

THE CANADA CITIZEN AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

Freedom for the Right means Suppression of the Wrong.

VOL. 5.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5th, 1884.

NO. 23.

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, DECEMBER 5TH, 1884.

WHAT EVERY TEMPERANCE MAN WANTS.

No one can overestimate the value of the weekly visit to the domestic circle of a fresh, clean, inspiring journal of progress and reform. That the people of Canada are prepared to appreciate and sustain a paper of this character, we have the strongest proof in the kind reception and support that have been accorded to THE CANADA CITIZEN. From all quarters come encouraging words of endorsement and approval. Our efforts to supply what temperance workers in Canada felt was an absolute necessity to our cause, have been crowned with the most gratifying success; of this, our rapidly increasing subscription list is only one of many evidences, and we now confidently appeal to the public for an extension of this welcome support. We believe our enterprise will commend itself to all who are desirous of aiding us in the determined warfare we are waging against the terrible evils of intemperance.

Considering the typography, size, quality of paper, and general mechanical finish of THE CANADA CITIZEN, we believe it to be the cheapest Temperance paper in the world, and we ask the public to judge as to the character and tone of the matter it contains.

We are at a crisis in the Temperance history of Canada, and no person who wants to be abreast of popular opinion on this great question, can afford to be without the journal that gives the fullest information in reference to every phase of the work, and that is the recognized organ and advocate of Temperance and Prohibition.

During the Scott Act campaign our columns will be of special interest, containing comprehensive accounts of what our friends and foes are doing in every part of the country. In addition to this we will furnish our readers both editorially and in carefully selected articles with the fullest and strongest facts and arguments in support of our movement. We will also have departments of the purest and best family literature, including tales, sketches, illustrated biographies of our prominent temperance workers, choice poetry, a casket of literary gems of beauty, worth, and fun, and a summary of the most important items of general news.

POLLINGS FIXED.

Remember the workers in your prayers.

Brant,.....Dec. 11th. | Brantford.....Dec. 11th
Leeds and Grenville, Dec. 18th.

A Scott Act prayer and praise meeting will be held on Thursday 11th inst., at the office of the CANADA CITIZEN, at 8 p. m. Reports will be received from the county of Brant and the city of Bratford voting that day. A very interesting meeting is anticipated. All are invited. The Executive Committee of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance will meet at the same time and place.

LITERATURE.

One of the prime necessities of the Scott Act crusade is literature of the right kind, put into the hands of exactly the persons who need it. Some workers have difficulty in getting just what they require, and still further difficulty in securing its distribution. After careful study and much experimenting, the publishers of THE CANADA CITIZEN have devised plans by which the results indicated can be quickly and effectually attained. We are now prepared to take contracts for placing in the homes of any number of the electors of any city or county, the very best class of Scott Act campaign literature, and we are able to do this upon terms such as no other person or institution could offer. All Scott-Act Associations are requested to write for terms, plans and specimens, to the office of this paper.

COMPTON.

This county has recorded a large majority against the Scott Act. We are not in possession of facts to enable us to account for this result, but it must be looked upon by our friends as a warning that the liquor traffic is not idle, but watching for any chance that can be seized upon to prevent our success. This is the tenth victory that the anti-temperance men have won since the Dominion Parliament first passed the Scott Act. We have been successful in forty-six contests, and our aggregate majority is now OVER TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND.

WELLINGTON—A WARNING.

The petition of this county has been delayed, because of a slight irregularity in connection with its deposit. The Act provides that when a petition is presented to the Secretary of State, there shall be submitted with it evidence that it "has been deposited in the office of the Sheriff or Registrar of Deeds of or in the county or city for public examination, for ten days preceding its being laid before the Secretary of State; and that two weeks previous, notice of such deposit had been given in two newspapers published in or nearest to the county or city, and by at least two insertions in each paper." This may be construed to mean that there must elapse before the deposit of the petition *two weeks after the second insertion of the advertisement*. This would mean in the case of

weekly papers where the advertisement appears in successive issues—three weeks after the first insertion. We would urge our friends in other places to be specially careful in guarding against a similar mistake. The Kent affair has shown us that we cannot get back petitions that once leave our hands, and it is therefore desirable that we see that they are as nearly perfect as possible before we send them to Ottawa.

The position that might be taken is this:—There must be notice given two weeks before the deposit; it takes two insertions to complete the notice; consequently there must have been two insertions two weeks before the deposit. Our Wellington friends have done wisely in again advertising their petition and making things secure.

A STALE TRICK.

Rev. D. Rogers, of Ailsa Craig, a veteran prohibition worker, and author of *Shot and Shell for the temperance campaign*, writes requesting that we will expose a profane and contemptible attempt of the liquor sellers to make weak-minded patrons believe that their business has scriptural sanction. Mr. Rogers says: "Two hotel-keepers here got cards printed with their names as heading, followed by 'Dealers in choice wines and liquors, &c.,' and on the reverse of the card the following:—

OLD TESTAMENT.	NEW TESTAMENT.
Give strong drink unto him that is ready to perish, and wine unto those that be of heavy hearts. Let him drink, and forget his poverty and remember his misery no more. Proverbs 31. 6-7.	Drink no longer water, but use a little wine for thy stomach's sake and thine often infirmities. 1 Tim. 5. 23.

We are not surprised at this sacrilegious impertinence. We remember that the devil himself tried to push forward one of his most infernal undertakings by a similar stratagem, and that our great Exemplar, in reply, quietly quoted a few words to show the true spirit and intent of the sacred writings, without even condescending to argue with his malignant and hypocritical opponent, who knew well enough that he was guilty, in what he did, of one of the meanest violations of all fairness and decency in controversy.

The passage from which the first extract is taken is one of the strongest denunciations of even the moderate use of strong drink, and the second is a most convincing piece of evidence that total abstinence from even the mildest form of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, was the practice of at least one of the best and noblest preachers in the early Christian church.

No one need be surprised at such stratagems on the part of those who are interested in sustaining the power of evil: they have been practised in the same interest ever since the arch fiend began them, nearly six thousand years ago, when he tried to seduce the women in Eden by similar slanderous lies about what the Almighty had said. And just as our race was cursed on that sad day by giving credence to the father of deception, so our race is cursed to-day by believing the falsehoods circulated in the interests of the liquor selling business.

NO COMPROMISE.

We have been credibly informed that the anti-temperance men propose petitioning the Dominion Parliament at its next session to pass an Act exempting beer and light wines from the prohibition that the Scott Act imposes in localities where it has been adopted. Now we as temperance workers have nothing to do with the present quarrel between the brewers and distillers. In the interests of all

that is good and pure and true we have inaugurated, against the unholy drink traffic, a campaign that will not slacken till there is no longer a legalized liquor shop to disgrace our land and endanger our homes. The men who are opposing us in this patriotic warfare have found out that we have with us a great majority of our God-fearing and right-loving Canadian electorate. The brewers, who lately pooled their funds with the distillers, to resist the Scott Act agitation, seeing that they are utterly worsted in the fight, have determined to attempt to save their own business by professing to favor the assault against the camp of their late allies. With the seeming unmanliness and bad faith of such a line of action we have nothing to do. The brewers may pretend to fight the distillers as hard and as long as they choose; but we must emphatically decline to abate one jot of our opposition to the ruinous traffic in beer, even though the advocates of that alcoholic beer are ready to cry "Down with the alcoholic whiskey," when they imagine it will be to their own advantage to do so. This campaign is a crusade against "intoxicating liquors." We have not made, and we will not make, any distinction between the foes that admit their own vile character, and those who profess to be "angels of light."

The beer-and-wine-promote-temperance cry has never been backed by any attempt at argument in its favor, or any tittle of evidence to support it. We have heard many reckless assertions, that have been met by prompt denial and authoritative exposure of their falsity. We have shown conclusively that beer-drinking produces intemperance and leads to increased whiskey-drinking. It has been asserted that beer in the United States has driven out whiskey, the CANADA CITIZEN has shown that the statement was totally untrue; we have been told that beer and light wines made France and Germany temperate, and we have published pages of statistics, and other incontrovertible evidence exposing the falsity of this fabrication; we have had announcements of the wholesome and nutritious character of beer, and we have met them by medical authority and scientific facts, that no one has even attempted to dispute. We are ready to do all this again, if it is needful to do so, but we must call attention to the fact that our opponents do not even attempt to offer anything in the shape of evidence in support of their theories and assertions.

We know that there are some men of position and intelligence who hold opinions different from ours on this question. Surely if there were argument or evidence in support of their position, these men could furnish it. It is worthy of notice, however, that while some disinterested good men are honestly in favor of the beer and wine movement, they did not originate it; the movement is being pushed by, and in the interests of, the brewers who fought hand in hand with the distillers as long as they thought it would benefit themselves financially to do so, and who are now booming beer in the same interests—the interests of their own pockets.

Legislation on the temperance question must be progressive. Our country is progressive, and men must be very obtuse, or imagine our Legislators very stupid if they think they can induce Parliament to take a backward step at a time like the present. The Scott Act must not be weakened. Parliament dare not break faith with the people that it represents by destroying at once the work of years, and practically repealing legislation, for which we worked hard, and which has been endorsed by such overwhelming majorities. There are too many good men in Parliament to permit of the perpetration of such an outrage. And even if our legislators were unprincipled enough to favor such a proposal, they know better than to wantonly fly in the face of a strong and growing public senti-

ment, in deference to the desires of a fast-weakening interest. Be this, however, as it may, the position of the temperance men is this: We will make no compromise with the liquor traffic. We will not tolerate any attempt to emasculate the only piece of temperance legislation we have. We do not want to drag our cause into the political arena; we have friends in both parties now; true friends; tried friends. We do not want to ask them to break their present political connections or sacrifice their party principles or predilections, but there are enough of them true to the temperance cause to see that that cause is respected no matter what may be the consequences. We want no third party, but it must be distinctly understood that there are enough determined temperance men in Canada to-day to overthrow any policy or party or Parliament that would attempt to undo the work of long years of toil and patience and prayer, to sacrifice what we have won, in the interests of the brewers' bank accounts, and curse again with the blight of beer the long-sad homes that are to-day rejoicing in the prospect of coming total prohibition in the many counties where the Scott Act has been carried. Meantime, we warn our friends to be on the look-out for stratagems to induce them to believe that they would diminish their danger from whiskey by increasing their danger from beer, or keep men from getting drunk by giving them more liquor to drink.

The Campaign Everywhere.

OXFORD.—The Scott Act comes into force in this county next May and in order to its success, the education of public sentiment should be vigorously continued. With this end in view the W. C. T. U. of Ingersoll have through Dr. Youmans of St. Catharines, arranged for a course of lectures by leading prohibitionists, the expense of which is met by subscription, and the lectures made free to the public. The first of the series came off on the 24th ult., and was delivered by Mrs. Marion B. Baxter, of Michigan. The town hall was crowded and that lady met with a very enthusiastic reception. The lecture was a decided success. The Hon. J. B. Finch delivers the next of the course.

HASTINGS.—The Central Committee of the Hastings County Scott Act Association met here to-day in the Methodist Church, the President, Mr. A. F. Wood, M.P.P., presiding. Among those present were: Rev. F. B. Stratton, county secretary; Dr. G. H. Boulter, W. H. Lumbly, J. A. McCamus, W. H. Young, J. J. Rae, A. Wilson, E. E. Howard, J. M. Gray, Messrs. W. McIntosh, P.S.I., W. H. Austin, A. McClatchie, W. H. Peake, R. Thompson, Geo. Wilson, F. S. Spence. Secretary Dominion Alliance. Reports were received from the different parts of the county showing that the work of organization is going on rapidly. It was resolved to hold meetings at once in every municipality, appoint canvassers, and prepare to commence circulating petitions on the 7th of January. Arrangements were made for raising a fund of \$2,000 to carry on the campaign. It was also resolved to circulate literature liberally. The feeling of the meeting was earnest, enthusiastic, and very hopeful. Mr. Spence addressed a meeting at night in the Methodist Church.

NORFOLK.—Taking a drive through the county the other day we had occasion to stop an hour or so in the lively little village of Delhi. The principal topic of conversation with everybody seemed to be the Scott Act, and we were exceedingly sorry to find that a bitterness of feeling existed for which there was no excuse. The hotel keepers had their sheds boarded up, at least one had, and all refused to allow their pumps to be used by Scott Act people. Tradesmen were being boycotted by both sides and everybody seemed to be trying to make things uncomfortable for those of opposite views. We think this is unwise. The hotel keepers of Delhi lose more by the Scott Act than those of Simcoe, and the hotel keepers here, are wise enough to say little and in consequence are all the better thought of. There is not a hotel keeper in Delhi for whom we have not respect and good wishes, but for their own sakes, at least, we sincerely hope they will cease child's play and seek their revenge in a more sensible and manly way.—*Simcoe Reformer.*

DRUMMOND, QUE.—The campaign in this county is well on. The petition is being completed and the following notice has been

published in the local papers signed by J. T. C. and Dr. P. A. Berard:—

"Public notice is hereby given that a petition embodied in a notice in writing addressed to the Secretary of State for Canada to which are appended the genuine Signatures of at least one-fourth in number of all the electors in the said county of Drummond and asking for the bringing into force in the said county of Drummond of the second part of the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, will be deposited in the office of the Registrar of the County of Drummond for public examination, on the tenth day of November next, for ten days preceding it's being laid before the Secretary of State.

HALDIMAND.—It is proposed to test the question in Haldimand County as soon as preliminary meetings are held, to organize and decide on the course best adapted for accomplishing the purpose. It is a question in which all are interested, regardless of political or religious considerations. Judging from expressions in its favor by a number of prominent citizens, who at a former election were opposed to the prohibitory clauses of the Dunkin Act, we are of the opinion that the eastern townships of the county, as well as the village of Dunnville, will all give a handsome majority in favor of the Scott Act. The reason for a change of opinion is easily explained. The evil effects of intoxicants on boys and young men has been such as to create serious alarm in the minds of parents and others, and it is considered a necessity to stamp out this growing evil before confirmed habits are formed.—*Dunnville Free Press.*

SIMCOE.—A meeting of supporters of the Scott Act in Orillia resulted in the nomination of candidates for the Reeveship, the Deputy-Reeveship, and five councillors. It is highly important that next year's Council shall be composed of men who may be depended upon to give the Scott Act fair play. From and after the 1st May next it will be the law in this county, and any encouragement to those disposed to place obstacles in the way of its enforcement must result in a general injury to business—to those most immediately interested as well as others. If liquor dealers be shown plainly at the outset that the law is to be enforced, they will see the necessity of accepting the inevitable, and thereby avoid a prolonged and costly contest, such as has been seen in Halton, which in the end can have but one result. Hotel-keepers in Halton who have only lately abandoned the field, or resolved to confine their business within legitimate limits, admit that it was a most mistaken policy not to have done so nearly three years ago. An overwhelming majority of the people of this county who voted for the Act are determined that the law shall be enforced, and they will be joined by a large number who opposed the Act, but who see the propriety of acquiescing in the popular verdict. This is particularly true of business men, and we expect to find few of the latter in Orillia who will not insist upon having representatives in the Council who may be depended upon not to encourage an expensive and futile opposition, certain seriously to damage their interests. The candidates whom it was decided to support, or not to oppose, as being favorable to the view advocated, were: for Reeve, Mr. C. J. Miller; for Deputy-Reeve, Mr. T. W. Moffatt; for Councillors—North Ward—Messrs. Corbould, Whiten, and Hoy; South Ward—Messrs. Robbins and Boyes; West Ward—Messrs. Sanderson, Hern, and Edmonson. Messrs. Moffatt and Whiten have declined to be put in nomination.—*Orillia Packet.*

PERTH.—A convention of the friends of the Scott Act was held in the Templars' Hall, Stratford, on Thursday last. Almost every municipality in the county was represented, and great enthusiasm and interest marked all the proceedings. After the convention was called to order, the president, Mr. J. H. Flagg, fully explained the particulars in connection with the failure of the late petition. Rev. A. F. Tully followed in reference to the same matter, after which a motion was submitted, and carried unanimously, expressing regret at the failure and untimely end of the petition, but conveying to the president and secretary the approbation and confidence of the delegates in the cause they had pursued.

The propriety of immediately preparing and circulating fresh petitions for signatures was then discussed in which a number of delegates took part, when a resolution was carried enthusiastically, that petitions should be immediately circulated with a view to the early submission of the Act to the electors of Perth.

A committee was appointed to divide the county into districts in order that the canvass and all matters in connection with the contest may be carried on vigorously. The districts were as follows:—Stratford district to compose the town of Stratford, North and South Easthope, Elice and Downie; Mitchell district—town of Mitchell, Eullarton, Hibbert, and Logan; Listowel district—town of Listowel, Wallace, Elma, Mornington, and the village of Milverton; St. Marys district—town of St. Marys and Blanshard.

A number of matters in connection with a thorough organization was next discussed, when one of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the county in the interests of the Scott Act movement was brought to a close with the benediction. The several delegates returned to their respective municipalities with a determination to work with a will for the consummation of the object the meeting had in view.—*Beacon*.

GUELPH.—The petition from this city is in Ottawa, and it is expected that the voting will be gazetted very soon. The temperance workers are in good spirits, feeling strongly confident of a large majority. They had one-third of the electors of the city on their petition.

The fourth mass meeting of the campaign was held in the City Hall last Friday evening. The large building was filled to the doors. The chair was occupied by Rev. W. S. Griffin, president of the Scott Act Association.

Among those on the platform were Revs. J. R. Black, Mullen, Messrs. John Hogg, Wm. Ryan, B. Fairley, and Chas. Raymond. Earnest speeches were delivered by Rev. Messrs. Griffin, Black and Mullen, and an exhaustive address on the scientific aspect of temperance and prohibition by Mr. Spence, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance. The immense audience was intensely enthusiastic, and rose *en masse* when the chairman requested those in favor of the Scott Act to stand up.

The *Waterloo Chronicle* says:

"From all we can learn, the prospects of the Scott Act being carried in Guelph are excellent. The petition is signed by about enough names to insure victory at the polls, yet we are credibly informed that some sections of the city were hardly canvassed at all. Of course it does not follow that victory can be won without effort; the liquor men will make a desperate fight and will not hesitate about the weapons they use. But if properly organized and if thorough work is done, the Act will carry in Guelph by a handsome majority."

LINCOLN.—The work in this county is being pushed rapidly forward. The following circular has been sent out by Dr. Youmans, secretary of the County Scott Act Association, and circulated not only in Lincoln, but in the adjoining counties as well:—

"At a convention held in this city on Thursday, November 13th, about one hundred and sixty-five representatives from every part of the County of Lincoln were present. With great enthusiasm and unanimity it was decided to open a Scott Act Campaign at once. Ways and means were devised for the successful prosecution of this work, and all went home with a mind to work, and work and win we will.

I wish to call the attention to two measures which received the hearty and unanimous endorsement of the convention.

The first reads thus:—

"That in view of the acknowledged influence of the press in the formation of public opinion, and as an educator and especially in view of the influence it has upon the electors who are not in the habit of attending public meetings, this convention earnestly requests the hearty co-operation of the press of these counties in favor of the Scott Act, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to all the editors. This was moved and seconded by Byron Smith and H. Bridgman. The second resolution was introduced by Rev. Mr. Murray, of Grimsby and A. M. Smith, of this city. It is as follows:—

"That this convention with all possible earnestness, request the simultaneous action and co-operation of the adjoining counties of Hamilton, Wentworth and Haldimand, and the cities of Hamilton and Cataraugus in Scott Act campaign, so that we may as a group of constituencies secure, if possible, one day for the polling of our electors."

It was the strong expressed wish and hope of this Lincoln County Convention that all the neighboring counties would at once

call a convention of their own and begin a Scott Act campaign. We shall be glad to hear of any of them.

By order of the convention."

TORONTO.—A grand Sunday-school mass temperance meeting is advertised to be held in the Metropolitan church on the 7th inst. Addresses will be delivered by J. J. Maclaren, Q. C., and other prominent temperance Sunday-school workers.

A meeting in connection with the West end Temperance Association was held in Occident Hall on Sunday. Mr. A. Farley, the President, in the chair. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Farley, Thompson, Munro, and Nash. About fourteen signed the pledge.

A meeting of the St. James' Ward Electoral Temperance Association was held in Wolseley Hall on Saturday evening. Mr. W. H. Orr, President of the Society, was chairman. The main object of the meeting was to perfect the temperance organization in the ward, and to this end committees were appointed for each polling sub-division, to ascertain what persons in the ward are friendly to the temperance cause, and to conduct the Scott Act campaign, or any other contest in which the temperance people may engage.

The concert at Temperance Hall, on Temperance street, on Saturday night, held under the auspices of the Temperance Reformation Society, was well attended. Mr. Isaac Wardell occupied the chair. A grand programme was carried out by the following:—Messrs. Fudge, Marshall, Pritchard, Johnson, and Nicolson, and Mrs. Barnes. The Toronto Bell Ringers also favored the audience with general selections. Mr. Marshall stated that hereafter the Saturday night entertainments in Temperance Hall would be free to all.

On Monday evening of last week the first of a series of 10c. concerts was given in the school room, Bellwoods Avenue, in connection with the St. Matthias branch of the C.E.T.S. There was a very large attendance, the school room being far too small to accommodate the audience. The programme was exceptionally good, the church choir and the quadrille band of Mr. Franks adding greatly to the general enjoyment. The principal soloists were Misses Crowther and Matthews, Messrs. Scrivener and Jose, while Mr. Coulson and Mr. Dyke, and Miss Verrel displayed their literary ability to the great satisfaction of the audience. A cordial vote of thanks to all those who had taken part brought this very pleasant evening to a close. It is proposed to hold a similar meeting early in the New Year.

Sons of Temperance.

THE GRAND DIVISION OF ONTARIO is meeting this week in Kingston. We hope to have a special report in the CANADA CITIZEN of next week.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:—G. W. Patriarch, J. W. Manning, Almonte; G. W. Associate, T. B. Smith, Ottawa; Grand Scribe, J. K. Stewart, Ottawa; Grand Treasurer, Henry Alexander, Ottawa; Grand Chaplain, Platt Hinman, Grafton; Grand Conductor, C. Campbell, Ottawa; Grand Sentinel, F. Tracy, Kingston.

PROF. FOSTER, M.P., the prohibition champion and leader of the temperance party in the Dominion House of Commons, is Grand Worthy Patriarch of New Brunswick.

BENJAMIN F. DENNISSON, M. W. P.

The subject of this sketch was born in Philadelphia, Penn., June 14, 1835, and is now forty-nine years of age. At the age of 12 he became a member of Excelsior Section Cadets of Temperance, and from that time to the present he has been actively engaged in temperance work. When nineteen years of age he was initiated a member of Friendship Division, No. 19, Sons of Temperance, and in September, 1856, elected Worthy Patriarch, and admitted to the Grand Division in October of the same year. Two years later he was elected Grand Conductor of the Grand Division of Pennsylvania, and in October, 1864, he was elevated to the office of Grand Worthy Patriarch, at the early age of twenty-nine years. For twenty years he has been a member of the Board of Discipline of the Grand Division of Pennsylvania. He was admitted a member of the National Division in 1865, and has frequently served with

marked ability upon the most important committees of that body. In his election to the office of Most Worthy Patriarch of the Order in North America, the National Division at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on July 10, 1884, paid him a merited compliment.

Mr. Dennison has always shown a deep interest in juvenile temperance work, and was patron of Excelsior and Elm Tree Sections Cadets of Temperance from 1857 to 1872. He was Grand Secretary of the Grand Section from 1857 to 1867, and from 1869 until 1872, when his business compelled him to decline further election.

He is an excellent presiding officer, ready debater, fluent speaker, and an indefatigable worker in the cause of temperance.

He is an active member of the Baptist church, being a deacon, and in the Sunday-school a teacher of the Bible class.

In 1855 he entered the Manufacturers' National Bank as a clerk and is now its assistant cashier. He was for years President of the Baptist Social Union of Philadelphia; is now President of the Bank Clerks' Association and of the Sons of Temperance Mutual Relief Society.

Mr. Dennison is now in the full vigor of middle life, and brings to his new official station a large experience in the Order and rare executive ability.—*Temperance Cause.*

W. C. T. U.

LONDON.—The Women's Christian Temperance Union held a meeting in the City Hall, London, last week. Present: Mesdames Gregsten, (president), Lancaster, Darch, Sage, Miss Hogg, and others. A lecture on temperance by Dr. Cadieux was arranged for. The President reported that the girls' night school was progressing favorably, and the attendance rapidly increasing. The teacher of the boys' night school had consented to teach the girls also until Christmas, but owing to a press of work, Mrs. and Miss Lancaster had taken charge of the school nearly every night. The boys' school reported as also making excellent progress. It was decided to train the children to take part in the annual entertainment of the Union at New Year's. The President reported that the prisoners at the jail had been visited and talked to, and these visits had resulted in much good feeling on the part of the prisoners. They had received some literature lately from some source, and had also been supplied with temperance reading by the Union. The Secretary was instructed to correspond with the Hon. J. B. Finch, with a view to having him lecture here. The Secretary was instructed to furnish the names of the Scott Act workers to the *Women's Journal*.

The annual meeting of the W. C. T. U. of Milton was held in the lecture room of the Methodist church on Tuesday evening. The room was well filled, and the proceedings lasted from 6.30 to 10.30. Tea was served till about eight o'clock, when the president, Mrs. Johnston Harrison, took the chair and the intellectual part of the programme began. Rev. D. McKenzie read a portion of the Scriptures and Rev. M. C. Cameron offered prayer. The president then delivered an address, which was followed by a piece of music by Messrs. Harrison and McKay. The Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. D. L. Brethour, read a report showing the work done by the Union during the past year. This Union has a total membership of about 160 and is the strongest in the province. Its receipts amounted to over \$390 and expenditure \$360, leaving a balance on hand of over \$30. Miss Bowes, who has been chosen by the Provincial Union as organizing agent for the province during the ensuing year, then gave a very interesting address upon the work already accomplished, and outlined briefly the work which it is intended yet to accomplish. A recitation by Mrs. Gray was well rendered. Short stirring speeches were made by Revs. Brethour, Cameron and McKenzie, and Messrs. S. Dice, Sheriff Clements, R. Porter, W. D. Brothers, Jas. Peddie, Johnston Harrison, and J. Ezard. Mrs. Cummer read a touching piece "Give me back my boy." Mr. J. W. Elliot played the Mocking Bird on the violin, with organ accompaniment by Miss Morse; he also played the hymn "Almost Persuaded." The Harrison Bros., Mr. A. and Miss McKay, Miss Harrison, and Mrs. Dr. Roberson all supplied abundance of choice music. The entertainment was brought to a close at 10.30 by Rev. D. McKenzie pronouncing the benediction.—*Haltou News.*

CALIFORNIA.—The Fifth Annual Meeting of the California Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held in Oakland recent-

ly, the principal services being held in the Presbyterian church. There was quite a large attendance, the largest ever had, it is thought, and great interest was manifested through the entire sessions.

On Wednesday, after the devotional exercises and reception of new delegates, Mrs. Sublette, of Oakland, gave the Address of Welcome, which was responded to by Mrs. L. P. Williams. Brief reports were presented from some of the local auxiliaries. Interesting reports were also given by Mrs. L. Kelly, Supt. of the Fruit and Flower Mission, and by Mrs. Higgins, the Supt. of Song. Mrs. Sturtevant Peet, now of Haywards, but somewhat recently from the East, took the Question Drawer and answered the enigmas propounded in a very able manner. Mrs. L. P. Williams reported on Coffee House and Reading room. Other reports were given, interspersed with song and prayer.

On Thursday morning the Convention re-assembled, and after devotional exercises proceeded to listen to the reports of various department work. These were all of a deeply interesting character. Greetings were presented from the Good Templars, Bands of Hope, and the Prohibition party. A vote was passed expressing the sense of the Convention that Mrs. M. C. Leavitt be engaged as organizer for this State.

The election of officers resulted in the following choice:—Mrs. P. D. Browne, President; Mrs. Chas. Chamberlain, Treasurer; Mrs. H. H. Havens, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Yan Blurcom, Recording Secretary.

An item of especial interest in the afternoon was the presentation of a banner to the youthful cadets of Temperance and Honor. The presentation speech was made by Rev. Dr. Horton. Sacramento was selected as the place of next meeting.

The ladies of Oakland and vicinity prepared a sumptuous lunch for the delegates and others each day, besides entertaining the delegates in their homes. A deeply earnest, devotional spirit pervaded the entire meetings, and much good must result from the meetings.

On Thursday night, a large audience assembled to hear Rev. F. A. Horton, D.D., address the Convention on "The Crusade and its Results," which he did in a telling, masterly manner, which held the undivided attention of the audience for over an hour, and was warmly applauded. Rev. Dr. Thompson followed in an earnest speech pathetically relating an incident of the Crusade, and closing with words of no uncertain sound on the question of Prohibition. Rev. Dr. Porter followed in a brief speech in which he gave reminiscences of Crusade work and concluded by devoutly invoking God's richest blessing on the abundant efforts of the W.C.T.U.

The convention was eminently successful and the delegates return to their homes enthused with new life and energy for the work of the new year.—*Patriot.*

Literary Record.

TEMPERANCE LONGEVITY, AND INSURANCE, *a tract for the times.* This is the title of an eight page tract reprinted from THE CANADA CITIZEN, and published at the office of the Citizen Publishing Co., Toronto. It gives in concise and impressive form a number of valuable facts relating to the history of temperance and insurance, and the bearing of habits of total abstinence upon health and longevity. It ought to have a wide circulation. Specimen copies may be obtained from Mr. O'Hara, 30 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE ALMANAC.—We have received from Mr. J. N. Stearns, 58 Reade street, New York, a copy of this interesting and valuable work, which we would strongly recommend to all our readers. It is full of the most useful information in relation to every department of temperance work, and United States liquor statistics, besides containing the usual almanac information. In addition to these, it has some very attractive features in the form of illustrated tales and poems, puzzles, conundrums, and a special department for children, with choice articles from some of the best writers in the land. Altogether, it is one of the neatest, cheapest, most convenient, and valuable publications ever issued for 10 cents. The Almanac and Year-Book contains 72 pages, printed on fine tinted paper, and is supplied at much less than the cost of publication. Price 10 cents single copies; \$1 per dozen; \$7 per hundred; \$60 per thousand. Sent by mail on receipt of retail and dozen price.

General News.

CANADIAN.

The weather in Manitoba is so mild that farmers are able to continue ploughing.

Sir John Macdonald has sailed for home. He will arrive in Ottawa early next week.

The Grand Division Sons of Temperance opened its annual session in Kingston on Tuesday morning with a large attendance of officers and delegates.

The value of lumber shipped to Europe from the port of Quebec during the season just closed aggregates \$5,692,578.

The death sentence passed upon Francis Bowie, of Antigonish, N. S., has, it is understood, been commuted to imprisonment for life.

The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk for last week showed a falling off of nearly \$30,000 as compared with the corresponding week last year. This was the greatest decrease of any week yet.

A meeting was recently held by the temperance people of Hamilton, at which it was decided to take action in the grocers' license question. Temperance Committees will be appointed for each ward, who will ask each candidate for municipal honors at next election to pledge himself on this question.

Mr. Moody, the evangelist, commenced his series of services on Tuesday morning in the Metropolitan church, Toronto, the building being densely packed on each occasion, and hundreds being turned away from the doors.

FIRES.—The steamer Essex, running on the ferry line between Port Huron and Sarnia, was gutted by fire on Friday night. Loss, about \$1,500 insured. She was owned by James G. Loughhead, of Sarnia. The cause of the fire is unknown.—At Midland, at an early hour on the 2nd, a fire broke out in the fish warehouse of Mr. John Yates, near the Grand Trunk Railway station. The building was almost totally destroyed, together with some four tons of whitefish and trout awaiting shipment to the Eastern Canadian and American markets. Loss, heavy.

UNITED STATES.

The last session of the forty-eight Congress of the United States was opened yesterday, when President Arthur delivered his last annual Message.

Many planters in Louisiana intend giving up the cultivation of the sugar cane and raising rice, owing to the unpromising outlook for the sugar interests of the United States.

At New York, on Nov. 31, Frank Saunders, inventor of the parlor rowing machine, suicided by shooting himself over the remains of his wife, who died the previous day from an overdose of chloral.

The boiler in a saw mill seven miles from Elizabethtown, Ky., on the 29th ult., exploded, tearing the building to pieces and killing eight men. Two others were fatally injured.

At Osceola, Neb., a man named Smith on Thursday night fatally shot his wife, and while gaoled cut his own throat. Previous to the shooting he was put under bonds to keep the peace.

At Franklin, Tenn., Bill Younger, who disturbed the worship of colored people on Thursday evening, was shot and killed during the night.

FIRES.—At New York, a fire on the 2nd inst., partially destroyed J. & C. Fisher's piano factory. Loss \$125,000.—At Lawrenceburg, Ind., the Bauer coooperation was burned on Tuesday. Supposed incendiary. Loss \$50,000.—At Madison, Wis., the Science Hall University was burned on the 1st inst. Loss \$250,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Heavy snow storms are reported in England, the drifts seriously impeding railway traffic.

Mr. Gladstone stated that the Government had received assurance of the passage of the Franchise Bill by the House of Lords.

The barque *Luke Bruce* collided with the steamer *Durango* in the English Channel. The *Durango* sank. Twenty persons were drowned.

The ship *Mary Joseph*, bound from Sydney to the Channel, was lost, with all hands and passengers, on east point, near the Channel, on Saturday night. A violent gale blew at the time.

Slight earthquake shocks were felt on Friday in Rome, Marseilles, and Lyons, and in the department of the Maritime Alps.

In the French Senate a bill was passed abolishing public executions in future.

The inauguration of General Diaz as President of the Mexican Republic took place on Monday, and passed off peacefully.

On Saturday the rebels closely invested the town of Suakim. The ships and forts kept up continual firing. The rebels attacked the cavalry and camp patrols, but were repulsed.

Two hundred Englishmen are sick with enteric fever at Wady Halfa.

The government has been advised of an amicable arrangement between the authorities of Cape Colony and the Boers.

The French Cabinet has obtained certain knowledge that China intends to continue war. It is probable that 15,000 reinforcements will be sent to China.

It is stated that the French fleet is cholera-stricken at Formosa.

Ten thousand rifles and a million rounds of ammunition for field guns have arrived in the interior of Madagascar.

We take much pleasure in calling attention to the following circular which has been issued by the West End Christian Temperance Society:—

DEAR FRIENDS,—The Ladies' Sewing Circle in connection with the "West End Christian Temperance Society," has made arrangements for a Bazaar and fancy sale of useful and ornamental articles, to be held in St. Andrew's Hall on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 16th, 17th and 18th instants.

The object of this undertaking is the raising of funds for the building of a new Temperance Hall in the west end of the city, under the auspices of the W.E.C.T.S. This organization has been blessed and honored by our Heavenly Father in being made the means of rescuing many victims of intemperance, from the terrible thralldom of evil appetite, and raising them up to become useful and respected members of society. It has also been the means of restraining many young people from being led astray.

The promoters of this good work are now desirous of strengthening and rendering more permanent what has been accomplished. To this end they want to secure for themselves a local habitation, and they earnestly request all those who desire to promote the great temperance reform to do what they can to aid them in this undertaking.

The undersigned have been requested by the society to send you this circular, trusting that your known interest in the promotion of all that is good, will induce you to attend their entertainment and sale.

Choice music will be furnished. Refreshments will be supplied at low rates. There will be many attractive features in the entertainment. Admission only five cents.

Signed,

A. FARLEY, PRESIDENT, W. E. C. T. S.

MRS. MILLER, PRESIDENT, SEWING CIRCLE.

WHAT WOMEN SUFFER.

The appetite for strong drink in man has spoiled the life of more women, ruined more homes for them, brought to them more sorrow, scattered more fortunes for them, cursed them with more brutality, shame and hardship than any other evil that lives. The country numbers tens nay hundreds of thousands of women who are widows to-day, who sit in hopeless weeds, because their husbands have been slain by strong drink. There are thousands of homes scattered over the land in which wives live lives of torture, going through all changes of suffering that lie between the extremes of fear and despair, because those whom they love love the intoxicating bowl better than the woman they have sworn to love. There are women by thousands who dread to hear at the door the step that once thrilled them with pleasure. There are women groaning with pain, while we write these words, caused by bruises and brutalities inflicted by husbands made mad by drink. There can be no exaggeration in the statements in regard to this matter, because no human imagination can picture anything worse than the truth and no pen is capable of portraying the truth. The sorrows and horrors of a wife with a drunken husband, or a mother with a son, are as near the realization of hell as can be reached in this world. The shame and indignation, the sorrow and the sense of disgrace for herself and children, the poverty and frequently the beggary, the fear and the fact of violence, the lingering, lifelong struggles and despair of countless women with drunken husbands, are enough to make all women curse the traffic and the traffickers and engage unitedly to support the Scott Act and endeavor to exterminate the worst enemy of their sex.—*Casket*.

Facts and Opinions.

It Works in Georgia.

Georgia has secured such Prohibition in some of her counties, that the jails stand open, night and day—notably at Jonesboro, where the whole institution has been offered for sale, and the conscientious sheriff is forced to think of resigning for lack of something to do.—*Union Signal*.

Can't understand it.

The Seminole Indians cannot understand the white man's method of dealing with fire water. They say:—"He first licenses a man to distil it, then a man to sell it, then he pays a policeman to catch those who drink it and take them to jail, and when they come out they drink and are put in again. Don't understand."—*Ex.*

Ashamed of it.

Bishop John J. Keene, of Richmond, wrote:—"From my heart I invoke the blessing of God on the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, and on the convention which it is about to hold. May the Holy Spirit ever animate and direct the work of the union, and may its efforts not relax till there remains in our country not a single Catholic drunkard nor a single Catholic liquor-seller to bring the blush of shame to the church's cheek."

Give it a Trial.

For four hundred years the people of England have tried by the license system, embracing four hundred and fifty Acts of Parliament, to reduce the evils flowing from the use of intoxicating drink, and they have failed,—miserably failed—as the crowded prisons, and poor houses intimate. Where prohibition has had a trial for four hundred years, and failed as completely, it will, in common fairness and logic, be time for us to pronounce the verdict which shall consign it to the limbo of administrative mistakes.—*Selected*.

A Model Mayor.

Dr. McCammon, Mayor of Kingston, in presiding at a public meeting in that city, said he desired to give this meeting good advice. He had been a total abstainer for over thirty years, and he was now of the opinion that it was safest for young men and women never to touch, taste or handle intoxicating liquors. He did not think he would have been there, or have occupied the Mayor's chair if he had not adopted this plan of life. He had known many young men who started as he did in this city, and who are now occupying positions inferior to what they would have done but for drink. He had seen young men reeling through the streets intoxicated, who would have been ornaments to society had they been total abstainers.—*Berlin News*.

The End is Coming.

A mighty movement has been set on foot throughout the country, and it is gaining in strength and volume at a most prodigious rate. The traffic in drink has failed to give any reason for its existence, and must give way for better things. God is moulding the sentiments of the people, and those sentiments are crystallizing into action and ballots (the only power the traffic fears), and just as an ice-glacier unmelted at its cold and lofty summit, but thawed below by the subtle summer heat, comes down with a sudden crash, so the great whiskey influence "Reared by power, and propped by wrong," will at last through the subtle and irresistible force of public opinion come down with a crash that will make the mountains tremble and the heavens ring.—*Bowmanville Sun*.

The Northwest Law.

Sir Richard Temple lately delivered a lecture in Winnipeg on his impressions of the Canadian Northwest; and this is what he said about the prohibitory liquor law:—

"He had to congratulate the people of this country upon the manner in which the manufacture and sale of liquor had been curtailed and kept down in the territory. He had been informed that

the prohibitory liquor law had been enforced in the Northwest territories out of humane consideration for the poor Indian. It was equally advantageous to the white man of the country. He would urge the people of this country, as they had inaugurated such a good system of sobriety, for God's sake to retain it. England could testify her bitter experience in the matter of drinking liquor."—*Charlottetown Examiner*.

Progress.

The man who does not note a great difference between the present and all past movements is, in our opinion, not a close observer. Outside of the lodges, societies and churches—and the latter were never so unanimous on the question as now—a feeling has gradually taken possession of the people that the liquor traffic should be curtailed, and the evils arising from it kept within as narrow bounds as possible. Many who do not believe in the principle of prohibition or sumptuary laws of any nature, conclude to sacrifice their opinion when they see the number of young men who are journeying along life's road with temptations on every side. Men who have been gradually educated by reading and observation to look on the question in the above lights, but who keep quiet, are the ones who carry the Scott Act.—*Orillia Packet*.

No Backward Step.

All honor to the temperance people of Halton for the zeal and fidelity to principle that secured this inspiring victory! It is very significant that on the same day on which the liquor party were defeated in Halton, in Maine the principle of prohibition was made a part of the constitution of the State, so that prohibition cannot now be rescinded by a mere majority vote of the Legislature. After all the talk about the Maine law being a failure, it is significant that the people of Maine, who know most about its operation, are convinced that it conduces to the public good, and they are determined that it shall continue in force. It is also a suggestive fact, that in spite of the great disadvantages with which the Scott Act has had to contend everywhere, and the refusal of the liquor party to give it a fair trial, yet, in no county in which it has been adopted have the people been induced to ask for its repeal.—*Christian Guardian*.

The Towns Are Sold.

One of the most noticeable features of voting in the several counties last Thursday was the fact that in all the towns majorities were given for the Act save Walkerton, in Bruce. Kincairdine, Port Elgin, Paisley, Goderich, Seaforth, Clinton, and even Exeter, where the head talker of the Antis might have been supposed to get in his best work, gave decided majorities for the Act. Walkerton, the county seat of Bruce, the only town which has the unenviable notoriety of giving a majority against the Act, is well known to be a "hard" place. The vote of the towns upset the statement of the Antis that only the farmers were supporters of the Act. If the Act will injure the business of the towns, as they contend, a large majority of all the towns of Huron, Bruce and Dufferin, save Walkerton, seem willing to be injured so long as the drink traffic is stopped. But we do not believe that any injury to business will be the result. From the very nature of things it must be the very opposite.—*St. Mary's Argus*.

How they make it.

The (whiskey) *Champion* of Chicago has published the following in several recent issues:—"We have for sale a Compounder's Establishment, in the city of Chicago, manufacturing a dozen or more of the choicest bitters, cordials, fire liquors and other specialties used by the trade. The proprietor offers for sale all his machinery, stock, materials, essential oils, flavoring extracts and manufacturing receipts, together with the good will of the firm at a very reasonable price. He now furnishes over 300 regular customers. The services of the foreman, who is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture, and has the whole management of the business, can be secured upon moderate terms. Not less than \$3,000 cash required. For further information apply to the publisher of the *Champion*." The "stock" of this establishment is suggestive of the stuff used in making Chicago whiskey, and there is no reason to think that this is any less pure than that generally sold the country over.—*American Reformer*.

One week's work.

The record for a single week of the liquor traffic has been prepared by the *New York Observer*, from the files of six newspapers. The appalling list is as follows:—Murders, 11; murderous assaults, 17; suicides, 13; wife-beatings, 7; affrays, 19; miscellaneous, 41; total, 108.—*Cimeter*.

Duped.

There is probably no class of persons so thoroughly duped as the consumers of spirituous liquors. They will smack their lips over a glass of brandy, or a bottle of champagne, and talk of the charming qualities of these beverages, when in reality neither ever crossed the ocean. Chemical analyses prove that both are made of some compound deleterious to health, and a comparison of our imports with their internal revenue returns, show that there is not so much of either imported as is consumed. There is scarcely any liquor sold in a prime state at the present day. Nearly all is manufactured or greatly adulterated, or both, and when the consumer is indulging in what he supposes to be a prime article of liquor, he is in reality taking a vile compound, manufactured in accordance with certain recipes, which can be bought for a few dollars each.—*Ex.*

Is it Quackery?

Excepting one drug, there is nothing which medical men are so particular about as the nature and quality of the drugs they prescribe. They are exact to a grain in their prescriptions, and so careful are they that they frequently recommend their patients to get their prescriptions made at some particular establishment, so as to obtain the purest drugs. But in reference to one drug they display a culpable recklessness in the way in which they frequently prescribe it to their patients. They do not seem to care what course of life the latter have led, and even though they may have been greatly addicted to intemperance, our medical men only sometimes take that into account. Accordingly they prescribe the powerful drug alcohol; and instead of doing this in a form in which it could be obtained at the apothecary's shop, they advise their patients, men, women, and children, sober and intemperate alike, to take it in the shape of wine, beer or spirits, to be procured at any grocer's, wine-merchant's, public-house, or beer-shop they may choose, and too often can we hear the young man or woman say with an air of authority at a public bar counter, "I am taking this because the doctor ordered it." Varying as these drinks do, as to strength and purity, at each description of shop where they are sold, such conduct on the part of the medical practitioners does seem very like quackery, and a disgrace to the noble profession. If alcohol be required as a medicine, but which, after the experience of the Temperance Hospital in London, is very questionable, still, if our allopathic and homœopathic practitioners think it necessary in certain cases, let them be consistent, and show the same care in its prescription as they do in respect to other drugs.—*Dublin Coffee Palace Journal*.

Tales and Sketches.

THE DREAM OF THE REVELLER.

Around the board the guests were met,
The lights above them beaming,
And in their cups, replenished oft,
The ruddy wine was streaming;
Their cheeks were flushed, their eyes were bright,
Their hearts with pleasure bounded;
The song was sung, the toast was given,
And loud the revel sounded.

I drained a goblet with the rest,
And cried, "Away with sorrow!
Let us be happy for to-day,
What care we for to-morrow?"
But as I spoke my sight grew dim,
And slumber deep came o'er me,
And mid the whirl of mingling tongues
This vision passed before me:
Methought I saw a demon rise;
He held a mighty bicker,

Whose burnished sides ran brimming o'er
With floods of burning liquor.
Around him pressed a clamorous crowd,
To taste his liquor greedy,
But chiefly came the poor and sad—
The suffering and the needy.

All those oppressed by need or debt,
The dissolute, the lazy,
Blar-eyed old men and reckless youths,
And palsied women crazy.
"Give, give!" they cried, "give, give us drink,
To drown all thought of sorrow;
If we are happy for to-day,
We care not for to-morrow."
The first drop warmed their shivering skins
And drove away their sadness;
The second lit their sunken eyes,
And filled their souls with gladness;
The third drop made them shout and roar,
And play each furious antic;
The fourth drop boiled their very blood,
And the fifth drop drove them frantic.

"Drink!" said the demon, "drink your fill!
Drink of these waters mellow!
They'll make your eye-balls sear and dull,
And turn your white skins yellow;
They'll fill your homes with care and grief,
And clothe your back with tatters;
They'll fill your hearts with evil thoughts—
But never mind; what matters
Though virtue sink and reason fail
And social ties dis sever?—
I'll be your friend in hour of need,
And find you homes for ever;
For I have built three mansions high,
Three strong and goodly houses,
To lodge at last each jolly soul
Who all his life carouses.

"The first it is a spacious house,
To all but sots appalling,
Where, by the parish bounty fed,
Vile, in the sunshine crawling,
The worn-out drunkard ends his days,
And eats the dole of others,
A plague and burden to himself,
An eye-sore to his brothers.
The second is a lazar house,
Rank, fetid and unholy,
Where, smitten by diseases foul
And hopeless melancholy,
The victims of potatoes deep
Pine on a couch of sadness,
Some calling death to end their pain,
And others wrought to madness.

"The third and last is black and high,
The abode of guilt and anguish,
And full of dungeons deep and fast,
Where death-doomed felons languish.
So drain the cup and drain again,
One of my goodly houses
Shall lodge at last each jolly soul
Who to the dregs carouses!"
But well he knew, that demon old,
How vain was all his preaching;
The ragged crew that round him flocked
Were heedless of his teaching.
Even as they heard his fearful words
They cried, with shouts of laughter,
"Out on the fool who mars to-day
With thoughts of an hereafter.

"We care not for thy houses three,
Who live but for the present,
And merry will we make it yet,
And quaff our bumpers pleasant."
Loud laughed the fiend to hear them speak,
And, lifting high his bicker,
"Body and soul are mine," said he;
"I'll have them both for liquor."

—*Irish Christian Advocate*.

THE BURNISH FAMILY.

CHAPTER V.

What a Heretic thought of Philanthropy and Religion in Burnish.

A PRIZE STORY PUBLISHED BY THE SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)

"My medical prescription, or as a matter of individual taste, may I ask, Miss Alterton?" said Mr. Burnish the second Sunday of her residence.

"Neither, sir," said Mabel, blushing deeply at finding herself the subject of remark, and seeing a little sneer rippling on the lips of the bland Mr. Veering, as he raised his glass ostentatiously to his lips with an air of offended virtue.

"Neither! how so? you speak riddles, Miss Alterton," reiterated Mr. Burnish.

"I have a principle against it, sir! It appears to me, there is so much misery produced by the drinking customs of society, that I wish to have nothing to do with them," replied Mabel, with a slight tremor in her voice, but a clear light beaming in her eyes.

Shafton Keen, who dined there every Sunday, set his glass down, evidently highly amused, and looked at his uncle: that worthy gentleman's face being just then a puzzle. It was beneath his dignity to be angry, and yet the speech of Mabel, though softly spoken, did not please him.

"My dear Miss Alterton," he said, in a constrained tone, and with a severe flash in his stern eyes, "the evils of this world are not cured by eccentricities. If all the young ladies fresh from school, with the great knowledge of human nature they must possess, were to leave off their wine from this day, depend on it, there would still be drunkenness, notwithstanding their heroic sacrifice of the courtesies of good society, and the laws of common sense."

Mr. Veering laughed out as much as he could, for a good hearty laugh was not in him, at this sally; and the boys, who liked their daily glass of wine, joined in a little sniggering chorus, at which, however, Mr. Burnish looked round angrily. Mr. Veering instantly resumed his gravity, and the head of the house added, "But in my house, and at my table, no one is coerced. Pursue your own plan, Miss Alterton; but, remember, if you think it likely to do good, I venture to tell you you are mistaken."

"Perhaps so, sir," said Mabel gently; "but I thought that all were answerable for acting up to conviction."

"They should educate their convictions, and see that they are on the winning side," interposed Mr. Shafton Keen, in his quiet voice, that cleaved its way like a razor through the other tones.

"The right side, you would say, my dear sir," remarked Mr. Veering, correcting the sentence.

"No, sir," rejoined Shafton Keen, carelessly, "I meant what I said, 'the winning side.'"

"Shafton makes a jest of everything," said Mrs. Burnish peevishly; "and I must say, for my part, I have no sympathy with these new ideas about our duty to drunkards. We shall cure you of these fancies, dear Miss Alterton. Why, only a short time back, we had to discharge our two Scripture-readers, for they actually substituted, that is, they added, some tracts about some nonsense they called Total Abstinence, to our authorized tracts and the blessed gospel. Mr. Veering knows that, in future, no such enthusiasts are to be employed."

"I shall feel it my duty to be very careful," said Mr. Veering.

"Be equally careful, sir," said Delamere Burnish, "that you employ sober men, for I remember—"

"Oh! that's an old story," interrupted Mr. Burnish, evidently wishing none of Delamere's recollections to be repeated. "Of course, we shall employ sober men; but my conscience would never permit me to employ men whose Pharisaical morality was always brought forward, and who were planning works of human device, instead of trusting to faith and grace to operate a change on the human heart. "Shafton," he added, peevishly, as he caught the expression that lurked in his nephew's eye, "I beg of you to be serious. I happen, sir, to have a conscience, and to respect its admonitions. I recommend you, young men," looking at Delamere as well, and speaking pompously, "to attend to its inward voice."

Mrs. Burnish, rather flustered, yet enjoying the warmth of her husband's manner, rose to leave the table, Miss Alterton and the little girls following. Mabel heard the distinct tones of Shafton Keen, as she passed, say, in a whisper to his cousin, "Ah! Delamere, it's no wonder the commander-in-chief has such a formidable conscience. Why, man, it's as deep as a vat, and as broad as the acres covered by the Burnish brewery." Mabel saw Delamere impatiently or indignantly trying to hush the satirist, and Mr. Veering was putting forward his face, which very much resembled a watchful tom-cat, with the evident desire of hearing the remark—doubtless to improve it in the repetition to Mrs. Burnish.

"During that evening, Mabel's reflections were mostly on the difficult question of Conscience, and the difference there was in the quality of that article.

Through tattered clothes small vices do appear—
Robes and furred gowns hide all. Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtles breaks.
Arm it in rags—a pigmy's straw doth pierce it.

Shakespeare.

"That's an oddity, Delamere, that Miss Alterton," said Mr. Shafton Keen, as he sauntered in the evening towards his lodgings, in the New Road, accompanied by his cousin, who liked to visit the bachelor quarters of the young surgeon, and indulge, without fear of interruption, in the smoking and potations common to a house where several medical students boarded.

"I see nothing so odd," replied Delamere. "She must think us odd; quite barbarians, I fancy! Why, it was a complete attack on her to-day at table."

"Oh! it was capital. I wouldn't have missed that brief scene on any account. My respected uncle's perplexity at finding in his own house some one with a conscience different from his. Because you know, my dear fellow, that all consciences are regulated, or ought to be, by the Burnish barometer, and that neither you nor I, when on our good behavior, are up to the right mark. Now, to see that young girl, with her calm face, so quietly cutting prejudice against the grain, and talking of her convictions about drunkenness, in a house that has as surely grown to its goodly dimensions out of the intemperance of the people—manned by drunkards' blood, and bones, and vitals—as a tree grows out of the earth."

"Faugh! Shafton, how odious are your similes—they smell of the dissecting room, man! and as to the trade, what have we to do with that? No one forces the national throat to gulp down the Burnish porter. The excess rests with the consumers and the—"

"The cash, Delamere, with you," laughed Shafton.

"Well! and if so, without boasting, Shafton, there's no stint of the 'cash,' as you call it, when the claims of religion and benevolence are made."

"Now, don't, my good fellow—now, pray, don't say one word on those well-worn topics. I hate the very names! It's not your trade—and be thankful that it is not—to emulate Mr. Veering, and make the worst appear the better cause. My good aunt may call me latitudinarian, heterodox, free-thinker, or whatever name her vocabulary of denunciation supplies; but, if I called myself Christian minister, I'd pluck my tongue out, before it should gloze and fawn over rich sinners, and see, with a microscopic glance, the vices of the poor. Trust me, Delamere, it's not a fault confined to the Israelites of old to fall down and worship the golden calf."

"Upon my word, Shafton, you improve; who is it, my father or uncle Felix, that your worshipful self calls a golden calf? Get rid of this splenetic humor: it does not sit well upon you."

"All in good part, coz! I speak what I think to you. Though, I must say, you surprise me. I never thought you would prove such a true twig of the family tree. I see you mean to blossom forth in the golden sunshine, heedless of the manure I spoke of at your roots. Yes! you'll be earning some thousands by breaking society's head, and then magnanimously, you'll give a few shillings back to buy a plaster, knocking down with the strong blow of an armed right hand, and ostentatiously trying to lift up with the tip of a little finger. Pharisees, indeed! Oh, it's rich to hear my uncle talk of a Pharisaical morality! Meanwhile, that young girl tells them of convictions that include self—a morality whose glance is inward, and begins with the individual. Mark me, she'll have to alter all that, or leave."

"By the way," he added, after a pause, "where did she spring from—this *rara avis*? If I mistake not, my good coz, you have spent your evenings at home more regularly of late, and I suspect this Miss Alterton is the cause; have a care! the heir of what Dr. Johnson called the "potentiality of becoming rich beyond the dreams of avarice," must never descend from his dignity as purveyor of blessings to the community, by wedding a portionless governess."

"What folly you utter, Shafton; but, as my mother says—"It's only Shafton." Surely I may be civil to a young lady in my father's house, without such results as you suppose. Besides, the reserve of Miss Alterton is a peculiarity so marked, that it piques my curiosity. I fancy she must have something to conceal."

"It's a face that has a story to tell, if one could only read it," said Shafton; "an orphan who has had reverses."

"I think not an orphan. I have heard Mrs. Burnish say her father is living, and in the wine trade. I saw Miss Alterton in a railway carriage a month before she came to us. She was not then in mourning; but what surprised me was the appearance of the woman who met her at the station. A low Londoner, as regularly steeped in gin as any specimen of the class I have ever seen."

"Oh! as to that, no one is answerable for the people they employ in his great city," said Shafton. "One thing I feel certain of, my good aunt,

Mrs. Theophilus, will be well off with such a coadjutor in her plans, if she only cures the young thing of the perverse habit of daring to differ from the Burnish creed. But I advise you, my boy, to come to me of an evening, or go anywhere in the meditative twilight, rather than consult as the stars of your destiny the bright eyes of this damsel.

"I have already told you your advice on that subject is superfluous, Shafton."

"Well, say as you will; I see breakers a-head, and I warn you. My aunt, in her quiet way, would like nothing better than to embroil you with your father; and I leave you to judge whether anything would more completely give her that satisfaction than an imprudent love affair. My poor mother's case has served the family for a substantial slandering dish, a *'pièce de résistance'*, ever since it occurred, which is now one year before the world was enriched with the presence of Shafton Keen."

"Ah! but that was truly a sad affair. I never look at that sweet picture at Draneton Manor, of my father's only sister, your poor mother, but the thought of her having, as Lady Burnish says, married a man who broke her heart, and spent her fortune, seems like an impossible outrage on one so pure and good; and you too, Shafton, you have been most deeply injured."

"A common case, Delamere," was the reply, with a forced laugh. "My father took to the consuming instead of the producing department. He was the victim of logic."

"Of what, Shafton?"

"Of logic—the right use of reason, or the rules by which to regulate reason, as the books have it."

"The victim of anything rather than reason, I should say," remonstrated Delamere.

"No. He reasoned thus—If good and honorable men establish a certain highly respectable trade approved of all, and grow rich, and become the praise of all sorts of people—win, absolutely, golden opinions everywhere—it must be right and wise to patronize them—to help to build their fortunes—to swell the triumph and partake the gale." Only you see, in this case, the gale bore these great ships into a deep current, where they floated famously, and drove my father's little barque upon the rocks, where it broke up, and I only have escaped to tell the tale."

There was a touch of rough pathos in Shafton's voice as he spoke that made Delamere silent; indeed, he had been trained to a sort of patronizing pity for his cousin, which the latter often resented, and it might be that his sensitiveness detected some emotion of the kind in Delamere's look, for he added in a minute,—

"But the blast has blown—laid low the fair young mother, and, a few years later, to the great joy of every heart but one, the father, with his faulty logic. But it's an ill wind that blows nobody good; and here I am, ready and able to work, and not likely to want employment as long as my uncles, and others like them, benefit the world, by manufacturing the means of breaking heads, and limbs, and hearts, *ad libitum*. But, rough fellow as I am, no philosopher nor philanthropist—I'd rather mend the fractures they make, than share their gains."

"You were not forced in the choice of a profession, you might have studied for the church if you had chosen," said Delamere.

"No, no, my boy; I'm bad enough,—a cross-grained bit of stuff, no doubt—but the shameful enormity of professing to deliver God's awful message, and putting the devil's paraphrase in its place, is an ingenuity of profanity that I leave to Mr. Septimus Veering, and go content to my bone-setting."

"You are too bad—too severe; I don't like Mr. Veering and his smooth ways, but you put it in too strong a light."

"You should hear a patient that I have just now in Middlesex Hospital," said Shafton. "It's refreshing to hear that man talk. He has been a great drunkard, and is ill of an incurable disease. When I spoke to him of his habits, the fellow said,—I never drank anything but Christian gin and orthodox beer; and when I asked for an explanation, the names of my two uncles were given as guarantees for the excellence of the beverages he had quaffed. I was glad, Delamere, that I bore my poor dead father's name, despised as it is among you, rather than that quoted by this poor wretch in his agonies. When the chaplain spoke to him about his sin, he asked, 'Whether poisoning on Christian principles was murder?' and puzzled the clergyman, who is really a good man, terribly. He has been a literary man, very clever, I should think; but there he is, dying by inches, and one of his amusements is counting up the great religious meetings my uncles have presided over, this Spring, the times they have spoken or voted on questions of social morals in the House, and then making a calculation of the cost of what he calls Distillers' and Brewers' Philanthropy."

"'Tis a diseased mind, Shafton, and, I should think, contagious, by your perverse humor."

"I wish it were contagious—'twould be capital to inoculate with that virus. If people, before they sink, could reason as they do when they are in the slough, Burnish & Co.'s Entire would be entirely superseded, and Burnish's Old Tom would die of decrepitude."

At this point of the conversation, Delamere's patience or convictions gave way, and with a hasty adieu, he left the cousin alone to chew the cud of sweet and bitter fancies.

(To be continued.)

Our Casket.

BITS OF TINSEL.

The man who had no music in his sole—The chap who wears rubber boots.

Men can by no possibility become female clerks; but there is nothing to prevent women becoming mail clerks.

Sometimes when a man falls down he is said to have slipped up. Such are the inconsistencies of our language.

In good old Bible times it was considered a miracle for an ass to speak, but nowadays nothing short of a miracle will keep one quiet.

Life is like a harness. There are traces, cares, lines of trouble, bits as good fortune, breaches of good manners, bridled tongues, and everybody has a tug to pull through.

A little girl joyfully assured her mother the other day that she had found out where they made horses; she had seen a man finishing one, "He was nailing on his last foot."

"I don't like these shoes," said a lady customer, "because the soles are too thick." "Is that the only objection?" blandly asked the shopkeeper. "Yes," was the reply. "Then, madam, if you take the shoes, I can assure you that that objection will gradually wear away."

"Halloo!" shouted one boy to another whom he saw running wildly down the street. "Halloo! are you training for a race?" "No," called back the flying boy, "I'm racing for a train."

A shrewd old lady cautioned her married daughter against worrying her husband too much, and concluded by saying: "My child, a man is like an egg. Kept in hot water a little while, he may boil soft, but keep him there too long and he hardens."

A loquacious blockhead, after babbling some time to Lord Erskine, observed he was afraid he was intruding on his lordship's ear—"Oh, not at all," observed Erskine; "I have not been listening."

"You ought to put a sign over that hatchway," said a policeman to a storekeeper, "or some one may tumble into it." "All right," replied the merchant; and he tied one of his "Fall Opening" placards to the railing.

A story is told of an Anglo-German printer, who having worked a job for a gentleman of whose financial integrity he had considerable doubt, made the following reply to him when he called for the articles: "Der job is not quite done, but der beel ish made out."

"Why," he pleaded, "our very circumstances bind us together: our similar tastes, our friendship, long acquaintance"—"Yes," she replied, "Even age could bind us together." "What age, dearest?" he asked. "Mucilage," answered she, glumly. A minute later, as he paste up and down the room alone, he realized that his failure was complete.

"My son," said a Boston man the other morning as the milkman's boy entered just at breakfast time with the supply of milk. "My son, I have noticed a singular appearance about the milk recently. It appears to be covered with a thick, yellow substance after it has stood for some time. Can you explain this phenomenon?"

"Tain't no femomenon; it's cream," said the boy, "that's all the best of the milk, sir."

THE PATHFINDER.—A manual of helps for the work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Ordered by the National Temperance Convention, held in Detroit in 1883. Edited and compiled by Mrs. E. G. Greene, President of the W. C. T. U. of Vermont. 12mo, 183 pages. Price 25 cents. It contains forms of organizations for local Unions, together with election of officers, committees and their duties, delegates to conventions, plans for institution, list of departments, with a full description of each, list of Superintendents, together with their duties, etc., etc. It gives full description for forming local Unions, and how to conduct them. It also contains an introduction by Miss F. E. Willard, President of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and will be found valuable to every member of the Union. Published by and for sale by the National Temperance Society and Publication House, J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 53 Reade Street, New York.

For Girls and Boys

NO!

Life, my boy, is what you make it;
Whether good, or whether bad,
All depends on you; then ever
Dare to answer "no," my lad.

When temptation's wiles assail you
Turn your back, and, with a joy
Only known to those who dare it,
Boldly answer "no," my boy.

Be a man and bravely battle
'Gainst youth's dire and deadliest foe;
"Touch not, taste not!" be your motto,
And, when tempted, answer—"no."

—Kate McDonald in *Youth's Temperance Banner*.

A PLUCKY YOUNG MAN.

Here is a true story of successful energy. A young drug clerk wrote from the Far West to a prominent pharmacist in New York, saying he would like to come to the city and enter a store. He came, but when the pharmacist questioned him personally he found that his visitor had never put up prescriptions written in Latin; consequently, he could not get a situation. He did not know a soul in the great city, not even the gentleman to whom he had written (until he met him at his store). He sought in vain for a place, and finally found a subordinate position, where he was given five dollars a week and had to board himself. He was a studious, pushing, active young fellow, and soon managed to attend the lectures at the College of Pharmacy. The gentleman with whom he had corresponded took an interest in him, and invited him to come to his store and assist in the manufacturing of fluid extracts. Once he showed his employer what he could do in that line. The man was surprised. "Why can't you do something of that kind for me?" he asked. The clerk said he could, and his salary (which in the meanwhile had been slightly increased) was raised to very respectable proportions. He worked for a time in this way, eventually receiving a salary of \$50 a week; finally he opened a laboratory of his own, and to-day he employs forty or fifty "hands." And yet, when he arrived in New York he did not have a dollar, and was without influence and without friends.—George J. Munson, in *St. Nicholas*.

LITTLE SCOTCH GRANITE.

Bart and Johnnie Lee were delighted when their Scotch cousin came to live with them. He was little but very bright and full of fun. He could tell curious things about his home in Scotland and his voyage across the ocean. He was as far advanced in his studies as they were, and the first day he went to school they thought him remarkably good. He wasted no time in play when he should have been studying and he advanced finely.

At night, before the close of the school, the teacher called the roll and the boys began to answer "Ten." When Willie understood that he was to say ten if he had not whispered during the day, he replied, "I have whispered."

"More than once?" asked the teacher.

"Yes, sir," answered Willie.

"As many as ten times?"

"Maybe I have," faltered Willie.

"Then I shall mark you zero," said the teacher sternly, "and that is a great disgrace."

"Why, I did not see you whisper once," said Johnnie, that night after school.

"Well, I did," said Willie. "I saw others doing it, and so I asked to borrow a book; then I lent a slate-pencil and asked a boy for a knife, and did several such things. I supposed it was allowed."

"Oh, we all do it," said Burt, reddening. "There isn't any sense in the old rule, and nobody could keep it, nobody does."

"I will, or else I will say I haven't," said Willie. "Do you suppose I would tell ten lies in one heap?"

"Oh, we don't call them lies," muttered Johnnie. "There wouldn't be a credit among us at night if we were so strict."

"What of that if you told the truth?" laughed Willie bravely.

In a short time the boys all saw how it was with him. He studied hard, played with all his might in playtime, but according to his account he lost more credits than any of the rest. After some weeks the boys answered "Nine" and "Eight," oftener than they used to; yet the school room seemed to have grown quieter. Sometimes when Willie Grant's mark was even lower than usual, the teacher would smile peculiarly, but said no more of disgrace. Willie never preached at them or told tales, but somehow it made the boys ashamed of themselves, just the seeing that this sturdy blue-eyed boy must tell the truth. It was putting the clean cloth by the half-soiled one, you see; and they felt like cheats and story-tellers. They talked him over, and loved him, if they did nickname him "Scotch Granite," he was so firm about a promise.

Well at the end of the term Willie's name was very low down on the credit list. When it was read, he had hard work not to cry, for he was very sensitive, and he had tried hard to be perfect. But the very last thing that day was a speech by the teacher, who told of once seeing a man muffled up in a cloak. He was passing him without a look, when he was told the man was General —, the great hero. "The signs of his rank were hidden, but the hero was there just the same," said the teacher. And now, boys, you will see what I mean when I give a little gold medal to the most faithful boy—the one really the most conscientiously 'perfect in his department' among you. Who shall have it?"

"Little Scotch Granite!" shouted forty boys at once; for the child whose name was "low" on the credit list had made truth noble in their eyes.—*The British Evangelist*.

THE DRINKER'S FLUSHED FACE.

Every one is familiar with the flushed face of the drunkard. It is a fixed characteristic. Even the moderate drinker has it more or less, though it may seem to himself, and to many others, a look of health. So, too, the face may be flushed for a time, by a single glass of wine. Now, every internal surface of the body is, without exception, equally flushed. Science, at length, explains this. It is due to the paralyzing effect of the alcohol on the nerves that regulate the contraction of the arteries—for the arteries are not mere tubes, but contract and dilate, like the heart, and this dilation and contraction depend on the nerves that accompany the arteries in all, even their minutest, ramifications. When thus dilated unduly, the capillaries become engorged, and the heart beats with increased rapidity, because of the lessened resistance of the arteries. In the case of the habitual drinker, this engagement becomes permanent. Let it now be remembered that it is not confined to the surface of the body, but extends to every organ and every tissue.

Hence, we have in the habitual drinker, even though he may never be drunk, a congested stomach, giving rise to the worst forms of confirmed indigestion; a congested liver, causing it first to distend and thicken, and then to harden, thereby obstructing the flow of the blood through it and resulting in fatal dropsy; congested lungs, with pleurisy, and the most intractable form of consumption complaints, including even Bright's disease; congested brain and nervous centres, causing various neuralgias, insomnia, loss of memory, madness and delirium tremens. The drunkard is diseased through and through—whatever look of health he may have. Any superadded ailment is likely to prove fatal, for it nowhere finds vital resistance, and medicine is largely powerless to arouse the eliminating organs to expel its poison from the system. A slight cold may thus end in death, and a drunkard is particularly exposed to taking cold. For, in the first place, alcohol always lowers the temperature to a dangerous point, so that one may be chilled without any special exposure; and in the second place, a man who drinks to intoxication is apt to be specially exposed. The friends of a drunkard should remember that it is of prime importance to get him, as soon as possible, into a decidedly warm room, both to save him from a dangerous chill, and to facilitate the elimination of the poison.—*Youth's Companion*.

The Canada Temperance Act!

OVER 32,000 MAJORITY.

"THANK GOD AND TAKE COURAGE."

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

PRESENT STATE OF THE CAMPAIGN.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR.

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

PLACE	VOTES POLL		MAJORITIES.		DATE OF ELECTION.
	For	Ag'nst.	For	Ag'nst.	
Fredericton (city), N.B.	403	203	200		Oct. 31, 1878
York, N.B.	1229	214	1015		Dec'r 28, "
Prince, P.E.I.	2062	271	1791		" 28, "
Charlotte, N.B.	867	149	718		March 14, 1879
Carleton, N.B.	1215	96	1119		April 21, "
Charlottetown (city), P.E.I.	827	25	574		April 24, "
Albert, N.B.	718	114	604		April 21, "
King's, P.E.I.	1076	59	1017		May 29, "
Lambton, Ont.	2567	2352	215		May 29, "
King's, N.B.	798	245	553		June 23, "
Queen's, N.B.	500	315	185		July 3, "
Westmoreland, N.B.	1082	299	783		Sept. 11, "
Megantic, Que.	372	841		469	Sept. 11, "
Northumberland, N.B.	875	673	202		Sept. 2, 1880
Stanstead, Quebec.	760	941		181	June 21, "
Queen's, P.E.I.	1317	99	1218		Sept. 22, "
Marquette, Manitoba.	612	195	417		Sept. 27, "
Digby, N.B.	944	42	902		Nov. 8, "
Queen's, N.S.	763	82	681		Jan'r 3, 1881
Sunbury, N.B.	176	41	135		Feb. 17, "
Shelburne, N.S.	807	154	653		March 17, "
Lisgar, Man.	247	120	127		April 7, "
Hamilton (city).	1661	2811		1150	" 13, "
King's, N.S. Ont.	1477	108	1369		" 14, "
Halton, Ont.	1483	1402	81		" 19, "
Annapolis, N.S.	1111	114	997		" 19, "
Wentworth, Ont.	1611	2202		591	" 22, "
Colchester, N.S.	1418	184	1234		May 13, "
Cape Breton, N.S.	739	216	523		Ag'st. 11, "
Hants, N.S.	1028	92	936		Sept. 15, "
Welland, Ont.	1610	2378		768	Nov. 10, "
Lambton, Ont.	2988	3073		85	Nov. 29, "
Inverness, N.S.	960	106	854		Jan'y 6, 1882
Pictou, N.S.	1555	453	1102		Jan'y 9, "
St. John, N.B.	1074	1074			Feb. 23, "
Fredericton, N. B.	293	252	41		Oct. 26, "
Cumberland, N. S.	1560	262	1298		Oct. 25, 1883
Prince County, P. E. I.	2939	1065	1874		Feb'y 7, 1884
Yarmouth, N.S.	1300	96	1204		March 7, 1884
Oxford, Ont.	4073	3298	775		March 20, 1884
Arthabaska, Que.	1487	235	1252		July 17, 1884
Westmoreland, N.B.	1774	1701	73		Aug. 14, 1884
Halton, Ont.	1947	1767	180		Sept. 9, 1884
Simcoe, Ont.	5712	4529	1183		Oct. 9, 1884
Stanstead, Que.	1300	975	325		" 9, 1884
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	755	715	40		" 16, 1884
Dundas, Stormont & Glengarry, Ont.				1721	" 16, 1884
Perth, Ont.	1805	1999		194	" 23, 1884
Bruce, Ont.	4501	3189	1312		" 30, 1884
Huron, Ont.	6012	4537	1655		" 30, 1884
Dufferin, Ont.			805		" 30, 1884
Prince Edward, Ont.				127	" 30, 1884
York, N.B.	1184	661	523		" 30, 1884
Renfrew, Ont.			730		Nov. 7, 1884
Norfolk, Ont.			1,065		" 11, 1884

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

<i>Ontario.</i>		<i>Brant, --</i>	<i>Brantford (city).</i>
Russell and Prescott,		Elgin,	St. Thomas (city).
Carleton,		Perth,	Guelph (city).
Leeds and Grenville,		Lambton,	Kingston (city).
Lennox and Addington,		Lanark --	Belleville (city).
Northumberland and Durham,		Kent,	Toronto (city).
Ontario,		Middlesex,	London (city).
York,		Wellington.	
Essex,		Lincoln,	
Grey,			
<i>Quebec.</i> —Shefford, Brome, Pontiac, Chicoutimi, Missisquoi.			

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 nine counties have adopted the Act, and in eighteen counties and seven cities agitation has been started in its favor.
 Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, two counties of which have adopted the Act.
 British Columbia has five parliamentary constituencies, none of which have adopted the Act.
 Friends in counties not heard from are requested to send us accounts of the movement in their counties. If there is none, they are requested to act at once by calling a county conference. All information can be had from the Provincial Alliance Secretary.

List of Alliance Secretaries:

Ontario.....	F. S. Spencer, 8 King Street East, Toronto.
Quebec.....	Rev. D. V. Lucas, 182 Mountain St., Montreal.
New Brunswick.....	C. H. Lagrin, 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.