

THE CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

Freedom for the Right means Suppression of the Wrong.

VOL. 4.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 4th, 1884.

NO. 40

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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All communications should be addressed to

F. S. SPENCE. - - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 4th, 1884.

FOUND.

At the Convention, a pocket pencil. The owner may have the same returned by proving property. Apply to THE CANADA CITIZEN office.

OUR ORGAN.

It is specially desirable that in the coming contest everything possible should be done to thoroughly inform the public of the great principles that underlie our cause, and to keep that public continually posted as to the progress of our work. The Alliance has taken a wise step in arranging to furnish the CANADA CITIZEN free to its members. The weekly visits of a live temperance paper must be productive of good. It ought to be in every family in the land. We are making arrangements by which special editions can be furnished at very low prices for use as campaign sheets where contests are going on. We want our friends, everywhere, to do what they can to extend our circulation, and also to keep us continually informed in respect to the state and progress of our cause in their respective localities.

THE COMING CONTEST.

The temperance workers of Canada are thoroughly roused and thoroughly in earnest. The Ontario Provincial Convention at Toronto last week was one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in the Dominion. It gave no uncertain sound. There

was in all its proceedings a wonderful harmony, a remarkable unity of sentiment, and concentration of effort towards what was really the principal work in hand, namely, planning the most thorough and extensive campaign of political action against the liquor traffic, that has yet been undertaken. Systematically and determinedly are we going to work to make the Scott Act the law of the whole Province of Ontario. Steps have already been taken for the organization of all the countries in group number one, and in some of the other groups much progress has also been made. We must go into this work without any rashness or precipitation, but with enthusiasm and energy that will preclude failure. Let all action be taken carefully, and not without prudent consultation. The Alliance can and will co-operate with, advise and aid the workers everywhere. We must expect the fiercest and bitterest opposition. The forces of liquordom will rally for the strongholds of their power, and no effort will be spared to retain what they feel is fast slipping from their grasp. We must be prepared for a desperate struggle. But if we do our duty we need have no fears as to the result. We are at a crisis in the history of our cause, in which intense and active loyalty may make that cause triumphant at once and forever.

THE DOMINION ALLIANCE

FOR THE

LEGAL SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

ONTARIO BRANCH.

Proceedings of the Fifth Annual Session.

TORONTO, Tuesday March 25th, 1884.

MORNING SESSION.

The Annual Convention of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance for the total suppression of the Liquor Traffic was opened at the Temperance Hall, Temperance St., at 10:30 a.m.

In the absence of the President, Mr. W. H. Howland, Vice-President, presided.

The Convention was opened by prayer, led by Rev. J. M. Cameron.

After prayer, the President, Hon. S. H. Blake, Q. C., having arrived, took the chair.

The following Business Committee was appointed.

Revs. D. L. Brethour, J. Smith, Messrs. H. O'Hara, T. H. James and F. S. Spence.

The report of the Treasurer was read and referred to the Finance Committee.

The Rev. R. C. Morrow, of Otterville, gave a short account of the recent Scott Act contest in Oxford, and Rev. M. C. Cameron, of Milton, spoke of the successful working of the Scott Act in Halton. Rev. D. V. Lucas, of Montreal, Secretary of the Quebec Branch of the Dominion Alliance, also delivered a short address.

The Business Committee presented a report nominating the following committees:

On Finance.—Messrs. H. O'Hara, W. H. Howland, Johnson Harrison, N. W. Hoyles and H. P. Moore.

On Legislation.—Hon. S. H. Blake, Rev. Messrs. D. L. Brethour, J. Smith, and R. Maitland, Messrs. W. H. Howland, G. H. Kennedy, T. Caswell and J. G. McCrae.

On Resolutions—Rev. Messrs. C. R. Morrow, Henry Gracey, T. L. Wilkinson and E. Barrass, Messrs. T. W. Casey, J. Dobson, J. Spence and J. A. Dean.

On Literature—Rev. Messrs. R. Wallace, T. L. Wilkinson, and M. C. Cameron, Messrs. W. McGuire, F. S. Spence and W. Burgess.

On Nominations—Rev. M. C. Cameron, Messrs. F. S. Spence, T. H. James, James Thompson and J. H. McMullen.

On Scott Act Works—Rev. Messrs. J. Smith, T. L. Wilkinson, G. J. Bishop, Brown, J. Robbins and A. Talmie; Messrs. Johnson Harrison, J. McMillan, E. Beckett, Freeman Britton, R. Snelling, LL.D., and Mrs. Fawcett (cor. sec. W. C. T. U).

The report was adopted.

Mr. W. G. Fee, late Secretary, presented the following
ANNUAL REPORT.

It becomes my duty to present a short account of the operations of this branch during my term of office.

ORGANIZATION.

In order to receive thorough organization and also unite the temperance element of Ontario for a vigorous and successful assault upon the legal strongholds of the liquor traffic, an effort was made in the early part of the year to plant auxiliary branches in every county and city in the province. With this object in view I visited the counties of Essex, Kent, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Brant, Perth, Wellington, Wentworth, Lincoln, Welland, Peel, York, Ontario, East and West Durham, Northumberland, Hastings, Lennox, Leeds, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont and Carleton, and the cities of Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Brantford, Guelph and London. At all these points the aims and methods of the Alliance received a hearty endorsement. Auxiliary Alliances have been formed in Toronto, Hamilton, Brantford, Guelph, London, Stratford, Lincoln, Welland, Norfolk, Lambton, Elgin, Middlesex, Huron, Kent, Halton, Prince Edward's, Brant, Ontario, Durham, Dundas and Stormont. In some of the counties and cities these organizations are doing work, but by far too many have an existence only in name. Until we have a live, active organization in each county and city in Ontario our work can never be thoroughly and efficiently done.

LITERATURE AND STATISTICS.

The great success which has attended the temperance movement in Great Britain is largely owing to the distribution from time to time of carefully prepared statistics. Early in the year your Executive appointed a committee to gather reliable statistics of the fruits of the traffic in this country. The result of their labors was the publication, by the Rev. R. Wallace, of a valuable pamphlet, giving a large number of facts and figures showing the extent and expense of the liquor not only in Great Britain and the United States, but also in Canada. Five thousand copies of this work have been placed in the hands of the clergy of Ontario. Over fifty per cent. of the arrests made in this city last year were for drunkenness, and nearly two-thirds of the whole crime of the city can be traced to the drinking usages of society. The most serious crime committed in this city last year, the murder of young Maroney, on York Street, on the night of the 7th of August, by Charles Andrews, was the direct result of drink.

FINANCES.

The whole question of finances is one demanding your serious and careful consideration. Our cause languishes for want of funds to carry on the work. In England men of means give their hundreds, and in some instances thousands of pounds annually. Surely in this, the richest Province in the Dominion, we have many men who are able and willing to contribute five hundred or one thousand dollars annually to assist in carrying on this great work. Until some means is derived by which this branch is placed on a sound financial footing its work and influence must be limited.

TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

In compliance with the resolution passed at the last annual meeting of this Alliance, circulars were addressed to over three thousand Ministers of the Gospel in this Province, asking their co-operation in bringing the temperance question as a special subject before their congregations on the third Sabbath in October. One of the most encouraging features of our movement is that the Church is everywhere awakening to the subject.

CANADA TEMPERANCE ACT.

Since our last meeting this Act has been voted upon and adopted by the electors of Oxford County by a majority of over eight hundred. The opponents of the law have been loud and persistent in their declarations that the Act could not be enforced, even if it were adopted. The United States, from Maine to Kansas, have been ransacked for instances of the non-enforcement of partial or total prohibitory laws. Every failure of enforcement,

real or imaginary, has been paraded with the continually reiterated refrain, "The law cannot be enforced; the law cannot be enforced." This is a Canadian, not an American Act; evidence as to how it is enforced here is of far more importance than any amount of assertions as to how similar laws work in the United States. This law has, in addition to machinery provided by the Act itself, also the machinery of the Crooks' Act placed behind it. The success which has attended the enforcement of the law in the only county in which it has been tried in Ontario is in no small degree to be attributed to the substantial aid and assistance rendered to the temperance electors of that county by the Ontario Government.

That such a law, with such facilities for its execution, can be enforced, we have from Halton evidence *real*, genuine and strong.

R. Little, Esq., Public School Inspector, whose visits take him to every part of the county, says:—"From personal observation, I honestly and conscientiously believe that drinking has *greatly* decreased."

William Kearns, M.P.P. for the county, says:—"I would advise the electors in every county in Ontario to adopt the Scott Act. Its adoption in Halton has to a great extent prevented the sale and use of liquor. It has not injured business."

William McCraney, M.P. for the county, says:—"The Scott Act works well in Halton. It has not injured business. Drinking has been greatly reduced. The law is well administered and respected."

Johnson Harrison, Esq., Milton, says:—"I approve of the Scott Act, because it separates Temperance men from the traffic more thoroughly than any other law we have, and independent of party, gives all an opportunity to declare their principles, thereby branding the traffic with 'evil and only evil.'"

H. P. Moore, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the Acton *Free Press*, says:—"It is a fact patent to all that drinking has very largely diminished since the Act came into force here. Since the 1st of May, 1882 (nearly two years) I have seen but two men under the influence of liquor in Acton, and they came from Rockwood, in Wellington county, and I occupy as good a point for observation as any one. I have it upon official authority that not a single shipment of liquor has been received at Acton station from the firm of Gooderham & Worts, Toronto, during the past year. There is not the slightest suspicion that liquor is sold any place in Acton outside the hotels and drug stores."

N. Lindsay, Esq., Reeve of the Municipality of Esquesing, writes:—"The Canada Temperance Act has done all that the most sanguine among us expected. Any person with the least observation can readily see the marked difference between the number of intoxicated persons who used formerly to be seen about the streets of our villages, and the number now to be met with in that condition. The principal benefit in my estimation is the fact that temptation is removed from the young. Whatever drinking is done has to be done secretly, where none but those who can be trusted to keep silence are present. As regards the business cry I find that those business men who are opposed to temperance principles in general, are the only ones who say that business has been injured by it."

G. H. Kennedy, Georgetown, writes: "I have no hesitation in saying the Act has fully met my expectation in this county, and is being very well enforced. Notwithstanding the continued efforts of the liquor interests the Act is gaining favor in this county and would not be repealed."

The following declaration signed by upwards of one hundred of the leading men of the County shows that the Act is anything but a failure in Halton.

"We, the undersigned, certify that business has not been injured by the Scott Act—that the amount of drinking has been greatly reduced. We believe the Act would be sustained if a repeal vote were taken; and we would recommend the electors of Oxford county to pass the Act:

D. L. Brethour,	Wm. C. Thompson,	Wm. Sloan, jr.,
John Wales,	Wm. Cromwell,	A. C. McMillan,
W. H. Lindsay,	D. Liddle,	D. McKay,
J. Hollinrake,	Alex. Robinson,	James Menzies, Reeve,
T. J. Starret,	James Erwin,	S. R. Lister,
E. Dickson,	Peter Chisholm,	C. E. Ravin,
M. Garbutt,	James Reid,	G. Currie,
Wm. Bewes,	Neil McMillan,	D. Wheelban, Dep'y Reeve
R. Pearson,	James Moore,	R. S. Porter,
L. Lowe,	J. A. Speight,	W. Shingler,
M. Clements, Sheriff,	D. Henderson,	J. Hartley,
Wm. Smiley,	W. P. Brown,	J. H. Shields,
John Kuddy,	James Matthews,	E. T. Earl,
A. E. Cummer,	J. C. Hill,	E. G. Page,
A. Willmott,	John Cameron,	C. R. Vanfleet,
H. C. Foster,	J. Harrison,	Robert Simpson,

C. Cookman,	James Harrison,	D. Harris.
Wm. Armstrong,	P. McTaggart,	John Zimmerman,
J. S. Hatton,	H. Hollinrake,	A. Pickett,
John Laking,	Thomas Henderson,	Wm. Player,
E. L. Liddycoat,	J. Basténo,	R. Irving,
D. D. Reid,	G. A. Hemstreet,	Alex. McPhedran,
J. Donaldson,	S. Dice,	H. P. Moore,
M. Crawford,	G. McNair,	J. Fyfe,
J. W. Easterbrook,	J. Ezard,	R. E. Nelson,
J. H. Harrison,	John Colling,	A. E. Matthews,
G. Irving,	A. Dickson,	W. H. Howell,
W. A. Shields,	Wm. Van Allan, Gaoler,	Thomas T. Moore,
D. M. Harrison,	H. Campbell,	John Stephenson,
D. A. Vanfleet,	S. Centre,	C. C. Speight.
J. Worthington,	J. Tock,	

If time and space would permit hundreds of testimonials could be given.

A short time ago the Provincial Inspector of Prisons wrote to the Sheriff of Halton to know if he could account for the great lessening of crime in that county.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

During my term of office I travelled upwards of 5000 miles and wrote over four thousand letters and circulars.

CONCLUSION.

Never in the history of the temperance movement in Ontario has there been present so favorable an opportunity for rallying and uniting the temperance forces for the coming conflict. A spirit of earnest expectancy is everywhere exhibiting itself. The number in favor of total prohibition is rapidly growing; public sentiment is undergoing a gradual but thorough change for the better. No cause has within the last five years made such progress as this. Within the next decade it is destined to exercise a most potent influence on the course of political action and legislation in all the most civilized countries in the world. Even those who have no sympathy with our objects and operations cannot help watching our movements with interest. Many politicians who, a few years ago, unsparingly condemned us are now trimming their sails for the rising breeze and are beginning to speak respectfully of what they have hitherto ridiculed, and to endure what they have, till lately, bitterly opposed. We have great reason to-day to rejoice and be thankful, for the situation is hopeful and the prospects are indeed encouraging.

W. G. FEE.

It was moved and seconded that the thanks of this Convention be tendered to Mr. Fee for his able report.—Carried.

Mr. J. R. Dougall, of Montreal, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Dominion Alliance, was invited to the platform. Mr. Dougall gave a short account of the Alliance's history and prospects.

The meeting adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention again met at 2 p.m., opening by prayer, led by Rev. E. Barras.

Hon. S. H. Blake, President of the Alliance, delivered an address.

He said that when in England he had inquired of a friend about the progress of temperance work in that land. The answer was that a great step had been made in advance, in that the liquor trade was losing its respectability. The people were beginning to believe that it is not respectable to live on the proceeds of a trade that degrades and drags down their fellow men. When the temperance workers of Canada got the people here to view the matter from that standpoint the cause of temperance will have made a great step in advance. He thought that one great matter that they had to rejoice over, was the absence now of the indifference that had hitherto been manifested in this subject. No matter how it had affected their fellow-men, they had formerly said, "What is that to us?" The mind of the people had been aroused, and they were discussing how the evils might be abated. They asked—"What is to be done in the difficulty with the liquor traffic?" The question for the consideration of the convention was what was to be done to repel the invasion of the liquor traffic in Ontario. It must either be thought out, or it must be fought out. They were in the right road to fight the matter out. The people were getting aroused, and there was a cloud much larger than a man's hand, and it was hovering over some of the establishments of those engaged in the liquor traffic, and they had commenced to think that it might burst upon them. They saw the handwriting on the wall. They had been weighed in the balance and been found worse than wanting. They had, he said, already commenced to clear their decks, and had asked, "You are not going to cut us adrift with nothing?" They see that their days are numbered, and are beginning to cry out for compensation. That was one of

the matters upon which the convention should have a full discussion. They should formulate a platform on which they were going to stand, and when they had that platform no person would be able to shake it after they had it established. Whatever their opinion might be on that matter they must begin and carry on their warfare with the cry "Drink must go." They should have that distinctly before them and though they might not be able to accomplish it at once, they could work up to it by degrees. In their prayers they said "lead us not into temptation," and they would be hypocrites to allow temptations for their fellow-men to exist around them. The prohibition principle was taken from the Bible, and everything that was built upon the Bible must surely stand. People talked about the dark continent, and were very anxious about the heathen in Africa. The dark continent began in London, where drink was the daily cause of countless crimes. Canon Wilberforce had made a statement in connection with the pauperism in London disclosed by Mr. Sims recently. He had said while he did not deprecate the work that was being done for the outcast people of East London, if they would take them from their hovels and place them in the grandest palaces of England and leave liquor with them these palaces would become worse than pig-styes. People spoke against the little corner grogeries and said "They must be put down." People had now got to look differently at this question, and they found they must look down at the big grogeries near the Don. People were, however, beginning to see that the real source of the evil was the distilleries; they found that if the corner grogeries had destroyed their hundreds the breweries had destroyed their thousands. They had just got the idea, and were working for suppression or prohibition, whatever they might call it. They having armed themselves against these enemies were not going to leave the big fellows till they had compelled them to leave. There was a text in the Bible which he would quote to them. It was from Ecclesiastes.—"There is no discharge in this warfare." He was glad to see that the city of Toronto had an ambulance to convey persons to the hospital. Temperance people had in the past done a great deal of that kind of work. They had been lifting the fallen out of the pit, but they were not going to have any pit in the future. They were going to fill up the pit soon, but in the meantime they would put a railing around it. If they could accomplish even that it would be a benefit to some people. One of these fences was the stopping of the sale of liquor to minors. Then the sale of liquors to drunkards would be prohibited. By these changes three-fourths of the liquor traffic would be done away with. When they had no sale of liquor to minors, and no sale of liquor to drunkards they had sounded the death-knell of the liquor traffic. The liquor dealers could easily tell who were drunkards and who were not, and if they sold liquor to drunkards contrary to law the penalty should be three months in gaol. Then they should have the sale of liquor in saloons done away with, and also the sale of liquor with groceries or other commodities abolished. Those were four pretty good fences, and would be a good step towards prohibition. When they got this fairly done they would have put a tremendous damper on the liquor traffic. The sale of liquor was a most profitable business. On every five cents' worth of liquor sold there were four cents profit. As there were great profits there should be great penalties if the law were violated. He would not stop there, but would have no adulterated liquors, and he would have no music in saloons as allurements. By the time that those suggestions were adopted three-fourths of the people would be in favor of prohibition. There was another question, and that was—high licenses. That was not an end, but a means to an end. If the licenses were placed at about \$1,000 the three or four hundred bars would be reduced to about fifty. He saw no reason why the liquor traffic should not be prohibited. It had done infinitely more harm than dynamite, but that article might be kept out of the country. He would like to know why they should prohibit the use of dynamite. It had cut down one or two kings, and after all, perhaps they could get along without these kings, for he only looked on kings the same as he did on any other man, and sometimes a very small man. When dynamite commenced to slay its thousands, as liquor had done, then they should prohibit it. They were only carrying out the law of God when they said that such a thing, being destructive to mankind, it must cease. As to giving compensation to men who held yearly licenses, that was absurd. They only held their licenses with the understanding that they were liable to be taken away at any time. If there was to be compensation given at all he would like to know from

whom it was going to come. The temperance people were really the injured ones; it was they who were entitled to compensation. Liquor dealers had better leave compensation out of the question. It would get them out of their depths. It was a farce to talk of compensation, when these men who dealt in liquor were the wealthiest in the country. They had put the city to the expense of building the hospital, the gaol, the Central Prison, and they had caused the expenditure of \$150,000 or \$200,000 a year for the administration of justice. They had had a monopoly for years and should now take warning and get out of the business. They had made great progress in the churches and universities in the cause of temperance. The women had also taken up the cause, and all seemed to be working in the same direction. Then the medical men and the schools had been aroused in regard to this question of drink, and if it was impossible for them to get prohibition their children would certainly be wiser than they were in the matter and would secure it. They had been running through what might be called a wine and beer mania. It was well that they should look around them and see what was coming from this mania. Take Germany, England, France, or Switzerland, and instead of wine and beer taking from the strong drinks it had led up to the strong drinks. The very person who introduced these beer Acts in England had lived long enough to see that they had taken the people up to, instead of taking them from, strong drinks, and he had prayed that they might be abolished. It was, therefore, a wine and beer mania that was running through the land. The stomach that was tickled with a glass of beer at the age of 18, at the age of 25 required a glass of strong liquor to satisfy it. There was more to be done in this work than can be accomplished merely by moral suasion. They had to act upon the principle of the mother who said she governed her boy by both coaxing and spanking, and they must use spanking as well as coaxing with the liquor business. They must introduce the Scott Act, and enforce by law the principles that they also inculcated by moral suasion.

DR. RICHARD SNELLING gave an address on "The relation of the Church to the Temperance Cause." He began by enquiring "What Church is meant?" and answered "The Christian Church; the body of true believers everywhere." He said this work needed the Church and the Church needed the work. He contended that all Christian denominations were bound to combine together to overcome the evils of the liquor traffic. Although they might be at variance on minor points of doctrine, yet they were as one on the necessity of the promotion of temperance. Ministers would find that with the success of the temperance work the success of the Church would be increased in proportion. He spoke of the great success of the temperance organizations in connection with the Anglican Church, and of their continued growth. The church of England had formerly been very slow to move in this matter, but now the society in the diocese of Toronto was making rapid progress. An endeavor was being made to establish like societies in other dioceses. The Bishop of Huron had promised him recently that he would start a temperance society in his diocese immediately. All the Christian Churches should unite to promote temperance and put down all sectarian spirit. The work was not a question of party, but of Christian men. There was something more than that—there should be unity in the work between all the Churches of Christendom, and in the emancipation of the world from intemperance. There was something sublime in the thought that there would be some day a combination of all Christian Churches, to promote the work. The temperance movement must be in order to assure its success a religious work. The success they had in polling the vote upon the grocers' license question—the largest vote ever polled in Toronto—was achieved by the work done through the Churches. The laity of the Church, the members of the congregations, had their share to do as well as the clergymen. He called for the aid of Churchmen in the name of Christianity. The organization of church associations could be easily accomplished. It only required a few willing hands and the whole thing was accomplished. The churches were not by any means all working for temperance. Every church in every city, town, and village should have its temperance society. The bringing about of prohibition was too great a work to be accomplished without the assistance of the Churches. The relation of Churches to the temperance cause was not only practical, but it was compatible with the principle of the New Testament.

MR. F. S. SPENCE then delivered an address on the subject of "Means and Methods for Alliance Work." The object of the Alliance

is the total suppression by law of the liquor traffic. Its object is a political but not a partisan object. Neither of the existing political parties includes all the temperance men, and either of them would include opponents of temperance. We cannot make the present dividing line coincide with the line dividing prohibitionists from their opponents, nor can we break up the existing parties. In the United States an important question such as this can be voted upon by the people as a constitutional amendment, and decided irrespective of party questions, but we have no such provision in our constitution. If our government would ask for a popular vote on this question, even without giving that vote any legal force, they would have proof that this country wants to be rid of the liquor business. We can, however, get something like a plebiscite by a general submission of the Scott Act. This is the plan now proposed. Scott Act agitation will be the coming season's work. If we carry the Act nearly everywhere, our doing so will be a demand for total prohibition, that politicians dare not ignore. To accomplish this work, we need organizations in all the counties, and this central body has important duties towards these different counties. It should supply them with organization, literature, speakers, funds and sympathy. The Alliance is not a temperance society, but a general legislative committee, representing, acting for, and aiding all existing temperance organizations. (1) We need head quarters from which work can be aided and directed, and from which organization can be accomplished—an office in direct communication with all the temperance societies in the province, enlisting their sympathy, and advising them as to proper methods of procedure. (2) We need a depot for the supply of literature, petitions, and other legal documents, which should emanate from this central office, where proper care has been taken to see that they are technically correct; also a supply of campaign literature, such as tracts, etc. This can be done better and more cheaply by a central organization than if every county published on its own account. We ought to have an organ of this Alliance that, with a little adaptation, would become the campaign-sheet of every county. (3) This central society could enlist the aid and direct the movements of many of our best speakers, whose services could be secured in different localities without any remuneration, as they travel through the country on business from time to time. Paid agents could also be secured. (4) This central body can raise funds in every part of the province to carry on the work, and give financial assistance to the weaker places. (5) The central office in communication with different localities where work is being done, would direct all, inform all of one another's proceedings, and foster a sympathy that would strengthen our cause morally and materially. We need then, an office, an organ, a literature depot, and a register or list of available speakers. Funds could be raised by a direct appeal to our one thousand temperance societies and to our personal friends. Every existing society should be connected in some way with this Alliance, and we should have also a large individual membership. If our membership fee were put at such a figure that we could supply our newspaper-organ free to all subscribers, we would do them and our cause much good. Strong and wealthy localities should contribute most, and their money should help the weaker places. What is wanted most, at present, is a good executive committee to manage all the details of Alliance work during the coming campaign.

Mr. Spence's address led to a good deal of discussion, which resulted in the adoption of the following resolutions:

"That the Executive be instructed to communicate with every county and city in the province where the Scott Act is not in force, with a view to advising, and if thought proper, assisting to secure an organization for the purpose of having the Scott Act submitted to the electors, and to aid by every means in its power to the accomplishment of this result."

"That this meeting approves of the action of the Executive in supplying the CANADA CITIZEN free to all subscribers of one dollar and fifty cents, or upwards, to the funds of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance, and that we heartily urge upon all workers to supply to the CANADA CITIZEN full information in reference to the state and progress of the cause in their respective localities."

"That the Executive be instructed to make arrangements whereby all legal blanks needed in connection with Scott Act work can be furnished to counties cheaply and in correct form, and to give from time to time to the newspapers of the province such information as to temperance matters as it is in their province to give."

"That the Executive be instructed to communicate with existing Temperance organizations in every county, city and town in Ontario, requesting them to affiliate with this Central Committee for the purpose of carrying into effect the great objects of this Alliance."

"That the Executive Committee of the Alliance be authorized to secure the services of a competent man to present the claims of the Dominion Alliance throughout the entire Province of Ontario."

The Convention then adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled in Shaftesbury Hall Coffee House at 7 o'clock, where supper was served, to which 250 ladies and gentlemen sat down. After a hearty meal had been partaken of, the President called upon Rev. Hugh Johnston and Mr. John Macdonald, who delivered stirring and interesting addresses to the visitors, and spoke cheerily and eloquently of the present favorable aspect of the temperance reform. Dr. McLaughlin, M.P.P., gave an interesting account of recent temperance legislation. Addresses were also delivered by Rev. R. H. Abraham, T. L. Wilkinson, R. C. Morrow, and Messrs. J. R. Dougall, Waldron Elias, Mrs. Youmans and others.

The report of the Scott Act Committee was presented, as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred the matter of Scott Act agitation, beg leave to submit the following:

That we believe the time has arrived for concerted agitation in the line of Prohibition, and would recommend that immediate action should be taken by the Alliance to secure the passage of the Scott Act, and simultaneous voting in the following groups of counties:

- No. 1.—Peel, Simcoe, York, Ontario, Durham and Northumberland.
- No. 2.—Frontenac, Leeds, Grenville, Renfrew, Lanark, Carleton, Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Lennox and Prince Edward
- No. 3.—Middlesex, Lambton, Norfolk, Elgin, Kent, Brant and Essex.
- No. 4.—Bruce, Grey, Huron and Pelee.

And that another group be formed for such other counties as may be prepared to enter into this campaign, in order that there may be simultaneous agitation all over the province, and that such an arrangement be made as to ensure the taking of the vote by this latter group at least one month from date of vote or votes taken by previous mentioned groups.

After considerable discussion the report was laid over for consideration next day.

The meeting was closed with prayer, led by Rev. Prof. Boys.

WEDNESDAY, 26th March.

FORENOON SESSION.

The convention reassembled at 9.30 a.m., Mr. W. H. Howland presiding. Proceedings were opened by prayer, led by Rev. D. V. Lucas. The minutes of the preceding day's meeting were read and confirmed.

The Finance Committee reported as follows:

The Finance Committee beg leave to report that they have examined the Treasurer's accounts and vouchers and find them correct so far as the transactions of the year have passed through his books, but we regret to notice that all monies received and paid out have not passed through his hands, and therefore do not appear amongst the monies received and payments made by him.

We would therefore recommend that for the future all money received by the Secretary, agents or others for the Alliance be paid to the Treasurer, and that all money paid out by him be on orders, signed by the Secretary and countersigned by the President, or by a Vice-President who may be appointed by the President to discharge this duty, and we would suggest that one or more order books be prepared and printed for the use of the President and Secretary. Your committee consider it of great importance that the accounts be properly kept. We find from the Treasurer's account that a note was given by himself and others for the sum of \$446.47, to assist in paying expenses in the case of appeal to the Privy Council on the constitutionality of the Scott Act. We understand this amount was paid to the Dominion Alliance by the government, but it appears that this body held a claim against this branch of the Alliance for the sum of \$218.61, the particulars of which are not before us, and for which the executive for the past year had not become responsible. The persons who so generously signed the note only received towards its payments the sum of \$227.86, thus leaving a balance due on this note with interest \$218.61. This amount your committee has placed in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities attached.

Your committee have taken the responsibility of preparing the statement mentioned, reducing both Assets and Liabilities very much. The Assets because they are not in our opinion collectable.

A portion of what was put in last year's statement as liabilities we have not placed in this statement, as we do not consider this Alliance responsible for its payment, and some of the persons to whom we are indebted have generously reduced the amount of their claims, providing the money is paid shortly.

The amount required to pay this indebtedness, so reduced, is \$1,081. Your committee would suggest that the convention go into committee of the whole to consider the best means to provide funds for the payment of this amount, as well as to provide funds for the vigorous prosecution of the work of this Alliance.

In conclusion, your committee would congratulate the executive that they have for the past year kept their expenditure within their income.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash on hand.....	\$ 12 21	Hunter Rose & Co.....	\$219 45
Office furniture..	15 00	Prof T E. Foster.....	200 00
Dominion Alliance, per T. Gale.	14 05	T. J. Starrutt.....	55 00
Balance of Liabilities over		Citizen Pub. Co.....	17 40
Assets.....	1051 95	Note signed Treas. and others.	218 61
		W. G. Fee.....	200 00
		T. Caswell.....	100 00
		Christian Guardian.....	9 00
		Standard Pub. Co.....	9 00
		Canada Presbyterian.....	5 00
		R. Hay & Co.....	15 00
		Willard Tract Society.....	44 75
	\$1093 21		\$1093 21

The report was adopted, and considerable discussion took place upon the financial affairs of the Alliance, after which the following resolution was carried:

"That this Alliance take immediate steps to raise a sum of not less than \$5,000 for the ensuing year."

The President then called for subscriptions for the Alliance fund, and a large amount was immediately pledged by the delegates present.

The Convention then proceeded to discuss the question of Scott Act agitation.

Mr. W. H. Howland gave a stirring address in which he compared the state of the Scott Act work in Ontario, with its state in other provinces. He showed that in Nova Scotia the Act had been adopted by 12 out of 18 counties; in New Brunswick, 10 counties out of 12 had passed the Act; one-third of Manitoba had it in force, and it was the law in the whole Province of Prince Edward's Island. In Ontario the Act had been voted upon in only 6 counties and carried in but 2, showing that Ontario was far behind other places in regard to work accomplished. Out of 26 counties in the Maritime Provinces, there were only 11 in which the Scott Act had not been carried. It was not creditable to the workers in Ontario that they had shown so little energy. An Ohio lady was asked what could be done with the corn produced in that state for distilling purposes in case of prohibition, and aptly replied that it would serve a better purpose in the manufacture of starch where-with to stiffen the backs of weak-kneed temperance men. He was of the opinion that Ontario was strong enough to carry the Act in most of its counties. They were fighting the Liquor Traffic. The club of the Scott Act had been placed in their hands and they should use it more vigorously. They should make it a matter of conscience. They should get any miserable partyism out of their minds and be prepared to carry out prohibition at the next election. They should stir up the country from end to end. He spoke of the State of Maine and the work that had been done there, showing how successful prohibition had proved, in spite of great obstacles and strong opposition. He urged such vigorous agitation as would enable us to close up all our breweries and distilleries by an act of total prohibition after our next general election.

Rev. D. L. Brethour, of Milton, delivered a carefully prepared address on the working of the Scott Act in Halton county. This speech will shortly be published in full in THE CANADA CITIZEN. It showed that the working of the Scott Act in the county named had been grandly successful and beneficial.

The following resolution was carried:

"That this meeting has learned with great pleasure, from the Rev. Mr. Brethour and the other representatives from Halton, of the successful working of the Scott Act in the County of Halton."

The report of the Scott Act Committee, submitted the previous evening, was then adopted by an unanimous standing vote.

Convention then adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention re-assembled at 2 o'clock. Mr. G. M. Rose in the chair. The committee upon resolutions reported as follows:

(1) "That this Convention hail with delight the efforts being made for the production of the temperance text books into our Public Schools, as thereby the youth of our country will be better instructed as to the nature and effect upon the human constitution of alcoholic liquors, and better qualified for the discharge of their duty as citizens of Canada, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Minister of Education desiring that gentleman and the Board of Education to introduce such a book into the Public Schools at as early a date as possible.

(2) "That this Convention rejoices at the success which has attended the efforts of the friends of temperance in the County of Halton, and still more recently in the County of Oxford, and hopes that the time is not far distant when all the Counties of the Province shall be equally successful in carrying the Scott Act."

(3) "Whereas domestic drinking is intimately connected with public drunkenness, and whereas we believe that domestic drinking is greatly promoted by the sale of liquor in groceries, this Convention rejoices at the victory lately won in the city of Toronto, when the largest vote ever cast in the city was given to the abolition of the liquor license in groceries, and hopes that the friends of temperance in the chief city of Ontario will continue to wage war against the gigantic liquor traffic."

(4) "Whereas vast injury has been done to the country through the manufacture of malt and other distilled liquors, for which no compensation can be obtained, and Whereas no proposals are made by the manufacturers of such liquors for the immediate suppression of their business for a certain compensation, and Whereas no compensation is thought necessary to manufacturers in other lines of business when the change of public requirements, or the stress of circumstances closes up their business, and Whereas temperance people are put to very heavy expense and trouble in counteracting the effects of the liquor traffic, for which they will get no compensation and

Whereas ample warning has been given those in the liquor business to reduce their capital or retire from it entirely, and

Whereas very high profits have been made out of the business while it has continued,

Therefore it is the decided opinion of this Convention that no compensation in the case is demanded either in law or equity.

5 "That the Convention would beg to recommend that the 14th of December be observed as the temperance Sunday throughout the Province, and that the ministers of the various denominations be respectfully requested, as far as practicable, to observe said Sabbath as the temperance day.

6. "That this Convention cannot recognize any license law, whether high or low, as an aid to prohibition.

7. "That the Committee respectfully recommend that the Annual Meeting of the Provincial Alliance be held on the second Tuesday in January.

8. "That this Convention rejoices to see a growing interest and activity in the various denominations of the Christian Church in respect to the prohibition of the liquor traffic."

9. "That the Convention desires to express strongly its sense of the loss sustained in the death of the late Rev. Thos. Gales, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, and extends its sincere sympathy to his family.

10. "That the Ontario Branch of the Alliance secure the services of a Solicitor."

The 1st, 2nd and 3rd were carried. A considerable discussion arose upon the 4th. There was a difference of opinion as to the expediency of making such a statement. All the speakers, however, without hesitation condemned the idea of compensation. It was decided to let the resolution lie upon the table.

The 5th resolution was carried.

It was agreed that before discussing the 6th resolution the Convention should hear a paper kindly prepared by Mr. James Thomson, on the subject of "High License." On account of Mr. Thomson's absence through illness, his paper was read by the Secretary. The paper deplored the lamentable indifference of society to the terrible evils of intemperance, but recognized the fact that in every quarter of religious, political and social life, there was an awakening to the exigencies of the position and the necessity for remedial measures. The great factor in all successful agitation is moral suasion. Men must be convinced before law can be enforced, and legislation should advance step by step as the people are able to bear it. Speaking metaphorically, our most advanced communities might be called a University class, ready to graduate in total prohibition. With another intermediate one, not so favorably situated, a policy of restriction and limitation would be the only safe one to adopt. But there are communities still less educated, in which we can only work with such laws as now exist. These form our primary class in temperance education. In each class the work must be done thoroughly. All law must be enforced. If the people are not ready for prohibition we should make license laws as stringent as possible. High License is advocated only as a stepping stone towards prohibition. Prohibition must ultimately be our law. In Ontario the maximum limit for licenses is, in cities, \$260; in towns, \$230; in incorporated villages, \$220, and in townships, \$212. But these fees can be increased by a by-law submitted to and approved of by the people. In places where the Scott Act can not be carried, a measure of high license may find favor, and would diminish sensibly the extent of the liquor traffic. It is right that the sale of a dangerous article should be taxed as high as possible.

After the reading of this paper the question was further discussed, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Thompson was carried.

After some further discussion the sixth resolution was unanimously adopted.

MR. BURGESS presented the following report of the

COMMITTEE ON LITERATURE:

Your committee beg to report that they have carefully considered the subject of Literature as an important and essential agency in the carrying on of our work, and offer the following recommendations to this convention:

1. That any county or city organizing for the passing of the Canada Temperance Act be advised to publish a campaign sheet, containing articles, facts, answers to objections and other matters directly bearing upon the subject, to be issued weekly, fortnightly, or monthly, as occasion may require during the campaign. As a guide to our brethren, we commend to their notice the fact that THE CITIZEN COMPANY of Toronto propose publishing such a sheet, which may be adapted to the local circumstances of any county or city, and that *The Appeal*, the organ of the Norfolk County Scott Act Association, published by the Rev. T. L. Wilkinson, of Waterford, and *War Notes*, published at the *Witness* office, Montreal, may also be so adapted. All of these papers are offered on extremely liberal and advantageous terms.

2. We strongly urge the desirability of the Alliance having a general publishing house or book room where the various works on temperance and prohibition may be obtained. That some publishing house should be treated with, to carry a suitable stock and publish Alliance literature.

3. We recognise the special value of such leaflets and pamphlets as Professor

Foster's Series of Scott Act Leaflets, the *Witness* tracts, Lessons of Statistics by Rev. R. Wallace, and the sermon by Canon Farrar, and urge the importance of supplementing such literature by the publication of short pithy tracts, giving distinct and definite Scott Act information.

4. We desire to express the obligations which the temperance people are under to a general newspaper press, which, to a very great extent, and in numerous instances, have rendered invaluable aid to our cause, and we tender especial thanks to those newspapers in the counties where the Scott Act has been voted upon, who have so nobly and generously supported us in the agitation.

5. That steps be taken by this Alliance to make more widely known and to increase the circulation of the valuable "Manual of Temperance and Prohibition," prepared and published by Prof. Foster.

6. That a further publication should be issued as early as possible on the relation of the liquor traffic to the trade, commerce, capital and material, wealth of the Dominion of Canada, giving Canadian facts and statistics of the liquor traffic and its results, together with arguments, illustrations, facts and statistics, shewing how the license system wastes our resources and checks our material progress. Such a work should contain actual data upon which our advocates could rely and give the authorities and sources from which all the statistics and facts are derived.

Referred to Executive.

In order to secure a first-class work a sum of money should be devoted either out of the funds or specially subscribed for its publication, out of which a prize of \$100 or \$200 should be offered and given for the best essay on the above subject.

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th clauses were adopted. Those remaining were referred to the Executive committee.

REV. T. H. ABRAHAM, of Burlington, read to the convention the following statement:

At meeting of Prohibitory Alliance for the municipality of Burlington, held on the 21st March, it was resolved,

1st. "That the Scott Act has done away with the great temptation to drink—an open bar."

2nd. "That in our opinion that the use of intoxicants has greatly diminished."

3rd. "That it has not in any way injured other business, as attested by business men themselves."

4th. "That from what we have seen and know, of the working of the Scott Act here, that there are fewer violations of the Act than formerly."

5th. "We recommend the thorough organization of every county for this work, and the providing of sufficient means to carry on the campaign."

"It is our opinion that temperance sentiment is increasing, and that any effort to repeal the Act will fail."

A letter from Dr. Youmans, St. Catharines, was read, requesting that the counties of Haldimand, Lincoln, Wentworth and Welland should be formed into another group in which to submit the Scott Act during the year.

On motion it was decided that these counties should form another group for that purpose.

The Committee on Nominations presented the following report, which was adopted:

"We recommend that the officers of the Alliance for the year 1884-5 be as follows:

President: S. H. Blake.

Vice-Presidents: W. H. Howland, A. Farley, Hon. A. Vidal, Rev. J. Smith, Rev. J. M. Cameron, Rev. E. H. Dewart, D. D.; Rev. W. S. Griffin, Rev. D. L. Brethour, D. Millar, R. McLean, J. H. Flagg, John McMillan, Hon. J. G. Currie, John Kay, John T. Moore, Patrick Boyle, Rev. M. C. Cameron;

Treasurer: H. O'Hara.

Secretary: F. S. Spence.

Executive Committee: Rev. John Smith, Rev. R. Wallace, A. Farley, Rev. H. Johnston, G. M. Rose, T. Caswell, J. McMillan, J. Thomson, Jacob Spence, J. Dobson, J. H. Macmullan, R. J. Fleming, Geo. Flint, A. Bell, J. Blain, W. H. Orr, W. Burgess, W. G. Fee, G. Spence, T. W. Casey.

Rev. D. V. Lucas, Mr. J. R. Dougall, and Rev. H. McKellar, of High Bluff, Manitoba, made a few remarks in response to a resolution expressing the pleasure with which the convention regarded their attendance.

On motion of Rev. D. L. Brethour a vote of thanks was passed to the temperance friends of Toronto for the banquet given to the delegates. Votes of thanks were also passed to the railway companies, for reduced fare, to the Young Men's Christian Association, for invitation to make free use of their rooms, to the press for reports, and to the Temperance Reformation Society for the free use of the Temperance hall.

After the singing of the doxology Mr. Jacob Spence pronounced the benediction, and the convention closed.

Literary Record.

THE APPEAL.—Temperance literature is growing fast. We have received a copy of *The Appeal*, the stirring organ of the Norfolk County Scott Act Association. It is ably edited by Rev. T. L. Wilkinson, of Waterford, and will no doubt prove a powerful aid in the good cause. We wish it much success.

"WAR NOTES."—Such is the martial title of a weekly campaign paper just started for the benefit of the general Scott Act Campaign inaugurated by the Dominion Alliance. It is issued by the *Witness* Publishing House, Montreal, at barely cost price—20 copies weekly for six months for one dollar. *War Notes* has in fact as well as in name the ring of battle, its articles being crisp and keen, its news got up in pointed style, and its headings trumpet blasts well designed to rally the temperance clans. It gives news of the working of the Scott Act where it is in operation, as well as campaign news.

Temperance News.

W. C. T. U.

The York County Superintendent of the county of York, of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. E. M. Rutherford, of Toronto, recently organized a union at Eglinton, with a membership of sixteen. The prospects of this new organization are very encouraging.

A deputation from the Ontario W. C. T. U., consisting of Mrs. Youmians, Mrs. Fawcett and Miss Orchard, of the committee on "Scientific Instruction in Temperance," accompanied by Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. Brethour, Mrs. Rutherford, Mrs. McFarlane and Miss Bowes, waited on the Minister of Education on the 25th, presenting a petition containing more than 4,000 signatures, asking for the introduction of temperance text-books into the public high schools of the province. They met with a courteous reception, and were assured that in the near future this important branch of education will be taught scientifically to the children and youth of the land.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

The I. O. G. T. is making rapid progress in activity, numbers and prosperity, as will be seen by the following items (mainly clipped from our exchanges), respecting the work of the past few weeks:

ONTARIO.

BRO. J. H. FLAGG, G. W. C. T. of Ontario, has been appointed Police Magistrate for the town of Mitchell. We congratulate the people of that town upon having the administration of their police law placed in the hands of a gentleman whose ability and experience amply qualify him to do justice to his important office, and who at the same time enjoys the fullest respect and confidence of the community.

THE GRAND LODGE DEBT.—A letter from the Grand Worthy Secretary this week conveys to us the very pleasant news that "the last cent of the long standing Grand Lodge debt has been paid, and we will probably have some money in the treasury when our session is held."

LAKELET, HURON CO.—Lakelet Lodge has been resuscitated with fair prospects of doing a good work. W. F. Pentland, W. C.; W. H. Gregg, W. V.; A. P. Sheppard, W. S.; S. Howard, L. D.

TILBURY.—Bro. Wm. Guthrie reports the organization of the Hope of Tilbury Lodge recently. H. White, W. C. T.; Miss Augusta White, W. V. T.

BUXTON, KENT CO.—Bro. C. H. Meehan, P. D., of North Buxton, has instituted Rising Star Lodge, at Buxton, with twenty-two charter members. George Teizert, W. C. T.; Adeline Cleland, W. V.; John King, W. S.; Alice Hunt, W. T.; Geo. N. Smith, L. D. Night of meeting, Friday.

MOOREFIELD.—Bro. Alex. Ferguson reports the organization of a new lodge at Moorefield, Wellington county, with thirty charter members. Alex. Malcolm, W. C. T.; Alex. Allen, L. D.

ODESSA.—A new lodge with twenty-two charter members was instituted in Odessa, county of Lennox, by W. H. Rodden. It is to be known as the Odessa Lodge, and will meet on Tuesdays. The following are the charter officers: Edward Wright, W. C. T.; Nancy Ailsworth, W. V. T.; Rev. J. J. Leach, P. W. C. T.; Rev. A. McDonald, W. C.; Dr. Meachem, L. D.; Isaac D. Huycke, W. S.; Frank Allen, W. F. S.; Maud Ham, W. T.; Thomas Gardiner, W. M.; Minnie Jones, W. I. G.; A. O. Snider, W. O. G.

SMITHFIELD.—Bro. W. L. Johnston has reported the organization of Royal Oak Lodge at Smithfield, Northumberland county,

with fifty members to begin with. Daniel Bonter, W. C. T.; W. L. Johnston, L. D.

SOUTH CAYUGA, HALDIMAND CO.—We are very glad to report the resuscitation of South Cayuga Lodge, which has been dormant for some years. It was once one of the best working lodges among the Lake Erie counties, and we trust to have a good report from it again. Samuel Fry, W. C. T.; Maria Drake, W. V.; F. A. Drake, W. V.; Isaac Overholt, W. F. S.; Valentine Honsberger, W. C.; Delman Fry, L. D. Night of meeting, Saturday.

ARNPRIOR.—A new lodge with forty-two charter members was instituted in Arnprior, county of Renfrew, on the 17th ult., by Bro. W. H. Rodden. It is to be called the Arnprior Lodge, and will meet on Mondays. The following are the charter officers: Ralph Tait, W. C. T.; Agnes Dodd, W. V. T.; William Spence, L. D.; R. H. McEwan, W. S.; Mary Goodwin, W. A. S.; J. J. Neilson, W. F. S.; Annie Goodwin, W. T.; G. H. Allen, W. M.; Maggie Young, W. D. M.; Annie Young, W. I. G.; James Goodwin, W. O. G.; Lizzie Goodwin, W. R. S.; Rev. A. R. Orser, P. W. C. T.; Rev. D. J. McLean, W. C.

QUEBEC.

BRO. W. H. RODDEN has recently been at work in Quebec province, and the *Canada Casket* gives the following items in reference to his success:

Bro. W. H. Rodden reports having organized Rock Valley Lodge, at Portage du Fort, Quebec, with twenty-four charter members. R. Gray, W. T.; Miss Clara Purvis, W. V. T.; H. N. Osborne, W. S.; Dr. Geo. A. Purvis, L. D.; Wm. Beckett, W. F. S.; Mrs. R. Grey, W. T.; Rev. R. Acton, W. Ch.; Wm. H. Dagg, P. W. C. T. This lodge includes in its membership the Mayor of the town and his wife, the Church of England minister, two leading doctors, and other prominent citizens. It will meet on Tuesday evenings.

Bro. W. H. Rodden organized Pontiac's Pride Lodge, in the village of Bryson, on the 20th inst., with thirty-one charter members. A. W. Pattison, W. C. T.; Mrs. E. McDonald, W. V. T.; John Rae, W. S.; Hugh McIndoe, L. D.

Bro. W. H. Rodden, on Monday night, organized Maple Grove Lodge, at Chelsea, Que., with 32 charter members. Arthur Hopper, W. C. T.; Miss Emma Church, W. V. T.; John Hudson, L. D.

NEW BRUNSWICK

BRO. JAMES P. NOWLAN, D. G. W. C. T., wrote recently from Back Bay, Charlotte county: "On Saturday evening, the 1st inst., I had the pleasure of organizing at Letete, in this county, Wide Awake Lodge, I organized at Back Bay Safe Guard Lodge No. 86, with 35 charter members.

UNITED STATES.

The Good Templar Order is over one thousand strong in Dakota at the present time.

A thousand members have been initiated into the Order within a few months in Colorado.

The State of Maine has over three hundred lodges, and Illinois over two hundred and fifty.

The Grand Lodge of New York has five gentlemen and four lady lecturers constantly in the field delivering addresses and instituting lodges. Seventy new lodges have been organized lately.

The Grand Lodge of West Virginia reports a membership of 535, having gained 55 during the year; with 18 new lodges, out of debt with a surplus in the Treasury.

The Order in Louisiana is rapidly increasing. Four colored lodges have been instituted lately. A Dual Grand Lodge for the colored people will result from this effort.

The Grand Lodge for the District of Columbia met in Washington lately, and reported the best success for the past year of any previous year. Seven hundred were initiated during the present year. Every report was interesting.

The annual session of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts has just closed. Grand Worthy Chief Templar Stevens retires, after three years' service, from the position of the executive head of the Order in this State, with the best wishes of the entire membership. A year ago, 161 subordinate lodges were reported; this year, 157. Twelve months ago the membership was reported as 8,311; at the present time, 8,420.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

MRS. PECH'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

The Toronto Temperance Hall was crowded to the doors on Sunday last to hear the farewell address of the lady who has just completed a very successful series of engagements in different parts of the Province, under the auspices of the Grand Division of Ontario. She commenced work last November, and has lectured during the season seventy-five times, her sphere of operations taking in nearly all the counties in Central Ontario, and much good has resulted from her efforts. At this farewell meeting about thirty signed the pledge.

The Chair was occupied by the President of the Toronto Temperance Reformation Society, Mr. J. Wardell, who promptly introduced to the audience the talented speaker so well known to Toronto temperance workers.

Mrs. Pech's address was, as her addresses always are, earnest and impressive; she appealed specially to young ladies to do their part in working a true reformation in the abolition of those drinking customs that are such a curse to society to-day. She also spoke wise words of counsel to the many young men who were present, and closed by deeply interesting references to the work in which she has been engaged, the recent victories that the temperance cause has won, and the present hopeful and progressive state of public sentiment in Canada.

It was about six years ago that the citizens of Ontario first greeted this talented lady as a public speaker. She has been growing in their favor ever since, and the following briefly stated facts of her early history may prove of interest to her many friends.

"Susannah Evans, the Cambrian Temperance Oratress, was born in Wales, on the 11th of February, 1848. Her parents were in humble life; her father kept a public house. At the early age of five her soul revolted at the disgusting scenes surrounding her, and before she was twelve surprised her neighbors by her temperance zeal and eloquent addresses. She was soon called to the halls and lecture rooms, and from the age of eleven to fifteen she was often induced to speak in many of the large towns in England, Ireland and Wales, to crowded audiences and to great acceptance. In London at one time she delivered ten lectures, in Manchester twenty-two, and in Dublin ten. London, Liverpool, Manchester and other papers spoke of her in the highest terms. Her lectures are various, but of the most serious and pungent character. Her style of delivery is beautiful; her language is pure; she has the eloquence of earnestness in a good cause; she disarms all opposition to her youth or her sex; has been the means of bringing many an intemperate man to sign the pledge, and successful in winning the young to the principles of total abstinence."

Since the paragraph just quoted was written, Miss Evans has become Mrs. Pech, and the duties of home life have compelled her to relax to some extent the public advocacy of a cause in which she still has the deepest interest. She has not however wholly given up the work for which she is qualified so well, and her voice is often heard in the advocacy of our great reform. We wish her every suc-

cess and can assure her that Canadians will always be glad to give her a hearty welcome.

BRANTFORD.—On Thursday, 20th ult., a meeting was held in the W. C. T. U. rooms for the purpose of organizing a division of the S. O. T. for this city. A large turn-out of the officers and members of Rising Sun Division, Cainsville, was present and greatly assisted the members of the new division. About twenty members were initiated, after which the following officers, having been duly elected, were installed by Deputy G. W. P. Foulger, of Cainsville: W. P., Bro. Jas. Brown; W. R. S., Bro. Geo. Smith; W. A. R. S., Bro. W. Foster; W. F. S., Bro. J. A. Jones; W. F., Bro. S. Schooley; W. Ch., Bro. W. C. Duke; W. C., Bro. — Webster; W. A. C., Bro. M. Curtis; W. I. S., Bro. J. Sears; W. O. S., Bro. — Miles.

It was decided to call the division "Telephone City Division." This division starts with every promise of success, and its members are determined that it shall be pre-eminently a working division. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday evening next in the W. C. T. U. rooms. Visiting brethren are cordially invited. Any person wishing to join this division will kindly communicate with one of the above named officers or any member of the division.

STURGEON FALLS.—A strong Division of Sons of Temperance was recently organized at this place. Some weeks ago the members held a public meeting and concert in the school house. A good programme consisting of songs, readings, recitations and dialogues was gone through which gave every satisfaction. There was a good attendance.

CANADA has one hundred and ninety three divisions.

THE Order is moving steadily forward in Prince Edward Island. Three new Divisions, with over 30 members each, were organized in January, and one re-organized early in February.

MRS. R. A. PECKHAM is again working for the Order in the State of Wisconsin.

PAST MOST WORTHY PATRIARCH General Samuel F. Cary, of Ohio, has been lecturing on Temperance with great effect in Maine and other parts of New England.



MRS. SUSANNAH EVANS PECH.

A RIGHT royal reception with a banquet was given to Benj. R. Jewell, Esq., Most Worthy Patriarch, in the beautiful hall of Mutual Relief Division in the City of Washington, Monday evening, March 3rd, by the Grand Division of the District of Columbia. The M. W. P. was accompanied by Hon. R. B. Vance, V. C., Past Grand Worthy Patriarch of North Carolina; Wm. E. Armstrong, Esq., P. G. W. P., of Eastern New York, J. S. Rawlings, Grand Worthy Patriarch of Maryland, and five other visiting members of the National Division. The M. W. P. and General Vance made brilliant and inspiring speeches, following an eloquent address of welcome by F. M. Bradley, Esq., Past Most Worthy Patriarch of the Order and now Grand Worthy Patriarch of the District of Columbia. Short and appropriate addresses in response to sentiments proposed around the tables were given by members of the Order in Washington and by the visitors. The whole affair was unique and enjoyable.—*American Reformer.*

General News.

CANADIAN.

General Luard, commander of the Canadian militia, has sent in his resignation.

It is rumored in Quebec that Sir Hector Langevin will be named lieutenant-governor of the province on the expiration of Dr. Robitaille's term of office in July next.

The warehouses of Winans & Co., wool dealers, Toronto, were burned on the 30th, loss, \$90,000.

Collector Caven, of Stratford, and Constables Thornhill and Huffman seized an illicit still in operation in the township of Kincardine last week.

Mr. Parker, of the Sandwich fish hatchery, says he has about twenty-five millions young whitefish on exhibition, which he will distribute in the rivers and lakes during this and next week.

Hill & Murray's wood pulp mill, Niagara Falls, Ont., was burned on the 30th; loss, \$50,000; fully insured.

The grist mill at Lattis' Mills, Tyendenaga, owned by Messrs. Wallbridge, and occupied by G. L. Grass, was burned on the 2nd with 600 bushels of wheat. Loss about \$9,000; insured for \$4,000.

A fire occurred on Tuesday in Tonkin Bro.'s hat store, Yonge Street, Toronto. Loss not known, but fully covered by \$500 in Imperial; \$1,000 in London, Liverpool & Globe, and \$1,000 in Lancashire.

At Beeton, the grain warehouses of Messrs. Pipwell, Lowery & Cook were burnt on Tuesday. Loss about \$2,000; insured in the Western for \$8,500. Cause of fire unknown.

Mr. C. E. Fox, Reeve of Gosfield, while driving along the road near his home last Friday night, was fired at three times by some person secreted on the side of the road. The balls went wide of their mark. Mr. Fox had \$1,500 in his pocket, and it is supposed some one had lain in wait to rob him.

A barn belonging to Wm. McDonald, of the Longwood road, Mosa, Ont., was destroyed by fire on Monday evening. It is supposed to have been caused by tramps. Loss, \$800 or \$1,000.

A man named Patrick Connell was drowned at Lindsay on Saturday; his boat capsized and he sank before assistance could reach him. His comrade who swam to shore is lying in a very low condition, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Rideau river, owing to the ice blockade, has risen to a dangerous condition for those living along the banks, especially to those living in the village of New Edinburgh. Several parties had to remove their horses from the stables, which were pretty well filled with water.

On Sunday Alex. McGregor, aged 47 years, was found dead in a ditch beside the Credit Valley railway track. He was intoxicated on Saturday night, and it is supposed he was on his way home and fell into the ditch and smothered.

Hon. Mr. Flynn is elected for Gaspé by 861 majority with three polls to be heard from. The majority is supposed to be 1,000.

At Halifax, decision has been given in the Supreme Court in the case of the Queen vs. Lyons, a motion to quash a conviction under the Scott Act in Kentville, Kings county. The conviction was quashed in this case as well as in some 34 others. The Supreme Court decided that the Scott Act was not and could not be in force in any county in Nova Scotia where licenses were not in existence at the time of the proclamation. The practical effect of this decision is to render illegal all proceedings taken under the Scott Act in every county of the Province where it has been adopted. Meanwhile actions for damages have already been entered for false imprisonment by those who have been punished.

A terrible tragedy was enacted on Tuesday night at the Toronto Lunatic Asylum. One of the patients, Valeria McKinley, assaulted another, Rachel Stephens, a woman aged seventy, and beat her to death. The following day the unfortunate young woman who had made the assault died from the effects of her insane excitement.

On Wednesday, at Toronto, Horace F. Allkins, an artist, shot and dangerously wounded his wife and her paramour, John F. Hackett, a street car conductor.

UNITED STATES.

The decrease in the public debt for March is \$14,238,000.

At Perrysville, Ind., eight business buildings and one fine residence was burned on Tuesday.

The New Jersey Assembly has rejected the women's suffrage resolution by 27 to 24.

While a party was hunting on Saturday near Newburg, O., they ate wild parsnips. Four of them were taken violently ill, one has died.

Bert Cratzenberg took a strap from the harness of his horse and hanged himself. Unrequited love was the cause.

The President has received from Queen Victoria, through Mr. Lowell, her thanks for his expression of sympathy and the sincerity of his kind words of condolence.

At San Francisco, on the 25th, the heaviest earthquake since 1868 occurred. People rushed from the houses in great fright. The trembling lasted fifteen seconds.

At Chicago, Peter Carrigan, foreman of the bricklayers on the new Board of Trade building, fell out of a window and was killed.

Chas. Gower and Christopher Schmittzens, of Cincinnati, entered a cave in Lookout mountain on St. Patrick's day for the purpose of exploring it. They lost their way, and were found on Monday in a dying condition.

It is reliably reported that the schooner *Shoters* left Key West with General Aguers and twenty armed men for Cuba. The revenue cutter *Dix* is in pursuit with the Spanish Consul aboard. There is great excitement in Key West.

At Marion, Ohio, during a storm Saturday night, John Bush and Wm. Hyatt, who were standing on a farm-house porch, were struck by lightning and killed. The horse was not injured, and no wounds were found on the bodies.

At Cole's Creek, Pa., on Sunday night, James Roger, Howard Williams, Wm. Davis and Chas. Mills, farmers, were engaged in a game of poker. Roger charged one of the players with cheating. A fight ensued. All the parties were shot fatally and Davis and Williams died yesterday.

At Columbus, Ga., on Sunday evening Troy Adams was out riding with Miss Hausely, his affianced. After leaving her at home he started for town, and was waylaid and stabbed to death by Lewellyn Robertson, his rival. This is the second murder that has grown out of the young women's flirtations.

When the Cincinnati train entered Portsmouth, Ohio, Sunday night, hundreds of people crowded around the express car, waiting for the Cincinnati papers. The police were called out. The mob then made a raid on the news stands and destroyed one of them. A small boy had his skull crushed and many were wounded. Two newsboys were knocked down and their papers taken.

Wilfred Coad, a boy employed in a boarding-house on Tenth street, Philadelphia, was sent to the room of Countess de Racousko to tell her to put out the gas. The Countess became enraged and shot the boy in the side. The wound is serious.

A party of twelve telegraph line men on a hand car on the West Shore road, met with a bad accident near Buffalo. The handcar was going at a high rate of speed on a steep down grade, when one of the men stepped on the brake, suddenly checking the speed of the car. One man was thrown off ten feet ahead of the car, which passed over him, crushing him fatally. Another man had a leg broken in three places, necessitating amputation. A third is internally injured, and will probably die. Eight others were severely hurt, but not fatally. Only one escaped injury.

A terrible storm passed over the country last week, destroying a vast amount of property, and causing the loss of many lives. The village of Oakville, Ind., was swept away, and many lives lost.

An alarming and fatal riot broke out at Cincinnati on Friday last. A man named Berner, who had been found guilty of murder, was sentenced to twenty years imprisonment. A mob assembled for the purpose of lynching the prisoner. The militia and police had to be called out and they were attacked by the mob and obliged to use their arms. The result was a terrible riot and fight. Many of the mob were drunk. The court house was set on fire. For nearly three days the city was in a fearful state of excitement, and the disturbance was only finally quelled by a strong military force. It is estimated that in all about 75 persons were killed and 160 wounded. The prisoner escaped but was recaptured and safely conveyed to the state penitentiary at Columbus.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

A colliery explosion occurred near Cardiff on Tuesday. Two men were killed and seventeen are yet entombed.

The annual budget shows a decrease in the revenues of the United Kingdom for the fiscal year ending March 31st of £1,799,272. The decrease in customs receipts for last quarter to £1,095, and in the excise revenues for the same time to £168,000. There has been an increase of £430,000 in the postoffice receipts for the year.

Edmund Yates, editor of the *World*, has been condemned to four months' imprisonment for libelling Earl Lonsdale. Execution of the judgment has been suspended pending appeal. This was the case in which it appears that the Countess of Stradbroke furnished to the *World* a paragraph calculated to reflect on the morality of Lord Lonsdale. It was proved that Mr. Yates never saw the item till it appeared in print.

Prince Leopold, youngest son of Queen Victoria, died suddenly at Cannes last Friday. The Queen is profoundly affected. The Prince died in a fit as he was starting for Darmstadt to attend the wedding of his niece, Princess Victoria of Hesse. A Cannes despatch says the Prince's death was due to the effects of a fall he suffered last evening. The body of the Duke of Albany will be embalmed and brought to England, and will be buried at Frogmore.

M. Patenotre, the new French Minister to China, is instructed to claim an indemnity of thirty-two million dollars.

Shocks of earthquake have been felt at Agram and throughout Slavonia. A number of buildings in Deakavor were damaged.

The Russian Government will organize Poland into ten civil governments. General Gourko will retain military command in Lithuania and Poland.

A Constantinople despatch says agents of the Turkish Government are attempting to close the Protestant schools conducted by American missionaries in Asia Minor.

The Australian wheat crop is reported as much better than that of last year, and unusually forward on account of mild weather.

A Khartoum despatch says:—"We are daily expecting the arrival of British troops. We cannot believe the Government will abandon us. Our very existence depends upon Great Britain."

General Graham, with his troops, has sailed for Suakim for Suez.

A Cairo despatch says Gordon has decided to abandon the policy of conciliating the natives, and to pursue a more vigorous one.

Osman Digma is actively resuming the offensive. He is attempting to cut off friendly tribes from the water. Sheikh Mahmoud Ali is opposing him. A battle is probable.

Despatches from General Gordon say that El Mahdi is about to advance upon Khartoum. The Khabbabis Tribe is in open rebellion against him.

King John of Abyssinia offers the services of from eight to ten thousand Abyssinians, on condition that the English guarantee an allowance of two shillings daily each man, and the cession of two ports to Abyssinia. If England agrees to these terms the Abyssinians will attack El Mehdi and relieve Kassala.

Selected Articles.

WOMEN INEBRIATES.

Dr. Lucy M. Hall, Medical Supt. of Mass. Reformatory prison at Sherburn, has published an interesting paper on her experiences with patients. Of 82 married women inebriates, 32 were mutilated about the head by drunken husbands and amid such brutalities they had reared children.

Of 111 mothers, 33 of whom had also drunken husbands, 408 children were born; 227 of these perished in early childhood, and many of the others have but a frail tenure of life.

Of 204 cases, 112 were married, but 73 were separated from their husbands; 70 were single and 22 widows.

Of these 27 began to drink under 10 years of age; 11 from 10 to 15; 74 from 14 to 21; 37 from 20 to 26; 33 from 26 to 31, etc.

132 claimed to have only drank socially and with female friends; 128 began with beer; 37 whisky; 20 wine; 8 gin. 91 began at the house of friends and 64 in a saloon. 67 were Irish; 52 Irish American; 17 American; 7 negroes, etc

The diseased and depraved physical condition of these women was appalling. One-fourth of those committed commenced drinking while employed, at the dramshops that surround the mills, and it is a grievous crime of the mill-owners that they permit those infamous pests to debase their operatives.

Beer had been the most common drink at first, but 181 cases got to whisky as their favorite, and some used oil of peppermint or chloroform to make the whisky hotter.

In a great many of them, all moral responsibility had ceased and as soon as liberated they go into the gutter and from the gutter back to prison, without a vestige of hope for them as long as the rumseller is permitted to deal in human lives and human souls.—*The Patriot*.

TEMPERANCE IN THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Sunday-school teacher must, in his teaching, give attention to household truths, and also to the questions of the day. While there are brewers of ale there should also be in the Sunday-school teachers, brewers of truth in reference to temperance. Temperance should be taught in the Sunday-school *theologically*. We should begin with the young child and teach him the lessons of the Divine law in respect to temperance. It teaches against intemperance as much as against any other crime. "Thou shalt not kill," applies with equal force to the murder that is committed by the vendors of alcoholic poison and to any other form of murder. It is an absurd proposition that law is useless unless there is a public sentiment to enforce it. The law given by God, not on elastic tables of rubber, but on tables of stone, was in advance of public sentiment, as Moses found at the foot of the mount. But God did not change the law. Public sentiment must come up to the standard of the law now, as then.

Temperance should be taught *symbolically*. The leaven is an emblem of corruption and death. Children may be taught something of the process by which fermentation produces corruption and death, and that they who drink fermented liquors drink death. In a *physiological* way also temperance may be taught. Christ came to redeem the soul. He also came to redeem the body, the temple of the Holy-Ghost. We should lead the children through the temple, let them look out of its windows, and become acquainted with its marvelous structure. To the structure food

VOTE AS YOU PRAY.

The saloon keepers vote as they PRAY. Why should not the Christian people vote as they PRAY? A subscriber asked us by letter "if a man could be a good Christian and Prohibitionist and vote for a man who gets drunk?" We answered most emphatically, No. A man cannot be a good Christian without being a Prohibitionist. Prohibition of vice and crime is God's plan. A man may be a good Prohibitionist without being a Christian, without connecting himself with a church, but he can not be a good Prohibitionist and vote for a drunkard.

He can't even be a good citizen and vote for a man that gets drunk. A good citizen wants the officers honest and upright, the affairs of government honestly administered; therefore he is not a good citizen when he votes for a man addicted to drunkenness, for he knows such a man is not fit for nor capable of honestly discharging the duties of a faithful public servant. Christians, let us vote as we pray. Prohibitionists, let us vote as we reason, for no man nor party of men who are opposed to sobriety and Prohibition and in favor of the saloon are discharging duties either as Christians, Prohibitionists or good citizens unless they vote as they reason and pray.—*Kansas Prohibitionist*.

DROWNING TRADE IN LIQUOR.

The more money spent in the saloons the less there will be spent in the dry goods stores, the groceries, the shoe stores, and the real estate office. If \$1,000,000 is paid out for beer and whisky, the business of the sellers of the necessities of life is decreased that amount.

The other branches of retailing are not hostile to each other. A man and his family can only eat up so many barrels of flour per annum, and can only wear so many pair of shoes. What money is left over and above after buying these is expended in other stores. But a man's capacity for consuming beer is infinite and constantly increasing. He may begin by spending only one-hundredth of his wages in beer.—*Albany Evening Journal*.

Tales and Sketches.

OUR AIN COUNTRIE.

BY ELLA GUERNSEY.

On the afternoon of a December day, little Walter Graham lay pillowed in mamma's lap, his life ebbing fast way. The malignant croup, that dread disease, that cuts short so many little ones, and is the terror of all loving mothers, held Willie fast, and tightened its cruel fingers upon Willie's throat, until mamma almost prayed death to claim her darling.

Only a little time since the little feet, encased in his first boots, had made noisy, but sweet music to mamma's ear, the firm, red cheeks glowed with health, and in a few hours the summons had come for Wallie, the pride and hope of the Graham household.

After a terrible effort to breathe easier, he gasped. "Sing, please, mamma."

Now, mamma knew just what her boy wanted to hear, as no old Christian Scot loved the hymn "My Ain Countrie," more than her boy, but how could the sore, stricken mother sing when she wanted to wail, but she began in a queer, shaky voice:

I'm far frae my hame an' I'm weary aftenwhiles,
For the langd for hame bringing an' my father's smiles,
I'll ne'er be fre' content—"

Here a sob smothered the melody, for she knew Wallie was not far frae his ain countrie. Papa took up the words:

"I've his gude word of promise that some gladsome day the King
To his ain royal palace his banished hame will bring—"

But he, too, broke down, and Aunt Esther softly sang,
"His bluid hath made me white an' his hand shall dry my ain
When he brings me hame at last to my ain countrie."

Wallie's breathing was now easier, his head dropped lower, his pulse fluttered feebly, he tried to smile even in his pain.

Then the aged minister, who had known mamma in her girl days, sung in his high tremulous voice:

"Like a bairn to its mither, a wee birdie to its nest,
I wad fain noo be gangin' unto my Saviour's breast,
For he gathers in his bosom even witless lambs like me,
An' carries them himself to his ain countrie."

Wallie's head sank lower, he lay still, so very still and then we knew he had gone to his ain countrie.

One day she wept as before, and said to the old nurse, "My boy was too sweet and pretty to be hidden under ground."

"He isn't too pretty for where he's gone," said Aunt Hepsy.

Instantly came the new thought and with it comfort.

No, thank God, he was not too pretty for where he was gone, where eye hath not seen, or ear heard, or heart conceived what God hath prepared for those who love. The ignorant servant had done what friends refined and cultured had not—given comfort to the sore heart.

In a quiet country cemetery, where the myrtle grows in profusion, the starry blue flowered, glossy green-leaved myrtle conceals all that is unsightly, and the stately cedars that remind us of the cedars of Lebanon, make the sweet, weird music peculiar to the pine and cedar when soft winds sounds the notes, grand and full or faint and sweet, and among their boughs sweet singing birds build their homes. A small grassy mound, marked by a marble shaft tells us that Walter sleeps there.

We loved the lad, and miss the merry shout, and tramp of the noisy feet, and with the young mother, think of the dainty waxen form, as last we saw it, in its dainty satin-lined casket, and our eyes ache to see him again in his fleshy form, then we think of the pure, white soul that has been "carried in his bosom to our ain countrie," and we know it is well with the child.

"God gie his grace to ilk ane wha listens noo to me,
That we a' may gang in gladness to our ain countrie."

Toledo Blade.

APPETITE.

No man ever drank rum with a prayer to Jesus on his lips. A great many claim to have the appetite removed. If you ask me if I have, I will answer, I don't know. Desire is all gone, but I don't know if the appetite is or not, and I won't know! Heaven helping me, I will never find out, for the only way to test it is to take a drink, and I advise you not to try it. I don't know what appetite is. It is a mysterious something we can't explain. Colonel Blank was a periodical drunkard; he would have a spree and then for a long time let it alone; then his shoulders would begin to twitch and jump, and his friends knew the appetite was coming on, and he would go off on a lengthened spree again. Finally he became a Christian and everyone rejoiced with his careful walk and consistent life.

He united with the church, and on a certain Sunday was to take his first communion. A friend was talking to one of the deacons on the day before the communion service, and spoke of the Colonel's conversion.

"Yes," replied the church officer, "he is to commune with us to day for the first time."

"Where do you get your wine for sacramental purposes, deacon?"

"Oh, at any of the stores."

"What! exclaimed the questioner, starting back aghast, "you don't mean to tell me you use the wine of commerce, the alcoholic, intoxicating wine, do you?"

"Why, yes; what harm?"

"I would not dare to do it; for God's sake, don't let the Colonel have the cup to-day with that wine; pass him by any way, but don't let him touch his lips to it."

"Oh," replied the deacon, "the Colonel's a christian now, it won't hurt him."

The hour for the administration came, and the Colonel was there with the rest; grateful friends were made happy with the sight, as he bowed there with tearful eyes for the first time in his life. The cup was passed and the Colonel's turn came to taste the wine. He raised his head slowly, touched the cup with his hand and raised it reverently to his lips, tasting it, and started like a man affrighted, quivering from head to foot a half-second, and then clutching the glass, drew it fiercely to his mouth; they tried to tear it away, but in vain; nor would he release his hold in spite of all their efforts till the glass was about empty. Before night he was drunk, and in ten days was dead! He died in fearful torment! The appetite was not dead but slumbering. — John B. Gough.

Our Casket.

JEWELS.

What we sow
Will surely grow,
Though the harvest may be slow!

All common things, each day's events,
That with the hour begin and end,
Our pleasures and our discontents
Are rounds by which we may ascend.

Our lives are songs: God writes the words,
And we set them to music at pleasure;
And the songs grow glad, or sweet or sad,
As we choose to fashion the measure
We must write the music, whatever the song
Whatever its rhymes or metre,
And if it be sad we can make it glad,
Or if sweet we can make it sweeter.

Life, like the waters of the sea, freshens only when it ascends towards heaven.

Honor is like the eye which cannot suffer the least impurity without damage; it is a precious stone, the price of which is lessened by the least flaw.

The life of man consists not in seeing visions and in dreaming dreams, but in active charity and willing service.

Polished steel will not shine in the dark, no more can reason, however refined and cultivated, shine efficaciously, but as it reflects the light of divine truth shed from heaven.

Men seldom die of hard work, activity is God's medicine. The highest genius is willingness and ability to do hard work. Any other conception of genius makes it a doubtful, if not a dangerous, possession.

The maelstrom attracts more notice than the quiet fountain, a comet draws more attention than the steady star; but it is better to be the fountain than the maelstrom, and star than comet, following out the sphere and orbit of quiet usefulness in which God places us.

Never be sorry for any generous thing that you ever did, even if it was betrayed. Never be sorry that you were magnanimous if the person was mean afterward. Never be sorry that you gave; it was right for you to give, even if you were imposed upon. You cannot afford to keep on the safe side by being mean.

A minister collecting for a chapel once called on a wealthy merchant who gave him fifty pounds. As the good man was going out with eyes sparkling with delight, the merchant received a letter. He read it and said to the minister, "Stop, I have lost a ship worth about six thousands pounds. Let me have the fifty pound cheque for a moment." The poor minister trembled lest it would not be returned. Instead of that he wrote another and gave it to him for five hundred pounds, saying: "As my money is going so fast, it is well to make some of it sure in God's bank."

BITS OF TINSEL.

Even the homeliest man, when assisting a fellow-passenger to put his nickel in the street car box, is passing fare.

Why are cashmere shawls like deaf people? Because you cannot make them (hear) here.

Are the sails on the Ship of State made from the Presidential canvas?" asks a young statesman from Brooklyn.

What is the difference between a pastry cook and a bill sticker? One puffs up paste and the other pastes up puffs.

What did the Puritans come to this country for?" asked a Massachusetts teacher of his class. "To worship in their own way, and make other people do the same," was the reply.

Little George was questioned the other day about his big sister's beau. "How old is he?" "I don't know." "Well, is he young?" "I think so, for he hasn't any hair on his head."

It was a son of Erin who asked the meeting to excuse him from serving on a committee because he expected to be unexpectedly called away.

The English alphabet is tolerably virtuous. Twenty of the letters have never been in prison.—*New York News*. Yes, but look what a lot of them are now in penitentiary.—*Norristown Herald*.

Herbert was walking in the garden with a lady friend, who plucked a flower now and then with, as Herbert thought, too short a stem. "Don't pluck them off so close to the roof," said the little fellow.

The *Dairy* says that when Jay Gould was a boy he used to milk 20 cows a day, but now, that he has become a man he has put away childish things and spends his spare time in watering stock and looking after the lambs who flock in Wall street.

"Has the cooking book any pictures?" asked a young lady of a bookseller. "Not one," replied the dealer in books. "Why," exclaimed the witty miss, "what is the use of telling us how to make a dinner if you give us no plates."

For Girls and Boys.

NEVER START WHAT YOU CAN'T STOP.

"Look at Rob, going so fast you can see the soles of his new boots! What's up?"

"Rob Kerr paused to answer the boys. "Going to ride on grandsir's engine."

"Couldn't you squeeze us in, too? Say, Rob!"—

But Rob though he heard the car bell, and was showing the soles again. The boys followed.

When they got there, Rob's grandfather, Adolph Kerr, was carefully examining the engine, oil-can in hand, while Silas, the fireman, looking out of the little window.

"Hercules is all right, boss, I've looked him over myself," said Silas.

"I know you always do," said Mr. Kerr, "but it's my way to look over the engine myself before starting. We can't be too careful."

"He's right," Silas told the boys. "Ef he hadn't, reg'lar as clock-work, travelled all over the Hercules, he wouldn't be called the best engineer on the road. 'Dolf Kerr' run the longest, too."

Rob was pleased to have the boys hear that.

"Rob, here—he'll be running the Hercules when grandsir's laid up," added Silas.

"I could now, almost," said Rob.

"Oh, hear him!" laughed Silas. "We may as well both lay away, boss."

Mr. Kerr made no reply, but stepped aboard. How the boys envied Rob as he rang the bell! The conductor shouted, "All aboard!" and away they went along the iron track.

They ate supper while the train waited at a junction. Silas made coffee and boiled eggs, Rob toasted bread on the end of the boiler.

Every chance he could get Rob was on the Hercules. All the other engineers knew Rob, the grandson of old Adolph Kerr, and never sent him away if they saw him about the engine-house. They trusted him because his grandfather did. Rob was very proud of this.

One day when he was alone on the Hercules, two schoolmates came along.

"Grandfather away, Rob!"

"Yes, and Silas. They've left me in charge."

"Let us get up there, too?"

"Couldn't think of it!" said Rob. "If Silas catches any boys round here he'll give them a shaking."

"We won't stay but a minute; we'll run when we see him coming."

"If I let you fellows aboard you'll get into mischief," said Rob.

They promised not to touch anything. At length Rob let them come up where he was. Very soon one said, "My uncle makes engines, so I know a lot about them too. Wouldn't it be fun to set this agoing, just a minute?"

"Rob don't dare start up!" said the other.

"What's the harm?" asked the first. "Uncle showed me how to reverse the lever."

Rob said no; but they kept on hinting and coaxing. By-and-by Rob peered out to see if anybody was coming, a strange, guilty look on his face; then there was a familiar sound from the mighty horse—it moved slowly along the siding.

"There, didn't I know how to start it?" cried Rob.

The Hercules went faster, it seemed to be getting ready for a race.

"Now we must stop it!" cried Rob. "Reverse the lever, quick!"

But the boy had forgotten how! He jumped from the engine, telling the other to "Come on." So Rob was alone, and in a sad fix. Pale as death, he tried with all his strength to do as he had seen his grandfather. It was useless! He had let loose a force he could not stop. He too jumped, throwing himself the same way the engine was going, and rolled over and down the bank into the bushes.

And there was a great cry from Silas and Mr. Kerr. With terrified faces they chased the Hercules. They were too late to get aboard; the engine had left the siding for the main road, sped along to a bend and disappeared, the ground trembling beneath its powerful tread.

Rob felt that he could never look his grandfather in the face again. He hid till dark. Then he went home. His mother was crying. And his grandfather? It seemed as if he had grown years older. Silas was there, too, talking pitifully of the Hercules as if it were some living creature that had lost its life.

"Why, here's Rob," said Silas; ye won't have no more fine rides with your grandsir and me! They've put us out of a job. Heard how the Hercules got away to-day? Wouldn't be ketched no more'n a wild horse o' the desert; he strove up a coal train and pitched head fust into a pasture!"

Rob was surprised that no one suspected him. "Anybody killed?" he whispered.

"All living, was Silas's queer reply, "except your grandsir." It pretty nigh finished him."

"Of course he'll get another engine, he's so smart," faltered Rob.

"Then his grandfather spoke, in a deep, troubled tone. "Nobody would trust the old man again, Rob. They turned him off with hard words. Oh, it's a cruel ending for the work of a life-time!" Tears filled his eyes, they rushed into Rob's too. He could keep it from his grandfather no longer. He told him all, "if you'll only forgive me," he sobbed, "and trust me as you used to, I'll never touch an engine again, never!"

It added heavily to Mr. Kerr's sorrow to find that Rob had caused their misery, but he put his arm about him and spoke kindly. "There's many other things besides engines gets the upper hand, if folks touches them," he said. "I'd willingly suffer if I thought you'd learn this lesson: *Never start anything you can't stop*. There's men in this town'll tell you they started drinking and swearing long ago; and it's running away with them now, just as Hercules did with you. Think of this, Rob, when you remember what happened to your grandsir's last engine.

That was ten years ago. The old engineer has gone where faithful service is rewarded. Rob has become a young man, but not an engineer, he has never stepped aboard an engine since that painful experience on the Hercules.

But often in the Sunday-school class, where he is now teacher, his boys say, "Tell us the story of the wild engine!"

They listen eagerly to the end, when Robert Kerr closes with his grandfather's motto, "Never start anything you can't stop."—*Congregationalist*.