

# THE CANADA CITIZEN AND TEMPERANCE HERALD.

Freedom for the Right means Suppression of the Wrong.

VOL. 5.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 1884.

NO. 14.

## 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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TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3RD, 1884.

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

We notice from our Bowmanville exchanges that Mr. T. Yellowlees, one of the most active Sunday-school and temperance workers of that town, is about changing his residence to Toronto, and has been made the recipient of a highly complimentary address and valuable present from Bowmanville friends. We wish Bro. Yellowlees great success in his new sphere of work.

A lamentable tragedy was enacted at the Grigg house, in London, last week. A boy shot himself with a revolver while crazy from drink. Not a week passes that does not record some awful example of juvenile intemperance. The Scott Act would assuredly prevent this. The habitual inebriate may be ready to skulk into any cellar to get his dram, but it is at the open bar that the deplorable habit is acquired. O fathers, who are voters, help us to "SAVE THE BOYS!"

THE CANADA CITIZEN had a visit last week from Mr. C. Ewing, of Cobourg, President of the Scott Act Association for Durham and Northumberland. Mr. Ewing was on his way home from the Western States, and was full of enthusiasm in reference to the progress of the temperance question there. He said he had talked

with many men at the large centres, and the invariable opinion was that there is likely to be a speedy and extensive prohibition boom; that St. John and Daniel will poll a much larger vote than was at first expected. Whiskey men are thoroughly alarmed, and everybody expects that prohibition is coming, and coming to stay. He referred specially to the remarkable change that the last few years had produced in the habits of people in larger towns. Intemperance in its grossest form used to be everywhere seen, especially in the cities. Now, he saw a gathering of fifty thousand people in one of the Chicago parks, and not an intoxicated man among them. He had great confidence in the ultimate success of the present contest in his own county, and looked for a law of total prohibition for the Dominion of Canada very soon.

#### CONSTERNATION IN THE RANKS.

The Scott Act workers knew that the Halton victory would prove a terrible disaster to the anti-temperance party, but they did not anticipate that it would so utterly break up and demoralize that party. From articles in the *World* last week it is quite clear that the campaign managers in the whiskey interest are at their wits' end. On Friday came the announcement that the Dominion Brewers and Wine and Spirit Merchants' Protective Association had formally retired from the fight. The representatives of the association made haste to contradict the rumor; but enough discussion came out to plainly show that there is embarrassment and disunion as well as disappointment and chagrin in the whiskey ranks. The *World* insists that it has the best authority for asserting that its first announcement is correct, while Mr. Dodds and a special committee have declared that the fight has not been abandoned.

The temperance workers need not be affected by the matter at all. Our duty is plain. We have undertaken a task that must be done, and done well. We have a foe that is both powerful and crafty. We must use every energy to carry the Scott Act in every county; and the carrying of it by such overwhelming majorities that our Parliament at its next session will have before it the strongest evidence that the people of Canada will not tolerate any legislation on the liquor question that is not progress in the direction of total prohibition.

In our ranks to-day we have union, harmony, energy and determination. Let us carefully guard these essentials to success in our conflict, and let our opponents' discomfiture only warn us against mistakes, and encourage us to renewed efforts.

#### WHAT WHISKEY DOES.

Louisville, Kentucky, has had two sensations. A few days ago two men quarreled in the bar room of a saloon. One of them drew a useless old pistol from his pocket, and was shot down by the other who was much better armed. The murderer was the proprietor of the saloon; his victim was Henry Clay, grandson of the famous Kentucky statesman of that name, and the inheritor of his talents and personal characteristics. Both men were drunk, and but for this the tragedy would never have occurred, as the dispute between them arose out of the merest trifle. Mr. Clay was a rising lawyer and politician, well known and highly popular. His slayer is an ex-

cab driver, coarse in his nature and given to acts of violence. Whiskey makes strange friendships which often come to a bad but not unnatural end.

The other sensation was caused by the failure and flight of two brothers named Buchanan, who have long stood in the foremost rank of business men in Louisville. They were the unfortunate proprietors of an enormous quantity of whiskey, which, owing to overproduction rather than lack of consumers, has been for several years a heavy drug on the market. Distillers having made too much of the stuff, Congress was appealed to for permission to leave the whiskey in bonded warehouses and pay the excise duty of 90 cents a gallon on it as it was taken out for consumption. The request was refused, and the prospect of having to pay this heavy duty on their present stocks is causing the distillers no end of trouble and anxiety. The only way to evade the duty was to send the whiskey abroad and store it in some foreign country in bond. Canada naturally presented itself as a good field to operate in, but the Canadian Government properly declined to connive at such an evasion of the law of a neighboring country. Large quantities have been stored in Bermuda, but at a cost so great as to make the loss not much less than would be inflicted by the payment of the tax. The Buchanans have for some time past been paying \$80,000 a year in interest as the result of an overload of whiskey. It is probable that their failure will be followed by others, more especially as the spread of the prohibition movement makes the future of whiskey-making very uncertain.

### STAND TO YOUR GUNS.

Day by day we are cheered and encouraged as the tidings come steadily in of the brightening prospects and overwhelming success of our work all over the Dominion. With thankful hearts we praise our Heavenly Father for what has already been accomplished, and look forward hopefully to still greater things to come. "Our experience worketh hope," and we "Thank God and take courage."

Halton has added another to the glorious wreath of substantial moral victories that the electors of Canada are weaving to adorn the records of their beloved land; another strand to the mighty cable of opinion and law that will soon bind the liquor traffic in such helpless captivity that the monster will be powerless to work the ruin with which he now devastates our homes.

Pending this contest, work had been almost suspended in other places. It was known that the liquor power was making Halton the battle-ground in which to test what money and work could do to stay the advancing tide, and our workers anxiously waited the result. Besides this, the busy fall season had compelled a temporary relaxation of the earnest efforts that were put forth, and so for a time the Scott Act agitation has been somewhat delayed.

Now the period of anxiety and the pressure of the farmers' work are over. Through God's grace the flag of victory floats over the late battlefield, and our barns are verflowing with an abundant and safely garnered harvest. There is no reason for any longer waiting. In gratitude and faith let us rally round the old banner once more and let every soldier fall into line to complete the conquest that has been assigned us.

In most of the Ontario counties work is going on. Let it be pushed with renewed energy and determination, and forced to a conclusion as speedily as possible. There are a few counties that have not yet formally entered the fight. We earnestly call upon them to lose no time in beginning. The Dominion Council of the Alliance at its last annual session called upon our Province to take the lead in the fray, and we want to report every county polled. Where no county organization exists, let a few leading men at once unite in a widely circulated call for a convention to discuss the situation and

prepare for immediate action. The present time is unusually opportune, and it is earnestly hoped that no county will fail to do its duty in taking advantage of the rising tide.

Any information or assistance in his power will be promptly and gladly furnished by the Secretary, whose post-office address is 8 King St. East, Toronto.

N.B.—Funds for aiding the campaign are much needed by the Provincial Council. Many friends have responded very liberally to calls for financial assistance, but more money is still required, and all friends who favor the cause are urgently requested to do what they can towards supplying the want. All expenditure is controlled by a finance committee, and is made judiciously, economically and efficiently. Let us have the sinews of war. Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged either by the Secretary or by the Treasurer, Mr. H. O'Hara, 31 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

### Selected Articles

#### THE SCOTT ACT QUESTION.

The Mitchell *Advocate*, a staunch Tory paper, discusses prohibition in the following style:

"The vote for the repeal of the Scott Act in Halton was taken on Tuesday, and resulted in its being sustained by 180, or 99 more than the Act was carried by three years ago. The change has been very slight, but there is not a doubt but that the result will affect the vote in other counties some. In Perth, if a vote is ever taken, we are not afraid but that the Act will be defeated by a very large majority. Only two or three municipalities at most in the whole county, it is generally believed, will cast a majority in favor of robbing liquor dealers of their property and interfering with the liberty of the subject. Let the trial come when it may, we are ready. We have nailed our flag to the mast, and we will not desert the ship until the last gun is spiked."

But this question of robbery we don't quite understand. Does the *Advocate* hold that a man who has a license for one year thereby acquires a right to a license every subsequent year? If not, then what does our contemporary mean by robbing the liquor dealers? The law does not recognize a general right to sell. Our license law is a police regulation. It recognizes prohibition as the normal state of things, and it limits the issue of licenses to a very small number of the population and for a period of twelve months. At the end of the twelve months the license is at an end, and the holder has no more authority without a new license to sell liquor than his neighbors. But the theory of the liquor dealers having a right of property that is interfered with, is a very odd one indeed. The wife and children of the drinking man, according to the theory of the *Advocate*, have no rights that a liquor dealer is bound to respect. Nor have the public at large any right to take precautions against pauperism.

Not long since we read of a case in an American journal—a Mr. James Bond, who had been at one time in good circumstances. He became addicted to drink and wasted his property; his wife protested against the saloon-keepers in the neighborhood giving him drink. The saloon-keepers thought the complaint most unreasonable, and refused to comply with her wishes. The wife's complaint gave Mr. Bond great offence and he put her outdoors in a storm, and she was found dead on the way to a neighbor's dwelling. Mr. Bond committed sudden suicide. There were three children, who were too young to support themselves, and who had to be provided for under the poor law by the State, which enacted that they should be put up at public auction and assigned to the lowest bidder, who was to provide them with the necessary food and clothing. The amount, of course, was a charge upon the municipality. We should like the *Advocate* to say whether the municipality had not the moral right to protect itself against the multiplication of burdens of this kind. If the *Advocate* is ready to contend that liquor dealers shall bear the expense of pauperism and the crime that drinking occasions, we can better understand its argument. There are those who maintain that the owner of a vicious animal has a right to allow it to run at large so long as he is responsible for damages. Governments have never acted upon this view but the *Advocate* goes much farther,

and contends that there shall be license without responsibility, and that no matter what the public may suffer, they shall not have the power to redress the wrongs which they endure or take such steps as may be necessary to promote order and protect life and property.

The law forbids the sale of intoxicants to Indians; it forbids drinking establishments near public works in the progress of construction; it forbids sales to certain minors; it forbids sale by the great majority of the population. It has still to deal with a very small fraction of the population, whose especial franchise is but for a limited time. What is best to be done is that which is best for the peace and good order of society. If by withholding licenses drunkenness can be restrained, and violence and disorder diminished, then it would be better that no licenses should be granted. No doubt unrestrained sales without licenses would be much worse than a properly supervised license system. The experience of an earlier age established this fact, and the license system originated in the efforts of Government to restrain the disorders produced by drink. The stages in this matter have been unrestrained sales, restricted sales, prohibition. The question is, what will the community do. No doubt prohibition in form, with a total disregard of the law in fact, would be very unsatisfactory. But occasional violation of a law that is fairly well enforced is no evidence of its unwisdom. The whole community are not brought up to the same level by a single effort, and the Scott Act, where tried, may be repealed, but in our opinion it will be re-enacted with a larger number of supporters and with a better chance of being generally enforced.—*London Advertiser*.

### WHAT THE BEER BUSINESS IS.

[FROM THE TOLEDO PLADE, P. V. NASBY, EDITOR.]

The brewers and distillers and their lieutenants, the saloon-keepers, stand in opposition to every class that makes any pretension to goodness or even decency. Their business is opposed to everything in the way of good morals, or of good order.

It is the one business which has demoralization as its basis, which lives and thrives only upon vice. It kills out of a man every good impulse before that man is valuable to it, and the customer becomes valuable exactly in proportion as he becomes bad.

It is a business which is opposed by every true clergyman in the country.

It is a business which the merchant and business man hates and detests.

It is a business which is the standing dread of every mother.

It is a business which is the constant fear of every father.

It is a business which is the horror of every wife.

It is a business which makes 90 per cent. of the business of the criminal courts.

It is a business which makes 90 per cent. of the pauperism for which the tax-payer has to pay.

It is a business which puts out the fire on the hearth and condemns wives and children to hunger, cold, and rags.

It is the business which fosters vice for profit, and education in wickedness for gain.

Drunkenness comprises all other vices. It is the dictionary of vice, for it includes every vice. Drunkenness means speculation, theft, robbery, arson, forgery, murder—so: it leads to all these crimes.

It is a business which is at the bottom of all the political corruption of the country, the tool that has always been used by unscrupulous politicians from Boss Tweed to the very last bargainer in politics.

It is the business that is used for everything that is bad and demoralizing, and which has never been associated in any way with any good object or cause.

It is a business which is the drag upon progress, the enemy of civilization, and the bar to improvement.

It is the business that is the right hand of the gambler, the pugilist, the prostitute, the thief, and the vagrant.

It is the business that originated that peripatetic nuisance, the tramp, and is the father and mother of everything in the way of vagrancy and small crime.

It is the business that is answerable for a vast majority of the speculations and embezzlements and frauds by men in positions of trust.

It is the business that sweeps down every year thousands of young men, transforming them from the decent to the disreputable.

It is the one business in favor of which the only thing that can be said is that inasmuch as man owns himself he has the right to commit suicide, moral, mental, and physical.

It is a business based upon the lowest instincts in human nature, and the only one of which no one has ever spoken except apologetically.

It is a business which no one dares assert that it does no harm, the only dispute about which is as to the amount of harm it accomplishes.

And this business, this Pandora's box, insists that the law shall not touch it. This aggregation of crime insists that it shall go on unchecked, unrestrained, and unregulated. And more than that, it assumes to make the laws, and insolently asserts to control the law-making power.

Based upon vast capital and with an army of voters all in its interest, and controlling a still greater army of votes by the agency of appetite, it has taken possession of States as it long has of Cities.

It is undermining our institutions and destroying the country. There is but one way to meet it. There is no use in temporizing or compromising with it. The issue is made up. We have either to submit to its dictation, or kill it. If the people are wise they will kill it. No matter what it costs, the Rum Power must be destroyed. It has grown to too great proportions now, and it is time that it be killed. *Pulverize the Rum Power.*

### THE VICE OF DRINKING.

We sympathize, indeed, with all honest efforts to repress not the vice of drinking alone, but all forms of vice; but our societies rest on the principle that total abstinence is the only sure and efficacious remedy for the evils of intemperance. And in holding this principle, we apply not merely to those who are or have been the victims of alcohol, but to society at large. Intoxicating drinks are not necessary to health, since women and children, to speak in a large sense, do not use them, and their health is quite as good as that of men who drink. They are not necessary and they are harmful, bringing ruin upon countless individuals, despair to the hearts of innumerable wives and mothers, changing homes which were created by love into dens of misery and hate, filling asylums with orphans to whom the deaths of fathers and mothers came as a blessing, turning loose the spirit of lust and murder, obscuring the brightest minds and withering the most generous hearts. Nor will any good or wise man say that all this concerns others, but not himself.

What I am I owe to a thousand influences not my own, and I am the shallowest of men if I imagine that it is possible for me to take care of myself without caring for others. What injures the neighborhood, the city in which I live, injures me, and when my faith or my country suffers wrong, I also am wronged; and a man becomes a total abstainer not necessarily because he has been a drunkard, or has special reason to fear that he may become one, but because he loves his fellow-man, his religion, his country; because he pities women who are the wives of brutal husbands and the mothers of the helpless children of drunken fathers, and maidens who are the victims of men for whom love means only lust.

He feels that in the presence of the sin, the misery, the crime and the degradation which hang like noisome reptiles around the wine cup, and spill their uncleanness upon the fair name of Catholics and Americans, nothing is worthy of a true man but complete renunciation of the whole business. Though he does not condemn those who go no farther than to persuade men not to drink in saloons, or not to invite others to drink, or to drink nothing more intoxicating than wine or beer, still, he holds, since alcoholic liquors are not necessary to health, and since they are the cause of three-fourths of the crime and misery which disgrace religion and society, that the proper thing is to abstain altogether, because, though we grant that many may drink with impunity, yet a given number of moderate drinkers will as infallibly produce a given number of drunkards, and another given number of incomplete and crippled lives, as a given number of cases of typhus fever will cause a given number of deaths.—RT. REV. LANCASTER SPAULDING, D.D., at the Catholic Temperance demonstration in Chicago, Aug. 6th, 1884.

## Contributed Articles.

## COMPENSATION FOR PROHIBITION.

To the Editor of THE CANADA CITIZEN,

SIR,—In yours of the 26th inst., on page 147, you quote some extracts from articles recently appearing in *The Toronto World*, and intended by the writer thereof as arguments in favor of compensation to the liquor dealers in the event of prohibition being enacted.

The writer alluded to lays down his argument as follows: "It is only just and equitable that compensation should be made to the trade for wiping out a business in which they have sunk all their means, and to carry on which they have paid heavy license fees."

There is a grim fitness in the term used by the liquor apologist in the above, viz., "Wiping out." It is used so appropriately, and it is so correctly applicable to something foul or offensive that the writer thereof evidently has the correct idea of the traffic being of that character—in short, of it being a nuisance. He is only correct on one side, however, in saying that they (the traffickers) "have paid heavy license fees to carry on the business." It would be more correct to say that they have paid heavy license fees for the sake of the much heavier profits obtained from the traffic.

Commercial history shows that large investments have been made, and that many people have sunk all their means in enterprises that have worked for the general good, and that have had the advantage of being entirely unrepined of any injurious influence. These have, withal, contributed duly and profitably to the public purse during their operation. Then, in course of man's progress, improved methods and devices have been brought out which have, almost at once, rendered the preceding ones useless and valueless, but where have we an instance of those losing by the superceded system or appliances claiming or getting compensation from the public because intelligence and discovery brought out something preferable to them? And most emphatically in the case of the liquor traffic where would be the justice of compensating those interested in the discarded thing, when the very reason of its being discarded was its long and clearly established character of destructiveness to all the best interests of the community, including that of its being financially a burden upon it?

In advocating compensation the writer alluded to employs the term "equitable." Now, if "equitable" means anything it means equalness or fairness between parties concerned. The parties in this case are the liquor traffickers on the one side, who have had many long years of money-making out of the people, and the public on the other side, who have endured for the same period the incalculable and unspeakable evils solely and directly resulting from the aforesaid traffic, and which have been tolerated on the mere grounds that the traffic was profitable to those who engaged in it. Now, if it be conceded that the traffic deserves to be extinguished, and if an estimate be made of all the shrinkage in the value of property and of all other losses that would accrue to the dealers by "wiping it out," and that this were put in dollars as their claim, surely, in fairness, this sum ought to be reduced by all the money they have made out of it in the past, and certainly also the injuries to the community must form a recognized claim against the account, if the meaning of the word "equitable" be at all regarded.

If the idea of compensation be admissible, it should be on the strictly correct mutual principle of *compensation with restitution*, and in this case it must be admitted that even if the total confiscation of all the liquor traffic properties were effected, and the addition made thereto of all the heaped-up fortunes of the traffickers, the whole would be but as a drop in the ocean compared with the sum necessary to compensate for the evils perpetrated on our race by it. In the face of all this, it is contended that because the liquor traffic is asked to stop ruining our people it should be compensated for doing so. Verily, modesty is a quality that does not adorn the liquor trade. Has this bad tenant got a perpetual lease, with power to destroy *ad libitum*?

The writer that I am thus criticising says also "that he is in favor of prohibition with compensation: the compensation to take the form of a moderate allowance in money to all the trade, and a certain number of years to get out of the business and to turn the capital they have sunk in it into some other channel."

That writer thus acknowledges that the liquor traffic is not only a nuisance that ought to be "wiped out," but that he himself

would prohibit it under certain conditions, namely, "a moderate allowance of time and money," or, in plainer words,

An allowance to pay the expense of the flit,  
And a reasonable term of notice to quit.

The growth of temperance sentiment for many years back has been such that the liquor dealers must be classed as downright stupid not to have received that notice. The progress of temperance and prohibitory legislation in most enlightened countries, and in Canada amongst them, is so marked, that *downright stupid* is a mild term to apply to the dealer who says he has not yet received that *notice to quit*.

The Act of our own Dominion Parliament, commonly called the Scott Act, has been now some six years on record. It is a specific and legal form of the service of that *notice to quit*, and the man who will not take these as *notices to quit* simply refuses to accept service, although served on him by all the courts of the realm, from the British Privy Council down to his own conscience, and he plainly challenges the right of intelligence and truth to go onward, because he can show how he could make some money by their standing still or by their going backward.

Now, as the traffic has had an abundant "certain number of years to get out of the business," or an ample *notice to quit*, the other little formality suggested by "a moderate allowance in money to all in the trade," is clearly more than made up to them by the profits they have made during all the years they have gone on in the traffic while that *notice to quit* has been over their heads—that handwriting on the wall, which has been so plain that distiller, brewer and barkeeper could all easily interpret it, requiring neither soothsayer or astrologer or a Daniel to decipher that inevitable *notice to quit* issued from the supreme authority of the people.

W. H. RODDEN.

Toronto, Sept. 27, 1884.

## Campaign News.

DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND.—The petition for these counties is completed and deposited in the office of the Sheriff at Cobourg. It contains 4,700 names, a large number more than what the law requires. Everything promises fair for a glorious victory.

BRANT.—The campaign is going on bravely. The Antis held a meeting at Burford last week in Barrica's Hall. Mr. Darbottle presided. W. H. Griffin spoke for the anti-temperance party, and was ably replied to by Rev. T. L. Wilkinson, who completely refuted the fallacies of his opponent, and carried the audience for the Scott Act.

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.—At the Brockville assizes the Grand Jury, a large and influential body of representative men of the county unanimously adopted the following resolution:—

"That in the opinion of this Grand Jury the liquor traffic is a great evil, and that in order to repress this evil we trust that the Temperance Act of 1878 may be adopted in the united counties of Leeds and Grenville."

FRONTENAC AND KINGSTON.—The temperance men of the district held a temperance meeting on Sept. 26th, at Glenvale, under the auspices of the Sydenham Blue Ribbon Association. There were fifteen speakers. The Scott Act was discussed, and strong reasons advanced for the passage of the Act in Frontenac. A motion, made to the effect that application be had for the submission of the Act to the people, was carried. A committee was named to take the management of the matter. It meets here on Thursday to arrange details and discuss the advisability of testing the popularity of the Act in the city.

ELGIN AND ST. THOMAS.—A convention of Scott Act workers met at St. Thomas on the 26th ult, which was largely attended for the purpose of seeing how the work was progressing in the county of Elgin and city of St. Thomas. Mr. T. W. Michael, of Aylmer, was elected chairman.

A large number of canvassers returned their petitions, it being ascertained that there are already over five hundred signatures more

than required for the county. It was decided that the petitions be filed in the sheriff's office at once, and the necessary steps taken to have the Act submitted to the electors of the county as soon as possible. The city petitions are nearly ready, and as soon as completed, the necessary steps will be taken to have the election come off here without delay. The delegates were very enthusiastic, and seemed to be certain of victory.

A mass meeting was held in the Baptist church in the evening, addressed by several prominent temperance speakers.—*Mail*.

**MIDDLESEX.**—A meeting called by Mr. Duncan Leitch, of Strathroy, president of the temperance association for West Middlesex, took place in the Methodist church, Napier, on Monday, 15th ult. Mr. Leitch, an old resident of the village and one who is ever welcome when he sees fit to visit it, was met with a round of applause as he stepped forward to state the object of the meeting. He spoke briefly but well on the prevailing evils of intemperance. He was followed by Messrs. Mitchell, W. Sutherland, John Sturton, T. Rogers, and the Rev. Mr. Johnston, who gave the address of the evening. Mr. Leitch again came forward and asked for volunteers to receive and circulate petitions for the submission of the Scott Act in this county this fall or next winter. The following persons received them—Messrs. W. Calvert, A. Cameron, H. Field and R. Anthony. The meeting then came to a close by singing the national anthem.—*Strathroy Despatch*.

**COMPTON.**—"In spite of all the interested opposition," a Sawyer-ville correspondent writes, "we shall carry the day. Compton is going to follow the example set by Arthabaska. Organization and hard work are what carried the day in Arthabaska. All that Compton lacks, that Arthabaska did not lack, is a member of Parliament who will come to the front and help. Still, if the prohibitionists of Compton will rally round the standard and fight with a right good will, rum will not long rule in this county."—At the financial meeting of the Quebec District of the Methodist Church, held at Cookshire, it was unanimously resolved:—"That the members of this district meeting, both laymen and ministers, would express their fullest sympathy with the efforts of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, believing that we are largely indebted to the efforts of this organization for the deep and widespread interest now everywhere felt in the Dominion of Canada in favor of prohibition. Further, that we pledge ourselves to use all legitimate means for the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act."—*War Notes*.

**YORK.**—A large meeting of the Scott Act workers of this county was held in the Town Hall, Aurora, on Monday afternoon. Representatives were present from all the municipalities excepting two, there being also a large attendance of the ministers of the Riding. The chair was occupied by Mr. Pearson, J.P., until the arrival of Mr. J. Milne, of Agincourt, president of the County Scott Act Association. Among some of the prominent men present were noticed, Mr. James and Dr. Crole, of Markham, and Messrs. Geo. Jackson and M. Clark, East York. A large amount of business was transacted, after which it was resolved to return all unfinished petitions for more signatures. The petitions will be completed by the 1st November.

A rousing mass meeting was held in the evening in the same building, which was crowded to its fullest capacity. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. Milne, and the proceedings were opened by prayer, led by Rev. Mr. Miller, of Willowdale. After a short and able address from the chairman, the meeting was addressed by the Revs. J. Frazer, of Sutton, and J. W. Tolton, of Thornhill, who both spoke in the most satisfactory manner of the progress of the work throughout the county. The chairman then introduced the speaker of the evening, Hon. S. H. Blake, Q.C., of Toronto, who for an hour and a half held the audience spell-bound. After a vote of thanks to Mr. Blake, which was carried by a standing vote, the meeting was brought to a close by singing the doxology.

**KENT.**—The proceedings in the Scott Act petition matter are not without interest. The petition was allowed to lie in the Sheriff's office fourteen days, which is four days longer than the law requires, and then removed for transmission to Ottawa. The Attorney for the anti-Scott party, wrote a letter demanding that the petition be

returned for further examination. That was, of course, not heeded. A second attempt was made to stay proceedings by the issue of a writ to prevent it being sent to the Secretary of State. The writ was based on an affidavit made by Mr. S. Perrin "acting on behalf of all the voters who had not signed the petition," who are, it is alleged, injured thereby. The affidavit is endorsed on the writ, and alleges that the petition "does not contain the signatures of one-fourth of all the electors qualified and competent to vote as aforesaid, in the County of Kent, but the same has been so

CARELESSLY, IMPROPERLY,  
DECEPTIVELY and FRAUDULENTLY

prepared as to make it appear that one-fourth of the voters qualified and competent as aforesaid, have signed said petition." On the strength of this an injunction was asked to restrain the presentation of the petition. This was refused by the Court at Toronto. The next move was an application made to the Secretary of State, requesting him not to lay the petition before the Governor-in-Council, but to await the decision in the suit Perrin vs. Cumming, in which the writ had been issued. The Secretary of State replied that such application could not be granted but that he would entertain as an objection to the petition a statement of claim that Perrin intended to file in the suit, and gave him permission to give this by declaration as to the contents of the statement of claim within two weeks of the time he received notice.

Thus far the temperance people have come out ahead on every point, and it is not likely that any effort made by the liquor dealers will attain their end, which is to delay for another year the issue which they so much dread. Could they succeed in delaying the proceedings a short time it would delay the coming into operation of the Act for another year but in this they will doubtless be doomed to disappointment.—*Chatham Banner*.

**BRANT.**—The following resolution recommending the Scott Act was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Presbytery at Paris, last week.

Moved by Rev. W. A. McKay, B.A., seconded by Rev. F. R. Beattie, Ph. D., that

"Whereas the traffic in intoxicating liquor is the source of an enormous amount of poverty and crime, and one of the greatest evils under which society suffers, and whereas the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 is designed to suppress this traffic in municipalities and to prepare the way for the entire prohibition of the traffic throughout the Dominion, and whereas this Act has been sustained in several places after a trial of some years, notably of late in Halton Co., Ont., and has never been repealed, and whereas it is likely to be submitted at an early date to a vote of many of the electors residing within the bounds of the Presbytery of Paris, be it therefore resolved that this Presbytery recommend the members of the Presbyterian Church, who are electors, prayerfully to examine and consider the said Act with a view to their intelligent and conscientious action whenever and wherever said Act is submitted to the popular vote and instruct the ministers of the Presbytery to read to their congregations the deliverance of the last General Assembly on Temperance, directing special attention to the following parts of that deliverance.

(1) More and more it is felt that that the license system is wrong in principle and must therefore be inefficient in application. 'Vice is not to be taxed but suppressed.'

(2) That view of the evils wrought by this scourge of our race, this Assembly would hail with gladness the utter extermination of the traffic of intoxicating liquors as a beverage by the power of example, public opinion and the strong arm of the law.

(3) That we reassert our approval of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, and recommend the adoption of the said Act as the best available means for the legal suppression of the traffic."

**SIMCOE.**—The campaign in this county is being very vigorously pushed forward. A large number of advocates are giving them aid to the work, several meetings being held every night. Mrs. Youmans has done grand service to the cause during the past three weeks, all her meetings being large and enthusiastic. On Sunday, Sept. 21, she spoke with extraordinary power and pathos to an immense meeting at Collingwood. On the following Tuesday she spoke at Stayner, where great crowds assembled in expectation of a platform combat between King Dodds and herself. One of the leading



Anti-Scott party went during the day the meeting was to take place, and demanded an hour and a half for Dodds, who he said would be up on the evening train. Mrs. Youmans replied, "Let him come along, and we will give him what time he wants." But no Dodds appeared, and the impression is that it was only a game of bluff on the part of the Antis. On the same day Dodds was announced to speak at a Catholic picnic at Mount St. Louis, but here also he failed. Mr. Ira C. Lee was present and announced himself as "a poor substitute" for Dodds, who was sick. Mr. W. Burgess was on hand to defend the Act; the meeting, however, was not large owing to wet weather. In the evening of the same day a meeting was held at Hillsdale, about four miles from Mount St. Louis, and a special invitation was given to the Antis to speak, but again they did not appear, and Mr. Burgess spoke for an hour and a half to a crowded house. On Friday, the 26th, Mr. Lee held an Anti meeting at Oro, and here Mr. Burgess turned up unexpectedly, and replied to Mr. Lee's speech with characteristic vigor. As the vote takes place on the 9th of October, meetings are being held all over the county and in the Muskoka section, which is attached to Simcoe for electoral purposes. During the present week and next the following speakers will be on the ground in addition to Mrs. Youmans: Revs. John Smith, Toronto; E. W. Sibbald, Christchurch, Belleville; D. L. Brethour, and J. Neil, Halton; T. Earl, Elgin; W. A. McKay, Woodstock; B. B. Keefer, Hamilton, and C. R. Morrow; also W. H. Young, Esq., and Wm. McCraney, M.P. of Halton. The county being a very large one the work is unusually heavy. There are more than 50 townships and about 200 polling stations, but a staff of efficient organizers is engaged under the direction of Mr. W. G. Fee.

**PEEL.**—The vote on the Act in this county is fixed for the 23rd inst. The friends of the cause are vigorously pushing forward the work, and are confident of success. Some few townships are rather weak, and here the committee is directing special attention. Mr. W. Burgess is in the field here all week. He commenced on Sunday with three sermons in different parts of the county, and on Monday addressed a meeting in the Methodist church, Springfield.

On Tuesday a very large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the Oddfellows Hall, Streetsville. Dr. Oakly presided, who regretted the unavoidable absence of Mr. Wm. Berber to occupy the chair. He pointed out that the Scott Act was similar to the Permissive bill, which had received the support of the British Government. As a medical man he could not say with his present knowledge that alcohol has no place in medicine, but the trouble is that with the system of social drinking the people take too large doses. He showed that alcohol was always a dangerous narcotic poison, hardening the tissues and bringing on all sorts of disorders, and if used at all should be administered with the most careful attention as to quantity. He remarked that about 5,000 Canadians die annually through intemperance, and there are always 5,000 more just behind them to fill up the ranks, and 5,000 more behind them again, and as the average life of a drunkard is about ten years there are about 50,000 persons always in training under the license system for the drunkard's grave.

Mr. Hilts said he had been a temperance man for forty years. He had never heard an argument from Dodds that had not been refuted years ago. The only thing new in Dodds was his bunkum and distorted facts. Mr. Burgess followed with a lengthy address, reviewing the Scott Act and the principles underlying it. Mr. Cunningham, an opponent of the Act, said he had been an abstainer for forty years, and believed that he was indebted to the fact of his being a teetotaler so early to his present position in life as a sober man. But he believed in moral suasion. You could never coerce the people into sobriety. The reduction of the revenue in the old country by five million pounds, referred to by Mr. Burgess, was a result of moral suasion, and proved that legal enactments were not necessary to the sobriety of the people.

Mr. Burgess replied that while they rejoiced in the moral wave that had swept over the United Kingdom reducing the consumption of drink, the fact remained that under the license system the drink bill was still £136,000,000, while the bread bill of that country was only £70,000,000. Moral suasion was necessary, but law should be the expression of the highest moral sentiment of the people, and co-operation with the pulpit, press and platform in producing morality and sobriety.

On a motion by Mr. Graydon votes of thanks were tendered to the chairman and speakers, and the meeting then adjourned.

**THE NORTH-WEST.**—One of the objects to be accomplished by sending the mounted police into the country eleven years ago was to stamp out the liquor traffic, then considered by the whiskey traders to be a necessity in dealing with the Indians. Success crowned the efforts of the force; but another enemy presented itself in the introduction of the permit system. Granting all the credit due to the promoters of this scheme, it still appears the temperance principles of those in power were very lax. The permit system worked well until those who possessed the prerogative of issuing liquor permits granted them indiscriminately, thus thwarting the efforts of the temperance reformers in the older provinces, who firmly believed that prohibition was the law of the North-West.

The majority of the people in the East to-day hold the opinion that we have prohibition. Emphatically do we assert that there is nothing approaching prohibition. Drunkenness prevails in many sections of the North-West solely through the abuse of the permit system. The North-West Council levied a tax of fifty cents per gallon on liquor brought in through permits, still this did not in the least reduce the amount of liquor brought in. Taxation will not destroy the social customs. Liquor has been sold as high as ten dollars per bottle. Had the authorities granted only "permits for medicinal purposes" there would have been some hope of gaining the end desired; but to add to the unmitigated evil, "permits for domestic purposes" were issued. It is not to be wondered at that the pigmy attempts at prohibition have failed. The Council has pandered too much to the wants of the intemperate in communities. Now we are informed that there has been illicit distillation in the country; and, to mend matters, there is in contemplation the granting of licenses for breweries and the manufacture of beer.

The source of all the trouble lies in the fact that the temperance sentiment of the people have not been strongly enough expressed. There are those whose duty it was to suppress all attempts at breaking the law, who themselves have indulged pretty freely in the use of liquor, and lived in the same house with those whose domestic permits were almost, if not entirely, unlimited. How many members of the North-West Council would vote on temperance? The Council is to blame for ignoring the sentiments of the temperance people and others in the North-West. The temperance people have not been fully alive to the evil. They have jocularly referred to the permit system, and have supposed that it was an unalterable law. Let them now awake to the fact that what little they have had of temperance in the past will soon be taken from them unless they do something in the matter. It is easier to destroy a temperance law than to drive the liquor out. The churches must express their thoughts on the matter through the pulpit, at the polls, and in the form of memorials.

Illicit distilling is better than legalized breweries. Let the temperance reformers in the east help us to obtain prohibition if the permit system must go. It need not go. It is better than the license system. Enforce and maintain the permit system, not by taxation, but by a royal commission for investigation, that it may get to know the reason why permits are granted so loosely by the powers that be.—*Calgary Herald*.

**TENNESSEE.**—A local option law is working wonders in some counties. A correspondent of the *Nashville Daily American*, writing from Carthage the following significant paragraph:—

Circuit Court presented but a slim showing. There were only eight cases on the criminal docket, and but three of them for trial. Judge McConnell, in his charge to the jury, took occasion to mark the contrast in the docket now and several years ago, when liquor was sold. Then every court presented quite a number of larceny cases and heavy felonies, but now not a single felony on the docket. He spoke highly of the morals of Trousdale county, which he said was a little jewel in that respect.

**KANSAS.**—The "Prohibition a failure" croakers have been in agony for some time over what they supposed the Republican party in Kansas would do. An army of first-class prophets have been swearing that the Republican party in Kansas would not, this year, endorse Prohibition, because it was becoming unpopular. But it turns out that the State Republican convention not only endorsed Prohibition, but put in a plank demanding the enforcement of their prohibitory laws.

We are glad to see a Republican State convention so much ahead of the National Republican convention. Please excuse us from any third party in Kansas.—*Irrepressible Conflict*.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**—On this matter of the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors the Christian church and the best elements of society have taken position. They do not propose to retreat. The issue is joined, and defeat or victory must be the portion of those who have flung themselves into this conflict, actuated by profoundest feelings of philanthropy and a sublime faith in God. They mean to conquer, and they will.—*Columbia Temperance Worker.*

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—Hon James Black gladdens our hearts with the following account of work in the William Penn State:—"In this State we are organized more effectively than ever, and with a spirit in favor of party action such as we have never known. During the Beaver campaign, two years ago, we polled 5,196 votes; last year, 6,102, and this year our strength will run from 15,000 to 25,000. These votes will come most largely from the Republican party, but in the northern and western portions of the state a very considerable part of the prohibition vote comes from the Democracy, and the positive declaration of that party in opposition to all sumptuary laws will now make the defection much larger than heretofore.

John H. Fow, of Philadelphia, claims that the nomination of St. John makes Pennsylvania a debatable State.—*Western Wave.*

**ALASKA.**—A Washington special says Captain Healy, commanding the revenue marine steamer "Corwin," reports to the Treasury Department, from Port Clarence, Alaska, under date of August 1, his return from the Arctic ocean on his way to St. Michael's, St. Lawrence and King's islands, after which he will again cruise in the Arctic as far as the ice will permit. Lieutenant Howison and two seamen have been detailed for duty at Point Hope to prevent illicit traffic between the natives and whaling vessels. The former accumulate large quantities of whalebone, which they are only willing to trade for liquor or breech-loading guns. It was acknowledged that large quantities of liquor were taken into the Arctic regions for trading purposes by the whalers, but owing to the presence of a revenue steamer it was nearly all thrown overboard. Captain Healy suggests that the customs officers at San Francisco refuse clearance to vessels bound for Alaska carrying liquor exceeding one half-gallon, or guns for trading. Captain Healy reports that the villages at St. Lawrence were, with one exception, found uninhabited, the decaying bodies of the former residents lying on the ground and in the huts. The cause of the depopulation continues a mystery. At the one village still inhabited the natives seemed prosperous and happy, the abolition of the liquor traffic being assigned as the cause of their well-being.—*Witness.*

**LONDON, ENG.**—The Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association.—The annual meeting of this association was held recently by permission of the Duke of Westminster, at Grosvenor House, Upper Grosvenor street, His Grace occupying the chair. The report of the committee stated that fifty-two new troughs and fifty-one new fountains for human beings had been erected during the year, making the total number erected and at work in the metropolis and suburbs 557 fountains and 566 troughs; and during the year the committee had had correspondence with over thirty provincial towns, and in many cases had assisted in the erection of suitable structures. The receipts had been from annual subscriptions, £1,985; donations, £4,006; and legacies, £870; and the expenditure had been £6,789, leaving a balance on hand of £101 4s. 9d. The chairman said since they last met they had sustained a great loss in the death of their secretary, Mr. John Lee, who for twenty-two years performed his work admirably. Though he received a fair salary, his means were limited, and he had left a wife and several children unprovided for. A subscription had been entered into for them, which reached £950, and it was proposed to add to that a sum from the funds of the association.—Mr. F. D. Mocatta moved that the report be adopted, and that £100 be given to the fund being raised for Mrs. Lee, which was put and carried unanimously.—Mr. A. Pease, M.P., in proposing the next resolution, said he thought vestries and municipalities ought to take on themselves the erection and maintenance of troughs and fountains. This was done in Darlington.—Mr. S. Morley, M.P., in seconding the motion, said it had been ascertained that more than half a million of persons drank at the fountain daily.—Mr. Joseph Fry moved a vote of thanks to the Duke of Westminster for presiding, which was seconded by Mr. John Taylor.—*Temperance Record.*

## Good Templars.

R. W. G. T. Finch uses this language in the last Official Circular of the R. W. G. T.

"The Good Templars are and must continue to be THE MISSIONARY temperance organization of the world. It is in no sense an insurance company or a political party. There are other organizations which seek to obtain members by appealing to their avarice and selfishness; not so the Good Templars. The Order is based on the broadest principles of Christian civilization, and works to save men and women because they are men and women, not because their salvation will prove a financial benefit to the members of the Order."

### LEAVE THEM OUTSIDE.

Don't bring into the Lodge room  
Anger and spite and pride,  
Drop at the gate of the temple  
The strife of the world outside;  
Forget all your cares and trials,  
Forget every selfish sorrow,  
And remember the cause you meet for,  
And haste ye the glad to-morrow.

Drop at the gate of the temple  
Envy and spite and gloom,  
Don't bring personal quarrels  
And discord into the room.  
Forget the slights of a sister,  
Forget the wrongs of a brother,  
And remember the new commandment  
That ye all love one another.

Bring your heart into the Lodge room  
But leave yourself outside,  
That is, your personal feelings,  
Ambition, vanity, pride,  
Centre each thought and power  
On the cause for which you assemble,  
Fetter the demon liquor,  
And make ye the traffic tremble.

Ay, to fetter and to chain him,  
And cast him under our feet,  
This is the end we aim at,  
The object for which we meet;  
Then don't bring into the lodgeroom,  
Envy, or strife, or pride,  
Or aught that will mar our union,  
But leave them all outside.

—*Ella Wheeler.*

### GRAND LODGE I. O. G. T.

The Grand Lodge of Good Templars of New York State met recently in annual convention at Chautauqua. The attendance was unprecedentedly large, and much enthusiasm characterized the proceedings. The reports of the officers showed a large increase in the number of lodges and membership. Public meetings were held on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at which addresses were delivered by Dr. J. H. Vincent, W. Martin Jones, Col. J. F. Hay, Rev. C. H. Mead, Dr. D. H. Mann and M. J. Fanning. Mr. Mead's account of his work in the south called out great enthusiasm, and a large collection was taken for the National Temperance Society to push that work still farther. W. Martin Jones of Rochester, was re-elected Grand Worthy Chief Templar; Rev. R. D. Munger of Ithaca, Grand Counsellor; D. W. Hooker of Syracuse, Grand Secretary; Mrs. W. S. Gleason of Mayville, Grand Worthy Vice Templar; A. G. Steen of Elmira, Grand Treasurer; Rev. C. H. Mead of Hornellsville, Grand Chaplain, and J. A. Bogardus of New York, Richard Kennedy of Albany and Calvin McCarthy of Jamesville, Board of Managers. The next session will be held on the fourth Tuesday of August, 1885, at Schenectady. Nine out of ten of the representatives were enthusiastic supporters of St. John and Daniel.—*Steuben Signal.*

## General News.

## CANADIAN.

The fall shows at different places in the Dominion are reported as being unusually successful.

A farmer named W. J. Cambell, of Delaware township, was kicked in the stomach by a horse last Friday and died the following day.

Port Perry village has carried a fire by-law which has given great satisfaction to the rate-payers. A first-class steam fire engine will now be purchased, and the village, which has been rebuilt with marvellous rapidity, will have ample protection.

A child three years old, named Laderonte, was burned to death on Sunday at Ottawa. She was playing with matches—hence the accident.

James Brown of Morrisburg, Ont. who was accidentally shot last week whilst hunting, died undergoing amputation of his leg.

The prisoners in the Blythe murder case have been convicted of man slaughter with a recommendation to mercy.

An infamous attempt was made on Saturday night last to upset the Canadian Pacific train, near Ste. Scholastique, by placing a pile of things on the track, consisting of ties and rails. There is no clue to the perpetrators.

A lamentable occurrence transpired at the Griggs House, London, during last week, when a bell boy named James Currell, whose relatives reside on Ridout street, committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver. An inquest was held, the jury finding that he died by his own hands while crazed with drink.

Rails are being laid on the K. & P. R. R. between Calabogie Lake and Renfrew. The C. P. R. allows the K. & P. R. R., to run a second track over the pile bridge at Smith's Creek, Renfrew, thus saving the former a large expenditure.

A boy named McGilvary was fatally injured by a horse power on the farm of Mr. Simon Elliot, of Malton. He went to get on the power when his foot slipped into the wheels and it was crushed to pieces. The limb was amputated on Friday, but he died on Saturday evening.

An old man named Frank McLean, 75 years of age, met with a severe accident on the track of the Hamilton and Dundas Railway, near Ainslie Wood, Ont., last week. He was struck on the head by the engine, receiving a severe wound.

A man named Hill, who has been acting strangely for some time back, was brought to Thamesville, Ont., for medical examination as to his sanity. He was afterwards taken to Chatham to be cared for. While there he got hold of a knife and cut his throat. He will likely recover.

The Grand Trunk express met with an accident near Pickering, 23 miles east of Toronto, last week. Four cars of No. 3 express, going east, went off an embankment just east of the station. Two Pullmans were burned. No one was killed. About a dozen were bruised and otherwise slightly injured. The cause of the accident was a broken frog.

Norman Snider, of Winnipeg, who has been missing for the past week, was found dead in his room recently, with an empty revolver by his side and a bullet hole in his temple. The door was locked on the inside and his valuables untouched. No reason is assigned for the act, except that he stated he lost \$11,000 recently in some real estate transaction.

The steamship *Finchley*, Capt. Garson, loaded with phosphates from Coosaw, struck off Isaacs' Harbor on Monday, during a dense fog, which set her leaking badly. The captain engaged a fisherman to mud the ship, but being badly damaged, she sank before a place of safety could be reached. After a desperate effort the crew succeeded in getting clear of their foundering vessel without any lives being lost.

Newfoundland dispatches state that the following vessels were lost on the Labrador Coast during the recent easterly gales:—Cornellia, Mayflower, Annie, Alice, Osprey, and Jessie.

In White Bay, Nfld., 3,000 people are starving. Commander French, of the war-ship *Cloride*, and passing vessels have rendered temporary assistance. Commander French has forwarded a strong appeal for aid to the Newfoundland Government.

FIRES.—A fire on Monday night in the stables of W. L. Perrigo, Montreal, burned nine horses and the whole contents of the buildings. Loss, \$2,500.—Last week a large unoccupied grain elevator at Belleville was burned to the ground.—Hon. Judge Taschereau has sustained a loss of \$1,000 by a fire at Ste. Marie de la Beauce, which destroyed his barn with all its contents.—A fire at Winnipeg last week, destroyed the house occupied by Shaw Bros. A fireman named Talbot was seriously injured by falling from the roof.—On Tuesday morning, a fire broke out at Louisville, 50 miles from Montreal. It is supposed to have originated in the vicinity of the public market, and the neighboring buildings being nearly all wood, it spread with great rapidity. The Catholic convent was destroyed, and about 20 other houses.—The same day Lachine was the scene of a disastrous conflagration

which broke out about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and resulted in the total destruction of about 23 houses, leaving some fifty families without homes. Loss about \$30,000.

## UNITED STATES.

Burdett & Pond, merchants, of Water street, New York, have assigned. Liabilities \$500,000.

Gresham has resigned the postoffice and will succeed Folger. Hatton temporarily succeeds Gresham.

The mackerel fleet on the Massachusetts coast is in trouble, owing to hurricanes. The loss of two schooners is reported. The crews were saved.

Last week Miss J. C. Welton, of New York, was frozen to death in making the ascent of Long's Peak, Col. She was caught in a snowstorm.

Hiram Huyck, postmaster, Eatonville, N. Y., accidentally shot and killed his wife with a shotgun.

At Chippaqua, N. Y., on the 23rd inst., Daniel Lee, shoemaker, and wife went on a spree and left a can of alcohol within the reach of their little son, who drank some of the contents and died.

The United States authorities have seized the schooner *Adele*, which was caught taking seals at the Aleutian Islands. She carried the German flag, but this is supposed to be a blind. No international complications are apprehended. The schooner had a crew of 22 armed men and skins valued at \$10,000.

A ferry-boat loaded with workmen capsized Saturday night at Michigan City, Ind., and all were thrown into the water. It was supposed all were rescued, but the channel has been dragged and the bodies of Charles R. Ebbeck and a youth unknown found. The search continues.

A destructive cyclone, a quarter of a mile wide, coming from the west, passed over a lonely portion of the Lehigh valley road, near Towanda, Pa., Sunday night, damaging or wrecking everything in its course. Trees were uprooted and carried away, buildings overturned and shattered to pieces. Several cattle were killed. Five persons were injured.

Sunday afternoon a Baltimore and Ohio express train and a freight train collided a mile west of Farmington, Va. Both trains were at full speed. Six freight cars and the mail car of the passenger train were demolished. Five men were killed, three fatally, and several badly injured. All employees.

While the express train was running from Chicago to St. Louis on Monday night the piston rod broke near Pontiac, necessitating a stop. A freight train came down the grade and threw it from the track. The wreck caught fire, and a hole had to be quickly chopped in the roof of the sleeper to get out the passengers. Most of them were rescued in their night clothes. Some were seriously cut and bruised.

## BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

Numerous demonstrations have been held in various cities in England in favor of the Franchise bill. At some, effigies of the Earl of Salisbury were burned.

At Carlisle recently Mr. Gladstone said that in the present crisis the Lords ought to study the best means to provide that the House of Lords shall not fall. This end can be best secured by their acting with moderation and prudence.

It is reported that the Government has ordered the bombardment of Dover from the sea by portions of the Channel squadron, in order to test its defences.

The English authorities have ordered increased precautions at Dover to prevent the landing of dynamite. English detectives accompany each steamer that crosses the channel, and all baggage is subject to the closest examination.

The police have seized the cattle of several inhabitants of Loughrea and many other districts for refusing to pay the awards under the Crimes Act to the relatives of persons murdered. The cattle have been sold.

A desperate conflict occurred on the 24th ult. at Rowndie, Province of Saratov, between several German inhabitants and Russian peasants who were visiting the fair. During the melee eleven persons were killed, including one gendarme; 30 wounded.

A cloud-burst occurred at Pachuca, Mexico, on the 28th., causing a terrible inundation. The amalgamating works were destroyed, and considerable silver under treatment lost. It is estimated thirty persons were killed. A great deal of property was destroyed and many cattle drowned.

Advices from Madagascar state that the Hovas are suffering great privations from the want of provisions. Many Hovas have surrendered to the French forces. General Miot, French Commander, continues to strengthen his position, but sees no prospect of a speedy end to the campaign. It is also stated that the French have occupied the Bay of Passandava, and erected a fort.

A violent and prolonged shock of earthquake was felt in Santiago, Chili, on the 24th ult.



## Tales and Sketches.

## LIKE CURES LIKE.

"Halloo, Tom!"

"Is that you, Joe! I haven't seen you for a long time." Joe was returning home with his tools hung over his back. Tom was walking towards the town with a clock under his arm. Their paths lay together, so they walked on.

"Where are you going, Tom?"

"On a bit of an errand for my missus."

"What, the timepiece won't go?"

"Well, not exactly that." After a few minutes' silence,

"Tom," said Joe earnestly.

"Well, speak on, man."

"Maybe I shall offend you if I do. But I was going to say, you're not going to 'The Golden Balls' with your clock, are you?"

"What if I am?" said Tom, trying to laugh; "It will make the tenth pledge ticket for my missus to hide up, so careful as she does, on the mantelpiece; and then she says to me, 'Tom,' says she, 'the house gets bare as the pledges do increase, and then there's the interest on 'em too.' But," says I, 'what's a man to do? the wages is low, and the food's dear, and if the two ends won't meet, why they won't, that's all.'

"Aye, my wife and yours would tell a different story," said Joe. "I pledged something once; my missus did say it was the best thing in the house, too, though I don't know for that, but this I know, she cried for joy when she saw the pledge ticket—and, best of all, there was no interest to pay. Somehow it has paid me interest each week since, so that we've got along quite handsome like."

"Here's fine talk; none of your jokes, Joe."

"It's no joke at all, Tom, but sober earnest, every word, and if you like, I'll explain. I needn't tell you, Tom, that I knew the inside of the 'White Lion' once as well as ever you did."

"That's true, and a fine fellow you were for a song, too: we've missed you this long time."

"It's not been a 'miss' but a 'find' to me," said Joe, laughing—"a silver mine nigh at hand—even in my own pocket. But to explain; I was looking over some old books one day outside Bean's shop, and took up one that seemed to me medical like; 'so,' thinks I, 'I don't care for you,' but just as I was shutting of it up I saw these words, 'Like cures Like.' 'That's odd,' thinks I; 'like do cure like,' whatever do it mean? Well, then, these words stuck to me, and I turned them over and over in my mind, but no meaning like seemed to come out of them. Well, one day in comes our tract distributor—"Oh, Bridge," says she, 'are you in? I'm so glad to find you at home,' and then talked to me a bit very pleasant like, and presently she remarked a picture over the chimney, and said how pretty it was. 'That belonged to my mother's mother,' said I, 'and I thought never to part with it.'"

"And I hope you never will," says she.

"Says I, 'It's what I shall have to afore night.'

"Oh I'm so sorry," says she, 'are you obliged to pledge it? Can nothing be done to save it?'

"Not as I know," says I. She looked a bit smiling and said, 'I think I know what would. Some doctors say, 'Like cures like,' and I think there's some truth in it. What will you say if I suggest a pledge for a pledge as a remedy? The total abstinence for the pawnbroker's pledge.'

"Well, with that it came down upon me like thunder that there was the meaning of 'Like cures like.' 'I'll try it,' says I, 'that I will,' and with that if I didn't hear my wife whisper, 'Thank God.'

"Then my remedy will be too late next week," says she.

"Well, it's coming down pretty sharp upon me to do it all of a moment though."

"I don't wish to hurry you," says she, 'only it seems to me your choice will be to-night between whether you will pledge yourself or your picture; on the one pledge you'll be paid interest, namely, the weekly amount of your hard earnings with which you now help to make the publican rich. On the other you must pay.'

"It's true, as I'm alive," says I, 'and I'd sign this very minute if I could.'

"You can," says she, laying down the paper before me, with these words—"I hereby promise, by the grace of God, to abstain totally from all intoxicating liquors."

"And with that I took and signed it."

"And now, says she, 'let us kneel down and ask the Lord Jesus Christ to put His seal upon it and strengthen you never to break it.'

"And," added Joe in a reverent voice, "I bless God, though that was my first prayer it hasn't been my last. When a man has the drink in him he can't pray."

"Joe," said Tom, suddenly standing still and turning round, "I'll go back. I'll not pledge this clock—it's the wrong thing. It's myself I'll pledge and save my clock, that I will."

"Bravo, friend," said Joe, grasping his hand.

"Come along home with me," said Tom; "come and write out for me what you have signed, that I may sign it too, and hear my wife say, 'Thank God.'"

And so she did; and from that day the pledge tickets began to disappear, and the furniture to reappear, and the bare room looked home-like again.

And Joe and Tom, now fast friends, were often seen together talking earnestly to a brother workman, and the burden of their talk was—"Like cures like."—*Temperance Record.*

## JOHN B. FINCH.

The following brief but most interesting biographical sketch of Hon. John B. Finch, the newly elected chairman of the National Prohibition Committee, is from the columns of the *Washington Record*. Mr. Finch is personally known by thousands of our readers, as the logical and eloquent advocate of Constitutional Prohibition, and they will doubtless be gratified to know something of his early personal history. He was born in the western part of the State of New York in 1852, and is consequently but a little more than 31 years old—the youngest Templar, according to the *San Francisco Rescue*, ever placed at the head of the Order. His father was an American, his mother French. He received a classical and legal education, and at one time was principal of Union School, Smyrna, N.Y. He was admitted to the bar as attorney and counsellor-at-law at the age of 24. In 1876 he married Miss Frances E. Manchester, of McGrawville, New York, a refined and accomplished young lady. In April, 1877, he visited Buffalo, N.Y., and in three weeks lifted the Reform Club out of debt and added many new members. In the fall of the same year he went to Nebraska, entered the field, leading the red-ribbon movement with the "iron-clad pledge." Over one hundred thousand took the pledge inside of twelve months. In the fall of 1878 he began work in Omaha, lecturing sixty-two nights in succession. Fourteen thousand persons signed the pledge; six Good Templar lodges, three Red Ribbon Clubs, and one Temple of Honor were the grand results of his labors. During his stay in Omaha he addressed the Senate and House of Nebraska by request of a joint resolution of both Houses. He was a delegate to the R.W.G.L. at Minnesota in 1878, and again at Detroit in 1879. He was elected Grand Worthy Counsellor of Nebraska in 1878, and his wife was elected Chief Superintendent of Juvenile Templars at the same time. In 1880 he was elected G.W.C.T. of Nebraska, and in May last head of the R.W.G.L. of the world.—*St. Louis Life.*

## SATURDAY NIGHT IN LONDON.

Saturday night the public houses and gin palaces take in one-fourth of the daily earnings of the denizens of the slums for a week. Enter the public houses and you will see them crammed. Here are artisans and laborers drinking away wages that ought to clothe the little ones. Here are women squandering money that would purchase food, for the lack of which their children are dying. One group rivets the eye of an observer at once. It consists of an old gray-haired dame, a woman of forty and a girl of about nineteen, with a baby in her arms. All these are in a state best described as "maudlin." They have finished one lot of gin, and the youngest woman is ordering another round. It is a great-grandmother, grandmother, and a mother and her baby—four generations together—and they are all dirty, disheveled and drunk, except the baby, and even that poor little mite may have its first taste of alcohol presently. It is no uncommon sight in those places to see a mother wet a baby's lips with gin and water. The process is called "giving the young 'un a taste," and the baby's father will look on sometimes and enjoy the joke immensely. But the time to see the result of a Saturday night's heavy drinking in a low neighborhood is after the houses are closed. Then you meet dozens of poor wretches reeling home to their miserable dens. Some of them roll across the roadway and fall, cutting themselves till the blood flows. Every penny, in some instances, has gone for drink. One dilapidated, ragged wretch I met last Saturday night was gnawing a baked potato. By his side stood a thinly clad woman, bearing a baby in her arms, and in hideous language she reproached him for his selfishness, she had brought him out of a public house with his last halfpenny in his pocket.

With the halfpenny he had bought the potato, which he had refused to share with her. At every corner the police are ordering or coaxing men or women to "move on." Between 12 and 1 it is a long procession of drunken men and women, and the most drunken seem to be those whose outward appearance betokens the most abject poverty. Turn out of the main thoroughfare and into the dimly lighted back streets, and you come upon scene after scene, to the grotesque horrors of which only the pencil of a Dore could do justice. Women, with hideous, distorted faces are rolling from side to side, shrieking aloud snatches of popular songs, plentifully interlarded with the vilest expressions. Men as drunk as themselves meet

them; there is a short interchange of ribald jests and foul oaths; then a quarrel and a shower of blows.

Down from one dark court rings a cry of murder, and a woman, her face hideously gashed, makes across the narrow road pursued by a howling madman. It is only a drunken husband having a row with his wife. Far into the small hours such cries will ring out; now that of an injured wife, now that of a drunken fool trapped into a den of infamy to be robbed and hurried into the street by the professional bully who resides on the premises. As you pass the open doors of some of the houses you may hear a heavy thud and a groan, and then stillness. It is only a drunken man who staggering up the stair-case to his attic, has missed his footing and fallen heavily.—*London News*.

#### A COFFIN BUT NO HEARSE.

Was the heading of a local in the *Baltimore American* of July 10th.

It told the sad story of a dead baby, a broken-hearted mother and a drunken husband and father.

The mother waiting at home by her dead child, the father out borrowing money to pay the funeral expenses.

The father returns with the money, some seventeen dollars, and unmindful of the dead baby, goes out again and spends the money for liquor.

The next morning cursing the mother of his child, he returns to his spree, telling her to get the baby buried as best she could.

Then the mother rode in a wagon with the corpse to Holy Cross Cemetery, where it was consigned to the earth.

These things happen so often that we get used to them.

But just stop a moment and imagine your baby cold and dead, imagine the wonderful power of the devil, who could so tightly shut the door of your heart against the dead baby and fill it only with love for strong drink.

It's a sad picture.

The mother weeping over the coffin.

The father pushing the money over the bar to the liquor-seller.

Who got the price of the baby's funeral.

The bar keeper did not keep all the money; the dead baby was robbed that the government might become rich.

The bar keeper pays well for the privilege of ruining homes.

But does it pay the people to sell him the lives of fathers and mothers and little children.

Some of the money received for that man's license went to pay the expenses of the funeral, for the city buried the baby.

Oh, for the power to bring that broken-hearted mother and that dead baby into the parlor of every Christian man who votes for license, to stand them before him and ask him, "How do you like your work?"

It was a red-handed murderer who asked "Am I my brother's keeper?"

Pile up the surplus in Washington, let the glittering gold pieces make a monument of our golden era of prosperity.

And then as the eye of God looks upon it, let the blood stains upon the blood money stand out clear and distinct.

By the side of the noble monument to the father of our country, let us build in fancy another monument in Washington.

We will lay its foundation stone in blood, we will cement it with tears, in the corner we will put a liquor license, a permit to bury a pauper and some other evidences of our national greatness.

And we will build our monument of human bones, we will not take them from the well kept cemeteries, but the Potter's fields and the lonely graves of the dishonored dead shall be our quarries. A monument of grinning skulls, of bleached bones, and the wind as it whistles by shall awake echoes of dying groans and falling floods of tears.

High above all other monuments it shall rear its head, it shall kiss the clouds and bring down tears from Heaven.

And Presidents, Cabinet Officers, Congressmen, Senators, Governors, Legislators, and the people shall look upon it and say:—

"Behold our work."

And in the day for which all other days are made, the Judge shall say: "Behold your work."—A. W. H. in *Baltimore Weekly*.

#### For Girls and Boys.

#### GERTRUDE'S DIARY.

My sin is ever before me.

Honor thy father and thy mother: that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

Whoso curseth his father and mother, let him die the death.

So the Lord was entreated for the land, and the plague was stayed from Israel.

Thou has magnified Thy word above all Thy name.

LOCUST SHADE, August, 1884.

Yesterday was my birthday and I had the girls here to tea. We had a great deal of fun, and some things that were improving. For instance, we read over our verses and talked about them. The way we happened to do that, was because Nanie said she thought they were easy this time. We asked her what she meant, and she said "Why, they kind of had nothing to do with us girls." We laughed at her a little. Prissy said we must remember that people who gave Nanie an easy time were these who had nothing to do with her, but of course she did not mean that. And then we got to talking over the verses, and making Nanie prove why they had nothing to do with us.

She said the first one was for dreadfully wicked people—murderers, and thieves, and such. That their conscience troubled them all the time. And the third one was for very wicked people too. Who but a person who was fearfully wicked would think of cursing his father and mother? Then the fourth was about a plague, and we didn't have plagues in this country; and the last one couldn't be practiced, it was just a fact.

Then Ruth said: "Why, you have skipped the one that speaks right to us—'Honor thy father and mother.'"

No, Nanie said, she hadn't skipped it; but it was easy enough to do, for girls who had such fathers and mothers as we had. Of course we would honour them. We never thought of doing anything else. For her part, she thought her mother the best woman in the world. But I told her that that couldn't be, for it would not be possible for her to be better than my mother. Then we all got to laughing, and we were real gay over it. I didn't say much, but, after all, I didn't quite agree with Nanie about some things. I know my conscience has spoken pretty loudly to me sometimes, and wouldn't let me study or sleep, because I had done something wrong; and I hadn't stolen anything or murdered anybody either, but such things are hard to explain, so I didn't try.

It was after supper that I meant to tell about. We had a real splendid supper. Mother did everything that she could to make the table look lovely.

The girls said how lovely everything was, and Nanie spoke of the verses again, and said it was easy enough for us to honor our mothers, she was sure, when they took such trouble for us.

Then we went out for a walk. We were going to the lake for a row, but Ben didn't come in time, so we went down town instead. We walked away out to the long bridge, and rested awhile, until it began to grow dark. When we came down Duane street the lamps were lighted. By that time we were getting pretty tired. I don't know how it is that girls most always get so kind of wild and reckless when they are tired, but we do. Ruth said we better turn to Main street, for the west end of Duane street was always dark, and she did not like to walk there. So we came up Main, laughing and talking. We stopped at the postoffice, for Prissy expected a letter by the last mail. It wasn't quite distributed, and we had to wait. The office was pretty full. I never like to wait there, but Prissy said, "Oh, do! There are four of us." Charlie Porter was there, and he is the worst tease in town. He came over to us and began to bother. He wanted to see the letter in my hand; it was nothing but a circular that I found in my pocket, and might have shown it to him as well as not, only it was no concern of his, and I thought I wouldn't. Then he snatched at it, and I snatched back, and in doing that I accidentally knocked his hat off; then he caught my sleeve and said, "Halloo! bring back that stolen property." I don't know how it was, but we got in a real frolic right there in the crowd. Ruth came to her senses first, and said, "Do come on, girls;" so, after all, we didn't get the mail.

"Mother doesn't like us to wait in the postoffice in the evening," Ruth said, as soon as we were out. "I am sorry we waited at all."

I never heard my mother say anything about it, because I don't go to the office, Ben does that. But I know as well as anything that she wouldn't have liked it.

I should have thought that we would have sobered down after that, but Prissy was in a real frolic.

"Let's have some fun," she said. "Let's go into the drug store here, and get some soda."

She has a cousin who is clerk in the store, and we sometimes go there. Ruth held back, but Prissy coaxed, and said she had twenty cents to spend as she liked, and it was burning a hole in her pocket, and she was dreadfully thirsty. So at last we went. There were a good many people there; among them a young man who used to

board at Prissy's. He came over to where we were and began to frolic with us, and we talked and laughed, and had just the gayest time! I didn't think how late it was getting and none of us did, until just as we were going out. Dick—that is the young man—asked us to wait a minute; that he had a package he wanted Prissy to take to her brother. We stood in the door and waited, and we were laughing then over some of the funny things Dick had said; but we heard a man in the back part of the store say: "Who are those girls?" His voice sounded real gruff. I turned around and looked at him, but I did not know him. The clerk answered:

"Oh, they are some of our townspeople."

"Well, they must have queer mothers?" This was what the gruff voice said next, and I tell you we girls were still enough. We looked at one another, and wondered if he could possibly mean us, and we didn't speak a word.

He did though. "I have been watching them," he said; "I never saw properly brought up girls act so badly on the street. They have been in the postoffice, talking loud and shouting with laughter, and romping with a young fellow there; and now they are doing the same thing here. It isn't possible that they have been properly taught, or they would not behave like that on the street. If they have respectable mothers they ought to know that their daughters are disgracing them."

Only think of it! O, Journal, if you *could* think, sometimes it would be a great comfort to me! We stood still and looked at one another. Our cheeks were as red as blush roses; mine burned like fire, away out to my ears. Dick hadn't come back yet, so we couldn't rush out as we felt like doing.

"He can't mean us?" Prissy whispered, and her teeth chattered.

"Yes, he does mean us," said Nanie. "Mean old fellow that he is. Our mothers, indeed! Only think of it!"

Someway that seemed to make every one of us think of the verse that we had decided was so easy. I looked at Ruth and she looked at me. "Honor thy father and"—I said, and then stopped.

"Yes," exclaimed Ruth, "I should think as much!"

Then she walked right across that drug store like a queen and marched up to the man.

"I want to tell you, sir," she said, "that you are mistaken. We have good mothers, who have taught us how to act. We just got into a frolic and forgot; but you need not blame them, sir, not one bit, for they would be as sorry as you are."

Then she walked away before that astonished man could say a word.

We all marched out the next minute, and we all talked at once when we reached the street. We said that was a horrid old man, and he ought to be ashamed of himself, and we were glad Ruth told him the truth. But at last Ruth said:

"Girls, he told the truth, too; we did disgrace our mothers. They would'n't have liked the way we have acted ever since we started out."

Well, we went home every one of us. And we all told our mothers every bit about it. We said we would. Mine cried a little, and said she was shocked and sorry. But she kissed me and said she was glad I had told her. And she promised to expect me to honor her after this. I guess I shall be more careful than I have been. I don't believe there is a verse in the Bible but what fits us girls.—*The Pansy.*

#### MISS FRET AND MISS LAUGH.

Cries little Miss Fret,  
In a very great pet,  
"I hate this warm weather; it's horrid to tan,  
It scorches my nose  
And it blisters my toes,  
And wherever I go I must carry a fan."

Chirps little Miss Laugh:  
"Why, I couldn't tell half  
The fun I am having this bright summer day.  
I sing through the hours,  
I cull pretty flowers,  
And ride like a queen on the sweet-smelling hay."  
—Selected.

#### Our Casket.

##### JEWELS.

The noblest purpose wins at last,  
The wrong fails in the end;  
If thou wilt by truth stand fast,  
'Twill prove thy firmest friend.

—From the German.

Life is a leaf of paper white  
Whereon such one of us may write  
His word or two—and then comes night:  
Though thou have time  
But for a line, be that sublime;  
Not failure, but low aim, is crime.

—F. R. Lovell.

The heights by great men reached and kept  
Were not attained by sudden flight,  
But they, while their companions slept,  
Were toiling upward in the night.

Wear a cheerful countenance. If your mirror won't smile on you, how can you expect anybody will?

He who seldom speaks, and with one calm, well-timed word can strike dumb the loquacious, is a genius or a hero.

Never speak evil of another while you are under the influence of envy and malevolence, but wait till your spirits are cooled down, and you may better judge whether to utter or suppress the matter.

The happiness of your life depends upon the quality of your thoughts, therefore guard accordingly, and take care that you entertain no notions unstable to virtue and reasonable nature.—*Marcus Antoninus.*

##### BITS OF TINSEL.

"Why is an old lawyer always fat?" asked Atom. "Because," replied Molecule, "they feed him so much."

A Boston girl never speaks of the "naked truth." She refers to it as "truth divested of apparel."

A Teutonic friend ran a foot race and lost it, but ran again and won. He said: "I'm first at last if I was behind before."

Irish driver—"Shure, that's the Custom House, sorr. But it's only the rare av it you'll be seeing this side, sorr. The front's behind."

"Mary, be careful, my child when going out. Have a will of your own." "Oh, I've got a Will of my own mother, but he can't be with me all the time."

"Ever had a cyclone here?" asked a Kansas man who was visiting a country aunt in the east. "A cyclone? O, yes," said his aunt; "Deacon Brown's son brought one from Boston a spell ago; but, law! he couldn't ride it. Tumbled off every time he tried it."

"Ah! Pat, I understand you were bitten by a dog yesterday. Do you know if he was mad?" "Mad, is it? Faith what roight had he to be mad? Shure, 'twas meself that was mad intirely!"

Little Dot's mamma had been ill with a severe attack of neuralgia. A visitor called, and while waiting in the parlor, asked Dot how her mother was. She replied, "she is sick, she's got the morality."

A colored man went into a Galveston newspaper office and wanted to subscribe for the paper. "How long do you want it?" asked the clerk. "Jes as long as it is, boss; if it don't fit de shelves, I kin t'ar a piece myself."

At a school at Wallsend, near Newcastle: the master asked a class of boys the meaning of the word appetite; and after a brief pause, one little boy said, "I know, sir: when I'm eatin' I'm 'appy and when I'm done I'm tight."

A great big dog was roaming about the yard muzzled, when a little girl rushed into the house in terror. Her sister, younger but more valiant, coolly surveyed the situation and reassured her by remarking, "He can't bite: he's got on his bustle."

"What is the heaviest thing in the world?" asked young Sharpley of Mrs. Badger, his landlady, as he poised a biscuit in his hand. "I should say it was money." "Ah?" inquired the young man. "Yes, because you never seem strong enough to raise sufficient to pay your board when it is due." Mr. Sharpley eats his biscuits now without asking any conundrums.

INDEPENDENT ORDER GOOD TEMPLARS.

LIST OF ONTARIO LODGES.

NAME OF LODGE.	DEPUTY.	ADDRESS.	NIGHT OF MEET'G.
<b>ALGOMA DISTRICT</b>			
Forest	F. Leightfield	Thessalon	Tu
<b>BRANT COUNTY.</b>			
Paris	Robt. Armstrong	Paris	F
<b>BRUCE COUNTY.</b>			
Cape Croker	D. Craddock	Cape Croker	F
Chippewa	Rev. T. Culbert	Chippewa Hill	W
Conqueror	J. S. Shellfield	Hope Ness	Tu
Pine River	Edward Dawson	Lurgan	F
Water Lily	Francis McDougal	Altriple	W
Star of Peace	James H. Lee	Mar	Th
Iron Duke	Jno. A. James	Pike Bay	Tu
No Surrender	John Scott	Spry	F
Star of Peninsula	Alex. McDonald	Stokes Bay	W
Bruce	Nelson Jaques	Tiverton	Tu
<b>CARLETON COUNTY.</b>			
Excelsior	Joshua Harly	Billing's Bridge	F
Rideau	Thomas Richards		Th
Nepean Rescue	Wm. Henderson	Fallowfield	F
Fitzroy Harbor	Arch. Scott	F. Harbor	F
Salamander	Jas. Latimer	Kars	S
Manotic	H. B. Chambers	Manotic	W
Merivale	Rev. R. Williams	Merivale	F
G. Enterprise	John Conley	Munster	S
Ramsey	J. McKellar	Skeat's Mills	W
<b>DUNDAS COUNTY.</b>			
Morrisburg	J. F. Miller	Morrisburg	M
Progression	J. H. Story	West Winchester	S
<b>DUFFERIN COUNTY.</b>			
Relessey	Y. Dynes	Relessey	F
<b>DURHAM COUNTY.</b>			
Ivey	Chas. Lowrey	Millbrook	Tu
Rising Hope	Jno. Cameron	Newcastle	Tu
Mt. Pleasant	John Bert	Mt. Pleasant	Th
Union Rose	T. Bingham	Tyrone	F
<b>ELGIN COUNTY.</b>			
Dexter	H. J. Lewis	Aylmer	S
Evening Star	Jno. Orchard	Corseley	F
Jaffa	W. Doohill	Jaffa	Tu
Superior W.	C. A. Brower	New Saram	Tu
Maple Leaf	E. D. Doan	Orwell	S
R. Evergreen	N. S. Lusty	Bulney	M
Silver Hill	J. D. McKenney	Springfield	Tu
Yanmonth	Jas. McKenzie	Union	W
<b>ESSEX COUNTY.</b>			
Scotia	John Honor	Amherstburgh	Tu
Hope of Maidstone	A. Wilson	Essex Centre	F
Star of Gesto	L. Buckingham	Gesto	F
Pride of County	W. Taylor	Harrow	S
Maple Leaf	Jas. Drake	Kingaville	Th
Water City	S. Black	Kingaville	Tu
Leamington	C. Chamberlain	Leamington	Tu
Blooming Rose	A. G. Bevell	North Ridge	W
Erie	E. Wrightman	Ruthven	Th
Hope of Rochester	Wm. Guthrie	South Woodlee	F
Woodlee Lily	W. Guthrie		Th
Golden Star	Wm. Ure	Windsor	Th
<b>FRONTENAC COUNTY.</b>			
Battersea	Rev. J. Lawson	Battersea	W
Collins Bay	W. G. Grasse	Collins Bay	Th
Bethel	C. Howarth	Gullfry	S
Pine Grove	L. P. Lake	Inverary	Tu
Prince of Wales	Jas. Barnes, Sr	Kingston	F
Louise	Geo. Parkes	Kingston	F
Maple Grove	W. Guthrie	Perth Road	S
<b>GLENGARRY COUNTY.</b>			
Glengarry	J. A. McLennan	Lancaster	F
<b>GREY COUNTY.</b>			
Dromore	Wm. Ramage	Dromore	F
Normandy	R. J. Dixon	Glen Eden	S
Refuge	C. Ramage	Varney	T
<b>GRENVILLE COUNTY.</b>			
Victoria	Robt. Woods	Bishop's Mills	Tu
Elgin	R. Russell	Easton's Corners	S
Brookdale	J. A. Pearson	Jasper	W
Harmony	P. W. Bates	Merrickville	F
Victory	H. A. C. ne	Merrickville	Th
Triumph	Wm. Throupe	Spencerville	F
<b>HALTON COUNTY.</b>			
Banner	Henry Henderson	Bronte	W
Esquimaux	C. W. P. Appelle	Esquimaux	M
Royal Oak	T. H. James	Glen Williams	Tu
Royal Oak	T. J. Starrat	Millon	Th
Royal Oak	Wm. Ferrah	Oakville	Th
<b>HASTINGS COUNTY.</b>			
Smithville	A. Loucks	Foxboro	S
Mayflower	J. S. Chand	Stirling	F
<b>HURON COUNTY.</b>			
Huron Hope	Thos. Frazer	Amberly	F
Northland	Jas. Young	Auburn	M
Maple Leaf	Robert Somers	Illyth	F
Leoborn	Donald Canning	Dunlop	F
Loyal	Jas. G. Stevenson	Fordwich	S

HURON COUNTY.—Continued.

Prosperity	J. J. Sweetman	Fordwich	Tu
Life Boat	W. H. Smith	Gorrie	F
No Surrender	W. Warrell	Gorrie	Th
Londeshoro'	Arthur Woodman	Londeshoro'	Tu
Purple Grove	T. B. Parker	Newbridge	F
Huron	Jas. Beattie	Seaforth	F
Winthrop	Charles Herbert	Winthrop	F
Wroxeter Star	T. F. Sanders	Wroxeter	M
<b>KENT COUNTY.</b>			
Tecumseth	W. R. Snake	Bothwell	Tu
Fairport	J. N. Carscallen	Dresden	Tu
Fern	Vincent Tait	Duart	W
Highgate	John J. Gosnell	Highgate	F
Mount Hebron	Jas. E. Steel	North Buxton	Tu
Zion	Wm. Dunlop	Tupperville	S
<b>LEEDS COUNTY.</b>			
St. Lawrence	C. H. French	Brookville	Tu
Blooming Valley	E. H. Poole	Caintown	S
Life Boat	Richard Arnold	Farmersville	F
Flowing Tide	S. Frayne	Lombardy	S
Lyn	Geo. S. Buell	Lyn	F
Ever True	W. B. Phelps	Phillipsville	S
Mountain Wave	H. N. Williams	Toledo	S
<b>LINCOLN COUNTY.</b>			
Campden	W. A. Comfort	Campden	F
Union Gem	Melvin Moyer	Tintern	S
Virgil	Wm. Crouch	Virgil	S
<b>LENNON COUNTY.</b>			
Palmerston	Mrs. H. B. Wright	Bath	Th
Napanee	T. Lawless	Napanee	Th
Odessa	Dr. Meacham	Odessa	Tu
<b>LAMBTON COUNTY.</b>			
Sydenham Valley	G. W. J. Raines	Alvinston	F
Pride of Moore	James Smith	Colinville	S
St. Clair	Reuben Watson	Corunna	Tu
Ever Ready	Jas. Skeoch	Corunna	Th
Forest Home	Norman Winters	Inwood	W
Florence	W. A. Gordon	Florence	F
Evergreen	H. N. Roberts	Rutherford	F
Sarnia	Fannie Frink	Sarnia	F
Watford	John Kingston	Watford	W
<b>MIDDLESEX COUNTY.</b>			
Northern Star	Geo. A. Whaley	Avon	S
Fairview	A. M. Johnson	Craith	Tu
Hammond	W. J. Onff	Brush Works	W
Morrill	J. F. Cryer	London	M
Rescue	F. H. Robinson	London	W
Willerforce	John M. Stuart	Muncey	F
Oneida	Rev. A. Sicles	Muncey	F
Mount Brydges	S. C. Brownson	M. Bridge's	W
Wyton Union	Alfred Bailey	Thornedale	Th
<b>MUSKOKA DISTRICT.</b>			
Beaver	E. Warrell	Br. Bridge	M
Danchurch	N. Macfie	Danchurch	S
McKellar	H. Armstrong	McKellar	S
Parry Sound	James Wallace	Parry Sd.	Tu
Severn	T. Bayley	Sev'n Bge.	F
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.</b>			
Beaver	Rev. R. Brooking	Cobourg	Tu
Pine Grove	J. P. Bennett	Dundas	F
Mississauga	W. Lakes	Roseneath	Th
Pride of the West	Robt. McWherson	Warkworth	F
Oak Hills	Wm. Bonney	Warkworth	W
Nassau	Rev. W. H. Horton	Wooler	S
<b>NORFOLK COUNTY.</b>			
Port Ryerse	G. J. Ryerse	Port Ryerse	Tu
<b>ONTARIO COUNTY.</b>			
Brooklin	Albert Delong	Brooklin	W
Goodwood Star	Jas. Mackie	Goodwood	W
Rising Sun	Arthur Ridley	Pickering	M
<b>OXFORD COUNTY.</b>			
Oxford	Wm. Colyer	Ingersoll P.O.	
Willow Grove	Joseph McEwell	Delmer	Tu
Young Britannia	F. H. Locke	Innerskip	F
Fidelity	James Mayberry	Salford	Tu
Thamesford	Nolde Cowper	Thamesford	M
Woodstock	Geo. Adams	Woodstock	M
Beacon	Charles Sizc	Ingersoll	M
<b>OTTAWA CITY.</b>			
Cameron	A. K. Mills	Ottawa	Th
Rideau	E. Botterell	Ottawa	Th
<b>PETERBOROUGH COUNTY.</b>			
Chandos	C. Jones	Clydeale	Tu
Hawatha	F. O. Gilchrist	Hawatha	Tu
Washington	G. R. Shields	Lakefield	W
Union	James McEwan	Peterboro	F
Friendship	James Stratton	Peterboro	M
Peterboro	Robert Weir	Peterboro	M
Carwell	G. J. Early	Peterboro	F
Selwyn	S. A. McKee	Selwyn	M
Maple Leaf	R. M. Anderson	S. Dunmer	S
<b>PERTH COUNTY.</b>			
Blooming Rose	John Murray	Avonton	F
Forest Home	Robert A. Watson	Barns	F
Advance	Wm. Stewart	Lion's Head	S
Fortress	A. Barritt	Mitchell	Th
Peole	J. N. Chalmers	Peole	W
Stratford	H. Baker	Stratford	M

PEEL COUNTY

Mount Moreb	W. T. Lundy	Brampton	W
Derry Star	Joseph Moore	Derry West	F
Cheltenham	Alex. McDonald	Cheltenham	Th
King	Wm. Stubbs	Coventry	S
Polar Star	Butler Wilson	Churchville	Tu
Claude	J. Lewis	Claude	F
Hope of Brampton	John Reynolds	Brampton	Th
Best Endeavor	C. Tolman	Dixie	W
<b>PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.</b>			
Maple Leaf	T. F. Spencer	Consecon	Tu
Union Valo	W. F. Vincent	Pictou	Th
<b>RENFREW COUNTY.</b>			
Stand True	A. McLaren	Colden	Th
Evergreen	Robt. Ross	Douglass	S
Ebenezer	John Rose	Haley's Station	S
Cumberland	Arch'd McDonald	Matawachan	S
No Surrender	John Johnston	Renfrew	W
New Glasgow	Daniel Young	Stuartville	F
Aruprior	Wm. Spence	Aruprior	M
<b>RUSSELL COUNTY.</b>			
Gloucester	Robt. Goth	S. Gloucester	Tu
<b>SIMCOE COUNTY.</b>			
Lone Star	Wm. Boys	Barrie	Tu
Magnum Bonum	Wm. Minty	Craighurst	M
Cookstown	J. F. Kidd	Cookstown	W
Crown Hill	Jas. Caldwell	Crown Hill	Th
Dalton	V. A. Hart	Dalton	Th
Elmvale	John Patterson	Elmvale	Tu
Edgar	R. W. Thornton	Edgar	F
Gifford	John Gibbons	Gifford	Tu
Mount Olivet	W. J. Macbeth	Hillsdale	W
Kissisnobets	G. Williams	Longford Mills	S
Rising Star	J. Merrick	Newtown	S
Never Surrender	Wm. Miller	Robinson	S
Kenpenfeldt	H. Pak	Nicolston	Tu
Stand True	W. Gollan	Shanty Bay	F
Mount Zion	S. F. Aberdeen	Utopia	W
Triumph	J. T. B. Selman	Violet Hill	M
West Essex	Robt. Fife	West Essex	S
Clear Water	F. Garry	Washago	F
Alliston	John Faithful	Alliston	Th
<b>STORMONT COUNTY.</b>			
Lily Valley	Samuel Martin	Avonmore	Tu
Evening Star	John McEwan	Farran's Point	S
British Lion	John Crawford	Gravel Hill	W
Newington	J. N. Raymond	Newington	W
<b>VICTORIA COUNTY.</b>			
No Surrender	Geo. W. Brock	Robargeon	F
Victoria	Henry Moore	Frank Hill	W
Providence	John McCue	Little Britain	F
Omamee	Robt. McQuade	Omamee	F
Blooming Rose	P. McSweyn	Woodville	Tu
<b>WELLAND COUNTY.</b>			
Humberstone	J. Kinnear	Port Colborne	S
Prince Arthur	Francis Wilson	Thorold	Th
Safe Guard	Daniel Young	Welland	F
<b>WENTWORTH COUNTY.</b>			
Union	Arthur Newell	Carleton Place	Th
Loyal Canadian	P. B. Burton	Dundas	Th
<b>HAMILTON CITY.</b>			
Ambitious City	R. Melville	171 Main St.	W. M
Burlington	Mrs. A. M. Cummer		M
Excelsior	Wm. Weller	21 L. Market St.	Tu
Reliance	G. T. Turner	40 S. Cathcart St.	W
Rescue	Joshua Brindle		Th
<b>WELLINGTON COUNTY.</b>			
Crusade	Rich'd Broad	Arthur	F
Silver Willow	D. C. McEachran	Cotswold	W
Bethel	Mrs. M. E. Coulter	Drayton	W
Blooming Rose	James Black	Everton	F
Beaver	Benjamin Fairley	Guelph	M
Young Canadian	A. K. Gilmoer	Mount Forest	F
P. Star	Henry Isomer	Peltherton	Tu
Comet	W. H. Lowe	Rothsay	Tu
<b>WATERLOO COUNTY.</b>			
Evening Star	Wm. Phillip	Galt	Th
Preston Star	F. Ohlman	Preston	Th
<b>YORK COUNTY.</b>			
Carlton Union	Rev. J. W.		
Star	McCallum	Davenport	F
Union Star	Elder T. Garrett	New Market	M
Georgia	W. Norris	Eglinton	W
Thornhill	Robt. Mayes	Georgia	S
Hope of Parkdale	John Webster	Thornhill	M
Rising Star	Wm. Stewart	Parkdale	M
Western Star	Geo. Brown	Victoria Sq.	S
Woodbridge	C. J. Coory	Weston	M
Richmond Hill	C. Hollinshead	Woodbridge	W
Excelsior	Wm. Harrison	Richmond Hill	W
	Jno. Teasby	Nobleton	Tu
<b>TORONTO.</b>			
St. John	Geo. Spence	Sherbourne St.	F
Unity	A. Woodhouse	Mail Office	F
Excelsior	James Jordan	Yorkville	Th
Dominion	Thos. Clark	15 James St.	W
Albion	A. R. Scobie	Agnes St.	Tu
Toronto Union	Jno. Henderson	Richmond St.	Th
Toronto	Jas. Stewart	Simcoe St.	M
Never Failing	Thos. Adams	Riverside	M