

# THE CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

Freedom for the Right Means Suppression of the Wrong.

VOL. 4.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 13th, 1884.

NO. 50.

## The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

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F. S. SPENCE, - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 13TH, 1884.

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

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. DESTROY WHEN READ.

Dominion Brewers, Wine and Spirit Merchants'

PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION,

Toronto,.....1884.

PROVISIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Eugene O'Keefe, F. Manning, Robert Davies, Geo. S. Michie,  
T. B. Taylor, A. L. Millard, J. M. Lottridge, Jas. S. Millett.

In view of the serious nature of the attack now being made all along the line by the prohibitionists, the Brewers' and Wine and Spirit Merchants in this section have deemed it necessary to form a Dominion Protective Association.

Already thirty-two Counties in Ontario have been selected, in all of which they propose forcing a vote on the Scott Act between now and the 1st of November. If they carry even a bare majority of the Counties of Ontario, they are in a position to demand from the Government of Canada a fulfilment of their pledge, "That if the country pronounced in favor of the principle of prohibition, it would be granted." At the present time the whole of Prince Edward Island, two-thirds of Nova Scotia, and two-thirds of New Brunswick have been carried for the Scott Act, and if a majority of the Counties of this Province also go, prohibition, without compensation, is

the alternative. In view of the grave character of the position we have started this organisation with the hope that every man interested in the business will unite to defend his trade against the fanatical onslaught inaugurated. Arrangements have been made with Mr. E. King Dodds, and an efficient staff, to contest every inch of territory and educate the public mind to appreciate the great injury that will be done to the country by the passage of such unjust laws. To accomplish this purpose a large amount of money is necessary. Every brewer here has subscribed one thousand dollars, the distillers ten thousand dollars, and all the other branches of the trade have been equally liberal. Mr. Dodds will, in a few days, call upon you for your co-operation, and we do hope that every effort will be made by you to assist him in the carrying out of the object which is of such vast importance to our interests.

The foregoing document will be of interest to our friends, and also to some of our opponents. It is an exact copy of a circular recently issued by the DOMINION BREWERS' WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION. There are two or three points in connection with it to which we desire to call special attention.

1. It clearly shows that the whisky business feels the imminent peril in which at the present it stands. The community is at last awaking to a sense of its duty in reference to the terrible plague of a licensed liquor traffic, and public sentiment is rapidly approaching that "demand" for total prohibition that our opponents so sorely dread. The much-abused Scott Act is vindicating itself as an educator, and as an expresser of right opinion and sound principle. The unholy system of law-protected wrong has read the handwriting upon the wall, and sees its impending doom. Its despairing appeal will be in vain. Our country is at last breaking free from the thralldom of rum. "Canada" has been in the past the watchword of those who would flee the stinging scourge of slavery and the galling fetters of despotism, and in the near future Canada will be the banner nation in the world's progressive march of emancipation from the foulest bondage under which a community can groan—the bondage of law-protected crime and shame. We "Thank God and take courage."

2. The appeal is mainly an appeal for money. The contest is a contest between avarice and philanthropy, between greed for gain, and magnanimous fidelity to principle and humanity. Let us make the best case we can for our opponents, let them make the best case they can for themselves; and it must after all be admitted that they are fighting for their personal enrichment, while we are fighting for the good of others. The motives of the anti-Scott party are not disinterested. They dare not appeal to the public for sympathy. They appeal to their partners in the traffic for support.

3. The circular was intended to be "strictly confidential." We are told that deeds of a certain class are characterized by being wrought in darkness, and whether the attempt at secrecy was the result of consciousness of an evil cause, or was prompted by anxiety to conceal from opponents the desperation that is felt, it is a manifestation of a weakness that warns of the approaching end.

4. The immense contributions alluded to in the circular and the personnel of the committee named emphasize the statement elsewhere made, that this campaign is being conducted mainly in the interests of the moneyed manufacturers and wholesalers, who are anxious to

prevent the legitimate business of providing public accommodation from escaping its present connection with the whiskey business, a connection that the better class of hotel-keepers deplore and would gladly see abolished.

Finally, we do not exult in the strongly-evidenced fact that our earnest, outspoken efforts have been crowned with success, and that our opponents feel compelled to hide from us their difficulty and despair. We are only thankful that the right is triumphing, that the better day is drawing nigh, and that already there is promise of the sunlight of joy in homes over which the dark cloud of crime and woe still broods. We do not want to be in antagonism to our fellow-citizens who are now upholding the sale of rum. We want to meet these men as fellow-laborers in the great field of honest and respectable enterprise. We want to see their time, their business ability, all their God-given talents employed in a better cause than that of endeavoring to uphold and extend their present shameful occupation. We will bear them no malice when the victory is won, but we will spare no effort to hasten that victory's advent.

#### HOTEL-KEEPING AND LIQUOR-SELLING.

The present campaign, on the Anti-Scott Act side is being carried on largely at the expense of the brewers and distillers. The circular that we reprint in another column shows this clearly enough. There is a growing public opinion clearly shown in recent legislation, that the liquor-traffic should stand upon its own merits (if it has any), and should not be buttressed by association with other business. The carrying out of this idea is what the traffic dreads. It knows that if it be deprived of the respectabilizing connection that it now maintains with a legitimate occupation, it will soon be utterly crushed out of existence.

It is the liquor-selling and not the hotel-keeping that is fighting hard to keep up this connection. Respectable hotel-keepers do not encourage the bar part of their business. They are ashamed of it. It skulks behind screened doors and obscured windows. In the better class of hotels it is crowded out of sight into some hard-to-find corner, and does not intrude its offensive presence unsought upon the guests for whose accommodation the hotel is conducted.

There is nothing to be looked down upon in the business of hotel-keeping. It is as honorable, as useful, and as important a calling as is that of the merchant or professional man. There are men engaged in it who are a credit to their business, and to whom their business is a credit—men of intelligence, probity, energy and social position. These men would—many of them—prefer the dissociation of the degrading whiskey traffic from the other business of which they are rightly proud.

We do not wage any war even against liquor-sellers. Most of them are also in the other business to which we have just referred, and no doubt many of them do not fully realize the enormity of the traffic in which they are engaged. But we do wage relentless war against the liquor-selling part of their business, and we cannot paint that liquor-selling in colors so dark as to exaggerate it, or in words strong enough to properly stigmatize its vileness and sin.

We do not write this uncharitably: liquor-sellers are often better than their business. Men sometimes do wrong thoughtlessly, and often ignorantly. This may be urged in favor of the men, but it does not alter the fact of the wrong, nor avert its certain consequences. The slanderous lie retailed by the man who believes it true, may do as much harm as if uttered by him who in malice framed it. The good character of the liquor-seller cannot change the unholy nature of his ruinous occupation.

We submit the question to the judgment of an intelligent public:—Will not liquor-selling, in the nature of its inevitable results, compare favorably with burglary, or highway robbery, or murder? Does the man who puts his hand into his neighbor's pocket and takes

out a dollar, do that neighbor as great a wrong as the other man who will take from him the dollar, and in return therefor, will supply him with what may ruin his body and destroy his soul? Go to the heart-broken drunkard's wife, who sits late and long, waiting for, but dreading, her husband's coming; ask whether she would rather have him come home having had his week's wages stolen from his pocket, or having spent that week's wages in drink. Her answer will soon convince you that, as far as she is concerned, the liquor-seller's crime is a crueller one than the highwayman's. Any mother would rather have her son fall by the assassin's knife, than see him a blaspheming maniac, die the drunkard's death. It is not speaking too strongly of the terrible traffic to ask if highway robbery, or murder, will not compare favorably with it.

This is the vile business that we would sever from the useful and honorable employment of supplying the travelling public with physical sustenance and comfort. They are really the hotel-keeper's truest friends who stand up for the recognition of his legitimate occupation, and the Anti-Scott campaign is not in any measure conducted in his interests, but solely for the advantage of the wealthy brewers and distillers who are endeavoring to use the hotel-keepers for the furtherance of their own selfish ends.

The preceding article is in substance, and nearly in words, one of the arguments used by the Secretary of the Dominion Alliance at several recent meetings. It has been distorted into the statement that "hotel-keepers are worse than highway-robbers or murderers." The assertion that such a statement was made by Mr. Spence is an inexcusable lie, and could be invented only by those who are really as regardless of the feelings of the hotel-keepers, as they are reckless of the truth, and desirous of striking a malicious blow at one who has never met his opponents by anything else than fair and open fight. The advocates of the cause of prohibition are certainly not actuated by any sinister or selfish motives. Even if, in their sincerity and earnestness they are considered by their antagonists as over-zealous and puritanical, they ought, at any rate, to be exempt from misrepresentation by a section of the public press that calls itself independent and just.

This misrepresentation has, we regret to say, been in some cases accompanied by exceedingly virulent and abusive language, that must necessarily do more injury to its author than to its object. We have no doubt that some of our contemporaries have been misinformed in regard to the matter concerning which they have written, and are therefore unwittingly the tools of those who have invented the misrepresentations; we know that many hotel-men are above anything but scorn for such petty meanness on the part of their would-be-champions, and it may be going too far to either ask or expect anything different from such an institution as the liquor-traffic. We urge our friends to do all they can in the future as they have done in the past, unmindful of opposition, to open the eyes of the public to the real nature of whiskey-selling, and to plead and work with all their power for the outlawry of this "gigantic crime of crimes."

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#### Selected Articles.

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##### WHISKEY AND INDIANS.

The law on our Statute books against selling intoxicating liquors to Indians has been there since our country was a country, and yet who ever speaks about repealing that law.—Why not speak in reference to it about this being a free country, liberty of the subject, whiskey no harm, and all the other stock arguments against prohibition? If whiskey is good for the white man it is good for the Indian; if whiskey is bad for the red man it is also bad for the white man. Oh, no; the whiskey men say it is quite right to keep liquor from Indians, as it makes them very devils; but it is altogether different with whites; they know how to take care of themselves. Oh, they do, do they? They (the whites) never get fiendish under this

peculiar Indian fire-making stuff. White men never beat their wives when prompted by whiskey. White men never chew bits out of each other's ears or noses when whiskey rules. White men never turn their naked children out on the streets on a cold winter night, under the whip of their master, whiskey. Oh, no; whiskey never acts like that on white men. All those cases of the above nature that we read about in the daily papers are done by Indians. Isn't there an abnormal quantity of these kind of Indians in this country? The boast of our neighbors across the line is that all men are born free and equal. Well, then, let us place white men on an equality with Indians as far as prohibition is concerned.—*South Simcoe Battle Axe.*

### BEER AND WORK.

"Beer, even in ordinary quantities, blunts the senses, diminishes the muscular power, and overtaxes the heart and other vital organs. So far from nourishing, it weakens. It takes strength from, and does not add strength to, the brawny arm of the reaper. Over and over again, with wearisome reiteration, have the men assured me, 'It is the beer that keeps us up to work;' and have the masters declared to me, 'Were it not for the beer the men could not get through their work.' This blind confidence in beer is, however, only an English superstition. There can not well be a greater mistake than to suppose that beer or any other form of intoxicating liquor is a valuable beverage in the harvest field. Strong drink provokes excitement and does not supply strength of limb or precision of aim. The laborer who relies on beer for working power is sadly deceived. He may splutter and make a great fuss, though this is not always the case, after each glass of the intoxicant; and even if he actually work a little faster, this vigor is short-lived. Though he repeatedly reverts to his 'reviver,' his day's task is to be found neither so great nor so well done as that of his neighbor of equal powers who has taken no intoxicant. In the locality where I practiced it had been the universal custom to provide an abundant store of beer for the harvest hands, and the belief in the necessity of this custom was so deep-rooted that an abstaining farmer, a new-comer, had all but abandoned the attempt to do without beer in despair, when almost at the last moment he summoned the men into his house to a royal meal of juicy beefsteak and mealy potatoes. The hungry men capitulated with the result that the gloomy prediction of his neighbors that the men could never get the harvest in in time without beer, were unfulfilled, and that, in fact, his harvest was all gathered in before that of the false prophets.—*Dr. Norman Kerr.*

### THE HEAVIEST CLOG ON PROGRESS.

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

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

Of what use is it to talk about poverty, destitution, squalor, misery, here and there, when it is notorious that tens of thousands are so enslaved by a vicious appetite as to be incapable of helping themselves, indifferent to the nature of their surroundings, dead to every progressive aspiration. How can we reasonably complain of any minor evils while this gigantic one continues to hamper the nation's advance at every step; while this vast drain continues to carry off a capital, one year's application of which would solve every social problem that perplexes us? If this is not a practical question, then there is no such thing as practicality. It is the one overshadowing evil whose existence of necessity prevents the success of reform efforts in all other directions. It is said the condition of the working classes is unsatisfactory, that they do not prosper as they might; the answer must be that they can never utilize their opportunities until they are freed from the use of rum. If it is said that our politics are corrupt, trivial, mean, it must be assumed that our politics are too deeply entangled with the liquor traffic to be other than what they are. If sanitary questions are concerned, rum still stands in the way of improvement. If religious progress is discussed the fact remains that the saloons empty the churches. If education is considered, it is notorious that the same degrading agency seduces thousands of our youth.

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

### Campaign News.

YORK.—A meeting of the Scott Act Association was held in the C. M. Church at Aurora, on the 5th inst., with the President, Mr. J. Milne, in the chair.

The morning session was taken up in reading reports from the various branch association in the county.

Thirteen of these are organized and in working order, and report a strong feeling in favor of the Act. The meeting adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock p. m., when the President took the chair, and the proceedings were opened with prayer led by Rev. T. Garbutt, of Newmarket.

It was moved and seconded, "That the Executive Committee call meetings in the five municipalities which are not yet organized."

The motion was carried.

Mr. C. Doane, Treasurer of the old Dunkin Act association reported a balance of \$36.78 on hand.

A Finance Committee was appointed. It was decided to call in 20% of the assessments on the different branch association by the 1st July.

Mr. J. McMillan, of Toronto, G. W. P., Sons of Temperance, spoke of the advisability of getting to work with the petitions as quickly as possible, and having the county thoroughly canvassed and then calling a large mass meeting before submitting the Act.

Mr. F. S. Spence, of Toronto, followed Mr. McMillan and endorsed his remarks, that it was necessary to immediately organize the unorganized municipalities, and made some suggestions in reference to organization and work.

The President requested that new officers should be now elected, as those in office were only temporarily elected.

It was moved, seconded and carried, that the President, Mr. Milne, and the Secretary, Mr. Sanderson, retain their offices.

It was decided to go at once to work with the petitions, and that canvassers be furnished with these petitions, and immediately start to work. Mr. Spence then addressed the convention. He explained what the Scott Act really is. He said the Act was a test of public opinion, and that if it was carried the showing would be unmistakably in favor of Prohibition. He contended also, that even if we got no further than the Scott Act, it is so far ahead of the present license system as to well repay all the labor undertaken. This superiority be plainly showed, going into the provisions of the Act. He maintained that the Act where fairly tried has been a success.

The general feeling of the meeting was in favor of going to work immediately. The representatives from the various municipalities expressed the greatest confidence in the result of the canvass, and the unanimous feeling was, that the Scott Act would carry in York.

It was decided to hold a mass meeting at Aurora on a date to be fixed by the Executive Committee. The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive.

**DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.**—A mass meeting to discuss the Scott Act was held at Port Hope, on Tuesday night, in the large hall of the Y. M. C. A. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. H. Mundy, and a large number of ministers and other prominent gentlemen were in the audience. The proceedings were opened with devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. G. H. Copeland, after which the chairman explained the objects of the meeting and introduced the speakers.

Mr. A. Cuthbertson briefly stated his reasons for being a Scott Act advocate. He knew the evils of intemperance and recognized in the Scott Act a remedy for those evils. He pointed out the facts that the Act had been tried and proved successful, and that it had been declared constitutional by the British Privy Council. He urged those present to work for its adoption.

Mr. F. S. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, addressed the meeting at some length. He pointed out the necessity for legal prohibition and moral suasion as the respective agencies that were required to cope with the forces of the liquor traffic and the evil customs of society. After referring to the terrible evils of intemperance and demonstrating that the licensed traffic was the cause of these evils, he proceeded to show the efficiency of the Scott Act as a remedy for them. He sketched the history of the Act and explained its most important provisions, showing its vast superiority to both the old Dunkin Act and the present licensing system, and went on to answer the objections most frequently urged against it. It was not an interference with the liberty of the subject to a greater extent than any other judicious law that gave freedom to that which is good by suppressing antagonising forces that are bad, and that would therefore interfere with the liberty that all men should have to do what is right. It would not be detrimental but beneficial to the corporate community, enhancing its material prosperity and bettering its financial condition. It was not now a tentative piece of legislation but a tried and successful measure heartily endorsed by those who had experienced its beneficial operations. It would do immediate good and would accelerate the attainment of ultimate prohibition. He pressed upon the electors the duty of giving it a cordial support. Mr. Wm. Smith, of Cobourg, Secretary of the County Scott Act Association, spoke strongly of the importance of thorough organization and energetic effort. He believed in out and out political temperance. We should vote for the Scott Act, see to its enforcement, and vote only for legislators who would support us in doing so. This was the only method by which we could ultimately make our movement a grand success. The public meeting was then closed and the temperance workers present, proceeded to organize for immediate canvass of the town for signatures to the Scott Act petition. A committee was formed with Mr. J. H. Mundy as chairman and Mr. T. Wickett, Secretary. Canvassers were appointed as follows:—

Ward No. 1.—S. Guest and T. Watson. Ward No. 2.—John Oke and Rev. T. R. Hull. Ward No. 3.—J. Tape and F. S. Smith. The same gentlemen along with the following were constituted an Executive Committee:—Revs. J. Baird, J. Learoyd, G. H. Copeland, A. Murdock, Dr. O'Meara, J. S. Baker, Mitchell, and Messrs. S. Lelean, E. Jenkins, Geo. Glass, R. S. Scott, J. C. Jewell, and Geo. Wilson.

Petitions were at once placed in the hands of canvassers, and Mr. Spence gave clear and full directions concerning their circulation and signature. It is expected that Port Hope will give a good account of herself when the voting day arrives.

**PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.**—Pursuant to appointment (notice of which was given by circulars issued by a Provisional Committee at Vankleek Hill) a meeting of delegates, representatives and others from the different municipalities throughout the counties of Prescott and Russell was held in the Court House, L'Orignal, at 1 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, the 27th May, 1884. At the hour appointed the meeting being called to order, it was moved by Mr. McCaug, and seconded by John Fraser, that Mr. Peter McLaurin of South Plantagenet take the chair.—Carried. Moved by John Fraser and seconded by Mr. W. Lamb, of Wendover, that Wm. McAdam, act as Secretary of this meeting.—Carried. Moved by Rev. McLairie, and seconded by Rev. Mr. Hughes, that this meeting approves of the actions of the friends at Vankleek Hill in convening this meeting, and the thanks of this meeting is hereby tendered to the said Provisional Committee for first moving in this matter. Mr. Peter McLaurin then read his commission as a delegate from the Riceville Temperance Society. Rev. Mr. Hughes stated that he represented the Temperance Society of the village of Cumberland. Mr. Wm. Lamb, of Wendover, spoke of the state of the cause in the section of the county he represented, and hoped that this the first step towards prohibition would be carried to a successful issue. John Middleton, of Point Fortune, spoke in favor of circulating petitions immediately, and getting the signatures of all parties favorable—he thought the people of the counties were ready for the Scott Act. Wm. H. Lefairie, Reeve of Alfred, spoke in sympathy with the movement, and hoped it would succeed. Mr. T. T. Higginson, of Hawkesbury, spoke, and favored the submission of the Scott Act to the people of the counties jointly. Mr. F. X. Bougie, of Alfred, spoke in favor, and thought if the temperance people exerted themselves, they would succeed in securing a majority of votes in favor of the Scott Act. Mr. J. Maxwell, County Attorney, thought the existing laws concerning the sale of intoxicating liquors were not enforced as they should be, and that he was aware of cases in the county where the law was openly violated by the keepers of taverns and hotels, selling liquors during the hours prohibited by the law; he thought the better way would be to grant less licenses and raise the price of such license and thereby create a better class of hotels, and educate the masses for total prohibition.

Rev. Wm. Ferguson thought there was a great amount of evil done by the so-called higher class of hotels. Rev. Wm. Hughes said that people were apt to call a tavern an hotel, but in his opinion there was a great difference between the two.

Mr. A. Hagar, M.P.P., spoke in favor of testing the feeling of the people in the counties, and thought that circulating petitions asking for the submission of the Scott Act would be a good way to do so, and in that way find out how willing the people were to have such a law put in force.

Mr. Wm. Rodden spoke in favor of the course, he thought the young should be taught the principles of temperance from early childhood, he was ready and willing to do his best in favor of the temperance cause.

Rev. Mr. Geddes thought the Scott Act should be submitted to the electors without delay.

The following motion was then moved by John Fraser, and seconded by Mr. F. X. Bougie, of Alfred:—"In view of the terrible evils resulting from the legalized traffic in intoxicating liquors, and believing the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 to be the best legislative measure within our reach to stand the tide of evil; be it therefore resolved that this meeting take immediate steps for the submission of the Scott Act to the electors of the united counties of Prescott and Russell."—Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCaug, and seconded by Alexander McInnes that Albert Hagar, M.P.P., be elected President or Chairman of the Central Committee, with headquarters at Plantagenet, and that said Committee be composed of the following gentlemen:—

Albert Hagar, M.P.P., President.  
W. Chamberlain, Plantagenet.  
Wm. Rodden, "  
F. X. Bougie, Alfred, (St. Thomas.)  
M. McCaug, Vankleek Hill.  
J. Routhier, "  
T. T. Higginson, Hawkesbury.  
E. P. Johnstone, L'Orignal.  
Dennis Hurley, East Hawkesbury, (Vankleek Hill.)

with power to add to their numbers.—Carried.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, and the meeting adjourned. (Signed)

W. MACADAM,  
Secretary.



HALTON.—The news has reached here that the Anti-Scott Act party will be permitted to bring on a vote for the repeal of the Act in this county as soon as they can arrange the necessary preliminaries. It is stated that Dalton McCarthy has given it as his opinion that there is nothing in the Act to prevent the vote being taken before the three years' term expires. There is, therefore, considerable activity among hotel-keepers and their friends, and that famous petition, signed by many under false representations, is to be trotted out, doctored up and presented to the Government.

The battle will be a terrible one, and the temperance party must not be found inactive, else the work of their life-time may be destroyed. The other party are determined to win and will fight with the energy of despair, and, having unlimited resources at their command, are able to purchase a victory.

The district committees should set to work immediately, and a vigorous campaign inaugurated by a most thorough system of organization.—*Halton News.*

BRUCE.—Delegates to the Temperance convention from all parts of the county assembled in the C. M. Church, Walkerton, on Tuesday of last week. Rev. Mr. Smyth, Walkerton, was called to the chair, and Mr. Benner, of the Port Elgin *Free Press*, was appointed secretary of the meeting. After a lengthy discussion as to the merits and advisability of submitting the Canada Temperance Act to a vote of the electors, a resolution committee was appointed, and the following resolutions submitted, both of which were carried almost unanimously.

Resolved:—"That in the opinion of this convention the time has arrived when something should be done to promote the cause of Temperance in this country, and that the delegates present organize themselves into an association to be known as the County of Bruce Temperance and Prohibitory Association.

Resolved:—"That the best means of accomplishing the desired end is to adopt the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, commonly known as the "Scott Act" and that for the purpose of ascertaining the will of the people in the matter, meeting be held in all the municipalities throughout the county."

The work of organizing was then engaged in with the following result:—President, Rev. Mr. Smyth, Walkerton; 2nd Vice-President, Mr. Mills, Paisley; Secretary, Rev. Mr. Coutts, Glamis; Treasurer, Mr. Henry Bacon, Walkerton. Executive Committee, H. J. Benner, Port Elgin; John King, Greenock township; John McBain, Chesley; Mr. Rush, Paisley; Mr. J. James, Lions' Head, with the officers above mentioned.

Delegates were instructed to form sub-committees in their respective divisions and hold meetings for the discussion of the Act.

The convention then adjourned to meet again at Paisley, July 15th, when the voice of the people having been heard in the matter, measures will be taken for presenting the petition.—*Kincardine Standard.*

WATERLOO.—The monthly Temperance meeting was held last Sunday evening in the Town hall after the churches had closed their service. The Hall was again filled to the door, many having to go away without being able to get seats. Mr. Jacob Y. Shantz again acted as Chairman. The speakers were the Revs. D. Tait, J. B. Detweiler, and Mr. Cyrus Bowers. The address of Mr. Tait was amongst the best and most convincing we have ever listened to. He gave facts and figures as to the amount of money spent for liquor, which was really astounding. The number of victims and sufferers from the evil he showed to be very great, and took his firm stand upon the platform that it is the duty of every Christian to be himself a total abstainer. No man who touches it can say he is safe, and even though one out of many may be able to drink moderately all his life without any perceptible injury to himself, he is not aware but that many may have been led to ruin by his example. If we are Christians he maintained we ought to follow the spirit and teaching of Christ who laid down his life to save our fallen race. The other speakers also made some very good and strong points in favor of total abstinence. At the close it was announced that these monthly meetings will be continued, the next to be four weeks hence.—*Berlin News.*

CANADA METHODIST CONFERENCE.—At the session of the London Conference of the Canada Methodist Church, the following report was submitted by Rev. R. Morrow, on behalf of the Temperance Committee, and was carried unanimously, amid enthusiastic applause:—

1. That believing the influence of the liquor traffic upon any nation, to use the words of England's Premier, "Is worse than the accumulated evils of war, pestilence, and famine," your committee would reaffirm its former action, and call attention to the fact that the General Conference of united Methodism, composed of equal numbers of ministers and laymen representing the great religions in the Dominion, entered into a solemn league and covenant against the liquor traffic, and resolved against license and in favor of prohibition. This fact is the more significant when we remember that a number of the delegates came from countries where the Temperance Act has been in force for two, three or more years. We would also gratefully record that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church similarly composed, and other religious bodies of this country have passed resolutions heartily approving of the "Temperance Act of 1878."

2. That as the drink traffic derives its principal strength from the protection given to it by law, and as the electors of each county have it in their power to go to the ballot box and take the protection of the law from this traffic and place it around the home, any county failing so to do cannot throw the burden of responsibility for the crimes caused by the traffic upon the Government or upon the liquor sellers, but the electorate must assume all responsibility.

3. That believing every law licensing the liquor traffic for beverage purposes to be wrong in principle and wicked in practice, we cannot recognize high license as a step toward prohibition, as the amount of license fee does not change the principle but serves rather as a bribe to the elector.

4. That the ministers and members of this Church, acting in harmony with other Churches and temperance organizations, be requested to commence an agitation for the early submission of the Temperance Act in all the counties of our province which have not yet taken steps to submit it. Let meetings be called where the question can be discussed; let it be clearly stated that a vote against the Scott Act means a vote against prohibition, that a vote for license means partnership in the liquor traffic.

5. That this conference would recommend each of its ministers to preach sermons in every congregation on the prohibition of the liquor traffic.

6. That we urge each minister and member in any county in which the Temperance Act may be in force to do all in their power to prevent the Act being repealed.

7. That we are in hearty sympathy with the efforts of the Women's Christian Temperance Union to secure the introduction of text-books on temperance in our public schools, and promise them a hearty support. We trust the Legislature will soon enact laws making such education compulsory in all the public schools of our province.

8. That we recommend the circulation of pledge cards for signatures among our people.

9. That it will not do for us to say that as a Church we have always insisted upon total abstinence in our membership, and that our testimony has ever been favorable to temperance, but let us go on unto perfection. The liquor traffic under the legal status which it has enjoyed for years has defied the prayers of a long suffering community which has sought to restrain its unholy influence. Our duty is to use the rights we possess as citizens and vote as we pray, that no longer it shall be truthfully said that as Christians we are partners in a traffic which equally deserves with the now extinct slave trade the scathing words of Wesley, "It is the sum of all villainies." Let your prayers not be withheld nor our sympathies withdrawn from the poor inebriate, while we remove from his path the allurements he is so feeble to resist. We thank God for the progress of the past, and look hopefully to the future, for this traffic is doomed and shall be destroyed.

A meeting of the Licensed Victuallers' Association for Tiny, Tay, Penetanguishene, and Midland, was held in the Georgian Bay House, Penetanguishene, on the 21st, with Mr. Hogan in the chair, and Mr. Ryan acting as secretary. The majority of the hotel-keepers in the four municipalities were present, and in view of the proposed submission of the Scott Act at an early date, the principal object of the meeting was to organize for the protection of those vested interests of hotel men which this Act assails. A very intelligent discussion of the ways and means of defeating the measure took place, in which nearly all present took part. The following officers were appointed:—President, John Hogan, Vice-Presidents, H. Marchildon and D. Hewis; Local Secretaries, James Wynne and Charles Clarkson. The next meeting will be held in Midland, at an early date.—*Herald.*

## Good Templars.

Wellington County Lodge was reorganized at Arthur on Wednesday last. Rev. Bro. Noble, of Arthur, was elected County Chief Templar. The next meeting will be held at Drayton on July 9th.

Riverside is to have a lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars. A meeting will be held in the Baptist church there on Friday, the 13th inst., to organize and institute the lodge. Several officers and representatives of the Grand Lodge will attend to address the meeting and conduct the ceremonies.

### R. W. G. LODGE MEETING.

The thirtieth annual session of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, was held at Washington, last week, commencing on Tuesday, 27th ult. There were forty-three Grand Lodges represented, and one hundred and thirty-seven representatives and past representatives enrolled their names. Nearly every state in the American Union was represented, and five of the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada. The Representatives of the Canadian Grand Lodges were as follows:—*Ontario*:—J. H. Flagg, G. W. C. T.; W. S. Williams, E. S. Canmer, Daniel Rose, Dr. Oronhyatekha; *Quebec*:—W. H. Lambly, J. P. Plummer; *Manitoba*:—Thomas Nixon; *Nova Scotia*:—P. J. Chisholm, G. W. C. T.; *Prince Edward Island*:—J. C. Underhay.

The officers reports showed a very satisfactory state of the work during the past year. The report of the R. W. G. Templar. Geo. B. Katzenstein, of California, was a lengthy document of nearly forty pages, and contained a great deal of matter extraneous to a report of that kind, but of value in itself. After a lengthy review of the position of the Prohibitory movement in the United States, the report dealt largely with matters of appeal and constitution, and the like, of no very general interest to those immediately outside of the ranks of the Order. Some extracts from these will be given in future issues of this paper.

The Report of F. G. Keens, R. W. G. Secretary, contained much valuable information in regard to the extent and progress of the work. During the past year a new Grand Lodge was instituted in Manitoba, of Lodges formerly under the jurisdiction of this Grand Lodge. A new Grand Lodge was also instituted in Florida and the United Service Grand Lodge, was instituted in London, England, composed of members of the British Army and Navy, and having jurisdiction over all military and naval subordinate lodges in every British possession except India, South Africa and British America, where chartered Grand Lodges already exist.

In the United States, it is reported, that a grand Lodge is now working in every one of the States, in British Columbia, and each of the Territories except Wyoming, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico, but in all these there are flourishing subordinate lodges.

In Canada, it is reported, a Grand Lodge is now working in each province of the Dominion, excepting Newfoundland "(which is not in the Dominion at all)." They are all in a healthy, vigorous condition, more so than for some years past.

There are eight Grand Lodges in Australia, three in South Africa, one in India, two on the continent of Europe, in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, one in Ireland and four in England.

There are also subordinate lodges in Cairo, Egypt, China, Japan, at Singapore, and the Island of Ceylon.

The figures furnished by the last Grand Lodge reports show that the total membership in good standing is 298,595 and the present number of Lodges 6,514. The number initiated during the year was 148,166; number of deaths 1,243; number of lodges initiated 1,851.

The largest membership in connection with any one Grand Lodge is, strange to say in Sweden, which reports 39,722 members, and 659 lodges, with no less than 27,295 initiations last year. New York Grand Lodge reports 27,162 members, 559 lodges, with 160 new lodges last year and 14,324 initiations. Maine comes next with 20,000 members, 323 lodges, 77 new lodges and 17,420 initiations. California has 18,872 members, 378 lodges, 91 new lodges, and 10,805 initiations.

The total cash receipts by the R. W. G. Secretary from all sources during the year amounted to \$15,411. In regard to financial matters the report says: "The finances of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge are in a highly satisfactory condition. In addition to defraying all expenses we have been able to liquidate every dollar of the old indebtedness, carry on its mission work, and to-day re-

port to you every debt paid and over five thousand dollars cash in the treasury.

### FINANCES.

The R. W. G. Treasurer, Uriah Copp, reported that the total of all receipts during the year in luding \$3,572, balance in the treasury from last year, to have been \$13,884, and the total balance in hand, of all funds, \$4,409. He concludes by saying: "I think at this session, we can congratulate ourselves that we are free from debt; that that burden will no longer hamper and paralyse the efforts and energies of the Order. This has been brought about by the liberality of the membership. At the Charlestown session, two years ago, a small tax was levied, and it was cheerfully met, but after a years experience it was found inadequate to meet the emergency; and hence, at the last session, held at Chicago, a larger tax was levied, and this, too, has very generally been willingly paid. The Order seems disposed to meet manfully every requirement necessary to put it in shape to fulfill its great mission. It is now in a position to do aggressive work, and there is no time or place where it can halt or even be less vigilant and be safe. We are in for the fight, whether it be long or short. Less legislation and more hard work would do the Order and the cause of temperance far more good. Past experience should have taught us a good practical lesson in economy, so that we may never fall into that pit-fall again. The great field is open before us, and we are here to plan how the work is to be done, and be done with the means at our command. It is not rhetoric or high sounding words, or nicely rounded sentences, or great promises, that are needed, but good practical thoughts and suggestions, such as will build up the Order and make it strong and powerful."

### A RECEPTION.

President Arthur expressed a willingness to give an official reception to the members at the White House, and all proceeded there in a body and were individually introduced.

### THE ELECTIONS.

The following are the elected Officers for the ensuing year:—

- R. W. G. T., Hon. John B. Finch, Nebraska.
- R. W. G. C., Dr. Oronhyatekha, London, Ont.
- R. W. G. V., Mrs. Sarah A. Leonard, Massachusetts.
- R. W. G. S., Hon. D. Sagendorph, Michigan.
- R. W. G. T., Hon. Uriah Copp, Illinois.
- R. W. G. C., Rev. H. F. Churtzberg, S. Carolina.
- R. W. G. M., P. J. Chisholm, Nova Scotia.
- R. W. G. G., W. E. Greenwood, Maryland.

Supt. of Juvenile Templars, Miss Gertrude L. Cushman, Euclid, Ohio.

The next annual session will be held in Toronto, commencing the fourth Tuesday in May. Among the places nominated for the next meeting were Chicago, Louisville, New Orleans, Denver and Toronto. Several ballots were taken but Toronto led off each time, finally obtaining a majority over all others with New Orleans next.—*Truth*.

W. C. T. U.

### CIRCULAR.

To the W. C. T. U. and all Temperance Workers.

DEAR FRIENDS.—Since the late Convention at Ottawa, the Press Committee of the Provincial W. C. T. U. has sought to engage the attention and interest of the religious and secular press of our province, to the present issues of the temperance reform: and to this end have sent a double postal card to every editor in the Province, asking him in the name of the W. C. T. U. to give attention and space in his paper to the various phases of the temperance work. From most of them we have had courteous replies granting the space desired. So, dear Fellow-laborer, we appeal to you, because we find more newspapers willing to grant space, than workers to fill it.

Printing-presses are the heavy guns in this warfare. Shall they remain silent when willing to speak for you as no other voice can speak? Will you not read and select from the brain-work of others the best matter, and through the columns so generously offered, speak to thousands who otherwise will hear nothing on the subjects. The Press is a grand power for good or ill; through you, may its leaves be for the healing of the nations.

The Press Committee of the Provincial W. C. T. U. have endeavored to obtain the best thoughts, as to methods and lines of work in this department; so they venture to append to the foregoing Circular the following

## PLAN OF WORK FOR LOCAL AND COUNTY PRESS COMMITTEES.

1. If possible secure a Superintendent in each County, to solicit the co-operation of newspapers—to obtain the help of local Unions in this direction—to secure a Press Committee or Superintendent in each Union where newspapers are published—and where there are more unions than newspapers, to encourage a division of labor, so that each union may share in the work of supplying items for allotted space.

2. Wise talk with an editor by a local press committee will always awaken more interest and more readily secure an allotment of space, than much writing by the Provincial Press Committee.

3. We strongly urge all our sisters to keep beside them a box marked "W. C. T. U. Clippings." Clip from newspapers, facts, thoughts, arguments, appeals, terse extracts from standard authors or a short argument for Prohibition. Hand these clippings to your Press-committee, who will select for the Editor's use from week to week.

4. Gather with care all items of interest concerning the W. C. T. U., Provincial and Local, and send to editors.

5. When a lecturer is employed, it pays to advertise the meeting and to report the speech. We often forget that a few hundreds can hear a speaker's voice, but the press carries his words to thousands.

6. We recommend frequent reports, short and to the point, to the Provincial and Local Superintendents of this department.

Address { Miss Minnie Phelps,  
—or—  
Miss Henrietta Foster. } St. Catharines, Ont.

## Sons of Temperance.

## THE GRAND DIVISION OF ONTARIO.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Ontario met in semi-annual session at Uxbridge, on the 27th May. There was a good attendance of representatives present. Among others from a distance were H. S. McCollum, of St. Catharines, Most Worthy Scribe of the National Division of America; Robert Craig, P.G.W.P. of the Province of Quebec; J. W. Manning, of Almonte; Henry Alexander, of Ottawa; Rev. D. L. Brethour, of Milton; Thomas Webster, of Paris; Helena Robbins, of Orillia; G. M. Rose, Henry O'Hara, John McMillan, W. H. Orr, of Toronto; Platt Hinman, of Grafton, and others.

The Grand Worthy Patriarch, Mr. John McMillan, presided.

The reports of the officers of the Grand Division were then presented.

The Grand Worthy Patriarch, John McMillan, reports that as far as possible he visited subordinate divisions and arranged for many public meetings for the discussion of temperance subjects; also that he carried on an extensive correspondence with Deputy Grand Worthy Patriarchs in every part of his jurisdiction. The reports from those officers were generally of the most encouraging character. Altogether he reports the order in a flourishing condition. Referring to the recent amendments in the Crooks Act he states that they were made in part at the request of a combined deputation of the Independent Order of Good Templars, the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance, and the Sons of Temperance. He expresses the opinion that the Crooks Act as amended is as near perfection as a license Act is ever likely to be. He contends, however, that nothing short of prohibition will afford a remedy for the evils of intemperance. He speaks most hopefully of the prospects of the temperance men in the forthcoming Scott Act elections, and declares:—"We have every reason to expect success in all the counties engaged in the contest at present, and nothing that gross mismanagement or criminal indifference on the part of the friends of intemperance can defeat the measure in the several counties grouped by the Alliance." He appeals to the Grand Division to assist the Alliance in every possible way in the matter. The opponents of the Act are in arms, and are subscribing liberally to the fund to be used in the campaign against it. He suggests that a sum of money be voted by this body to the executive of the Alliance in order to enable them to carry out to a successful issue the work they have undertaken, and that the Grand Worthy Patriarch be authorized to issue a circular letter to the subordinate divisions urging them as a matter of duty to make a regular annual subscription to the funds of the Alliance. The Sons of Temperance have, he says, an honorable record in the work of temperance reform, and he urges the members of the Order to be true to themselves in the present crisis.—*Casket*.

A special report of the session, prepared for the CANADA CITIZEN, is unavoidably held over for the present, but will appear in a future issue.

## GRAND DIVISION OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Quarterly Session of the Grand Division met at Lower Horton on Tuesday last, as announced, and closed its labors on Wednesday afternoon. On Wednesday evening temperance meetings were held at Lower Horton and Wolfville, the speakers being supplied from among Grand Division attendance. Not a very large number were present, as it is a busy time of year, but the work was earnest, and a very interesting and profitable session was had throughout. Among the resolutions the most important was one to petition the Dominion Government by petitions to be circulated throughout this province, with a request to other provinces to do the same that "Total Prohibition" pure and simple should become the law in this Dominion. This resolution was passed unanimously, and with enthusiasm. Another motion was in relation to the temperance "Text Book" in the public schools. At the last annual meeting of the Grand Division this question was brought up and a resolution was passed to the effect that "it be urged upon the council of public instruction the placing of the book on the list of books prescribed for use in the public schools of this Province." The Superintendent replied to the request by stating that it was ordered "that the Temperance Lesson Book by B. W. Richardson, M. A., M. D., LL. D., F. R. S., be placed on the list of books recommended for the use of teachers, trustees of schools be requested as far as practicable to place a copy of this manual on the teachers desk, with other books of reference, and that teachers be instructed to give their pupils orally, according to the age and capacity the substance of the lessons contained therein. By the discussion which ensued it would appear that nowhere excepting in the city of Halifax has this order been regarded, and only there through the strenuous efforts of a few earnest workers in temperance circles, who have untiringly brought it before the notice of the trustees. It was resolved by the Grand Division that the Grand Worthy Patriarch and Grand Scribe be empowered to get up a circular addressed to the trustees of every school section in Nova Scotia urging the necessity of having this book placed in the hands of each teacher in their various sections, and that they should be instructed to study the book, and give to the children under their care from time to time instructions from it.—*The Watchman*.

A grand central temperance convention will be held at Carleton Place on Tuesday, July 1st. Workers will be present from all parts of Lanark County and from elsewhere. Mr. F. S. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, is likely to be present, and a very large gathering of representative men from all over the Province will assemble. The Drill Hall is likely to be the place of meeting. The Committee at this place particularly desire the co-operation of all temperance workers, ministers and temperance societies in the County. It is desirable that between this date and July 1st, local organizations, the churches and all who are interested in this matter should make ample use of the next few weeks in anticipation of sending representatives to this convention.—*Carleton Place Herald*.

## British.

The National Temperance Congress is to be held under the auspices of all the English Temperance Societies, in the St. George's Hall, Liverpool, from June 16th to 20th. The Right Rev., the Lord Bishop of Exeter will preside, and will be assisted by a general council comprising some of the most prominent English representative men. The list of speakers is unusually large, and the subjects to be discussed of the deepest interest. The work is divided into four sections. (1.) The scientific phases of temperance. (2.) Social and educational aspects of temperance. (3.) Temperance economics and statistics. (4.) Legislative remedies for intemperance. The conference will doubtless be productive of much good.

On Friday evening, May 23rd, the annual conversazione of the National Temperance League took place in the Cannon-street Hotel at London. About 600 ladies and gentlemen were present. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Alderman White, Rev. W. J. Spriggs—Smith and Rev. Dr. Clifford, and interesting lectures were delivered by the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster and Mr. A. B. Harding.

The same afternoon a Ladies' Conference of unusual interest was held in the Pillar Hall of the same building.

## General News.

## CANADIAN.

Lieutenant-Governor Robitaille on Tuesday afternoon closed the third session of the fifth Parliament of the Province of Quebec with the usual speech from the throne.

Colonel Middleton will be appointed a Major General as soon as he arrives in Canada.

The scheme for the building of a railway line from Brockville to Westport and northward has fallen through.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada is now in session in Toronto.

Diphtheria is spreading alarmingly in Montreal, with especially fatal results among children. The cause is attributed to the neglect of the civic authorities in enforcing the by-law concerning defective drainage.

A summary of the reports of correspondents to the Bureau of Industries, kindly forwarded us by the Secretary, shows that the condition of early wheat in Ontario is much more satisfactory than it was last year, but the extent of the acreage under crop is about one-fifth less.

Joseph Tompsett and Geo. Louder, aged 32 and 24 respectively, who were sentenced to be hung for the murder of Peter Lazier, of Bloomfield, Ont., were executed at Picton, on the 10th inst. The condemned men must have died very hard, through the fearful bungling of the hangman; fourteen minutes having elapsed, from the time the bolt was drawn till their hearts ceased to beat.

Henry G. Vennor, whose weather prophecies have made his name familiar, died in Montreal on Sunday last. He was formerly connected with the Canadian Geological Survey, and made many discoveries in the phosphate regions.

The Finance Minister in the budget speech predicted a surplus this year of \$1,400,000 over and above the receipt of \$1,250,000 from lands. The return for the past eleven months shows a surplus of \$2,735,000.

The returns of the Ottawa immigration office show the arrivals by the St. Lawrence last month to have been 981, an increase of 136 over the same month last year. There is a considerable falling off in the Irish immigration.

Obstructions of timber were placed on the Grand Trunk track near the station at Kingston on Monday evening, and the up express struck them. One stick knocked on the side and another was carried to the depot on the ashpan of the engine. The night was dark and the obstruction could not be seen. Vagrants are suspected.

A sad and fatal accident occurred near Wheatley on the 9th inst. While a gang of men were rafting elm logs James Plant was instantly killed by a log rolling off the bank above and falling on him. Deceased was a promising young man, aged 18.

At Merrickville on the 10th inst., Wm. Boyle was instantly killed in Merrick's malleable foundry by the bursting of an emery wheel caused by a piece of iron getting between the rest and wheel. The deceased leaves a wife and large family.

A laborer named Sweeney received a sunstroke at the corner of Shuter and Dalhousie streets, Toronto, at noon Monday. He was taken up by the passers by and laid in the shade, where in a few minutes he recovered. While insensible he held a sum of money in bills tightly clasped in his right hand.

A man named Henry Owens was drowned in Kettle Creek, St. Thomas, on the 9th inst, while bathing. The deceased was about 30 years of age, and came here from Monmouthshire, England, last fall, and has no relatives in this country.

About noon on Saturday a distressing accident occurred in E. & C. Garney & Co.'s Agricultural Works, Dundas, when Thomas Holt, an employe, was almost killed through the bursting of an emery wheel, which was revolving at the rate of about 1,800 a minute. Holt has been unconscious and delirious ever since the accident, and but little hope is entertained of his recovery. One of the flying pieces of the wheel struck him near the temple and crushed his skull in.

While Mr. John McKay, a farmer living about a mile from Ripley, and his wife, were in the village on Thursday last, their eldest daughter, aged between nine and ten, undertook to light a fire in the stove, using coal oil for the purpose. The fire caught the oil in the can causing it to explode, enveloping her in a sheet of flames, and there being no assistance at hand the child was burned to death in less than ten minutes. The house was saved with difficulty.

**FIRES.**—A destructive fire broke out on the 10th inst., in a small stable near the Lacrosse hotel, Manitoba. The flames rapidly spread, everything being as dry as tinder, and a fresh breeze blowing. Notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen, the Lacrosse hotel building, in which was Mr. McGregor's fruit store was destroyed, along with Emes' livery stable, Mrs. Wilson's residence and grocery, a Chinese laundry, and Bawlf's grain warehouse. Loss estimated \$35,000.—At Iroquois, Ont., on 9th inst, Hayunga's drug store and James McKay's residence were burned this morning. Loss

about \$4,500. The buildings are owned by Wm. Brouse and Jas. Mackey, and are worth about \$1,000 each; insured for \$500 and \$400 respectively. The stock in the drug store insured for \$1,700; and the printing establishment of D. H. Howard & Co., in the upper flat, for \$500.—A fire at Rockville, Gloucester Township, near Ottawa, on Saturday evening last, destroyed an hotel, small grocery and dwelling-house. The inmates of the house had barely time to escape, and lost all their effects. The loss is about \$3,000. The hotel was owned by Alex. Robillard, and was insured for \$1,000.—At Ingersoll, about one o'clock the morning of the 9th inst, a fire broke out in Bailey's carriage factory, destroying buildings, etc. It is supposed to be incendiary, as the place was unoccupied for some time. Insured in the Western Assurance Company for \$1,500.—The oatmeal mill of the Galt Milling Co., at Galt, was burned on Wednesday morning. Loss about \$10,000, covered by insurance.

## UNITED STATES.

Logan was warmly congratulated by his Republican colleagues in the senate on Monday last.

The army worm has appeared in hordes in Tolland county, Conn.

The American Government has not yet vouchsafed a reply to the British Government's communication with respect to dynamiters.

An Independent Convention is to be held for the purpose of nominating a third Presidential candidate.

The United States wheat yield is estimated at 141 million bushels of spring, and 375 million bushels of winter wheat, a total of 516 million bushels.

In a brewery at Newburg, N. Y., on June 9th, a barrel of beer exploded, killing James Quillan. The news of the accident caused his invalid wife to become demented.

The bark *Alumina*, of New York, was struck at sea by an iceberg last month. It is believed the crew were saved.

The excitement over the discovery of a ten thousand dollar diamond at Eagle, Wis., has been revived by the discovery of three more gems, making seven found thus far.

Pat McDermott, of Cincinnati, shot and killed Charles and John Kennedy, brothers, during a drunken quarrel on the 8th inst. The men were bricklayers. McDermott was arrested.

A gravel train on the Pittsburg, Cleveland and Toledo road, on which were a number of Italian laborers, jumped the track near East Akron, O., on the night of June 8th. Seven Italians, names unknown, were shockingly mangled. Two have since died and five lie in a critical condition. Several others were slightly injured.

The report of the cotton crop to May 31st, made by the National Cotton Exchange, at New Orleans, is unfavorable. Taking the whole belt together, there has been no increase in acreage with the condition of the crop at the date named no better than last year, which was lower than for several years.

A powder magazine containing 10,000 pounds of Tonite powder located three and a half miles east of Denver, Col., exploded on the 10th inst. A large number of plate fronts in the business portion of the city were wrecked. A farm house three hundred yards distant was demolished; the occupants miraculously escaped. Cause of the explosion unknown.

A fishing party of nine in a small steam yacht approached Delano bridge, a few miles from Philadelphia, on June 9th. The watchman at the draw did not heed the steam whistle signal to open the draw, and the yacht crushed into the bridge and sank immediately. Two of the party were drowned and the others saved. The bodies have not yet been recovered.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

General Gordon's sister refuses to accept the offers of money for the relief of her brother. She says Gordon is a British officer and it devolves upon the Government to rescue him.

Seventy-seven members of the Commons have signed a memorial to Gladstone in favor of female suffrage. The members of the Cabinet are unanimously opposed to the principle.

Great rioting between Orangemen and Nationalists occurred at Newry, Ireland, on the 8th inst. Several arrests were made and much excitement still prevails.

Conservatives and Nationalists have already started campaign arrangements throughout Ireland, upon the calculation that a general election is near at hand.

The separation of the Grand Duke of Hesse and hismorganatic wife, Mme. Kolamine, has been equitably arranged. The Duke is now a free man.



The treaty between France and Annam has been signed. Bin Thuan and Than Goa are restored to Annam. The French Military occupation of all strategic points in Annam and Tonquin may be effected if necessary. The hasty conclusion of the treaty with France is condemned by the Chinese Government, and preparations for defence against the French continue.

It is reported that King William, of Holland, has secretly affianced his three-year-old daughter, Princess Wilhelmina, to Prince Boudouin, the son of the Count of Flanders, heir apparent to the throne of Belgium.

The Mahdi has retreated from Kordofan to the almost inaccessible stronghold of Tel El Godir. His power has been greatly diminished by the enmity of the chief of the Kabbabish tribe.

Reports have reached here that the rebels nine days ago massacred Hussein Pasha Khalifa, commander at Berber, and all his family. The garrison is faithful to the Khedive, and European traders still remain at Berber.

At Constantinople, the horses attached to the carriage in which Lord Dufferin, the British ambassador, was riding on June 4th, took fright and becoming unmanageable dashed through the crowded streets. Lord Dufferin jumped from the vehicle while it was at full speed and was thrown to the ground, but fortunately escaped serious injury. The carriage was smashed before the horses were stopped, and several pedestrians were injured by being run over or struck.

The ex-president of Venezuela, Guzman Blanco, arrived in New York on the steamship *Caracas*. His suite numbers twenty persons. He has come on a diplomatic mission, and on June 20th will sail for Europe.

## Tales and Sketches.

### THE SPOILED PICTURE.

"Papa, where are you, papa?"

"What do you want?"

The first question was asked quietly, timidly; the questioner was a little fair-haired girl of five summers. The second was put gruffly, and in this case the one who spoke was a grown man, who, though not yet in the prime of life, bore on his face the impress of much suffering and of sin. He was half sitting, half lying, upon a well-worn horse-hair couch, and he raised his head languidly when he heard his little daughter's voice in the passage.

A moment after she entered the room, and held up in her small hand a letter.

"It's this," she said; "and mamma says won't you have some breakfast?"

"No," he answered, but took the letter eagerly.

"Help at last!" he said, speaking to himself; "something at last with which to get a little clear." He torn open the envelope, but his countenance fell when he discovered only a short note. Very slowly he read through the few words it contained, which were these:—

"Father died suddenly of heart disease on the first day of this month. You will not be surprised that your name is left out of the will since your reckless conduct caused him more trouble than anything else during his life.

JOHN ANDREWS.

"Very brotherly!" was the exclamation with which the letter was thrown down upon the carpet. But it was followed almost immediately by another uttered in a widely different tone.

"Poor father!" and the man who spoke drew a long, deep sigh.

Little Rose had gone softly out of the room when she had delivered her letter; but she came back presently and seated herself in the corner behind the easy chair, there to nurse an old one-legged doll. But, somehow, Dolly did not engross her as much as usual, and she peeped more than once from her corner at her father as he sat perfectly still on the sofa. There was something in his face that struck her, and she wondered what he was looking at so hard.

At last her infantile curiosity could be restrained no longer, and she crept out from behind the chair, and crossing the room touched his arm gently as she asked—

"What can you see, papa?"

"A picture," he answered; and then went on in a tone of abstraction, "My father seated at the head of the table, his three boys all there, merry, light-hearted, he too smiling. Yes, and the old servant Eliza handing about the plates, and filling the glasses with water. Ah! with water. And father, still smiling, saying as he looks from one boy to another, 'Thank God for our cold water. It was your sainted mother's wish that her sons should grow up to be water-drinkers.' And the three boys look back at him with return smiles, and then by way of pledging themselves to carry out his wishes and their mother's, raise their glasses at the same moment to their lips."

The speaker stopped suddenly. An almost pleased expression which had crept unawares into his face passed quickly from it, and he groaned.

"What's the matter, papa?" asked the tiny child, the tears coming into her sympathetic blue eyes. And he answered her without regard to her tender years.

"It's spoiled—the picture's spoiled! I—the eldest of those boys—I spoiled it; cast aside the cold water, grew to love more and more the intoxicating draught, went from bad to worse, until they were thankful to have me leave the old home and the old country, thankful to get me out of their sight. And no wonder! Since my school days I have never brought anything but trouble to those near to me, those whom I have loved, yes, loved, although—"

"Don't you see the pretty picture now, papa?"

The father stooped, and lifted his little one upon his knee. She immediately turned her eyes toward the window, out of which he had been vacantly gazing, and asked—

"Shall I see it now, if I look where you do?"

"No, Rosie, no, I can't see it now; the picture's spoiled, quite spoiled."

"Who did it?"

"I did. . . . Poor father!" exclaimed Mr. Andrews again, thinking of the saddened days that had preceded his parent's death.

But Rose connected that word "father" with only one person. Her mother had often sent her on a small errand, or given her something to do for "poor father;" and she echoed the words, her little heart filled with pity for him whose sorrow she could not understand. Over and over again she said it, her tone growing more plaintively sad each time, until, unable to bear it any longer, Mr. Andrews stopped her with a sharp "Don't."

She was quiet then for a little, only gazing up at him with earnest, wistful eyes, saying by her look, "Oh, how I wish I could comfort you!" Presently she made the attempt.

"Couldn't you get a new picture, papa, and not let it get spoiled?"

Mr. Andrews set her upon her feet, and running away, buried his face in his hands. There he sat, silent, remorseful. That was at first. Soon he grew prayerful, then hopeful, then determined.

"I will," he said. "God help me."

Mrs. Andrews, moving about the kitchen with a sickly-looking baby in her arms, wondered what had happened to her husband when he entered, and, coming up to her, kissed first her and her child. But immediately she thought of the letter which Rose had taken to him, and asked eagerly, "Have you had some good news?"

"No, bad," he answered, and put his brother's letter into her hand.

He did not wait while she read it, but went hurriedly out. Later on he told her of that picture of his boyhood, and how when he had mourned over it as a spoiled picture, little Rose had prettily suggested getting another and not permitting it to be spoiled; how this had led him to think of the future as well as the past, and how but when he had reached that point he stopped and said, "I can promise little Bessie."

"But you will do much," she answered.

Three years have passed. In the same room where Mr. Andrews had sat when he received the letter which had been the beginning of a change in his life, he sat now, his youngest child in his arms, laughing and prattling in baby language; the next youngest—who had been a sickly babe three years ago, but now looking sturdy and strong—was tumbling over and over on the carpet. Rose sat gazing into the fire and smiling quietly to herself; and Mrs. Andrews watched the group from a seat near the window.

"Don't you see funny things in those bright red coals?" Rose looked up to say, presently, glancing at her father as she spoke. "There's quite a pretty picture now—horses and trees and castles, all mixed up together. Don't you see?"

Mr. Andrews shook his head, then said with a grave look—

"I saw a picture once that you did not see, Rosie."

"I dare say a great many," she answered, smiling.

"Yes, but one in particular." Mr. Andrews stopped and sighed.

"Never mind that picture; here is one whose glory is not tarnished. Be content to look at it."

And rising from her seat, Mrs. Andrews came and stood behind her husband and pointed with her finger to a long mirror on the other side of the room. They looked together at the deserted little family party, at the happy children's faces, and then at each other. And a prayer arose from two glad hearts that that picture might never be spoiled by sin.—*H. B. in Temperance Record.*

### AUNT PRISSY ON THE BEER QUESTION.

BY MARY DWINELL CHELLIS.

"So Ashur Lang has offered the town ten thousand dollars to buy a library," said Aunt Prissy to her visitor, adding in the same breath: "Likely he thinks he is very generous; but it won't begin to pay his debt."

"Debt!" repeated Mrs. Thorndike. "I didn't know as Ashur Lang owed the town anything."

"You remember Robert Dennis and Henry Star, both as promising boys as ever made a mother's heart glad. Ashur Lang got them away from home by offering them big wages to work for him, and that was the ruin of them."

"I know people think their going to work for him was a bad thing; but perhaps they wouldn't have turned out any better if they hadn't gone."

We have had drunkards, who have lived here all their lives, so I don't see why Ashur Lang ought to bear the blame of these two."

"I can tell you, Betsy Thorndike—and it don't make any difference with him that possibly Robert and Henry might have taken to drinking here at home. They began with beer in his brewery, and it is likely they will end with the poorest of whisky, unless Providence interposes to save them. I haven't forgotten that Ashur is your mother's cousin, but I am going to speak my mind about him all the same. He can afford to be generous with money that has cost him nothing."

"Ashur attends to his business as regular as any other man."

"I didn't say anything about that; but he makes large profits over and above a fair return for all he has invested—profit for the maker and seller, but loss for the drinker."

"There ain't anybody obliged to buy his beer. He would stop making it if there was no market for it."

"There ain't anybody obliged to buy old Fontlin's whisky either. Folks that know better about it than I do say he makes it, but you think he ought to be punished for selling the stuff."

"Old Fontlin is not to be compared to Ashur Lang. He is a coarse, low fellow, who cares for nothing but to get what money he can out of his customers."

"And will you tell me what else Ashur Lang cares, so far as his business is concerned?"

"He don't make or sell whiskey."

"No, he makes and sells beer, an unsatisfying drink that whets a man's appetite for something stronger. It is made and sold for the sake of the money people are foolish enough to pay for it."

"But, Prissy, they who know more about it than you or I do say it is a good temperance drink. A good many folks won't be satisfied with tea and coffee, and beer comes in as just what they want to keep them from taking anything worse."

"You have been reading the papers Ashur sends to enlighten us poor, ignorant souls. That is the way men like him try to bolster themselves up. When he started out to seek his fortune he said he was going to make money the quickest and easiest way he could without being dishonest. To my mind he is doing a dishonest business every day. He is doing all he can to cheat hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of poor women and children out of the bare comforts of life. Why don't he make cloth, or boots and shoes, or something else people really need?"

"That would be pretty slow business for him. It would be coming down a good deal."

"It would be coming down on his profits. They say his wife dresses in silks and velvets, but the wife of the poor man who drinks his beer every day is fortunate if she gets a decent print."

"Some women drink beer."

"I know they do, and it is so much the worse for them. It is vile stuff at the best."

"You are dreadfully stirred up about it."

"Yes, I am. I have been reading and thinking on the beer question, especially since folks have begun to praise Ashur Lang so much. How much better man is he than Deacon Clement was?"

"Why, Deacon Clement was one of the most consistent Christians there ever was in town, and I don't suppose Ashur Lang makes any pretension to having religion."

"I don't suppose he does, either, and if he did it would be only pretension. Deacon Clement worked hard all his life, and helped everybody he could. He did a good deal folks never knew about, except the ones he helped. If it hadn't been for him the meeting-house would have been closed more than half the time; and, after all, he didn't get a tenth part of the praise Ashur Lang has. I don't believe he ever did an injury to any living being. He followed the example of his Master. He might have been rich if he had taken the advantage when he had a chance too."

"I suppose he might."

"Yes, and had money enough to cover up his sins, as far as this world is concerned. It is my opinion that is what Ashur Lang is trying to do; but he can't carry it into another world. If he wants to make any restitution for the hurt he has done let him provide for Henry Star's mother. Poor woman! she spent all she had trying to save her boy, and now in her old age she must go to the poor-house for a home, unless somebody interferes to prevent it."

"Ashur Lang can't support all the old women whose sons have drunk his beer; not but what I am sorry for Mrs. Star, and willing to do my part towards helping her."

"You are right, Betsy Thorndike. Ashur Lang cannot undo the wrong he has done, and that makes it all the worse for him. It is safe to calculate that for every dollar of profit he has made on his beer somebody has missed at least half a dollar's worth of comfort—all because he was determined to be rich, no matter who else is poor. Such a man is not deserving honor from his own townsmen. Ten thousand dollars don't count for much beside two such men as Robert Dennis and Henry Star bid fair to be, and the town lost them through his influence. I don't hate him, but I do hate his business and his beer."—*Nat. Temp. Advocate.*

## Girls and Boys.

### BANDS OF HOPE.

*Dedicated, by the sanction of Her Majesty, to the grandchildren of the Queen.*

God bless the conquering Bands of Hope!

God bless

The young first fruits of righteousness!

God bless

The men and women good, who lead them!

God bless

All soldiers of the glorious bands

God bless

The conquering troops of many lands!

Those who love God will pray "God speed" them!

We are Bands of Hope! Come hear our song,

And join us in the song we raise:

A song of mingled love and praise:

While gleefully we march along:

In faith, in health, in vigor, strong.

We are Bands of Hope—*young girls and boys!*

Who bid you share their simple joys.

We drank pure water from the spring;

We touch no vile accursed drink;

And children, though we be, we think.

Good angels hear the song we sing.

Armed for the certain war of life,

We dread no danger in the strife:

No foes with whom we cannot cope—

We—soldiers in the Band of Hope.

We are the Future! we who thus

Are strengthened as our lives begin,

Avoiding all the ways of sin:

Good men and women helping us.

Our pastors teach the holy plan—

That love of God is love of man.

We Bands of Hope, we march along,

While angels hear and join our song!

—*S. C. Hall.*

### THE BEGINNING AND THE END.

The beginning was in this wise: A young man came to visit a friend in the city. This young man was from a quiet little country town where no such "modern improvements" as saloons were tolerated. He knew but little of the terrible work whisky is doing in the land. As he and his friend went down the city street together his friend said to him:

"Let's go in here and have a drink of something."

Now, though this young man knew but little of the effects of liquor-drinking from personal observation, he had been brought up by parents who had striven to impress upon his mind the fact that the man who tampers with strong drink is not safe. "Shun the bowl," they had often said to him. But he forgot, or perhaps it would be more in accord with the truth to say he ignored, the good advice of his parents, and he went into a saloon with his friend, and there he took his first drink of liquor.

When his friend had "treated" him, he felt somehow under a sort of obligation to "treat back," and the result was that two glasses of strong liquor made him drunk.

He was ashamed of himself when he became sober, and tried to quiet his conscience by saying to it that "it was only for this once, and he couldn't have refused without giving offence." He felt miserable the next day, and his friend advised him to take another drink—"that would straighten him up, men who drink always did that." So he drank again, and something about drinking fascinated him. Like many other men, he had an inherent appetite for strong drink, and this first experience with the terrible thing aroused it. He drank often after that while he was in the city. He could not go past a saloon without feeling a desire to go in.

He went back home. The desire for drink went with him. Shortly afterwards he left home, and went out into the world to make his fortune.

I heard of him often. "Poor fellow?" they said, "he drinks to much. He'll make a shipwreck of himself if he isn't careful."

His parents heard of what he was doing, and with sorrowful hearts they sought him out and urged him to go back to his country home with them. But he would not; he could not break away from the spell of the demon.

Last week the end came. Some men found him lying in the street one morning, after a night's debauch. They took him to a saloon, and he called for whisky. The saloon keeper gave it to him. He wanted more. It was given.

He drank glass after glass of the poisonous stuff. "He can have all he wants as long as he has money to pay for it," said the saloon keeper. When the poor fellow was so drunk that he could drink no more they put him in a back room to "sober off." When they went to see how he was getting along, some hours later, he was dead. He had died drunk.

And the end was—a drunkard's grave.—*Selected.*

### FOG AND GROG.

Arthur was walking along the beach with his father one fine afternoon. He had been watching the bathers bobbing up any down, their red caps or flapping straw hats shining in the water like shoals of buoys in the ocean. Here and there he picked up a cork or a wine bottle, and at last his father pointed out to him a great hull of a vessel that had recently been wrecked. It had on it an immense load of coal—several hundred tons. You could now look into it and see piles of coal; but no one could get at it, and it would cost more to get it out than it was worth. So at last the coal was sold for \$11. "How did it happen to get wrecked?" asked Arthur. "I asked that question," replied his father, "of a gentleman with whom I walked to the wreck the day after the accident and I said to him, 'I suppose it was caused by fog.' He replied in one word to my question, and that word was, 'grog.' So, upon inquiry I learned that this was true; that the crew had been drinking, and of course with unsteady heads they could not steer the vessel in a straight-forward course. Men make mistakes that end in ruin, and they often find that there is more danger in grog than in fog.—*Temperance Banner.*

### Our Casket.

#### JEWELS.

There's no royal road to greatness;  
Men must ever climb to fame;  
All the miser's hoarded treasures  
Could not buy a deathless name.  
Is true honor's goal before you?  
Would you great achievements dare?  
Then at once be up and doing—  
You must win if you would wear.

To Adam, Paradise was home. To the good among his descendants home is Paradise.

When a man has no desire but to speak plain truth he may say a great deal in a very narrow compass.

Kind looks, kind words, kind acts, and warm hand shakes—these are secondary means of grace when men are in trouble and are fighting their unseen troubles.

No man or woman of the humblest sort can really be strong, gentle, pure and good, without the world being better for it, without somebody being helped and comforted by the very existence of that goodness.

Aim at perfection in everything, though in most things it is unattainable; for those who aim at it, and persevere, will come much nearer to it than those whose laziness and despondency make them give it up as unattainable.

If it is but a small sacrifice for you to give up drinking wine do it for the sake of others; if it is a great sacrifice do it for your own.

#### BITS OF TINSEL.

The most afflicted part of the house is the window. It is always full of panes. And who has not seen more than once a window blind.

Why is it that people boot a dog, shoo a hen, and slipper round the corner when they see a creditor approaching?—*Chicago Sun.*

An English journal says that the life of married homes will be happier "when equal intellect and culture are to be found in husband and wife." Hurry up the husbands.

"How do you pronounce s-t-i-n-g-y?" asked the teacher of the dunce of the class. The boy replied, "It depends a good deal on whether the word refers to a person or a bee."

An old lady from the country goes for the first time to the opera. After a few solos the troupe all sing together. "Ah!" remarked the old lady, "they don't care now that they have got our money. See! all singing together so that they may get through sooner.—*Paris Figaro.*

Little Emma came running into the parlor yesterday evening, where her mother was entertaining young Mr. Duder until Miss Mary would complete her toilet and come down stairs, and cried out:

"Oh, mamma! Johnny is dot Mary's teet and won't give 'em to her."

"Brilliant and impulsive people," said a lecturer on physiognomy, "have black eyes, or, if they don't have 'em, they're apt to get them, if they're too impulsive."

A certain poetess is said to "make good jellies as well as good poetry." It is suggested that she also make a new departure—send her jellies to newspapers offices and can her poems.

An Austin man, who has just got out a book of poems, met Gilhooly, and the following proceedings were had: "Did you read my new book?" "Oh, yes, I read it." "How did you like it?" "My dear, sir, I assure you I laid it aside with a great deal of pleasure."

A young mother travelling with her infant child, writes the following letter to her husband at home. "We are in fine health. The boy can crawl on all fours. Hoping the same may be said of you, I remain, etc, Fanny."

Were you ever caught in a sudden squall?" asked an old yachtman of a worthy citizen. "Well, I guess so," responded the good man. "I have helped to bring up eight babies."

"Is it a sin," asked a fashionable lady of her spiritual director, "for me to feel pleasure when a gentleman says I am handsome?" "It really is, my daughter," he replied gravely; "we should never delight in falsehood."

And Irishman, speaking of a friend he met in the street said:—"He is so much altered that I scarcely know him. I am thin, and ye are thin, but he is thinner than both of us put together."

### Campaign Songs.

#### PROHIBITION.

TUNE—*Yankee Doodle—Key of A.*

1. Prohibition is the theme,  
The Temperance folks delight in;  
The weapon that the traffic dreads,  
The cause we know we're right in.  
If you want to stop a man  
From drinking rum and brandy,  
Don't give a license to the shop  
That always keeps it handy.

*Chorus.*—Prohibition is the song,  
We'll shout it through the nation;  
Prohibition to the wrong  
Is right through all creation.

2. Prohibition is the law  
To stop the crime of murder;  
Don't you think it would be well  
To go a little further—  
Stop the cause and then the crime.  
Will never have beginning;  
The surest way to stop a sin,  
Is just to stop the sinning.

*Cha.*—Prohibition is the song, etc.

—*Selected.*

# The Canada Temperance Act!

VICTORY! VICTORY! VICTORY!

22,159 MAJORITY.

"THANK GOD AND TAKE COURAGE."

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

PRESENT STATE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

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

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

<i>Ontario.</i>			
Stormont, Glengarry, and Dundas,	Peel,	Bruce,	
Russel and Prescott,	Simcoe,	Kent,	
Carleton,	Grey,	Middlesex,	
Leeds and Grenville,	Brant,	Dufferin,	
Lennox and Addington,	Elgin,	Brantford (city).	
Prince Edward,	Norfolk,	St. Thomas (city).	
Northumberland and Durham,	Perth,		
Ontario,	Lambton,		
York,	Huron.		

Quebec.—Arthabaska, Shefford, Stanstead.

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

SUMMARY.

Nova Scotia has eighteen counties and one city, of which twelve counties have adopted the Act.

New Brunswick has fourteen counties and two cities, of which nine counties and one city have adopted the Act.

Manitoba has five counties and one city, of which two counties have adopted the Act.

Prince Edward Island has three counties and one city, all of which have adopted the Act.

Ontario has thirty-eight counties and unions of counties, and ten cities of which two counties have adopted the Act, and in twenty agitation has been started in it favor.

Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, none of which have adopted the Act.

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

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

List of Alliance Secretaries :

Ontario.....	F. S. Spence, 9 King Street East, Toronto.
Quebec.....	Rev. D. V. Lucas, Point St. Charles, Montreal.
New Brunswick.....	C. H. Lugin, Fredericton.
Nova Scotia.....	P. Monaghan, P. O. Box 379, Halifax.
Prince Edward Island.....	Rev. Geo. W. Hodgson, Charlottetown.
Manitoba.....	J. A. Tees, Winnipeg.
British Columbia.....	J. B. Kennedy, New Westminster.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR.

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED.		DATE OF ELECTION.	
	For	Against		
Fredericton (city), N.B. ....	403	203	October	31, 1878
York, N.B. ....	1229	214	Dec'r	28, "
Prince, P.E.I. ....	2062	271	"	28, "
Charlotte, N.B. ....	867	149	March	14, 1879
Carleton, N.B. ....	1215	96	April	21, "
Charlottetown (city), P. E. I. ...	827	251	April	24, "
Albert, N.B. ....	718	114	April	21, "
King's, P.E.I. ....	1076	59	May	29, "
Lambton, Ont. ....	2567	232	May	29, "
King's, N.B. ....	798	245	June	23, "
Queen's, N.B. ....	500	315	July	3, "
Westmoreland, N.B. ....	1082	299	Sept.	11, "
Megantic, Que. ....	372	841	Sept.	11, "
Northumberland, N.B. ....	875	673	Sept.	2, 1880
Stanstead, Quebec. ....	760	941	June	21, "
Queen's, P.E.I. ....	1317	99	Sept.	22, "
Marquette, Manitoba ....	612	195	Sept.	27, "
Digby, N.B. ....	944	42	Nov.	8, "
Queen's, N.S. ....	763	82	January	3, 1881
Sunbury, N.B. ....	176	41	February	17, "
Shelburne, N.S. ....	807	154	March	17, "
Lisgar, Man. ....	247	120	April	7, "
Hamilton (city), Ont. ....	1661	2811	"	13, "
King's, N.S. ....	1477	108	"	14, "
Halton, Ont. ....	1483	1402	"	19, "
Annapolis, N.S. ....	1111	114	"	19, "
Wentworth, Ont. ....	1611	2202	"	22, "
Colchester, N.S. ....	1418	184	May	13, "
Capo Breton, N.S. ....	739	216	August	11, "
Hants, N.S. ....	1028	92	Sept.	15, "
Welland, Ont. ....	1610	2378	Nov.	10, "
Lambton, Ont. ....	2988	3073	Nov.	29, "
Inverness, N.S. ....	960	106	January	6, 1882
Pictou, N.S. ....	1555	453	January	9, "
St. John, N.B. ....	1074	1074	February	23, "
Fredericton, N.B. ....	293	252	October	26, "
Cumberland, N.S. ....	1560	262	October	25, 1883
Prince County, P. E. I. ....	2939	1065	February	7, 1884
Yarmouth, N.S. ....	1300	96	March	7, 1884
Oxford, Ont. ....	4073	3298	March	20, 1884
Total,	49,103	26,944		

The Total Vote in the Forty Contests stands :

For the Act.....	49,103
Against the Act .....	26,944
Majority for the Act.....	22,159