thoughtful and best informed members of the present House of Commons. To his successful advocacy is due a great deal of the overwhelming success that attended the recent agitation. Brome was the fifth Quebec county to vote, and the third to carry the Act. Quebec, so far as polled, has given us a majority of over one thousand, and several campaigns are now in progress, with daily brightening prospects for the prohibition cause. The other three contests of the 15th were in Ontario. Lanark gave the splendid majority of over four hundred. This county, too, has as Parliamentary representative a consistent and determined Prohibitionist in the person of J. Jamieson, of Almonte, who was our chosen and effective leader in the recent contest. Lennox and Addington recorded the smallest majority by which the Scott Act has yet been adopted, but Lennox and Addington has a whiskey-seller for representative, and so had to fight against the influence that ought to have been exerted in the interest of the county's benefit and reputation, instead of for its damage and disgrace. All things considered, our friends in this county did nobly and well. They fought against the vilest and meanest tactics to which a cowardly and desperate enemy could resort, and not only was the Scott Act carried, but an advance was made in temperance sentiment by the whole electorate, such as will we believe, make it impossible for any one again to represent this constituency and the liquor traffic at the same time. The other contest was in Kent. Kent is a thoroughly representative county; it has large and flourishing towns, an extensive, wealthy and long occupied agricultural district, and no small area of newly settled territory; all religious denominations have strong support, and con-

duct extensive operations; the greater proportion of the population is white, but there is an unusually large percentage of colored voters; part of it has been badly cursed by the liquor traffic, and part of it has for many years had the Dunkin Act in force; but every municipality in the county gave a majority for the Scott Act, which was carried by the largest majority that has yet been recorded in its favor.

Guelph voted on the 22nd. No Ontario city had yet carried the the Scott Act. There was abroad an impression that no city could carry it. The anti-temperance party threw themselves into the struggle with desperate energy. They fought like madmen, on the platform, in the press; they brought into the conflict again, the vaunted orator, who had lain in seclusion since his wretched failures in Halton, Simcoe, and the western counties; they vilified temperance men, and maltreated temperance women; they had cowardly insult and abuse for those whom they dared not attack in any other fashion, and ruffianly assault for ladies who had not physical strength to retaliate; all was done that could be done by skilful sophistry and brutal rowdyism, but in vain. The decency and intelligence of the electorate rose in sheer indignation and buried the whiskey-party under a magnificent majority out of the largest vote the Royal City had ever polled, giving in favor of the Scott Act, ballots from a clear majority of all the electors on the assessment roll.

Last week closed up the month's series of victories. The liquor-men had hoped that they could hold Carleton at least. This county has a large French-Catholic population, and in some unexplained way the whiskey sellers had convinced themselves that they were going to have the support of the French electors, but they failed to convince the French electors. The loyal men of Carleton indignantly resented the drink-traffickers insulting assumption. No people on the broad continent have proved truer to any cause that they have espoused than have our French-Canadian brothers. No church has spoken more earnestly, strongly or effectively for the temperance cause, than has the Catholic church. The earliest internal struggle that Canadian history has recorded, was the struggle of the Catholic church to free this young country from the curse of a liquor traffic, that claimed the protection of the civil power, and that struggle is not ended yet. It will never cease till every grogshop that disgraces our country has become a thing of the past. The electors of Carleton were true to their past, true to themselves, true to their homes. "Nearly a thousand majority" was the crushing blow that drove home the last nail in the coffin-lid of hopeful opposition to the passage of the Scott Act in any county where temperance men and women do their duty to the cause.

The lessons of the month are plain. Lennox and Addington have shown us our danger; the other counties have shown us our strength. Let us carefully notice both. Thorough organization was the "hand spike" of the counties that rolled up the best majorities; we must have "thorough organization." The "men of the people" must be the men for the people, if the people are to rule; let temperance electors support only right men, as well as only right measures; if we stand by men, who will fight against our cause, we are traitors to the cause. Many mighty influences are working with us, let us recognize and concern them all, and let us bend to our work with redoubled energy and vigilance while we "thank God and take courage."

THE OTTAWA EXCURSION.

It has been announced that the liquor-men are arranging for an excursion to Ottawa for the purpose of interviewing the Dominion Government and asking for some legislation in favor of their business. No public statement has been made of what they

propose to ask. The simple facts of the case are, that their traffic is being curtailed by the operation of the Scott Act, and they want some legislation that will stop this diminishing of their business.

The liquor traffic is our country's greatest curse. There is no political fact better known than this; there is no proposition of political science more fully or more clearly demonstrated. Men who are working for the extension and perpetuation of the liquor traffic are working against all the best interests of society; they are working in the interests of our country's ruin and shame. Legislation in favor of drink would be retrograde, unpatriotic and sinful.

Our parliament exists for the conservation and benefit of society. In the carrying out of these objects it has been steadily restricting and curtailing the awful curse of drink-selling. Any other line of action would be a turning aside from the legitimate functions of a legislative body, and would be treason to the community that elected it. The drink traffic antagonizes society, legislation is for the protection of society, legislation must be against the drink-traffic. Good government must antagonize the liquor business, and every one knows that the liquor business antagonizes good government. The audacity of the whiskey-sellers is unparalleled. It is a direct insult to a government that exists to protect society against evil, to ask it to protect an evil against society. The people are sick of the whiskey business, and the whiskey business must go. If any government tries to keep it from going, that government will go along with it, and we have no fear that any government would rather fall with whiskey than stand without.

Two things are clear, (1) efforts are about to be made to have retrogressive legislation enacted, (2) we must resist such efforts with all energy and persistence. We have little fear of Government heeding the selfish and unreasonable requests of a beaten and dying cause, but it is our duty to do all we can to strengthen the hands of Government in their opposition to such proposals. The liquor party have been beaten at every game that they have yet attempted to play; if we stand united and immovable we will win another signal victory in the contest they are now about to inaugurate.

DOMINION ALLIANCE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE QUEBEC BRANCH

The annual meeting of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance was held in Montreal on the 20th ult. We are indebted to the *Daily Witness* for the following report:—

MORNING SESSION.

The Alliance met in Association Hall, the president, Mr. T. S. Brown, in the chair. There were present the following members:—

The Revs. W. Galbraith, J. Kines, D. W. Morrison, Mr. Jamieson, A. B. Chambers, J. A. Newnham, Mr. Lindsay, R. A. Campbell; Messrs. John Gough, J. M. M. Duff, — Wallbridge, F. E. Grafton, J. S. Hall, senr., Bradwood, McNaughton, J. H. Cayford, Henry Morton, A. S. Lebourveau and others.

The Rev. Mr. Morrison, of Ormstown, led with a short prayer.

The President, in opening the meeting, for the business of the day, was received with applause. He referred to the work done during the past year, and congratulated the Alliance upon the success that had been so wonderful. He remarked that the unification of the several churches for the work of the temperance cause was most gratifying to reflect upon. The outlook was full of hopefulness, and the work called for vigilance and activity, and by working on this line success must crown their efforts in the end. He went on at some length, and after detailing what their work should be, he resumed his seat amid applause.

After organization and appointment of Committees the Committee on Nomination presented the following report:—

President, Mr. J. Redpath Dougall; Vice-Presidents, His Lordship Bishop Bond, Mr. T. S. Brown, the Hon. James Ferrier, Sir A. T. Galt, the Ven. Archdeacon Lindsay, of Waterloo; Mr. J. S. Hall, Dr. Wm. Marsden, of Quebec; Mr. Wm. H. Lambly, of Inverness; Dr. Christie, of Iachute; Lieut. Col. Dyer, of Sutton; Mr. A. A. Ayer, the Rev. Dr. Potts, the Rev. A. G. Upham, the Rev. Geo. Jamieson, of Aylmer, Mr. Wm. McNaughton, of Ormstown.

Secretary—The Rev. D. V. Lucas.

Recording Secretary—The Rev. James Kines.

Treasurer—Mr. J. M. M. Duff.

Committee—Messrs. D. Bentley, S. A. Abbott, J. H. Cayford, the Rev. J. H. Dixon, the Rev. E. M. Hill, Dr. Bazin, Wm. Drysdale, James Baylis, F. E. Grafton, R. Irvine, S. A. Lebourveau, the Rev. Robert Lindsay, the Rev. James McCaul, Henry Morton, N. R. Mudge, the Rev. J. A. Newnham, Walter Paul, the Rev. J. Scrimger, David Teas, the Rev. A. B. Chambers, LL.B., the Rev. G. H. Wells, C. T. Williams, J. A. Mathewson, Edward Murphy, J. B. Rolland, Thos. Aiken, J. J. Curran, Q.C., M.P., Duncan McDonnell, the Rev. Alex. Campbell, M. B. Jewell, East Farnham; John Gough, of Medford; A. S. Wallbridge, of Mystic; S. F. Morey, H. A. Elkins, of Sherbrooke; Abel Waters, of Hull; Wm. S. McLaren, David Boyd, Huntingdon; C. J. Fleet, Ald. J. Grenier, R. S. Smith, and H. L. Robinson, of Waterloo.

The report was on motion adopted.

A deputation from this branch of the Alliance was appointed to attend the meeting of the Council in Ottawa on the 5th and 6th of February.

The meeting then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Alliance met again at 2 o'clock.

The Rev. Mr. Lucas congratulated the Alliance in having elected Mr. J. R. Dougall, and he now moved that that gentleman take the chair. Carried.

J. R. Dougall thanked the Alliance for having selected him for so honorable a position as that of president. Business might prevent him from giving that time and attention to the work of the Alliance necessary for its success. He, therefore, hoped that the committee would reconsider their choice and try and find some prominent citizen for the office who might have the assistance of a chairman of committee.

Mr. D. V. Lucas, Secretary of the Alliance, read his annual report.

This document detailed the prohibitory work done in the Dominion during the year referring specially to Quebec as follows:—

In the Province of Quebec the work has not advanced quite so rapidly as in some of the other provinces. This has not arisen, however, from the lack of a sentiment favorable to prohibition of the traffic in spirituous liquors, but from other causes. In a province where two different languages are so widely spoken, and where religious and even political distinctions are so marked, harmonious and united action in any given direction is not so easily and so quickly secured as where these peculiarities do not exist. We are glad to know, however, that the truly philanthropic work in which we are engaged so fully commends itself when thoroughly understood to the hearts of all Christian people that all these obstacles are being overcome, and the good cause is daily rising higher and higher above all ecclesiastical and political distinctions. Since the campaign of the summer of 1884 began, the "Scott Act" has been submitted to four counties and carried in three. It is a source of pleasure and encouragement to us to report that in this Province, where so many of our fellow-citizens are of the Catholic faith and speak the French language, that the county of Arthabaska, where the electorate is almost entirely composed of French-speaking Catholics, was the first to adopt the prohibitory law by a majority of 1,252. During the past year His Grace Archbishop Taschereau, and some of the bishops also, have carefully studied the nature and the aim of the Canada Temperance Act, and the result is, His Grace, as also Bishop Laflèche, of Three Rivers, and Bishop Racine, of Sherbrooke, have declared themselves the warm friends of the Act, and have promised their hearty co-operation. We anticipate, therefore, during the present year a much more rapid advancement of prohibition sentiment and work than heretofore. We are more hopeful in this respect since His Grace has kindly given his consent to allow his imprimatur to accompany each copy of an edition of 20,000 of the Scott Act in the French language. We confidently expect to see large and beneficial results from this action. Our best thanks are due Dr. Marsden, president Q. V. A., for the valuable assistance given our secretary in this matter. We have during the year held in several parts of the province four picnics, at which addresses have been delivered by many prominent gentlemen, both clerical and lay, among the latter several members of our Federal and Provincial Parliaments. The number attending these gatherings have been large; in some instances as high as 2,500 persons have been present, all of whom were apparently deeply interested in the subject almost exclusively dwelt on, the entire prohibition of the liquor traffic. A few meetings have also been held in several parts of the city of Montreal. By means of our temperance literature depository, kept by Mrs. Gales, several hundreds of volumes of valuable literature have been distributed. We sincerely urge upon our friends throughout the province to avail themselves of the opportunity which the depository offers them to secure very useful and reliable literature on the temperance question at very cheap rates. Mrs. Gales' address is 105 Mansfield street, Montreal. Our secretary has during the year travelled largely over the province attending conventions, assisting in and directing campaigns, and stirring up by lectures and personal visitation an active interest everywhere in our very important and laudable movement. We have been greatly assisted and encouraged by the persevering energy displayed by our sisters of the W. C. T. U. We feel that they are a power in the land in securing the abolition of this terrible curse to humanity, and we sincerely hope that every well-wisher of our people and of our race will render them all possible assistance in the multiplication of unions where they may desire assistance in this direction, and otherwise, if feasible, add to their means for usefulness.

The Rev. Mr. Campbell moved the adoption of the report, which motion was seconded by Mr. McNaughton, and the Rev. Mr. Jamieson. The report was considered to be very satisfactory, and was carried unanimously.

Resolutions were passed

That the review of the work of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Temperance Alliance during the past year called for the expression of sincere gratitude to Almighty God:

That the Alliance recognized with pleasure the great success and hearty co-operation of the Women's Christian Temperance Union—assured that the prohibition tide which was sweeping through the Province was largely due to the powerful efforts put forth by this organization.

That the Alliance would emphasize the importance of the press as a powerful agency for the furtherance of the work, hailed with thankfulness the increased advocacy on the part of the French and English papers, and especially recognized the help given by the *Witness* and its publication, *War Notes*.

The Rev. Mr. Kines, in moving the last resolution, remarked that there was not another agent of the temperance cause that had done so much good as the blood and thunder little *War Notes*. He was satisfied that it had done a very great work, and hoped it would long live to continue it.

The Rev. Mr. Chambers said that throughout the country the press was giving a great deal of help to temperance workers. He was glad to notice that *Evenement* had said, "Forward, the Scott Act!"

Resolutions were also passed rendering thanks to Mr. T. S. Brown, the retiring president, for the marked ability with which he discharged the responsible duties of his position, hoping that he would long be spared to give the benefit of his great influence and valuable counsel to the Alliance; to Mr. Lucas recognizing his great adaptation to the work in which he had proved himself to be a worthy successor of the late Rev. Thomas Gales; and to the ladies of the Women's Christian Temperance Union for the excellent tea which it was expected would be given to the members of the Alliance in the evening.

The Rev. Mr. Chambers called the attention of the Alliance to the petition to the Senate which was being circulated by the tavern keepers and liquor-sellers, asking that a three-fifths majority of the polled vote should be required to carry the Scott Act. This was an instance of the "cheek" and impudence of the liquor party. Some strong resolutions should be passed on this matter, though he did not believe any such petition would be for a moment entertained by the Parliament. Mr. Irwin thought that this resolution should commence by expressing the thanks of the Alliance that the liquor men were forced to such an extremity by the Scott Act, as to resort to such a measure as this. They would hardly get any one to present their petition in the House of Parliament.

The Rev. Mr. Campbell said he was in the Senate during the debate on the Scott Act, and he saw that quite a large party was in favor of the petition.

Mr. J. R. Dougall thought there was very little danger from this petition in the House of Commons, as none of the members would dare to face their constituents after voting for it. But, as had been shown, there was danger from it in the other quarters. The matter was referred to the committee on resolutions.

Mr. T. Brown having resumed the chair, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas certain petitions have been circulated and signed praying the Legislature to alter the Canada Temperance Act, 1875, that a three-fifths majority of the votes polled at an election under the said Act shall be necessary to secure its adoption in any city or county, we hereby place upon record our protest against the unfairness of the alteration asked for, our determination to oppose to the utmost such legislation and at the same time our conviction that the Parliament of this Dominion will not grant a request so foreign to British fair play, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Prime Minister.

Second. That this branch of the Alliance heartily endorse the counter petitions that are being circulated, and urge all friends of prohibition to sign them promptly and forward the same to their representatives in Parliament.

That we offer our sincerest felicitation to our French-speaking fellow-citizens and fellow-subjects throughout the province upon their energetic action and distinguished success in the temperance cause during the past year, and that we are desirous of cordially co-operating with them in the promotion of this necessary reform.

That we hail with profound satisfaction the progress of a sound temperance sentiment as evinced by the series of brilliant successes of the Scott Act throughout the land, and we invite our friends in all counties still without the benefits of that Act to take measures for its submission to the electors, and this Alliance pledges itself to co-operate with all movements in that direction.

That inasmuch as the City Council passed a measure limiting the number of tavern and saloon licenses in the city of Montreal to one hundred and fifty, the Provincial Legislature be appealed to to respect the will of this city thus expressed, and to enact a law restricting the granting of licenses within such limits.

That the Alliance has learned with much satisfaction of the success that has attended the effort to establish a temperance literature depot in this city, under the care of Mrs. Gales, the widow of our late secretary, and would earnestly urge upon its members the importance of sustaining this effort and doing their utmost to secure an extensive circulation of the excellent literature now in stock at the depot, 103 Mansfield street.

That inasmuch as the decision of the Supreme Court affirms that the power to grant licenses is vested in the Provincial Governments,

Resolved, That application be made to the Government of this province praying

for the passage of a law that no shop licenses for the sale of intoxicating drinks be granted in the future.

Dr. Potts then said that he had seen Sir A. T. Galt to ask him to accept the position as president, as Mr. Dougall was reluctant to accept that position. Sir Alexander told him that he could not, on account of his health and his work, accept the position this year; he might, however, do so next year. Mr. Dougall then would have to accept the position and a competent chairman of the Executive would be appointed in order to make the work as light as possible for him.

The Chairman (Mr. Brown) asked if he was to understand that Mr. Dougall did accept.

Mr. Dougall replied that he would fill the position, fully recognizing the honor the Alliance had conferred on him. He thanked them heartily for this honor, hoped that the suggestion of Dr. Potts concerning a chairman of the Executive would be acted upon, and sat down amid applause.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance on hand to the credit of the Alliance of \$123.26.

The Finance Committee's report showed that a large part of the money collected was raised in Montreal. In the past year only \$1,700 was collected, and the committee had to recognize that if they were not satisfied to let the work lag, the Alliance would have to raise \$5,000 this year.

The committee suggested that as so much of the money had been raised in Montreal, there should be more work done in Montreal, instead of in the country.

This report was considerably discussed. Mr. Brown, who was in the chair, expressed his opinion that the counties should not be asked for a cent to help the work of the Alliance. The counties had enough to do in raising the money necessary in a Scott Act campaign without asking them for anything further.

The Rev. Dr. Potts thought that it was time that the counties should be expected to contribute to the general work done by the Dominion Alliance.

Later in the afternoon a tea-meeting was held in the lecture room of St. James street Methodist Church, and subsequently there was an immense mass meeting presided over by Mr. J. R. Dougall, and addressed by Rev. D. V. Lucas, Dr. Potts, Mr. H. MacLennan, and Dr. Robins.

The Campaign Everywhere.

KINGSTON.—The work in this city is going on wonderfully. Over one thousand persons have already signed the Scott Act petition. The friends of the Act expect to be able to vote on the question before the end of March.

YORK.—The campaign in this county is progressing. The president called at the office of THE CANADA CITIZEN a few days ago, and stated that about one-half of the municipalities have completed their canvass. The returns, so far as received, show considerably more than the required percentage of signatures. A convention will shortly be called, and the Scott Act will soon be an accomplished fact in the county of York.

VICTORIA.—One of the most successful temperance meetings ever held in this section, the scene of the abounding labors of Father Stafford, was assembled in the Opera House, Lindsay, to listen to the Rev. Mr. Keefer, general agent of the Dominion Alliance, to discuss the provisions and workings of the Scott Act, and the state of the movement in the Province of Ontario. The Opera House was crowded to the doors, many being compelled to stand the entire evening. His Honor, Judge Dean, occupied the chair, and at the close of the address expressed his hearty sympathy with the proposal to secure the adoption of the Act in this country.

Resolutions expressing sympathy and co-operation with the Alliance and its work, and declaring in favor of submitting the Act to the electors of this county were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted. A committee of fifteen of the most influential citizens with Judge Dean as convener, was appointed to summon a county convention to organize for the campaign.—*Mail*.

TORONTO.—The West End Christian Temperance Society held their usual Saturday concert in the Occident Hall, on the 31st ult. The large hall was filled to its utmost capacity. Mr. A. Farley, the

president, occupied the chair. A well selected programme was provided, which comprised vocal and instrumental selections, readings, &c. Among those who took part were Mrs. Noxon, Misses Noxon, Munro, Wiley, and Brassington, and Messrs. Altyrdice and Simpson. At the Sunday afternoon meeting Mr. A. B. Walker, L.L.B., delivered his lecture on "The alarming state of the political and social world at the present time, or the decline and death of our civilization." The lecture, which was delivered in an eloquent manner, was listened to with much interest throughout. At the conclusion a hearty vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Walker.

The following are the list of newly elected officers of Toronto Lodge, No. 827, I. O. G. T., for the ensuing quarter:—W. C. T., D. Wood; W. V. T., Sis. Bayley; W. C., — Armstrong; W. S., J. Impey; W. F. S., Sis. Green; W. A. S., Sis. Greer; W. M., — Jones; W. D. M., Sis. Huffman.

MIDDLESEX.—The Executive Committee of the Alliance for this county met in the Elizabeth Street church at 2 p.m. on Thursday of last week, Rev. W. Johnson, president, in the chair; G. W. Henderson, secretary. The townships were well represented. Reports from the late canvass indicate an overwhelming majority for the Act. The committee are determined "to push the battle to the gates," and to roll up as large a majority as possible in favor of the Act. It was resolved to send an agent through each riding to hold meetings where necessary. It was also decided to call upon Mrs. Youmans with a view of securing her services for a few weeks prior to the vote being taken. The Petition Committee reported petitions still in the hands of the Government at Ottawa. A committee was appointed to co-operate with the city in publishing a paper called the "Scott Act Journal" during the campaign in the county and city, with a special view to replies to certain articles that have been and are appearing in certain papers opposed to the Act. Mr. Weir, city organizer, was present, and gave a very encouraging report of circulation of petitions in the city. Meeting adjourned at call of President and Secretary.—*Advertiser*.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.—The following is the official count in the recent Scott Act vote in these counties:—

LENNOX.		
	For.	Against.
Adolphustown	39	60
Amherst Island	39	95
Bath	46	34
Ernesttown	478	257
North Fredericksburgh	102	179
South Fredericksburgh	80	132
Napanee	264	243
ADDINGTON.		
Richmond	248	222
Camden	437	442
Denbigh	16	11
Kaladar	51	27
Newburgh	98	54
Sheffield	149	241
Total vote of Lennox	1296	1238
Total vote of Addington	751	775
Majority for Act in Lennox		60
Majority against in Addington		24
Net majority for the Act		36

GREY.—During the past week Rev. Mr. Patterson, of Meaford, addressed the electors of Artemesia at Priceville, 4th line Orange Hall, Eugenia, and the stone school-house, Meaford Road, on the Scott Act. All the meetings were well attended. The meeting held in the stone school-house, Meaford Road, was attended by one of the most intelligent audiences ever assembled in the Township at a public gathering. The meeting was opened by prayer led by Mr. J. W. Armstrong, of Flesherton, and singing, after which the lecturer took his place on the platform. A. R. Fawcett, of the *Advance*, was unanimously appointed chairman. After making a few remarks, he introduced the speaker, Mr. Patterson, who went into all

the details of the subject, showing that he was thoroughly posted. He spoke briefly of the evils of intemperance, but dealt principally with the different phases suggested in the event of the passage of the Scott Act, the difference between it and the Dunkin Act, individual "rights," the barley question, "regulating the liquor traffic by Act of Parliament," compensation to hotel-keeper, &c., &c. He illustrated the question of "liberty," "individual rights," *et al*, by some amusing and aptly chosen anecdotes. He spoke for two hours and a half, holding the close attention of the audience throughout. At the close, questions were asked by Mr. Thos. Kells, Mr. J. W. Armstrong, and Mr. James Hanson, all of which were satisfactorily answered. After the singing of the National Anthem, a large and influential Committee was appointed for organization and other purposes, with Mr. J. I. Graham as Chairman. The meeting then broke up.—*Flesherton Advance*.

LAMBTON.—The petition for this county has a very large signature, as will be seen from the following statement of the Alveston *Fairplay*:—

"The following tests show in what proportion the different municipalities have petitioned for the Scott Act. Warwick has 945 names on the voter's list out of which 340 signed the petition, Euphemia 687—237; Dawn 638—255; Brook 864—188; Plympton 957—241; Petrolea 727—283; Thedford 170—43; Sombra 859—341; Sarnia Township 635—79; Bosanquet 734—283; Moore 1,137—382; Enniskillen 1,001—181; Wyoming 187—88; Point Edward 315—68; Oil Springs 164—26; Alveston 273—62; Arkona 143—46; Forest 393—119; Sarnia Town 1,117—185; Watford 282—100. It will be observed that the first number represents the names on the list, and the one following the number on the petition. From all appearances the conclusion naturally all come to is that the work for and against the Act will have to be done at the polls, as the law on the Act has been gone into very carefully this time by the petitioners."

Now that the Lambton people have got their campaign fairly under weigh and in good shape, the prospects are that we shall soon hear of their achieving a magnificent victory.

HASTINGS.—The campaign in this county is being pushed with unusual enthusiasm and energy. The headquarters of the Association are: Committee Rooms, 366 Front St., Belleville, and the Central Committee meets there every afternoon. The *Canadian Patriot*, edited by A. R. Carman, Belleville, is doing splendid work for the cause. Through its columns we learn that last week there were successful meetings held at Melrose, Sidney, Thurlow, and many other places. Nearly all the local ministers are helping. Rev. C. R. Morrow, of Strathallan, is also in the county, and Wm. Burgess, of Toronto. President McClatchie is into the campaign with all his heart and soul, and he is ably supported by the Rev. F. B. Stratton, the county secretary, who is emphatically the right man in the right place. We look for a splendid victory in Hastings.

Last week's *Stirling News-Argus* contained the following:—

"A Scott Act meeting, called by Mr. Isaac Denike, was held in Bethel church on Tuesday evening, 27th inst. Mr. S. S. Vandervoort presided. The house was well filled, and addresses were delivered by Rev. R. M. Pope, Jas. W. Butler, Robt. Thompson, chairman of township committee, S. W. Denike, and Jas. Coutts. The people present were almost unanimously in favor of the Act, which was shown by a vote. A collection and subscription, for the purposes of defraying the expenses of the campaign, were taken up, and a handsome sum realized. There will be a meeting at Springbrook on Saturday evening, addressed by Rev. Mr. Morrow, and on Sunday morning he will preach at Frankford."

OTTAWA.—A union installation ceremony of the city and suburban divisions of the Sons of Temperance of Ontario took place recently in the Victoria Hall, Ottawa, Bro. J. K. Stewart in the chair. The following were also present on the platform: Bro. T. B. Smith, G.W.A.; Bro. Alexander, G. Treas.; Bro. J. G. Howe, P.G.W.A.; Bro. J. M. T. Hannum, P.G.W.P.; Bro. Jas. Williamson, W.C.S., of Cameron Temple, and Bro. E. Botterell. After the opening ode by Bro. L. Dauray, organist, the Grand Conductor, Bro. C. Campbell, introduced the Grand Wor by Patriarch, Bro. J. W. Manning, of Almonte, who took the chair, when the Grand Conductor made the usual inquiries as to the constitutionality of the election of the officers elect of the five Divisions present. The G. W. P. then requested the officers elect to retire to the ante-room where they

were arranged in order and were then introduced for installation, being installed five at a time commencing with the Outside Sentinel. After the ceremony addresses were given by Bro. E. R. Dewhurst, W. P. of Bytown Division, No. 224, Bro. Jas. Skinner, W. P. of Chaudiere Division No. 333, Bro. J. S. Donaldson, W. P. of Rideau Division No. 335, Bro. J. Baker, W. P. of Mount Sherwood Division No. 337, John Williamson, W. C. T. of Cameron Temple, and Mrs. Alexander from the W. C. T. U., the last a very touching and impressive address. Then followed a cornet solo by Mr. T. Bryant and afterwards a song by Mr. Maviety, accompanied by Bro. C. Bryant and L. d'Aurey (piano). A letter of regret was here read from Quarry Division, No. 225. The Grand Worthy Patriarch then delivered an interesting address, which was very attentively listened to.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

CUMBERLAND, N. S.—The annual meeting of the Cumberland Prohibitory Alliance was held in Greenfield's Hall, Amherstburg, on Thursday afternoon, with a full attendance of delegates from the different sections of the county, a goodly number of the clergy among them. The President, Rev. Geo. F. Miles, called the meeting to order and requested the Rev. F. Hills, Methodist, from Southampton, to offer prayer. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous session, which were duly approved.

The report of the Executive Committee called for a lively and earnest discussion relative to the lack of impartial justice (if the past is any criterion) that may be expected from the present occupant of the bench in this county, in cases of violation of the Scott Act. As proof of the strong disapprobation of the members of the Alliance, an extract from the report may be in order:

"At the recent appeal case of Casey vs. Calhoun, after hearing the evidence the judge admitted that the offence had been fully proven, but ruled in favor of the defendant on technical grounds. Little objection could be taken to this, had not the *animus* of his Honor against the temperance people been so plainly shown, in contrast with that of the ideal possessor of the ermine when discharging his duty in the taxing of costs. In summary suits the average costs in the county court are about \$10.60 for each counsel. In the above named event his Lordship, knowing there was no appeal from his decision, taxed for the defendant's counsel over \$44.00 and for the plaintiff \$37.00 making a total of \$81.00 or four times that of ordinary suit. In other words making a difference against temperance, morality and Christianity of about \$60.00"

Notwithstanding the many discouragements met with in trying to enforce the law, the delegates were full of zeal and fire for the success of the cause and prayers were offered up that God would open the eyes of our poor unfortunate and benighted judge that he may behold the iniquities of the traffic and be led to execute law with the fear of God before his eyes.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—W. H. Rogers, President; Sherman Rogers, Secretary and Treasurer. With an Executive of seven inclusive of the president and secretary, who are ex-officio members.

The next meeting will be held at Parrsboro.—*Clarion*.

ST. JOHN'S N.F.—Movement has been inaugurated that promises to result in the effort to get the Permissive Bill in operation in this liquor-cursed city. A few years ago, the mere mention of such a proposal would have been scouted as quixotic, but times have changed. Although there is still a fearful amount of drinking here, and a large number of public houses, yet temperance sentiment has been gaining ground quietly, the traffic is more and more looked down upon and held in disrepute, and the possibility of putting a stop to the sale of intoxicants ardently urged. A committee, charged with making arrangements for the immediate testing of the question, has already been formed, and it is probable that a general canvass of the voters, to feel the public pulse on the matter, will ere long be made. It is too early yet to say what the result will be, or even to hazard an opinion on that head, but rumor says that the publicans are feeling anxious, and that a meeting has already been held among them and a large fund has been subscribed to help their side of the struggle. There is little doubt that if this question is put, as it ought to be, away entirely from all issues of creed or politics, the conscience and reason of this community of all creeds and classes, and shades of politics will vote solidly for liquor selling to cease. Whether this effort succeeds or not, it will strike a heavy blow at the traffic in this city.—*Nfld. Cor. of Clarion*.

TEXAS.—A writer in the *Ohio Good Templar* says: "I believe that a constitutional amendment submitted to the people of Texas, separate from all other propositions, would be adopted by an overwhelming majority. Governor Ireland, who is re-elected, is a staunch Prohibitionist." And petitions for such submission are rapidly passing into the Legislature.

DAKOTA.—The Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. of Dakota met at Mitchell, last month. The order has 83 lodges and 3,114 members, a gain of 55 lodges and 1,908 members, in the year. The following officers were elected: G.W.C.T., Theo. D. Kanouse, Woonsocket; G.W.C., James G. Burke, Aberdeen; G.W.V.T., Mrs. Julia A. Brown, Sioux Falls; G. Secretary, A. C. Folsom, Dell Rapids; G. Treasurer, N. C. Nash, Canton; P.G.W.C.T., Geo. R. Lanning, Egan; G.S.J.T., W. H. Hoadley, Huron; G. Chaplain, W. H. Hoadley, Huron; G. Marshall, Mrs. Ollie Fuller, Broadland; G. Guard, Miss Lizzie Davison, Madison; G. Sentinel, E. E. Behymer, Highmore; A.G.S., Miss E. E. Parker, Dell Rapids. D.G.M., E. D. Allen, Pierre; G. Messenger, E. E. Shertner, Alexandria. The next meeting will be held at Woonsocket, December 9, 1885.—*American Reformer*.

CONNECTICUT.—At the annual meeting of the Connecticut State Temperance Union in Hartford, January 21st, the following officers were elected:—President, N. D. Camp, New Britain; Vice-President, (by counties)—Litchfield Robbins Battell, of Norfolk, Middlesex, Charles L. Griswold, of Chester; Fairfield, Oliver Hoyt, of Stamford; Tolland J. P. Hawley, of Stafford Springs; New London, L. Millard, D.D., of Norwich; New Haven, J. C. Lewis, of Meriden; Windham, Henry Hammond, of Danielsonville; Hartford, M. S. Chapman, of South Manchester. Among the speakers were Rev. W. W. Clark, D.D., and Rev. George Lansing Taylor, of Brooklyn. Resolutions were passed asserting that "the people of Maine have been given decisive testimony that Prohibition does prohibit," and that "the organized liquor-dealers testify plainly that the temperance movement is injuring their business." The following declaration was made: "The experience of several States show that the high license laws do not lessen the evils of temperance, and in our opinion the most desirable form of legislation against the liquor traffic in Constitutional Prohibition, and we hope it will be rapidly adopted throughout our entire country.—*The Voice*."

MASSACHUSETTS.—The regular quarterly session of the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, of Massachusetts, met in Grand Army Hall, Leominster, on Wednesday, January 21, Grand Worthy Patriarch R. S. Swan in the chair. Forty-one Divisions were represented. The address of the Grand Worthy Patriarch and the report of the Grand Scribe were encouraging: Number of Divisions in the State, one hundred and thirty-seven; total membership, 5,835. Cash on hand, \$1,326. During the term there has been a net gain in membership of more than one hundred, which is unusual during exciting political contests. One hundred dollars was voted to the National Division to promote temperance among the freedmen. The session was one of the most interesting ever held. The hospitalities extended to the Grand Division by Aurora Division of Leominster were abundant and cordial. A public meeting under the auspices of the Grand Division was held in the Town Hall in the evening, the senior Past Grand Worthy Patriarch being present at the session, Samuel W. Hodges presiding. Addresses were made by the Chairman, the junior Past Worthy Patriarch, Rev. Alfred Noon, and Past Most Worthy Patriarch, Benj. R. Jewell. Excellent music was given by a select choir.—*Temperance Cause*.

TEMPERANCE AT THE WORLD'S EXPOSITION.—The National Temperance Society has completed arrangements for mass temperance meetings in Music-Hall, Exposition Building, Thursday and Friday, March 12 and 13, to be addressed by Rev. Dr. T. L. Cupler, of Brooklyn; Geo. W. Bain, Esq., of Kentucky; Mrs. J. Eilen Foster, of Iowa, Gen. C. B. Fisk, Rev. C. H. Mead, J. N. Stearns, of New York, and others. These are among the ablest speakers in the nation, and the friends of temperance throughout the country should appear in New Orleans at this time in large numbers. The meetings in the Exposition Building will be held during the day, and at night in the various churches in the city. A week of meetings is in contemplation in and around the city.

This Society, thoroughly non-partizan and non-sectarian, with Vice-Presidents in every State, covers the nation with its work and its literature. Its missionary work among the colored people of the South is worthy of all commendation. It has reached directly over five thousand colored ministers and hundreds of thousands of colored people. Meetings will be held in the colored churches and institutions at New Orleans. Over fifty thousand tracts and papers have already been sent for free distribution during the Exposition, and money is solicited to send many more, which are greatly needed.

THE SOUTH.—The National Temperance Society is at present carrying on an active campaign in the South. Rev. C. H. Mead, its special missionary among the freedmen, has recently visited a number of colored conferences in North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, reaching over 1,700 ministers, and supplying them with temperance literature, and will extend his work in other parts of the South. Mr. J. N. Stearns, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, is arranging for a series of meetings in New Orleans, and in Florida during February and March. He will visit Florida about the middle of February with Mr. Mead, and hold a series of meetings in that State. The 3rd and 4th of March have been set apart by the authorities of the new "Florida Chautauqua" at Lake De Funiak for meetings under the auspices of the National Temperance Society, when addresses are expected from Geo. W. Bain, Gen. C. B. Fisk, Mrs. J. E. Foster, Rev. C. H. Mead, J. N. Stearns, and others. This new "assembly" ground has recently been secured and comfortably fitted up for a Southern resort, where a month of meetings, similar to those at Chautauqua in the North, will be held. Rev. A. H. Gillet, of Ohio, is the director of exercises for all the meetings. March 12 and 13 have been set apart by the managers of the Exposition at New Orleans for meetings under the auspices of the National Temperance Society. The meetings will be addressed by Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler, Geo. W. Bain, Esq., Mrs. J. E. Foster, Gen. C. B. Fisk, Rev. C. H. Mead, J. N. Stearns, and others. A week of meetings will be held in New Orleans by the Society in churches and among the colored people. It is proposed to place a tract, leaflet or paper in the hands of every colored person who attends the Exposition, if funds sufficient can be raised for the purpose.—*J. M. Stearns in American Reformer.*

RHODE ISLAND.—At the December meeting of the State Central Committee of the Prohibition Party in Providence, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That the political organization effected at the State Prohibitory Convention continue as a permanent political organization, for the purpose of pressing the issue of Prohibition at the polls in the several elections to be held in this State and in its towns and municipalities.
2. That this Committee will neither make nor receive offers of fusion and alliance with either of the two political parties existing in the country and this State, by which the Prohibitory Party shall be made dependent upon or subservient to either; and the Committee recommends all Prohibitionists, clubs and temperance organizations in the State to establish this rule of action, and to follow it in all nominations and elections.
3. That the Prohibition issue be made in the spring election of 1885 in this State, and that this Committee will, at the proper time, call a delegate State Convention to nominate State officers.
4. That the large vote of the Prohibition Party cast in the late Presidential election is a cause of gratulation.
5. That the Prohibitionists in the several towns and cities be requested to organize Prohibition clubs in their respective localities; to secure new members of clubs already existing, and earnestly push the work of the party by all honorable means, especially by the diffusion of temperance information.

The State Central Committee will meet again in Providence January 28th, when plans of work will probably be formed.—*American Reformer.*

IOWA.—A full gathering of all the non-partisan temperance organizations in Iowa was held in Des Moines on the 22nd inst. The State Temperance Alliance, the Citizens' Law and Order League, the Good Templars, and the Sons of Temperance, all sent delegates. About 400 altogether were in attendance. The Convention was in no way under the auspices of the Prohibition political party. It was the object of its promoters to obtain a full and fair expression of opinions from all the friends of temperance. This

was the more to be desired because of the present emergency in Iowa. Many Republican politicians have been stoutly insisting that they will no longer uphold Prohibition; and it is also a well-known fact that, on account of recent adverse judicial decisions and of great activity among the rich liquor men, who wish to have Prohibition abolished, many various discouragements in the way of the enforcement of the law have been encountered. It has been threatened that summary steps would be taken by the Legislature. In view of these circumstances, the Convention last week took an exceedingly bold and aggressive stand. It challenged and defied both the secret and covert enemies of the Prohibition law, and declared squarely that Prohibition must be embodied in every political platform, or else temperance men will oppose the party. This means that, in the fullest meeting of temperance men ever held in Iowa, notice was served on the Republican party that, unless it maintains Prohibition, it cannot command the support of the friends of temperance. The resolution in which this declaration was made elicited very warm debate. A number of Republican politicians who had come to the Convention opposed it bitterly, and chair sided with them. But it was carried with a rousing vote. Another resolution, touching upon the conflict between Federal and State courts, was also vigorously discussed, but it passed. The address of the Convention, while recognizing and deploring that the enforcement of the Prohibitory law is neglected by the authorities, pronounced in ringing terms that Prohibition is practicable and is the only remedy for the evils of the liquor traffic.—*The Voice.*

Literary Record.

ILLUMINATED TEMPERANCE CARDS—WINE SERIES.—The National Temperance Society has just issued a new series of illuminated Temperance Cards, being No. 7, of their list, with Bible Texts on the use of wine. This set of embossed imported cards, with birds and floral baskets, four designs, is one of the handsomest in the market. Printed on tinted cardboard, various tints, size 2½x4 inches; they are the cheapest on our list. Put up in assorted packages of twenty-five cards. Price \$1 per 100. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

ALDEN'S JUVENILE GEM.—A large extra sheet containing a number of fine illustrations accompanies number Two of this juvenile weekly. Grown folks as well as young folks will find a good deal of amusement as well as wisdom in the "Fables" which the pictures charmingly illustrate, and in the contents of the paper generally. The large beautiful type in which the paper is printed and form and size of page make the whole appearance delightful to the eye. There is abundant variety of story, anecdote, history, facts in nature and science, biography and poetry, and also invigorating and healthful in tone that parents and teachers will give the paper hearty welcome into homes and schools. The price 75 cents a year, with large inducements to clubs, places it easily within reach of every home—and surely there ought to be such a paper in every home where there are children. A specimen copy is sent free to any applicant. John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl Street, New York.

BLACKBOARD TEMPERANCE LESSONS, No. 2.—The National Temperance Society has just issued a new pamphlet of forty pages, being Blackboard Temperance Lessons, No. 2, consisting of thirteen choice and instructive lessons written expressly for the Society by Mrs. W. F. Crafts, one of the best writers for children in America. All who have seen No. 1, will want No. 2. It is an invaluable book in children's work. Each lesson is complete in itself, and contains strong temperance truths, with blackboard illustrations engraved expressly for these lessons, and will be found very interesting and beneficial. They are adapted to all juvenile societies, Sunday-schools, Bands of Hope, and for family reading and study. Every teacher should have one. The following are the titles of the lessons. "1. Poison, 2. Blowing Bubbles, 3. Good Health and Long Life, 4. Effects of Strong Drink on the Heart, 5. How King Alcohol Steals, 6. Drinking for Friendship, 7. Skin Bottles, 8. An Ear of Corn—what it is good for? 9. Fruit-Bottles and Wine-Bottles, 10. A Lesson from the Acorn, 11. Eggs that should be Crushed, 12. A Whip of Nine Lashes, 13. A declaration of Independence." It should be in the hands of every child in the land. Price 10 cents, \$1 per dozen; \$7 per hundred. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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F. S. SPENCE, - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1885.

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.

MEN, WOMEN, AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

"Hear both sides," is sound advice, and on this principle I ask attention to the recent utterances of two men who happen just now to enjoy a good deal of social prominence. Mr. Ross Winans, a citizen of the United States, having become very wealthy, determined to enjoy the life of an aristocrat in Scotland, and to this end leased a large estate near Kintail. Sheep-farming is the staple industry of that picturesque locality, and one of the crofters named McRae, persisted in pasturing his pet lamb in Mr. Winans' deer forest. To this the millionaire objected, and he took steps to prevent the obstinate crofter from exercising this privilege. The decision of the Court was against him, however, and he had some thousands of dollars of costs to pay. Here is his version of the matter to an interviewer:

"If you will allow me I will state the damage the pet lamb has done. I took Kintail with the right to use it either as a deer forest or to keep sheep upon it. I intended to use it as a deer forest. This is the first case that has arisen upon the matter, and I want to settle the question and nip it in the bud. If I get one pet lamb, I may have a hundred, but without the pet lamb the cottagers would do a certain amount of harm. What I desire is to get rid of the cottages and their inhabitants. I shan't leave a stone unturned until I get rid of them."

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, a prominent member of Mr. Gladstone's Government, and recognized leader of the advanced Liberals, in a public address a few days ago, made use of the following language:

"What are the rights of property? Is it a right of property which permits a foreign speculator to come to this country and lay waste 200 miles of territory in Scotland for the gratification of his love of sport, and to chase from the lands which their fathers tilled long before this intruder was ever heard of, the wretched peasants who were convicted of the crime of keeping a pet lamb within the sacred precincts of a deer forest?"

A few years—scarcely more than a few months ago such language would have startled the whole civilized world, and shocked the greater part of it; now it is listened to without excitement of any kind even when the

speaker is a prominent adviser of the Queen of England. So rapidly does public opinion move in these latter days on social questions. Mr. Chamberlain, it need hardly be added, was very severe on the game laws, which protect the rich in amusements carried even to barbarous excess, and send to jail "men who are made criminals by this legislation though they have committed no moral offence."

Coming to this side of the Atlantic we find the United States Congress engaged in considering the expediency of enacting a law to prevent English lords and capitalists from acquiring large tracts of land as a means of investing their capital, and the feeling in favour of imposing a similar restriction in Canada is rapidly growing. The policy of keeping the land for the tiller of the soil, and withdrawing it from the clutch of the mere speculator will sooner or later prevail, and the sooner the better for the future of both Canada and the United States. Some of Mr. Chamberlain's remarks in the course of the speech above quoted, may serve as a warning on this point:—

Is it an essential condition of private ownership in land that the agricultural laborers of this country, alone of civilized countries, should be entirely divorced from the soil they till; that they should be driven into towns to compete with you for work, and to lower the rate of wages; and that alike in town and country the laboring population should be huddled into dwellings unfit for man or beast, where the conditions of common decency are impossible, and where they lead directly to disease, intemperance, and crime?

It is not in England only that the laboring classes live on poor fare, and are badly housed. We have too much of both kinds of hardship in all our large cities in America, and the evil is so great as to be well worth the attention of Governments. If the class who live by their brains form the apex of the social pyramid, just as certainly its base is formed of the class who live by the sweat of their brows, and it is in the last degree undesirable that the latter should be left to ferment in a condition of chronic and increasing discontent. That the laborer is placed under disabilities by a legal and social system over which he has very little control, and which he did little or nothing to shape, is clear to every thoughtful observer. Whether that system can be modified so as to relieve him without injuring anybody else, is a question well worthy of consideration. What he needs is not protection so much as freedom; and careful inquiry into the operation of time honored laws, traditions, and customs might show unexpected ways in which obstacles could be removed from his path, and burdens from his shoulders. If the Hon. Oliver Mowat wishes to secure the goodwill of the working classes—and their goodwill is worth something to a Government—he should make a move in this direction, as he did with beneficial results to his Government as well as to the country, when he appointed the Agricultural Commission some years ago.

There was very little said in the debate on the address in the Legislative Assembly about the extension of the franchise in Ontario, and what was said was not all satisfactory. Mr. Meredith avowed his willingness to assist the Government in enlarging the electorate, and blamed them for not extending the franchise to the sons of mechanics as they did to farmers' sons a few years ago. It is difficult to see how the electorate can be made much more comprehensive that it now is without doing away with property qualification, basing the franchise on residence and registration, and giving it to every man over a certain age who is not a lunatic, a convicted criminal, or a pauper in receipt of public charity. To this it must soon come, and the step is now so short that it might as well be taken at once as at twice.

Mr. Awrey, who moved the address, avowed his dislike of woman suffrage. It would probably be difficult for him to give any other reason for this feeling than mere prejudice. So far as women have been entrusted with the franchise in Ontario they have used it well. No harm has been done by allowing them to vote at school meetings and for the election of school trustees. Three years ago they were given the right to vote on municipal money by-laws, and no harm came of it. Last session they were placed in possession of the municipal franchise—that is, those of them who are widows or spinsters. In several parts of the Province they turned out and voted at the late municipal elections, and there is no reason to assert that they did not cast their votes as wisely and as disinterestedly a

the male electors cast theirs. The distinction for franchise purposes between women with husbands and women without them is a purely arbitrary one and before long it will disappear. Meanwhile all friends of social reform will rejoice to see that Mr. Waters, the author of the successful Woman Suffrage Act of last session has given notice of a bill this year, the object of which is to confer the political franchise also on widows and spinsters. It is not likely that the bill will become law, but Mr. Waters has a good deal of staying power, and he has got hold of the right end of a good stick. He could not be identified with any better movement or cause, for assuredly the participation of women in politics will work a revolution for good. Politics is the highest occupation to which any thoughtful mind can devote itself, and there is absolutely no reason for excluding women from it, as we do when we prevent her from voting at elections.

According to the *Free Press*, of Winnipeg, that city is still disgraced by brutal pugilistic exhibitions such as were recently suppressed in Toronto. The press can soon bring them to an end by describing and denouncing them as it did here. The graphic descriptive reporter is a most useful ally of the social reformer. The latter might labor much longer than he has even now to do, if the former did not help to arouse public opinion by describing things as he finds them. The journalistic dishes served up by the reporter are not always savory, but it is impossible to get along without him. I dare say Hercules stirred up some very offensive odors while cleansing the Augean stables.

Montreal is to have a free public library as the result of a bequest from the late Mr. Fraser, of Fraser Institute fame. Unfortunately much of the money has been squandered in litigation with his heirs, and the remnant will not go far towards supplying the long felt want. The Institut Canadien, a celebrated French Canadian Association, has decided to hand over its collection of 10,000 volumes, many of them rare and valuable works, and other small collections have been secured, making a total to commence with of 1,7000 volumes. The revenue from the fund will be only \$2,800 a year. Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, one of the trustees, is fitting up a building at his own expense, but it is evident that money from some source must be had if pace is to be kept with current literature, to say nothing of making up a good reference library. The ways and means in Toronto are provided for by a general tax; but as the merits of this system have still to be tested, it is not likely to be adopted in Montreal, especially as the Mechanic's Institute there, instead of amalgamating with the free library seems disposed to hold aloof.

ONLOOKER.

General News.

CANADIAN.

Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, has been appointed to one of the vacant seats in the Senate.

Dr. Dowling, Reformer, has been elected to Parliament by a majority of 700 over the Conservative candidate, Mr. Harvey.

Five houses on Dover Court Road, Toronto, were burglarized on Friday last, and \$300 worth of booty secured by the burglars.

Mr. Clemow has been appointed to the Senate in the place of Senator Skead, deceased; and Mr. James Gouin, proprietor of the Russell House, to the postmastership of Ottawa, a position which was also held by Senator Skead.

An Order-in-Council has been issued declaring that the Scott Act will go into force in the counties of Dufferin and Renfrew at the expiring of their present liquor licenses.

The Montreal Carnival was a great success, far out-rivalling its predecessors in the number of visitors from outside points, the number of whom is shown by railway statistics to have been between forty and fifty thousand.

A collision occurred between two Grand Trunk freight trains at Parkdale, near Toronto, on Jan. 29th. By some misunderstanding the west bound engine plunged squarely against the tender of the other train, ditching the locomotive, into which it crashed. The damage will probably reach \$4,000 or \$5,000. Some of the train hands were injured.

Ransom Forbes and Albert Thomas, have been committed for trial at St. Thomas, for the murder of Lewis Stilwell, of Tilsonburg. Mrs. Stilwell, wife of the murdered man, has been implicated in the affair—in fact from the revelations of St. Thomas, she was the originator of the crime. She incited Forbes and Thomas to commit the deed by offering them a heavy bribe.

A despatch from St. Martin, N.B., states that the American three-masted schooner *Aracania*, of Portland, Me., for Bear River, N.S., went ashore on Quacoa reef, on the 28th ult., and became a total wreck. Four of the crew reached land, but three of them died from cold and exposure. Not a vestige of the *Aracania* remains. The captain, first and second mate, the pilot, cook and four sailors perished.

A boy named Baptiste Poulin was killed at a toboggan slide on the Ottawa river on Monday. The slide is a private one owned by a man named Secor, who closed it, by placing a three-inch plank across the bottom about a foot from the level of the slide, and went home. Some boys in the neighborhood, not knowing the position of the plank, started to slide down on their boots, toboggans not being available. The first boy to go down saw the plank in time to fall on his back and go under, getting only a slight blow on the head. Poulin, however, was struck by the plank on his upper lip, his face being smashed, his skull crushed, and his neck broken. He was instantly killed.

FIRES.—At a late hour on the 29th Jan., the residence of Mr. A. T. Galt, on Sherbrooke street, Montreal, was discovered to be on fire. Before it was extinguished the house was gutted. Probable damage about \$20,000, which is covered by insurance in the Royal. — At Cornwall on Jan. 31st, the confectionary store of J. M. McLennan, Pitt street, was burned. Loss \$1,000; insured in the Hartford for \$400. — At Kingston on Feb. 2nd, Drennan's upholstering factory, in rear of his warerooms on Princess street, was damaged by fire to day. Loss on building about \$500; insured in the Queen's. Stock insured for \$2,500 in the London Fire Association; loss about \$2,000.

UNITED STATES.

Three hundred thousand cattle have died in Indian Territory from cold and starvation. It is estimated that half a million will perish if the intense cold continues another week.

A terrible explosion of gas occurred in a coal mine, at Savannah, Ind. Ter., on Feb. 2nd. Three miners were killed outright, eighty-nine seriously, and forty-two slightly injured.

The Senate went into executive session upon the Nicaraguan Treaty. Thirty-two senators voted for its ratification, while twenty-three voted against it. The affirmative vote being less than two-thirds of the whole number voting, the Treaty was not ratified.

A series of natural gas explosions occurred in Pittsburg, Pa., on Saturday morning last, by which fifteen persons were burned and injured in a terrible manner. None were killed outright, but some will die from injuries received. The cause of the explosions was a big leak in the huge mains of the Fuel Gas Company, and the loss to buildings and stocks is estimated at about \$20,000.

A sleighing party consisting of nine persons was run down by the limited express on the Lake Shore Road, at 2 o'clock, on the morning of January 31st, at Port Clinton, O., forty miles west of here. Stephen Hall, of Detroit, Mich., and Miss Jennie Hoople, of Oak Harbor, O., were instantly killed and terribly mangled. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Vogle, of Oak Harbor, were fatally injured. Mrs. A. D. Therwecter, was so seriously hurt that there are no hopes of her recovery. The horses were killed instantly and the sleigh totally demolished.

At New York, at 2 o'clock in the morning of 1st inst, a tremendous explosion occurred in Grand street. The neighborhood was soon thronged with crowds who flocked to the scene from all directions. The excitement was tremendous. The shock of the explosion awakened people for blocks around. An investigation showed that dynamite had been put under the windows of Garry Brothers' store. The windows were shattered and the casings and woodwork blown away. Houses at the opposite side of the street were badly shaken. A few individuals lurking in the shadows at the corner of a street were arrested. One of them was severely cut in the face, and the others were binding up his wounds. The actual perpetrator of the deed is supposed to be a clerk who was discharged from Garry Bros. a short time ago, as at the time of his dismissal, the firm was subjected to a little boycotting by the Union of Equality Association, on account of not taking the man back at their solicitation.

Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa was shot at on Tuesday, whilst walking on one of the New York thoroughfares, by a woman named Dudley. She was walking in his company, when she suddenly drew back and emptied the first barrel of her revolver in his back, which took effect under his shoulder blade. She then discharged the remaining barrels at him in quick succession, but none others took effect. Mrs. Dudley was immediately arrested, and Rossa conveyed to Chambers street Hospital. The notorious Irishman's wound is not considered dangerous. He was able to walk to the hospital immediately afterwards.

Nothing definite as yet can be received from Mrs. Dudley, as to her reasons for shooting him. The daily papers are circulating a story of her former fits of insanity in which she several times attempted her own life, but this is generally discredited. The opinion prevails that she wanted to get rid of a monster.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Baron Thomas O'Hagan, member of the House of Lords, formerly Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, is dead.

The great depression in employment and wages at present existing in England is unparalleled. A large number of mills in the north of England and in Scotland have stopped, and a great deal of pauperism exists.

Nine crofters were arrested on the Isle of Skye, Scotland, for resisting the sheriff, and were brought into Portree by an escort of 100 policemen and marines, fears being entertained that a rescue would be made. The police managed to deposit their prisoners in gaol all right, notwithstanding the hostility displayed by the crowds who followed them.

The terrific north-west storm of Thursday and Friday last drove the steamships *Newfoundland* and *Miranda* over 100 miles seaward of Nfld. They arrived on Jan. 31st, two days overdue, coated to the masthead with ice. Large bodies of heavy St. Lawrence Gulf ice are driving out to the Atlantic and north of the forty-fourth parallel.

The betrothal is announced of Princess Marie of Prussia, to Prince Frederick Bentinck-Aldenburg.

Admiral Courbett telegraphs that the French troops, after a severe fight, have carried the Chinese works commanding the Kelung mines. The French lost nine killed and fifty-three wounded. The Chinese loss was heavy.

The Burmese troops have not yet succeeded in recapturing the town of Bhamo, which was recently taken by the Chinese. The authority of the Burmese Government has virtually ceased outside of Mandalay.

The ex-Governor of Yunnan and Kwang Si has been condemned to be beheaded for allowing the French to capture Bacninh. These sentences, with other severe measures, prove that the war party has the upper hand. Military operation henceforth will be carried on with increased energy.

Despatches from Egypt state that the Hussars and Egyptians made a reconnoissance as far as Handoul, on the 3rd, and burned the rebel camp. While returning they were attacked by the rebels. One Egyptian was wounded and eight Hussars and three Egyptians are missing. The Arabs attacked a convey sent to Kassala. A fight ensued. The Arabs were repulsed and left 250 dead upon the field. The convoy lost 50 men killed. Five thousand Abyssinian troops have been sent by King John to relieve the garrisons at Galabat and Geerah. The Italian occupation of the Red Sea littoral will extend from Assab to Suakim.

The Canadian *vojageurs*, with the exception of seventy-five, who have accepted an additional three months' service, left Alexandria *en route* for home on Friday.

The following sensational story has been received from Plymouth:—The barque *Wellington* left Havre for New York on January 21st, with Captain Armstrong in command. The captain had been on a prolonged spree in Havre, and continued drinking French brandy in large quantities after assuming command. On the 25th ult. he was attacked by *delirium tremens*, and while in the horrors he had the boatswain and carpenter put in irons for four hours for some imaginary offence. The next day he assaulted the carpenter, and placing a revolver at his throat fired, but fortunately his hand shook so violently that he missed his intended victim, although he wounded one of the crew. The sailors made a rush upon the captain who was flourishing a revolver and swearing he would shoot every man on board. A struggle ensued and the captain was thrown to the deck with such violence that his skull was fractured, and from the effects of which he died in four hours. While dying he shot three of the crew, inflicting wounds which is feared will prove fatal.

Tales and Sketches.

THE BURNISH FAMILY.

A PRIZE STORY PUBLISHED BY THE SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

"Upon my word, what next?"

"Only this—learn to think that others, who do not talk about conscience and duty so loudly may yet live up to the requirements of both, and be utterly incapable, for any worldly consideration, of violating either. I have done my duty before God and man in this house, and to your grandchildren; and I leave you and yours, my lady, wishing they had as clearly the answer of a good conscience as I have."

So saying, Mabel bent her head with a lofty courtesy, and withdrew.

When she reached the schoolroom, she learned that the children had been again sent to their aunt, Mrs. Feli Burnish; and feeling that this of course confirmed Lady Burnish's instant dismissal, she seated herself at her desk, and wrote a note of thanks to Mrs. Burnish, and kind wishes for

her recovery; stating that she was going to her father's at once, prior to her return to Bath.

A line to the schoolroom maid to say her luggage would be sent for, saved all talk with the servants; and entering her bedroom, she encountered Lady Burnish's maid, a very different person to Gabb, who gave her an envelope, and said Lady Burnish had "ordered the carriage to be at her service to drive her either to the station or the borough, wherever her sudden summons had called her."

This latter remark at once showed Mabel that Lady Burnish made no confidence of her maid; so she said simply, with thanks, that she would rather not have the carriage, as she had made other arrangements. She re-enclosed the envelope, which she saw contained a cheque, and wrote within, "I cannot receive remuneration for services not deemed satisfactory."

As she passed through the hall, she encountered Mr. Shafton Keen, who looked curiously at her as she replied to his salutations, and seemed surprised to see her go out alone. In less than ten minutes she was in Regent's Street, and, calling a cab, gave, with a pang, the direction to her father's house.

CHAPTER XV.

Night.

"Thou hast no bread, but in thy aching sight
Proud luxury's pavilions glitter bright;
In thy cold ear the song of gladness swells,
Whilst vacant folly chimes her tinkling bells,
The careless crowd prolong their hollow gloe,
Nor one relenting bosom thinks on thee."

—William Lisle Bowles.

Mabel's spirit had sustained her until she entered the cab, and felt entirely safe from prying eyes. Then she wept as if the tears of a lifetime were gathered into one flood. Mortified as well as misunderstood, the cold scorn expressed at her social position adding to the bitterness of the sacrifice she had made to duty and honor, and the agony of the laboring heart to bear its secret weight of woe, in relinquishing hopes so dear as Delamere Burnish inspired, made her grief appear to herself unendurable. Then she found that unconsciously he had mingled with all her thoughts, and very poor were the refuges supplied in the storm of feeling that now agitated her. However deeply Mabel deplored the humiliating fact of her father's trade, it had never occurred to her that the family she was with, would judge it by a different standard to that which they applied generally to all retail traders. That they should repudiate it equally with herself seemed marvellous to her. She had not learned that the greatest quarrels arise among near relations. The physician sneers at the apothecary, the great tragedian scorns the poor player, the painted Delilah in her finery loathes the faded prostitute in her rags, the brewery overshadows and affects to forget the tavern, the tavern is scandalized by the beer shop. Everywhere the top of the tree waves proudly over the root—woes the air above, and scorns the dirt below.

Absorbed by her troubles, she never noticed aught that was passing along the route through which she was driven—indeed, forgot altogether where she was, until the cab was brought to a sudden stand-still on Westminster bridge by a throng of vehicles. She looked up, and was roused by the quarrel of two carters and an omnibus driver in front, who were making "the fix" worse by their pugnacity. But this scene was not the only one that attracted her attention. In one of the recesses of the Bridge, the frequent receptacles of rags and famine, Mabel saw a woman crouching rather than resting. Huddled up together, her arms clasped round, and her head resting on her knees, the face was not visible, but an abundance of neglected fair hair fell on the shoulders, that brought to Mabel's mind the death scene in the hospital, and the bereaved mother. Indeed, that mother's form so haunted her imagination that she had often fancied she saw her. The crouched-up bundle of wretchedness sitting in the shadow of the arch was so still that she might have been sleeping, and as a gentle breeze fluttered the old shawl, the naked hands and wrists looked like those of a skeleton. Presently a policeman appeared, put his hand on the mass, and said loud enough for Mabel to hear, "Come, move on! move on!" Heavily the emaciated creature rose, shook her thin garments round her, and walked listlessly away. Mabel's tears were still flowing, and the spectacle of wretchedness before her did not check them; for

"Misery still is wont to trace
Its semblance in another's case."

A sudden pall seemed to her to have dropped down on the world; and so much did her own feelings color all things, that on every face, in the constantly flowing stream of life that hurried on over the old bridge, her excited fancy saw traces of care and sorrow. Presently the mass of vehicles began to move, and, in a few minutes, the driver was turning into Racket Row, every odious feature of which she remembered so well. To get down the court to the private door of her father's house was impossible, for a removal was taking place from a tenement exactly at the back of his premises. Some broken chairs and tattered beds, so filthy that they looked

like the most sordid rags, were being carried to a donkey-cart at the entry. So Mabel had no choice but to get down at the flaring front, and enter for the first time, the swivel door with its brazen decorations—push her way between some women with baskets of mackerel, who were treating their friends, and make up to the bar, rich with marble and metal, and ask one of the men in white shirt sleeves and aprons for Mr. Alterton. "The master's busy, miss," replied the man, with a stare, "a-getting out the people at the back, for we're a-going to enlarge the premises, and never could heject them afore."

Just at this moment, Tom Horncastle, who was in the back ground, saw her, came forward and undid the barrier that enclosed the bar, and let her through. Mabel had an awkward consciousness of swollen eyes, and of her sudden coming needing explanation, so she was glad to hurry into the interior of the house, and, with a hasty greeting to Tom, to call Susan, and ask to be shown to a bed-room, where she collected her thoughts for an interview with her father.

The room she had entered was to the back, and opening the window for a little air, she saw, to her surprise, that the house or shed from which the people were removing was unroofed, and the windows taken out. The voices in the court were loud enough for her to hear such phrases as—"Ah! they was a bad lot, never paid no rent all the blessed time they stayed."

"Veil! and s'pose they didn't! vas that any reason why ven the lodger fell sick, they should have gone and unroofed the house to get 'em out?"

Then followed a clamor of voices, taking different sides in the dispute, and her father's name as landlord was uttered with every force of imprecation; one screeching virago, inconsistently enough summing up her denunciations with these words—"The devil 'll get his hone; and so ould Alterton 'll find."

Such speeches and scenes were not likely to soothe poor Mabel, and it was a relief when she was told her father was wanting her in the drawing-room.

In her narration to Mr. Alterton, she softened the conduct of Lady Burnish, and passed slightly over Delamere's name; but her father's indignation ran very high. "What!" said he, "scorn my daughter! What are they? I've helped to build their fortune, high as they hold their canting heads. I'm glad, my girl, you've left; though I'd have managed for all to be in readiness for you to go to Bath if I'd known how matters stood. But do you drop a line to Miss Germaine after dinner, and tell her you're coming. I'll take a run down to Bath to-morrow afternoon with you, for it's hot and close here, and noisy too, may be."

Accordingly Mabel employed the afternoon in writing to Miss Germaine; to her she could open her heart, secure of faithful, if not affectionate counsel. Spite of her grief, she felt a comfort in the thought that she had acted as the friend of her youth would approve. That Miss Germaine should estimate the effort she had made in refusing Delamere, she did not expect, for youth is apt to think its trials a deep that sympathy cannot fathom. Nor did she quite expect her opinions as to her father's trade would be fully understood, though, thanks to the example and testimony of one of the best of men and ministers in Bath, Mabel had grown up clear in her views of the personal duty of strict temperance, and had, as we have seen, carried them out.

The weather harmonized with her feelings; for the bright, fine day closed in clouds and heavy rain. It seemed, however, to make but little difference below, except that the casual customers staid the longer, and the hum of voices was the louder. Long after Mabel had retired for the night, she heard the shout of the drunkard, the shrill jibe of the scold, the cry of the child, wildly mingling with the constant splash and patter of the rain on the windows and pavement. During those wakeful hours she reconsidered the past and present, and her heart communed with God in prayer for future guidance. To live free, quite free of the monster vice she saw around, that had met her everywhere, was her ardent desire—her settled purpose. A strength not her own imbued her whole nature, and converted impulse into principle, enthusiasm into decision.

Ah! little did she know that a more dismal scene than any that she had been called to witness, was, during that very night, passing within a few paces of her window!

At the top of the court there was a tramps' lodging-house; and during the evening, a woman, drenched with rain, crawling along, reached the door of Mr. Alterton. She paused, holding the iron rails at the side, as if she thought of going in. Then turning up the court, either weak or irresolute, she crouched herself down in the door-way of the lodging-house, a little sheltered by a weather board that projected from the top of the front door over the step. The wet oozed from her tattered garments that flapped around her. A girl, who was waiting for her father to come out of the Tinn and Noggin, noticed that as this creature—this bundle of wet rag, walked up the court she staggered, and came to the conclusion, the most probable in that region, that she was drunk, and laughed out a low jest to a dirty boy smoking a pipe at the corner—"Wet inside and out." Meanwhile several of the people who went to lodge there, passed the crouching figure on the step, some saying, "She's waiting for somebody;" others, "She had enough, the rain 'll cool her;" at length one told the woman of the house who came out and looked at her.

"What do you want here?" said she, shaking the heap.

"I don't know! let me alone!" replied the stifled voice.

"Ah! that won't do; you go about your business, you can't stop here."

"Haven't you a bed for her, mother?" said a rough man, rummaging his pocket, and finding a few coppers, amid some buttons and broken ends of tobacco pipe.

"No; I aint no bed for such a pack of sludge as that, she'll be best at the station. I don't know her, and I aint a-going to have them 'ere raw lobsters a putting their claws into my crib, as they did 'tother night, for such as she. Soh! get up, ma'am! or I calls a Peeler to you. Stir your stumps. That's it. I know'd you could walk, if you tried," she added, as the poor creature rose. "What do you say? No money? No—and I've no bed. Go to the workhus; and if they won't take you in, go and sit in Vestminster Road, and they'll purvide you with a bed, and maybe board and lodgins, for a month arter."

There was a laugh within the passage at this dismal jest, and the wanderer tottered down the court, looked wistfully at the door of the public-house, out of which Tom Horncastle emerged, collaring a boy, whom he said was a "smasheer." In the crowd that this incident collected, the poor creature slunk away into the dismal night.

In two hours after, all was fast closed and at rest, save, indeed, the clouds; they continued to pour out their contents, and again, with even feebler steps, the bedabbled creature came to seek a lair. She stood a moment on the door-step, she had twice attempted to enter; then groped, blindly, with her hands along the side wall, until she came to the window-sill of the empty tenement, from which the casement had been removed. Some instinct of self-preservation must even yet have lingered in that brain, dark with heavier clouds than those above her weltering form. She dragged herself painfully over the low and broken barrier that separated the room from the court, and fell heavily along a floor nearly as wet, from the drifting of the rain, as the pavement. It was the last effort of expiring nature. Grief, destitution, famine, in successive waves, had beat upon her, and now there she lay, wrecked! None to lift the dying head, to close the glazing eye, to wipe the clammy brow! There's a strong cramp draws up the knees—a spasm contracts the hands and distends the mouth. Oh, Death, be merciful! Lay thy cold hand quickly upon that broken heart, and freeze it up for ever.

(To be continued.)

Girls and Boys.

LEAVING HOME; OR, WHAT WILL PROMISED HIS MOTHER.

Down the long and dusty hill!
The daily coach is coming.
It makes a cheery, lively noise,
Like hive of bees loud humming.

"Coming, mother; here it is?
The stage its halt is making.
Trunk all packed, my ticket bought;
A kiss let me be taking."

Whispered low behind the door,
What then was mother saying?
Willie's eyes their fire flashed,
But hers 'mid tears were praying!

"Never, mother; no, indeed!
I will not touch it ever;

Drink that kills I will not sell,
Or hand from arm I'll sever."

Brave Will! forget it not
Amid the city's rattle.
Stand for right; though sharp the fight,
You'll never lose the battle.

In this jostling life, where men
May help or hurt each other,
Think of him who's at thy side;
He bears God's stamp, a brother.

Not for money, not for fame
Thy strength in life be spending.
Live for God and live for man,
And for the life unending.

—Rev. E. A. Rand.

A PLUCKY BOY.

The boy marched straight up to the counter.

"Well, little man," said the merchant complacently—he had just risen from such a glorious dinner—"what will you have to-day?"

"O, please, sir, mayn't I do some work for you?"

It might have been the pleasant blue eyes that did it, for the man was not accustomed to parley with such small gentlemen, and Tommy wasn't seven yet, and small of his age at that.

There were a few wisps of hair along the edges of the merchant's temples, and looking down on the appealing face, the man pulled at them he gave the ends of his cravat a brush, and then his hands travelled down into his vest pocket.

"Do some work for me, eh? Well, now, about what sort of work might your small manship calculate to be able to perform? Why, you can't look over the counter?"

"O, yes, I can, and I'm growing, please, growing fast—there, see if I can't look over the counter?"

"Yes, by standing on your toes—are they coppered?"

"What, sir?"

"Why, your toes. Your mother could not keep you in shoes if they were not."

"She can't keep me in shoes anyhow, sir," and the voice hesitated.

The man took pains to look over the counter. It was too much for him—he couldn't see the little toes. Then he went all the way around.

"I thought I should need a microscope," he said gravely, "but I reckon if I get close enough I can see what you look like."

"I'm older than I'm big, sir," was the neat rejoinder. Folks say that I am very small of my age."

"What might your age be, sir?" responded the man with emphasis.

"I am almost seven," said Tommy, with a look calculated to impress even five feet nine. "You see my mother hasn't anybody but me, and this morning I saw her crying because she could not find five cents in her pocket-book, and she thinks the boy who took the ashes stole it—and—I have—not—had—any breakfast, sir." The voice again hesitated, and tears came to the blue eyes.

"I reckon I can help you to a breakfast, my little fellow," said the man, feeling in his vest pocket. "There, will that quarter do?" The boy shook his head.

"Mother wouldn't let me beg, sir," was the simple answer.

"Humph! Where is your father?"

"We never heard of him, sir, after he went away. He was lost, sir, in the steamer *City of Boston*."

"Ah! that's bad. But you are a plucky little fellow, anyhow. Let me see," and he puckered up his mouth and looked straight down into the boy's eyes, which were looking straight into his. "Sanders," he asked, addressing a clerk, who was rolling up and writing on parcels, "is Cash No. 4 still sick?"

"Dead, sir; died last night," was the low reply.

"Ah, I'm sorry to hear that. Well, here's a youngster that can take his place."

Mr. Saunders looked up slowly—then he put his pen behind his ear—then his glances traveled curiously from Tommy to Mr. Towers.

"Oh! I understand," said the latter, "yes, he is small, very small indeed, but I like his pluck. What did No. 4 get?"

"Three dollars, sir," said the still astonished clerk.

"Put this boy down four. There, youngster, give him your name and run home and tell your mother you have got a place at four dollars a week. Come back on Monday, and I'll tell you what to do. Here's a dollar in advance, I'll take it out of your first week. Can you remember?"

"Work, sir—work all the time?"

"As long as you deserve it, my man."

Tommy shot out of that shop. If ever broken stairs that had a twist in the whole flight, creaked and trembled under the weight of a small boy, or perhaps, as might be better stated, laughed and chuckled on account of a small boy's good luck, those in that tenement house enjoyed themselves thoroughly that morning.

"I've got it mother! I'm took! I'm a cash boy! Don't you know when they take parcels the clerks call 'Cash?'—well, I'm that. Four dollars a week! and the man said I had real pluck—

courage, you know.—And here's a dollar for breakfast; and don't you ever cry again, for I'm the man of the house now."

The house was only a little ten-by-fifteen room, but how those blue eyes did magnify it! At first the mother looked confounded; then she looked—well, it passes my power to tell how she did look, as she took him in her arms and nuzzled him, kissed him, the tears streaming down her cheeks. But they were tears of thankfulness.—*From an English Journal.*

Our Casket.

BITS OF TINSEL.

Why is a horse the most curious feeder in the world? Because he eats best when he has not a bit in his mouth.

An Irish magistrate asked a prisoner if he was married. "No," replied the man. "Then," replied his worship, "it is a good thing for your wife."

A little girl said to her mother one day: "Mother, I feel nervous." "Nervous?" said the mother, "what is nervous?" "Why, it's being in a hurry all over."

The man who lost both arms in the machinery proposes to strike, as he has noticed that whenever there is a strike they put on new hands.

There is a farmer in Yorkshire who has a mile of children. His name is Furlong, and he has four boys and four girls. Eight furlongs make one mile.

A little fellow was eating some bread and milk, when he turned around to his mother, and said. "Oh, mother, I'm full of glory! There was a sunbeam on my spoon and I swallowed it!"

A rich miser was offered the plate on the occasion of a charity collection. "I have nothing," said he. "Then *take something, sir,*" said the lady collector; "you know I am begging for the poor."

The travelling showmen are exhibiting three skeletons of Queiteau—his skeleton when he was a boy, his skeleton before he shot Garfield, and his skeleton after he was hanged.

A Philadelphian went to a physician with what he had feared was a hopeless case of heart disease, but was relieved on finding out that the creaking sound which he had heard at every deep breath was caused by a little pulley on his patent suspenders.

While the American army was in camp at Cambridge, Mass. Gen. Washington heard the colored soldiers could not be depended upon as sentries. He determined to ascertain the truth or falsity of the report by a personal investigation.

So one night, when the pass-word was "Cambridge," he went outside the camp, put on an overcoat, and then approached a colored sentinel.

"Who goes there?" cried the sentinel.

"A friend," replied Washington.

"Friend, advance unarmed, and give the countersign," said the colored man.

Washington came up, and said "Roxbury."

"No, sah," was the response.

"Medford," said Washington.

"No, sah," returned the colored soldier.

"Charlestown," said Washington.

The colored man immediately exclaimed, "I tell you, Massa Washington, no man go by here 'out he say Cambridge!"

Father Matthew frequently used the following illustration: A very fat old duck went out early one morning in pursuit of worms, and, after being out all day, she succeeded in filling her crop full of worms, she had the misfortune to be met by a fox, who at once proposed to take her life to satisfy his hunger. The old duck appealed, argued, implored, remonstrated. She said to the fox. "You cannot be so wicked and hard-hearted as to take the life of a harmless duck merely to satisfy the cravings of hunger?" She exhorted him against the commission of so great a sin, and begged him not to stain his soul with innocent blood. When the fox could stand her cant no longer, he said: "Out upon you, madam, with a'l your fine feathers, you're a pretty thing to lecture me for taking life to satisfy my hunger. Is not your own crop full of worms? You'd stroy more lives in one day than I do in a month." This was Father Matthew's reply to the makers and vendors of liquor when they charged him with spoiling their trade and taking the bread from the lips of their children.