

CANADA CITIZEN

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD

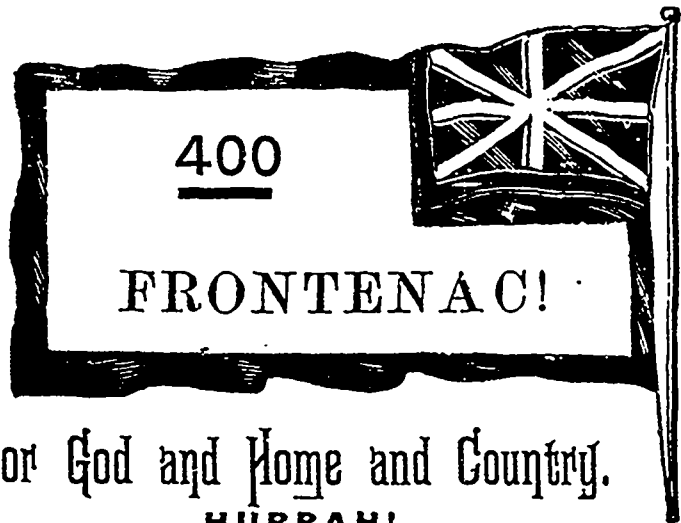
FREEDOM FOR THE RIGHT MEANS SUPPRESSION OF THE WRONG.

VOL. 5.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 22nd, 1885.

NO. 47.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY.



We have held over this week's issue in order to give our readers information regarding the elections of the 21st. We are thankful to be able to record a victory by a majority of at least 400 in the county of Frontenac. The city of Kingston went for liquor by a majority of 53, out of a total vote of 1,625. The day's voting gives us a net majority of about 350. On the whole the result is one on which our friends are to be heartily congratulated. Full returns of the county vote have not yet been received. Taking the contests thus far we have won 62 out of a total of 75. We "thank God and take courage."

One or two of our friends who subscribed for the CANADA CITIZEN on our special offer to ministers must have missed receiving the promised books. We have received from the post-office authorities some books off which the enclosing wrappers had accidentally been torn. The address being gone, we cannot tell for whom the books were intended. If those who do not receive the books sent them will kindly notify us, we will mail them new sets.

We send this week to a great many of our subscribers extra parcels of specimen copies of *The Canada Citizen*. Our friends will very much oblige us, and also aid the good cause materially, if they will kindly distribute these extra copies, at once, among persons who will be likely to become subscribers.

We wish again to call the attention of our readers to our monthly supplement for May and the remarkable offer made therein. The time allowed for acceptance of that proposal is short, and we strongly urge our subscribers to immediately take advantage of it for themselves and their friends.

We have still on hand a large number of petitions prepared for circulation in opposition to mutilation of the Scott Act, and will forward them free, post-paid to any address. Friends in localities where these petitions have not been thoroughly circulated, will oblige by applying for them at once, and getting them as extensively circulated and signed as possible.

A large audience, last Sunday night, listened to a practical temperance address to young men by John B. Gough, in the Jarvis Street Baptist Church. The veteran worker speaks as emphatically as ever, and his plain and forcible utterances made an impression that will not soon be forgotten.

We are very much pleased to learn that the Scott Act promoters in this city have secured the services of Mr. Wm. Munns, to superintend the work of the coming campaign. Mr. Munns is a young man of unusual energy and ability; his heart is in the cause; his head is level; his zeal is irrepressible; he is well known, thoroughly respected, and will do yeoman service for the Scott Act in Toronto.

Friends are requested to notice the Canadian edition of "The People vs. the Liquor Traffic," a work just issued containing full stenographic reports of eight lectures by Hon. J. B. Finch. It is needless to add anything to the statements that have already been made in reference to the importance and value of this remarkable book. It ought to be in the hands of every temperance worker. Copies will be mailed from this office on receipt of price. It is a handsomely bound volume of 166 pages, printed on toned paper. Price in paper cover, 25 cents; in cloth boards, 40 cents.

Mr. W. Trebilcock came into our office two or three days ago to renew his subscription to THE CANADA CITIZEN, and to give in a contribution towards the Scott Act campaign in this city. Our worthy friend is Toronto's temperance patriarch, and carries in his eighty-eighth year a vigor and an energy that he believes he owes under God's blessing to the total abstinence that has been his life-time practice.

We desire to call the special attention of the Canadian Woman's Suffrage Association to the visit to Toronto of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge I. O. G. T. The Good Templars organization was the first to give practical effect to the great principles of equality and right by putting women on a level with men in eligibility to positions of trust, responsibility and power. The Order still maintains, and enthusiastically advocates, the same sound doctrine.

Remember the R. W. G. L.

We heartily congratulate the citizens of Toronto upon the efficient work that is being done this year by the Board of Ontario License Commissioners. The strong element of integrity that characterizes the new Commission, is making itself felt and seen, and the result will tell well for the morality of our city. The gentlemen who constitute the Board, are taking a personal interest in the carrying out of their duties, in many cases directly visiting and inspecting the premises of applicants for licenses, and generally, insisting upon strict compliance with the requirements of the law.

NO MORE TINKERING.

The miserable and disgraceful spectacle of a handful of irresponsible legislators emasculating and whittling away the Scott Act, and of the House of Commons wrangling and quarrelling over license laws, and going as far as possible in the same direction as the Senate, ought to teach temperance men to take to heart the lesson that ought to have been plain enough to everyone before. From year to year, at convention after convention, we spend our time in tinkering and patching up the wretched system of restricting and attempting to regulate that sin-producing liquor traffic. Men of sound principle and advanced thought ought to be above such inconsistency, and ought to have too much wisdom to spend time and energy in efforts so comparatively unproductive and vain. The time has come—in fact, had come long ago—for more decided action. The Alliance should have insisted, as it readily could, on a straight vote this year in the House of Commons on the question of immediate total prohibition. The people of Canada realize the gravity of the situation. They are beginning to find out that legislators show too much respect to the whiskey party that stands solidly united and enforces its demands, and too little attention to the petitions of the temperance people who talk out-and-out prohibition, but do not combine to back their principles by their political power, as do their wiser opponents, who can control more legislation though comparatively weak in numbers, influence and means. There are already rumors of a general election at an early date. Even if these should prove unfounded, the present Parliament will die a natural death before very long. Now is the time for quiet, but compact and determined organization in every electoral constituency in the Dominion, and our friends if true to the cause, and if as earnest as the whiskey party, can take a stand that will make that cause triumphant in a national law of total prohibition, enacted before three more years have been added to our country's history.

THE LATEST DODGE.

The Anti-Scott Act party has resorted to another attempt to get an expression of opinion in favor of their paltry little beer-and-wine amendment and three-fifths-vote hobby. They are too late. The scheme wont work. Last winter they issued petitions, appealed frantically to the public, and strove in vain to get a petition signed extensively enough to warrant their presenting it to Parliament, but the whole thing fell flat. The Alliance at once issued counter petitions, which were circulated everywhere, signed by great numbers of people, and in an almost incredibly short space of time we fairly flooded Parliament with our demands for total prohibition, and against the weakening alterations that the whiskey men proposed to make in the Scott Act. The liquor petitions were withdrawn: none of them ever came before the House; and it seemed as if we were to have the thing all our own way: but an artful dodge was being worked: our Scott Act amendment bill passed the Commons, came before the Senate, and while it was being considered, the following resolution was sprung upon the House, and carried through by a vote of 42 to 20:—

"That the dealing in ales, porter, lager-beer, cider and light wines containing not more than 12 per cent. of alcohol, be exempt from the operation of 'The Canada Temperance Act of 1878.'"

No one pretends that the Senate is in any sense a representative body, yet its irresponsible members actually undertook by a vote of 42 to annul legislation that the public have so far endorsed by a majority of about 45,000.

About the same time this trick was being played at Ottawa there was inaugurated in this city a so-called National Liberal Temperance Union, which is working towards the same end as the whiskey party in the Senate, and now to cover over the whole thing with some appearance of popularity the following petition is being circulated in duplicate, one copy being addressed to the Senate and the other to the House of Commons:

"Your petitioners humbly sheweth that the cause of Temperance will be better promoted by exempting ale, porter, lager beer, light wines, and cider from the operation of 'The Canada Temperance Act of 1878' than by endeavoring to prohibit the use of these light, wholesome, nutritious and comparatively non-intoxicating beverages.

"Your petitioners also believe with Sir Leonard Tilley, and other advocates of the C. T. Act, that this law will prove a failure, unless supported by at least a three-fifths majority of those voting.

"Your petitioners therefore pray that the Canada Temperance Act may be so amended,

(1) As to exempt ale, porter, lager beer, and light wines, and cider from its operation; and

(2) That the said Act should not hereafter come into force unless supported by a three-fifths majority of those voting.

And your petitioners will ever pray,

NAME.	RESIDENCE.
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Along with the above document the following circular is being sent out:—

TORONTO, MAY 9th, 1885.

"DEAR SIR,—

Enclosed please find blank petitions in duplicate to the Senate and House of Commons praying for exemptions of beer and light wines from the operations of the Scott Act; also to provide that the Scott Act, wherever submitted, shall not be carried by less than three-fifths majority of those voting.

"Place these at once in the hands of energetic people in your towns and vicinity and get all the signatures you can.

"Have the list headed by persons likely to have weight with your member and signed generally.

"A great many supporters of the Scott Act will support this measure, as it will not injure the working of the Act.

"Treat this letter confidentially and return petitions, fully signed, if possible, not later than the 18th of this month, as the amendments will be voted on in the Commons immediately after that date.

Address, AUGUSTE BOLTE,
39 Colborne St., Toronto."

We desire to warn our friends and the public generally, against being misled by any such contemptible dodges. Neither the Senate the Liberal Temperance Union, nor Mr. Auguste Bolte has any right or authority to speak for any large section of the Canadian community except that part of it that is interested in perpetuating the abominations of the license system. In articles to follow this we shall expose the pretensions the unreliableness and the heartless selfishness of some of the promoters of this movement, and we urge our friends again to use their influence against the contemptible tricks, with which the whiskey crowd is now endeavoring to influence the vote at the forthcoming Scott Act elections.

A BIG BACKDOWN.

The National Liberal Temperance Union has again been exhibiting the terror of free discussion, and the trickiness that so far has characterized all movements in the interests of the liquor traffic. At various meetings of the N. L. T. U. it had been stated that discussion would be welcome, but a hearing was always refused to any man known to be connected with real temperance work. Some time ago, sick of this pretence and equivocation, the representative officers of the Toronto Reformation Society, the Toronto Temperance Electoral Union, and the West End Christian Temperance Society published a challenge inviting the N. L. T. U.

to a fair debate. The N. L. T. U. nominally accepted the challenge, appointed speakers, and agreed to attend a joint committee to make arrangements for a debate. Only one N. L. T. U. member attended the joint meeting, and stated emphatically that their speakers would only debate with the actual signatories to the challenge, and would not allow temperance men to select or put forward any other speakers. He also suggested other absurd conditions, and generally acted so as to convey the impression that his friends are really afraid of public discussion, and anxious to avoid what they pretend to invite. We publish below, in full, the correspondence that passed, and an account of the whole proceedings as given by Mr. James Thomson, Secretary of the Electoral Union:—

"It may be remembered that a short time ago a challenge to publicly discuss the points of difference between the Prohibitionists and the "Union" was issued by representatives of the Prohibition party. To this a reply was published signed by two leading members of the "Union," defining their position and their readiness to discuss the points at issue. The following correspondence then took place:—

TORONTO, May 5, 1885, 364 Yonge street.

DEAR SIR,—Not having the name or address of the Secretary of your society must be my excuse for troubling you personally. My attention has been called to the fact that in your reply to our challenge there is nothing to show that it bears any official authority, and may, therefore, be simply the expression of your individual opinions and readiness to discuss these matters with any of the signatories to our challenge. Our desire, which we supposed the challenge had indicated with sufficient clearness, is that the two opposing sides should be represented by men whom the societies interested might select as representing their diverse views. If this is what you mean, and the National Liberal Temperance Union will appoint a sub-committee authorized to arrange details with a like committee from our side, and notify me of such appointment, I will take immediate steps to have such a joint meeting called at such time and place as will, as far as possible, be suitable for both parties. Kindly give me names and address of your committee when appointed.

I remain your obedient servant, JAMES THOMSON,
Secretary, Toronto Temperance Electoral Union.

To Gordon Mowat, City.

To this the following reply was received:—

TORONTO, May 11, 1885.

J. Thomson, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter was read before the Executive Committee of our society. The action of Messrs. Mowat and Richardson in accepting the challenge of your organization on behalf of our union was approved of. They are our authorized speakers. Messrs. J. Donohoe, C. G. Richardson, and J. G. Mowat were appointed to meet a like number from your society.

Yours, etc., W. J. LOUNEX,
Secretary, N. L. T. Union.

The joint meeting of committees was held at the office of THE CANADA CITIZEN, 8 King street east, this p.m., but had scarcely got to work when Mr. Richardson, representing the Union, announced that they would only meet in public discussion those who had personally signed the original challenge, and as this determination was directly contrary to the letter sent to their society, and on the acceptance of which, the meeting had been called, the proceedings were brought to an abrupt termination. Comment on the above seems to be altogether unnecessary. Further notice of the foolish, ignorant and idle vaporings of this miscalled union would but help to give them an importance foreign to their merits."

We are sorry that so much prominence has been given by temperance men to the existence and operations of a society which has hoisted the flag of temperance to cover advocacy of the liquor traffic, and which is trying to gull the public by a pretence that is both childish and dishonorable.

POLLINGS FIXED.

REMEMBER THE WORKERS IN YOUR PRAYERS.

Lincoln,	" June 18.	Middlesex, Ont.....	June 18
Perth,	" " 18.	Guysboro', N.S.....	" 25

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

—Tennyson.

We send this week to a great many of our subscribers extra parcels of specimen copies of *The Canada Citizen*. Our friends will very much oblige us, and also aid the good cause materially, if they will kindly distribute these extra copies, at once, among persons who will be likely to become subscribers

Campaign Everywhere.

BELLEVILLE.—An important meeting of the Committee of the Scott Act Association was held on Tuesday evening, 13th inst., in the Patriot office. It was unanimously decided that the petitions be given to the canvassers on the next night of meeting, Tuesday, 19th inst. Several important names were added to the Committee. The returns from the various Ward Committees are very favorable.

Every member of each Ward Committee of the Scott Act Association of the city is earnestly requested to be present next Tuesday evening, 19th inst., for the purpose of receiving their petitions and instructions.—*Canadian Patriot*.

ONTARIO.—The petitions for the submission of the Scott Act in this county were removed from the Registry office on Saturday, having remained there the full time called for by law. Remaining in the hands of the Secretary of State the required time, and the day once fixed, which will likely be about the end of June, the contest it may be said is fairly opened. Of the nature of the Act and its operations it would seem almost useless to say much, so thoroughly has the question been discussed both by the press and on the platform, in this county as well as elsewhere throughout the Province. A strong argument in behalf of the movement is the success it has met with in every county, almost without an exception, wherever contested. There it has undergone an out-and-out discussion. The public have had every opportunity to understand what could be said for, as well as against the Act, the opportunity has been availed of, and the result is as stated, the defeat of the measure in any county being a rare exception.

The Act is not all that is wanted by the friends of temperance, but it is an advance step in that tide of restrictive legislation of the liquor traffic that has been making such substantial headway all over the world—Canada no exception—for some years past. And a step further taken by the adoption of the Scott Act just brings us that much nearer the desired goal—publicly so stated by numbers who even array themselves against the Scott Act.—*Whitby Chronicle*.

WATERLOO.—The public temperance meeting at Crosshill, held last Thursday evening was fairly attended considering the state of the roads. Addresses were given by Mr. Hilliard and Rev. S. L. Umbach.

In the afternoon the Co. Secretary met the canvassers and local secretaries of Wellesley township. The work was judiciously parcelled out among the men. 13 in number. Every one was present, save one, and we believe a judicious selection was made for this very responsible work. A township committee was appointed to take general oversight of the work in the township, composed of Messrs. Boomer, Barbour and Woodward. The prospect is that Wellesley will give an unexpectedly good account of itself when polling day comes.

A meeting was held at Freeport in the U. B. Church on Saturday evening. Rev. Mr. Major, the newly appointed pastor, occupied the chair. Messrs. Geo. Clemens, Rev. D. B. Sherk and Mr. Hilliard addressed the meeting on the temperance question generally, but more particularly on the Scott Act. A branch association with 13 members was formed, Mr. Weber of Chicopee, being Secretary, Rev. Mr. Major president, and Messrs. Snyder, Clemens and another whose name has escaped us, as local committee, together with the President and Secretary. The Freeport branch starts off well, and we hope it will do good work.

Mr. W. H. Young, Police Magistrate of Halton, who has had more experience in connection with the enforcement of the Scott Act than any other man, has consented to address public meetings in our county during the week, beginning May 25th. We ask township Committees to communicate with the Co. Secretary at once, so that a plan of appointments may be arranged so as to be satisfactory all round. The general idea is that Mr. Young will hold one meeting in each township. In writing to the Secretary please give dates in the order of choice, and mention the place of meeting deemed best for your township.—*Waterloo Chronicle*.

SIMCOE.—Mr. A. Lang, of Barrie, in sending a renewal of his subscription with a promise to work for more, writes us: "Our Scott Act is working wonders in Barrie and doing quite as well throughout the county as we could expect. There are signs of a few infractions of the law, nevertheless, the change for the better is wonderful, and should it continue, it will well repay the county for all the trouble and expense."

II JINGOS.—Dr. Cadieux, the well-known Franco-Canadian orator, has just closed a series of twenty lectures on behalf of the Scott Act movement in this county. The last of the series was delivered at Belleville on Sunday last to an immense audience. The Doctor writes us that prospects for the cause in this county are remarkably good. Feeling everywhere is strong and growing in favor of the Act, and a large majority is confidently anticipated. Dr. Cadieux is now in Michigan, but will shortly return to take part in the Middlesex campaign. His Canadian address is *Blenheim, Ont.*

OTTAWA.—A meeting, very largely attended, was held last Monday evening under the auspices of the local Temperance Association, to protest against the action of the Senate in passing amendments to the Scott Act, lessening its prohibition character. The platform was occupied by Rev. Messrs. Longley, Faries, McDairmid, Dr. Moore, Keefer, agent for the Dominion Alliance, and others.

A series of resolutions was moved condemning the Senate, and its actions were scathingly denounced as an outrage on representative institutions. It was shown that the Government had, since the Scott Act was passed, appointed 21 persons to the Senate, of whom 18 were liquor dealers or opponents of temperance. Several persons defeated at the polls had, it was asserted, been put in the Senate and were undertaking to annul the will of the electorate.

Mr. Langley, pastor of the Dominion Methodist Church, stated that when the liquor deputation waited upon Sir John during the present session it was afterwards hinted that he quietly informed them that he could not aid them in the Commons, but would see to it that their views would receive their due weight in the Senate. It appeared as if the statement was correct, and if Sir John did not disprove it by decisive action he would be held to strict accountability by Conservatives as well as Reformers.

Mr. Travis, of St. John, New Brunswick, who is here asking the Government to fulfil its promise to make him a judge, showed clearly that the McCarthy Act had in the clauses sustained by the Supreme Court done irreparable damage, unless the bill carried through the House would become law in its integrity. He said the only means to attain this end was by putting a pressure upon the Government which would be irresistible.

The meeting was attended by a large number of members of Parliament and was very enthusiastic in endorsing the resolutions and sentiments of the several speakers. Many Conservatives were present. — *Advertiser.*

TORONTO.—With the engagement of Mr. Munns, the Scott Act campaign in this city may be said to have been fairly and enthusiastically inaugurated. A meeting was held on Monday evening in the Leslieville Presbyterian Church, at which addresses were delivered by Mr. Munns, and F. S. Spence. The audience was very enthusiastic, and a large force of workers were enrolled for the Riverside part of the city.

The Temperance Reformation Society has begun Park meetings on Sunday afternoons. The audiences are already good, and no doubt the Summer's open-air campaign will be very successful.

On Sunday next there will be held a large number of very important meetings at different points in the city to be addressed by representatives of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, I. O. G. T., which meets here next week. Full particulars of time, place, etc. will be published in the Saturday city papers. The following are the names of some of the speakers with the subjects of their addresses:—

Hon. D. P. Sagendorph, of Michigan, subject, Prohibition; Dr. Richard Eddy, of Massachusetts, subject, Beer and Wine; Rev. C. H. Mead, of New York, subject, Temperance Work Among the Negroes; Hon. E. R. Hutchins, of Iowa, subject, Prohibition in Iowa; Col. Frank J. Sibley, of Nebraska, subject, Prohibition the Remedy; John B. Finch, of Nebraska, subject, Compensation; W. Martin Jones, of New York, subject, Our Work; Dr. W. H. Mann, of New York, subject, Physical effects of Alcohol; John N. Stearns, of New York, subject, Temperance Literature; George A. Bailey, of New Hampshire, subject, Educational Work; Col. T. B. Demaree, of Kentucky, subject, Temperance Work; Col. J. J. Hickman, of Missouri, subject, Good Templary; Rev. H. C. Munson, of Maine, subject, Prohibition in Maine; George B. Katzenstein, subject, Work on the Pacific Coast; Tufts or Pidgeon, of New Brunswick, subject, Work in the Maritime Provinces; Hon. John Sobieski, of Illinois, subject, Temperance. Other speakers will be assigned as their names and subjects are received.

There was the usual good attendance on Saturday evening at the concert of the West End Christian Temperance Society. Mr. A. Farley occupied the chair. The programme was left in the hands of Mr. Geo. Ward, and judging from the proceedings of the evening, the public had little cause for complaint. Among those who took part were Mr. L. H. Wood, Mr. Ward and Mrs. Beard, club swinging by Mr. Barnes, and readings and recitations by others in the Hall.

On Sunday afternoon those who attended the experience meetings were more than pleased and edified with the spirited addresses delivered by Messrs. Farley, Munns, Mooring, Aiken and Baker. The general spirit of the meeting was of the most enthusiastic description.

The Ladies' Aid Association are preparing for their forthcoming Concert and Bazaar, to be held first week in June.

MARYLAND.—The twelfth annual meeting of the Maryland State Temperance Alliance, held at Baltimore, April 21st and 22nd, was the largest and in many respects the most important meeting which that organization has ever held. The proceedings were harmonious, the addresses were eloquent and

hopeful, the resolutions radical, and the response for funds for the year's work liberal. Mr. Wm. Daniel, the late President, who was the candidate for Vice-President on the Prohibition ticket, declined a re-election, but was made Treasurer, and his close friend, Mr. Higgins, who was the efficient Chairman of the Prohibition Executive Committee last year, was chosen as his successor. Over \$600 was subscribed for the work of 1885. Wednesday, 23rd, on the adjournment of the Alliance, the Prohibitionists (many of the delegates being members of both organizations) met and perfected plans for the year. Mr. Daniel was elected President, a carefully arranged system of county and district organization was agreed upon, and a substantial fund raised. Public meetings were held each evening, addressed by Miss Willard, Col. Bain, Prof. Hopkins, and local speakers. The attendance at all these was large, and the enthusiasm of the liveliest order. — *American Reformer.*

NEW YORK.—The twentieth annual meeting of the National Temperance Society and Publication House was held in the city of New York, Tuesday, May 12th, 1885. J. N. Stearns, Corresponding Secretary, submitted the annual report, from which we take the following extracts:

"We celebrate to-day the twentieth anniversary of the National Temperance Society and Publication House. The wisdom of organizing this Society in 1865 has been fully demonstrated by the history of the last twenty years. The great need of a national organization to unify, systematize, and concentrate the temperance sentiment of the country was widely felt by the best friends of the cause, and the great good results are seen to-day in every department of the work. Its literature and its missionary operations permeate every part of the land. It furnishes ammunition and inspiration for every organization and for all classes in society. It enters the Sabbath-school, the church, and the home with wholesome truths and sound instruction. It supplies the book for the library, the paper for the family-circle, the pamphlet for the workman and seeker after truth, and tract for the masses of the people. It furnishes physiological investigation, social appeal, religious instruction, political argument, scientific experiment, legislative discussion, Bible truth, pulpit preparation, platform oratory, drawing-room readings, lyceum and lodge room recitations, and, in short, supplies for every rank in life and every condition in society.

The receipts of the Society during the last twenty years in its departments of labor have been over one million of dollars, every dollar of which has been expended in creating and circulating a sound temperance literature and carrying on its missionary work; 34,515,890 pages of books, tracts, pamphlets, and papers have been printed the past year, making a total of over 600,000,000 since the organization of the Society.

The missionary work of the Society increases greatly from year to year. Not only the work among the freedmen, but in many other departments the calls and needs everywhere abound. Their missionary committee are constantly in receipt of calls for literature to be distributed in jails, penitentiaries, poor-houses, hospitals, and needy localities in almost every direction. The work in Congress and for the introduction of text books into public schools, together with the holding of public meetings, conferences, conventions, camp and mass meetings in different cities and portions of the country, continue to demand constant attention and favorable consideration. The calls far exceed our ability to answer, and our expenses in this direction greatly overrun our receipts.

The work of this society among the colored people of the South has greatly developed upon our hands, and has been prosecuted the past year to the fullest extent of our ability. It was a responsibility providentially laid upon us, and we could not avoid or neglect it if we would.

Rev. C. H. Mead, who has been so successful in former years, has again spent five or six months in eight different States, visiting and addressing conferences of ministers, educational institutes, public and private schools, church gatherings, Sabbath schools, etc., until he has reached thousands of ministers and teachers, and tens of thousands of people, and has everywhere been most cordially and enthusiastically received, and urged to return and continue to work in all parts of the South.

We have continued to supply pastors of colored churches with the valuable work on temperance of 227 pages, compiled from the pens of sixteen different writers, upon the various phases of the temperance question, until nearly seven thousand preachers have it in their possession. Text-books on temperance have been supplied to quite a number of new schools, and about fifty schools and educational institutes are teaching the nature and effects of alcohol upon the human system from the ablest and best books extant upon this important question."

During the last twelve months the receipts from memberships and donations have been \$6,095.81; legacies, \$1,284.57; invested funds, \$1,516.67—making a total of \$8,897.05. The total missionary work of the Society has been over \$12,000, which has been a heavy burden upon the Publication Department. The need of the hour is funds with which to carry on the increasing missionary work of the Society. We could well use a hundred thousand dollars the coming year in the different departments of work, and especially that among the colored people of the South, which comes with such pressing force upon our hands.

Nearly every legislature in the nation which has been in session during the year has agitated the liquor question. Bills of every variety have been presented—for constitutional prohibition, local option, local prohibition, scientific temperance, high license, prohibition, anti-treating, as well as for amendments to existing laws—almost without number. The liquor interest has been strongly represented at every capital to secure license for their business with few restrictions, and to oppose all legislation which interferes with their traffic. So far as heard from, no adverse legislation has been consummated. On the contrary, three States have passed joint resolutions for the submission of a prohibitory amendment to the people, two States have greatly strengthened their prohibitory laws, and ten States have adopted scientific educational temperance bills for the education of the children in public schools as to the effects of alcoholic stimulants upon the human system.

The report reviews at length the work of the Society in Congress for a "Commission of Inquiry," "Legislation in the Territories" and in the "District of Columbia," "The World's Exposition," "District and Financial Secre-

tries," "Conferences and Meetings," "Memorializing National Political Conventions," "Centennial Temperance Celebrations," etc., etc. It gives an interesting review of liquor legislation in thirty-three States and Territories, "The National Liquor Revenue," "Beer-Brewers' Congress," "Liquor Dealers Organization," "Action of Religious Bodies," "The Secular Press and Temperance," "Railroads and Prohibition," "Supreme Court Decisions," "Temperance Camp Meetings," "Sunday School Temperance Lessons," "Prohibition in the Congo Country," "Results of Prohibition," "Liquor Traffic and the Indians," "Good Templars," "Sons of Temperance," "National Woman's Christian Temperance Union," "Law and Order League," "National Prohibition Party," "The National Leagues," "Catholic Total Abstinence Union," "Foreign Countries," etc., etc., etc.

The report will be published in full in a few days, and makes one of the most interesting and valuable publications of the year.

The following is from the report of J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent:—

"During the past year there have been published 132 new publications, 66 of which have been bound volumes for Sabbath School libraries, 16 pamphlets, and 110 tracts, lesson leaves, and miscellaneous publications. These make a total of 136 different volumes for Sabbath School libraries, 58 miscellaneous bound books, 164 pamphlets, 60 concert exercises and dialogues, 13 music and song books, 8 lithographs and posters, 26 lesson leaves, 857 tracts, 50 cards, and 11 miscellaneous publications, or 1,383 different publications in all now on our catalogue.

I herewith present a list of receipts, number of pages printed, and a detailed statement of the new publications of the last twelve months:—

RECEIPTS.

The total receipts for *The National Temperance Advocate* and the *Youth's Temperance Banner* for the year have been..... \$15,230 34
For books, tracts, and pamphlets..... 36,090 75

Total receipts of the Publication Department..... \$51,321 09

NUMBER OF PAGES PRINTED.

Total pages of *The National Temperance Advocate*..... 1,649,000
Total pages of *The Youth's Temperance Banner*..... 6,220,000
Total number of pages of tracts..... 10,203,100
Total number of pages of books and pamphlets..... 16,473,790

Making a total of pages printed during the year..... 34,545,890

Making a total number of pages printed since the organization of the Society..... 619,357,527

Total amount of receipts for publications since the organization of the Society..... \$796,764.67

Wm. D. Porter, Esq., Treasurer, reported the entire receipts of the year to be \$60,218.14; total expenses \$60,289.77. Cash on hand May 1, 1884, \$103.27; cash on hand May 1, 1885, \$36.64.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:— President, T. L. Cuyler, D.D., New York; Corresponding and Recording Secretary, J. N. Stearns; Treasurer, Wm. D. Porter; managers for three years, T. L. Cuyler, D.D., N.Y.; Albert G. Lawson, D.D., Mass.; Rev. W. C. Steele, N.Y.; J. Finley Smith, N.Y.; B. J. Warner, N.Y.; A. D. Vail, D.D. N.Y.; Rev. J. S. Chadwick, N.Y.; Augustus Taber, N.Y.; W. Jennings Demorest, N.Y.; A. A. Robbins, N.Y.; and a long list of vice-presidents.

The Twentieth Anniversary Meeting was held in Broadway Tabernacle Church, New York City, Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Taylor, pastor, Tuesday evening, May 12. The large church was filled to the doors with people anxious to listen to the distinguished speakers and hear Ira D. Sankey's sweet singing. Clinton B. Fisk, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. W. T. Brown; an abstract of the Annual Report was presented by Mr J. N. Stearns, Secretary of the Society, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. T. L. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, Daniel Dorchester, of Mass., and Rev. C. H. Mead, of Hornellsville, N.Y., special missionary among the freedmen of the South. It was a meeting long to be remembered, and the singing by Ira D. Sankey added much to the occasion's interest.

IRELAND.—The twenty-seventh anniversary of the Irish Temperance League was held in Belfast, and commenced on Easter Sunday by the preaching of the annual sermon in Rosemary Street Church by the Rev. J. DacDermott. The congregation was large and attentive. On Monday, the 6th of April, a popular concert was held in the Ulster Hall, which was very largely attended. On Tuesday, a blue ribbon re-union meeting was held in the same place, presided over by Mr. Wm. Johnston, Ballykilbeg. Stirring addresses were delivered by Messrs. Alderman Swan, J. Lamond, M.A., and T. Whittaker, J.P. Wednesday evening was given to the soiree, and a brilliant affair it was. The elite of the temperance movement in Ireland was present. Messrs. J. H. Raper, Thomas Whittaker, J.P., Surgeon-General Gunn and others spoke. Four meetings were held on Thursday. The business meeting—the largest held for many years—took place in the Lombard Hall. The report was interesting, and spoke of progress throughout the country, but deplored that the government had done nothing, although so much was promised, to further temperance legislation. The G.W.C.T., S. S. Fleming, and others urged the Executive not to slacken their efforts until something is done. At the dinner the usual speeches were delivered by the various representatives from kindred associations. At the tea meeting several earnest informal speeches were made. In the evening, Mr. Finlay M'Canco, J.P., presided over an important political temperance demonstration in the Ulster Hall. The speeches were on the line of the local veto. The last meeting of the series took place on Saturday afternoon, under the presidency of Dr. Steen. There was a large attendance of young people. Mr. Herring and his choir did good service. On the whole, we congratulate the League on the meetings just held. Their spirit, teaching, and character were all that we could desire.—*Irish Templar*

ENGLAND.—The anniversary of the National Temperance League was celebrated this week in London.

Sermons were preached on Sabbath in Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle by Mr. W. P. Lockhart, of Liverpool, and in Westminster Abbey by the Lord Bishop of London, the new President of the League.

The Bishop of London also took the chair at the annual meeting of the League, on Monday evening, in Exeter Hall, when there was a crowded attendance. After prayer by the Hon. and Rev. E. Carr Glyn, chaplain to the Queen, Mr. Robert Rao, Secretary, submitted an abstract of the annual report. The National Temperance Congress, held under the auspices of the League at Liverpool, had been the most important temperance event of the year, having drawn together distinguished leaders of all sects and parties in what had been termed "A Parliament of Philanthropy." The educational work of the year has included a distribution of 300 prizes to college students, pupil teachers and scholars at Exeter Hall, for the best essays and reports amongst those sent in by 12,000 competitors on Physiology, Hygiene and Domestic Economy in relation to alcoholic drinks, upon which 203 illustrated lectures had been delivered in metropolitan colleges and schools, in addition to ninety-three addresses in provincial schools, and important conferences with elementary teachers of both sexes had been held at Norwich and Bradford. A public meeting had taken place in Exeter Hall to direct attention to the evils and dangers of "moderate drinking," which had been addressed by Bishop Temple, Dr. Richardson, Dr. A. Carpenter, Dr. Ritchie, and the Rev. Colmer B. Symes; and amongst the other important gatherings of the year was a conference upon drinking and trade depression opened by Mr. William Hayle; a conference of metropolitan relieving officers, under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P.; two conferences with agents of the London City Mission, presided over by Mr. Arthur Pease, M.P., and Mr. George Williams; and a series of Saturday night concerts in Exeter Hall. Temperance work had been vigorously carried on with increasing success in the army and navy, both at home and abroad, encouraging reports having recently been received from Egypt, South Africa, India, Gibraltar, Malta, St. Helena, and other stations, as well as from the principal home garrisons, soldiers' homes, sailors' rests, and training ships and institutions in connection with both services. The organizing agents and honorary speakers had addressed a large number of meetings in town and country during the year, and at several special meetings upon the agricultural aspects of the question a number of farmers and laborers had signed the pledge. The Publication Dept. was realizing the objects for which it was established, the sales for the year ending March 31, having amounted to £8,726 1s. 11d. The balance sheet showed that the general receipts of the League had amounted to £4,800 13s. 9d., of which £2,646 8s. 7d. had been derived from subscriptions and donations, and £1,522 10s. from legacies.

A resolution of welcome to the new president and Mrs. Tomp was moved by Dr. B. W. Richardson, seconded by Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., and supported by the Rev. Canon Fleming, and enthusiastically adopted. The right rev. chair in acknowledged the compliment in an earnest and effective speech.

The Rev. Newman Hall, Dr. Thomas Blunt (Leicester), and the Rev. Dr. Edghill, Chaplain-General to Her Majesty's Forces, followed with excellent addresses. The Chaplain-General said that this League was the first organization to conceive the great blessing that would accrue to the army from a temperance reformation. Certainly a great blessing had followed. But he did not think there was that special need for temperance work amongst soldiers that some people contended, and there would be much less need if temperance was more earnestly practised in the towns from whence our soldiers came.—*Temperance Record.*

Literary Record.

"CATECHISM ON ALCOHOL" IN GERMAN. The "Catechism on Alcohol," written by Miss Julia Colman, and which has had the remarkable sale of 175,000 copies, has been translated into German, and is now ready for use in that language. No better work of the kind has ever been published. It gives the fundamental truths of the temperance reform in clear, plain, concise, and simple language, and every child in the land should have one. Single copies, in English or German, only five cents; 60 cents per dozen. Address J. N. Stearns, Publishing Agent, 58 Reade Street, New York.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE MANUAL, by Prof. G. E. Foster, ought to be in the hands of every Scott Act worker. It is a little book, of 116 pages, costing only 20 cents, but it is a condensation of facts and argument of remarkable interest and force. The author knew exactly what campaigners need and has furnished it to them in a most convenient form. It may be ordered from the office of THE CANADA CITIZEN.

J. B. ALDEN, of New York, publishes a remarkably cheap and interesting series of small and neat monthly magazines. The names of them are respectively:—"The Novelist," "Alden's Juvenile Story Book," "Alden's Juvenile Book of Knowledge," "Juvenile Gem of Song and Story." Each number contains 32 pages of the very best literature of the kind to which it is devoted, and the subscription price for each is fixed at the remarkably low figures of 25 cents per annum. We cordially recommend this valuable series to the readers of THE CANADA CITIZEN.

THE GOOD TEMPLAR.—This is the title of a neat little eight page sheet, published in this city by Messrs. Stewart and Watson, at 4 Adelaide street West. It is intended to be issued as a monthly, devoted to the interest of the I.O.G.T., at a price of 50 cents per annum. We compliment our friends upon the creditable appearance of the first number of this paper, but would, at the same time, recommend them to be a little more careful in their statements. In their first number they go out of their way to say, about THE CANADA CITIZEN and its editor, unkind things that are utterly untrue. We believe our friends did not do this knowingly. They have probably been misinformed. It is, therefore, that we counsel them to be more cautious and accurate. There is plenty of work for us all in resisting our common foe. Let us bend our energies to this, and we shall steer clear of the pitfalls that lie in wait for those who are actuated by less noble motives.

The Canada Temperance Act!

OVER 44,000 MAJORITY.

KEEP THESE FACTS AND FIGURES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

CONSTITUENCIES WHICH HAVE ADOPTED IT.

<i>Nova Scotia.</i>		<i>New Brunswick.</i>	
Annapolis,	Cape Breton,	Albert,	Carleton,
Colchester,	Cumberland,	Charlotte,	Fredericton, (city),
Digby,	Hants,	Kings's,	Northumberland,
Inverness,	King's,	Queen's,	Sunbury,
Pictou,	Queen's,	Westmoreland,	York.
Shelburne,	Yarmouth.		
<i>Ontario.</i>		<i>P. E. Island.</i>	<i>Manitoba.</i>
Halton,	Renfrew,	Charlottetown, (city),	Lisgar,
Oxford,	Norfolk.	Prince,	Marquette,
Simcoe,	Huron,	King's,	Brome,
Dundas, Stormont,	Brant,	Queen's	Dru mond,
and Glengarry,	Kent,		Chicoutimi.
Bruce,	Lanark,		
Leeds &	Lennox &		
Grenville	Adding'u,		
Dufferin.	Guelph (city).		
Carleton,	Northumberland and Durham,		
Elgin,	St. Thomas (city).		
Lambton,	Wellington.		

CAMPAIGNS IN PROGRESS.

	<i>Ontario.</i>	
Russell and Prescott,	Hastings,	St. Catharines (city)
Ontario,	Waterloo,	Belleville (city).
York,	Middlesex,	Toronto (city).
Essex,	Welland.	London (city).
Grey,	Lincoln,	
Perth,	Peterboro',	
Victoria,	Haldimand.	

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

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

New Brunswick.—St. John (city).

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

SUMMARY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

List of Alliance Secretaries:

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

RESULTS OF THE VOTING SO FAR.

PLACE.	VOTES POLLED		MAJORITIES.		DATE OF ELECTION.
	For	Ag'nt	For	Ag'nt	
<i>Fredericton (city), N.B.</i>	408	208	200		October 31, 1878
<i>York, N.B.</i>	1229	214	1015		December 28, "
<i>Prince, P.E.I.</i>	1762	271	1491		" 28, "
Charlotte, N.B.....	367	149	718		March 4, 1879
Carleton, N.B.....	1215	69	1146		April 21, "
<i>Charlottetown, P.E.I.</i>	357	253	584		" 24, "
Albert, N.B.....	718	114	604		" 21, "
King's, P.E.I.....	1076	59	1017		May 29, "
<i>Lambton, Ont.</i>	2567	2352	215		" 29, "
King's N.B.....	798	245	553		June 23, "
Queen's, N.B.....	315	181	134		July 3, "
<i>Westmoreland, N.B.</i>	1032	299	733		September 11, "
Megantic, Quo.....	372	841		469	" 11, "
Northumberland, N.B.....	875	673	202		2, 1880
<i>Stanstead, Que.</i>	760	941		181	June 21, "
Queen's, P.E.I.....	1317	99	1218		September 22, "
Marquette, Manitoba.....	612	195	417		" 27, "
Digby, N.B.....	944	42	902		November 8, "
Queen's, N.S.....	763	82	681		January 3, 1881
Sunbury, N.B.....	176	41	135		February 17, "
Shelburne, N.S.....	807	154	653		March 17, "
Lisgar, Manitoba.....	247	120	127		April 7, "
Hamilton (city), Ont.....	1661	2811		1150	" 13, "
King's, N.S.....	1478	108	1370		" 14, "
<i>Halton, Ont.</i>	1433	1402	31		" 19, "
Annapolis, N.S.....	1111	114	997		" 19, "
Wentworth, Ont.....	1611	2209		598	" 22, "
Colchester, N.S.....	1418	184	1234		May 13, "
Cape Breton, N.S.....	739	216	523		August 11, "
Hants, N.S.....	1032	92	940		September 15, "
Welland, Ont.....	1610	2378		768	November 10, "
<i>Lambton, Ont.</i>	2857	2962		105	" 29, "
Inverness, N.S.....	966	106	860		January 6, 1882
Pictou, N.S.....	1555	453	1102		" 9, "
St. John, N.B.....	1074	1076		2	February 23, "
Fredericton, N.B.....	293	252	41		October 26, "
Cumberland, N.S.....	1560	262	1298		" 25, 1883
Prince County, P.E.I.....	2939	1065	1874		February 7, 1884
Yarmouth, N.S.....	1237	96	1141		March 7, "
Oxford, Ont.....	4073	3298	775		" 20, "
Arthabaska, Quo.....	1437	235	1252		July 17, "
Westmoreland, N.B.....	1774	1701	73		August 14, "
Halton, Ont.....	1947	1767	180		September 9, "
Simcoe, Ont.....	5712	4529	1183		October 9, "
Stanstead, Quo.....	1300	975	325		" 9, "
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	755	715	40		" 16, "
Dundas, Stormont and Glengary, Ont.....	4590	2884	1706		" 16, "
Peel, Ont.....	1805	1999		194	" 26, "
Bruce, Ont.....	4501	3189	1312		" 30, "
Huron, Ont.....	5957	4304	1653		" 30, "
Dufferin, Ont.....	1904	1109	795		" 30, "
Prince Edward, Ont.....	1528	1653		125	" 30, "
York, N.B.....	1178	655	523		" 30, "
Renfr ow, Ont.....	1748	1018	730		November 7, "
Norfolk, Ont.....	2731	1694	1037		" 11, "
Compton, Quo.....	1132	1620		488	" 26, "
Brant, Ont.....	1690	1083	607		December 11, "
Brantford (city), Ont.....	646	812		166	" 11, "
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.....	5058	4384	674		" 18, "
Kent, Ont.....	4368	1975	2393		January 15, 1885
Lanark, Ont.....	2433	2027	406		" 15, "
Lennox & Addington, Ont.....	2047	2011	36		" 15, "
Brome, Quo.....	1224	739	485		" 15, "
Guelph Ont.....	694	526	168		" 22, "
Carleton, Ont.....	2440	1747	693		" 29, "
Durham & Northumbld, Ont.....	6050	3863	2187		February 26, "
Drummond, Quo.....	1190	170	1020		March 5, "
Elgin, Ont.....	4814	3385	1429		" 19, "
Lambton, Ont.....	4458	1546	2912		" 19, "
St. Thomas, Ont.....	764	743	11		" 19, "
Missisquoi, Quo.....	1142	1167		25	" 19, "
Wellington, Ont.....	4516	3086	1430		April 2, "
Chicoutimi, Quo.....			623		" 9, "

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

The Canada Citizen

AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

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

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F. S. SPENCE, - - MANAGER.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 22ND, 1885.

MEN, WOMEN, AND THINGS IN GENERAL.

The thoughtful historian who at this time next year looks back over the events of 1885, will regard with some amazement the Anglo-Russian dispute, which a few days ago almost became a terrible war. While the details of the petty affair in northwest Afghanistan will by that time be generally forgotten, the recollection of the danger will still be vivid, and the civilized world will thank God that Mr. Gladstone at the very height of the crisis had the courage to ask the English people to prefer arbitration to war. Though he is to-day the most abused of statesmen, though he is sneered at as a pecksniff and a coward, though the English jingoes, alleging that he has deceived them with false pretences, have turned on him with ferocity unparalleled and unprecedented, he can well afford to bide his time and the satisfaction which time will soon bring. Already there are signs of the reaction, which is sure to come, and which will be hastened by the truculent abuse poured on the venerable and distinguished Prime Minister by Lord Randolph Churchill.

Of all the acts of his long and useful public career, no one—not even the reference of the Alabama claims to the Geneva arbitration—will stand forth on the page of history so conspicuous for the high moral courage which prompted it as the reference of the Penjdeh affair to an impartial arbitrator with the full concurrence of the Russian Government. It matters little to England or to Russia, or to the world what the finding of the umpire is on the facts to be laid before him. By the time the decision is rendered, public opinion in England will have cooled down sufficiently to accept with equanimity a judgment adverse to the Afghans, and there is no public opinion in Russia worth mentioning to be taken into account. The point in dispute is whether an agreement formed on the 17th of March last respecting the disposition of the Russian and Afghan forces was broken by the Russian General Komaroff, when the skirmish took place between his troops and the Afghans a few days later. If the arbitrator finds that the agreement was fairly observed, and especially if the facts show indisputably that the English Government was misinformed when the first news of the battle arrived, Mr. Gladstone's justification will be complete. It will be no less so if the arbitration pronounces Komaroff's act an aggressive one, for it will then be open to the English Government to seek from Russia any satisfaction which would be proper for one great nation to ask or another to grant.

Those who talk glibly of the humiliation of England in this affair overlook some important facts. They forget that at first the Russian Government absolutely refused to submit to arbitration a point which, they alleged, concerned their own national honor. Every intelligent Russian knows that Mr. Gladstone is not unfavorably disposed personally toward Russia, but the reverse. This made the significance of his warlike tone in moving a special vote of credit all the greater. Under the influence of that speech the House of Commons voted an enormous sum without a moment's hesitation, or a single protest. The immediate result of speech and vote was the manifestation of a disposition on the part of Russia to be less unreasonable, and had the Russian Government refused to concede anything, war must have resulted. The concession on the part of Russia has been far from small, while England has done nothing more than admit that the first accounts of the Penjdeh affair, as well as Sir Peter Lumsden's subsequent comments upon Komaroff's version of it, are not as yet supported by the test many of those who are entitled to speak with authority. How would England look at the bar of history, when accused of precipitating a terrible war on the strength of an unfounded and perhaps foundationless rumor?

It is sometimes said that what is commonly called international law is making no progress in its power to determine the course of events, and especially to prevent the outbreak of great wars. A careful reading of history will not bear out this view. It would speak little for our modern Christian civilization if it were otherwise. Surely some better means of determining disputes than the clash of armies can be found, and the arbitrament of a chosen referee is certainly preferable to the arbitrament of the sword. It is less costly, and not less honorable. Arbitration in the ordinary sense of the term involves no disgrace, but rather the reverse. It is a manifestation of high moral courage in one party to a dispute to be willing to refer his claim to a disinterested third party for settlement, and it requires equally high moral courage to enable the other disputant to accept such a reference. How much more dignified and honoring is the spectacle of the Emperor of Germany acting as umpire between England and Russia for the settlement of what is after all a petty affair, than would be the spectacle of these two nations carrying on a long and bloody war in the course of which the original occasion of the quarrel would have disappeared and been forgotten.

The original occasion, but not the main cause—for it should never be forgotten that the object of the war party in England is not merely to vindicate the national honor in the matter of an agreement alleged to have been violated, but to put a stop to the progress of Russia in Central and Southern Asia. This England has no right to attempt unless Russia's advance threatens her own possessions to which she can show no better title than Russia can to hers. Reduced to a matter of expediency then the question for England is whether India can be defended in India more easily and effectively than in Afghanistan, and it is to be hoped that the sober second thought of the English people will yet approve of the views of Sir John Lawrence, Sir Charles Napier, and Sir James Outram, and repudiate those of Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Lytton, and the military class generally who are the worst advisers England could have in a matter of high state policy.

In Missouri a few days ago a young man of high social standing was sentenced two years imprisonment for the seduction of a young woman under promise of marriage. The sentence had been delayed by an application for a new trial which was refused, and the genteel convict will now have to serve out his term. The prosecutor was offered marriage after the verdict was rendered, and if she had accepted the offer the sentence would not have followed. It was spurned, however, and the law must take its course. In addition to the criminal prosecution she has instituted a civil action against her betrayer and recovered \$20,000 the payment of which will ruin his family. Evidently both law and public opinion in the matter of seduction are in a tolerable sound condition in some parts of Missouri. It is to be hoped that Mr. Charlton's bill making seduction under promise of marriage a crime will soon become law in Canada, and that some of those monsters who now prey on the defenceless will meet their deserts.

ONLOOKER

OUR PORTRAIT GALLERY.

HON. JOHN B. FINCH,

OF NEBRASKA, R. W. G. T., OF THE I. O. G. T.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars will meet in this city next week, and will be presided over by the noble philanthropist whom we now take pleasure in introducing to our readers. The exalted position that our worthy brother holds is as honored by its occupant, as is the occupant by the position. The prominence that has forced itself upon him, has been accepted by Brother Finch simply because it gives him fuller scope for the carrying out of his fervent desire for the triumph of our glorious principles, and ampler opportunities for effective warfare against the most terrible evil that curses humanity and dishonors God.

Hon. John B. Finch, though still a young man, has long been the recognized leader of the most advanced detachment of the great army whose banners bear the uncompromising inscription, "Total Abstinence and Prohibition." He has done yeoman service on the Gospel Temperance platform, and has given the tectotal pledge to thousands of men whose lives it has turned from a curse to a blessing. He is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Prohibition Party of the United States, and his wisdom and energy were largely instrumental in making the St. John campaign so overwhelmingly a success. He comes to Toronto now as Executive head of the world-encircling Good Templar organization.

We are grateful for our many workers who are richly endowed with native talent; we rejoice that the temperance movement is sustained by men and women of the purest moral character, and the profoundest scholastic attainment; we are proud of our leaders who are characterized by large executive ability—keen perception of the coming and immediate friend of thought and action, ready decision as to the better course to be pursued, and promptness and skill in guiding men and directing events toward the surest and speediest attainment of the most desirable results, we applaud the zeal of those earnest workers, whose determination and enthusiasm preclude anything else than success in the enterprises they undertake—the loyal rank and file whose united efforts must win the battles that our generals plan and direct. We thank God for the scholars, authors, orators, statesmen, and the quiet steady toilers who are all together laboring in the sacred cause of justice, freedom, truth and love. The brother of whom we write is one of the few who merit distinction in every sphere, and from every stand-point, of which we have just written.

To such a man espousal of, and devotion to, the temperance

cause, involve a personal sacrifice that very few would be self-denying enough to make; but we know that Brother Finch never experiences the slightest feeling of regret that he has turned aside from the many paths of honor and emolument that were open to his choice, and devoted his high attainments and gifts to the infinitely grander and holier, though humbler work of aiding the beneficent progress of moral reform.

It would be hard to decide whether our brother is more successful in winning friends or vanquishing foes. He has a heart as warm, and true as ever prompted pleading in behalf of the sorrowing and distressed, but his hatred of wrong can burn into a flaming torrent of scathing invective that will scorch to ashes any miserable fabric of sophistry with which hypocritical avarice may seek to conceal its hideousness and shame. He wins the sympathy and trust of the

sin-stricken slaves of vice, and he is irresistible when he rises in debate to expose and tatter the professed arguments of any whiskey-retained opponent who may have the temerity to invite the castigation.

With all his genius and success, Brother Finch is remarkably unassuming. His plain and forcible style makes his meaning clear to every hearer and reader. He goes straight to the heart of a subject every detail of which he has thoroughly mastered, and never fails to charm, convince and inspire any audience that he addresses.

Canada owes to both his tongue and pen a heavy debt of gratitude for valuable aid in the recent conflicts in which he has so frequently helped us to carry the Scott Act banner to glorious and startling victory. His name is already a household word in this as well as in his native land. We congratulate him upon what he has already been enabled to accomplish; we congratulate the Good Templar Order that it has so fearless, so prudent, and so effective a standard-bearer, at this important stage of our Con-

continent's history; and we pray that our brother and friend may long be spared to continue the work to which he has consecrated his talents, his energies and his life.

JOHN N. STEARNS,
OF NEW YORK.

Elsewhere in this number of THE CANADA CITIZEN, we publish a condensed report of the recent annual meeting of the wonderfully successful and useful National Temperance Society and Publication House. Its success and usefulness are very largely due to the prudence and zeal of the gentleman, who has for many years been principal manager and promoter of this great enterprise, to which he has devoted his energies, talent and time with such signal effect. John N. Stearns has, to-day, a world-wide reputation as a worker for the cause of suffering humanity, as an eloquent champion of



HON. JOHN B. FINCH,

moral reform, and as a man possessed of the highest order of organizing and executive business ability.

We take the present opportunity, when the annual record of the National Temperance Society is before the public, and when our city is about to be favored with a visit from Bro. Stearns—who comes here as a representative to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the I. O. G. T.—to place before our readers a few incidents of his life work for God and humanity, believing that the story will serve as encouragement to other toilers in the same great field.

The temperance cause owes much to some noble men who owe everything to the temperance cause. Some of our best and most zealous soldiers have themselves felt the galling charms of the tyrant against whom they now wage war, but the best work, the heaviest work, the most permanent and far-reaching work, is the life-time work of those who have never wasted God-given days and energies in unnerving dissipation, who have no results of bad influence to undo, and no misspent years of sin to redeem. The brother of whom we write was a tectotal boy, and wore the badge of the blue ribbon army when he first stepped out from home to take his share in the world's realities and strife. He has been in God's hand a power for good, such as he never could have been, had he made a later or less decided beginning.

After passing through an active apprenticeship in the "Cadets," our friend became one of the "Sons of Temperance" as soon as he was old enough to join that society, and at once he rose into well-merited prominence. His talents, energies and purse were all at the disposal of the order, and he travelled, talked, subscribed and organized unceasingly. In 1859, when only thirty years of age, he was unanimously elected G. W. P., for Eastern New York, and in 1886 he became Most Worthy Patriarch of the National Division of North America.

There are very few temperance undertakings that have not had the benefit of Mr. Stearns' sympathy and practical co-operation. For several years he was president of the New York State Temperance Society. He has repeatedly held the highest elective office in the Order of Templars of Honor and Temperance; an order comparatively unknown in Canada but very extensive and influential on the Southern side of the dividing line between us and our co-workers of the United States.

We welcome our brother on the present occasion as a member of the I. O. G. T. He comes to the R. W. G. L.—in which he has been an earnest worker for many years—as a representative of the Grand Lodge of New York, and no Grand Lodge could have a better representative. It is rarely that we find a man broad enough and tall enough to take in, and stand high in every branch and every department of temperance effort, Brother Stearns is everywhere, masters the details of every enterprise, and seems to still have reserve power for anything that should turn up needing his aid and

deserving his sympathy. Probably we shall enrol him, before he leaves us, as a member of the Dominion Alliance, the only extensive temperance organization to which he does not already belong.

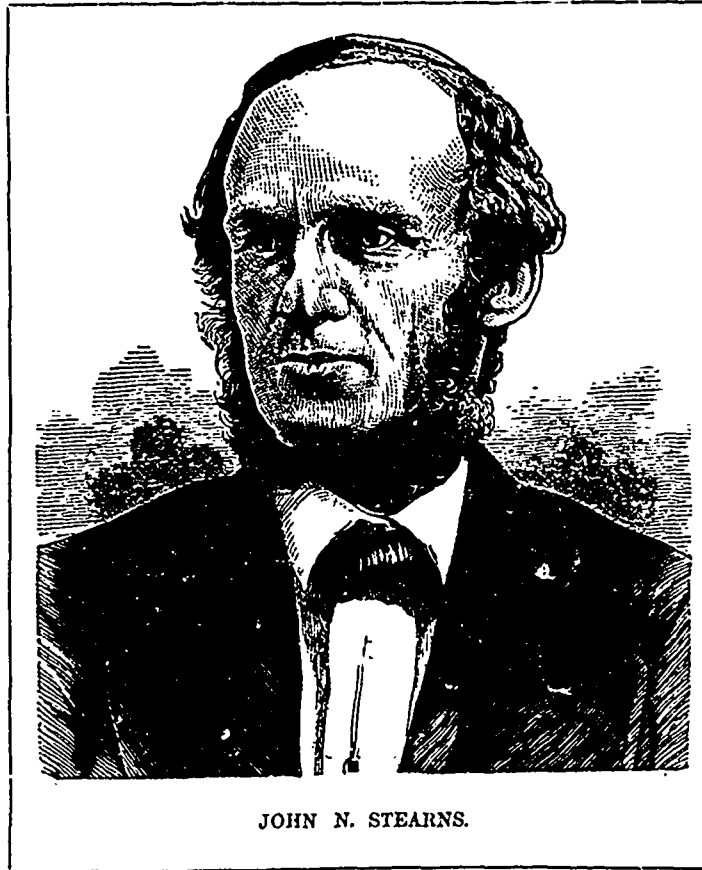
We can only briefly notice the National Temperance Society and Publishing House, the great and enduring monument to Bro. Stearns' genius, patriotism and loyal devotion to the sacred cause of progress and reform. Of this great undertaking he is the parent, the nurse, the wise counsellor, and the unfailing friend. Of what he has accomplished in this direction, we append a short account from the pen of George W. Bungay; and would only add a fervent prayer that our noble-hearted brother may long be spared to increase the great debt of gratitude that his country owes him, and to see "the pleasure of the Lord prospering in his hands."

"The National Temperance Society and Publication House has been in operation nearly sixteen years, and it has now become a power in the land, sending forth millions of pages of literature over the continent, touching the public heart and quickening the public conscience. It has stereotyped and published millions of pages of tracts, a vast number of pamphlets and books, all proofs of which have passed under his inspection. The Society was founded and is directed by men of all evangelical denominations and of every phase of the temperance movement, and it is due to the discretion, conscientious judgment, and faithful labor of the subject of this sketch that no charge of disloyalty to any particular sect in religion or any temperance society has been preferred to his discredit.

In his hands the *National Temperance Advocate* and the *Youth's Temperance Banner*, have been powerful levers in moving and reforming society. The former is an encyclopædia of temperance thought and sentiment, numbering among its contributors many of the most erudite and eloquent friends of the cause; and the latter, having attained an immense circulation in Sunday Schools and juvenile temperance societies, is moulding the minds of a vast number of

children who will be prepared to take high ground on this great issue in the future. The labor involved in the task of editing and publishing these papers, books, tracts, etc., is difficult of computation. Paper must be bought, manuscripts must be examined, proofs must be critically read, exchange publications must be examined, correspondents must be answered, the bills of printers, engravers, stereotypers, paper-makers, etc., must be paid; and all this is only a part of the work which must be done, for there are tracts, reports, and books to be published and advertised, visitors from every part of the compass with missions and messages demanding prompt attention, calls for addresses from various places, lecturers looking for help in making their appointments, etc. Were it not true that Mr. Stearns is a man of method, and a live, wide-awake business man, killing many birds with a few arrows, he would sink under the heavy burden he has to bear, and his health would collapse under the severe pressure.

The Publishing House, all things considered, is a marvel of success. The good it accomplishes, as a source of education, and of reform to the masses, surpasses comprehension. It is constantly scattering the seed-corn of thought, that grows into habits of abstinence and bears the fruit of honesty, and honor, and Christian charity. The product of the best brains and hearts in England, and



JOHN N. STEARNS.

America have, through this establishment, been given to the reading public. Profound essays from scientists, philosophers, and theologians have been printed and sent out with their messages of instruction to the multitude. Charming stories, blending fact and fiction, have been sent forth by river and rail to teach and turn the minds of the masses towards the cause which is the handmaid of Christianity. To have built such a business in the face of ebb-tide and head wind is certainly a marvellous achievement."

Contributed.

SCOTT ACT ENFORCEMENT. (Continued.)

SECOND ARTICLE.

BY REV. D. L. BRETHOUR.

One of the difficulties that will be met at the very beginning, is the want of sympathy of some of the leading citizens of the town and county. Indeed, more than that, in some cases, their opposition. The ground of this opposition will be found to be of a varied character.

Some will say they were always opposed to the Scott Act, and though it is law, will give it no encouragement. Others will oppose the law because they say it is unjust, a tyranny, and an interference with a man's personal liberty. Others will give the law no sympathy because they do not believe in a local option law at all, but are in favor of general prohibition. And others still deny it because they are opposed to all prohibitory laws, whether local or general. Temperance men must not be deterred from the work of enforcement by opposition of the above kind, but must be prepared for it. It is no just ground for opposition to the Scott Act because a man does not believe in it. Suppose the temperance men opposed the Crooks Act and obstructed its enforcement because they did not believe in the justice of any license law at all, what would be said of them? They would receive and deserve severe condemnation. There are certain publishers of newspapers in Toronto City, at present, who say they do not believe in the Sunday law prohibiting the publishing and selling of newspapers on the Sabbath day, and they will not respect the Sabbath law. Are they justified in it? Can they put themselves into opposition to the Sabbath laws of the country and be guiltless? Can they reasonably claim to be good citizens of this our Commonwealth and so act as to bring the law into contempt? Neither can an opponent of the Scott Act aid in any way the opposition to its enforcement in any county, without leaving himself open to serious suspicion. But, they say, this law is peculiar, it is not like any other law, and therefore we may oppose its enforcement and not be guilty of wrong against society. I admit the law is peculiar, and because of that peculiarity its claim for respect and obedience is all the stronger. The man who opposes the enforcement of this law, opposes the will of the people, lawfully expressed at the ballot-box.

Temperance people must remember that there has been a systematic education in the line of the violation of liquor laws for many years. In the Report of Tavern and Shop Licenses, for the year 1884, for Ontario, I find that fines were collected during the year for violation of the Crooks Act to the amount of \$21,406.32. This does not look like obedience to law. If men will not observe a strict license law like the Crooks Act, need we be surprised if an attempt will be made to violate the Scott Act. Mr. Dexter, one of the License Inspectors for the City of Toronto, said on the 17th ult., at a meeting of the Board of License Commissioners for that city, that "In nine years he had prosecuted 2,757 cases, and the fines derived from this source amounted to \$33,322." He stated further "that in the billiard and pool rooms of the city large quantities of liquor were sold." (*Globe* Report.) Is there not a wholesale education going on in law-breaking? If the grocers or dry-goods merchants, or any other class of business men, violated the laws governing their trades as the liquor traffic does, how much character do you suppose they would have left? No one complains because of this that the Crooks Act is a fraud, and should be repealed.

But there is one other fact connected with this education in law-breaking which is worthy of serious remark. Within the last twelve months in many counties in this Province of Ontario, Anti-Scott Act lecturers have taught the people from the public platform, that if the Crooks Act were broken, it was not the fault of the liquor-sellers, but of the Inspectors—the

officers appointed to enforce the law. And with reference to the Scott Act it was said repeatedly that the law was a tyranny and should not be respected. What can we expect from teaching of this kind, but men educated to think it is clever to evade the law and escape detection. The reasons why the Scott Act should be enforced are very many and very strong. It has been tried as very few laws have been tried. It became law in 1878 by common and united consent of both political parties in the House of Commons. Then it was sent to the Supreme Court, and was pronounced constitutional. Next it was sent to the Privy Council, and the highest court of the Empire declared it was no violation of a British freeman's rights to vote on and pass the Scott Act in any county or city in Canada. The Right Honorable W. H. Gladstone said, during a debate two years ago on Sir Wilfrid Lawson's Local Option resolution, when it was before the House of Commons, "The just and reasonable measure of my friend, Sir Wilfrid Lawson," and at the same time, with most of the members of his Government, voted for it. Sir Wilfrid Lawson's bill is very like our own Scott Act. The man who says it is a tyranny, does not well understand what he is saying. No British freeman's rights are interfered with either by the passing of, or enforcing the Scott law. The plea was made by some members in the House of Commons, during the recent discussion on Mr. Jamieson's bill to amend the Scott Act, that in no county did a majority of the electors vote for the Act, and therefore it did not represent the majority of public opinion. The license law of Ontario says that a young lad, having come to the mature age of sixteen years, is a fit and proper person to buy liquor and drink it in a bar-room. The law presumes he is old enough to decide for himself and judge as to what he should do, at least in this matter. If the law puts a lad of sixteen years of age in this position, should his opinion not be worth something about the propriety of shutting up the grog-shops entirely? Take the tens of thousands in all the homes of the land—mothers, daughters and sons—who have no votes, but who are opposed to the liquor traffic, and add them to the voters who have already declared against the liquor crime, and you will have a majority of public sentiment that would drive into hiding forever any other trade having less of the demon spirit in it than the liquor trade. The license laws of every country offer a standing invitation to young lads of sixteen years of age to become disobedient to their parents. The mother teaches her boy that the drinking customs of the country are wrong, the bar-room is an immoral place, and whoever goes within its influence cannot escape stain and injury, but the law says the barkeeper may sell to a boy sixteen years of age, and the custom of drinking is legal, and therefore many say right. Here is a conflict in the mind of the boy. The mother says it is wrong to go to bar-rooms and form the drinking habit, but the law says it is not wrong. I charge the liquor license laws with being enemies of the homes of our people, and encouraging disobedience to parents. Can any right-thinking man, who intelligently understands what he is doing, be either indifferent to, or oppose the enforcement of an Act, whose sole aim is to strengthen the authority of the home, drive out of existence a business that has been mis-educating the people of this country for more than half a century, and forever destroy the legal power and right to debauch men through their appetite for strong drink.

Let temperance men everywhere educate the people by lecture, and book, and tract, on the platform, in the pulpit, and by the press, to stand by this law and use every honest endeavor to enforce it.

Milton, May, 1885.

Facts and Opinions.

A Healthy Town.

The long-sought-for Utopia, evidently exists in New England, the little town of Dennyville, in Maine. For sixteen years not one inhabitant between the age of one and twenty has died there, not a drop of liquor has been sold for the same period, and no fire has occurred for sixty years. There is no railroad near, so that Dennyville remains in a state of perfect simplicity.—*Graphic*.

It Works.

Des Moines, the capital city of Iowa, which one year ago had sixty saloons, paying \$60,000 into the city treasury, now has not a single open dram-shop. One saloon-keeper who predicted that the law would be a failure has to-day a fine of \$1,750 hanging over him, and he has quit the business. That the enforcement of the law has become an issue in municipal as well as state politics, is evidenced by the fact that at the recent city election "enforcement" candidates were elected in nearly every ward.—*Union Signal*.

Two Counties.

Fulton County, Illinois, has 42,000 inhabitants and no saloons, Massac County has 11,000 inhabitants and five saloons. In one of these counties there were fourteen arrests last year, and 200 in the other. We will give the Ontario Ladies Benevolent Association and the logical, practical license advocating Christians one week to guess in which of the two counties were only fourteen arrests. If they fail we shall let the infant class in our Sunday School guess it.
—Exchange.

Cost of Intemperance in Europe.

We hear much of the enormous waste of money in the maintenance of the colossal armies which every European government constantly keeps in training as a menace to its neighbors; but if the following paragraph be true, this enormous expense is but a drop in the bucket compared with the waste entailed by alcoholic liquors: "A German statistician, in speaking of the liquor traffic, says: 'Germany spends between 500,000,000 francs annually for her armies, but 2,200,000,000 francs for drink;' i. e., more than four times as much. The French spend three times as much for liquor as for their soldiers, the English four times as much, and the Belgians over ten times as much. Truly such figures furnish a good temperance argument.—*Good Health.*

Beer and Suicide.

In Milwaukee, the city of beer, there are proportionately twice as many suicides as in any other city of the United States. It has often been said (how truthfully of course we know not) that "a man drunk with whiskey wants to kill somebody else, while a man drunk with beer wants to kill himself." No more wretched, stupid, discouraging, depressing, despairing condition can be conceived than that produced by continued beer drinking. Unlike stronger liquors (that do their work quicker and pass off, or are so violent as to either kill or drive the drunkard to a sudden stop) beer slowly, gradually stupifies every faculty and leaves its victim in a most hopeless state; hence in so many instances suicides is the result.—*Exchange.*

Temperance Instruction in Schools.

While we have faith in repressive temperance legislation only so far as it is sustained by public sentiment, there are some advantageous features in the movement for securing scientific temperance instruction in the schools. In the first place, all teachers will be obliged to study the subject and pass an examination upon it before securing their certificates. Then every scholar will have to pass an examination on the subject before passing to a higher grade. Then, again, it will give young people an intelligent idea of the consequence of drink before the taste has been acquired, or the habit formed. The law will be ignored and in many instances, and be made an occasion for teaching false views in others, but if faithfully carried out, it will be very useful.—*Boston Congregationalist.*

A Solemn Charge.

"Before God and man, before the church and the world, I impeach Intemperance. I charge it with the murder of innumerable souls. In this country, blessed with freedom and plenty, the Word of God and the liberties of true religion; I charge it as the cause—whatever be their sources elsewhere—of almost all the poverty, and all the crime, and almost all the misery, and all the ignorance, and almost all the irreligion, that disgrace and afflict the land. 'I am not mad, most noble Festus. I speak the words of truth and soberness.' I do, in my conscience, believe that these intoxicating stimulants have sunk into perdition more men and women than found a grave in that deluge which swept over the highest hill-tops, engulfing a world, of which but eight were saved."—*Dr. Guthrie.—Temperance Cause.*

High License.

High license is a poor substitute as a policy for the principle of prohibition. To explode the folly of all this talk of "half loaf better than none," we call the attention to the sworn statement of the City Clerk of Des Moines:

"The license fee in this city in 1871 was \$150 per year, and that year there were twelve saloons. The next year the fee was increased to \$200, and that year they had twenty-five saloons. The fee remained at \$200 until 1880, when it was made \$250 and the number of saloons rose to forty-nine, a gain of ten over 1879, the last year of the \$600 fee. The fee was \$250 until 1882, by which time there were fifty licensed saloons and several that paid no license. In 1882 they clapped on a \$1,000 fee, and the first quarter sixty saloons took out license.

This omits the moonshine saloons. Now ye friends of High License, "the stank movement on prohibition" "the monopoly of abomination," take out your pencils and "figger out" chronologically the prospect for prohibition by the High License route.—*The Worker.*

We Are Succeeding!

Yes, thank God, we are succeeding! How? Why, we are lessening the awful death-rate of the consumers of whiskey. Sixty thousand lives per year has been the sacrifice offered by America to the god Bacchus. It was 60,000 when there were but 30,000,000 people to offer. Now as 60,000,000 through our shores it is no larger. Nay, it is less, far less. Our best statisticians say 52,000 lives per annum will about tell the story. That is a gain of 8,000 per year. Eight full regiments of strong men saved every year. What do you say? Is it worth working for? Thank God, it is! Eight thousand men make a respectable city. With their wives and children they would be an addition of power to any city. But, oh, how terrible. 50,000 per year going down, down, down; 1,000 per week; 147 per day; 6 every hour; one every ten minutes. Keep the bells tolling! Let the wild surges of sorrow gush forth as these, our brethren, go down never to rise any more. But let us rejoice that we are succeeding. God grant us more success. The number shall be lessened. How many of the brave and true will be sufficient for such a holocaust? Surely one is too many.

Nil Desperandum.

We cannot fail, our hearts are stout and brave,
Our purpose resolute, our guerdon sure,
And thousands upon land and ocean wave
In union stand, in union shall endure.

Ado'n the centuries is borno the curso
Of victims ruined by the luring cup,
And tho' "to-day" not better is but worse
Than "yesterday," when others drank it up.

But we, united to the glorious dead,
Who kept their garments stainless in the fight,
Undaunted yet, and yet unvanquished,
Press bravely onward thro' the darkling light.

Shall cries and tears ascend to Thee in vain,
O, God of Sabaoth, who rulest all?
Shall right downtrodden be by man's disdain,
And virtue, truth and honor, humbled, fall.

Before the shrine of pampered lust and sin
Erected here in thy world below?
Christ! when the gate of life we enter in,
Let myriads swell the ranks that homeward go.
—*M. B. Hogg, B.A., in Irish Templar.*

Who Will Care for the Baby?

Says Joo to Jim, in fierce debate
Upon the woman question:
"You've answered well with other points,
Now here's my last suggestion:
When woman goes to cast her vote—
Some miles away it may be—
Who then, I ask, will stay at home
To rock and tend the baby?"

Quoth Sam: "I own you've made my case
Appear a little breezy;
I hoped you'd pass the question by
And give us something easy,
But as the matter seems to turn
On this one as its axis,
Just get the one who rocked it when
She went to pay her taxes."

—*Easterbrook, in Portland Herald.*

A Queer old Poem.

The *Times* controversy on Alcoholic Drinks has created widespread interest. Not the least notable contribution to the discussion was the following:—

"To the Editor of the 'Times.'"

SIR,—A curious old anti-alcoholic poem happened to fall into my hands yesterday through being bound up with a volume of Anno Bradstreet's works I was consulting. The date is 1656; its length is some 1,500 lines; and I think the following quotations from it not only have strong antiquarian interest, but come with an appeal which is pathetic after a silence of over two centuries.

"I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

"JENNETT HUMPHRIES.

"5 Oak Grove, Cricklewood, N. W., August 19th.

"The Drunkard's Prospective, or Burning Glasso,
Composed by Joseph Rigbie, Gentleman, Clerk of the Peace of the County
Palatine of Lancaster.
London, Printed for the Author, and are to be sold at the Brazen Serpent in
St. Paul's Churchyard, 1656.

"Drink beatiates the heart, and spoiles the brains,
Exiles all reason, all good graces stains,
Infatuates judgement, understanding blinds,
Perverts the wits, and doth corrupt the minds.
It doth surpriso the thoughts, and it doth all
The powers and faculties of soule enthrall.

* * *
Drunkards for nothing that is good are fit,
In all the world of earth, the barrenst bit.
Like to a dumb Jack in a virginal,
They have no voice in commonwealth at all.
They've no more use of them throughout the land,
Than Jeroboam had of his withered hand.

* * *
Health out o' th' body, wit out of the head,
Strength out o' th' joints, and every one to bed.
All moneys out a purse; drink out o' th' barrells,
Wife, children out of doors, all into quarrells.

* * *
To you churchwardens, constables, and others,
That love the Lord, the Church, the State, your brothers,
Your selves, your sons, the people of the land,
Put forth against your sin your helping hand.
Help, help the Lord, the lawes, some ground to win,
Against I say, against this mighty sinne."

—*C. of E. Temp. Chronicle.*

General News.

CANADIAN.

Trains are running through from Montreal to Winnipeg on the C. P. Railway.

An old man named James Burns was accidentally drowned at Kingston last week.

Gen. Wolseley has sent the Gov.-General a despatch thanking the Canadian voyageurs for their services, and expressing a high appreciation of the same.

Moody & Son's roller mills at Ridgeway, Ont., were destroyed by fire Thursday, 14th inst.; loss about \$6,000, insured in the Royal and Northern fire insurance companies.

The body of John Graham, a wealthy Newmarket farmer, was found in the Don river at Toronto last week. He is supposed to have been accidentally drowned.

On the second line of Adelaide, Middlesex County, Ont., on Saturday, Mr. Gilbert Holt was kicked in the stomach by one of his horses and died on Wednesday after severe suffering.

A mail train went through a trestle 60 feet high on the line of the C. P. R. in British Columbia last week. The foreman and brakeman were killed and several others severely injured.

Gouderham & Worts, distillers, of Toronto, paid into the Inland Revenue Office last week for duty on spirits, \$473,000 in one cheque, being the largest amount ever paid at one time for such a purpose in this country.

The House of Commons still keeps up the Franchise-bill fight, and apparently, there is as little prospect as ever of its termination. Petitions against the passage of the bill are coming in in large numbers from every part of the country.

Several boys were playing with a toy cannon on Beverley street, Toronto, recently, when one of them dropped a lighted match into the can containing the powder, and Arthur Noverro and William Smith were dangerously injured, while Joseph Hodges was painfully burnt.

James M. Stuart, of John Stuart & Bros., wholesale grocers of Hamilton, Ont., hanged himself on Saturday while suffering from a brain affection produced by wounds received eighteen years ago at Ridgeway during the Fenian raid.

The lack of the Half-breed Rebellion is now fairly broken. Gen. Middleton's magnificent and successful charge on Batocho on Tuesday of last week was well supplemented on Friday by the capture of Louis Riel, who is now a prisoner in the General's hands. The Halfbreeds are surrendering everywhere, and the only remaining difficulty is likely to be with the Indians. It is believed that Poundmaker and Big Bear have effected a junction, and that an immense force of Indians is concentrated somewhere in the vicinity of Battleford. Gen. Middleton will soon be there with force enough to completely crush the rising. It is confidently anticipated that this sad and calamitous war will soon be at an end. A good deal of speculation is rife as to what will be Riel's fate. The probabilities are that a Government Commission will be issued to try him at Regina, and he will no doubt meet the punishment due to his traitorous outrage.

UNITED STATES.

Gen. Logan has been elected U. S. Senator for Illinois.

Gen. Grant is still able to work at his book.

The three Italians arrested at Chicago for the murder of the pedlar, Caruso, have confessed their guilt.

A bloody fight occurred in a church at Madison, Fla., Sunday last, between the West brothers and the Langford brothers.

There are 560 cases of typhoid fever in Plymouth Borough, Pa., including a portion of Plymouth township.

James Russell, of Gathbert, Ga., killed his two sons and shot himself three times yesterday on account of financial trouble.

Rev. Mr. Grimes, wife and child, were killed, and an unknown child fatally injured by a recent cyclone at Kirwan, Kas.

About one hundred persons were poisoned at a picnic at Tollulah Falls Georgia, through a chemical charge made in ice cream freezers.

A despatch from Santa Monica, Cal., states that General Sheridan is still suffering severely from the effects of a fall from his horse last Sunday.

On Tuesday afternoon, a professional swimmer, named Robert E. Odum, leaped from the Brooklyn bridge, 135 feet above the river, and struck the water with such violence that he was almost instantly killed.

The flood on Friday night at Elk City, Kansas, caused great damage. Seventy-five families were driven from their houses. The names of the drowned as far as learned are: Mrs. Woods and child, Dr. McCoy, John Rice and a child named Vandusen. Several persons are missing.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Hon. John Naish, formerly Attorney-General, has been appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone's Government is about to propose a plan of extended self-government for Ireland.

An evicted farmer of Ballinasloe, Ireland, visited the bailiff who had put him off his farm, and after plying him with liquor until he was drunk, held him over a fire until he was fatally burned.

The sentry at the Upper Castle powder magazine near Chatham, England, was mysteriously murdered on Monday night. A revolver lay by his side and he had been shot through the lungs.

Stormy, cold weather is general throughout Europe, and much damage has been done to crops and property. A terrific snow-storm is prevailing throughout Austria-Hungary, and a number of persons have been frozen to death.

Guatemala will have to pay an indemnity of ten millions as a result of her recent experiment of war.

General Wolseley has announced the withdrawal of the British troops from the Soudan, and coupled the announcement with high commendation.

General Graham embarked at Suakin on Saturday, for England. A number of other officers left during the week.

A great battle is expected at Khartoum between El Mahdi and the rival False Prophet, who has collected an immense force of followers. The Baggara tribe in Kordofan has revolted against the Mahdi. Senaar and Mudirich have been cleared of the rebels, and the Mahdi is reported to be in great straits.

It is rumored at St. Petersburg that the Anglo-Russian negotiations are likely to fail at the eleventh hour, and there is still danger of an extensive and bloody war. The troops returning from the Soudan have been stopped by telegram, and it is thought will likely be ordered to India. Furloughs of British officers have again been stopped.—Work on the Bolan Railway is making good progress. War preparations are being made steadily and continuously. It has been decided that three months' stores collected by the Government shall be permanently stocked at Quetta.—The Standard says despatches from the Indian Government represent the Ameer as profoundly depressed over the success of the Russians, and England's failure to restrain Russian aggression. The Ameer is convinced of his powerlessness to resist invasion, and seems half disposed to buy off Russia.—The work of strengthening the forts and harbors on the Black Sea has been resumed by Russia.

Our Casket.

BITS OF TINSEL.

A mother asking her little boy what self-denial he thought he could practice in Lent, he thought for a moment, then replied, "I will give up soap."

An old bachelor says, "It is all nonsense to pretend that love is blind. I never knew a man in love that did not see ten times as much in his sweetheart as I could."

A modern novel has the following passage: "With one hand he held the beautiful golden head above the chilling wave, and with the other called loudly for assistance."

A woman who has taken in sewing for a couple of years to support her lazy and drunken husband says it is surprising that the Board of Health has not had her indicted for "maintaining a nuisance."

"Well, to tell the truth, papa, I did not think much of the close of the sermon," said a fashionable young lady. "Probably you were thinking more of the clothes of the congregation," replied her father.

A little girl of four years old, who was staying with an aunt of hers, was made to eat something for her dinner which she particularly disliked, and on being told to return thanks, the child solemnly put her little hands together and said: "Thank God it's over!"

"Papa," said a little boy to his parent, the other day, "are not sailors very, very small men?" "No, my dear," answered the father, "pray what leads you to suppose that they are small?" "Because," replied the young idea, smartly, "I read the other day of a sailor going to sleep in his 'watch.'"

The importance of the comma was well shown by a notice recently read in a church in Michigan, which ran as follows: "Dr. ——— will deliver a lecture on Saturday evening of this week, on The Circulation of the Blood in the Baptist Church."

When Mrs. Pinaphor read that a mill operator in Philadelphia "had a thousand hands," she looked a little credulous, and then quietly observed that "it must cost him an awful lot of money for gloves."

Ardent Lorer—"I have called, sir, to ask your permission to pay my addresses to your daughter." Old Gent. (somewhat deaf)—"Pay for dresses? Why, certainly, my dear sir. Here are the bills." He gave one glance at them and then fled.

"Stop that, mister! What would ye be after doing?" cried a native of Wicklow to an English gentleman who was tying his horse to a telegraph pole. "What's the matter, Pat?" "Why, jist this, yer honor; you've hitched yer animal to the magnetic telegraph, and it's in Dublin he'll be in two minutes if ye don't secure him somewhere's else."

"Go in there, El Mahdi," said the doctor, who lived opposite the roller-skating rink, as he placed a two dollar bill in his wallet, which he had just received from a skater for dressing his scalp.

"El Mahdi!" exclaimed the patient, "why do you call the bill El Mahdi?" "Because it is the fall's profit, you know," replied the doctor, as he smilingly showed the patient out.

An old Scotch lady being in London, observed above a carrier's shop door a cow's tail fixed to the wall by way of a sign. She stood for a considerable time meditating on the curious sign. The shopman went out and politely asked her what it was that drew her notice so much, upon which she answered, "Od, I've studden an lookit near an' oor at that coo's tail, an' I canna see, i' the name o' wonder, for the coo cud gang in at sic a sma' hole and no be able to pu' in her tail after her."

"How did you feel?" a man was asked after telling how he was caught by the cowcatcher of a locomotive and thrown over the smoke stack into the tender. "Well, I didn't like it, although I must say I was very much taken up with it at first," he replied.

Public Opinion.

THE SENATE AND THE SCOTT ACT.

In a considerable majority of the counties of the Dominion the Scott Act law is and will be for some time a subject for heated discussion. The Senate has torn to pieces a bill containing a number of necessary amendments to that law, very much as a pup does with some stray piece of clothing which may fall into his power and of the value of which he has no notion. This proceeding will probably afford a most fruitful topic of reprehension at village gatherings everywhere. Every failure in the enforcement of the Scott Act will be blamed on the Senate. Every pleader for the Scott Act will be turned into a denouncer of the Senate, and this is likely to be done by both political parties and in an unsparing terms. The Senate will probably have a chance granted it to retire from the obstructive attitude in which it finds itself, but it cannot remove from itself the reproach of having given a large majority of votes in favor of the liquor trade. We imagine there are few Senators so very simple as to suppose that there would be any Scott law left after beer and wine were exempted from its prohibitory operation. The Senate's amendments to the Jamieson Act were simply meant to make that Act unfit to pass the Commons.—*Witness*.

Despite the petitions to the number of 700 bearing the signatures of about 100,000 names; despite the overwhelming majorities which have been given in nearly all the constituencies where the Act has been voted upon; despite the almost universal wish of the country, and the actions and assurances of the Dominion Parliament, these forty-two members of the Senate, who belong in many cases to a past age almost, take the responsibility upon their own shoulders to foist, or attempt to do so, upon the people of this enlightened and progressive Dominion an Act that they have neither asked for or require, but which they by their votes have positively declared they do not want. We believe that this act of the Senate should be its death-blow.—*Grenville Independent*.

The Senate in its unwisdom has done all it can do to frustrate the toil of years to secure efficient Temperance legislation. This will be understood by many to be a confirmation of the opinion that an irresponsible body neither understands nor respects the will of the people, as constitutionally expressed. The unusual pressure of work in the House of Commons at this late period of the session will prevent the adoption of the amendment for the present, and by the time it reaches that stage, the Temperance sentiment will find sufficiently vigorous expression to render its becoming law unlikely. It is also doubtful if a majority could be found in the popular branch of the legislature to vote in its favor.—*Canada Presbyterian*.

Down with the Senate! This will be the cry throughout the country if that ill-advised body devotes itself in the interest of the tavern-keepers to obstructing the will of the people in the matter of the Scott Act. It is sheer nonsense to think that the country is going to pay immense sums to maintain a lot of superannuated politicians in luxury for such work as this. It will be very hard, moreover, to convince the public that the enormous financial interests which are threatened by the Scott law have not had a hand in securing the action of a body, many of whose members have risen from the ranks of "practical" statesmen, to a position in which they are no longer sufficiently in awe of popular vengeance. But if the people cannot deal with their Senators in detail, they will find some way to deal with them, that is certain; and the political leader who will set a feasible plan of Senate reform or Senate abolition before the people, will gain immense popularity by so do.—*Stirling News-Argus*.

Demanding by a majority of the Canadian people, revised and endorsed by their responsible representatives, this set of irresponsible legislators by the grace of a partizan Cabinet, dared to mutilate it (the Scott Act) beyond recognition. It is intolerable that any seventy-six men, many of them far beyond the prime of life and into a decrepid second childhood, responsible to no human being, should have in their hands the power to vitiate or strangle all popular legislation, to rudely silence all popular demands and to ride rough-shod over the dearest creations of the popular House. The British House of Lords is but a grey relic of the Dark Ages fast crumbling into dust. The Canadian Senate is a miserable, toadying copy of this fossilized abuse. They have done nothing all year but expel newspaper representatives, choke off Senator Alexander, listen to divorce cases, mutilate the Scott Act, and draw their sessional allowance. Free Canada has little use for such an appendage.

But as is always the case, there are a few grains of wheat that are not quite hidden by the chaff. We would mention with respect and admiration the names of Scott, Flint, Ferrier, Allan, Vidal and several others whose whitened, time-honored heads have been interposed more than once between the indignation of an aroused people and the insulting querulousness of their less worthy colleagues. Such men are as Lot to Sodom and as Lot they must flee to escape burning destruction.—*Canadian Patriot*.

By majorities of two to one, the Senate last week decided to destroy the Scott Act by exempting beer and wine from its provisions. We have referred to that singularly useless body on some former occasions as a "parcel of old women." We hasten to apologise—to the women. No parcel of women, old or young, white, red, black or olive colored, could be got together in this country, who would act so unwisely as the Senate does. If there can be one thing more than another, affirmed with confidence about the public opinion of this country, it is that the people want the Scott Act and they want it too, as a step to prohibition. Yet the Senate, irresponsible, antiquated, dried up old political mummies that they are, fly in the face of public opinion and mutilate and destroy the Act that the people are favoring as they never favored any other measure. All that they accomplish however, will be to kill the Scott Act Amendment Bill, which removes a legal difficulty from the Act as it stands. The Bill, as it has been, will probably remain, as the House of Commons dare not so spoil it, if it would, and probably does not want to do so.—*Waterloo Chronicle*.

The Bill sent up to the Senate from the Commons making amendments to the Scott Act in order that the Act may be properly enforced in counties where it is passed—and which was rendered necessary in consequence of certain clauses in Sir John's License Bill, which are not to be suspended, and which override the Scott Act—has received rough treatment at the hands of the irresponsible senators. Several amendments to the Bill have been made—one giving power to physicians to dispense liquors, and another permitting the sale of ale, beer, and light wines, containing not more than 12 per cent. of alcohol, in counties and cities where the Scott Act is adopted. The last amendment was carried in committee by a vote of 42 to 20, and was afterwards concurred in by the Senate. The Bill as amended will have to be sent back to the Commons, and if the amendments are not concurred in, then the Senate will have to either back down, or openly defy the will of the popular branch of the legislature by refusing to allow the Bill from the Commons to become law. What the ultimate fate of the Bill may be, it is difficult to predict, but we may say that the opinion is freely expressed that it is just possible that a majority may be found in the Commons to support the amendments tacked on to the Bill by the Senate. It is now about time that the Senate should either be remodeled or wiped out of existence.—*True Banner*.

There was a rattling yesterday of the parcel of fossilized bones which are enclosed within the gorgeous walls of the Senate Chamber, and for a wonder the noise was heard outside the costly casket in which the relics are preserved. Here was what the clatter amounted to. [Here follow the resolutions]

Let us enter the remains. They have been above ground too many years, and should be lost to sight, as they are to memory. In the antediluvian days, when the poor old bones had flesh upon them, and souls within their frames, the sentiments of the above resolutions might have accorded with those of the inhabitants of the country. This is the latter part of the nineteenth century, however, and we live in a country which has emphatically expressed an opinion on the subject of the Scott Act. An interference, therefore, by the Senate, however insignificant and abortive it may be, goes to show the truth of the contention that the alleged Upper House, is totally unrepresentative of the people, and, as an anomalous institution, should either be abolished, or the shelves in the dead past be thoroughly rummaged for the brains which, in a pre-historic time, were alleged to have been contained within the dry and withered craniums. Once secured, they might, perhaps, be attached with a clothes-line.—*St. Thomas Journal*.

That irresponsible body known as the Senate, of Canada, has been devoting its energy recently to the mutilation of the Scott Act. During the present sessions several amendments were passed by the Commons with a view of making it more workable in accordance with the wishes of the temperance party. These amendments were sent to the Senate for their approval. Without confining themselves at all to the object of the bill, they took advantage of the question being opened up and passed amendments that virtually kills the Scott Act by permitting the sale of lager beer and wine and other liquor containing not more than a certain per cent. of alcohol. In addition to this, other amendments were passed with a view of robbing the Scott Act, which has been more heartily endorsed by the people of this country than any other measure ever placed upon the statute books, of all its restrictive features. These amendments will of course have to go back to Commons for concurrence. The members of the Commons are not beyond the reach of the people and their action on this matter will be watched with the keenest interest and they will be held to strict account for what they do. Politicians think they can conjoin, bully and flatter the temperance party to keep within party lines, but we mistake the spirit they exhibited in the numerous hotly contested Scott Act campaigns if they tamely submit to be robbed of the well-earned victories for the sake of any political party.—*Aylmer Express*.

MADAGASCAR.—Queen Makena, Ratafongo, is a practical temperance Reformer. For allowing an increase of drunkenness she has dismissed her police, and filled their places with women of mature age, who are interested in the suppression of the evil. They make excellent detectives it appears, and exhibit great ability in discovering and destroying smuggled spirits. Advocates of Woman's Rights, rejoice! *Irish Traveller*.

It Pays.

A great deal is said now days about hotels not paying where the bar business is stopped. Hamilton furnishes a practical illustration of this question. Five coffee houses have been started in and around the market square, and all are doing a good business. Since they have been opened two saloons, where whiskey was sold, have been closed up because they did not pay. If it pays to run coffee and temperance houses in Hamilton, why can't they be made to pay in other places?—*Tilsonbury Liberal*.

What we Can Do.

What I wish to do is to lift the temperance idea to the level of its patriotic significance. I know that it has two sides. One is the Christianity that puts its arm round the drunkard and enwraps him in the warmest sympathy, and tries to plant in his heart as much resolution as he is capable of. The other side tries to make it safe for him to walk the streets by means of Prohibition. We are an inventive race, and we are ingenious in our statesmanship. If this does not succeed, we will try another plan. In Illinois, one of her richest men said: "Give me resolution to pass that open door," which led into the drinking-saloon, "and I will share my wealth with you to-morrow." He could not do it. Nobody but God can plant in a human soul that vigor of resolution which can trample this appetite under foot. But there is one thing which law can do, which the safety of republican institutions demands, and that is to shut that door.—*Wendell Phillips*.

THE RECORD OF THE C. T. ACT.

BY PROF. FOSTER, M.P.

of the Privy Council of Great Britain, June 2nd 1882. Machinery for its enforcement was incorporated in the Liquor License Act of 1883, passed by the Dominion Parliament in that year.

This was declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of Canada, in February 1885.

Appended is a table giving a complete record of the voting upon the Act up to April 3rd 1885, showing the names of the constituencies, the total number of votes on the Roll, the total number of votes cast at the last preceding general election for members of Parliament, the total number of votes cast at the C. T. Act election, the votes for and against, and the population of the constituencies adopting and rejecting the Act. There is also a column showing the representatives in Parliament for counties and cities adopting and rejecting the Act respectively.

The Act was passed and received the assent of the Governor-General in May, 1878.

It was first adopted in the City of Fredericton, October 31st, 1878.

It went into force in the same city, May 1st, 1879.

It was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of New Brunswick in August, 1879.

On appeal, it was declared constitutional by the Supreme Court of Canada in April, 1880.

On appeal, its constitutionality was sustained by the Judicial Committee

Representatives in Parliament.	NAME OF COUNTY OR CITY.	Total Number Voters on the Roll.	Total Vote Cast at General Election.	Total Vote C. T. Act.	Vote for C. T. Act.	Vote against C. T. Act.	Population C. T. Act Constituencies.	Population of Anti-C. T. Act Constituencies.
1	Fredericton, N.B.	788	580	606	403	203	30397	
	" 2nd Vote	788	580	545	293	252		
2	York, N.B.	4144	3221	1443	1229	214	30397	
	" 2nd Vote	4144	3221	1845	1178	655		
1	Prince, P.E.I.	No registration.	No registration.	2033	1762	271	34347	
	" 2nd Vote	No registration.	No registration.	4014	2939	1075	20057	
1	Charlotte, N.B.	4220	2802	1016	867	149	23365	
1	Carleton, N.B.	3913	3465	1284	1215	69	11485	
	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	No registration.	No registration.	1190	837	253		
	" 2nd Vote	No registration.	No registration.	1470	755	715		
1	Albert, N.B.	2300	1507	832	718	114	12329	
1	Kings, P.E.I.	7921	5673	1135	1070	59	26435	
1	Laumbton, Ont.	7695	6268	4919	2567	2352	42010	
	" 2nd Vote	9993	6268	5819	2857	2962		
	" 3rd Vote	10500	6268	6004	4458	1546		
1	King's, N.B.	4499	3001	1043	798	245	25017	
1	Queen's, N.B.	2579	1970	406	315	181	14017	
1	Westmoreland, N.B.	5754	4808	1381	1082	299	37710	
	" 2nd Vote	5754	4808	3475	1774	1701		
1	Megantic, Que.	3401	2289	1213	372	841	19056	
1	Northumberland, N.B.	3321	2289	1548	875	673	25109	
1	Stanstead, Que.	3267	2321	1701	760	941	15350	
	" 2nd Vote	3267	2321	2752	1300	975	36626	
1	Queen's, P.E.I.	12165	6351	1416	1317	99	19446	
1	Marquette, Man.	4600	1960	807	612	195	19381	
1	Digby, N.B.	2502	1994	986	944	42	10377	
1	Queen's, N.S.	1574	1252	848	703	85	6651	
1	Sunbury, N.B.	1369	1155	217	176	41	14910	
1	Shelburne, N.S.	2266	1689	961	807	154	5786	
1	Lisgar, Man.	2163	1480	374	247	127	35961	
1	Hamilton, Ont.	9618	7593	4472	1661	2811	23409	
1	King's, N.S.	3431	3064	1586	1478	108	21919	
1	Halton, Ont.	4664	3561	2883	1483	1402	20598	
	" 2nd Vote	6049	3561	3714	1947	1767		
1	Annapolis, N.S.	3205	2705	1225	1111	114	31537	
1	Wentworth, Ont.	6896	5045	3820	1611	2209	26720	
1	Colchester, N.S.	4147	3339	1602	1418	184	31258	
1	Cape Breton, N.S.	5605	3656	955	739	216	23359	
1	Hants, N.S.	3642	2728	1174	1082	92	26152	
1	Welland, Ont.	7064	3798	3988	1610	2378	25651	
1	Inverness, N.S.	3546	2974	1066	960	106	35535	
1	Pictou, N.S.	10107	5780	2008	1555	453	26127	
1	St. John, N.B.	3062	2439	2150	1074	1076	27368	
1	Cumberland, N.S.	4653	3498	1822	1560	262	21284	
1	Yarmouth, N.S.	3361	2107	1353	1257	96	49168	
1	Oxford, Ont.	11327	6397	7371	4073	3298	37360	
1	Arthabaska... } Que.	6317	4232	3082	1487	235	47515	
	Drummond... }				1190	170		
3	Simcoe, Ont.	13532	8774	10241	5712	4529	60017	
3	Dundas... } Ont.	13057	9313	7474	4590	2884	26175	
	Stormont... }							
	Glengarry... }							
1	Peel, Ont.	8017	4209	3804	1805	1999	65168	
3	Bruce, Ont.	12160	7941	7690	4501	3189	60504	
3	Huron, Ont.	13510	9290	10261	5957	4304	17168	
1	Dufferin, Ont.	3697	2519	3013	1904	1109	21044	
1	Prince Edward, Ont.	5144	3869	3181	1528	1653	40125	
1	Renfrew, Ont.	5676	3751	2766	1748	1018	39952	
1	Norfolk, Ont.	7005	6596	4475	2781	1694	19581	
1	Compton, Ont.	4265	2435	2752	1132	1620	25338	
1	Brant, Ont.	5770	3567	2778	1690	1088	812	34639
3	Brantford, Ont.	2434	1453	1468	646	812	29194	
1	Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	14503	10503	9442	5033	4384	37800	
1	Kent, Ont.	6422	4289	6343	4368	1975	39784	
1	Janark, Ont.	6936	4707	4460	2433	2027	15827	
1	Lennox and Addington, Ont.	5959	5595	4058	2047	2011	9890	
1	Brome, Que.	3431	2639	1963	1224	739	18777	
1	Guelph, Ont.	1550	1155	1220	694	526	49226	
1	Carleton, Ont.	7513	2431	4187	2440	1747	17784	
4	Northumberland... } Ont.	16934	12235	9913	6050	3863		
	Durham... }							
1	St. Thomas, Ont.	1893	1211	1497	754	743		
1	Elgin, Ont.	9970	6522	4814	3333	1479		
1	Missisquoi, Ont.	4063	2699	2309	1142	1167		
1	Wellington, Ont.	14912	9452	7602	4516	3086		

Whole Number of Contests.....	72
Whole Number of Victories.....	60
Whole Number of Defeats.....	12
Separate Scott Act Constituencies Voted.....	63
Separate Scott Act Constituencies Carried.....	52
Total Number Repeal Votes.....	6
Total Repeal Votes Defeated.....	6
Total Counties Adopting Act.....	53
Total Cities Adopting Act.....	4
Total Counties and Cities under the Operation of the Act, May 1st, 1885.....	42

Total Population of Constituencies which have Adopted the Act.....	1,525,663
Total Vote Cast for Act.....	130,688
Total Vote Cast Against.....	84,325
Total Majority for the Act.....	56,363
Number of Representatives in Dominion Parliament from C. T. Act Counties.....	74

It is to be borne in mind that C. T. Act Constituencies and Counties and Cities are not in all cases the same. There is, therefore, a difference between the total number of Constituencies (52) which have carried the Act, and the total number of Counties and Cities which have adopted it (57).

For Boys and Girls.

COLD WATER, OR THE MAY-DAY LESSON.

The morning of the first of May,
Broke clear and bright in eastern sky
Bidding us trust a pleasant day,
Sunny and warm and dry.

Off and away to stretching fields,
Maud and Willie, Frank and I,
To fresh green lanes with springing grass
And grand old woods close by.

The earth was glad, a pleasant joy
Was borne on morning's breeze,
A tone of grateful happiness
We heard in forest trees.

The frisking squirrel left his home,
Safe hid from winter's snow,
And started off alone to roam,
Ne'er asking us to go.

I say not where he found his food
But know where he found drink,
I saw him seek the little brook
And stop on its fresh brink,

Then scamper chattering back again,
So quick, so full of glee!
"I tell you water's best to drink,
The very best," said he.

A pretty bird with sweeter voice
Than e'er I since have heard,
Caught up the truth so gaily told,
Repeating word for word.

Off to the Brook sped Will and I,
And then came Maud and Frank,
And cooling draughts out of the stream
Of crystal waters drank.

And you may judge our wonder grew
While beading o'er the brink,
For the little brook was singing too,
"Water's the best to drink."

—Aurilla Furber, in *Union Signal*.

MENA'S ANSWER.

Mena had a trouble on her mind, and she had taken it to the right place—she had prayed over it; and this story is to tell how the answer came. She didn't know it was part of it when, one spring day, Alice Burdick's mother gave her a package of flower seeds—sweet peas, morning glories, and other kinds, and besides a number of pansy roots, two or three lily, and half a dozen of gladiolus bulbs; but so it was. She lived in one of a row of poor little tenements down by the bridge on Cherry Creek, in Denver. They were built exactly alike, and each had its little front yard, with its bare ground beaten hard and baked in the sun. The families in them were much alike too, with frowzy, scolding women, ragged children, and rough men, who went away early in the morning, and came back late in the day, carrying little tin lunch pails. A good many of the men went to the saloon a block away, in the evening, and of late Mena's father had gone too. The little home was bare and comfortless, the feeble wife weary and peevish, and the baby fretful; and so the husband and father went where the rest did. Mena knew, for she was a sharp little thing and kept her eyes open, and she watched him as she carried the baby up and down the sidewalk for fresh air. She knew, too, how it was likely to end if he did not stop going there, and it made her heart sick with fear when she thought about it. She could not talk much with her mother for fear of making her worry, and so she had but one thing she could do. She had learned in the Mission Sunday School where to take her troubles, and she had taken this one about her father there.

One evening her father came home from his work, and found her with a spade trying to make a little impression on the hard ground. "What art doing, Liebchen?" he asked. "Oh, father, I do want so bad to get this ground dug up, but I can't, it's so hard." "No wonder, with that little foot, and the spade as tall as yourself. What do you want to do?" "Look here," and she showed her treasures, and told them over. He looked thoughtfully at them a moment. "Ach! you must have some mignonette. I'll bring you some seed to-morrow." A whiff from Germany had come to him as he looked at the seeds; a memory of his mother's garden, gay and sweet all summer long with dear old-fashioned flowers, and with the scent of mignonette blowing through the little quaint rooms of the cottage from the little box on the window sill. He took the spade and as he put his heavy boot upon it and pried up the stubborn soil he seemed to see his mother at the gate with tearfilled eyes saying, for a parting word:—"Hans, love God, be a good man." "Mena looks so like her," he thought, "and she is like her, too. Ach! the child must have her flowers." After supper he sat on the steps with the baby, watching Mena as she raked and smoothed the spaded up earth, chatting about where she should put the seeds. "I'll plant morning-glories under the windows." "Yes, and around the steps." "Why, there's no porch," she said, wonderingly. "Wait and see," he replied, and after a moment said:—"I believe I could make something over the steps for vines to run over." "O father!" giving him and the baby both a hug.

The next evening he brought a piece of scantling from the lumber yard near by, and rigged up a rude porch. The evening following, Mena had a basketful of little wild cucumber vines, just pushing up two thick green leaves, which she had gone down the Piatte to dig up; and between telling her where to put them and showing her how, her father hardly noticed that another evening slipped away. After that, on one excuse or another, Mena was always out in the front yard at the time when the rough men in the other houses were slipping out to the saloon. There was always some counsel wanted, some new development to show, for she began to understand, now, that this was the way God was answering her prayers. This was the time she took for watering the plants. Back and forth went the little pail with the busy feet to the ditch by the sidewalk—for Colorado flowers will not grow without watering—chatter, chatter went the tongue. How the things grew, as if they knew how much depended on them. And wasn't Mena a happy little girl when she could put her first bunch of pansies into her father's lunch pail; and didn't his eyes grow dim and his heart tender when he saw them? They seemed to say, just like his mother, "Hans, love God, be a good man." He vowed then, that he would never go to the saloon again. The very next Sunday, Mena never knew how she did it, but she said, "Please, father, won't you and mother go to church to-day?" And he said, "Ye-yes, if mother wants to." Want to! Just as if she wasn't only too glad to go there with her husband! The preacher at the mission talked very simply and plainly. It seemed to Hans Meinhardt like an echo of his mother's words: "Hans, love God, be a good man." And he said in his heart, "God helping me, I will." And this was how the answer came.—*Sunday School Times*.

THE MISTRESS OF THE WHITE HOUSE TO GIRLS.

The following is an extract from an article by Miss Elizabeth Cleveland; "I wish some strong bright angel stood before you just now, while you read, girls, to flash before you, as no words of mine can, the power you possess to help or to hinder the cause of temperance; to make you feel your responsibility, because you are girls in this matter; to shudder at its weight, and to never cease trying to fulfil it. Doubtless you have heard a great deal about the value of your smiles; but do you know the value of your frowns? I wish I could make you feel the value of your frowns and the importance of knowing just what to frown upon. What a man must do by a blow a woman can do by a frown. When the time comes that the young man who now shares his time in your society and the saloons; who jokes about temperance in your presence, and takes a glass, socially, now and then, is made to feel that these things cannot be if you are to be his companion at party, ride or church; that good society cannot tolerate these things in its members; in short, that this kind of man is unfashionable and unpopular, then alcohol will tremble on its throne, and the liquor-traffic will hide its cancerous face."—*Portland Herald*.

INDEPENDENT ORDER GOOD TEMPLARS.

LIST OF ONTARIO LODGES.

Table with columns: NAME OF LODGE, DEPUTY, ADDRESS, NIGHT OF MEETG. Lists lodges across various districts including Algoma, Brant, Bruce, Carleton, Dundas, Dufferin, Durham, Elgin, Essex, Frontenac, Grey, Grenville, Hamilton, Halton, Haldimand, and Huron.

HURON COUNTY—Continued.

Table listing lodges in Huron County, including Meridian, Maitland, Huron, North Star, Maple Leaf, Prosperity, Wroxeter Star, Clinton, Lakelet, Purple Grove, Kent County, Leeds County, Lincoln County, Lennox County, Lambton County, London City, Middlesex County, Muskoka District, Norfolk County, Northumberland County, Ontario County, Oxford County, Ottawa City, Peterborough County, and Perth County.

PEEL COUNTY

Table listing lodges in Peel County, including Mount Horeb, Hope of Brampton, Cheltenham, Derry Star, King, Best Endeavor, Polar Star, Claude, Prince Edward County, Renfrew County, Simcoe County, and Victoria County.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

Maple Leaf .. T. F. Spencer Consecon Tu

RENFREW COUNTY.

No Surrender John Johnston Renfrew W
Annprior Wm. Spence Annprior M
Stand Fast A McLaren Cobden Th
Evergreen Robt. Ross Douglass Sa
New Glasgow Daniel Young Stuartville Fr
Ebenezer John Rose Hales Station Sa
Cumberland A. McDonald Matawahan... Sa

RUSSELL COUNTY.

Gloucester .. Robt. Goth S. Gloucester .. Tu
Kenmare Wm. Comrie Metcalfe Nil
Metcalfe Star Jas. Dow Metcalfe Nil.

SIMCOE COUNTY.

Elmvale John Patterson Elmvale Tu
Lone Star A. Whittell Barrie Tu
Kissisabeta... G. Williams Longford Mills Sa
Coldwater John Gray Coldwater Sa
Rising Star .. J. Merrick Newtown Robin's
Bond Head ... J. C. Morrison Bond Head
Keppenfeldt Alfred Paik Shanty Bay Fr
Magnum Bonum D. A. Richardson Craighurst M
Midhurst Geo. Sneath Midhurst W
Mount Olivet Geo. Turner Hillsdale W
Alliston John Faithful Alliston Th
Clear Water .. R. Sanderson Washago Sa
Edgar R. W. Thornton Edgar Fr
New Hope J. Pringle Barrie W
Gilford John Gibbons Gilford Tu
Cookstown... J. Kidd Cookstown W
Crown Hill Jos. Caldwell Crown Hill Th
Never Surrender Wm. Miller Nicolston
Stand True .. W. Gollan Utopia W
Dalston Thos. T. Young Dalston M
West Essa ... Wm. F. Loblan West Essa Fr
Triumph J. T. B. Selman Washago Sa

TORONTO CITY.

St. John Geo. Spence 274 Sherbourne St Fr
Dominion .. Wm. Barnes 106 Elizabeth St. M
Unity C. C. Rockwood 72 Hayter St Fr
Toronto Union Jno. Henderson . 90 Richmond St W Th
Toronto A. Stewart P. O. Box 632 Tu
Albion A. R. Scobie 100 Agnes St M
Excelsior .. James Jordan North Toronto. Th
Never Failing Rich'd Skill 215 Chestnut St. Th
Queen City... T. Beckett Th
Railway Signal W. R. Watson Brockton W

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Providence .. John Prouse Providence Fr
Blooming Rose P. McSweyn Woodville Fr
Victoria Julius Lowes Frank Hill W
Omameco Robt. McQuade Omameco Tu
Oakwood Rev. J. C. Pomeroy Oakwood
Bobcaygeon .. Geo. W. Brock Bobcaygeon

WELLAND COUNTY.

Safe Guard .. Daniel Young Welland Fr
Prince Arthur Francis Wilson Thorold Th
Marshville .. Edward Barrick Marshville Tu
Humberstone J. Kinnear Port Colborne .. Sa
Triumph R. N. Effrick Fenwick W

WELLINGTON COUNTY.

Beaver J. J. Mahoney Guelph M
Crusade S. A. Small Arthur Fr
Star Alex. Allen Moorfield Fr
Silver Star .. W. L. Morrison Wagram Th
Comet W. H. Lowes Rothsay Th
P. Star Henry Bonner Petherton Tu
Silver Willow D. C. McEachren Cotswold W
Bethel P. Henry Drayton W
Y. Canadian Wm. Lyons Mount Forest ... Fr

WENTWORTH COUNTY.

M. Village ... Rev. W. Duff Ancaster Tu
Union J. Binkley Carlisle Tu
L. Canadian R. S. Doidge Dundas Tu

WATERLOO COUNTY.

Preston Star J. A. Ohlman Preston Tu
Evening Star Wm. Phillip Galt Th

YORK COUNTY.

Klineburg .. John Kurtz Nashville Fr
Bloom'g Rose John E. Sharp Newmarket Fr
C. Union .. Rev. J. W. McCallum Davenport Fr
Weston Star John E. Bull Weston M
Shrubmount F. Brooke Newmarket Sa
Rising Star Geo. Brown Victoria Sq. Sa
Union Star .. W. Norris Eglinton W
Woodbridge Wm. H. Fergusson Woodbridge... W
Hope of Parkdale Wm. Stewart Parkdale M
Thornhill John Webster Thornhill M
Richmond Hill Wm. Harrison Richmond Hill W
Edgley Ephraim Whitmore Edgley Sa
Excelsior Jno. Beasley Nobleton Tu
Star Rev. T. Garbutt New Market M
Lambton ... Geo Smith Lambton Mills Nil